

AGRICULTURE LABOUR.

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# Mines say no to farmhands

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
PLATTELAND Africans registered as farm labourers are turned down as potential recruits to the gold mines, Mr A. C. Fleischer, labour adviser to the mining industry, said yesterday.

But according to the chief directors of the Bantu Administration Boards in the Free State, platteland farm workers are free to seek employment on the mines if they are not married.

The same freedom is not extended to farm labourers who live on platteland farms with their families — because a family man would leave his family as squatters if he went to work on the mines.

Mr Fleischer confirmed that mine recruits earn just over R100 a month, a wage which is reportedly attracting young men from farms.

Asked whether there was a law prohibiting recruitment of registered farm labourers, Mr Fleischer said: "There is no law. But by agreement with the Agricultural Union we don't take registered farm labourers."

Mr Fleischer said the Chamber of Mines had recently stepped up its recruiting campaign among South African-born Africans.

The proportion of South African-born Africans on the mines had risen from 22 per cent in 1974 to 46 per cent last year, he said.

Figures collated by Dr Francis Wilson, of the University of Cape Town, show that the number of Africans on mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines rose from 96 000 in 1970 to 121 800 in 1975.

In a recent article on agriculture in South Africa, Miss Delia Hendrie, of the SA Labour and Development Research Unit, collated figures which show a slow but steady decline of farm labourers during the same period.



# Farm wages average R14

4

PATRICK LAURENCE  
AFRICAN farm labourers  
in the north-western Free  
State earn an average of  
just over R14 cash a  
month, a spokesman for  
the Department of Agri-  
culture revealed yester-  
day.

The release of the in-  
formation is the latest de-  
velopment in a controver-

sy sparked by an Afri-  
kaans newspaper report  
that farm workers in the  
Free State were paid R5  
a month and prevented  
from working on the mines  
— where they could earn  
R100 a month.

The wage figures —  
from a survey completed  
last year — did not in-  
clude remuneration in

kind. This is estimated at  
R30,35 and includes food  
and medicine as well as  
grazing rights.

The spokesman stressed  
that wages earned in ru-  
ral areas were not compar-  
able with wages in urban  
areas because the cost of  
rural living was lower.

He said farm labourers  
had no transport costs and  
did not have to pay rent  
for their homes.

An earlier survey of  
the same region had shown  
that cash earnings in  
1971-72 were R6,40 a  
month. The increase over  
the past four years was  
just under R8,00, the  
spokesman added.

The director of the  
South African Agricultur-  
al Union, Mr Chris Cilliers,  
confirmed yesterday that  
there was an agreement  
between his union and the  
mining industry that the  
mines would not recruit  
platteland Africans regis-  
tered as farm labourers.

Before a farm worker  
could become eligible for  
recruitment by the mines  
he would have to be sign-  
ed off by his employer,  
Mr Cilliers said.

The Chief Minister of  
QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mo-  
peli, yesterday condemned  
the restrictions on farm  
workers selling their la-  
bour to the highest bid-  
der.

"South Africa should be  
ashamed, really ashamed  
that there are still farm-  
ers who pay their Black  
labourers only R5 a  
month."

Rapport 30/1/77

# Leergieriges uit dorp. Weggejaag

# SWARTWATERS NAKENTIS

Van JAN COETZEE

## SWART leerlinge in die Vrystaat wat st. 4 of 5 aan plaasskole geslaag het, word verhinder om in die dorp verder te leer. Bate van die belowende leerlinge swerf nou doelloos rond.

Mr. Jean van Riet, 72, van die plaas Barolong in Excelsior se distrik, het vandeeweek aan R.A.P.-PORT gesê dat drie swart leerlinge wat st. 5 eerste klas geslaag het, graag verder wil leer, maar uit Excelsior se Bantodorp "weggejaag" is.

"n Beampte van die B a n t o e s a k e - Administrasieraad het gesê dat hulle volgens regulasies nie op die dorp mag tuis gaan nie. Nou moet hulle elke dag sowat 18 kilometer heen en weer loop om verder te leer. Hulle sal dit nie kan volhou nie," sê mnr. Van Riet.

Hy vertel dat 13 swart leerlinge van die Barolongskool op sy plaas st. 5—dit is 'n departementele eksamen—verlede jaar goed geslaag het.

### Struikelblok

"Tien van die deitiese st. 5-leerlinge het nie kans gestaan om onder die omstandighede verder te leer nie. Hulle het uitgewys en swerf nou doelloos as burgers van niemandsland erens rond," sê hy.

"n Woordvoerder van 'n Bantoeskool op Excelsior sê meer as sesig swart leerlinge van die distrik sal baie graag verder wil leer.

"Hier in die skool is plek vir almal en die nodige getrewe ondbreek ook nie," het hy gesê. Woordvoerders van ander Bantoeskole in die Vrystaat kla oor dieselfde struikelblokke wat swart kinders verhinder om verder te leer.

Mnr. Alex Schutte van die B a n t o e s a k e - Administrasieraad op Excelsior, wou niks oor die saak sê nie. Hy het R.A.P.-PORT na die hoofdirekteur of streekdirekteur van die

### BLOEMFONTEIN

departement op Welkom, Mnr. J. F. van Tonder, streekdirekteur van Bantoesake op Welkom, het aan R.A.P.-PORT gesê dat swart leerlinge van plaas in 'n distrik nie op 'n Bantodorp mag looier om verder te leer nie.

"Swart leerlinge wat binne loopafstand van 'n Bantoeskool op 'n dorp is, mag wel as leerlinge toegelaat word," het hy gesê en bygevoeg dat hy geen verkarring mag uittrek nie. Hy het R.A.P.-PORT verwys na

die voorsitter van die Middel-Vrystaatse B a n t o e s a k e - Administrasieraad, mnr. Sakkie Cronje.

### Tot later

Mr. Cronje het versoek dat R.A.P.-PORT "die saak tot later moet oortou". Waarom hy dit versoek, wou hy nie sê nie.

"n Woordvoerder van Bantoe-Onderwys in Bloemfontein, wat nie sy naam bekend wil maak nie, sê dat swart leerlinge van 'n distrik in die Vrystaat slegs 'n skool op 'n Bantodorp op 'n daaglikse grondslag mag bywoon.

"Dan moet so 'n leerling ook 'n permit kry wat voorwaardelik deur die hoof van 'n Bantoeskool op 'n dorp onderteken is," verduidelik hy en sê dat die meeste van die hoofdeleerlinge swart leerlinge terwyl daar nie meer plek is nie.

Mr. Van Riet vertel dat 150 swart leerlinge die Barolongskool op sy plaas bywoon. "Drie leerkragte kon nie al die kinders leer nie en 'n vierde leerkrag het noodsaaklik geword.

### Beurs

"Ná 'n lang gesukkel het Bantoe-Onderwys toegestem dat ons 'n vierde leerkrag aansiel. Sy hou nou hier skool en haar salaris moet ek en die leerlinge se ouers betaal," het hy gesê.

Mnr. Van Riet, wat bekend is as 'n groot onderwyser, ken ook jaarliks 'n beurs toe aan 'n swart leerling van die Bantoe-

skool op Excelsior wat stantard ses met die hoogste punte slaag. Sy leuse is dat Suid-Afrika alle breinrag tot sy beskikking ten volle moet benut. "Dit maak nie saak of die persoon wit, bruin of swart is nie," glo hy.

# IN 'n plaasskool begin probleme

MET by die 400 000 swart kinders in die plaasskole van die RSA se "wit gebied" en al meer van hulle wat stantard vyf haal, kom een van Bantoe-Onderwys se grootste probleme al hoe meer dringend na vore.

Die ampelike beleid dat sulke kinders vir verdere onderwys na die tuislande moet gaan, blyk in die praktyk vir die meeste heeltemal onuitvoerbaar. Die pad vorentoe loop vir hulle net daar dood.

Die opbloei van plaasskole wat boere oprig, is een van die pragtigsste ontwikkelings van die afgelope tien jaar, sê dr. Ken Hartshorne, direkteur van beplanning in die departement Bantoe-Onderwys.

Die boere vind dit 'n manier van goeie arbeid lok en behou, en dit is buitendien tekenend van die nuwe denke in die boeregemeenskap, sê dr. Hartshorne. Sy inspekteurs werk nou saam met boereverenigings en kerke om skolestigting aan te moedig. Die departement betaal die onderwysers en gee R1 200 subsidie per klaskamer (maar staan net in vir twee).

Die Vrystaat is los voor met plaasskole. Hy het 1 662 teen Transvaal se 1 131, Natal se 756 en Kaapland se 659. In hierdie skole was verlede jaar 389 800 kinders ('n stewige breuk van die 1 245 851 in



### Wat



### Van



### hulle?

die hele "wit gebied"). In 1962 was daar in die hele RSA (en die huidige tuislande was inbegrepe) net oor die 2 000 plaasskole.

Ouers is geweldig gretig om hul kinders te laat leer en dr. Hartshorne skat sowat 55 p.s. van die plaasskinders (teen 80 p.s. in Soweto) kry al skoolgeleerdheid. Heelwat gevalle is bekend waar ouers self inspringing het om klaskamers te bou en waar plaasskole 'n kindertal van tot vyf, sesonderd gehaal het. Twee skaduwees val oor die rooskleurige prentjie.

Die een is die omtrent hopelose vooruitsigte vir die plaaskind ná stantard vyf. Die ampelike beleid is dat hy vir verdere onderwys tuisland toe moet gaan. Daar is verreweg nie genoeg hostels in die tuislande nie, en uit plaasouers se tone is dit dikwels bate na aan omnoontlik om genoen te spaar om kinders soontoe te stuur.

Hulle mag, as daar plek is, op dagbasis dorpskole bywoon, maar dis teen die beleid om daar vir hulle hostels te bou, sê die sekretaris van Bantoe-Onderwys, mnr. Gawie Roussseau. Dis ook teen die regulasies dat hulle op die dorp by familie of ander private gesinne tuis gaan (berig hierby), hoewel daar in enkele gevalle uitsonderings gemaak word.

Dit is in die lig van sulke feite dat selfs die geesdriftigste ampelare in Bantoe-Onderwys besef verpligte onderwys vir almal in die land sal nooit met 'n pennestreek verwerklik kan word nie.

Die tragedie is die breinrag en moontlikhede van die geslag ná geslag van plaaskinders wat op die manier versand. Die kinders in van hierdie skole was van die wakkerste en gelukkigste wat hy in sy inspekteursloopbaan geken het, sê dr. Hartshorne.



### Wie's die

### in

### Snaaksighede

### Vrolike nar?

### Tydskrif

### Pappoo!

Hansard 3 @ cols 2-4

11/2/77

4

**Farm schools/schools in certain areas**

16. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:†

What is the policy of his Department in respect of the admission of Bantu pupils from farm schools in rural areas to schools in urban areas outside the homelands.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

Pupils from farms may be admitted as day scholars to schools in Black urban residential areas, provided that places are available in the school concerned after all local pupils have been admitted, and on the condition that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board grants the necessary permission for entering the residential area.

In co-operation with the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards the principle has been excepted to erect secondary schools with hostels in homelands where pupils from rural areas can be admitted.



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ECONOMIC REGION										AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION/SALES/NO. (a)									
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Maize	4,6	3,7	0,1	0,2	0,1	1,9	20,6	3,3	12,8	6,9	4,6	3,7	0,1	0,2	0,1	1,9	20,6	3,3	12,8
Grain Sorghum	1,3	2,2	-	0,3	-	8,1	8,0	3,3	22,4	1,3	2,2	-	0,3	-	8,1	8,0	3,3	22,4	1,3
Wheat	3,7	0,3	-	0,5	-	1,3	0,4	0,1	0,2	3,8	3,7	0,3	-	0,5	-	1,3	0,4	0,1	0,2
Other Cereals	2,1	4,5	-	1,3	-	1,1	0,2	0,1	1,0	0,5	2,1	4,5	-	1,3	-	1,1	0,2	0,1	1,0
Sunflower Seeds	5,2	4,6	-	0,3	-	10,3	19,3	4,9	35,8	1,5	5,2	4,6	-	0,3	-	10,3	19,3	4,9	35,8
Ground Nuts (Shelled)	8,8	0,1	-	0,1	-	17,4	14,3	2,6	1,0	5,8	8,8	0,1	-	0,1	-	17,4	14,3	2,6	1,0
Ground Nuts (Unshelled)	13,7	0,1	-	0,1	-	4,0	26,1	0,3	0,6	2,2	13,7	0,1	-	0,1	-	4,0	26,1	0,3	0,6
Legumes	4,9	5,4	-	0,5	-	1,5	4,2	0,9	22,6	0,9	4,9	5,4	-	0,5	-	1,5	4,2	0,9	22,6
Tobacco	12,5	1,3	-	7,0	-	29,5	0,5	0,3	-	0,9	12,5	1,3	-	7,0	-	29,5	0,5	0,3	-
Chicory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Cotton	19,2	1,0	-	4,9	-	13,2	1,0	-	0,4	-	19,2	1,0	-	4,9	-	13,2	1,0	-	0,4
Sugar Cane	-	3,7	-	6,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,7	-	6,9	-	-	-	-	-
Sisal	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	-	-	-
Phormium Tenax	-	-	-	-	-	1,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,1	-	-	-	-
Hay & Fodder Crops	76,56	51,03	-	25,53	-	0,1	-	-	-	1,2	76,56	51,03	-	25,53	-	0,1	-	-	-
Vegetables	5,8	21,94	-	16,56	-	7,9	10,1	0,9	7,6	1,2	5,8	21,94	-	16,56	-	7,9	10,1	0,9	7,6
Citrus Trees (B)	38,50	16,94	-	16,75	-	3,8	14,6	0,1	6,1	0,6	38,50	16,94	-	16,75	-	3,8	14,6	0,1	6,1
Citrus Trees (N-B)	46,02	29,27	-	14,24	-	5,2	14,6	0,1	-	-	46,02	29,27	-	14,24	-	5,2	14,6	0,1	-
Bananas, Pineapples	44,60	30,35	-	14,24	-	5,2	14,6	0,1	-	-	44,60	30,35	-	14,24	-	5,2	14,6	0,1	-
North West Free State†	44,60	30,35	-	14,24	-	5,2	14,6	0,1	-	-	44,60	30,35	-	14,24	-	5,2	14,6	0,1	-
Transvaal Highveld†	46,02	29,27	-	16,75	-	3,8	14,6	0,1	6,1	0,6	46,02	29,27	-	16,75	-	3,8	14,6	0,1	6,1
Western Transvaal†	38,50	21,94	-	16,56	-	7,9	10,1	0,9	7,6	1,2	38,50	21,94	-	16,56	-	7,9	10,1	0,9	7,6
Swarthland‡	76,56	51,03	-	25,53	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	76,56	51,03	-	25,53	-	0,1	-	-	-
Ruens‡	73,94	13,65	-	42,29	-	3,5	-	-	-	-	73,94	13,65	-	42,29	-	3,5	-	-	-
Cash Compensation in kind*	11,9	3,8	-	8,6	-	0,6	-	-	-	-	11,9	3,8	-	8,6	-	0,6	-	-	-
Total	1,8	3,7	-	3,6	-	10,3	0,1	0,3	0,1	-	1,8	3,7	-	3,6	-	10,3	0,1	0,3	0,1
Yes. As part of the production cost surveys during the 1975-'76 production year.	1,2	1,9	-	1,7	-	0,5	-	-	-	-	1,2	1,9	-	1,7	-	0,5	-	-	-
The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:	0,1	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	-	-
was the average monthly wage in cash and in kind in each area surveyed.	-	-	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whether his Department has recently conducted any surveys of wages for farm labour; if so, (a) in what areas and (b) what	0,9	0,3	-	0,6	-	0,6	-	0,3	0,2	-	0,9	0,3	-	0,6	-	0,6	-	0,3	0,2
409. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Agriculture:	0,3	0,6	-	0,6	-	0,6	-	0,3	0,2	-	0,3	0,6	-	0,6	-	0,6	-	0,3	0,2
Wages for farm labour	0,1	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	0,1	-	0,1	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	0,1
Cattle	0,1	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	0,1	-	0,1	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	0,1
Sheep	1,8	1,9	-	1,7	-	0,8	-	0,5	0,2	-	1,8	1,9	-	1,7	-	0,8	-	0,5	0,2
Goats	1,1	1,3	-	1,3	-	1,5	-	0,8	0,2	-	1,1	1,3	-	1,3	-	1,5	-	0,8	0,2
Pigs	0,3	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	0,1	-	0,3	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,3	0,1
Horses, Mules, Donkeys	1,4	1,4	-	1,4	-	1,4	-	1,4	0,1	-	1,4	1,4	-	1,4	-	1,4	-	1,4	0,1
Ostriches	0,2	0,2	-	0,2	-	0,2	-	0,2	0,1	-	0,2	0,2	-	0,2	-	0,2	-	0,2	0,1
Poultry	0,4	0,4	-	0,4	-	0,4	-	0,4	0,1	-	0,4	0,4	-	0,4	-	0,4	-	0,4	0,1

# Volkshuise op plase bou, hou groot voordeel in

*Bulletin 11/3/77 (4) \**

**VOORTREKKER** skryf:  
Niks is vir die hele bevolking en die ekonomie van groter belang nie as dat daar vir iedereen werk is.

Nou is die regte tyd vir ons boere in Wes-Kaapland om die bou van groter en beter volkshuise te begin. Die voordele is groot, en dit word gesien deur die boere wat reeds 'n prysenswaardige voorbeeld stel.

Die staat help met die bou van volkshuise, en die verhouding tussen boere en bruin werkers kan baie verbeter as die werkers „gerieflik” woon — dan is daar nie meer wegtrekkery na stede en dorpe en ook nie meer tekorte aan plaaswerkers nie, wat nou deur die skandalike invoer van swart werkers aangevul word en wat daarna in plakkerskampe beland.

Kleurlingmans met klein gesinne wat gesinsreëling toepas, moet die voorkeur geniet met die beste huise. Daar moet 'n beloning wees vir 'n verstandige leefwyse, wat die lewenspeil sal verhoog en gou navolging sal kry.

Laat die boerevereniginge kragtig die voortou neem en bouplanne beskikbaar stel. Aan duisende werklose bruinmense op die platteland — bouwakanterbeders en handlangers — kan op hierdie manier werk gegee word. Die handel en fabrieke sal meer bestellings en werk kry en die oplewing sal aansteeklik werk.

Die staat kan ook baie doen deur arbeidsintensiewe werke te laat verrig. Hoekom nie ons hoofspoorlyn „strategies” verdubbel, waarby honderde indien nie duisende ongeskoolde Bantowerkers

in diens geneem kan word nie?

In 1938 is daar by Wellington opgehou met die „verdubbeling van die hooflyn en drie jaar gelede is uiteindelik planne gemaak dat die lyn tot op Wolseley verdubbel sou word, maar tot vandag toe kan 'n mens nie sien of daar selfs 'n begin gemaak is nie.

## NOG TREIN

**MOEG GESTAAN VA  
VASCO** skryf:

Ons treindiens is ordigend. As in ag gene dat duisende mense per trein werk dit hoog tyd dat treine gebr word.

My tre  
6.45 or  
ek m

# Huise leeg op plasse;

## plakkers

# 'is welkom'

Van Ons Verteenwoordiger

WORCESTER.

BAIE plaaswerkershuise staan leeg op die platteland, terwyl duisende bruinmense in hagiike toestande in plakkershutte in die Skiereiland woon.

"Die leë huise is weens 'n tekort aan plaasarbeiders," het mnr. P. de W. Viljoen, voorsitter van die Sentrale Raad van Boereverenigings op Worcester, verlede week aan Die Burger gesê.

Sommige boere op die platteland het die laaste weke sterk gereageer oor die aandag wat plakkers in die Skiereiland kry, terwyl daar net hiese werkershuise op hul plase leeg staan.

Mnr. Viljoen het gesê hy het nog nie hierdie probleem op sy plaas nie, maar hy weet van baie boere wat nie werkers kan kry nie. Volgens hom is die plaaswerkers naby Worcester in baie opsigte beter af as die plakkers. Daar

arbeiders uit Transkei gebruik moet maak. Intussen staan die werkershuise leeg op die plase, het hy gesê.

Mnr. G. H. Punt van die plaas Goedvertrou naby Botrivier het aan Die Burger gewys daar staan vier neujiese werkershuise leeg op sy plaas. Volgens mnr. Punt staan daar op die oomblik sessten huise leeg tussen die plase en Botrivier. Sy plaas is sowat 10 km van die dorp af.

### Gee pad

'n Vriend van mnr. Punt, mnr. G. E. Rix van Riversonderend, het gesê op sy plaas staan ses huise leeg, en hy moet elke dag sowat 100 km ry om werkers aan te ry en terug te bring. Een van die huise is 'n drie-vertrek huis, wat hy verlede jaar laat bou

plaaswerker wat die werker in die stad nie het nie.

### Elektrisiteit

Mnr. Viljoen het gesê baie werkershuise het deesdae elektrisiteit waarvoor die inwoners nie hoef te betaal nie, en op groenteplase kry hulle die produkte byna ver-niet. Die kontantlone is wel in sommige gevalle nie so hoog soos in die stad nie, maar die ander voordede sorg dat die werker eintlik meer verdien.

"As die mense net wil werk, sal ons hulle met dankbaarheid aanvaar," het mnr. Viljoen gesê. Volgens hom het sewe boereverenigings naby Worcester vroeër besluit hulle sal graag werkers van die reha-bilitasie-sentrum vir bruin drankverslaaëdes wil hê as die mense net bereid is om te werk.

Die tekort aan plaaswerkers is só erg dat baie boere in die Hexriviervallei van trek-

net.

Volgens mnr. Punt, 'n groenteboer, wat ook nie vir uitvoer verpak, loop die werkers gewoonlik wanneer hy hulle op die nodigste het. Gedurende die uie-oesseisoen het hy vanjaar 'n heel paar werkers verloor. Die werkers gaan weg om 'n paar rand meer te verdien gedurende die parsseisoen op ander plase. Ná die seisoen het hulle nie werk nie en keer dan weer terug. Hy is dan eger nie bereid om hulle weer in diens te neem nie.

Mnr. Punt, 'n bestuurslid van die Caledonse Uiekwerkersvereniging, het gesê baie boere plant nou permanente gewasse om die arbeidsprobleem uit te skakel. Volgens mnr. Punt het hy 'n opname gedoen wat toon dat daar in die gebied Caledon - Riversonderend meer as 'n honderd plaaswerkershuise leeg staan. Die meeste van die boere voel die plakkers wat bereid is om te werk, moet na hulle kom.

ARG 45  
24/2/77  
3

# Manager of farm acted 'like animal'

THE MANAGER of the Groot Constantia Estate, Mr. Johan Hendrik Neethling 'behaved like an animal and beat up innocent children,' it was stated in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

Appearing before Mr Justice Baker on a charge of murdering Mr Neethling on April 3 last year were Mr Cornelius Davids, Mr Abraham Hendricks, Mr Andrew Pelston and Mr Rudolf Theron. They have all pleaded not guilty.

A Catholic priest, Father H. W. Schneider, was called by the defence.

Mr C. L. Rogers, appearing pro Deo for Mr Davids, told the court Father Schneider had been called to give a background to the case.

## WERE TERRIFIED

'People on this farm were terrified. He (Mr Neethling) behaved like an animal and beat up innocent children,' Mr Rogers said.

Father Schneider said he was at the farm on the day of Mr Neethling's death.

Complaints had been received that the labourers on the farm were terrified of Mr Neethling and were ill-treated, he said.

He asked a Catholic couple who lived on the farm whether they were prepared to state their complaint in writing.

They replied they could not because they feared they would lose their jobs and home.

## ONE-SIDED

Under cross-examination, Father Schneider agreed he had a one-sided view of conditions at Groot Constantia, since he had not spoken to Mr Neethling, but he added his view was borne out by those of other people who had inside knowledge of the farm.

He agreed living conditions for the labourers were above average.

He said he was not aware of Mr Neethling's efforts to get the young Coloured children to go to school, but knew that alcohol was abused on the estate.

Mr. F. van Zyl, Smit and Mr. J. J. Besson are sitting as assessors. Mr. T. Louw is appearing for the State. Mr. A. Smit, Mr. C. de Kock and Mr. B. Griessel are appearing pro Deo for Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Pelston and Mr. Theron. (Proceeding)



# AGRIOTI IN EVILION ROW

20/3/77  
S

**A HUNDRED Africans, have been living in makeshift homes in the veld for four weeks after being evicted from a Natal farm bought by property magnate Mr Joseph Agliotti.**

After three days of cold and continuous rain earlier this week, six children — one in a coma — were taken to an adjoining farm owned by the Church Agricultural Project.

On Wednesday the manager of the church farm, Neil Alcock, sent telegrams to Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha; Mrs Helen Suzman, MP; and the MP for the area, Mr Val Volker, letting them know of the families plight.

He asked for six or more tents or tarpaulins and firewood. Wood was delivered next day by students of the Maritzburg campus of the University of Natal. The church agriculture project has bought food and blankets for the evicted families and from its disaster fund.

Police in the Weenen district are sympathetic but they have told Mr Alcock they can do nothing because the families now live in KwaZulu.

## Former owner was upset

Two KwaZulu Government officials visited them on Wednesday. The previous owner of the farm, Mr George Harris, said he was "most upset" at the way the families were being treated.

Speaking at his home in Greytown, where he has now retired, Mr Harris said that Mr Agliotti became interested last year in the 1215 ha farm Doornvlakte.

Mr Harris had owned it for 30 years. When Mr Agliotti approached him he had 12 families, made up of about 100 men, women and children living on the property.

Most had been born there. Except for a four-year break when they were removed to another area by the authorities, they had lived there all their lives.



Mr Mzungezi Dladla and family. Their home is a bundle of thatch round a tree.

## Farmers upset by labourers' plight

Mr Harris said he was "most upset" at the way the families were being treated. Speaking at his home in Greytown, where he has now retired, Mr Harris said that Mr Agliotti became interested last year in the 1215 ha farm Doornvlakte.

Mr Harris had owned it for 30 years. When Mr Agliotti approached him he had 12 families, made up of about 100 men, women and children living on the property.

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**Labourers knelt down**

Mr Harris said Mr Agliotti made him a very good offer, which he accepted. After the day made him shudder. Mr Harris said he made a white policeman and a Mr Rickert in the district clipping inspector's front of him and opened their eyes.

Mr Agliotti was accompanied by two white policemen and a Mr Rickert. He made the labourers kneel in front of him and opened their eyes.

Mr Agliotti then told the workers that he was very sick and that he was with his parents and his wife. He told them to go home and that he would pay them for the tractor and his tractor.

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20/3/77  
TIMES  
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Mr George Harris: "What I saw made me shudder"



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Joansard 10 @ cols. 771-772

31/3/77

**Housing loans for farm workers**

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

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- (1) How many farmers in (a) the Western Cape Province, (b) the rest of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm workers in 1976;
- (2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in each area;
- (3) whether there has been any change in the rate of interest (a) of these loans,

(b) contributed by the State and (c) paid by the farmer; if so, what are the changed rates of interest in each case

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) Western Cape Province . . . . 264  
(b) the rest of the Cape Province . . . . . 45  
(c) the Orange Free State . . . . . 67  
(d) Transvaal . . . . . 73  
(e) Natal . . . . . 10
- (2) (a) Western Cape Province . . . . 161  
the rest of the Cape Province . . . . . 30  
the Orange Free State . . . . . 33  
Transvaal . . . . . 40  
Natal . . . . . 6

On 31 December 1976 the following number of applications were still under consideration:

- Western Cape Province . . . . 69  
the rest of the Cape Province . . . . . 10  
the Orange Free State . . . . 27  
Transvaal . . . . . 29  
Natal . . . . . 4

\* \* \* \*

- (b) Western Cape Province . . . . . R815 532  
the rest of the Cape Province . . . . . R181 905  
the Orange Free State . . . . . R230 058  
Transvaal . . . . . R227 760  
Natal . . . . . R37 750

- (3) There has been no change in the rate of interest.

3. Write briefly on the

# Designs for farm labourers' cottages

ARGUS 2/4/77

**IN an effort to create uniform building standards for farm labourers' cottages, the Cape Divisional Council has made four designs available to farmers.**

This followed a letter from the director of local government in the Provincial Administration last year in which an appeal was made to local authorities to encourage farm owners to erect better housing for their employees.

The director said the Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to the Coloured population found there was a lack of uniformity among divisional councils regarding building standards.

As a result, much of the housing can be described as poor and basic facilities such as separate kitchens, toilets, bath-

rooms and permanent floor surfaces are lacking in many houses.

## TWO-BEDROOMS

The aim is to reach a standard at least equal to that prescribed by the Department of Community Development for subeconomic houses for Coloured people.

The Divisional Council's designs were disclosed at this week's monthly meeting of the council.

The basic concept is that of two bedrooms and a kitchen in single or semi-detached dwellings and a larger unit with a living area included.

A Divisional Council spokesman said to date they had sent out 20 sets of plans — all inquiries were for the smallest dwelling.

The estimated price of the cottages range from R4 000 to R4 800, based on building costs of R77 a sq metre.

BT

# 20 farm workers STAR 4/4/77 in court

**Lowveld Bureau**  
**NELSPRUIT** — Twenty farm labourers of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hildegard Muller, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court here today, for not being in possession of the required documents.

They were not asked to plead and bail of R20 for each was extended. The case was adjourned to May 10.

Their appearance in court follows a police raid at Cairns Trust near Nelspruit, jointly owned by Dr Muller and two brothers, Mike and Jose Perreira, in the early hours of Friday morning.

It was found that the 20 labourers — all from Mocimboa — were not in possession of the required documents. They were arrested and brought to the Nelspruit police station.

The raid was part of a series of police raids on several farms in the lowveld during the past three weeks when more than 700 blacks have been arrested — many of them teenagers under 16.

With the worsening economic situation in Mocimboa, most of the illegal blacks are entering South Africa in search of jobs so as to buy clothing, food and medical supplies.

Natal Mercury  
4/4/77

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## THE FORUM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Farmers employ the jobless? He must be joking

**SIR, —** There appeared a letter in your issue of March 17 in which it was suggested that hundreds of retrenched Africans wandering the streets, etc., should be employed by the farmers!

Surely the writer must be joking! Before and after World War II we farmers used to have anything from five to 15 kraals living on our land; admittedly the wages were low, more like pocket-money, but they were allowed plus minus five head of cattle, a small field to cultivate and their own huts warm in winter and cool in summer. But the big thing was that these men and their families, anything from three to 10 members, at least went to bed with their bellies full night and day.

### TEMPTED AWAY

But soon industry started up with the big money, and gradually tempted our good workers away from us, so we had no option but to let them go. But of course they had to find accommodation for their families, so they were sent off to locations and privately-owned African land, while hubby worked in highly-paid industry, in many cases taking to himself a fancy bit who got a good cut of his wages. So now he was a man of means with two families.

I pointed these facts out to these chaps when they left. I said the day would come when they would regret the decision; they would not be able to eat iron or bricks or what have you; they were leaving food and their families would suffer. All this fell on deaf ears.

### HE MECHANISED

So now what did the farmer do? Well, of course he mechanised up to the hilt and did his farming with a few who couldn't care less about going to industry, plus women and girls, and we are managing very well indeed, thank you!

We find our tractor driver women far more careful and better with the machines than the men, who used to think they were at Roy Hesketh no matter how rough the roads were!

### OVER TO INDUSTRY

So industry can now feed and look after these out-of-work chaps themselves. Industry doesn't even supply them with housing or food!

It is far better to have some food in all the people's bellies than to have pie's bellies than to have hungry ones.

FARMER JOE

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# Farmers, students move to improve labourers' lives

FARMERS and university students from Stellenbosch have combined forces in a unique project to improve the quality of life of farm labourers in the area.

More than 100 farmers in the district, together with 140 social work students, the Department of Health and other organisations have joined in the project, known as the Stellenbosch Agricultural Community Project.

Third-year social work students are being awarded academic credits for their involvement in the project.

Farmers are assisted with advice regarding the housing, recreational facilities and other aspects of farm labour.

Mr D. J. Marais, a social worker employed by the university, is secretary of the project. He said farmers have come to realise that their responsibility toward their labourers' community lives does not end with a donation.

Mr Tom Micklem, an apple farmer, who is chairman of the project, said farmers are becoming increasingly enthusiastic about it.

Activities include film shows, concerts, family planning, housewives' clubs, creches, and coloured people are encouraged, wherever possible, to take over the running of the activities.

Planned projects include the building of a sport complex at the Kromme Rhee Training Centre, an old age home and a bus service for high school students.



## BLACK WAGES

### The sugar farms

The increases in black miners' wages in the past few years have forced competitors for labour, such as the sugar industry, to follow suit. The sugar industry recruits in Pondoland in Trans-Kw. and thus competes with the mines.

The minimum daily rate for an underground miner has risen from 72c in 1974 to 250c last year, that of a surface worker from 55c to 155c. In 1971, with a minimum for cane cutters of 80c, the sugar industry paid better than the mines. More recently, however, it has been overtaken by underground (though not surface) mine wages. Cutters now get a basic 220c a day.

Cane cutters earn an average of R66/month basic pay and between R50 and R66 monthly in cutting bonuses, although exceptional cutters can earn double the average in bonuses. The present average black underground wage is R101.

A curious situation exists in the sugar industry. Private planters work four times the land area of the miller-cum-planter companies, yet they have no formal recruiting organisation. Labour is obtained on a "pitch up with friends and relations" basis. Amazingly, it seems to work. One of the main reasons is that private farmers are able to house their labour as married men whereas miller-cum-planters are classified as industry and restricted to housing a maximum of 3% of their African labour in

married quarters.

Miller-cum-planter companies have thus set up the Sugar Industry Labour Organisation (SILLO), which recruits between 17 000 and 20 000 migrant workers from the Transkei annually.

A grading system has been established to allow progress to higher positions, and in the compounds TV and other facilities help to consolidate sugar's position in the queue for labour when competition gets tough.

Some companies are operating training schemes, and productivity has improved from 2,3 t per man daily in 1972/73 to 3,7 t/day last season. Expressed another way, 4,6 men were required to cut 1 000 t of cane in 1972/73 but only 3,4 men are needed today.

Provincial boundaries

MAP SOUTH AFRICA THE EASTERN CAPE showing sub-regions

# Housing fund exhausted <sup>D. Dis.</sup> 16/4/77

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —**  
A Government scheme to give loans to farmers to construct houses for black labourers proved so popular it had to be suspended because funds ran out.

The Agricultural Credit Board suspended the scheme in October, 1975, because the granting of R4 980 800 had exhausted the funds which had been earmarked for the scheme.

This was disclosed by the Secretary for Agricultural Credit and

Land Tenure, Mr. P. L. Steyn, when the annual report of his department for 1976 was released yesterday.

In terms of the scheme, landowners could obtain loans for the erection of dwellings for their farm labourers.

The programme for farm housing was introduced in 1969 and was improved in 1974 so that farmers could obtain these loans "under very favourable conditions," he said.

Farmers had gradually realised the necessity for better housing for their black labourers, Mr Steyn added.

He also disclosed that all 11 Indian people who applied for assistance after the flooding of various rivers in Natal had received aid totalling R3 922 as distress loans.

In the lower Orange River area, 30 white farmers received ex-gratia grants totalling R45 971 following flood damage during 1975 and 1976. —  
PC.

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NATAL MERCURY 26/4/77

# Pay plan appeal

26/4/77 NM

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Mercury Reporter  
**PIETERMARITZBURG**  
A PROPOSED common wage structure with minimum and maximum levels for African workers in the timber industry has received the support of the South African Timber Growers' Association.

Students of Natal University wages commission caused an uproar several years ago by claiming that Africans working on Natal plantations were being paid starvation wages.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson, association director, yesterday said the question of a common wages

structure had been investigated by Mr. W. Backer, director of the Timber Industry Manpower Services and Mr. Ferguson urged growers to "carefully consider" the proposal.

The TIMS study showed workers in the timber industry were both overpaid and underpaid. In Natal and the Transvaal, the average monthly wage paid to unskilled workers was R30.

In the Southern and Western Cape, the minimum was R60.

Mr. Backer proposed that this year's objective should be that all

employers pay their workers wages within the broad band. Workers who earned more than the maximum figure should receive smaller increases.

It was envisaged that the wage band would be narrowed to a target set by employers at the end of the year.

The common wage structure applied to private industry. But Mr. Backer hoped the Department of Forestry would adopt the policy.

The narrowing of the gap between wages paid by the public and private sectors was expected to take five years.

Mr. Backer said a common wage structure would ease the competition for labour among employers and inhibit worker movement.

This and job grading were necessary in preparing for a formal wage agreement in the industry.

He pointed out that the timber industry had joined the national attempt at narrowing the gap between White and Black wages.

A wage policy in the industry would stabilise the labour force and increase productivity, he said.

# Tighter border labour check

Mercury Correspondent  
NELSPRUIT — Lowveld farmers have been given three months to have their foreign migrant labour force fully registered with the authorities as part of a police crackdown to tighten security along the South African Mozambique border.

Hundreds of Mozambicans have been crossing into South Africa illegally to find work on the labour-intensive Lowveld farms, where they are readily employed.

Farmers estimate that at least 16 000 Mozambicans are legally entitled to work on farms in the area, but say there must be at least 4 000 more who have slipped into the country by crossing the Lebombo Mountains.

The South African authorities have erected a 2m-high diamond mesh fence costing R1-million along the border between Komatipoort and the Swaziland border, but this has not helped matters.

The police crackdown on illegal immigrants started last December immediately after Sergeant Joseph Nkosi and Constable Ralph Brits were seriously injured by a terrorist grenade.

Government officials from Pretoria yesterday met with farmers to explain the latest moves.

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# Farmers get deadline in security crackdown

26/5/77 RAN

**By DON MARSHALL**  
NELSPRUIT. — Lowveld farmers have been given three months to have their foreign migrant labour force fully registered as part of a police crackdown to tighten security along the South African-Mozambique border.

Hundreds of Mozambicans have been crossing into South Africa illegally to seek work on the labour-intensive Lowveld farms where they found plenty of job opportunities.

Farmers estimate that at least 16 000 Mozambicans are legally entitled to work on farms in the area, but say there must be at least 100 000 more who have slipped into the country by crossing the Lebombo mountains.

The South African authorities have erected a 2 m high diamond-mesh fence — costing R1-million — along the border between Komatipoort and Swaziland, but this has not helped.

The police crackdown on illegal immigrants started last December immediately after Sergeant Joseph Nkosi and Constable Ralph Brits were seriously injured by a terrorist grenade near Border Gate on the South African-Swaziland border.

Police raids on Lowveld farms have caused resentment among local farmers who claim police are ignoring a 1972 agreement between representatives of organised agriculture, the Minister of Forestry and

Water Affairs, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, and the Bantu Administration Board.

It is said the police agreed not to prosecute Mozambicans who had entered South Africa illegally and had afterwards obtained documents to work here.

This would mean they would still be liable for prosecution if the police decided to charge them under the country's immigration laws — which is what has been happening.

Government officials from Pretoria yesterday met farmers from the Southern Lowveld Agricultural Union to explain latest Government moves to stop the influx of illegal foreign labour.

One of the provisions

was immediately branded by several members of the agricultural union as "inhuman".

It is a Government step to have all Mozambicans who entered South Africa illegally after July 1 1972 repatriated to Mozambique when their current 18-month labour contracts expire.

What angers farmers is that a large number of these labourers have married South African women since coming here, and have families.

The Government has stipulated that the wives and children will have to return to Mozambique with their husbands when the contracts expire.

The men will not be allowed to stay on in South Africa, Mr J C Kuhn, an

official of the Department of Bantu Relations Bureau and Labour, told farmers yesterday.

The latest Government ruling on foreign labour from Mozambique is:

● Labourers who entered South Africa before July 1, 1972 and who have been in regular employment since then can continue to work in this country on renewal of 18-month contracts as long as their registration fees are paid regularly to the Mozambique labour inspector in Barberton.

● Mozambicans who entered South Africa illegally after July 1 1972 but who have since been registered by Bantu commissioners or Bantu Administration Boards will be allowed to work out any existing labour contracts. After that they must return to Mozambique.

● Those who entered South Africa through the Komatipoort immigration post after October 20, 1975, will have to be repatriated on completing their 18-month contract.

The Frelimo Government is insisting all further employment is done through recognised employment agencies in Mozambique and that labourers are paid wages similar to those paid by South African mines. These, say the farmers, they cannot afford.

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(4)

# 'Keep labour happy' union tells farmers

*Mercury, 28/5/77*

Mercury Correspondent

**KOKSTAD.** — Farmers should not be fooled by the plentiful labour supply high unemployment had provided and should do everything in their power to keep their own labour force happy, the local farmers' union president said here yesterday.

This should not be a short-term policy of just increasing wages, but should include better housing, organised recreation, pension funds and definite leave arrangements, Mr. A. S. Ponder said.

He also called on the Government to buy out the Ongeluk's Nek farmers as soon as possible "to prevent incidents and unhappiness."

Giving his annual address to the East Griqualand Farmers' Union he said because of the proposed annexure by Natal the administration of the area should prove less costly and more efficient.

He appealed to Natal and the Cape Province to come to an immediate decision over the build-

ing of a blacktop road from the area to Natal which did not pass through Transkei.

It was essential that co-operation be sought and found with their border neighbours to prevent large stock losses and bad feelings from run-away fires, he added.



Hansard 19 col 1266 8/6/77

**Hiring of prisoners from Pollsmoor prison to farmers** ✓

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1070. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Prisons:

Whether prisoners from Pollsmoor prison have been hired to farmers in the course of the past 12 months, if so, (a) what is the average number per day for each month of

the past 12 months, (b) what did the farmers pay per prisoner per day and (c) what payment did the prisoners receive per day.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

Yes.

(a) Separate statistics are not kept in this connection and to obtain the information will take a considerable time. Details of the total number of prisoners hired out against payment to private persons (including farmers) from Pollsmoor Prison during May 1976 to April 1977 are as follows:

May 1976 .....	2 591
June 1976 .....	2 222
July 1976 .....	2 136
August 1976 .....	2 069
September 1976 .....	1 884
October 1976 .....	2 290
November 1976 .....	2 177
December 1976 .....	2 097
January 1977 .....	1 915
February 1977 .....	2 013
March 1977 .....	2 618
April 1977 .....	2 376

(b) Weekdays:  
Prison guard ..... R1,80  
Employer's guard ..... R0,60

Saturdays:  
Prison guard ..... R0,90  
Employer's guard ..... R0,30

(c) None.

**Hiring of prisoners from South African prisons to farmers** ✓

1071. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Prisons:

Whether prisoners from South African prisons are hired to farmers; if so, (a) from which prisons, (b) what is the average number of prisoners hired from each prison per day, (c) what is the amount paid by farmers per prisoner per day and (d) what payment do prisoners receive per day.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

Yes.

(a) Maximum security prisons excluded, from all other prisons where suitable non-White male prisoners are available for hire.

(b) The information is not readily available but 4 233 800 units were hired to private persons (including farmers) during the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976.

(c) (i) Tariff A: Urban areas up to and including 8 kilometres from the prison institutions.

Weekdays:  
Prison guard ..... R1,90  
Employer's guard ..... R0,70

Saturdays:  
Prison guard ..... R1,00  
Employer's guard ..... R0,40

(ii) Tariff B: Urban areas further than 8 kilometres from the prison institutions, larger developing towns and industrial areas.

Weekdays:  
Prison guard ..... R1,80  
Employer's guard ..... R0,60

Saturdays:  
Prison guard ..... R0,90  
Employer's guard ..... R0,30

(iii) Tariff C: Country areas.

Weekdays:  
Prison guard ..... R1,50  
Employer's guard ..... R0,42

Saturdays:  
Prison guard ..... R0,80  
Employer's guard ..... R0,24

(d) None.

Loans for farm workers' houses

1068. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any applications for loans for farm workers' houses have been refused this year; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reason and (c) for what sum in each case.

(4) labour

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 43 applications.

(b) Applications have been refused for the following reasons:

(i) in the present financial climate and the limited funds available for the purpose, a very reasonable means test is applied when applications for loans for the erection of houses for farm labourers are considered and where it is clear that applicants can provide without difficulty in their need for housing of farm labourers out of their own resources, applications are refused;

(ii) in a few cases building operations have commenced prior to consideration of applications for loans. It seems, technically, that assistance, if granted, would amount to the payment of debt, which cannot happen at the low rate of interest applicable;

(iii) in a few cases loans have been requested to house families of Black labourers in the Greater Western Cape Province where

loans are granted for the housing of the families of Coloured farm labourers only.

(c)	R5 450	R4 500	R5 100
	R6 000	R3 400	R7 600
	R5 500	R6 450	R4 100
	R8 200	R4 400	R6 600
	R22 500	R5 300	R9 800
	R2 000	R10 500	R8 000
	R1 750	R6 000	R1 850
	R5 250	R2 050	R11 000
	R4 500	R4 700	R16 600
	R13 000	R18 500	R9 762
	R6 800	R4 500	R6 150
	R71 800	R6 400	R3 000
	R19 500	R7 400	R11 050
	R9 000	R14 800	R20 500
			R4 850

# Farmers' incomes zoom 28 pc

Staff Reporter

RECORD earnings for farmers in the first three months of 1977 were announced yesterday by the Division of Agricultural Marketing Research in Pretoria.

Gross incomes increased by 18% to R590-million, and net incomes by 28%. The increases are attri-

buted to higher producer prices and larger quantities of produce marketed.

The recent increase in the maize price — from R65 to R74 — is not reflected in the figures. The increase came into effect only on May 1.

On Monday, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced

a 20c a kg increase in the price of butter, and a 15c a kg increase in the price of cheese. Later this year increases in the prices of bread, margarine and fresh milk are inevitable, according to Pretoria sources. An increase in the sugar price is also expected.

● **Farmers pampered**  
— Page 5



# 'ENOUGH' FARM LABOUR

Mercury Reporter  
PIETERMARTZBURG  
IN response to a call from the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, the South African Agricultural Union recently asked the Natal Agricultural Union to conduct a survey to establish if surplus urban labour could be directed to meet the needs of farming areas.

According to an article in Naulu, the union's journal, the union has decided to tell the SAAU that except for one or two areas, there is an adequate supply of labour in the farming areas of Natal.

*Mercury*  
*18-6-77*

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FM 15/7/77

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## NURSERIES

### Blooming business

The frost of economic recession, far from withering nurserymen's profits, appears to have provided an extra stimulus to business. An exception is the Western Cape where a long spell of cold wet weather has been a damper in every sense.

Rising costs have forced nurserymen to reorganise their labour, particularly in the Western Cape where coloured labour, normally more costly than the African labour used in other provinces, received

sales.

Peter Rowles of wholesalers Dunrobin Nurseries (Pty) at Botha's Hill which does a fair trade in the Transvaal says that although business is good, orders from municipalities have fallen off due to budgetary restraint.

"Far fewer new homes are being built," points out Trevor Schofield of Geo Carter in Pietermaritzburg, "so sales in that area are showing a decrease. On the other hand, petrol restrictions are keeping people at home and there isn't so much money around for overseas trips or expensive holidays so people are getting cracking in the garden.



Nurseries . . . blossoming in spite of hard times

rises in September and February amounting to between 10% and 15%. Labour can account for as much as half a nursery's total costs.

"In some cases this has resulted in retrenchment. In our own nursery," says Herbert Nash, chairman of the Cape Town Ornamental Nurserymen's Association, "we've retrenched about seven coloureds and whites and I know others who've done the same."

Roy Burgess, director of one of Durban's larger retail nurseries, estimates that business in the year ending June 30 was about 10% up but notes: "We've taken a good, hard look at our staff over the past 12 months and haven't replaced anyone who's left. It's surprising how we've got on without them."

A spokesman for Malanseuns of Pretoria, reputed to be the largest nursery in the Southern hemisphere, agrees that business is on the up but maintains that prices have been held in spite of the substantial cost increases in fertiliser, fuel, steel products and other items.

Where prices have been increased it has been of the order of 5% to 10%, insufficient in the opinion of most nurserymen to have a significant effect on

"It has always been said that we're a luxury trade but UK and US experience seems to support the idea that nurseries survive and even flourish when times are bad."

Schofield makes the point that mail order business has tailed off and thinks this may be due to wholesalers opening up in new areas and the spread of garden shops in new suburban shopping centres.

Like other nurserymen he is concerned at the effect of high railage cost increases over the past two years and feels that country customers may be combining plant shopping with other business rather than pay the higher charges.

Roy Burgess gives an example of 50 canna bulbs railed 200 km. The bulbs cost R1,62 but with the railway documentation charge of R1 and railage they eventually cost the customer about R4,50. The documentation charge is levied irrespective of the size of consignment.

Apart from these few thorns, "It's possible to make quite a nice living out of two or three acres providing you buy in," says Burgess. If the plants don't sell they carry on growing and usually fetch a bit more when they're bigger.

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# Farmers demand control on meths

15/7/77 EBM

CAPE TOWN. — The Boland Agricultural Union yesterday called for controls on the sale of methylated spirits because of the high incidence of addiction to the drink among coloured farm workers.

Proposing the motion at the union's annual congress in Cape Town, Mr Johannes van Zyl said it was wrong that the strongest form of alcohol should be available at the cheapest price and in the easiest way.

"Natural wine can only be bought at certain times from recognised outlets, but methylated spirits can be bought anywhere at any time," he said.

Sales were also helped by the packaging of methy-

lated spirits in convenient plastic containers.

Mr Van Zyl said farmers could not be blamed for feeling that their constant appeals over the years for something to be done about the problems were seen by Cabinet Ministers simply as troublesome requests.

"But not only wine farmers are concerned," he said. "It is a problem that exists throughout the country."

Mr P de Wet said a 750 ml bottle of methylated spirits would cost 50c. The equivalent amount of alcohol in beer would cost R10.80, in brandy or gin R9.60, in fortified wine R6.10 and in natural light wine R5.50. — Sapa.

4

By MURRAY McNALLY

**TOWN MAYOR** Mr Jacob Louw, who was found guilty of whipping a woman farm labourer with a sjambok, said this week: "The only way to deal with drunks is to take the law into your own hands."

Miss Kandas Perries was treated for at least 25 lash marks on her body.

She spent a week in hospital after the mayor and an ex-policeman, Mr Dirk van Wyk, whipped her with two sjamboks on February 26 this year.

Mr Louw, who besides his duties as Mayor of Carnarvon, owns a dairy, a butchery and three farms in the district, told me this week: "It doesn't help to speak to labourers when they are drunk — you have to beat them."

Mr Louw said the town-folk of Carnarvon felt he did the right thing.

"Except for a few people, everyone has said I handled the situation in the only effective way."

Mr Gert Januarie, a labourer on Mr Louw's farm, told a Regional Magistrate's Court in Victoria West that Miss Perries was drunk and throwing stones at the door of a room in which his children were sleeping.

He went to Carnarvon to fetch Mr Louw, who asked Mr Van Wyk, 22, to go to the farm with him.

Mr Van Wyk fetched his plastic sjambok and the three men drove to the farm.

Mr Januarie said Mr Louw "did not even speak to Miss Perries", but started whipping her with his leather sjambok.

Later, Mr Van Wyk whipped her with his sjambok and when she started "pleading for mercy" they left the farm.

Mr Louw and Mr Van Wyk were found guilty of common assault and fined R250 and R125 respectively.

Mr Van Wyk resigned from the police.

D.D. 19/7/77

## Farm raid:

### 3 in court

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Three men who were detained at the weekend in connection with an armed attack on Mr Reuben Berndt appeared in court here yesterday.

They were Mr Nqabeni, 20, Mr Godfrey Mcaku, 22, and Mr Roy Punde, 19.

They were not asked to plead, no evidence was led and they were remanded to August 4.

Mr Berndt, 63, of Kelley's Farm near here, was attacked in his home on July 5 by three gunmen who escaped with R40 000 in cash. — DDR.

Ferrinho, H,

Social Work

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D. D. 25/7/77  
**Farmers pay levies**

(14)

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EAST LONDON — The refusal of farmers to pay service levies for their black employees has been solved, the Chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Gerrie Coetzer, believes.

"I think it is solved. I think they are beginning to understand that we are just administering a law," he said in an interview.

"In the Board area, 87 per cent of farmers had paid their levies.

The Board had also offered to provide mobile offices to make the payment of levies as well as the registration of workers easier but this had been turned down by the farmers.

It had also offered to construct houses for labourers on farms at a cost-plus basis but no one had taken this up.

"On my farm, this made them different people. They are really much happier now," Mr Coetzer said. — PC

enbosch)

rican Government and Law

Studies

Hampton, S,

S.R.C. Office

Haresnape, G,

English

Harries, P,

History

Harrison, P.

Nursing Education

Hearn, J.

Librarian

Helm, B.

Social Work

Hendrie, D.

Saldru

Hodgson, J.

Religious Studies

Horn, P.

German

Horner, D.

Saldru

Jeppe, J.

Development Administration (Stellenbosch)

Jowell, K.

Graduate School of Business

Jubber, K.

Sociology

Kahn, B.

Economics

Kantor, B.

Economics

King, B.

Administration

Kipps, A.

Bacteriology

Kirsch, R,

Medicine

Knutzen, V.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Kooy, A.

Saldru

Kooy, M.

Economic History

Kraak, G.

S.R.C. Office

# Farmers to heed labourers' needs

The Argus Correspondent

WELLINGTON.

Boland farmers are becoming increasingly aware of the need to improve the living conditions of coloured farm labourers. In the Stellenbosch area alone, at least 35 halls or sheds are being used every weekend for entertaining and educating labourers.

Farmers in the Stellenbosch area are being assisted by staff and students of the University of Stellenbosch.

Among the leaders of the movement to improve coloured living standards are Springbok rugby

## COUNTRY FOCUS

player Jan Boland Coetzee and his wife, who recently hosted a gathering at their farm Kanonkop, at Muldersvlei, to explain the aims of the programme.

Mrs Coetzee said labourers on many farms lived under appalling conditions, often being regarded as little more than animals, who, after a hard day's work, were sent home and forgotten.

It was essential, she said, to provide proper living quarters for these people, complete with kitchens, bathrooms and flush sanitation. They should be taught to develop a pride in their homes and to occupy their free time well.

A special hall has been built on the Coetzee's farm to serve as a gathering place for the non-white labourers. Cinema shows are given regularly and Saturday nights are party nights, usually with discotheque music for dancing.

Mrs Coetzee has organised a housewives' club which holds regular cooking and knitting competitions and hears guest speakers on such subjects as family planning and baby care.

### Unfair

Mr Coetzee added that life was to be enjoyed and he felt it unfair that labourers on wine farms should be unable to enjoy the products of their labours. He supplied his staff with wine in the evenings after work so they could enjoy it with a wholesome meal.

He praised the work of the university organisation which was raising money for an old-age home and creche for non-whites at Stellenbosch.

4

# Death of *ARGUS 25/7/77* farmer:

## Two held

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Two black teenagers were arrested near Alice early today following an attack on a farm in which a 76-year-old man, Mr Gert de Wet Coetser, died and his daughter was stabbed in the throat.

Miss Ellen Coetser (52) is being treated at Frere Hospital, East Loidon.

Border's Divisional CID Officer, Colonel J. Fourie, said Mr Coetser, his wife and daughter were eating supper last night when they were attacked.

Mrs Coetser ran to telephone for help. When she returned she found her husband lying on the floor. He had abrasions on his head.



Fédération Intern  
ENGLISH I

CAPE TIMES  
Farmer charged (4)  
17/18/77

Professeurs de Français  
YEAR TEST, 12.10 P.M.

- LOUIS PHILIPPART BELGIQUE
- JEAN AUBA FRANCE
- JACQUES HARDRE U.S.A.
- FRANCE
- FINLANDE
- GILLES DORION QUÉBEC
- RENÉ BISMUTH CANADA
- EVA SILVERDAN DANEMARK
- JEAN DEMOULE FRANCE
- JACQUES FEREMANS SUISSE
- DANIEL KOENIG ILE MAURICE
- CLAUDE LE GOFF U.S.A.
- ADISA LIGALI U.S.A.
- ANDRÉ MAMAN U.S.A.
- ETSUJI MATSUOKA JAPON
- JURGEN OLBERT R.F.A.
- JACQUES RABATTONI SUISSE
- MARIE DE LOURDES ROUBIGNE BRÉSIL
- SECRETARIE GENERALE MAY COLLET

A 42-YEAR-OLD Bonnievale farmer appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday, charged with murdering a farm labourer he once employed.  
Mr Jan Ross, 26, died at the Tygerberg Hospital seven days after he had allegedly been assaulted on the farm, Angora, on August 6.  
The owner of the farm, Mr Cornelius Beukes, was warned to appear on September 9.  
Mr B J van Eck was on the bench and Sergeant E Nel appeared for the state.

Sèvres, Le 30 juin 1977  
t-hand corner of the cover of figures the number of your (your Language tutor).  
Monsieur Pierre PHILIP  
Secrétaire  
Association des Etudes Françaises en Afrique Australe  
S/O Department of Romance Studies  
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
RONDEBOSCH 7700  
South Africa

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Language. Briefly assess the the origin of language.

- 2. Answer all the following questions (20 marks)
- (a) Explain the assimilation (underlined) in the Standard English pronunciation of the word 'raspberry'.
- (b) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word 'sculptresses'.
- (c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove slowly down steep streets.
- (d) In terms of first immediate constituent division, explain the two meanings of pretty new dresses.

Compte tenu de la situation fort complexe dont fait état votre lettre du 24 novembre 1976, le Bureau (25 marks)  
Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Français réuni en sa session annuelle les 27 et 28 juin 1977, a exprimé le souhait de voir les relations éventuelles des membres de l'Association des Etudes Françaises en Afrique Australe avec la F.I.P.F., s'établir sur la base qui régit le statut des professeurs étrangers membres de l'A.F.S.S.A., c'est-à-dire sur une base individuelle. (5 marks)

C'est pourquoi le Bureau renouvelle la suggestion que j'avais exprimée dans ma lettre du 7 juillet 1976, et qui, malgré la diffusion que vous avez bien voulu lui donner, m'a pas jusqu'ici, à notre connaissance reçu de suites. (4 marks)

Les membres de l'A.F.S.S.A. peuvent devenir à titre individuel membres de la F.I.P.F. Ils recevront alors les publications et documents pédagogiques produits par nous ainsi que toute information sur nos activités futures. (10 marks)

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. (6 marks)

La Présidente  
(Total: 60 marks)

*Lucette CHAMBARD*

28/7/77 SKC

# NO catch, no pay

Who are the Frontliners in our society — the people out there somewhere, doing the jobs that have to be done, often to make life safer, more secure, for you and me? They are the quiet heroes and heroines of our world, the people we can't do without. Here is another in our series to introduce readers to our Frontliners. They are ordinary people like us . . . but with something a little extra.

We think our Frontliners are often taken for granted because they don't hit the headlines.

Today we feature men who get no wages, are laid off half the year and are away from home all week — the men who bring back the fish that we eat. **RAYMOND WHITAKER** reports. **FRANK BLACK** took the pictures.



Pierre Brand, skipper of the Oceana Sapphire, seldom leaves the helm when his trawler is at sea. "He's one of the best," say his crewmen.

Imagine a job where you are away from home from Sunday to Friday, receive no wages, and are laid off for at least half the year.

There are people who work under such conditions — the men of South Africa's fishing fleet.

They work for commission only, and once they have caught the annual quota allotted by the Government, they have to find other ways of making a living until the next season begins.

They put out to sea on Sunday afternoon, and do not return until their holds are full. They return to harbour only long enough to empty their holds before setting off again.

Pierre Brand, skipper of the Oceana Sapphire, a surface trawler operating from Hout Bay, has been living this way for 24 years.

Trawler crews depend on their skipper for their livelihood. It is his job to find the fish. If he guesses

wrongly it means more work and less money for everyone on board.

But in his 10 years of skippering Mr Brand has had no trouble finding crews. "He's one of the best," said a crewman. "We're usually back with our catch before anyone else."

### Teamwork vital

Teamwork is the key to making a living. When an inefficient colleague costs you money, anyone who does not pull his weight is not welcome.

No attention is paid to race or colour. Mr Brand has a coloured first mate, Achmat Clarke, who has white and coloured crewmen under him.

The crew share facilities, regardless of race, and the pay is based on experience, not colour.

The Oceana Sapphire slipped out of Hout Bay between glorious views of the Sentinel and Chapman's Peak, but most of the crew took a nap — they would be working nearly all night. Mr Brand, having checked the weather and

the swell, thought there would be good catches in Walker Bay, near Hermanus. As we headed for Cape Point, he told us he had grown up on a farm near Pletburg and went to sea straight from school.

"There wasn't much work going in the early 50s," he said. "I had never seen the sea before I joined the fishing fleet."

As we rounded Cape Point and crossed the mouth of False Bay, the sun set and the crew began to collect in the galley, waiting for the skipper to press the hooter which put them on alert.

### Sounded alert

The boat's dieselman, Godfrey van Boom (46), had his 21-year-old son Ricky aboard, but did not expect any more of his eight children to go to sea — "they all get seasick."

Mr van Boom, who lives at Gansbaai, earns about R5 000 to R6 000 a season while an ordinary crewman gets about R4 000. The rest of the year he makes a living

from line fishing and shark catching.

Wille Summers (34) has been at sea since he was 14. Although his father and grandfather were skippers, poor eyesight prevents him from following in their footsteps.

### He won't leave

"I won't leave," said Wille, who is coloured. "On the sea I have equal rights and get equal pay. Some wives push their husbands to take a shore job, but mine knows it would be a waste of time."

Mr Clarke is in his second season as mate, and hopes to become a skipper, but would discourage his three sons from going to sea.

"The quotas cut down your opportunities," he said. "It's an on-and-off existence, most of the year you're at home, and when you're at sea your time is not your own."

Herman Coetzee (25), from Randfontein, could not find a job in the Transvaal when he left school, and decided to follow his stepfather, who had been a fisherman. After five years at sea he has no desire to return to the Reef.

An hour or two after night descended, Mr Brand pressed the hooter and the crewmen began to prepare for the "throw", as putting the net out is called.

### Rely on eyes

In the darkened wheelhouse Mr Brand was peering out of the window at the sea. Although they have radar and echo-sounders to check their impressions, experienced skippers rely mainly on their sight to find the fish. Merely by looking at the patches of luminescence

on the surface that reveals the presence of a shoal, Mr Brand could tell which way they were moving and their approximate number.

When the signs looked right, he sounded a klaxon. The crew, now wearing oilskins, rushed to put the net out.

The "throw" is done in darkness to avoid scaring the fish away, and the deck is a dangerous place to be unless you know what you are doing.

Three winches hold the "point" and mouth of the net, while another giant which at the stern feeds out the rest of the net.

When the floats are bobbing in a giant semicircle, the winches begin to wind in again until the mouth of the net is closed. Dozens of seagulls and seals swoop in to snatch what they can, but it is not until the net is almost in that you can see the fish.

### Silver torrent

Then they come pouring in — 50 metric tons of anchovies, cascading into the hold in a torrent of silver, flecked with gold where their eyes catch the light.

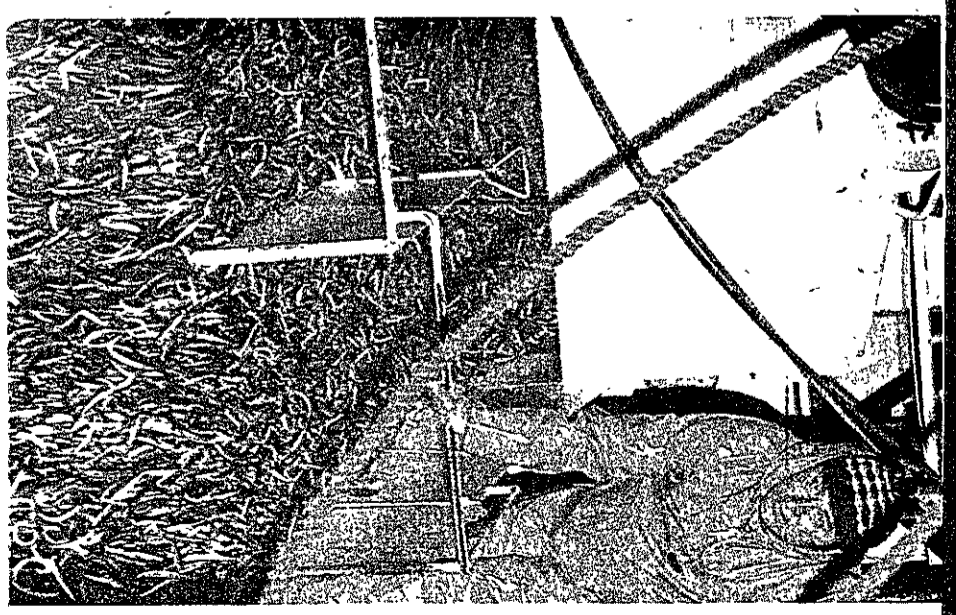
One "throw" takes about an hour, and by this time it was after midnight. We turned in as Mr Brand went looking for another shoal.

When we woke up next morning the decks were covered in fish. Two more "throws" had overflowed the hold, and we were just entering Hout Bay harbour.

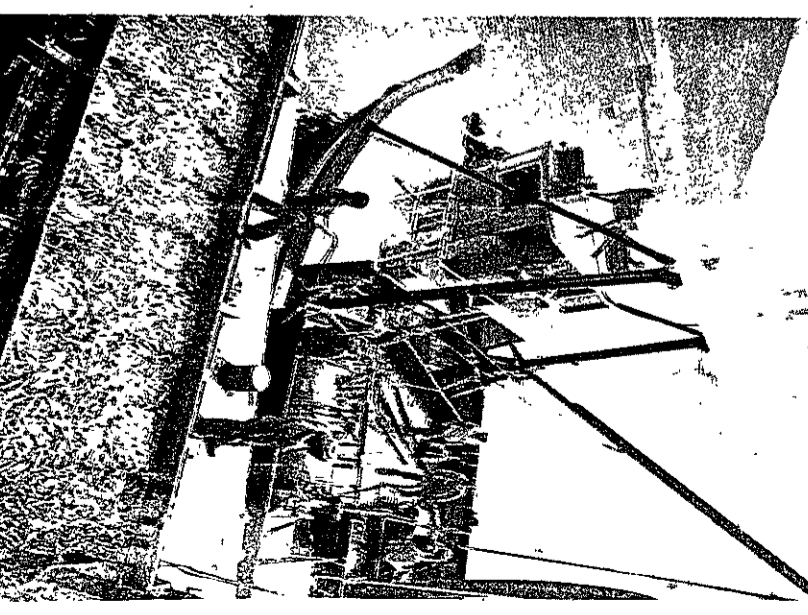
"You see," said a crewman. "We're the first to come in." As we set off for the comforts of Cape Town, members of the crew who lived near the harbour were slipping home for a couple of hours. Then they would be off to sea again.



Godfrey van Boom mans the deck winches on the trawler. In the dark it is easy to lose a limb if you do not know what you are doing.



Wille Summers watches a silver waterfall of anchovies pour into the hold of the Oceana Sapphire.



Tons of anchovies go to the canning factory as the Oceana Sapphire discharges her catch at Hout Bay.

4

# FREED FARMHANDS NOW

## — ESSOP

By RAYMOND HILL

MANY farm workers have become squatters after losing their jobs in the Beaufort West district recently and Independent CRC member Mr Solly Essop said this week he had had to provide accommodation for one family, only to find five other homeless families huddled next to a river.

Mr Essop says he has complained to the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Henry Smit, about what he calls the "inhuman treatment" of these people by farmers.

Mr Essop condemned the action of farmers who "abandoned" their workers after years of faithful service and said a serious squatter problem had arisen.

Mr Essop, after providing accommodation for a family this week, has written a letter of complaint to Mr Henry Smit and has approached the Beaufort West police about the matter.

This week a woman complained to him about the "abandoned" labourers, and he later found the five families near a river.

"It was raining and bitterly cold and the men, women and children were shivering. Their possessions were seriously damaged by the weather," he s

Mr Essop said he was shocked at the number of farm houses that have become vacant. The secretary of the Cape Province Agricultural Union, Mr G S Bosch, said he did not have first-hand knowledge of Mr Essop's allegations, but he would certainly investigate the matter as soon as possible.

2

# Chauffeur vir jou duur trekker

TYDSKRIF-  
RAPPORT (4)  
9/10/77

Deur JOHAN POTGIETER • Foto's: DAVID BRIERS

„SAL jy dat jou swart trekker-drywer jou duur Duitse motor bestuur?" wou mnr. Chris Dednam, 45, hoof van die Boskop-opleidingsentrum vir swart plaaswerkers naby Potchefstroom, van die ryk Wes-Transvaalse mielieboer weet.

„Nog nooit," antwoord die boer, „wat weet hy van die masjien van 'n motor wat R11 000 kos?"

„Terloops," sê mnr. Dednam toe en beduie in die rigting van die boer se lande, „wat kos daardie pragtrekker van jou?"

„R18 000," antwoord die boer.

„Nou hoe bring jy die kloutjie by die oor?" vra mnr. Dednam. „Jou motor van R11 000 mag hy nie bestuur nie, maar jy laat hom inklim agter die stuur van 'n stuk masjinerie wat R18 000 kos!" Die boer kon nie antwoord nie.

Hierdie staaltjie het mnr. Dednam vandeeweek vertel net vóór die opleidingsentrum amptelik deur die Minister van Landbou, mnr. Hendrik Schoeman, geopen is.

Die Boskop-opleidingsentrum van ongeveer 360 ha is op die plaas Noupoot naby die pragtige Boskopdam geleë, 'n klompie minute se ry van Potchefstroom af.

Toe ons hom vra wat die doel van die sentrum is, verwys mnr. Dednam weer na sy gesprek met die boer en antwoord: „Dit help nie as die

boer moderne boerderymetodes toepas en gesofistikeerde plaasmasjinerie aanskaaf en die werkers wat die masjien moet hanteer, weet nie hoe om dit te doen nie.

„Dis hier waar die sentrum vir die boer van onskatbare waarde kan wees. Dit sal vir die boer onder meer 'n besparing meebring wat betref die herstel- en vervangingskoste van landbou-implemente. Dit sal ook die produktiwiteit van die swart plaaswerkers verhoog en 'n besparing in arbeidskoste meebring omdat die boer met minder arbeid meer werk doeltreffend sal kan doen.

„Ná hul opleiding kan die werkers ook vir meer ingewikkelde take gebruik word. Minder toesig is ook nodig omdat die werkers geleer word om selfstandig te werk. Dit bring mee dat hulle meer vreugde uit hul werk put."

Die eerste kursusse word van begin November aangebied. Die kursusse behels onder meer trekker-instandhouding, trekkerrybestuur, vragmotor- en plaaswerktuie-instandhouding, stroperbestuur en -instandhouding, besproeiing, melkmasjienhantering, kunsmatige inseminasie, draadspan, oprigting en instandhouding van plaasgeboue, en werksvoormanopleiding. Die meeste van die kursusse duur drie weke, maar daar is van hulle wat korter is.

'n Gedeelte van elke kursus

bestaan uit teorie, maar hulle sal oorwegend prakties van aard wees. Arbeiders wat die kursusse suksesvol aflê, sal 'n sertifikaat ontvang wat gesamentlik deur die sentrum en die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys toegeken word.

Vir hul opleiding betaal die kursusgangers net R3 per dag. Hulle word gehuisves in twee netjiese slaapsale wat vir veertig inwoners ingerig is. Naby die slaapsale is 'n netjiese kombuis.

Agt swart instruktors, wat almal opleiding in hul vakgebied gehad het, sal die kursusgangers onderrig. So sal 'n swart oud-provinsiale verkeersinspekteur byvoorbeeld die opleiding van trekkerbestuurders behartig.

Mnr. Dednam sê die Regering het verlede jaar R150 000 vir die oprigting van die sentrum gegee. Dit was egter onvoldoende en verdere verhooging is tot die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys gerig. Dit het daartoe gelei dat Minister M. C. Botha 'n verhoogde subsidie van R650 000 toegestaan het.

Die sentrum val onder die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-Unie en die kursusse en sillabusse word deur die sentrum se beheerraad gemagtig onderhewig aan goedkeuring deur die Departement van Bantoe-Onderwys.

Boere wat hul werkers van die kursusse wil laat volg, kan aan mnr. Dednam skryf by Privaatsak X1228, Potchefstroom, 2520, of hom skakel by tel. 4221.



MNR. CHRIS DEDNAM, hoof van die Boskop-opleidingsentrum vir swart plaaswerkers. Op die agtergrond is van die lesingslokale.

# Essop <sup>5/18/77</sup> to warn SAAU



4

Political Staff

THE SIMMERING dispute between the white SA Agricultural Union and the black SA Farm Workers Union over wages and pensions may be taken to the Supreme Court, the chairman of the SAFWU, Mr. Solly Essop, said yesterday.

Mr Essop, a member of the CRC, represents coloured and black farm labourers throughout the Republic. The union is not recognized by the State.

He said yesterday that he would be having talks with the chairman of the Agricultural Union, Mr G P van Zyl, in Uppington tomorrow. Minimum wage scales and pension schemes for farm labourers would be discussed.

Mr Essop said his union had instructed him to take the matter to the Supreme Court for a ruling if the SA Agricultural Union did not advise its members to implement the demands of the farm labourers immediately.



# FARMWORKERS MAY GET MINIMUM WAGE BOOST

By NORMAN WEST

ALL farmworkers in South Africa should, in future, receive a minimum of R100 plus a free house, if married, or R112 if single, should the proposals of the Joint Agricultural Committee be implemented.

Mr J H T Mills, Secretary for Coloured Relations, said in a press statement this week that proposals in regard to pay for farmworkers have been accepted unanimously by the Committee. He did not mention what these proposals were.

Mr B M Savahl, one of the Coloured Representative Council representatives on the committee and Labour Party member for Outeniqua, confirmed to me that the proposals entailed a minimum wage of R112 for a single farmworker or a house free, plus R100, for a married worker.

Mr Mills, who acted as chairman of the Committee, said in his statement that a memorandum on the proposals, which might serve as a guideline for farmers on the issue of minimum wages, will now be sent to the Cape Agricultural Union for their further attention.

## Confident

He said that because in recent times a significant interest in the welfare of their workers had been noticed among farmers, the Committee was confident the recommendations about pay "will be favourably considered by the broad farming community".

Mr Savahl said that now that the initial spadework had been done "we must go over to deeds, to the actual implementation of the proposals.

"We propose to use the tactics of gentle persuasion. What must be realized is that we can in no way arm-twist the farmers. We can only appeal to their sense of justice towards their fellow human being.

"However, the velvet-glove approach must not be our only way of persuasion. We must impart to farmers that those who can't pay decent minimum wages must not employ so many labourers." Mr Savahl said.

## Oppenheimer opens school

ALICE. — The first agricultural high school for blacks in South Africa is to be officially opened by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer near Alice today. The school was financed by the Anglo American Corporation at a cost of about R2-million. — Sapa

ADM 23/10/77

(4)

# Oppenheimer to open college

**ALICE** — Today will be a landmark in the history of agricultural development in the Ciskei when the first agricultural high school for blacks, not only in the Ciskei but also in the Republic, will be officially opened.

The impressive new building nestling at the foot of the picturesque Amatola Mountains just 20 km from Alice has been financed by the Anglo American Corporation at a cost of over R2m.

The school fulfills a wish of Ciskeian Chief Minister Lennox Sebe who has always considered agricultural development one of the top priorities in the Ciskei.

Scholars will be able to matriculate not only with subjects that will equip them for university or agricultural colleges but also with a practical knowledge of farming and related subjects such as mechanics, animal husbandry, horticulture and agronomy.

Their course lasts five years. The school is proving popular among boy students while a considerable number of girls have also been studying there since January.

The school is named Phandulwazi which is the Xhosa name given to Mr Harry Oppenheimer meaning "giver of light."

Mr Oppenheimer will officially open the agricultural high school himself and will be accompanied by several senior members of the Anglo American Corporation.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei and many of his cabinet ministers will also be present. About 600 people are expected to attend the ceremony. — DDC.







# NO ROOM FOR KREEF

# MEN OF ST HELENA BAY

New  
harbour  
laws  
a  
bitter  
blow



LEFT OUT — skipper John 'Dickie' Goosen. A crayfisherman for 30 years — now he's beaten by quota.

By  
Juliet Bell

kie' in their little dinghys. Everything they catch must be discharged at the harbour.

The coloured fishing settlement of Laingsville, about 10 kilometres from the harbour where all boats must now by law discharge their catch, is seething with ill-feeling and alarm.

The dividing line is clear. Fishermen in shanties on one half of the road, and trawlerfishermen with cars and white-washed houses on the other.

'Jobs that used to be ours,' said a seasoned skipper, John 'Dickie' Goosen, who showed us round the village this week, 'are now given to trawlermen by the Coloured Development Corporation.

'We can't even paint the boats any more.'

In 1975 the CDC took over a factory in the village, and has 'bought out' privately-owned crayfish boats. 'In effect, they forced us to work for them at first. We felt we were bamboozled,' said Mr Goosen.

'A man from CDC came to my house, sat right here and asked me to recruit crayfishermen. He offered 90 cents a kilo which was very high, and I recruited men at that pay. Then before we started, the price dropped to 70 cents.

'Then we had to pay a fee of five cents a kilo of our catch for being towed out to sea, R6 a day for a taxi to get us to the harbour and R4 a box of bait (one box for each dinghy). My rent is R38 a month.

### Killing blow

'We also had to pay CDC for nets, ropes, corks and oars. If you earned R80 a week (for three dinghys), they would take off R30 for equipment — a killing blow.

'Local fishermen left,' said the skipper, 'and they got the trawlermen in.

'They had oars, they were on time for work, they had equipment, and now they are employing the fishermen — paying them 25 cents a kilogram with no agterskot.'

Mr Goosen has tried 'many times' now to get the right to discharge crayfish for the CDC. He has been offered his own crayfish boat by a local boat owner which has a crayfish licence. All he asks is to be able to discharge for the CDC. He has been refused, repeatedly, he says.

### Like gold

Fishermen lounging against their shack walls in Laingsville supported Mr Goosen's story. One had his own 'dinkie' and worked with the CRC. Two others had no work at all except the odd bit of 'snoek catching' and another would like to catch kreef, but could get no job.

Manager of the Dromedaris Fisheries, owned by the CDC, Mr A du Plessis, said this week it was impossible to get a place to offload crayfish now. 'It's

like gold,' he said. 'It's a closed market.'

Mr Goosen would not be able to offload his crayfish as the quota was already settled and no one could take him in.

'It was hard in the early days,' he said. 'I know Mr Goosen was struggling. But things have improved now, and we fetch the men for work at 3 am in our truck.'

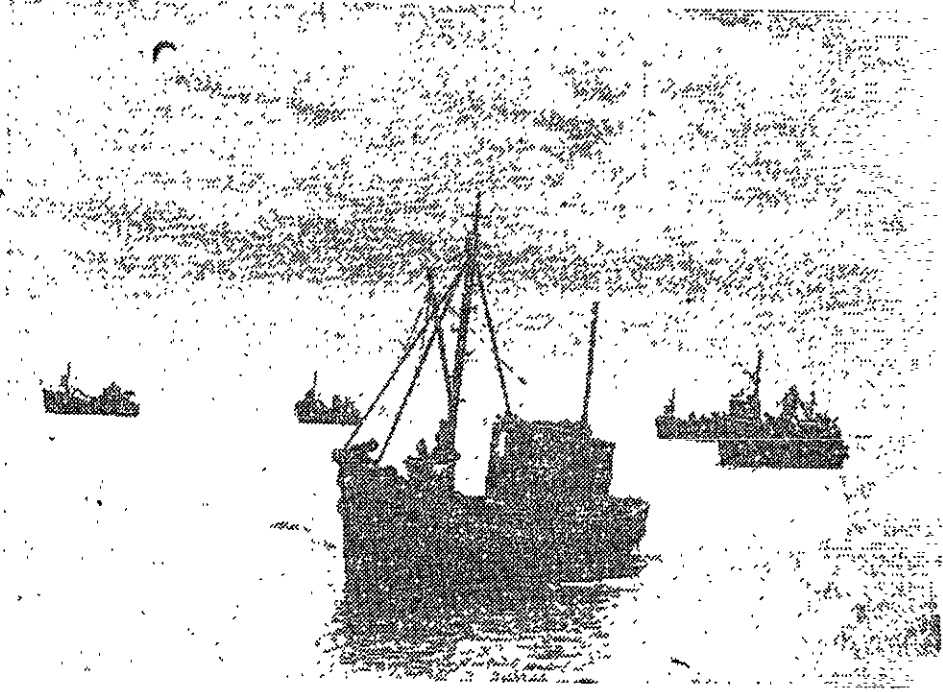
### No room

An official of the factory denied they were supporting the privileged. 'If it wasn't for the trawlermen we wouldn't get our quota filled,' said Mr A Beyers.

'The dinghy fishermen are off to catch snoek all the time — before they have filled their crayfish quotas.' Then he said there was 'not enough room' for Mr Goosen.

'If we took in everybody, nobody would earn enough, the quotas would be filled too soon.'

Further down the bay, near the harbour, one of the white men who 'sold out' to the CDC, Mr Japie Mostert, is fuming about another blow to the fishermen.



TRAWLERS out in the bay, St. Helena.

### Cursing

He no longer owns boats, but runs a small fish-drying factory at home. Red-faced with anger, cursing with every breath, Mr Mostert said the new harbour laws would 'kill' the fishermen.

The men now have to offload everything at the harbour and sail their dinghys back home. Then, because there are no buses, they have to take a R6 taxi ride back to the harbour to pick up their snoek for supper.

'I'll tackle the next person that fines the men — four were fined R10 yesterday. I'm old, I've got nothing to lose now,' said Mr Mostert who grew up in St Helena.



MR Japie Mostert — out to tackle the next person who fines a fisherman.

# Murder: Farmers in court

TWO prominent Slanghoek farmers appeared in the Worcester Magistrate's Court last night in connection with the death of a farm labourer and the assault of another man and a youth.

Mr Philippus P du Toit, 73, and his son, Mr Roelof du Toit, 40, of the farm Rustfontein, were each granted R500 bail.

## Charged

The farmers were charged with the murder of a 20-year-old labourer, common assault of a 13-year-old boy and assaulting a 30-year-old farm labourer with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The men's appearance at 6pm was a sequel to the death on Monday of Mr Hendrik Jakobs. No evidence was led.

The farmers were arrested on Tuesday and detained in the Worcester Prison.

The case had been postponed till December 21 in the Rawsonville Magistrate's Court.

The Chief Magistrate of Worcester, Mr E R van Rooyen, was on the Bench. Mrs E Muller prosecuted.





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**Quick Mail**

**Dispersant short**  
 THERE are not enough  
 ward supplies of oil dis-  
 persant to deal with the  
 size of oil slick the Ven-  
 oil's cargo would have pro-  
 duced.

**Mangope's salary**  
 PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope  
 of Bophuthatswana will  
 draw an annual income to-  
 tallying R26 280.

**Secrets shared**  
 RACING drivers are  
 sharing secrets in a bid  
 to unseat Formula Atlan-  
 tic champion, Ian Scheck-  
 ler.

**'Scandalous' Nikki**  
 MOMENTS before award-  
 ing Nikki Lauda the World  
 Champion Racing Driver  
 trophy, motor racing lead-  
 ers called his behaviour  
 this year "scandalous".

**Mourning period**  
 SOVIET students and the  
 Soweto Action Committee  
 have called for a period  
 of mourning over the fes-  
 tive season.

**Christmas dims**  
 CHRISTMAS has become  
 a victim of recession with  
 most cities cutting back  
 heavily on lights and de-  
 corations.

**Talking turkey**  
 IT'S turkey time again.  
 Consumer Mail has done  
 a round-up of prices at  
 leading supermarkets.  
 Read it before you buy.

**Asmara battle**  
 ETHIOPIAN guerrillas  
 claim to have inflicted  
 heavy casualties on govern-  
 ment forces who are try-

# Child labour On sugar belt

By DIAGO SECOLA

**CHILD labour is being used on some of Natal's massive sugar plantations.**

Boys and girls — some as young as 13 — work a nine-hour day, six days a week.

They live in compounds near the estates. Most do not attend school: they are permanently employed on the plantations.

## Crippled

## tankers

## in tow—

## no beach

## pollution

One of the estates visited by a Rand Daily Mail investigation team was Doornkop, which is owned by Illovo Sugar Estates. The conditions of workers employed on the estate have been highlighted in a television documentary which will be the centre of a court action in London today. The London High Court made an order preventing the use of the name of the British sugar firm, Tate and Lyle in the documentary. Doornkop was partly owned by Tate and Lyle until September. "Mail" investigators spoke to several young workers on the estate. One, a 13-year-old boy, said he earned 90c a day. At another estate, a 13-year-old girl, said she earned 50c a day. The net profit of Illovo Sugar Estates for the 1977-

## Only 18 families, says Bolivia

LA PAZ. — Eighteen white families from South Africa were coming to settle in Bolivia and not 50 as had been announced earlier this week, a Bolivian Government official said yesterday.

The Immigration under secretary, Mr Guido Strauss, told reporters his office was handling applications from 18 families who planned to set up ranches in the country-side. He did not explain why the number had changed.

Mr Strauss denied reports by Roman Catholic Church sources and a human rights organisation in La Paz that Bolivia had agreed to accept 150 000 white settlers from South Africa, SWA/Namibia and Rhodesia.

A peasant organisation said last week its members would risk their lives to prevent the arrival of white South Africans.

## Victoria Falls is attacked again from Zambia

**SALISBURY.** — In a second attack in two months, gunners in Zambia fired on the town of Victoria Falls on Saturday night, injuring eight people, the military command said yesterday.

A communiqué said the attack was unprovoked and lasted 25 minutes.

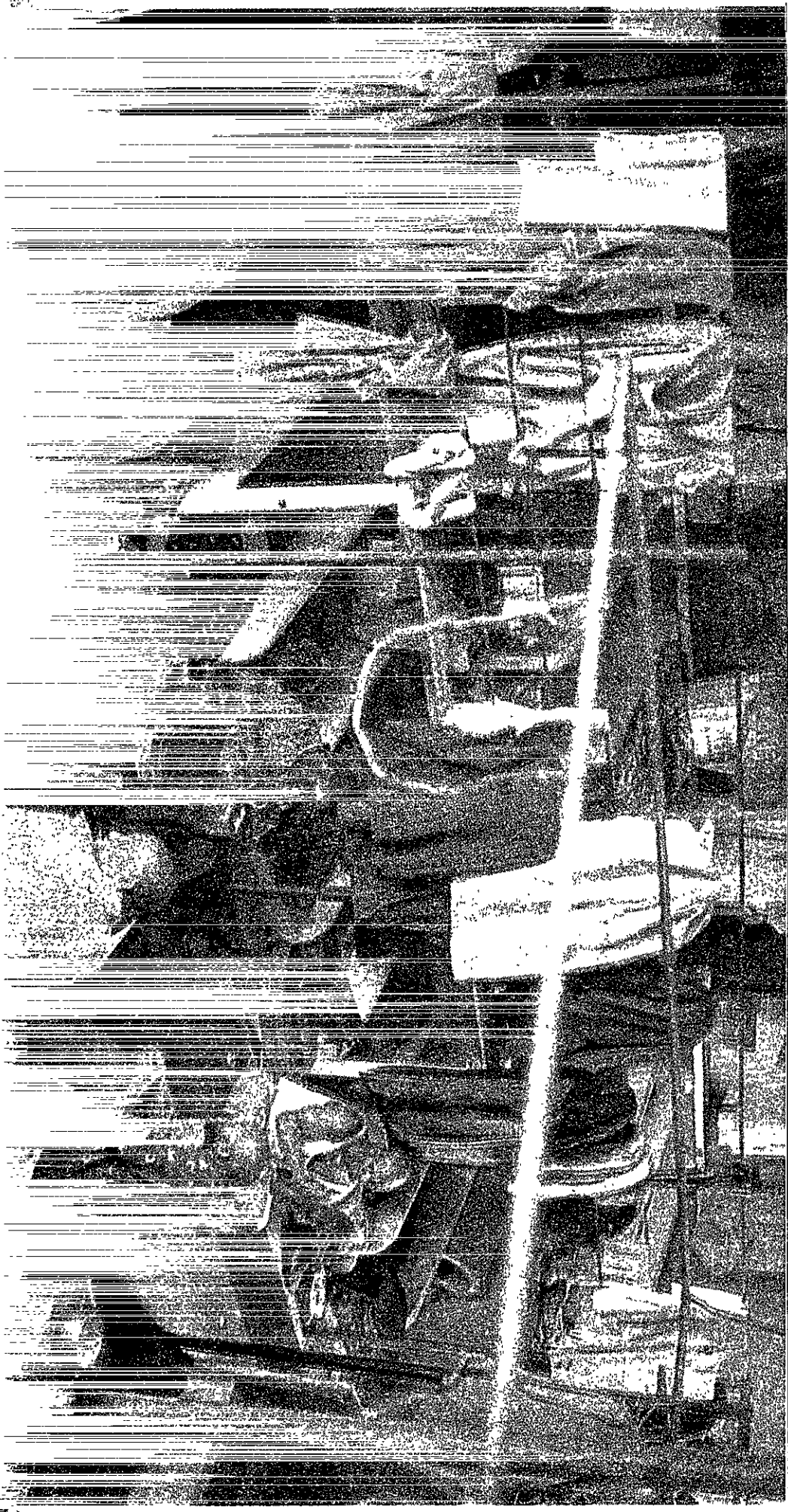
It said one black civilian was seriously injured while five blacks and two whites suffered minor injuries, reports UPI.

Unofficial but authoritative sources in Salisbury said one of the injured was a white tourist. His identity was not revealed, reports the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in Salisbury.

Rhodesian troops returned fire and silenced the attacking positions, the official communiqué said. Military spokesmen would not say whether the attackers were Zambia-based black nationalist guerrillas or Zambian troops.

The communiqué said the Victoria Falls Hotel was slightly damaged. Windows were shattered by mortar shrapnel, sending guests at the bar diving for cover, but there were no casualties at the hotel.

This is the second attack on Victoria Falls in recent weeks. The previous attack occurred on November 2, when the Elephant Hills Country Club Hotel was destroyed after a single rocket fired from Zambia set fire to the thatch roof of the hotel. The country's



Protection 'out'

THE People's Movement of Patriotic Front co-leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, has attacked Rhodesian internal settlement moves, saying there should not be any protection for minority rights.

Antarctic life

FISH have been found living in the "lost sea" 360 metres under the ice shelf off Antarctica.

Oil squabble

MAJOR oil-producing countries are determined to have a price freeze next year but other oil producers want a price rise.

Smiles of peace

IT WAS all smiles after Israel's Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, took his Middle East peace proposals to the White House.

The real Gayle

BEAUTIFUL Gayle Hunnicutt is in South Africa to shoot a new film. Read FLAIR today to find out about the woman behind the screen image.

Transvaal's test

TRANSVAAL'S batsmen will undergo a crucial test at the Wanderers today when they attempt to rub in the advantage gained against Western Province by the team's bowlers.

TV highlights

7.41 The Vikings. 8.30 Let's In the Valley.

INSIDE

Weather Page 2 Regional 5 Africa 6 The World 7 PlayMail 8, 9 Leaders 10 Inside Mail 11 Flair 12 Business Mail 13, 14 Sea/Air Mail 14 Turf Mail 19, 20 Sports Mail 19, 20 Auctions 12 Crosswords 12 Legals 12 Radio 12 What's On 12 Appointments 12 Car Specials 17 Property Bargains 17 Comics 18

PORT ELIZABETH. — A report of the company helicopter yesterday began ferrying teams of maritime experts to the crippled Liberian-registered tanker Venoli.

Representatives of the New York owners had previously met behind closed doors representatives of two South African groups reported to have seized the 331 000-ton vessel and her cargo of crude oil valued at about R20-m.

The super-tankers Venoli and Venpet were being towed slowly through a moderately calm Indian Ocean yesterday by tugs. The Venoli was reported to be about 50 nautical miles south of the Elands River mouth maintaining a southerly course.

The Venpet was reported to be about 60 nautical miles south of the same landmark, but is being towed in slow circles.

"Tugs are being used only to hold the tankers away from the coast so that they are safe. The weather is holding well at this stage and there is no cause for concern, Port Elizabeth's assistant port captain Capt Wally Shaw, said last night.

At least five Kuswag anti-pollution vessels are patrolling the area where the tankers collided on Friday to disperse an oil slick six miles long and two miles wide.

A south-westerly wind has continued to blow and officials say there is little chance of the oil polluting Cape beaches.

Court Lines helicopters chairman, Mr J van Zyl, said after yesterday's closed meeting: "We believe that we have rights to some claims but we are claiming only for the work we did."

Dr Piet van Zyl, managing director of Soekor, denied that they were involved in any move to snatch the Venoli from its owners. "We gave the best we could and now we are asking for compensation. We have handed over everything to Salmarine and the owners of the ships, but we will continue to give assistance for as long as it is required."

See Page 4

A preface to the annual report of the company states: "The Group regards its people as its greatest asset and their development as one of its prime concerns. Through training, personal appraisal, objective setting and internal promotion, every member of staff is encouraged to develop their career within the corporate structure.

"What is more, performance, not ethnic origin, religion, education or sex is the Group's only criterion for advancement."

Full story and pictures — Pages 2, 3

The "Mail" investigation of Doornkop and other estates revealed: ● Many of the employees were aged from 13 to 15. ● Most started work at 5 am or 6 am and worked for about nine hours.

Some companies provide their workers with a liquid mealie meal drink and bread; others provide no food for their workers, including the children. ● There is no furniture in many of the compounds.

Workers said they receive rations of mealie meal, beans, salt, sugar, "mahen" and meat once a week. ● Sunday is the workers' only day off. They have nothing to do but sit and drink sorghum beer. "The white man sells it to us for 15c a pint," one worker said.

Forgiveness only for kidnappers

NICOSIA. — Kidnappers freed Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou's 21-year-old son yesterday in return for freedom from prosecution. The government refused their original demands for an amnesty for imprisoned or detained members of the Eoka-B guerrilla group. President Kyprianou stood firm in refusing the terrorist group's demands.

Six killed in road smash

Own Correspondent MARIZBURG. — Six people were killed instantly when the van in which they were travelling collided head-on with a bus on Maritzburg yesterday.

The driver of the bus and 17 passengers, including a baby, were injured in the horror smash.

According to an eye-witness the accident occurred when the bus, travelling from Warburg to Maritzburg, veered across the road in an attempt to avoid colliding with the van which was overtaking two other vehicles.

The bus, however, plunged into the van, shearing its body and axles from the chassis, before plunging off the road down an embankment.

The fatally injured bodies lay strewn across the road. Several ambulances ferried the injured, all Air-Trans ambulances, to the Edendale and Northdale hospitals. The dead, four male and two female Africans, have not yet been identified.

They sleep in concrete cubicles

PEOPLE living in the City Deep compound yesterday told of the misery of sleeping in concrete cubicles in rooms with sealed windows where an electric bulb blazes on for 24 hours.

Most of the men in the compound are being resettled after having been evicted from Alexandra township, while others are workers for Johannesburg.

Rand Daily Mail reporters who visited the compound yesterday established that: ● Some of the men sleep in narrow concrete cubicles, in rooms where sealed windows that cannot be opened.

Electric lights, in rooms which have them, are never switched off. ● The only effective means of ventilation are through openings in the roof, which also let in dust and rain.

Last week, when confronted with photographs depicting the narrow concrete cubicles people sleep in, the acting chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M P Wilsnack, denied that these were used. He described them as "unordinary-like" and unsuitable.

Yesterday, however, the chairman of Wrab, Mr Manie Mulder declined to comment when told that people were in fact sleeping in the cubicles. "Mr Wilsnack is my acting chief director. He is responsible for City Deep and if he said the cubicles are not being used you should accept his word," Mr Mulder said.

He also said the premises had been approved by the City Health Department and he would not allow a publicly appointed body to inspect City Deep. City Deep comprises several wings with dormitories housing up to 18 people each. Some of the dormitories have concrete beds down the sides and others have conventional beds without mattresses. Some companies provide mattresses for their workers.

Those evicted from Alexandra and migrant workers are housed in different buildings. They pay a monthly rental of R10.45. "I used to pay R5 a month rental in Alexandra and at least I had a room to myself. Privacy is non-existent here. To get privacy some of the people put curtains on their concrete beds," one resident said.

In the abutment block in a big room, there are rows of about 50 showers with steaming hot water. To wash, one has to place a pail of cold water directly under the shower then scoop water from it. In an adjoining room there is a single row of waterborne communal toilets and an area for doing washing. The abutment block was littered with papers and beer cartons.

Body brought from 'Berg

Own Correspondent DURBAN. — The body brought down from the wreckage found in the Drakensberg on Friday is almost certainly that of missing pilot, Mr Alan Dunbar.

Documents, as well as a ring, were found near the wreckage. It is believed there is nothing identifiable apart from the ring.

Mr Dunbar, a pilot with the LadySmith-based Tugela Air Services went missing on December 8, after leaving Orbi Airport in Maritzburg on a 45-minute flight to LadySmith.

Breakfast Culp

"We don't send Christmas cards to those people in your constituency who didn't vote for you. Is that settled?"



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Getting to the bottom of a touchy matter

emerged centred around softness. "People mix up what is soft and what is rough," said Mr Hasenjaeger.

While softness, in technological terms, is largely synonymous with pliability, that the consumer wants is something soft to the touch.

"But it's hard to satisfy everyone," he added.

Following complaints, the SABS tested a cross-section of toilet paper brands against their specifications which includes rate of absorption, strength and texture.

Many of the brands tested in laboratories, not loosing — complied with the standard. Many did not. The demand for standards must always come from the consumer," said Mr Hasenjaeger.

With this in mind stricter — and softer — standards are on the way.

Mr Hasenjaeger added that toilet paper manufacturers will in future be competing on the basis of quality rather than quantity following the standardisation of toilet paper.

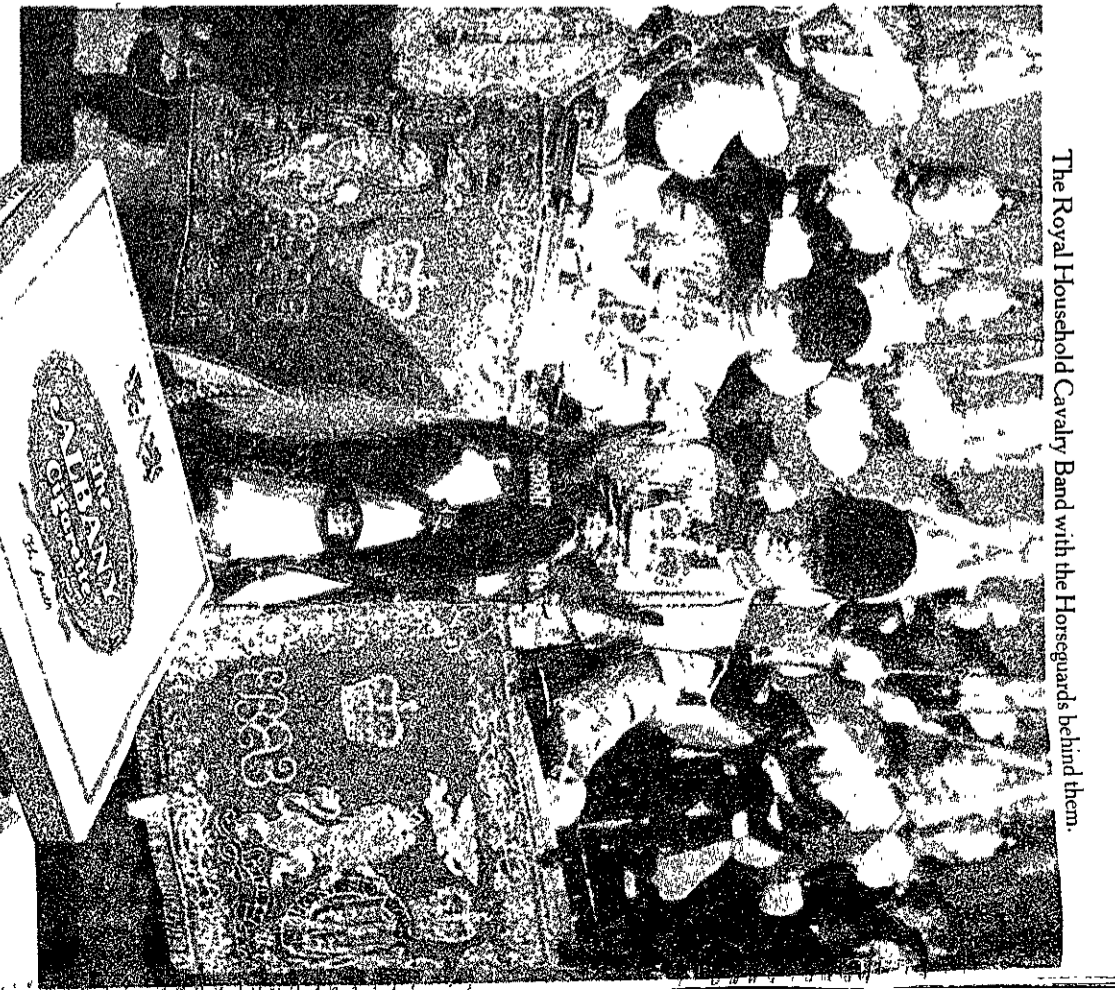
New toilet rules come into effect in March. They include: ● A minimum of 500 sheets for single ply rolls. ● A minimum of 350 sheets for double ply rolls. ● Sheet sizes with a minimum length of 110 mm and width of 100 mm.

By appointment to people of quality. Now made here in South Africa with the regal lions on every pack.

Inside the City Deep compound... residents photographed in their dormitory yesterday. Some of them sleep in the narrow concrete cubicles seen in the picture.

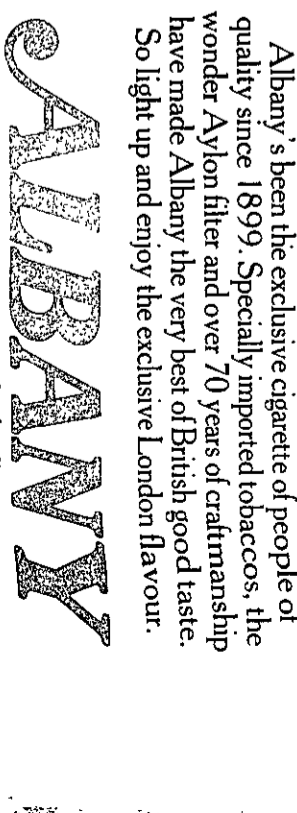
Nineteen people, killed in parts of Rhodesia, and at least four others injured at the weekend. See Page 6

By appointment to people of quality. Now made here in South Africa with the regal lions on every pack.



The Royal Household Cavalry Band with the Horseguards behind them. Pictures: PETER MAGURANE

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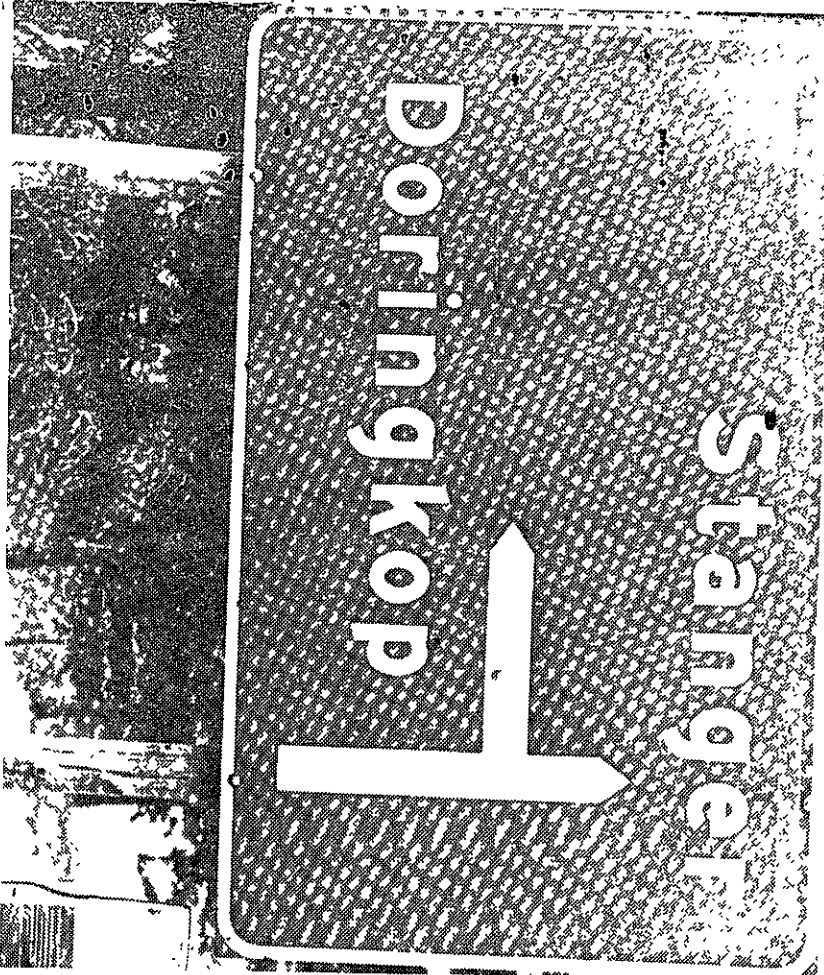


By appointment to people of quality. Now made here in South Africa with the regal lions on every pack.

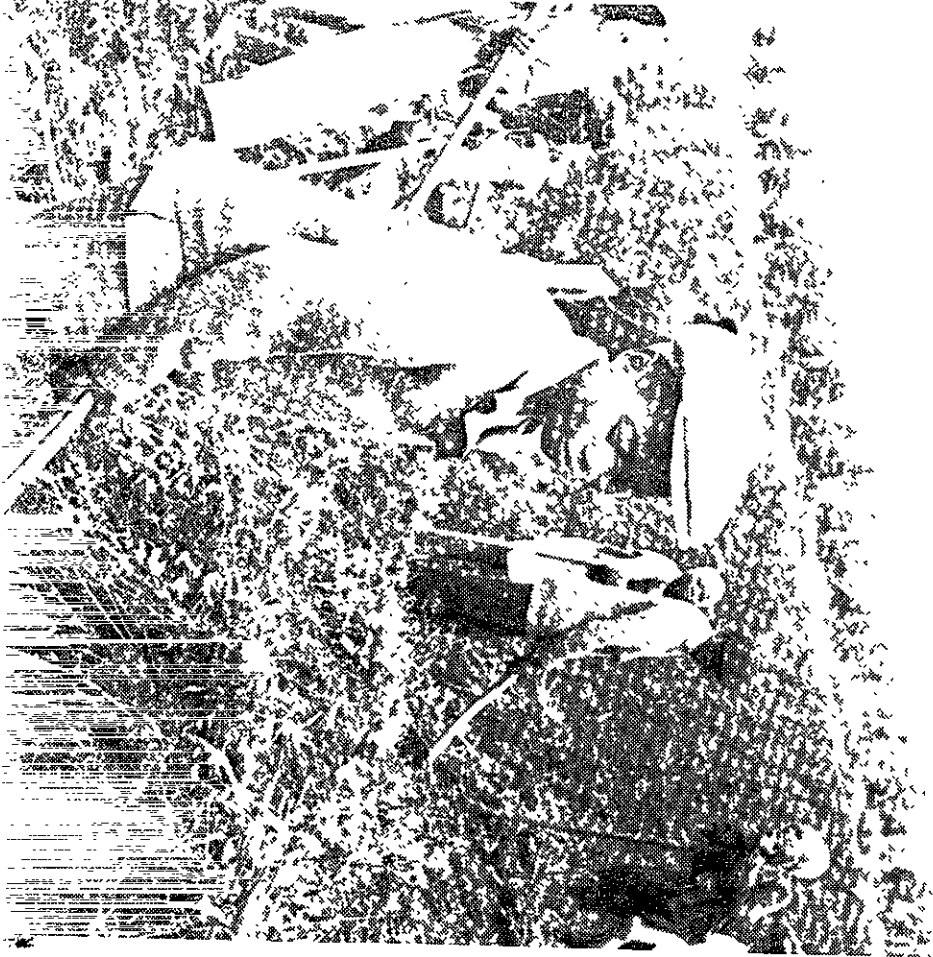


# Stranger

# Doringkop



A sign points the road which leads to the Doornkop estate, where children are among the labourers, some of whom earn as little as 50c a day.



# No sweetness for

CHILD labour is being used on some of the large sugar plantations in the Natal coastal region, a Rand Daily Mail investigation has found.

Boys and girls — some as young as 13 — work with men and women from early in the morning and work for long hours, in many cases without food.

When they finish in the afternoon some walk long distances back to their compounds where they live in appalling conditions.

One of the plantations visited was Doringkop which is owned by Illovo Sugar Estates.

Until September the company was partly owned by the British sugar giant, Tate and Lyle.

Last week a London High Court granted Tate and Lyle an injunction preventing A.T.V. from using the company's name in a documentary film "Working for Britain." The court battle over the film continues in the High Court today.

The film highlights the working and living conditions of black workers on the Doornkop estate.

The executive chairman of Illovo Sugar Estates, Mr F R Jones, which owns Doornkop estate, one of the estates visited, would not comment on the "Mail's" findings yesterday.

However, he said if the company found conditions were below the standards it set for its other operations "we will naturally take steps to improve them."

He said he had never been to the estate and could not comment on the findings.

"We are not going to involve ourselves at this stage. The whole matter is sub judice," he said referring to the London court case involving Doornkop.

"As far as we are concerned we are going to say nothing to embarrass our friends Tate and







Mbekeni Mshali, 13, a worker on Doornkop estate, which until September was partly owned by the British sugar giant Tate and Lyle.

that: Most of the boys and girls do not attend school and are permanently employed on the plantations. There are many whose ages range between 13 and 15. Some earn as little as 50c a day, others said they earned a little more. Most start work as early as 5 am or 6 am and work up to nine hours or more. During the day on the plantations, while some companions provided their workers with "mahau" — a liquid mealie meal drink — and mealie pap, other workers, including the children, have no food provided. Some of the children are from outside areas, mostly from Transkei, and live in compounds. Others come from neighbouring areas.

At a plantation, on Doornkop estate a "boss-boy" in charge of a group of workers, which included boys and girls, said the workers started at 6 am and finished at 3 pm or 4 pm. He said most of the workers were paid R660 a week and worked a six-day week. Cane cutters with long service earned R66 a month and weeders R24. He said they did not get

a lunch break but were brought "mahau" and bread during the day. Among the work gang spoken to at Doornkop was Mbekeni Mshali, who said he was 13 years old. He said he had had no schooling and earned 50c a day. He had been working on the plantation for eight months and came to work there "because my friends work here."

His friend Mthazana Makhahni, 14, was working nearby. He said he also earned 50c a day. He had gone to school as far as Standard 2 and lived at B Compound of Doornkop estate with Mbekeni and others. Both said they worked a six-day week and started work each day at 6 am and finished at 3 pm. After work they were transported to the compound by truck.

On the road from one of the plantations Tembha Khonwayo, 15, and Moses Ncane, 14, said they had finished work earlier and had decided to walk to the compound. Tembha is from Bizana and Moses from Umzimkulu, both in Transkei. They said they lived at B Compound at Doornkop

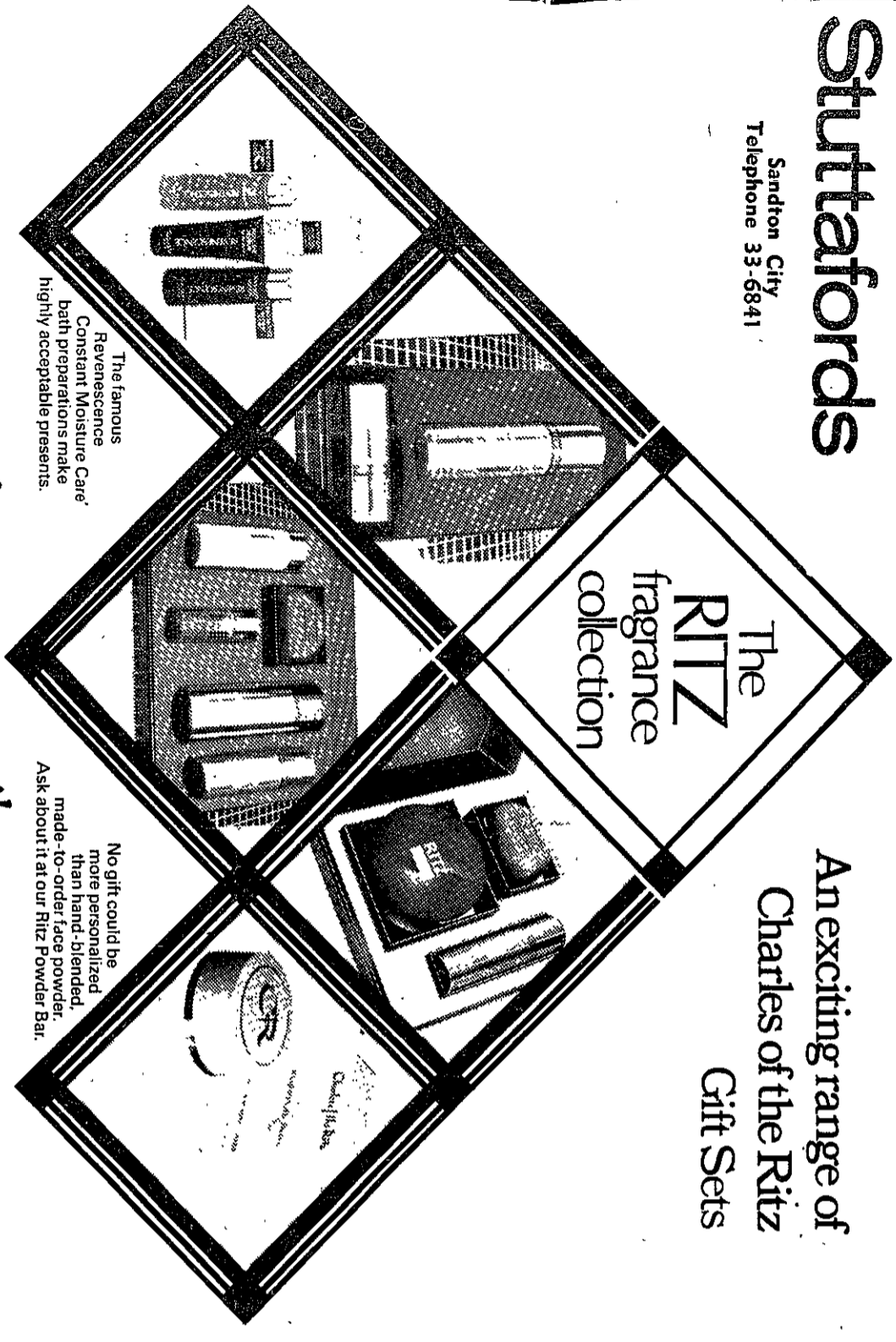
estates and started work at 6 am and earned R6 a week. At another plantation along the road 20 km from Stanger boys and girls were working among men and women. Some said they were from Transkei and came on contract. Khumbu Ndlela, 13, was the youngest in the gang. She said she lived with her parents at a neighbouring farm. She earned 50c a day, worked a six-day week and has not been to school. The foreman of the gang said the boys and girls and the men and women, most of whom are illiterate, lived in the compound 5 km from the plantation. Women earn R1,10 a day and some men R2 a day. They work nine hours a day from six in the morning to 3 pm and do not get a lunch break. At 10 am they are brought mealie pap and "mahau".

Four boys and one girl are ready to go home to the compound after their day's work in the sugar cane fields.

Reports by DIAGO SEGOLA; Pictures by PETER MAGUBANE

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## Biko case doctors may face council

By HELEN ZILLE

THE three doctors who treated Mr Steve Biko in detention will almost certainly face a Medical Council investigation — even if the magistrate who presided at the inquest does not forward the court record to the council.

A spokesman for the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association said yesterday it was almost certain that complaints would be laid by members of the medical profession if the magistrate, Mr M J Prins, did not take action. The council would then investigate.

The doctors involved are: the chief district surgeon of Port Elizabeth, Dr Benjamin Tucker, another district surgeon, Dr Ivor Lams, and a private specialist physician, Dr Colin Hersch.

The spokesman said that the revelations at the inquest, of the conduct of the three doctors, had "engendered deep interest and concern" among doctors throughout the country. It was almost certain that a complaint would be laid if the magistrate did not send a transcript of the court proceedings to the council as he is empowered to do by "the Inquest Act."

"First there must be finality on the attitude of the magistrate," he said. Mr Prins could not be reached for comment yesterday. Earlier in the week his secretary told a reporter that Mr Prins had "not yet made a decision."

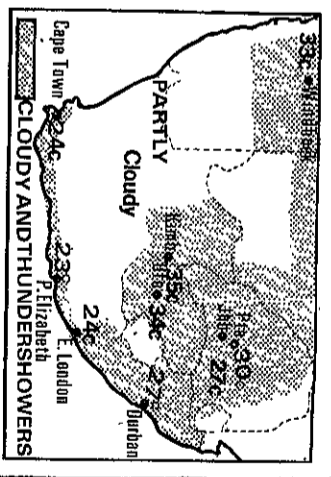
## Weather Mail

The Weather Bureau's forecast for today is:

TRANSVAAL — Partly cloudy and warm with isolated thundershowers but cloudy in the extreme north with scattered showers. It will be cloudy and mild over the Lowveld with light rain in the morning. FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange — Partly cloudy and warm to hot with isolated thundershowers. It will be cloudy and cool in the morning over the north-east CAPE south of the Orange — Partly cloudy and warm with isolated thundershowers in the north-east. It will be cloudy and mild in the morning over the extreme east coastal areas and interior and will become cooler from the west over the south-western and southern coastal areas. NATAL — Cloudy and mild to warm with light rain in the morning along the coastal areas. It will clear partially in the south later and isolated thundershowers will develop over the interior. SWA — Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thundershowers but isolated in the south.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city. Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

YESTERDAY  
December 18, 1977  
Temperature: 10°C to 20°C  
22°C to 11°C  
70% to 48% Humidity: 75%  
Max Temp: 24°C  
Min Temp: 15°C  
Rain 24 hours to 09h00: 72 mm  
Sunrise today: 18h58.  
Sunset tomorrow: 05h12.



### SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

Bloemfontein	31	Jan Smuts	25
Cape Town	24	Nelspruit	30
Durban	31	Pretoria	28
East London	27	Skukuza	30
	27	Standerfontein	27
South Africa hottest at 14h00: Uppington 38°C. Coldest at 08h00: Sutherland 8°C. Transvaal hottest at 14h00: Phalaborwa 31°C. Coldest at 08h00: Standerton 13°C.			

### THE WORLD YESTERDAY

Amsterdam	1	Cloudy
Berlin	7	Cloudy
Brussels	4	Sunny
Geneva	10	Sunny
Hamburg	11	Partly Cloudy
Chicago	16	Sunny
Hong Kong	20	Sunny
Honolulu	21	Cloudy
London	12	Cloudy
Los Angeles	13	Cloudy
Madrid	13	Rain
Manila	23	Sunny
Mexico	28	Cloudy
New York	12	Cloudy
Paris	7	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	2	Sunny
Rome	14	Sunny
San Francisco	13	Sunny
Stockholm	11	Sunny
Tokyo	10	Cloudy

# TELEVISION BELOW WHOLESALE

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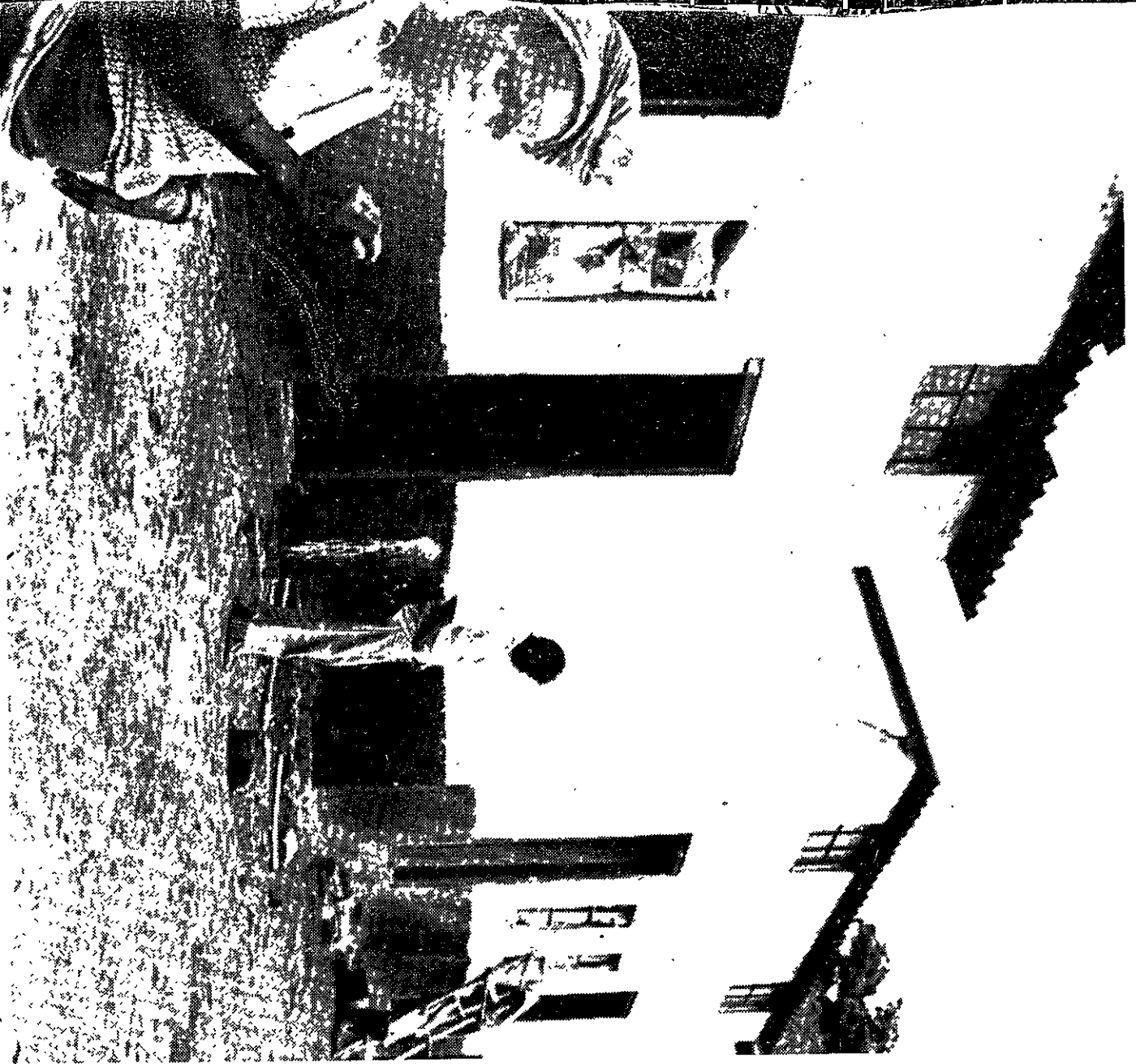
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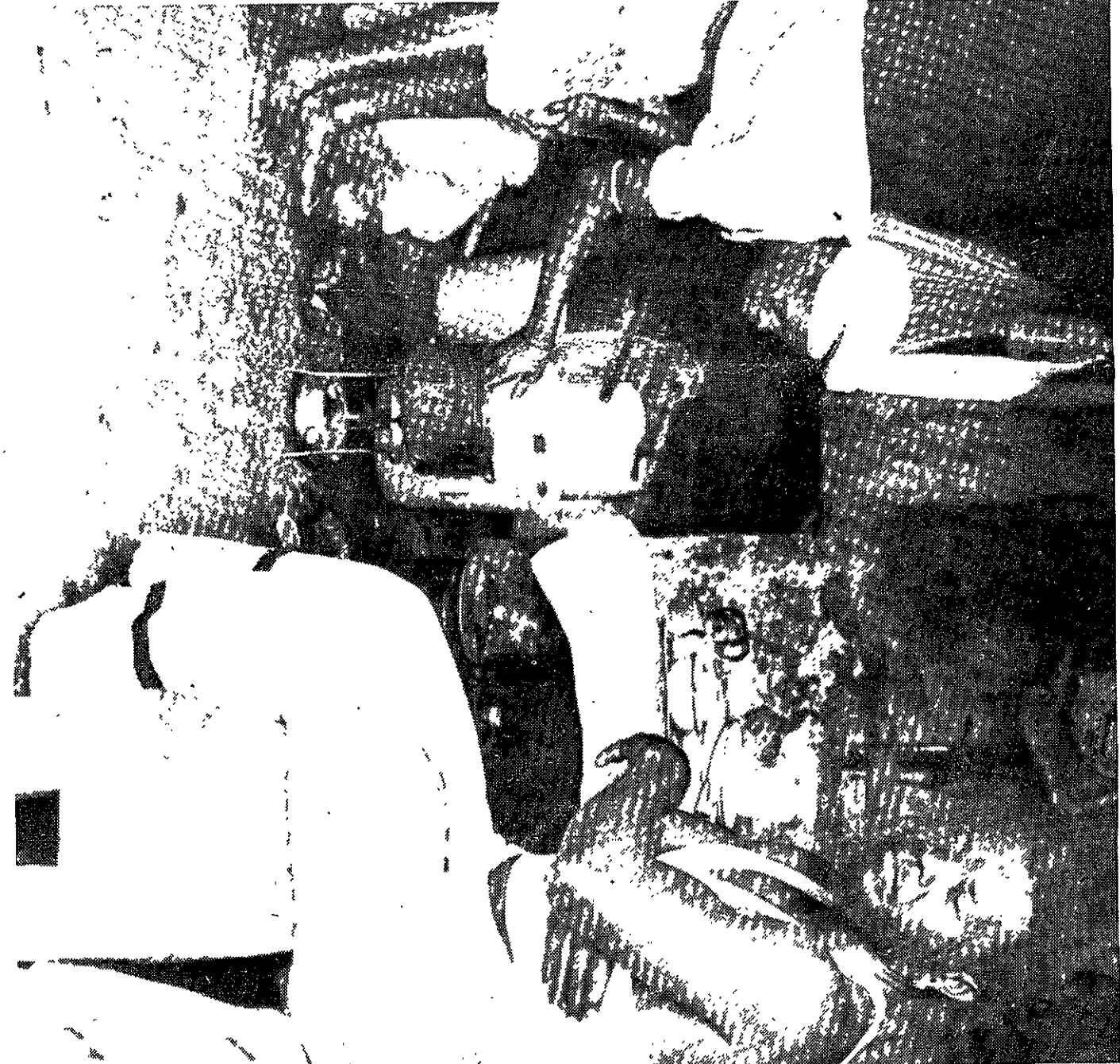
**TELEVISION RADIO CENTRE**  
COR COMMISSIONER 6 LOUBERT STREETS (Opp. Hilmalesty's Theatre)



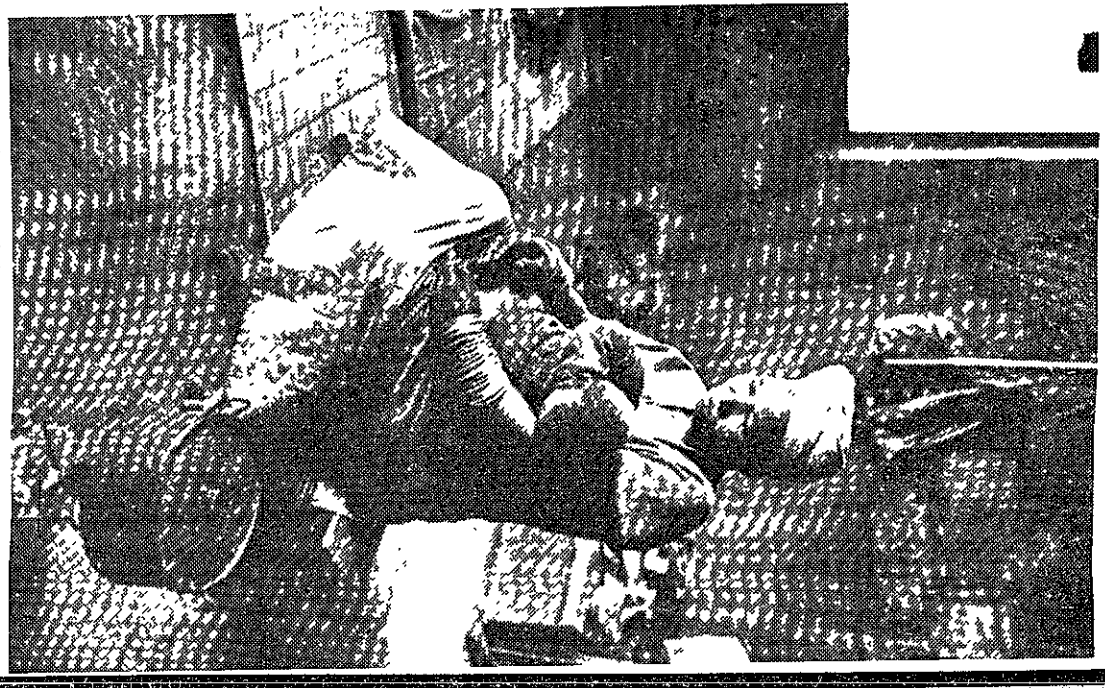
# the sugar children



Rooms for married workers at A compound, Doornkop. Some of the workers are on contract from Transkei, others are locals.



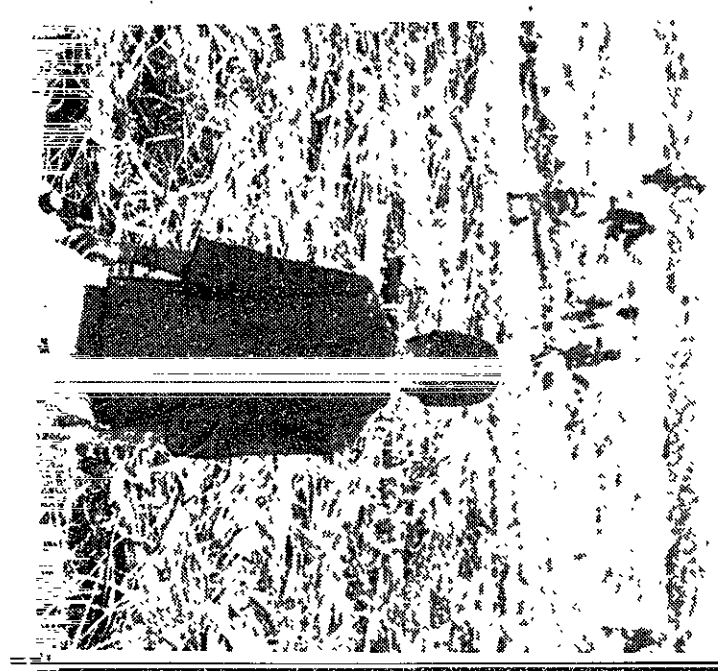
A Doornkop plantation worker with his wife in their room at A compound. No beds are provided.



A mother and her child in their room in the compound for married workers at one of the sugar estates.

Staff Reporter  
BLACK workers at some sugar plantations in Natal live in appallingly poor conditions.  
The workers live in compounds with wings for

## Beds made of logs...



state wings for married couples.

The "Maiti" team visited three compounds. The team found married couples had small rooms. Single workers live in large, stable-like rooms with no partitions. No beds are provided.

At Doornkop estate's A compound there are rows of rooms for married couples and single workers.

Most of the rooms lack basic furniture and many workers sleep on the floor. Some workers have made beds out of logs.

Workers said they received rations of mealie

meal, beans, salt, sugar, "maheh" and meat once a week.

The rooms are furnished with wooden benches and sm a 11 cupboards on 11 y. Clothes hang on string and cooking utensils are stacked in corners.

Mr Hlabinkomo, Mkhini, from Lusitiki in Transkei, who earns R66 a month as a cane cutter, lives in one of the rooms for married couples.

"There is nothing to do

here," he said. "We wake up, go to work and come back home, sit around a little, sleep and go to the fields the next morning."

On Sunday, their only day off, they sit and drink sorghum beer. "The white man sells it to us for 15c a pint," he says.

There are no facilities at the compound and the children who live there do not receive any schooling.

At that stage a man approached the "Maiti" team

and wanted to know who we were and what we wanted. He asked Mr Mkhini if he had forgotten they had been told not to talk to strangers.

Some of the workers are hostile and say we must leave because we have come to cause trouble.

Nelson Khumalo, 14, is one of the workers interviewed for the APV documentary, "Working for Britain".

He lives with his parents

in their modest tin shack. He refuses to talk to the "Maiti" team, and his father and mother send him out of the room.

At the compound which the workers say belongs to "Osborne's", nine girls are asleep on the floor in the little room.

There is no furniture except for cardboard boxes and cooking utensils in two corners of the room. They say they have no facilities

## Craftsmanship in Clothing

# Fitting Round Arms into Square Holes

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LONDON. — Mr Anthony Thomas, the director of ATV's anti-apartheid "South African Experience" series, once made a film for the Department of Information defending separate development.

Yesterday the soft-spoken 37-year-old freelance journalist who spent his boyhood in Johannesburg and Cape Town was convinced he will end his days in a peaceful and multiracial South Africa.

One part of his series, about black workers' conditions in British firms in South Africa, drove the sugar company, Tate and Lyle into the High Court last week. Tate and Lyle won a six-day ban on ATV mentioning the firm in the film.

ATV, one of several companies producing shows for Britain's independent network, will have its day in court in London today.

Mr Thomas said he would rebut the Tate and Lyle allegations that sequences in the film had been faked and people had been paid to make false statements.

"It's the old ticky in the dustbin story. I don't know how many times I have heard about people throwing coins into dustbins so they could film black urch-

ing scratching around in the rubbish. Every time someone shows something alarming about South Africa, it is put down as a take," he said.

"It's an excuse to keep the blinkers on white South Africans and allow them to believe there is nothing wrong."

"I said in my second film (about Soweto) that Lorr donors knew more about Soweto than white Johannesburg. This is one reason why," he said.

Mr Thomas went to South Africa from India as a six-year-old. Aged 13 he went to a public school in England and on to Cambridge University.

When he returned to South Africa in 1962, he supported the vigilante movement and strongly opposed criticism of South Africa.

I volunteered to make the film "Anatomy of Apartheid" for the Department of Information. While doing it I had free movement around Soweto. "After my boyhood, it

of the anger he felt when he read about the Soweto riots in 1976.

He found when he returned to South Africa this year to make the film "Atrikane" that he was asking questions that I had never heard from them before. People in front line positions were sticking their necks out. It made me optimistic about the future.

"The English-speaking people on the other hand, during a quiet spell he took a few days off to join reporters covering the Sandra Laming story."

This tragic case of a girl expelled from a white school because she was reclassified as coloured, before new laws made her white again, was the subject of the first film in Mr Thomas's "Experience" series.

"I chose it as the best vehicle to the centre of the Atrikane mind," he said. The idea of going to make the series grew out

and wash in a stream. It is late at night, and the rain is pouring down, so the only thing to do is look in the other rooms.

They are all the same. Men, women, boys or girls are sleeping on the floor. The light in the rooms comes from candles.

At Smeaton's Estate the rooms for married couples are neat and airy. There are no beds except some made by the workers from logs.

TV man says Soweto changed his thinking

Before this he worked with Emil Nofel on the film, "Wild Season", and during a quiet spell he took a few days off to join reporters covering the Sandra Laming story.

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he would teach his son before he was three years old how to act up in front of a white man. They do it for their own protection, but it contributes to white prejudice," Mr Thomas said.

The most encouraging thing he found was the lack of hatred among blacks.

"I asked a Soweto student who had been held for four months after a wrongful arrest if he had learnt to hate, he snapped back: 'Don't talk to me about hate. Unless we can learn to live together, black and white, we have no future.' After all that had happened in Soweto, we, a white film crew, were made welcome. The people talked to us about their personal matters and put their trust in us."

"I honestly feel there is more racial hatred in London's Brixton than there is in Soweto. That is what South Africa has got to build on," he said.

and wanted to know who we were and what we wanted. He asked Mr Mkhini if he had forgotten they had been told not to talk to strangers.

Some of the workers are hostile and say we must leave because we have come to cause trouble.

Nelson Khumalo, 14, is one of the workers interviewed for the APV documentary, "Working for Britain".

He lives with his parents

# Nothing new in child labour

THE SHOCKING practice of child labour is by no means confined to South Africa. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimated in May 1972 that 43-million children aged less than 14, were permanently employed throughout the world.

In Thailand, girls—some as young as six—were employed in the cigarette, canning and bottling industries. And child labour is not confined to the poor-

er countries. The ILO found that in one year 309 000 children were employed as farm workers in the United States.

There have been regular reports of child labour in South Africa during the past few years. Some examples:

- In November 1973, Department of Labour inspectors swooped on Matritzburg factories reported to be using child labour. Two 11-year-old girls were sent home from one factory be-

fore the inspectors arrived.

- In April 1975, the Sunday Times revealed several instances of child labour in the Cape. Dr Alex Boraine urged the Government to "crack down hard".
- Thirteen young blacks claimed in August 1975 that they had been offered joy rides to their Transkei homes but ended up working in the Natal cane fields. They had been paid between R4 to R5 a month.
- It was revealed in October 1975 that child

labour was thriving in Alexandra township, near Johannesburg. Boys ranging from eight to 12 years were trading for R1 a week.

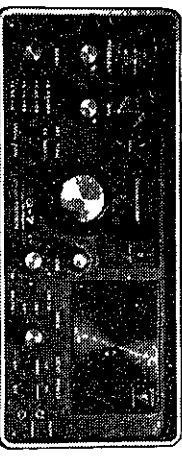
- In March 1976 a magazine acquitted a Natal farmer who had been charged with five counts of kidnapping young boys to work on his farm.
- A 14-year-old girl worked 12 hours a day and seven days a week without pay for a Cape Town family until Coloured Affairs officials warned the family that she must be returned to her home.
- Earlier this year a Sunday newspaper revealed that children aged between 10 and 15 years were being employed throughout the country as domestics, servants, shop workers and gardeners. They were working long hours for what was described as "slave wages."



A youngster carries water to his fellow workers.

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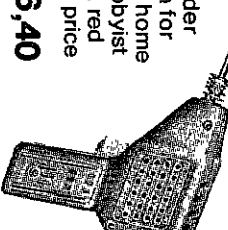
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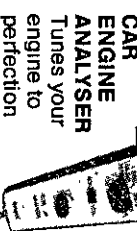
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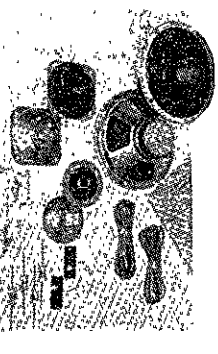
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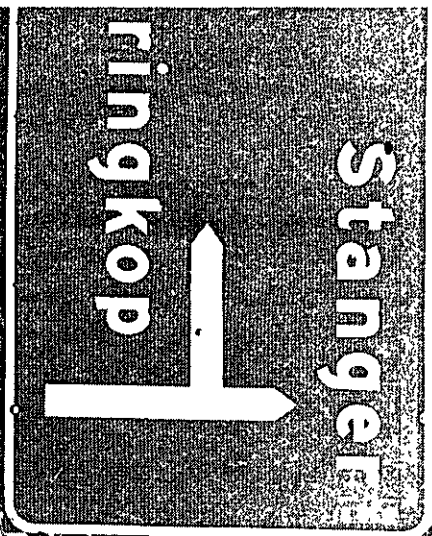
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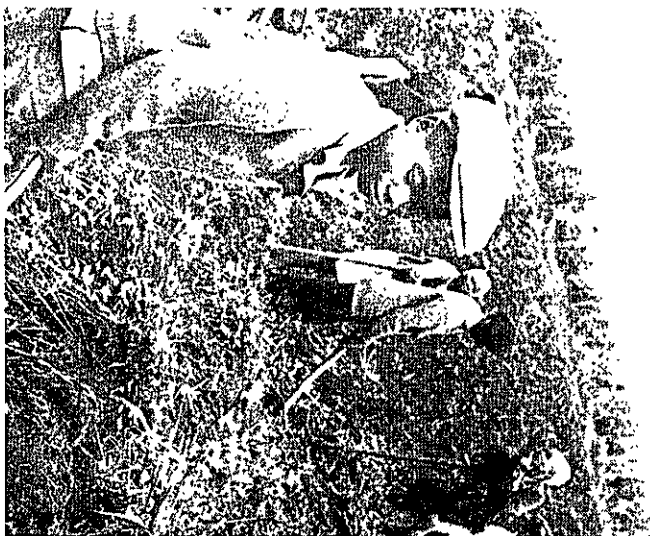
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# No sweetness for



The road which leads to the Doringkop estate, where child labourers, some of whom earn as little as 50c a day.



CHILD labour is being used on some of the large sugar plantations in the Natal coastal region, a Rand Daily Mail investigation has found.

Boys and girls — some as young as 13 — work with men and women from early in the morning and work for long hours, in many cases without food.

When they finish in the afternoon some walk long distances back to their compounds where they live in appalling conditions.

One of the plantations visited was Doringkop which is owned by Ilvovo Sugar Estates.

On 1 September the company was partly owned by the British sugar giant, Tate and Lyle.

Last week a London High Court granted Tate and Lyle an injunction preventing A.T.A. from using the company's name in a documentary film.

The court order over the film comes in the High Court's battle over the working conditions of black labourers on the Doringkop estate.

The executive chairman of Ilvovo Sugar Estates, Mr. P. R. Jones, which owns Doringkop estate, one of the estates visited, would not comment on the "Mail's" findings yesterday.

However, he said if the company found conditions were below the standards it set for its other operations "we will naturally take steps to improve them."

He said he had never been to the estate and could not comment on the findings.

"We are not going to involve ourselves at this stage. The whole matter is sub-judice," he said, referring to the London court case involving Doringkop.

"As far as we are concerned we are going to say nothing to embarrass



# Child labour on <sup>4</sup> sugar farms



Four boys and a girl ready to go home to a compound after their day's work in the cane fields.

**JOHANNESBURG** — Child labour is being used on some of Natal's large sugar plantations.

Boys and girls — some as young as 13 — work a nine-hour day, six days a week.

The children — many from Transkei — live in compounds near the estates. Most do not attend school; they are permanently employed on the plantations.

One of the estates visited by a team of journalists was Doornkop, which is owned by Illovo Sugar Estates.

The conditions of workers employed on the estate have been highlighted in a television documentary which has been the centre of a court action in London.

Last week the High Court made an order preventing the use of the name of the British sugar firm, Tate and Lyle, in the documentary. Doornkop was partly owned by Tate and Lyle until September. The order was lifted yesterday.

Journalists spoke to several young workers on the estate. One a 13-year-old boy, said he earned 90c a day. At another estate a 13-year-old girl said she earned 50c a day.

The net profit of Illovo Sugar Estates for 1977 was R2 715 000.

A preface to the annual

tor drivers and specialist employees receive even higher pay. Ordinary field workers are paid a basic wage of R36 a month in cash plus R45 in kind.

Most farmers and estates provide transport for their employees to and from farms to the labourers' homes.

The acting manager of the Ballitoville Bantu Administration Board under whose jurisdiction the Doornkop estate falls, Mr L. S. Smith, said less than two per cent of people employed on sugar farms were under the age of 18.

"In cases where children are younger than 18 they must have the consent of their parents before they are allowed to be registered on farms and allowed to work," Mr Smith said in many cases the children were part of a family employed on a farm or estate.

A South Coast sugar farmer, Mr R. F. Brand, said he often received requests from the headmasters of black schools in the district to employ schoolchildren during the holidays. He said these boys and girls were only employed if their parents' permission had been obtained first. — DDC.

Full report on workers' conditions, page 19.

report of the company states: "The group regards its people as its greatest asset and their development as one of its prime concerns. Through training, personal appraisal, objective setting and internal promotion every member of staff is encouraged to develop their career within the corporate structure.

"What's more, performance, in ethnic origin, religion, education or sex is the group's only criterion," for advertisement.

Meanwhile, in a statement yesterday, the South African Sugar Association said it would investigate reports that child labour is being used on some Natal sugar estates.

Mr A. J. Joyd, chairman of the association, declined to comment on the reports but said a statement might be made available later when the matter had been looked into.

However, spokesmen for private farms and companies said the conditions mentioned in the reports were isolated and not applicable to the sugar industry as a whole.

Where teenagers were employed on farms, they were normally paid from 80c to R11 a day in cash and in addition received at least two daily meals consisting of porridge, samp and beans, vegetables plus meat at least once a week, they said. Most farmers and estates also provided sporting and recreational facilities with television sets in their recreation halls.

Figure published by the Sugar Industry Labour Organisation in Durban state that adult cane cutters are paid R91 a month in cash plus payment in kind for food, housing and medical treatment amounting to a further R45 a month. Trac-



# Teenagers toil for 50c a day

JOHANNESBURG — Child labour is being used on large sugar plantations in the Natal coastal region, an investigation by journalists has found.

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When they finish in the afternoon some walk long distances back to their compounds where they live in appalling conditions.

One of the plantations visited was Doornkop which is owned by Illovo Sugar Estates.

Until September the company was partly owned by the British sugar giant, Tate and Lyle. Last week a London High Court granted Tate and Lyle an injunction preventing ATV from using the Company's name in a documentary film "Working for Britain." The injunction was lifted yesterday and the film may be shown tomorrow if there is no appeal.

The film highlights the working and living conditions of black workers on the Doornkop estate.

The executive chairman of Illovo Sugar Estates, Mr F. R. Jones, would not comment yesterday on the findings of the investigation.

However, he said if the company found conditions were below the standards it set for its other

operations "we will naturally take steps to improve them."

He said he had never been to the estate and could not comment on the findings.

"We are not going to involve ourselves at this stage. The whole matter is sub judice," he said referring to the London court case involving Doornkop.

"As far as we are concerned, we are going to say nothing to embarrass our friends Tate and Lyle"

The investigators found that:

Most of the boys and girls do not attend school and are permanently employed on the plantations;

There are many whose ages range between 13 and 15;

Some earn as little as 50c a day, others said they earned a little more;

Most start work as early as 5 am or 6 am and work up to nine hours or more;

While some companies provide their workers with "maheu" — a liquid mealie meal drink — and mealie pap, other workers, including the children, have no food provided during the day;

Some of the children are from outside areas, mostly from Transkei, and live in compounds. Others come from neighbouring areas.

At a plantation on Doornkop estate a foreman in charge of a

group of workers, which included boys and girls, said the workers started at 6 am and finished at 3 pm or 4 pm.

Most of the workers were paid R6,60 a week and worked a six-day week. Cane cutters with long service earned R86 a month and weeders R24. He said they did not get a lunch break but were brought "maheu" and bread during the day.

Among the work gang spoken to at Doornkop was Mbekeni Mtshali, who said he was 13.

He said he had had no schooling and earned 90c a day. He had been working on the plantation for eight months and came to work there "because my friends work here."

His friend Mthazana Mkhali, 14, was working nearby. He said he also earned 90c a day. He had gone to school as far as Std 2 and lived at B compound of Doornkop estate with Mbekeni and others.

Both said they worked a six-day week and started work each day at 6 am and finished at 3 pm. After work they were transported to the compound by truck.

On the road from one of the plantations Temba Khonjwayo, 15, and Moses Neane, 14, said they had finished work earlier and had decided to walk to the compound.

Temba is from Bizana and Moses from Umzimkulu, both in Transkei.

They said they lived at B compound at Doornkop estates and started work at 6 am and earned R6 a week.

At another plantation along the road 20 km from Stanger, boys and girls were working among men and women. Some said they were from Transkei and came on contract.

Khumbu Ndlela, 13, was the youngest in the gang. She said she lived with her parents at a neighbouring farm. She earned 50c a day worked a six-day week and had not been to school.

The foreman of the gang said the workers, most of whom are illiterate, lived in the compound 5 km from the plantation.

Women earn R1,10c a day and some men R2 a day. They work nine hours a day from six in the morning to 3 pm and do not get a lunch break. At 10 am they are brought mealie pap and "maheu".

"If it rains we work on, otherwise we won't finish the day's work. We have to finish a certain amount of work each day," the foreman said. — DDC.



Mbekeni Mtshali, 13, a worker on Doornkop sugar estate.

## Workers make own beds out of logs

JOHANNESBURG — Black workers at some sugar plantations in Natal live in appallingly poor conditions.

The workers live in compounds with wings for single men, women, boys and girls. There are separate wings for married couples.

A team of journalists which visited three compounds found married couples had small rooms and single workers lived in large, stable-like rooms with no partitions.

No beds are provided.

At Doornkop's A compound there are rows of rooms for married couples and single workers. Most of these rooms lack basic furniture and many workers have made beds out of logs.

The rooms are furnished with wooden benches and small cupboards only. Clothes hang on string stretched from wall to wall, and cooking utensils are stacked in corners.

Workers said they received rations of mealie meal, beans, salt, sugar and meat once a week.

Mr Hlabinkomo Mthinbi from Transkei, who earns

R66 a month as a cane cutter, lives in one of the rooms for married couples.

"There is nothing to do here," he said. "We wake to go to work and come back home, sit around a little, sleep and go to the fields the next morning." On Sunday, their only day off, they sit and drink sorghum beer. "The white man sells it to us for 15c a pint," he said.

There are no facilities at the compound and the children who live there do not receive any schooling.

A man approached the team and wanted to know who they were and what they wanted. He asked Mr Mthinbi if he had forgotten they had been told not to talk to strangers.

Some of the workers were hostile and told the team to leave because they had come to cause trouble.

"Please go, you just want to make trouble for us," said a woman.

Nelson Khumalo, 14, was one of the workers interviewed for the ATV documentary "Working for Britain."

He lives with his parents in their modest tin shack. He refused to talk to the team and his father and

mother sent him out of the room. His father said: "Look, I don't know what you people want. In any case, I have nothing to tell you. We have been told that anybody who wants to talk to Nelson should consult the clerk at the compound."

At the compound, which the workers say belongs to "Osborne's," nine girls were asleep on the floor in a little room. There was no furniture except for cardboard boxes and cooking utensils in two corners of the room. They said they had no facilities and washed in a stream.

The other rooms, were all the same with men, women, boys and girls sleeping on the floor.

The only light in the rooms came from candles. — DDC.



Rooms for married workers at A compound, Doornkop. Some of the workers are on contract from Transkei, others are locals.





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Most of the boys and girls do not attend school and are permanently employed on the plantations;

There are many whose ages range between 13 and 15;

Some earn as little as 50c a day, others said they earned a little more;

Most start work as early as 5 am or 6 am and work up to nine hours or more;

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He said he had had no schooling and earned 90c a day. He had been working on the plantation for eight months and came to work there "because my friends work here."

His friend Mthazana Mkhahini, 14, was working nearby. He said he also earned 90c a day. He had gone to school as far as Std 2 and lived at B compound of Doornkop estate with Mbekeni and others.

Both said they worked a six-day week and started work each day at 6 am and finished at 3 pm. After work they were transported to the compound by truck.

On the road from one of the plantations Temba Khonjwayo, 15, and Moses Neane, 14, said they had finished work earlier and had decided to walk to the compound.

Temba is from Bizana and Moses from Umzimkulu, both in Transkei.

They said they lived at B compound at Doornkop estates and started work at 6 am and earned R6 a week.

At another plantation along the road 20 km from Stanger, boys and girls were working among men and women. Some said they were from Transkei and came on contract.

Khumbu Ndlela, 13, was the youngest in the gang. She said she lived with her parents at a neighbouring farm. She earned 50c a day worked a six-day week and had not been to school.

The foreman of the gang said the workers, most of whom are illiterate, lived in the compound 5 km from the plantation.

Women earn R1,10c a day and some men R2 a day. They work nine hours a day from six in the morning to 3 pm and do not get a lunch break. At 10 am they are brought mealie pap and "maheu".

"If it rains we work on, otherwise we won't finish the day's work. We have to finish a certain amount of work each day," the foreman said. — DDC.



Mbekeni Mtshali, 13, a worker on Doornkop sugar estate.

## Workers make own beds out of logs

JOHANNESBURG — Black workers at some sugar plantations in Natal live in appallingly poor conditions.

The workers live in compounds with wings for single men, women, boys and girls. There are separate wings for married couples.

A team of journalists which visited three compounds found married couples had small rooms and single workers lived in large, stable-like rooms with no partitions.

No beds are provided.

At Doornkop's A compound there are rows of rooms for married couples and single workers. Most of these rooms lack basic furniture and many workers have made beds out of logs.

The rooms are furnished with wooden benches

R66 a month as a cane cutter, lives in one of the rooms for married couples.

"There is nothing to do here," he said. "We wake to go to work and come back home, sit around a little, sleep and go to the fields the next morning." On Sunday, their only day off, they sit and drink sorghum beer. "The white man sells it to us for 15c a pint," he said.

There are no facilities at the compound and the children who live there do not receive any schooling.

A man approached the team and wanted to know who they were and what they wanted. He asked Mr Mthini if he had forgotten they had been told not to talk to strangers.

Some of the workers were hostile and told the team to leave because they had come to cause trouble.

mother sent him out of the room. His father said: "Look, I don't know what you people want. In any case, I have nothing to tell you. We have been told that anybody who wants to talk to Nelson should consult the clerk at the compound."

At the compound, which the workers say belongs to "Osborne's," nine girls were asleep on the floor in a little room. There was no furniture except for cardboard boxes and cooking utensils in two corners of the room. They said they had no facilities and washed in a stream.

The other rooms, were all the same with men, women, boys and girls sleeping on the floor.

The only light in the rooms came from candles. — DDC.



Rooms for married workers at A compound, Doornkop. Some of the workers are on contract from Transkei, others are locals.

and small cupboards only. Clothes hang on string stretched from wall to wall, and cooking utensils are stacked in corners.

Workers said they received rations of mealie meal, beans, salt, sugar and meat once a week.

Mr Hlabinkomo Mthinbi from Transkei, who earns

"Please go, you just want to make trouble for us," said a woman.

Nelson Khumalo, 14, was one of the workers interviewed for the ATV documentary "Working for Britain."

He lives with his parents in their modest tin shack. He refused to talk to the team and his father and



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YESTERDAY I toured Natal's Doornkop sugar estate, which was reported by a Johannesburg newspaper to employ child labour under appalling conditions and which is the subject of a highly controversial British television programme.

As the first reporter to be invited to the estate since the labour controversy exploded earlier this month I went on an "open-house" tour of inspection to see whatever I wanted of the three labour compounds which house about 1 200 Africans.

It was immediately apparent that previous investigators had not been able to check on all the accommodation and facilities available.

It was also impossible to trace any of the 13-year-old children reported to have worked on the estate.

**Labour conditions**

My guide was Mr. Gordon Booth, general manager of Doornkop Sugar Company who told me reports on labour conditions at the estate were both biased and lacking in perspective.

I found that each compound consisted of either dormitories to house single

# VIEW FROM THE INSIDE

workers or semi-detached houses for married employees.

Field manager Mr. Ted Heathman said the older types of accommodation were being renovated and that new homes were nearing completion.

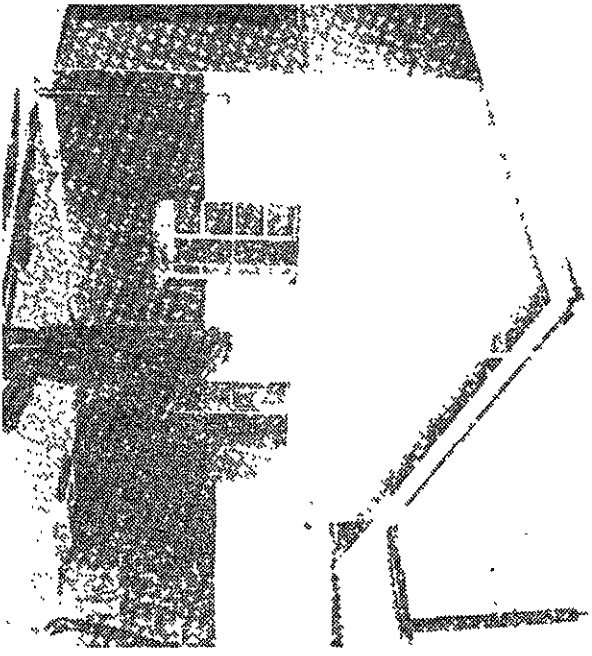
He said at least R20 000 a year was being spent on modernising existing accommodation or on providing additional homes. All compounds had running water, showers and kitchen — and some had electricity.

"What we have to offer is not 5-star status, but it compares favourably with other estates and one should remember that the facilities here are better than those in most homes either in Transkei or in Kwazulu."

**What we saw**

Yesterday's tour revealed that compounds had:

- Kitchens that supply hot meals consisting of meat stew or fish, three cooked vegetables, samp and beans and mealie meal porridge;
- Dining halls with tables and benches and a colour television set in each;
- Dormitories and rooms



All three compounds on the Doornkop Sugar Estate have colour television sets provided in their communal dining rooms.

- with beds, mattresses and lockers;
- Soccer fields for weekend recreation with



- boots, jerseys and soccer balls provided by the estate;
- Free medical attention at the estate's own clinic.

**Unable to trace**

I was unable to trace any 13 year olds working as casual labour on the estate, nor had the company any

pocket money or to supplement family incomes. They are paid a minimum of 80c a day and are transported by the company to and from their homes.

The company provides casual workers with a daily meal consisting of a quarter of a loaf of bread, porridge and sugar. Work begins about 7 a.m. and is either weeding or planting cane.

The hours worked are not fixed but depend on a "task" set by an overseer. Depending on the speed at which a labourer works this "task" may be completed by as early as midday. Most complete their day's work by about 3 p.m.

On Saturdays a half-day is worked and soccer matches are then played.

**Transkei recruits**

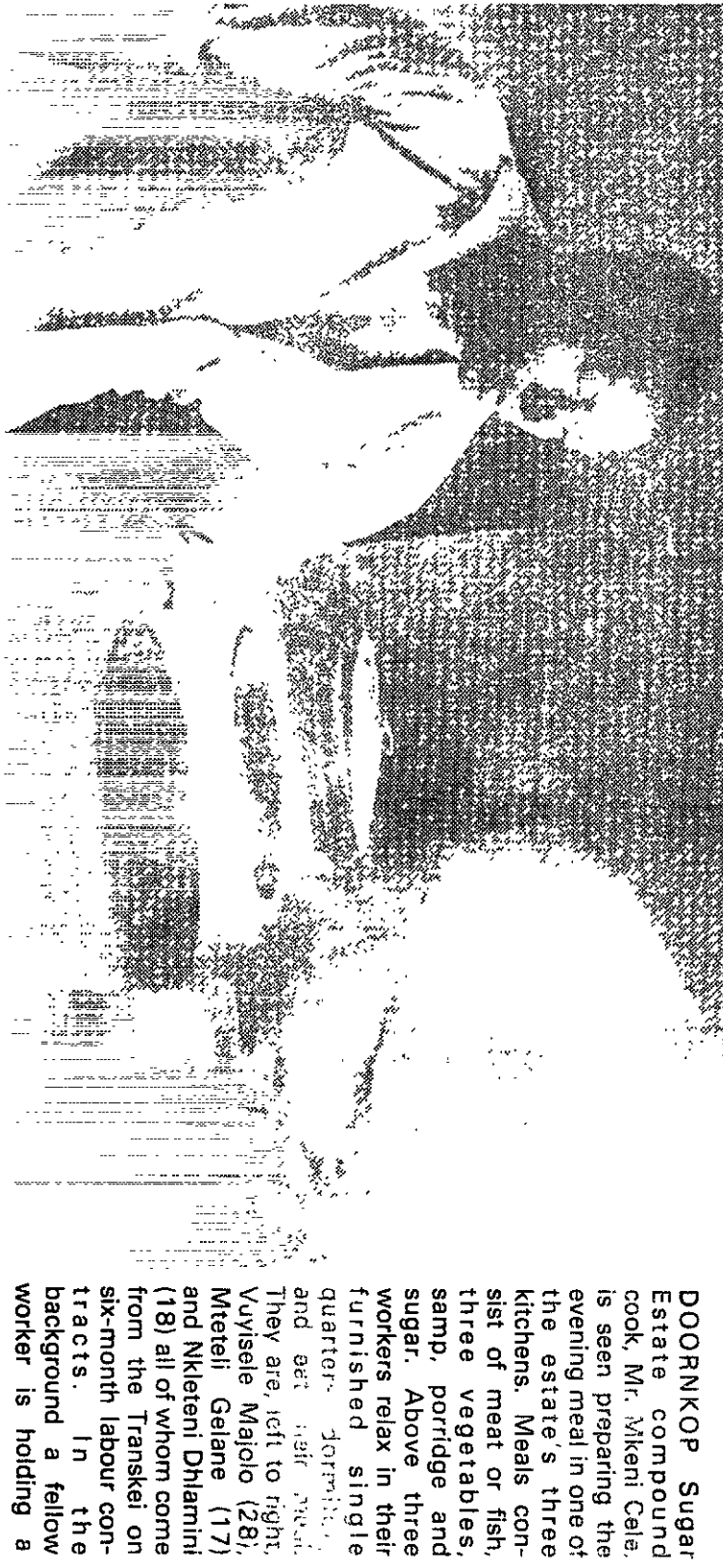
The company's permanent labour force is recruited mainly from Transkei on a 180-day contract. Wages paid are laid down by the Sugar Industry Labour Organisation which recruits staff on behalf of the company.

A weekly bus service takes workers home or brings them to the estate.

Married men live with their wives and families on the estate and children older than 14 are employed on the request of their parents. Because schooling for Africans is not compulsory many parents prefer their children to work rather than go to school.

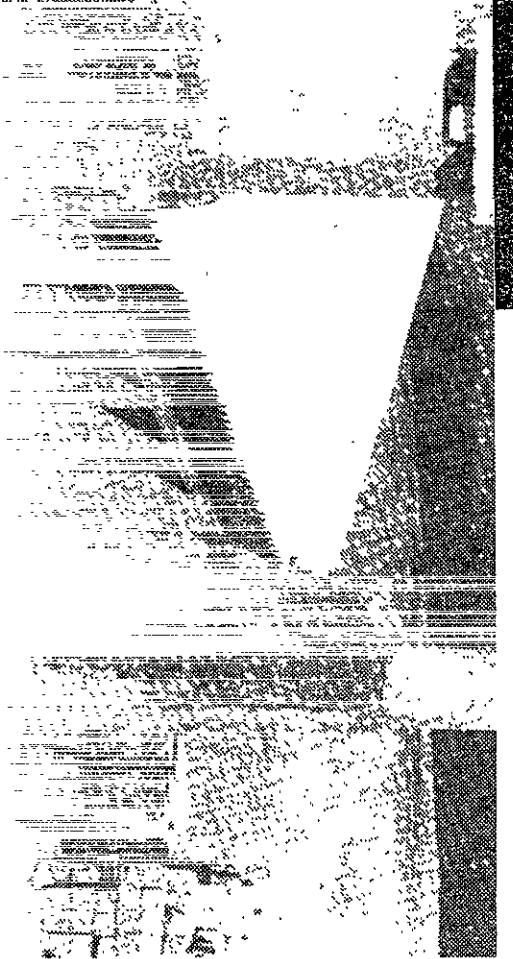
In his summary of the estate's labour and housing policy Mr. Heathman said: "We have to be competitive in both the wages we pay and the living conditions we provide. If these were not up to standard we would not attract any workers." "Our records show that at

21/12/79



DOORNKOP Sugar Estate compound cook, Mr. Wkeni Ceta, is seen preparing the evening meal in one of the estate's three kitchens. Meals consist of meat or fish, three vegetables, samp, porridge and sugar. Above three workers relax in their furnished single quarters, dormitories and set their names. They are, left to right, Vuyisele Majole (28), Mteteli Galane (17) and Nkieteni Dhlamini (18) all of whom come from the Transkei on six-month labour contracts. In the background a fellow worker is holding a

**Report**  
**PETER SUTTON**  
**ETIENNE ROIBART**







By **DIAGO SEGOLA**

**DOORKOP**, the controversial sugar estate named in a Rand Daily Mail exposé this week, has again refused the "Mail" permission to investigate labour conditions on the farm.

In a surprise turnabout yesterday, Mr F R Jones, executive chairman of Illovo Sugar Estates, owners of Doornkop, withdrew permission for the "Mail" to visit the estate next week.

Last week before the "Mail" started its investigation it asked permission to visit the estate. This was refused. The "Mail" then made an unofficial investigation on the estate, after the "Mail's" exposé the owners allowed other newspapers and the SABC to visit the estate.

On Thursday the "Mail" again applied for permission to visit Doornkop.

Mr Jones agreed—on condition a senior company official accompanied the reporter and photographer during their investigations. The "Mail" agreed to this condition and, because of the Christmas holidays, it was arranged to visit Doornkop next week.

Yesterday the "Mail" said it would publish a full report of its visit to Doornkop as well as any official answers to its allegations as soon as possible.

But yesterday morning Mr Jones telephoned the "Mail" and withdrew permission for the visit.

He said: "Yesterday I gave you permission to visit Doornkop. I have now come to a new decision. We are not having any more visitors at Doornkop."

# Now it's no to 'Mail' from sugar estate

R.D.M. 24/12/77

4

"As far as we are concerned the whole issue is closed. We want to get on with the business of running the estate. From this moment on it's no comment and no visitors to Doornkop."

Mr Jones has refused to comment on specific allegations made in the "Mail" exposé.

However, since the reports, spokesmen for Doornkop and the sugar industry have made general denials of the allegations, which included:

- That many of the workers were children in their early teens.
- Most started work at 5 am or 6 am and worked about nine hours;
- Some of the children were from outside areas, mostly from Transkei, and lived in compounds;

● Some of the children earned as little as 50c a day. Others said they earned 90c a day;

● Conditions in one of the compounds were appalling;

● One of the children, Mbekeni Mtshali, said he was 13 and had worked on the estate for eight months. His picture appeared in the "Mail".

Among the points made by the sugar industry spokesmen are:

● That the child labour allegations made by the "Mail" are not true;

● That requests were received from headmasters of black schools in the district to employ school-children during the holidays. Boys and girls were

● TO PAGE 2

## Sugar

## boss

## says no

## to 'Mail'

● FROM PAGE 1

only employed if their parents' permission had been obtained;

● That appalling living conditions described in the "Mail" report were "without foundation";

● That children on the farm belonged to families employed on the estate;

● That children and other workers on the farms received at least two daily meals consisting of porridge, samp, beans, vegetables and meat once a week and most farms and estates provided sporting and recreational facilities.

Mr Jones yesterday refused to specify which statements in the Rand Daily Mail were inaccurate. He said he was "saying nothing more".

After yesterday's discussions between the Transkeian Foreign Affairs Ministry and a deputation of the Natal sugar industry, Mr Jones said: "As far as we are concerned this nonsense is cleared up and any further moves will have to be initiated by the Transkeian authorities."

Our Umtata correspondent reports the Transkei Secretary of the Interior, Mr L Macingwana, has requested the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs and the sugar industry's labour organisation to probe Press reports that Transkei juveniles were recruited for work on Natal sugar estates.

Mr Macingwana said it was illegal in Transkei to contract juveniles under 16 years. Those above 16 years up to 17 years, can only be recruited and enter into a work contract with the consent of the parent or guardian, and only on agricultural work.

# Rape probe arrest

Natal Mercury Reporter 6/1/78 (4)

PIETERMARITZBURG — A White foreman of a Harburg sugar cane farm has been detained by police in connection with the knifepoint rape of a 16-year-old farm labourer.

The girl told police that the foreman had picked her up in a van on the pretence of taking her to his office and discharging her.

On the way he threatened her with a knife and raped her in the canefields.

## Farm labour body mooted

THE establishment of a national agricultural labour board has been called for to solve labour problems in farming.

Dr W Backer of Timber Industry Manpower Services said a national body which could co-ordinate labour affairs in all sectors of agriculture would solve many of the labour problems plaguing farmers.

He was addressing the 16th conference of the Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa at the University of Stellenbosch.

Black and white personnel in agriculture had to be treated better and utilised more fully or the agricultural sector would face serious problems, he said.

A national body would result in closer communication and co-ordination in the industry.

He proposed that farmers' societies, agricultural training institutions and Bantu Administration and Development should be represented on such a body. Regional labour boards should be established which could supply information to the national body.

**Housing loans for farm workers**

180. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

24. (1) How many farmers in (a) the Western Cape Province, (b) the rest of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm workers in 1977;

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in each area;

(3) whether any applications were refused; if so, (a) how many in each area and (b) what were the reasons for the refusal.

25. (c) hoeveel bedrag?

Vra u om 'n voorskot en/of agterskote

Is die boere gewoonlik bereid om c

26. Na u mening, is daar op die oomblik in die distrik? Indien wel, wat is c

in  
Dink u daar sal die toekoms 'n tekort wat sal die gevolge hiervan wees?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a)	Western Cape Province ..	179
(b)	the rest of the Cape Province ..	37
(c)	the Orange Free State ...	52
(d)	Transvaal ..	51
(e)	Natal ..	7
(2) (a)	Western Cape Province ..	105
	the rest of the Cape Province ..	20
	the Orange Free State ...	30
	Transvaal ..	34
	Natal ..	3

On 31 December 1977 the following number of applications were still under consideration:

Western Cape Province ..	21
the rest of the Cape Province ..	4
the Orange Free State ..	6
Transvaal ..	5
Natal ..	0

(b) Western Cape Province ..	R383 234
the rest of the Cape Province ..	R84 400
the Orange Free State ..	R158 310
Transvaal ..	R186 271
Natal ..	R9 550

(3) Yes.	
(a) Western Cape Province ..	53
the rest of the Cape Province ..	13

die

# Worker killed by cutter

2. Have you asked  
If yes, give details

GRAHAMSTOWN — A farm labourer, Mr Links Nikelo, 45, was killed instantly in a gruesome accident on a farm near here this week when the top half of his body was minced in a tractor - powered silage cutter.

men refused?

3. What problems

The owner of the farm, Mountain View, Mr Casper Scheepers, said yesterday the accident occurred while Mr Nikelo and four other labourers were busy making mealie silage.

our work?

4. What do you do

The remains of the body were taken to the police mortuary in Grahamstown.

blems?

Do you discuss other farms' Have you ever changed?

Mr Scheepers said he had just arrived back at his house after checking how work was progressing at the machine when he heard the machine making a noise "like it always does when it is overloaded."

th workers on this or on

Shortly afterwards one of the labourers knocked on his door and told him about the accident.

ing together to get something

To occasional

The labourers said one moment they saw Mr Nikelo working at the machine and then the top half of his body disappeared into the machine on a conveyor belt.

s only

Will you try to Why/Why not?

Mr Scheepers said the machine was belt-driven by a tractor and that it had six blades which cut anything fed into it into pieces of about one centimetre in diameter.

s farm?

Mr Nikelo leaves a young wife and three children. — DDC.

Cape Times 4/2/78

# Labourer mangled by silage cutter (4)

PORT ELIZABETH. — A farm labourer, Mr. Links Nikelo, 45, was killed in an accident on a farm near Grahamstown this week when the top half of his body was caught in a tractor-powered silage cutter.

The owner of the farm, Mountain View, Mr Casper Scheepers, said yesterday the accident occurred late on Thursday afternoon while Mr. Nikelo and four other labourers were making mealie silage.

Labourers told Mr. Scheepers that one moment they saw Mr Nikelo working at the machine and then the top half of his body disappeared into the machine on a conveyor belt.

EMBARGO: 09h40 ON THURSDAY  
FEBRUARY 9, 1978.

(4) 9/2/78  
SPERTYD : 09h40 OP DONDERDAG  
9 FEBRUARIE 1978.

AMPTELIKE OPENING VAN DIE LANDBOUSIMPOSIUM OOR ARBEIDS- EN  
MEGANISASIEVRAAGSTUKKE AANGEBIED DEUR DIE SENTRUM VIR LAND-  
BOUBESTUURSTUDIES, UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA DEUR SY EDELE  
A.J. RAUBENHEIMER LV. MINISTER VAN WATERWESE EN VAN BOSBOU  
OP 9 FEBRUARIE 1978 OM 09h40 IN DIE HOLIDAY INN, ERMELO.

Ek bedank graag die organiseerders van hierdie simposium oor arbeid en meganisasie in die landbou vir hulle vriendelike uitnodiging aan my om die openingsrede alhier te lewer.

Dit is ook paslik dat ek Prof. Van Reenen, hoof van die Sentrum vir Landboubestuurstudies van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, en sy medewerkers geluk wens met hulle bemoeing met die baie belangrike onderdeel van 'n ewe belangrike vertakking van ons ekonomiese aktiwiteit, naamlik die landbou.

In tye van wainig stygende koste word die uitdaging aan die landbouers van die wêreld en in besonder ook van Suid-Afrika

2/.....

- 2 -

daagliks groter om voedsel vir ons bevolking en roustowwe vir fabrieke teen die laags moontlike prys te produseer.

Indien in ag geneem word dat daar volgens verslae van die afgelope aantal jare omtrent 'n duisend miljoen mense, dit wil sê ongeveer een kwart van die wêreldbevolking, honger ly of ondervoed is, dan word die belangrikheid van voedselproduksie duidelik.

Indien ons verder daarop let dat tagtig persent van die Afrika-state invoerders van voedsel is, word die belangrikheid van landbouproduksie nog meer onderstreep.

Met inagneming van die toestand soos so pas genoem, is dit vanselfsprekend dat die prestasie van die boere van die R.S.A. om voedsel vir ons bevolking en roustowwe vir ons fabrieke te lewer, nie alleen toegejuig en aangeprys moet word nie, maar dat dit ook met wetenskaplike ondersoek en deskundigheid op alle terreine verder gehelp en gestimuleer moet word.

3/.....



Alleen wanneer ons dit doen kan ons verseker dat ons Vaderland hom nie alleen vrywaar teen boikotte en afpersing met voedselvoorrade nie, maar kan ons 'n voortdurende bydrae maak deur voedsel en kundigheid op landbougebied, aan die wêreld en Afrika in besonder aan te bied.

Die doeltreffendheid waarmee ons produseer gaan derhalwe vir onself en vir andere al hoe belangriker word. Meganisasie en bestuur gaan in hierdie doeltreffendheid van produksie 'n al groter rol speel. Noukeurige aandag deur ons navorsers saam met ons boere, kan derhalwe net 'n nuttige doel dien.

Ek wil die vertroue en die hoop uitspreek dat die bespreking tydens hierdie simposium van waarde vir alle betrokkenes sal wees en veral praktiese toepassing sal vind.

#### Koste en omvang van meganisasie.

Die omvang wat meganisasie reeds in die landbou in Suid-Afrika bereik het, word aangedui deur die totale bedrag van meer as R1 400 miljoen wat tot op datum in landboumasjinerie, voertuie

4/.....

en trekkers belê is.

In 1976 alleen is R272 miljoen deur boere aan trekkers, masjinerie en implemente bestee.

Hierby moet nog gereken word die jaarlikse koste van brandstof vir boerderydoeleindes (R175 miljoen in 1976/77), plus die onderhoudskoste van al die masjinerie en trekkers, om 'n idee te vorm van die geweldige besteding aan meganisasie.

Meganisering van die boerdery het veral in die afgelope twee dekades baie vinnig toegeneem in die Republiek. In 1950 nog het gemiddeld net elke tweede plaas 'n trekker gehad, maar tans is daar gemiddeld amper vier trekkers op elke plaas.

In 1950 is een trekker gebruik vir die bewerking van ongeveer 140 ha, teen 1960 het die las per trekker met die helfte afgeneem en in 1975 is gemiddeld 60 ha per trekker bewerk.

Die getalle trekkers het in die afgelope jare ook baie vinnig gestyg.

5/.....

In 1975 alleen is meer as 19 000 trekkers in die kleinhandel verkoop. Dit plus die verkope in die afgelope twee jaar het meegebring dat trekkergetalle in die Republiek tans op ongeveer 320 000 staan teenoor minder as die helfte soveel (150 000) in 1960.

Suid-Afrika besit ongeveer 65 persent van alle trekkers in Afrika en hy voer elke jaar meer trekkers in as al die ander Afrikalande saam.

Enkele verdere bewyse van die snelle toename in die meganisering van die landbou is die volgende: die verkope van sleeptipe-stroppers (grootliks vir mielies) het van enkele honderde 'n paar jaar gelede tot 990 in 1974 gestyg en 1 030 in 1976 wat teen 'n totale koste van meer as R7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miljoen aangekoop is.

Die verkope van melkmasjieneenhede het in die afgelope paar jaar baie vinnig gestyg. Teen 1974 het dit reeds net meer as 1 000 beloop en in 1976 is byna 1 800 verkoop teen 'n totale bedrag van R4 $\frac{1}{3}$  miljoen.

6/.....

Die toenemende aankoop van besproeiingstoerusting is ook 'n aanduiding van die mate waartoe boere ingestel raak op meganiese hulpmiddels. Die totale kleinhandelverkope van besproeiingstoerusting het in 1970 sowat R10 miljoen beloop, maar teen 1974 is ongeveer R40 miljoen daaraan bestee.

Die versnelling van meganisering in besproeiing is 'n ontwikkeling wat deur myself en die Departemente van Waterwese en Landbou Tegniese Dienste verwelkom word.

Dit bring nie alleen mee dat op arbeid bespaar word nie maar gee veel beter beheer oor die toediening van water in die regte hoeveelhede en bekamp derhalwe vermorsing van 'n waardevolle produksiemiddel wat steeds duurder word en verhoog meesal kwaliteit en grootte van oeste.

'n Verdere voordeel is dat dit weens beter waterbeheer versuiping en verbraking van ons waardevolle besproeiingsgrond teenwerk.

7/.....

Daar is verskeie tipes meganiiese besproeiing in die handel beskikbaar en dit verg kapitale belegging van tot ongeveer R1 000 per hektaar. Dit is derhalwe vanselfsprekend dat boere gebruik moet maak van die advies wat van owerheidsweë en die sakesektor verskaf word om die regte stelsel vir elke besondere projek aan te skaf.

Soos u seker bewus is word 'n subsidie op goedgekeurde besproeiingstelsels deur my Departement van Waterwese betaal tot 'n maksimum van R4 500. Dit word gedoen om beter besproeiingspraktyke aan te moedig.

Ek vertrou dat meganisasie in besproeiing meer byval sal vind en dat boere weens die voordele daaraan verbonde waar moontlik daarvan gebruik sal maak.

Arbeid in die boerdery.

Die volume van landbouproduksie het van 1960 tot die afgelope seisoen(1976/77) met 88 persent gestyg, vergeleke met 'n bevol

8/.....

kingstoename in dieselfde tyd van net meer as 50 persent. Die groot styging in produksie word in die grootste mate toegeskryf aan die toenemende rol van meganisasie in die boerdery.

Maar ondanks die grootskeepse gebruik van meganiiese hulpmiddels het ons die teenstrydige toestand in die Suid-Afrikaanse landbou dat die getal arbeiders op plase nie as gevolg daarvan beduidend afgeneem het nie.

Die rede is dat die meeste boere nog nie die meganiiese toerusting waaroor hulle beskik ten volle gebruik of hulle voldoende daarop verlaat nie. Op baie plase waar die boerdery al tot 'n hoë mate gemeganiseer is, maak boere nog van byna dieselfde getal arbeiders as voorheen gebruik.

Waar die produksieproses in die meeste gevalle al tot groot hoogte gemeganiseer is, is dit nog nie die geval met die oesproses nie, ten spyte van voldoende meganiiese hulpmiddels

9/.....

in baie gevalle vir die doel. Baie oeste word nog steeds met die hand ingesamel. By die aanplant van mielies byvoorbeeld is daar gewoonlik nog behalwe die trekkerdrywer 'n arbeider wat op die planter ry om te kyk dat die plantoperasie reg geskied, terwyl twee of meer arbeiders nog aangehou word om die saad- en kunsmisbakke vol te maak.

Dit is in belang van die landbou dat hierdie toestand drasties hersien word en dat die boer die volle voordeel van sy meganiese hulpmiddels moet benut. Daar word voorspel dat ander sektore toekomstig al hoe meer arbeiders wat tans op plase in diens is, sal weglok. Indien hy oordeelkundig meganiseer en bestuur sal die boer ook meer suksesvol op die arbeidsmark kan meeding vir beter arbeid ten spyte van al die risiko's by landbou betrokke.

Dit is ook beleid dat al hoe minder arbeiders uit ons buurstate vir myne en nywerhede gewerf word en al hoe meer uit die Republiek self. Dit kan 'n dreinasie van arbeid uit die platteland en van plase af tot gevolg hê.

10/.....

Nog 'n faktor wat die arbeidsmag op plase steeds meer beïnvloed is die stygende getal swart en bruin kinders wat onderwys ontvang. In die geval van Bantoes het dit van 1960 tot 1976 met 160% gestyg van 1,5 miljoen tot 3,9 miljoen, terwyl die getal Kleurlingkinders op skool in dieselfde tyd ook meer as verdubbel het van 305 000 tot 658 000. Indien ons as landbouers van hierdie potensiële arbeidsmag genoegsaam wil behou sal beter opleiding, benutting en vergoeding moet volg.

Dan ook soos elders in die wêreld doen die verskynsel in Suid-Afrika hom al hoe meer voor dat al hoe minder werkers bereid is om harde fisieke arbeid te verrig wat dikwels op 'n plaas gedoen moet word. Arbeiders wend hulle al hoe meer tot ligter werk.

Beplanning en benutting.

Met die oog op die verskuiwing van arbeiders weg van die landbou en die toenemende koste van meganisasie is dit vanselfsprekend dat arbeid en meganiese hulpmiddels so doeltreffend as wat moontlik is

11/.....

gebruik moet word.

Meganisasiebeplanning het vandag 'n uiters belangrike faset van die boerdery geword. Die doel daarvan is juis om elke werktuig vir die boerdery met inagneming van werkverrigting, koste en beskikbare arbeid te kies en aan te wend.

Studies in die verband het al baie belangrike resultate opgelewer wat vir die boer groot kostebesparings kan beteken. Die toets van landbou-implemente deur die Afdeling Landbou-ingenieurswese ten einde die doeltreffendheid daarvan te bepaal en op verskeie maniere te verhoog, is van die belangrikste werk wat in die verband gedoen word.

Die beter beplanning van arbeidskragte, en dan die inskakeling van meganisering daarby, kan tot baie doeltreffende gebruik van arbeid lei.

So byvoorbeeld is bevind dat waar grondbone op die gewone manier geoes word, word 150 man-ure per ha benodig. Net deur beter be-

12/.....

stuur en organisering van die oesspan kan hierdie syfer tot 80 man-ure per ha afgebring word, en as die oesproses volledig gemeganiseer is, kom die arbeidsdoeltreffendheid op 4 man-ure per ha te staan.

Opleiding van arbeiders om meganiese toerusting doeltreffend te hanteer en te onderhou het tot dusver nie aan die verwagtings voldoen nie. Dit is 'n saak wat veel meer aandag verg. Ek vertrou dat die Boskop Opleidingsentrum vir Swart plaaswerkers by Potchefstroom die nodige resultate sal lewer en ondersteuning sal kry.

Die oppervlakkige "indiensopleiding" van plaaswerkers wat tot sover aan die orde was in Suid-Afrika, is nie naatenby aanneemlik nie. Beter opleiding in gebruik van duur implemente, maar ook vir die beste gebruik van duur arbeid word noodsaakliker.

13/.....

Ek vertrou dat hierdie simposium 'n bydrae sal lewer om doeltreffendheid in ons landbou verder te verhoog en wens u graag 'n suksesvolle bespreking toe.

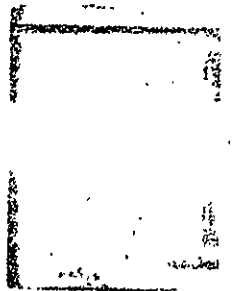
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UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTE-  
MENT VAN INLIGTING OP VER-  
SOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN  
WATERWESE EN VAN BOSBOU.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF  
INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF  
THE MINISTRY OF WATER AFFAIRS  
AND OF FORESTRY.

KAAPSTAD 3 FEBRUARIE 1978

CAPE TOWN FEBRUARY 3, 1978



## R800 000 lent for (4) 17/2/8 black farm housing

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —  
The Government lent a total of R821 765 to 192 farmers to build housing for labourers during 1977.

But this figure, the PFP's spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said yesterday certainly seemed inadequate because if the houses only cost R3 000 it meant that about 300 houses were constructed during the year.

Details of the Government's loans to farmers were given by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman,

when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Myburgh yesterday.

The Minister said 326 farmers had applied for loans, but 98 applications had been refused. A further 36 were still under consideration.

Mr Myburgh said: "In the times when urban housing is at a premium and squatter camps seem to be a real problem it makes sense to have sufficient quality housing on the Platteland. This will help to slow the flow to the cities and help solve some of the problems there." — PC.

Farm schools for Black children ~~X~~

236. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many farm schools for Black children were there in White areas of the Republic in 1977 and (b) what was the total number of pupils (i) attending such schools and (ii) enrolled in Standard V.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 4 397.

(b) (i) 404 811.

(ii) 11 797.

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1977.

x 2. Wat

Besprekings

and

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spaan

werkers (2)

4

...eme op te los?

...werkers op die plaas of op

...t ander werkers saam te

Can toevallige en kontraktarbeiders alleenlik

1. Gaan u probeer om terug na die plaas te kom of nie?

Waarom/Waarom nie?



## Symposium will make proposals

THE secretary for Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, Mr J H T Mills, has denied allegations made by Mr Solly Essop that farm-workers were deliberately left out of talks on their future, held at Beaufort West on Wednesday.

Mr Mills said in a statement to the Sunday Times that the symposium was organized by the Beaufort West Woolgrower Association to initiate study groups to consider the viability of beneficial projects for farm-workers.

Once they had come up with concrete proposals, it would be necessary to discuss these with the farm-workers or their representatives.

"At present this is not possible as the purpose of this first meeting is to formulate those proposals," Mr Mills said.

# Death on farm: Father, 73, <sup>AR6u5</sup> 19/4/78 (4) sons in court

By a Staff Reporter

WORCESTER. — A 73-year-old Slanghoek farmer pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court, Worcester, today to charges of culpable homicide, assault and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm involving two farm labourers and a boy.

Mr Phillippus Petrus du Toit, Sen, of Rustfontein Farm, appeared with his sons, Roelof Erasmus, 40, and Phillippus Petrus, Jun, 30.

Mr Roelof du Toit pleaded guilty to charges of culpable homicide and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr du Toit, Jun, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault.

Mr du Toit, Sen and Mr Roelof du Toit are alleged

to have killed Mr Hendrik Jacobs at Rustfontein on December 12 last year by assaulting him with rubber pipes, fists or a stick.

#### BOY AGED 13

They are also alleged to have assaulted Mr Popeye Mangwane with intent to do grievous bodily harm by hitting him with rubber pipes.

Mr du Toit, Sen, and Mr du Toit Jun, are alleged to have assaulted

a 13-year-old boy on December 9 and 10 by kicking him, hitting him with a stick and tying him up with a chain.

Mr Roelof du Toit's plea of guilty to a charge of culpable homicide was not accepted by the State.

Mr Justice Broeksma is sitting with Mr J. J. Basson and Mr R. W. Morkel as assessors. Mr G. D. Griesel, instructed by Whitehorn, Wilson and Kotze, appears for the accused.

(Proceedings)

# Farmer guilty of homicide

A SLANGHOEK farmer, 73-year-old Philippus Petrus du Toit, was convicted in the Circuit Court, Worcester, yesterday of culpable homicide, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and assault.

His two sons were also convicted — Roelof on two counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and Philippus of assault.

Mr Justice Broeksma found that Du Toit, of the farm Rustfontein, killed a labourer Mr Hendrik Jacobs on December 12 last year by hitting him with a

rubber pipe and a shooting stick.

On the same day Du Toit assaulted contract labourer Mr Popeye Mangwane with intent to do grievous bodily harm by hitting him with a rubber pipe.

He assaulted a 13-year-old boy on December 9 and 10 by tying him with a chain or hitting him with a stick.

Roelof Erasmus du Toit, 40, was convicted of assaulting Mr Jacobs and Mr Mangwane with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

He was acquitted of killing Mr Jacobs although he pleaded guilty to the charge of culpable homicide. The plea was not accepted by the State.

Mr Justice Broeksma found it had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt that Roelof's assault of Mr Jacobs caused his death.

Philippus Petrus du Toit jun, 30, was convicted of assaulting the boy by chaining him and kicking him.

Evidence was that Du Toit and his son Philippus tied a chain around

the neck of the young boy, whom they suspected of theft, on Friday December 9.

On Monday December 12, Du Toit and his son Roelof took Mr Jacobs and Mr Mangwane to a shed where they hung each in turn from a rafter by neck and hands and hit them with rubber pipes.

Mr Justice Broeksma is sitting with Mr J J Basson and Mr R W Morkel as assessors. Mr N J Treurnicht appears for the State. Mr G D Griessel, instructed by Whitehorn, Wilson and Kotze of Worcester, appears for the Du Toits.

(Proceeding)

AR 615 2/14/78 (4)

## Farmers deny blame for alcoholism among staff

The Argus Correspondent PAARL. — Boland farmers are not responsible for alcoholism and liquor abuse among farm labourers, according to a 25-point memorandum issued by the Paarl Farmers' Association.

The supply of wine to farm labourers has been a controversial issue for a long time.

### INCORRECT

But the memorandum says that alcoholism is no more prevalent among coloured farm labourers than among other sections of the population.

It was incorrect to call the supply of wine the 'tot' system. The tot sys-

tem allowed farmers to pay part of the wages of labourers in wine instead of money in terms of a law passed in 1928. This law was scrapped in 1963 and the tot system was abolished.

The memorandum says farmers continue to supply wine to labourers, but realise that it would be foolish to allow them large quantities.

The present system adopted by many farmers was to provide a bottle of wine to each worker at the end of the day so he could have an evening drink with his family.

Worcester  
Cape Times 21/4/78  
farmer (4)  
sentenced  
to 3 years

WORCESTER. — Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 73, a Rawsonville farmer, was sentenced to 3 years by Mr Justice C Broekma in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

He was found guilty of culpable homicide and of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Both charges were taken as one for the purpose of sentence.

Two years were suspended for three years. He was fined a further R200 or 100 days.

Reelof Erasmus du Toit, his 40-year old son, was found guilty on two counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and fined R1 000 or one year.

A further two years was suspended for five years.

Another son, Phillipus Petrus du Toit, Jnr, 34, was found guilty on a charge of assault and fined R100 or 50 days.

An appeal was noted by Du Toit Sen and he was granted R500 bail. The trial was a sequel to the death of a 20-year-old farm labourer, Mr Hendrik Jacobs, on December 12 last year at Rustfontein in the Worcester district.

Du Toit Sen was found guilty of causing Mr Jacobs's death by hitting him with rubber hoses, his fists and a knobkierie. He also assaulted a farm labourer, Mr Popeye Mangwane, on the same day.

Mr Mangwane told the court earlier that he and Mr Jacobs had their hands tied up with a thick rope tied round their necks, and were suspended from the rafters of a store and thrashed.

The court heard that a 13-year-old youth was kicked, hit with a knobkierie and chained round the neck.

# Chained boy and the three farmers

SUP. TIMES 23/4/78

4

By RAYMOND HILL

JONAS DIGO, the 13-year-old Rawsonville, Cape, schoolboy who was chained by the neck to a pole by a 73-year-old farmer, still finds it hard to believe what happened to him.

His ordeal led to the trial of three farmers who were convicted in the Supreme Court at Worcester on Thursday.

Phillipus du Toit, 73, and his two sons, Phillipus, 43, and Roelof, 40, appeared before Mr Justice Broeksma and two assessors.

The father was found guilty of culpable homicide arising from the death of Mr Hendrik Jacobs, who was assaulted on Rustfontein farm, Rawsonville, last December.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, of which two years were suspended for three years.

He was also fined R200 (or 100 days) for assaulting Jonas Digo.

Another charge of assaulting a farm labourer, Mr Popeye Mangwane, was

taken with the count of culpable homicide for purposes of sentence.

Roelof Erasmus du Toit, who helped his father in the assaults, was fined R1 000 (or one year) on two counts of assault.

A further two years was suspended for five years.

Phillipus Petrus du Toit, jun, was fined R100 (or 50 days) for assaulting Jonas.

Phillippus du Toit, sen, was granted leave to appeal and bail of R500.

Jonas told me how he was chained by Du Toit after being accused of having stolen sheep.

"The oubaas was very cross. He shouted, 'Jonas, why did you steal my sheep?' (The evidence in court was that he allegedly stole 80 cents from the Du Toits.)

"He then put a chain tightly round my neck, then tied the chain to an iron

pole.

"It was a very hot day and I was sweating. After the oubaas tied me to the chain, he fetched a big pair of scissors which is used to cut the grass."

Jonas said he was made to cut the grass round the pole.

"The oubaas then took the chain off the pole and took me to the room where they keep the sweet potatoes and said he would call the police because I stole his sheep."

"The next day he took me out of the room and tied me up to the pole again.

"I was very hungry. My mother came to me while I was still tied to the pole. She was crying and brought me some coffee.

"When the oubaas went to rest in the evening, Mr Hendrik Jacobs took the chain from the pole and somebody else cut the chain off my neck."



JONAS DIGO  
Chained by neck

Jonas told me that he was very fond of Mr Du Toit, sen, before the incident.

"I used to wash the oubaas's car twice a week and he paid me 50 cents. He said he liked me a lot because I was a clever boy.

"But I hope I never see him again," he said.

This week Jonas's mother took him and her three other children away from their home on the Du Toit farm to live with her mother.

## Farm death <sup>4</sup>

RDM 25/4/78

### 3 remanded

THREE men appeared briefly in the Delareyville Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the death last month of a local farmer, Mr Hennie Kamfer.

They were Mr Johannes Sebokedi, 22, Mr Ephraim Sebokedi, 20 and Mr Ismail Wsi, 22, all of Delareyville district.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded to May 22.

Mr Kamfer, 32, was shot dead during an alleged farm store hold-up near Delareyville on March 13.

# Call to cut flow of blacks to W Cape farms

ARGUS 9/5/78

~~2/21~~  
24

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

BLACK farm labourers should not be brought into the Western Cape while there were enough coloured labourers to do the work, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said during the Assembly's standing committee yesterday.

Replying to the budget debate on the agriculture vote Mr Schoeman said the black man was not agriculturally oriented. He did not wish to belittle him but this was a fact.

Earlier in the debate the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said the present system regarding black farm workers was unsatisfactory.

It was essential that black farm labourers should be provided with decent housing and should be allowed to live with their families. They should be employed on a permanent basis to ensure long-term security and should be afforded the same terms as coloured farm workers.

#### PLATTELAND

He also called on the Minister to use all the power at his disposal to persuade the Minister of Coloured Affairs to provide schools for coloured workers on the platteland. This should also apply to blacks, he said.

Speaking later in the debate Mr G J Kotze (NP Malmesbury) said the Western Cape could do without black farm labour. It was not something that could happen overnight but the process had been set in motion.

He was convinced black farm labour in the area could be eliminated completely, particularly if the necessary training facilities for coloureds could be provided.

Mr Kotze urged the Minister to investigate the possibility of establishing agricultural high schools for coloured youths such as already existed for whites.

He said the Western Cape agricultural sector was one of the biggest potential providers of work, housing and school facilities for coloured people. The farming community had made an enormous contribution to the establishment of schools at primary level,



CT. 9/5/78

# Many farmers will <sup>(4)</sup> quit, says PFP

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa could not afford to lose any farmers, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

Replying to speakers on the agriculture votes in the budget debate, Mr Schoeman said it was his department's policy to help as many farmers as possible to achieve economic viability.

Earlier, the chief opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) had said he foresaw 25 percent of South Africa's 76 000 farmers leaving the land within the next decade as a result of financial problems.

Mr Schoeman said he disagreed totally with that statement.

## Plea for English

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A strong protest was made yesterday against the neglect of English by the Department of Agriculture.

Speaking during the agricultural vote, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) said that he believed that the spirit of the act which recognized equality for Afrikaans and English as the official languages of South Africa, was being transgressed.

"The English language is not being given fair or even equal treatment."

After mentioning the report of the National Marketing Council on the Marketing of Slaughterstock and Meat, Mr Lorimer said the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Certain Abattoirs, again appeared in Afrikaans only.

"The excuse for this was that the expense of translation was not

warranted. I am afraid I am not prepared to accept that excuse.

"I am sick and tired of the English language and English-speakers getting second class treatment and I would suggest to the minister (Mr Hendrik Schoeman) that he insist that English gets equal treatment in future."

Mr Lorimer said that he knew that translations were expensive, but this was a situation which could not be allowed to continue.

"I for one will not tolerate any situation where the English language is not given equal treatment. I would like the minister to give an assurance that English will get equal treatment in the future."

Mr Lorimer said that the agricultural reports were of "tremendous importance" to farmers and consumers throughout South Africa, and of interest to other individuals and bodies outside South Africa's borders.

# Court told

NM 13/5/78

# of dagger

4

# death bid

Mercury Reporter

DUNDEE — A South African gymkhana rider and prominent Northern Natal farmer yesterday described how he had been stabbed by a farm labourer wielding a home-made dagger.

Mr. Lucas Meintjies, of Pro Nobis Farm in the Elandslaagte district, was stabbed in the chest and left shoulder.

He gave evidence at the trial of Mandla Sithole (25), who was appearing before Mr. A. H. Barlow in the Regional Court at Dundee.

Sithole was convicted of attempted murder and common assault and sentenced to five years imprisonment on the attempted murder charge.

He was cautioned and discharged on the others.

## Knobkierie

Mr. Meintjies said the trouble started on April 10 when some cows were not driven back to the homestead.

During an altercation Sithole hit him with a knobkierie and said he would kill him.

"I told him to leave my farm by nightfall."

Next day he found Sithole still on the farm.

## Struggle

Sithole said he had brought his reference book to be signed off. Mr. Meintjies got a pen and began to page through the reference book.

Suddenly Sithole began fumbling in his pocket and he saw him pull out something wrapped in a handkerchief.

Mr. Meintjies said he realised something was amiss and grabbed Sithole. In the struggle he was stabbed with a home-made dagger in the left side of his chest and also in the left shoulder. The chest wound was deep and bled profusely.

Sithole was arrested later at Elandslaagte.

arm exodus leaves gaps on our border

4 2/15/78

Sun Tribune 2/15/78

4

# FARMERS SEEK

# TERROR

# SHOWDOWN

By PATRICK TAYLOR

SOUTH AFRICA'S farmers want a showdown with the Government over its refusal to help border farmers form a bulwark against terrorists.

Farmers in outlying areas are leaving their farms due to soaring freight and transport costs, so the South African Agricultural Union sought special concessions from the Government to keep them on the land to guard against incursions.

But repeated pleas by the SAAU for help were turned down in spite of frequent warnings by Cabinet Ministers, the military and the police about the dangers of a guerrilla war on our borders.

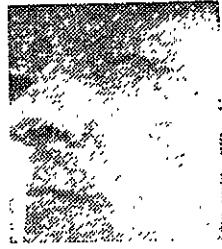
Some senior Government officials — Dr Wim Vermaak, Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services is one of them — have had private talks with their Cabinet Ministers about financial aid for the frontline farmers.

## Conference

But the buck has been passed from one department to another and now the farmers union wants a showdown conference with the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance and Defence.

Mr Chris Cilliers, director of the SAAU, says in some border areas up to 25 percent of farming land is now unoccupied.

He wants special concessions and government money made available so that farmers can put up security fencing, spotlights and provide protection for their labourers.



General Viljoen

The army is also perturbed about the situation. General Chris Viljoen, Chief of the Army said at a farmers day in Bloemfontein last week that land barons had left South Africa militarily vulnerable.

The takeover of farms resulted in many being occupied only by a few black labourers. If attention was not given to the position of the white man on the platteland and the current trend was allowed to continue, it would at some stage or another lead to revolution or resistance and control of the platteland by terrorists.

Asked to elaborate on his statement this week, General Viljoen said the army had made its feelings clear on the matter and it was now up to the politicians to find a solution.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha told the Sunday Tribune that the defence department could not assist the farmers financially, but was always prepared to offer advice.

The Minister of Police and Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, would not comment "seeing that General Viljoen made the statement, General Viljoen should be asked to comment."

"We have been talking with government for more than a year now without success," said Mr Cilliers. "Then we heard that freight tariffs were going up again. I can tell you it shocked us."

He said the key to the solution was cheaper transport. "We don't want subsidies, only concessions."

"We have asked for a reduction in freight rates, but have been told that this is out of the question. The government does not seem to have its priorities right."

## Unhappy

Mr Cilliers said it had become uneconomical to farm cattle in the outlying areas. Farmers were not happy with the situation.

"The farmers are the eyes and ears of the police and army. By the time people wake up to the seriousness of the situation there will not be many farmers left on the borders.

"The situation is not as bad as Rhodesia yet, but it could change overnight. The farmers are worried," he said.

## Assisted

Mr Jurie Mentz, the National Party MP for Vryheid, said in Parliament this week that farms on the borders with Botswana, Mozambique and Swaziland should be occupied by whites. He said young farmers should be assisted in the purchase of farms in these areas.

"The agricultural sector is the first line of defence between terrorist bases and the cities," Mr Mentz said. "The farmer must also use his labourers as a source of information."

But Mr Cilliers of the SAAU does not agree with plans to help young farmers acquire land on the borders. He says the older, established farmers are more effective.

"We want the farmers who own the land in the potential trouble spots to stay there. They know the people and the terrain," he said.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, was not available for comment.

# FARMERS WANT 'TOUGH' COURTS

Mercury Reporter

6/6/78

PIETERMARITZBURG -- Harsher punishment for stock thieves is being called for by the Natal Agricultural Union in spite of an assurance by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, that sentences imposed by the Courts are appropriate.

An article in the latest issue of Naantiu -- the union's news letter -- says magistrates should make use of the increased jurisdiction the legislature has given them to impose stiffer sentences.

The NAU feels prosecutors conducting stock theft cases should be given guidance on how the prosecutions should be conducted, and all available evidence should be placed before

the Courts.

In fitting cases evidence should be led in aggravation of sentence and magistrates should be made aware of the prevalence of stock theft and the serious effect the crime has on farmers.

The NAU points out that stock theft in Natal appears to be on the increase and says all cases should be investigated by the police "in a thorough manner".

The article said none of the suggested improvements will help if convicted stock thieves are paroled after serving only a small portion of their sentences.

The Department of Prisons should also be told of the farmers' problems.

# Shock sale of 1700-row farm

S. TRIBUNE  
11/6/78  
4

by SUZANNE VOS  
The high cost of improving conditions for workers on a Natal sugar estate — highlighted last week in a controversial British television documentary — has caused the company to sell the property in three parts.

## No cash to give workers

### boost

company, Tate and Lyle, when the television documentary, "Working for Britain", was filmed. After seeing a preview of the programme the chairman of Tate and Lyle described it as "a piece of malevolent distortion and misrepresentation".

Mr F. R. Jones, executive chairman of C. G. Smith Sugar Ltd, told the Sunday Times this week that "substantial capital expenditure would have been needed to improve employee housing and other facilities at Doornkop to meet standards set by his group. He could not say exactly how much, but it would have cost hundreds of thousands of rands. A third of the estate has already been sold and a further third was being completed. He will divide the remainder into three viable farming units for sale to private cane growers."

Mr Jones said he did not expect any of the workers to lose their jobs but that 600 blacks, 36 Indians and seven whites would be absorbed by the owners. Doornkop was partly owned by the British sugar



One of the new houses nearing completion at Doornkop sugar estate.

# Sugar goes sour — jobs, farms threatened

WARNINGS have been given that thousands of black labourers on sugar estates in Natal could be out of work in the next few months and that many farmers will be forced to sell out. This is as a result of the massive world surplus of sugar coupled with the fact that South Africa's export quota has been

reduced. A recent newspaper investigation showed that many boys between 13 and 15 are out of school on the estates.

any of the allegations contained in the documentary had any substance, but whatever existed at Doornkop at the time of making this film was not of our making".

Mr Jones said that if conditions and standards were below those set by his company's other operations, steps would be taken to remedy them.

This week he told me: "We're getting out — we're breaking up the whole place."

Doornkop, before its recent sub-division, occupied an area of 5 144 ha and had 3 303 ha under cane. Last year 182 893 tons of cane was harvested.

The Sunday Times learnt that the sale of one-third of Doornkop is being made to Crookes Plantations. The managing director, Mr Charles Crookes, confirmed this and said he would be making a statement soon.

about 5 000 jobs will be affected by August and workers, from cutters up to mill workers, can expect to be made redundant.

Many farmers would have to switch to growing vegetables to survive, he added.

Mr Moodley added that he expected the unemployment figure to "skyrocket" over the next few years and it was possible that more than 10 000 could be without work.

The chairman of the Indian Cane Growers' Association, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, said the crisis was international, but he was

of a major company, who refused to be named for obvious reasons, this week said that some living quarters were "positively Dickensian". Workers live in compounds with wings for single men, women, boys and girls. There are separate blocks for married couples.

Many estates do not provide beds, and most of the squalid badly painted rooms lack basic furniture. Workers' rations, which vary from estate to estate, consist mainly of mealie meal, beans, salt, sugar, "maheu" and, once a week, meat. A recent newspaper investi-

gation showed that many boys between 13 and 15 are out of school on the estates. When I contacted Silo this week I was told that the following minimum rates were recommended: Small juvenile (46 kg to 48 kg), 90 cents a day. Large juvenile (49 kg to 52 kg), R1,10 a day. Adult, R1,70 a day. Accredited cane-cutter (in possession of a re-engagement card), R2,45 a day. Farm workers said that because schooling for blacks was not compulsory — and because there was so much unemployment in the rural areas — parents preferred their children to take any work they could get, no matter what their age.

# Race worth winning

By ROB HUDSON

SOUTH Africa's top runners will compete in the 50-km JSE Marathon for the magnificent Sunday Times Trophy.

Runners include reigning JSE champion — second in this year's Comrades Marathon — and top black athletes like Vincent Rakabaele.

Hal Higdon, of the United States, adds an international flavour to the race.

A field of 1 500 runners will line up at the Wanderers in Johannesburg at 8 am on July 15, and the winner is expected at Pretoria's Pilditch Stadium about 11 am.

"Brian Chamberlain — the present South African champion — John Hammett and Bernard Rose will challenge Wright for top honours," said Mr Lort, a member of the organising committee.

The overall winner earns an all-expenses-paid, 14-day, return trip to compete in a marathon of his choice in the United States.

Second prize is a trip to Europe to compete in a marathon there. The third runner home wins a trip to compete in any road race in South Africa.

THE COVER UP MAN

# Shock sale of TV-row farm

S. TRIBUNE

11/6/78

4

By SUZANNE VOS

THE high cost of improving conditions for workers on a Natal sugar estate — highlighted last year in a controversial British television documentary — has forced the company which owns the property to sell up.

Mr F. R. Jones, executive chairman of C. G. Smith Sugar Ltd. told the Sunday Times this week that "substantial capital expenditure" would have been required to improve employee housing and other facilities at Doornkop to meet standards set by his group. He could not say exactly how much, but it would have cost hundreds of thousands of rands.

One-third of the estate had already been sold and a survey was being completed to sub-divide the remainder into viable farming units for sale to private cane growers.

Mr Jones said he did not think any of the workers (about 600 blacks, 36 Indians and seven whites) would lose their jobs but would be absorbed by the new owners.

Doornkop was partly owned by the British sugar

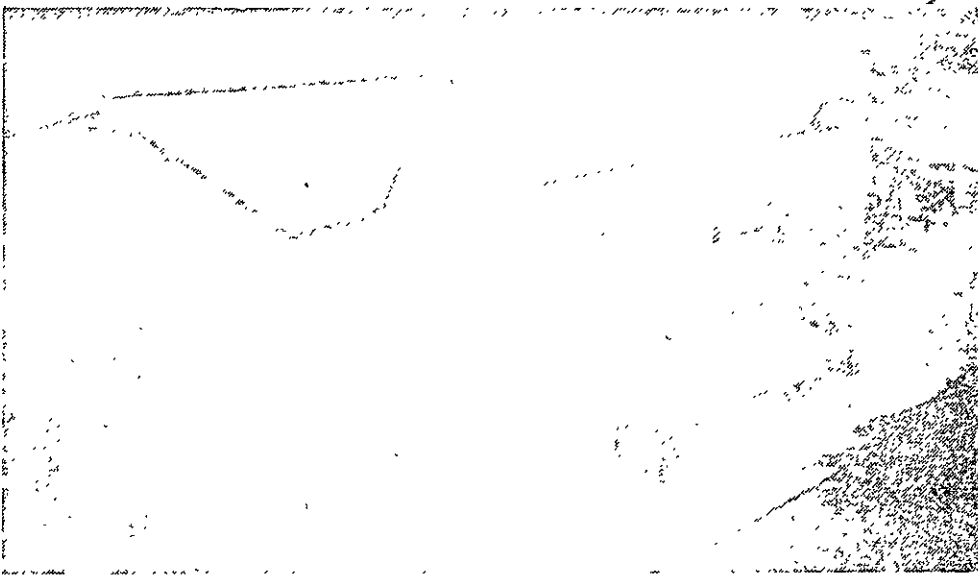
## No cash to give workers boost

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Sunday Times Reporter

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Mr Jones said that if conditions and standards were below those set by his company's other operations, steps would be taken to remedy them.

This week he told me: "We're getting out — we're breaking up the whole place".

Doornkop, before its recent sub-division, occupied an area of 5 144 ha and had 3 303 ha under cane. Last year 192 893 tons of cane was harvested.

The Sunday Times learnt that the sale of one-third of Doornkop is being made to Crookes Plantations. The managing director, Mr Charles Crookes, confirmed this and said he would be making a statement soon.

about 5 000 jobs will be affected by August and workers, from cutters up to mill workers, can expect to be made redundant.

Many farmers would have to switch to growing vegetables to survive, he added.

Mr Moodley added that he expected the unemployment figure to "skyrocket" over the next few years and it was possible that more than 10 000 could be without work.

The chairman of the Indian Cane Growers' Association, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, said the crisis was international, but he was

of a major company, who refused to be named for obvious reasons, this week said that some living conditions were "positively Dickensian".

Workers live in compounds with wings for single men, women, boys and girls. There are separate blocks for married couples.

Many estates do not provide beds and most of the squalid, badly painted rooms lack basic furniture. Workers' rations, which vary from estate to estate, consist mainly of mealie meal, beans, salt, sugar, "mahout" and, once a week, meat.

A recent newspaper investi-

When I contacted Silo this week I was told that the following minimum rates were recommended:

- Small juvenile (46 kg to 48 kg), 90 cents a day.
- Large juvenile (49 kg to 52 kg), R1.10 a day.
- Adult, R1.70 a day.

• Accredited cane-cutter (in possession of a re-engagement card), R2.45 a day.

Farm workers said that because schooling for blacks was not compulsory — and because there was so much unemployment in the rural areas — parents preferred their children to take any work they could get, no matter what their age.

## Race worth winning

By ROB HUDSON

SOUTH Africa's top runners will compete in the 50-km JSE Marathon for the magnificent Sunday Times Trophy.

Runners include warring Dave Wright — second in this year's Comrades Marathon — and top black athletes like Vincent Rakabaele.

Hal Higdon, of the United States, adds an international flavour to the race.

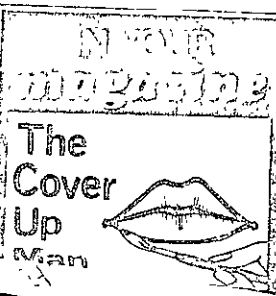
A field of 1 500 runners will line up at the Wanderers in Johannesburg at 8 am on July 15, and the winner is expected at Pretoria's Pilditch Stadium about 11 am.

"Brian Chamberlain — the present South African marathon champion — John Hamerstick and Bernard Rose will challenge Wright for top honours," said Mr Eric Taylor, a member of the organising committee.

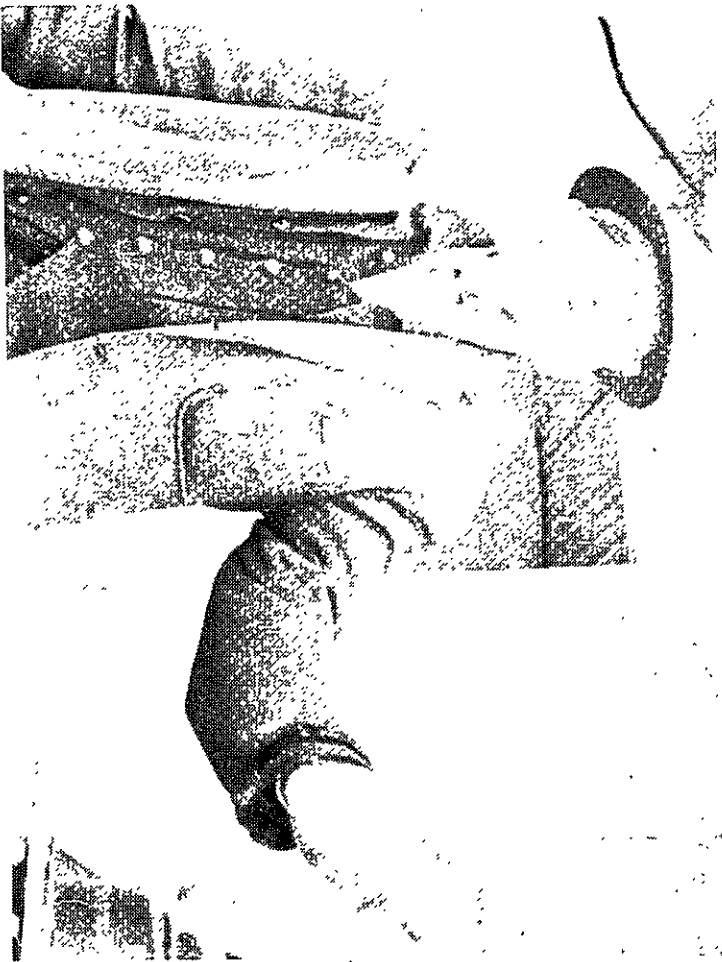
The overall winner earns an all-expenses-paid, 14-day, return trip to compete in a marathon of his choice in the United States.

Second prize is a trip to Europe to compete in a marathon there.

The third runner home wins a trip to compete in any road race in South Africa.







## OPGESTEEK... OF LEËMAAE?

MNR. HENNING KLOPPER, gewese Speaker van die Volksraad, beduie ergelik dat dit agitators en tronkvoëls is wat sy swart werkers opsteek.

MADALA MCHAU staan hier met sy meelsak wat net ná die helfte van die maand reeds leeg was. Ook sy loon van R10 was al gedaan. Om hom is die mense wat hy met dié meel en die geld moet onderhou. Hy sê hy moet elke maand by sy werkgever geld leen.



## Oud-Speaker se arbeiders sê hulle steel vir kos

# 'HONGERLIONE' VIR DIE WERK

Deur STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

**HONGERLIONE** van swart plasaarbeiders in die Vrystaat wat verlede jaar op 'n konflik tussen boere en werwingsagente vir swart mynwerkers afgestuur het, was vandeeweek weer ter sprake.

Dié keer het die soekling geval op toestande van arbeiders op die Vrystaalse plase van mnr. Henning Klopper, 84, oud-Speaker van die Volksraad. Die laaste aantal maande was talle van sy arbeiders in die hof — hoofsaaklik wees diefstal.

Tot dusver het almal getug dat hul lone van sowat R5 per maand hopeloos ontoereikend is om hul groot gesinne te onderhou.

Vandeeweek het mnr. Willem Booï, 50, trekkerbestuurder op mnr. Klopper se plaas, in die hof verskyn. Hy is skuldig bevind op aanklag van dronkbestuur. Hy is tot R40 boete of vier maande gevangenisstraf gevonnissen.

Mr. Booï het ter verasing gepleet dat sy enigste inkomste 'n loon van R5 per maand is. Daarby ontvang hy 'n halwe sak meel vir sy gesin van vyf. Hy kry nie 'n deel van die oes nie. Dit is gebruik dat arbeiders soms 'n deel kry.

Twee maande gelede was ses van mnr. Klopper se arbeiders in die hof. Aan hulle is opgeskorte vonnisse opgelê weens diefstal van koperdraad op sy plaas Susanna. Hulle het die draad vir R7 verkoop, is in die hof getuig.

Die ses mans het aangevoer dat hul lone tussen R5 en R12 per maand wissel. Met dié inkomste moet hulle tussen hul ses vier vroue en 26 kinders voedsel klee.

Twee ander arbeiders het verlede jaar in die beskuldigdebank gestaan omdat hulle 'n koei wat aan mnr. Klopper behoort, gesteel en geslag het.

Mr. Janie Motokeng en Joseph Kunede het getuig dat hulle honger was. Hulle het geen geld vir kos gehad nie.

Mr. Klopper wou skadevergoeding vir die bees hê, maar die hof het geen bevel in dié verband gemaak nie. Landdros N. M. Tempelhoff

het in sy uitspraak gesê dat die daad in 'n vlaag van onkunde en ontevredeheid gepleeg is.

'n Rak daarna het mnr. Kunede weer in die hof verskyn omdat hy 'n bees gesteel het. Dié keer het hy die bees verkoop. Hy het getuig dat hy R15 per maand en rantsoene kry. Hy het tien kinders.

Drie ander arbeiders is daarna daarvan beskuldig dat hulle drie dosyn mielies ter waarde van R150 van mnr. Klopper gesteel het. Die staaf het die saak teruggetrek omdat die 'wet hom nie met nieëghede ophou nie.

Op die plaas Susanna het 'n jong swart arbeider, mnr. Madala Mchau, die situasie sê opgesom: „Die mense steel omdat hulle honger is. Hulle word te min betaal om genoeg kos vir almal te koop.”

Hy verdien self R10 per maand en kry 'n halfsak meel. Vandeeweek, by die nodderhut waar hy en sy jong swartes wat op plase in die Vrystaat gebore is, se die geld en meel reeds gedaan. Hy het gekla dat hulle almal honger is.

Verlede jaar het RAPP-PORT berig dat duisende jong swartes wat op plase in die Vrystaat gebore is, vergeëts by werwingsagente van myne om werk gaan aanklop. Hulle word deur die Vrystaatse Banterrad weggewys en na plase teruggestuur.

In die myne kan swart werkers tot R100 per maand verdien.

„As hulle honger is, kom vra hulle vir my kos en ek gee dit vir hulle. Maar hoekom sê hulle koperdraad steel as hulle honger is — hoekom nie kos nie?” wil hy weet.

Toe hom daarop gewys is dat werkers al kos van hom gesteel het, spys beste en mielies, het hy gesê: „Dit is 'n ander ding.”

Hy sê hy is ten gunste van beter huisvesting en lone vir arbeiders. Dit is eëgtar ommoontlik omdat die staat die melieprys so laag hou.

Die boere van Parys kan dit in elk geval nie bekostig nie,” sê die oud-Speaker.

Hy kla: „As 'n mens nog 'n ordentlike huis vir hulle bou, dan rig hulle 'n krot in. Hulle wil nie in 'n ander man se huis woon nie.

Hulle gee ook net een partytjie ná die ander hul kinders het meer as pa. Hulle steel om by die partytjies te kry.”

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DIT is tronkvoëls en agitators wat agter die hele ding sit en sy swart arbeiders opsweep om te vertel dat hulle diefstal pleeg om hul honger mae te voed.

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Die swartmense wat nie gelukkig in my diens is nie, kan elders gaan werk. Niks verhoed hulle nie,” het hy gesê.

Oor die beweerde hongergone wat hy betaal, het hy gesê dat hy die mense betaal vir die werk wat hulle doen — nie vir die grootte van hul gesinne nie.

Mr. Klopper meen dat hy sy sowat 70 swart arbeiders heeltemal voldoende betaal. Hy betaal 'n goeie werker gemiddeld R20 per maand plus 'n sak mielies, het hy gesê.

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# Shock sale of TV-row farm

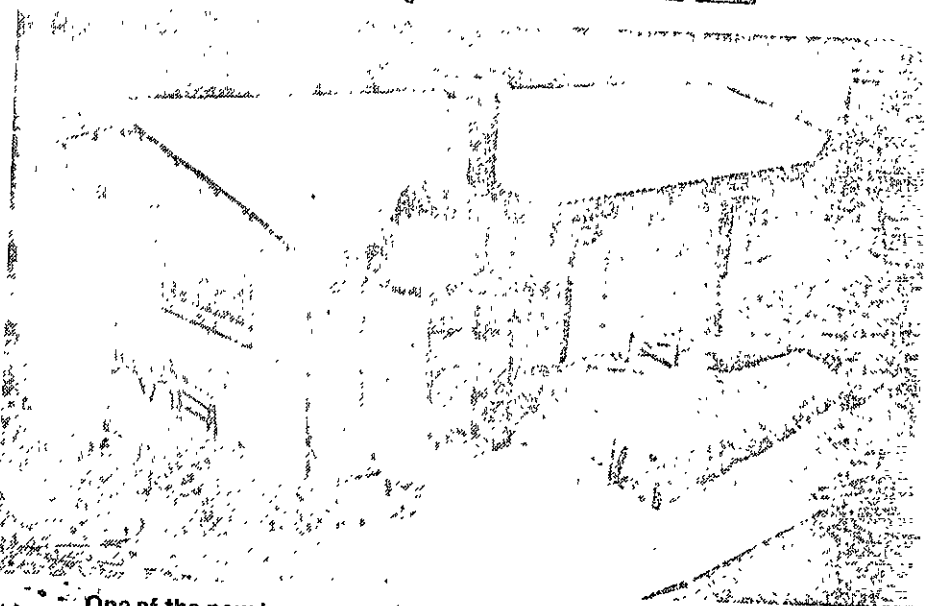
By SUZANNE VOS

THE high cost of improving conditions for workers on a Natal sugar estate — highlighted last year in a controversial British television documentary — has forced the company which owns the property to sell up.

## No cash to give workers boost

Mr F R Jones, executive chairman of C G Smith Sugar Ltd, told the Sunday Times this week that "substantial capital expenditure" would have been required to improve employee housing and other facilities at Doornkop to meet standards set by his group. He could not say exactly how much, but it would have cost hundreds of thousands of rands.

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Sunday Times Reporter

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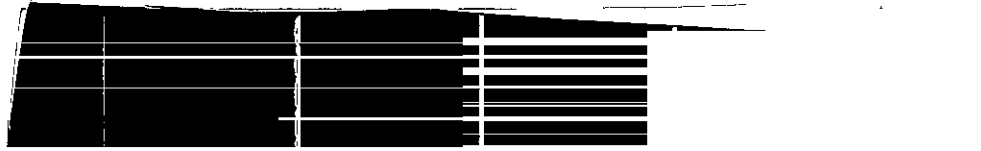
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25/6/78 (14)

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HENNING Klopper is the father of one of the most effective secret societies the Western world has ever known.

The more than 12 000 members of the powerful and ultra-secret Broederbond know him as a devout and dedicated Christian. Also, as the founder of an organisation he and two other young Afrikaners started on a koppie near Johannesburg in 1918, and which today controls almost all the top positions in the administration.

He is the kind of man one would expect on the side of the underdog and in the forefront of social reform. After all, that is why the Broederbond was started — to uplift the downtrodden Afrikaner after the Boer War, to give him confidence, jobs and better living conditions.

At 84, Mr Klopper is alert, bespectacled, has a rosy complexion and a goatee beard. Henning Klopper does not smoke or drink. He spends a few hours a day reading the Bible, and every speech he has ever made at secret Broederbond meetings was full of references to the Bible, the divine calling of the Afrikaner in Africa ... and even the blessing the secret organisation has from above.

### Bible gift

When he left home at the age of 15 to join the railways, his mother gave him a Bible and said: "Read it every morning and evening."

And 50 years later he proudly said: "I never let her down."

At that stage, he had read the Bible from cover to cover 22 times — and he had found nothing to shake his belief in apartheid.

"We are not all created the same," he told a newspaper when he was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1961. "We are created to be what we are — not something different from what the Creator wants us to be. But there is room for everyone."

He finds that reading the Bible gives him a "tremendous amount of balance in life and patience and grace

# God and 4 Broeder Klopper

*Sum Times 2/7/78*



Hans Strydom



Several of Mr Henning Klopper's farm labourers appeared in court recently on charges of theft. Most of them claimed their wages were about R5 a month. They stole because they and their families were hungry.

Who is Henning Klopper? Certainly not just another retired Free State farmer, but one of the most important Afrikaners cultural leaders. He was one of the founder-members of the Broederbond, and of the Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging (ATKV) of the South African Railways, one of the largest cultural bodies in the country.

in dealing with my fellow men".

Henning Klopper was 15 when he joined the railways for £4 a month. A few years later he was instrumental in the formation of the Bond, which claimed a highly Christian and moral base for itself.

And 50 years later, at the golden anniversary of the organisation, Mr Klopper said: "We accepted God our Father as our Saviour from every crisis, (since the inception of the Broederbond). In those dark days, when it was difficult, we went on our knees with all our problems and God gave us a solution — that is why we were adamant that the Afrikaner Broederbond should retain its Christian character. That must never be lost and I thank God tonight that that is the case

"So many told us where the Trek arrived: 'It is wonderful, it is from God.' The Afrikaner Broederbond is just as wonderful, and it is also from God."

And he cried out triumphantly: "Do you realise what a powerful force is assembled here tonight? Show me a greater force on the whole continent of Africa! Show me a greater force anywhere, even in your so-called civilised nations. ...

"Since the Afrikaner-

Broederbond got its momentum, it has given the country its governments. It has given the country every National Prime Minister since 1948. It has given us the Republic, even though indirectly. It has given us two State Presidents. What would have happened to the Afrikanervolk if the Broederbond had ceased to exist? Our nation depends on the Broederbond."

And, all the time, the continuous references to religion and faith.

"We are only instruments in His hands. ... It is in the interest of the Kingdom of God that the Afrikaner Broederbond shall be there. If we look at public life in South Africa, then we are glad that the Afrikaner Broederbond gives leadership in every facet and sphere, and is indispensable there. Everywhere, Broeders are manning the frontiers."

### The start

But, as if the formation of the Broederbond was not enough to satisfy his urge to do something for the underdog — in this case, his own people — Henning Klopper also became a founder-member of the ATKV of the railways.

It started as a small organisation of only 200 members and, a few years later, they numbered a mighty 50 000 — and they and Klopper arranged the symbolic ox-wagon trek of 1938 which changed South African politics.

It was during this trek that the various factions of Afrikanerdom found each other. There were deep divisions during the war, but the need for unity — indeed, the urge — was born on the routes of the small wagons on the way to Monumentkoppie, where 200 000 Afrikaners had gathered.

The National Party victory of 1948 is inconceivable

modicum of time in the parliamentary bar instead of attending to their parliamentary duties.

In 1973, he donated one of his valuable farms to the Government to be developed as a home and educational institution for children in need of care.

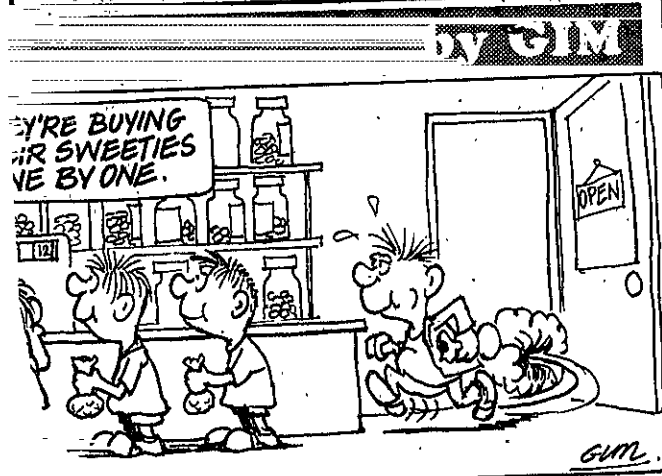
"I would like to see about 20 000 to 25 000 needy children housed and cared for on that farm," Mr Klopper said.

"I don't care what they are — English, Afrikaans, Jewish — they are all South Africans."

This week, Mr Klopper denied that he paid his black labourers only R5 a month — he said their wages were between R15 and R30 a month, plus a bag of mealie meal.

He added that they were "happy to live in their mud huts", without running water and lighting. They "scorned" the houses built for them, and he blamed "agitators and jailbirds" for putting up his workers to saying that they were hungry.

"If they don't like it here they leave."



R.M. 8/7/78

# Farmer says police knew of 'kidnap'

4

By MIKE LOUW

A NATAL farmer who allegedly kidnapped a 16-year-old Soweto boy and kept him captive for more than five years, yesterday said he had police permission.

The farmer who also owns a drive-in-cinema is Mr Kobus Strachen of Merrivale, near Howick, Natal.

He said in a telephone interview that he saw

three black boys searching for food in dust bins in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, about five years ago.

They were wearing torn clothes and appeared to be underfed. They were in a shocking state, he said.

Mr Strachen said he asked the boys if they would like to accompany him to his farm in Natal.

They all agreed to accompany him. He first took

them to a doctor in Johannesburg who examined and treated them for malnutrition.

Mr Strachen said he phoned the Hillbrow Police Station. He told a policeman that he wanted to take the boys to his farm.

He supplied a policeman there with his full name and address and the policeman gave him permission to take the boys with him. Mr Strachen said.

Mr Strachen said he treated the three boys like his own children after they had arrived on his farm.

"I was their god-father." Two of the boys asked Mr Strachen for permission to return to Johannesburg after a year.

He agreed and gave them money to buy train tickets. The third boy left the farm last month after being given travelling expenses, Mr Strachen said.

Mr Strachen said he would be in Johannesburg next month. He asked that arrangements be made for him to meet the boys because he was longing to see them.

The 16-year-old boy, Alfred Langa, worked on the farm milking cows after two years at school.

He said the farmer bought him a bicycle and clothes, but never paid him. He once tried to escape, using his bicycle, but the farmer traced and returned him to the farm.

He rejoined his family last week after managing to escape.

His grandmother Mrs Thandi Langa said they had lost hope after having searched for him at hospitals, police stations and mortuaries.

An officer at the Hillbrow Police Station said last night Mr Strachen's story seemed strange. "We would not do that sort of thing."

# Drought: (4) <sup>1/11/78</sup> Cape could plunge back into decline

THE DROUGHT now gripping the farmlands of most of the Western Cape might plunge the area back to the bottom of the economic depression, a Stellenbosch economist said yesterday.

Mr G J J Snyman of the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research said the Western Cape was reliant on the agricultural sector for a good deal of its economic stability. During the past year the area had slowly begun to climb out of the economic depression which had lasted nearly three years.

"But the bad crops resulting from the drought could well have a spin-off effect which may plunge the area back to the bottom of the depression."

Mr Snyman said the wheat farmers could be especially hard hit and this may affect the price of bread.

"But the drought could well have a detrimental effect on the entire commerce of the Western Cape."

The immediate effect of bad crops was reduction of cash flow between the farmer and commerce and industry.

"But of course the ripple effect will affect almost everyone to a greater or lesser degree, from the farm labourer to the man in the street," he said.

A spokesman for the meteorological office at D F Malan Airport said there was little possibility of rain in the next two or three days.

Describing the past few months as "The driest winter I can remember", the meteorologist said that although the weather might cool during the next two days, there seemed no indications of rain.

## Question of long-term cycles

"We don't know yet whether the weather actually operates in long-term cycles. Last year the rainfall for the whole of the southern hemisphere was higher than normal. This included South Africa, South America and Australia. We don't have any figures to compare whether the other countries are experiencing drought conditions this year," he said.

The dam levels at noon yesterday for the Western Cape show that the major reservoirs are up to 46 percent less full than at this time last year.

The figures are: Wemmershoek 51.2 percent (last year 99 percent), Voëlvllei 51.3 (last year 83.7), Steenbras 55.4 (last year 100.9).

The routine of the agricultural communities, especially in the central and north-west of the Western Cape, has been disrupted by the drought. From Piketberg it is reported that the annual agricultural show has been postponed from its scheduled start next week.

Water restrictions have been imposed at Ladismith, and a prayer meeting for rain will be held at Sutherland tomorrow.

The deciduous fruit and wine farmers have not suffered as severe setbacks as the wheat farmers, as there is still a reasonable amount of moisture retained in the deeper soil from last year's good rains.

Handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including names like 'Wemmershoek' and 'Voëlvllei'.



# Vosloo warns on farm labour

13/7/78  
D

In an unprecedented speech recently, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, issued a tough warning to white farmers to improve labour conditions in their own interest as well as that of South Africa.

"We must be on our guard not to handle our workers badly because by doing so we can create an environment for future unrest and animosity."

"We must not only fight the enemy on our borders but particularly inside the country by fulfilling conditions and by treating black people humanely," Dr Vosloo said.

Addressing Eastern Cape farmers, the Deputy Minister, who was appointed to his position earlier this year, warned that neighbouring states had the right to withhold labour if workers were not treated humanely, saying that progress in education was likely to lead to higher demands and low wages, poor housing and long hours, would drive

workers away from farms. He also lashed out at "certain farmers" who had squatter farms and who demanded fees from squatter families living on their properties.

Although little is known about the actual working conditions and employment patterns of South Africa's 1.5 million farm labourers, it is known that about a quarter of the black South Africans living outside the homelands live on white-owned farms.

It is also known that farm workers are among the lowest-paid in the Republic. They have limited political rights and no access to collective bargaining or even unregistered trade unions.

They are also unprotected by any minimum wage legislation and through the lack of education and skills, as

well as the shortage of housing in the urban areas, they have little chance of finding alternative employment in industry.

Dr Vosloo's speech, as well as the publication of a conference on farm labour organised by the University of Cape Town's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, are indications the situation may be changing.

Certainly, it would seem the days of abundant cheap black labour for white farmers are drawing to a close — and the government is beginning to take a lead in introducing improvements. Dr Vosloo's blunt and hard talk reflected this change.

He pointed out that at recruitment points in the black States there had already been complaints that "the workers are loaded into an open lorry



Political Correspondent  
BARRY STREEK reports

and must suffer wind and weather over very long distances in order to reach their destination.

"We must realise that these black States also have the ability to withhold their labour, and if we do not associate with them on a human basis, we bring on ourselves much unpleasantness.

"We must, with an eye for the future, make the necessary adjustments timeously, because the possibility cannot be ruled out that the black States include all kinds of conditions in labour agreements. We must not forget that labour is an export product for them," he said.

During 1974, there were three and a half million black children at school and as time marched on "we will find that uneducated workers will shrink to make place for educated labourers. These educated people will consequently make higher demands in regard to salaries, housing and human treatment.

"Like us, they are also developing a national pride and this perception of black nationalism is gaining momentum daily," Dr Vosloo said. Farmers would have to

take note of these developments and white employers would have to make "many adjustments to ensure good labour relations and to build a stable, satisfied labour force."

In agriculture as in other sectors there is "a transition point of contrived (uitgedende) methods and control regulations which must make place for more acceptable systems which are aimed at ensuring that every individual in South Africa, regardless of colour or origin, has a rightful democratic freedom so that even on the labour market there is no discrimination against certain groups.

He also warned that the protection given to farms in terms of prescribed and non-prescribed areas for the recruitment of labour would disappear so that "all employers would then

have to obtain labour on a competitive basis as in any other country."

The labour shortage on some farms could not, and would not be corrected by legislation and the alternative was that organised labour had to identify why workers leave the farms and make the necessary adjustment.

Dr Vosloo said the mining industry had not paid much attention to labour from South Africa for the last three to four decades because they could get workers from neighbouring States.

As a result, their wages were not as competitive as other industries, but in recent years this had changed and salaries had increased by more than 200 per cent.

The developments in Angola and Mozambique and other states had also contributed to an inten-

sive recruitment of workers from South Africa and they had achieved considerable success with improved wages, working conditions and recreation facilities.

Even though the mines were not allowed to recruit in agricultural platteland areas, they would lure more and more workers to the mines who might otherwise have worked on the farms.

It was, therefore essential that farmers took notice of these developments, in their own interests, and made adjustments particularly in regard to salaries and housing, he said.

It was tough talk and the first time a Minister had laid it on the line so directly to the white farmers who provide a solid base for National Party support in the platteland. But, in a deteriorating security situation, dissatisfied farm workers could be a major problem, as the Rhodesian Government has learnt.

# Farmers in doubt over labour usage

**Finance Reporter**  
SOUTH AFRICA'S agricultural community is in an unusually divided state on how best to use its resources of capital and labour.

Suppliers to the industry of major items of capital equipment, such as tractors and earth moving vehicles, notice quite different trends. One smaller supplier of farm equipment in Natal told the Sunday Tribune of a trend of farmers to gradually lock away their tractors, ploughs and planters and utilise the current over-supply of labour in the region.

He cited evidence of the high running costs of vehicles, in particular the depreciation and repair costs compared with the direct cost of labour.

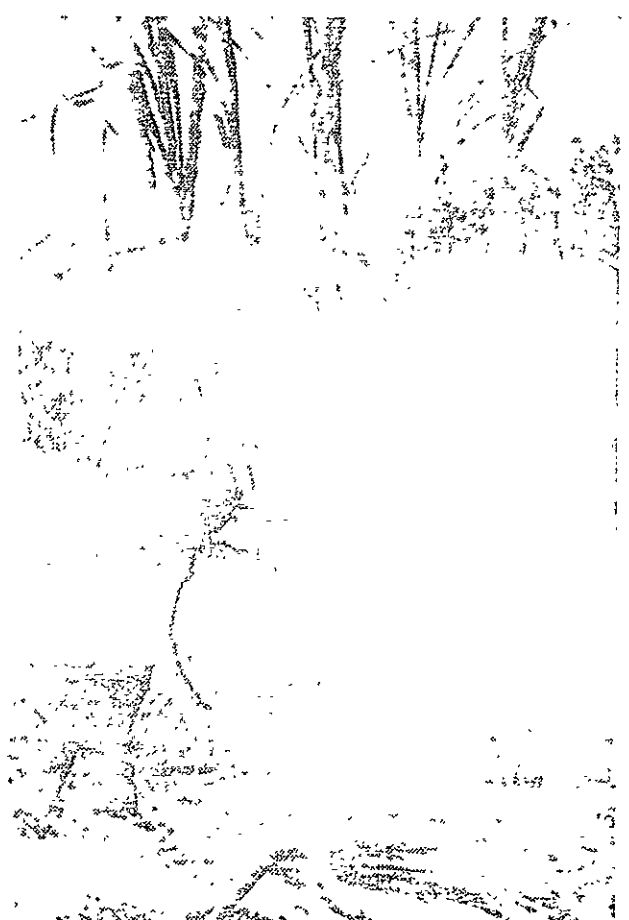
However, a spokesman for Massey Ferguson, the country's largest tractor manufacturer, considered the economy argument of substituting cheap labour for mechanised methods of farming completely false—in view of productivity savings and the increasing costs of labour.

In his experience

there was, however, a slow but marked tendency away from the biggest tractors, costing up to R80 000 to the smaller unit costing around R15 000 to R25 000. In his opinion there was a greater realisation by farmers of the capital cost of equipment and they were therefore buying to suit minimum needs.

In complete contrast to these opinions, John Deere, which is fourth in the farming equipment league after Ford and Fiat is currently doing well out of the sale of larger units to increasingly big farms.

A spokesman for John Deere gave the example of the Free State farmer customer who saved R60 000 a year in salaries alone by replacing 32 small tractors, 32 ploughs, 14 planters, 14 combines and 145 labourers on his 2 500 hectare maize farm with just three planters, three ploughs, one planter and 20 labourers. Not only was overall productivity improved but the time taken on a specific job was cut dramatically.



MORE men than machines . . .

reasoning from the assumption that women were a sub- and problematic group, different from any other sub- Neither caste, class, nor race quite fit the model for now come to the conclusion that the idea that women sub-group is wrong. It will not do—there are just too many ranetwork, no single-factor, four-factor, or eight-factor e to contain all that the history of women is. Picture, if to organize the history of men by using four factors. It r will it work for women.

ways have been at least half of humanity and most of the majority of humanity. Their culturally determined and malized marginality seems to be what makes their histori- tially different from that of men. But men have defined history and have left women out. At this time, as during minist activity, women are urged to fit into the empty air traditional marginal, "sub-group" status. But the truth written and perceived up to now, is the history of a well turn out to be the "sub-group." In order to write a of the name, we will have to recognize that no single conceptual framework can fit the complexities of the of all women.

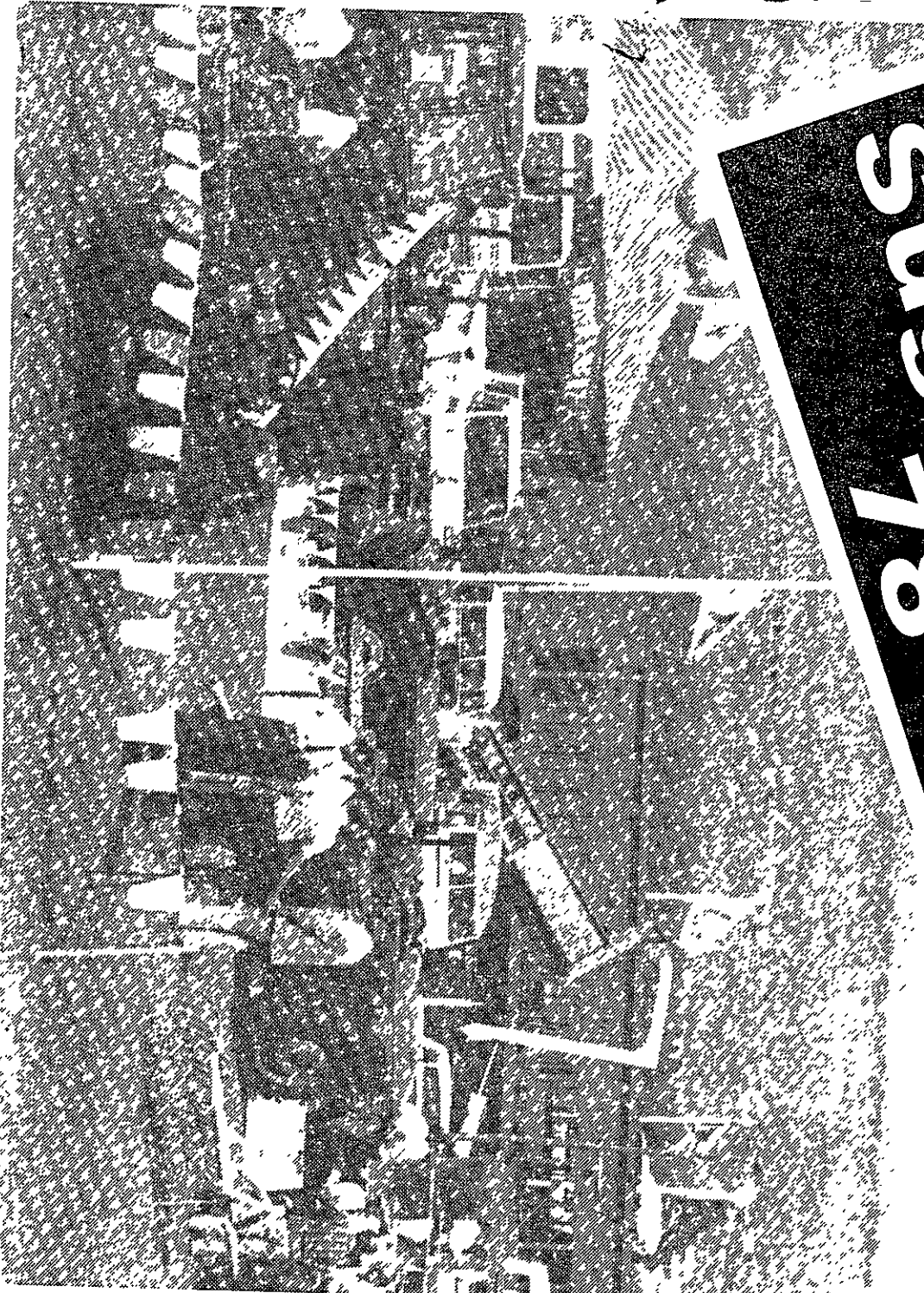
f "transitional history" may be to add some new cate- h categories by which historians organize their material- ion, the link between child-bearing and child-rearing; role al values and myths; female consciousness. Further, all of alysed taking factors of race, class, ethnicity, and possibly eration. What we have here is not a single framework for in history, but new questions to all of universal history. may be to explore the possibility that what we call ay actually be the study of a separate women's culture. ould include not only the separate occupations, status, als of women but also their separate consciousness, which that assumptions. In some cases, it would include the that culture between the prescribed patriarchal assump- efforts to attain autonomy and emancipation.

e may develop a synthesis: a history of the dialectic, the ne two cultures, male and female. Such a synthesis could omparative study of given periods in which the historical is compared to that of women, their tensions and inter- ch the subject of study as their differences. Only after a ed studies can we hope to find the parameters by which to versal history. My guess is that no one conceptual frame- nplex a subject.

middle-class women. I doubt that it can be usefully employed as a general criterion, because of the difficulty of finding substantiating evidence, especially as it pertains to lower classes. I raised the question of a conceptual framework for dealing with women's

of us will reach for different tools as we need them. For women, the problem really is that we must acquire not only the confidence needed for using tools, but for making new ones to fit our needs. We should do so relying on our

# Sugarmech 78



PETER SUTTON, The Natal Mercury's Agricultural Correspondent, takes a look at the changing scene in mechanisation in the sugar industry.

**SUGARMECH**, held annually at the South African Sugar Association's Tongaat on the north coast has become the shop window for agricultural machinery and sugar cane equipment manufacturers for Southern Africa.

Every year thousands of farmers from Natal, Swaziland, the Eastern Transvaal and other sugar growing areas in Africa converge on the demonstration site to see the latest in mechanical farming aids.

Since Sugarmech was first started 20 years ago it has gained in popularity with both farmers and exhibitors. Sugarmech 78 has attracted a record entry of more than 150 commercial exhibitors and an estimated 4 000 people are likely to

attend the Field Day on August 2 and 3.

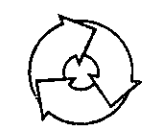
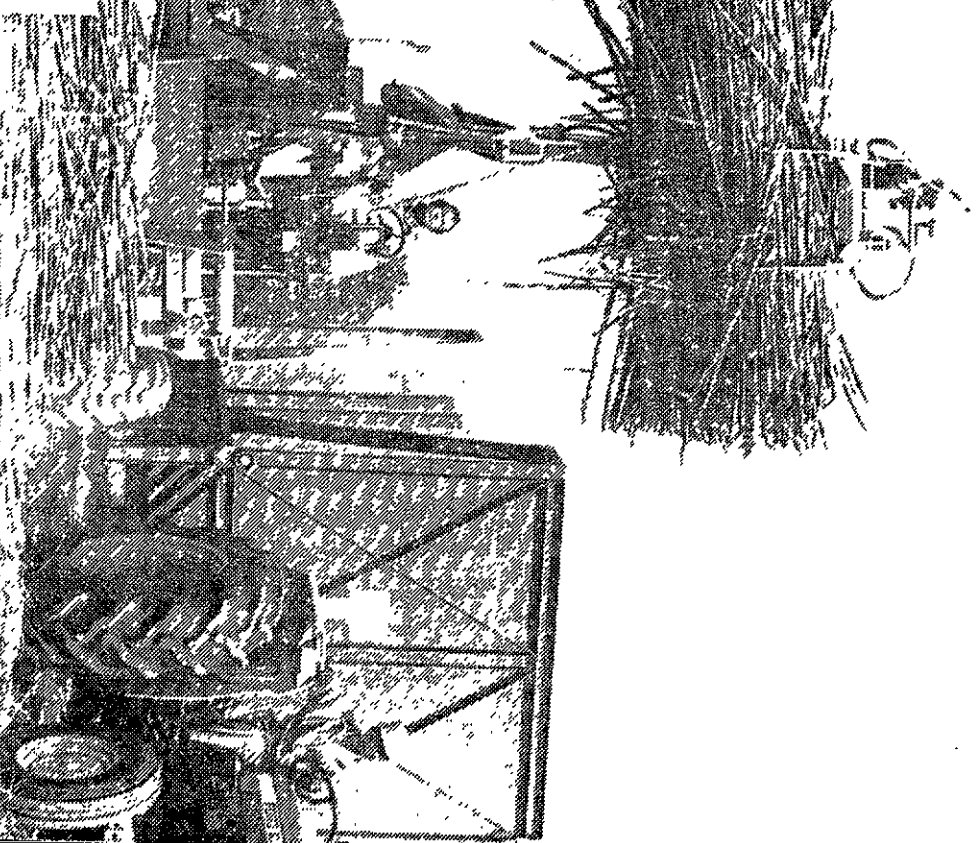
For early arrivers, tea and coffee will be served at 7.30 a.m.

Demonstrations start at 9.30. They include: The application of stool eradication chemicals, herbicides, fertilisers, disease control chemicals, nematocides, ripeners and filtercake.

After the official opening at 11 a.m. demonstrations of minimum tillage, protective clothing and equipment and new cutters and harvesters will be given.

After lunch demonstrations will be staged by exhibitors and at 5 p.m. there will be a braai. The programme for the second day is the same with the exception of the braais.

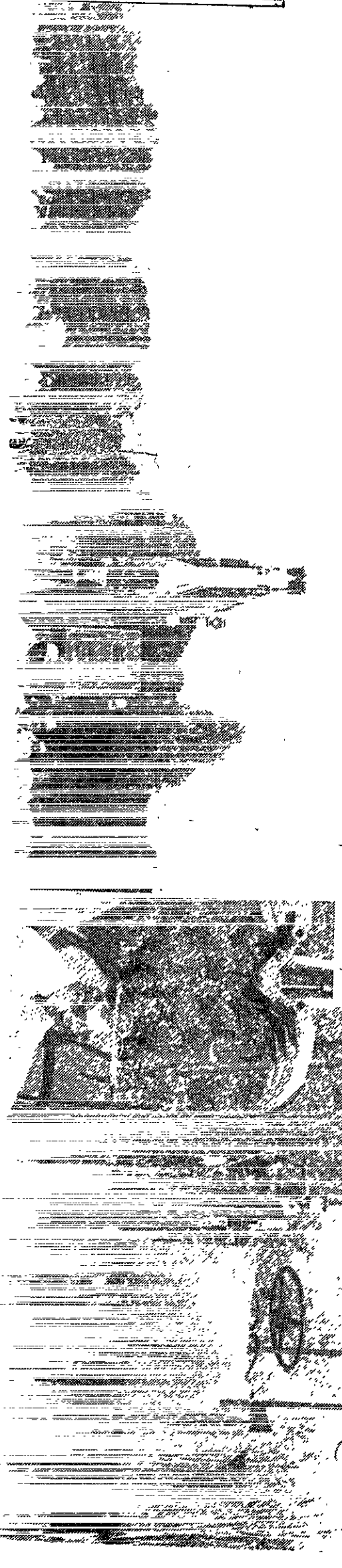
ALSO on display was this Ernest H. Johnson hydraulically-driven, self-propelled loader which is seen loading cane from a push-piled windrow of cut cane into a tractor drawn trailer.



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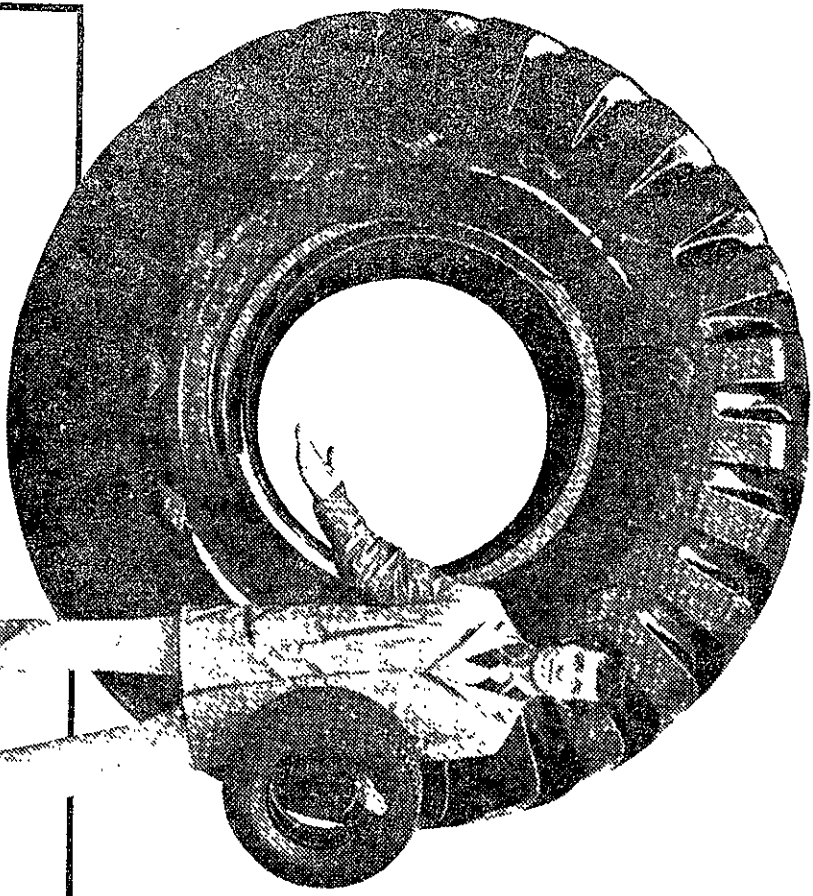




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# Sugarmeech 78

## Field day's new theme

**THE THEME** at Sugarmeech 78 - which will be held at the South African Sugar Association's La Mercy farm near Tongaat on Wednesday or Tuesday - will be this year feature direct involvement by the experient station in field demonstrations.

Dr. Gerald Thompson, director of the Sugar Association's Experiment Station at Mount Edgecombe, said that for the first time in several years the main theme of their annual field day



would not be mechanical harvesting. "This does not mean in any way that we have changed the tempo of our activities at the Experiment Station regarding the development of machinery to meet the likely demands of South African industry in the years ahead. "In fact, we plan to develop during 1978/79

our first self-propelled machine whilst continuing to test machines which we have already designed for commercial operation."

Dr. Thompson said it was at last year's Sugarmeech field day that a commercial representative first proposed the theme for this year - the application of agricultural chemicals. He said the idea was put forward that the experiment station should become more directly involved than usual in demonstrations.

"As a result, you will be hearing a short introductory talk by expert staff before the demonstration of equipment to handle each type of chemical."

Farmers at Sugarmeech 78 will also be able to have a look at the concept of minimum tillage which is one of the few entirely novel methods of sugar cane farming that has proved successful.

Dr. Thompson said because of the steep terrain in Natal, "we probably have more to gain from minimum tillage than most other cane growing areas."

He said, however, that not only farms with steep lands can benefit from minimum tillage. "We believe that it can also contribute significantly to improved crop hygiene, may reduce land preparation costs, could affect the weed problem and in some circumstances even increase yields."



# Labour not so cheap

**SOUTH AFRICAN farmers are learning to their cost that the bill for so-called cheap labour often proves more expensive than taking the time and trouble to train their staff.**

The cost of tractor maintenance and repairs in South Africa is said to be three times higher than those in England. It is also disturbing to see that the number of tractor accidents in South Africa have increased out of all proportion to the number of tractors in use on farms.

More often than not farmers allow untrained operators to take charge of expensive machinery without first having made any effort to ensure that these men are adequately trained. Bitter recriminations follow when the tractor or machine is damaged or has to be repaired at high cost.

The South African Sugar Association today leads the field in worker training on farms in Natal. Some years ago it recognised the need for agricultural training and started a training department at its experiment station near Mount Edgecombe.

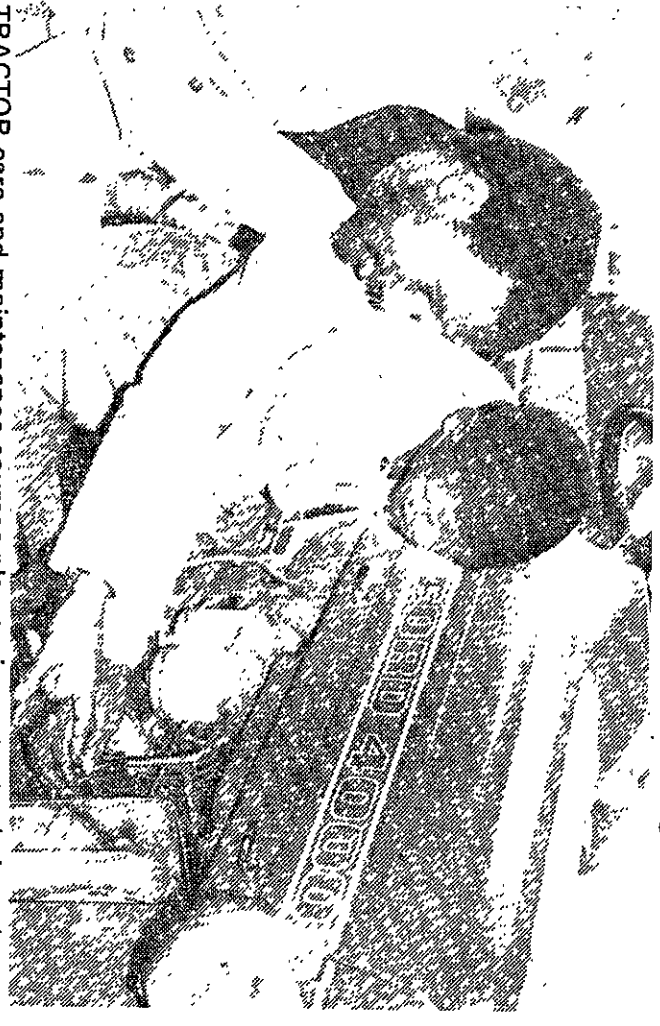
Originally the idea was to establish a central training school to serve the sugar industry. However, this was shelved in favour of on-the-farm training in view of the large area covered by the industry which stretches from the Transkeian border in the south to the Kruger National Park in the north, a distance of 600kms.

A big advantage of having the training department attached to the experiment station is that close liaison can be made with sugar farmers through the station's extension officers.

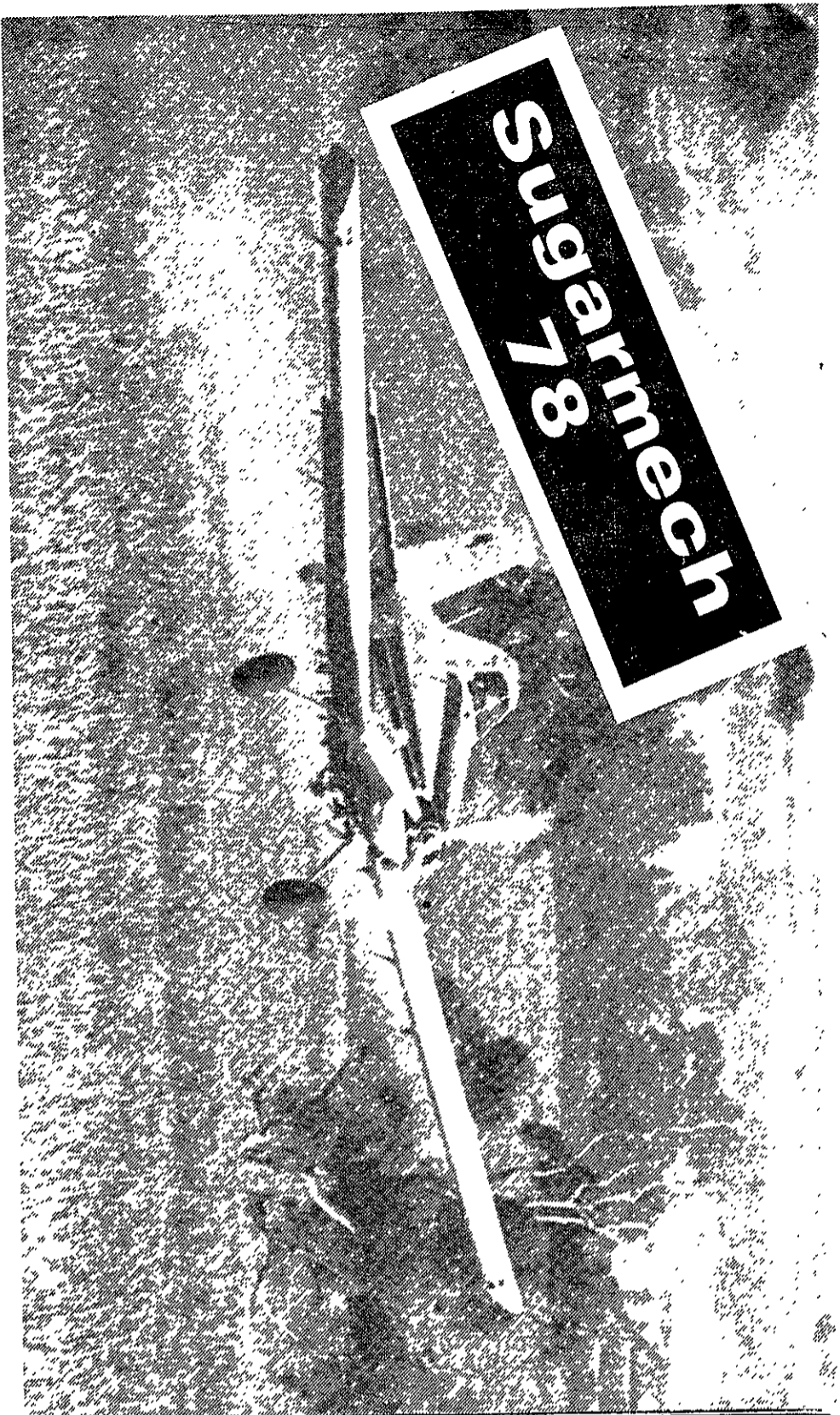
If a grower requires a course on his farm all he has to do is contact his local extension officer and his needs will be discussed. So popular have the courses become that there is a long waiting list.

The services available to farmers are tractor learner-

MOST farm employees who attend tractor learner-driver courses are illiterate and have to be taught the meaning of road signs.



TRACTOR care and maintenance courses play an important role in training African tractor drivers how to care for farm tractors and machinery.



# CHEMICALS TO BOOST YIELDS

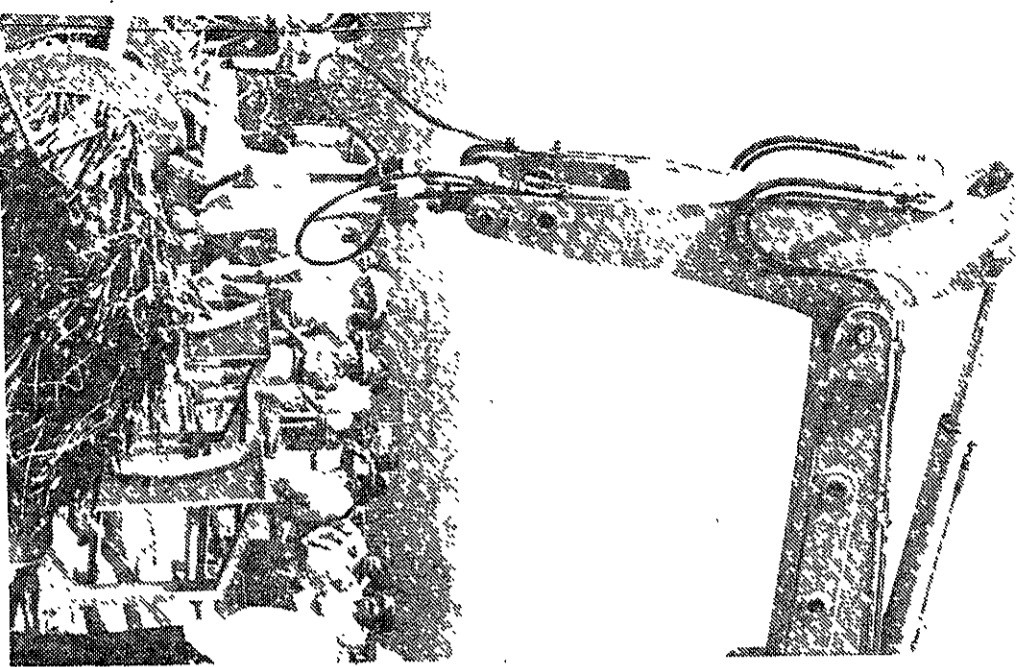
**THE JUDICIOUS use of agricultural chemicals in the sugar industry could earn hard-pressed farmers millions of rands more.**

It has been estimated that if only a 10 percent reduction in yields is due to weeds in sugar cane fields, this represents a cost to the industry of about 2 000 000 tons of cane and at current prices this is equivalent to a loss of about R24 000 000 to farmers every season.

The farmer now has available to him many chemical products which allow him to produce maximum yields under the circumstances prevailing.

Labour utilisation and management are made more efficient by using the chemicals available on the market.

With the present high price of land and increasing



AN EXAMPLE of the more sophisticated

wayside.

At least 30 percent of soils on which sugar is grown in South Africa are sandy. Present in the soil are small microscopic worm-like animals which attack and destroy the roots of the plants. One of the major breakthroughs in increasing production in recent years has been the use of nematicides which can result in yields being more than doubled.

Sugar farmers have started spraying their fields with chemical ripeners which ripen the cane before harvesting. When applied to sugar cane from the air, the chemical increases the plant's foliage and the

## Beating the fuel problem

MANY sugar farmers and estate managers are finding that a good way to beat the fuel crisis is to switch from four wheels to two.

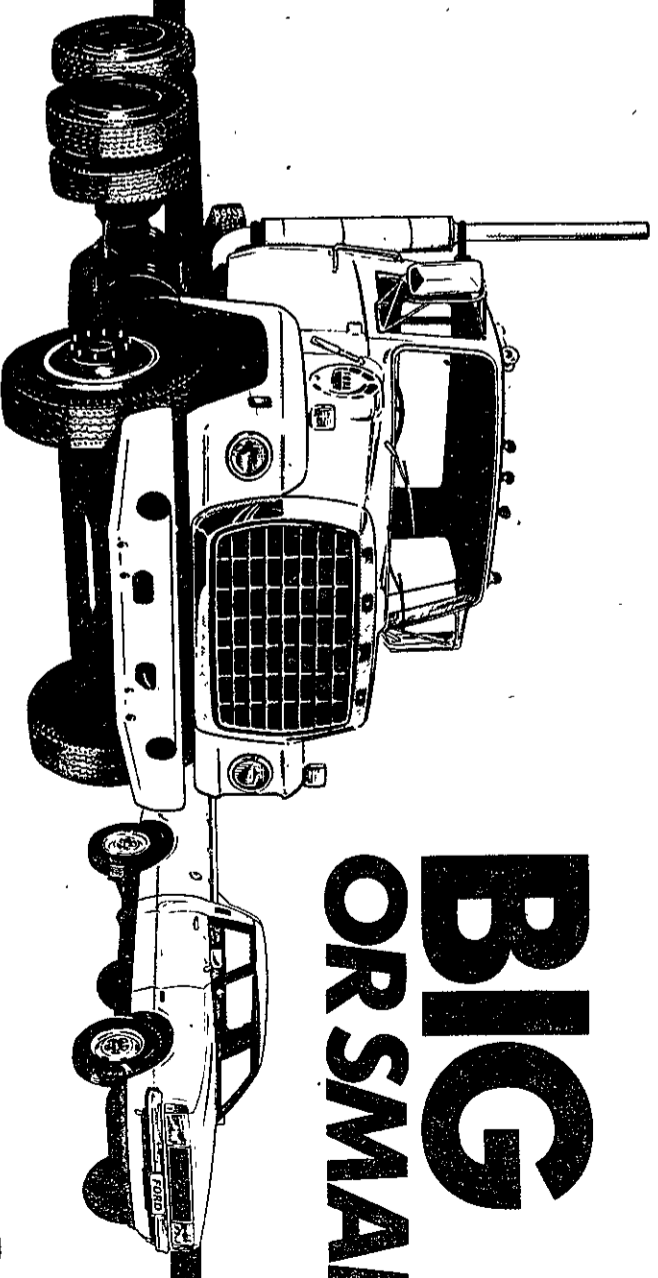
With today's high fuel costs, a two-wheeler steed makes a lot of sense.

One estate field manager said since he had spanned motorcycles he has been able to improve his supervision of labour in poor access areas.

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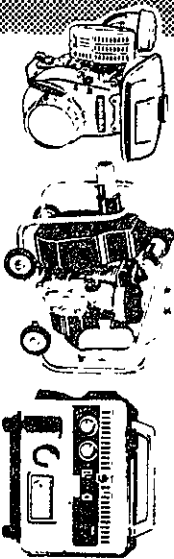


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● *Hanging in the balance for many sugar cane farmers is the decision whether or not to continue further mechanisation of their farms in view of South Africa's current labour surplus.*

# Sugarmech 78

## The man or machine problem

IN the prevailing tight economic climate there are two schools of thought among sugar farmers on whether or not it is advisable to continue with mechanisation in the sugar industry in South Africa.

Addressing a well attended symposium entitled Mechanisation in the Current Economic Climate held recently at the South African Sugar Association's experiment station at Mount Edgecombe, Mr. A. J. Ardington adopted the theme "more men and less machinery."

Mr. Ardington said there was now little incentive for farmers to hire men with machines. "Capitalism is a dead duck if employment cannot be found for our surplus workers," he said.

He said South Africa's economic growth had slowed down because of internal insecurity which had resulted in overseas capital drying up.

This had brought about a huge unemployment problem among Blacks and according to Mr. Ardington, before 1980 4 000 000 new jobs for Blacks could have to be found.

In the light of the present high unemployment among Black workers Mr. Ardington advised farmers that further unemployment was not advisable if political unrest was to be avoided.

He said although using more labour might mean a drop in productivity, a high level of employment was essential to the country.

Speaking at the same symposium an agricultural engineer, Mr. R. N. Statham, put forward the argument that mechanisation still has a very definite economic benefit in selected farm operations and that mechanisation has some distinct advantages to offer.

He advised, however, that before any decision were made the whole problem should be thoroughly investigated to determine the profitability of any machine bought.

Mr. Statham said the main problem farmers was still the availability of labour and the continuity of supply.

For example, he said, owners of large estates will want to be assured that future sugar production was not solely dependent on a large foreign labour force which could be reduced overnight because of a change in political policy.

On the other hand, a private grower does not need a large labour force and those people employed are probably of local origin and therefore stable.

Agricultural engineers are adamant that what is now needed is a complete analysis of the whole farming enterprise so that only the most suitable tractor or implement for the task to be



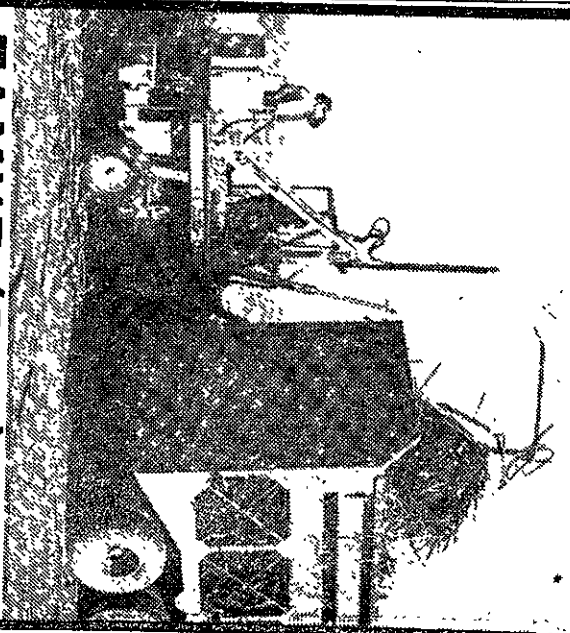
Only a year or two ago there were fears that a labour shortage would force farmers to harvest their cane mechanically. Now that there is a surplus of labour the traditional cane cutter it seems is here to stay.

about 40 makes of tractors to choose from while today there are only 15 tractor manufacturers on the market.

A farmer who buys a tractor now has a difficult decision to make particularly as tractor prices have skyrocketed in the past few years.

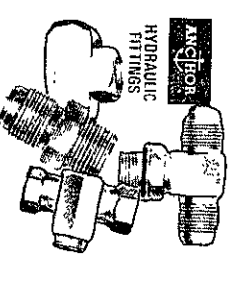
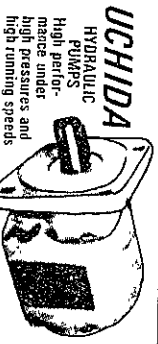
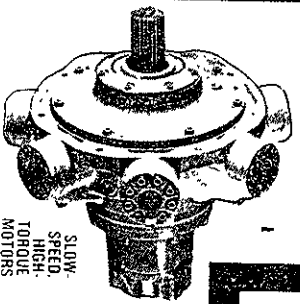
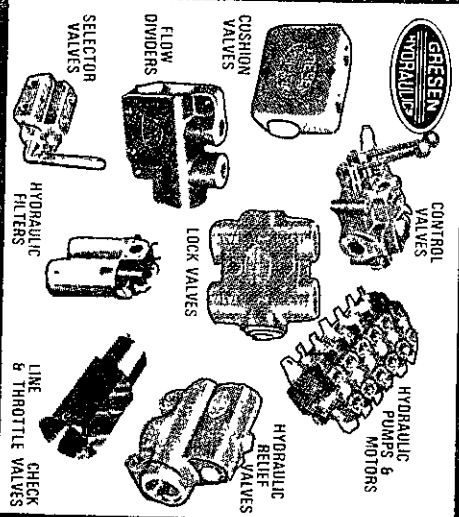
As one agricultural engineer has so correctly pointed out: "There is no such thing as a really good or bad tractor - it is the dealer who must be chosen for his after-sales service and the suitability of the tractor for the job."

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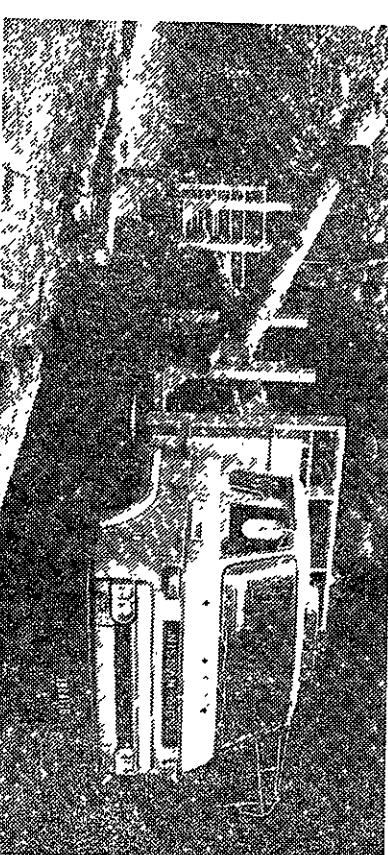
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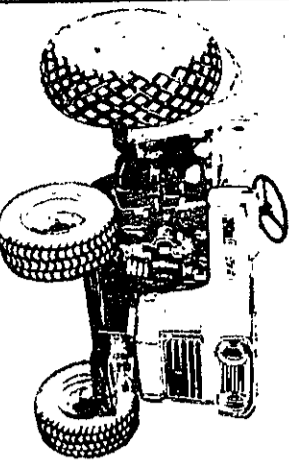
# Sugarmech 78

## Mechanisation is still the answer

IN SPITE OF a general slowing down in mechanisation in the South African sugar industry, many operations can still be done more cheaply and efficiently by

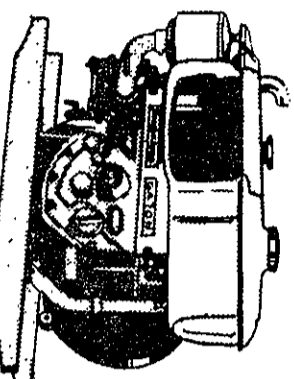
machines if farmers keep a close watch on operating costs. Some of the operations which are usually more efficiently done by machines and not men are:

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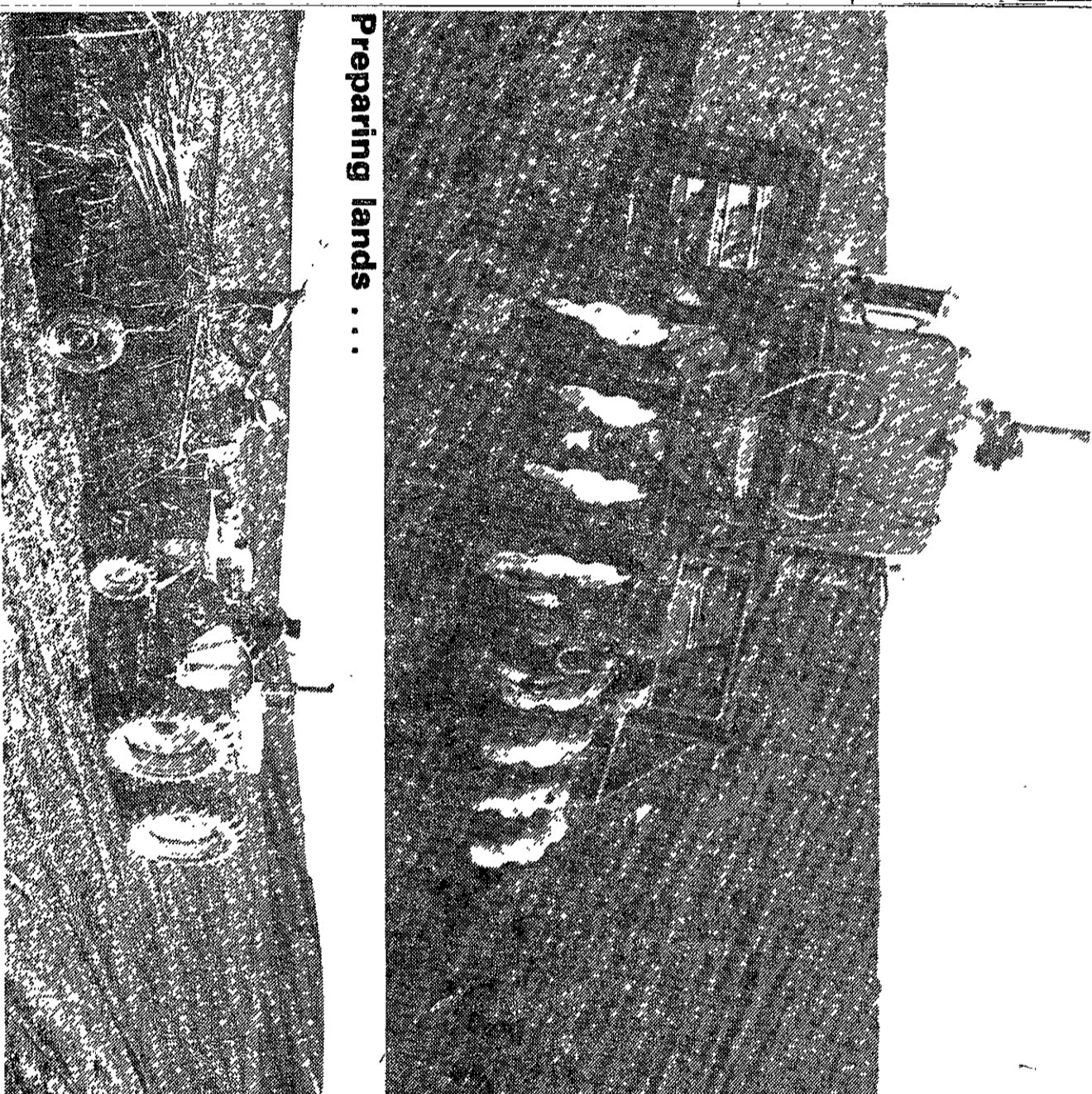
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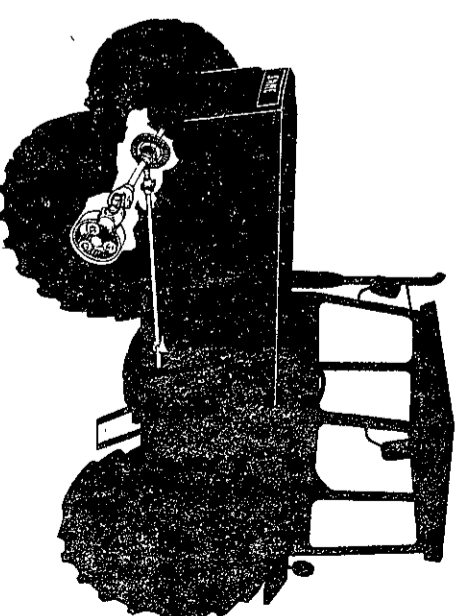
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Planting cane . . .



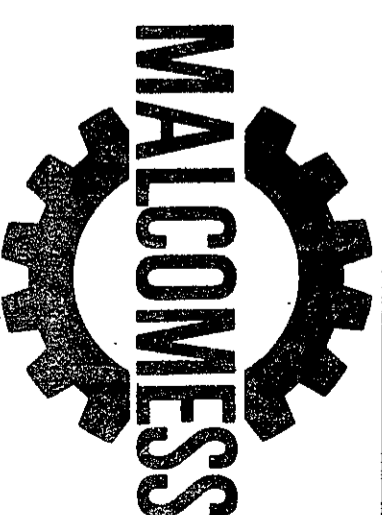
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P.O. BOX 4616, DURBAN. TEL: 839770

Branches: Pietermaritzburg, Gingindlovu, Mtubatuba; Umhali, Stellenbosch & Malmesbury.



Brings you specialist machines ideally suited for the Sugar Farmer an entire new

**Landini** LANDINI. The tractor that is being bought by more and more Natal farmers. Two and 4 wheel drive.



**WHITE** Heavy duty two and four-wheel drive tractors.



**VICON** Power Harrows, Spandicar, Fertilizer Spreaders, Acrobat Rakes.



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DURBAN BAY HOUSE,  
333 SMITH STREET

TEL: 318174  
TELEX: 60185  
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# Proof of Farmers Services Progress!

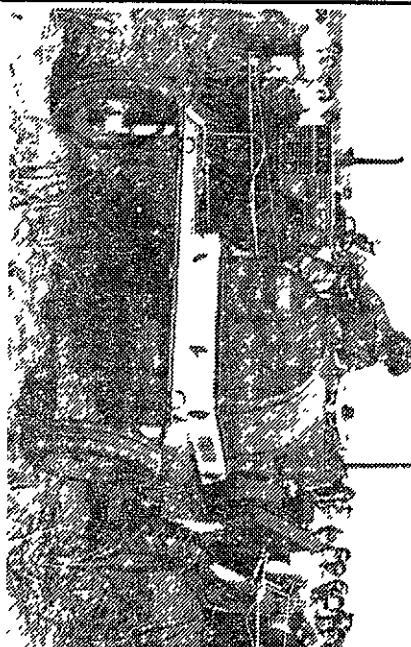
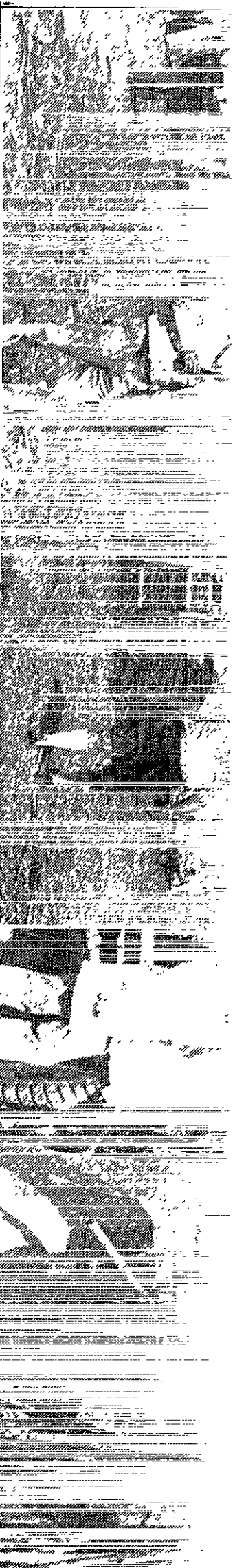
# 34% of all tractors on the North Coast are John Deere!



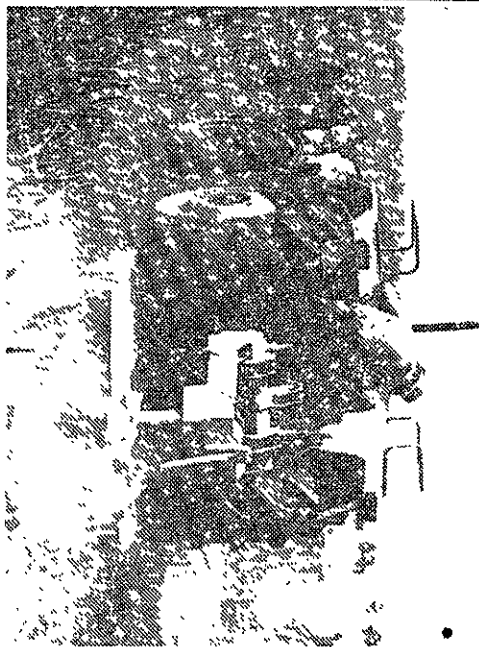
\* In 1975, 19.1% of all tractors registered in the NDW, NJ, NM and NT areas were John Deere. In 1976, registrations rose to 27.5%. Last year they became a massive 34.4%.

**Proof of John Deere reliability and suitability in the sugar industry.**

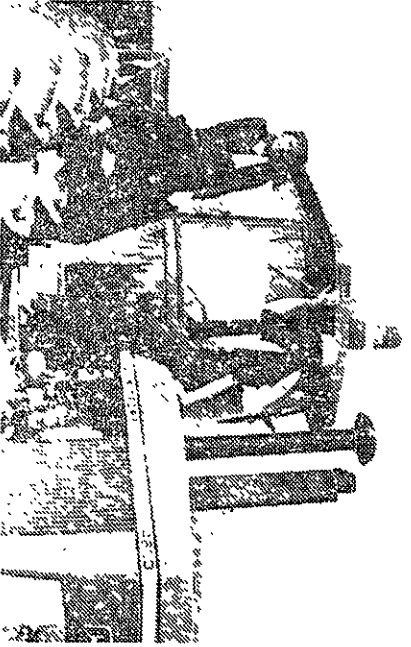
Authorized dealer:



THE versatile Trinkabi tractor has many uses.

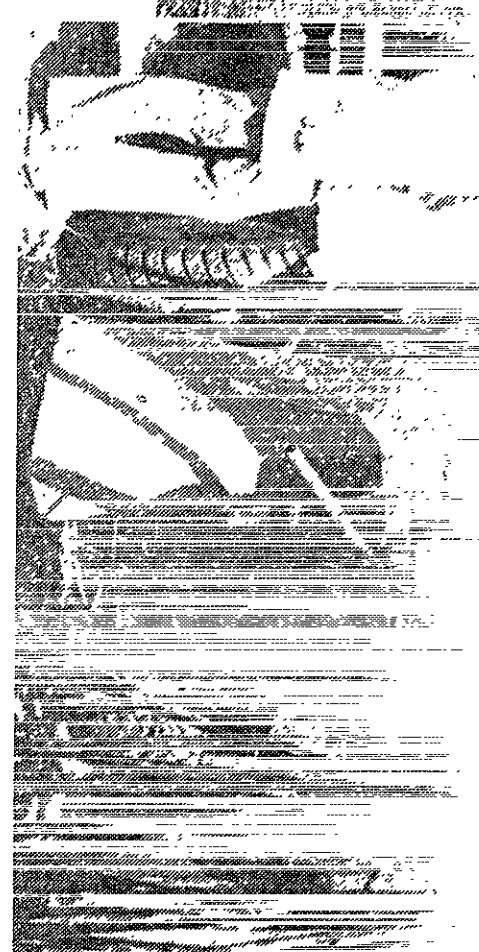


A Stubble shaver at work.



It is going to take more than a pretty girl to sell a tractor these days.

Mr. Sugaramech, Steve Booysen (with microphone), from the South African Sugar Association's experiment station, has been responsible for organising the field day ever since it started 20 years ago.



ON THE local scene there have been some interesting developments. The Mecane Harvester — developed by a Greytown engineering firm — combines both harvesting and loading.

## WE AS PROFESSIONAL HAULIERS ARE PROUD OF OUR LONG ASSOCIATION WITH THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Branches at Durban, Illovo, Sezela, Stanger, Noodsberg.

Branches at: EMPANGENI, MANDINI, MELMOTH

Professional Hauliers Association of South Africa.

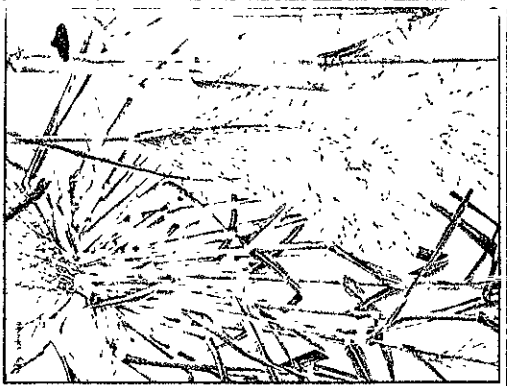
Members of the United Transport Group of Companies



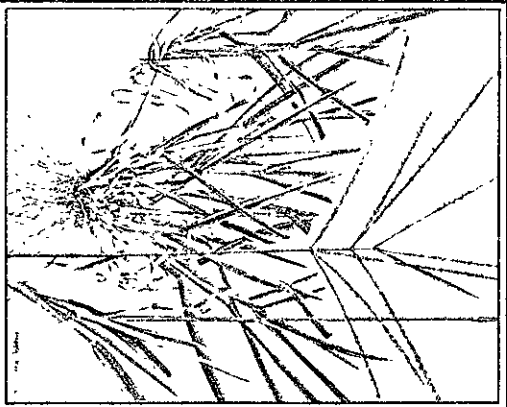
# GRASSES

...to the city flat-dweller means a beautiful park  
 ...to the suburban home-owner means a lush lawn  
 ...to the cattle farmer means food for his herds  
 ...to the SUGAR FARMER means

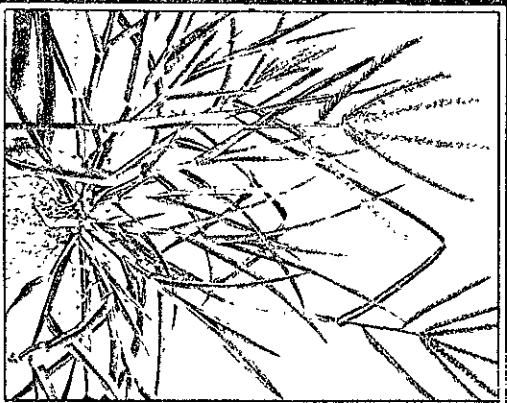
## TROUBLE



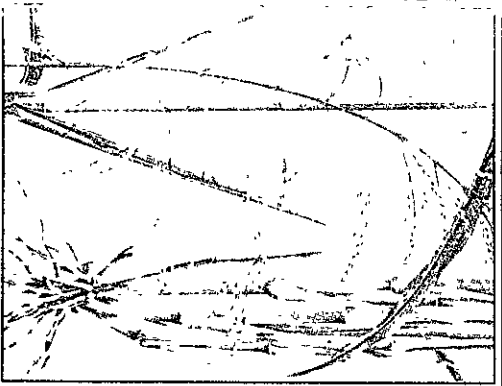
*Panicum lagynoides* - Mei panicum



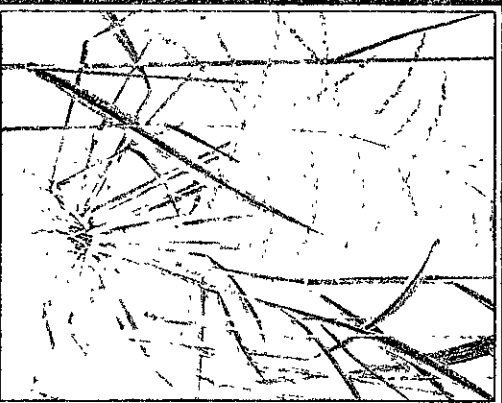
*Digitaria sanguinalis* - Crab finger grass



*Eleusine indica* - African goose grass



*Sorghum verticillatum* - Common wild sorghum



*Panicum maximum* - Guinea grass

## Dual<sup>®</sup>

The new effective grass herbicide for long residual grass control (up to 12 weeks) in sugarcane.  
 Use Dual 720 EC for pre-emergence control of these five troublesome grasses and many more

This year make sure you use the strong grasskiller  
 to keep your canefields out of trouble.

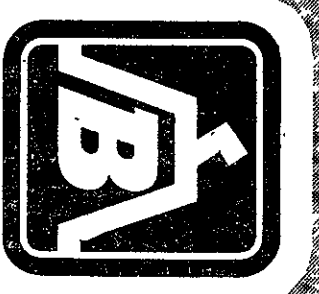
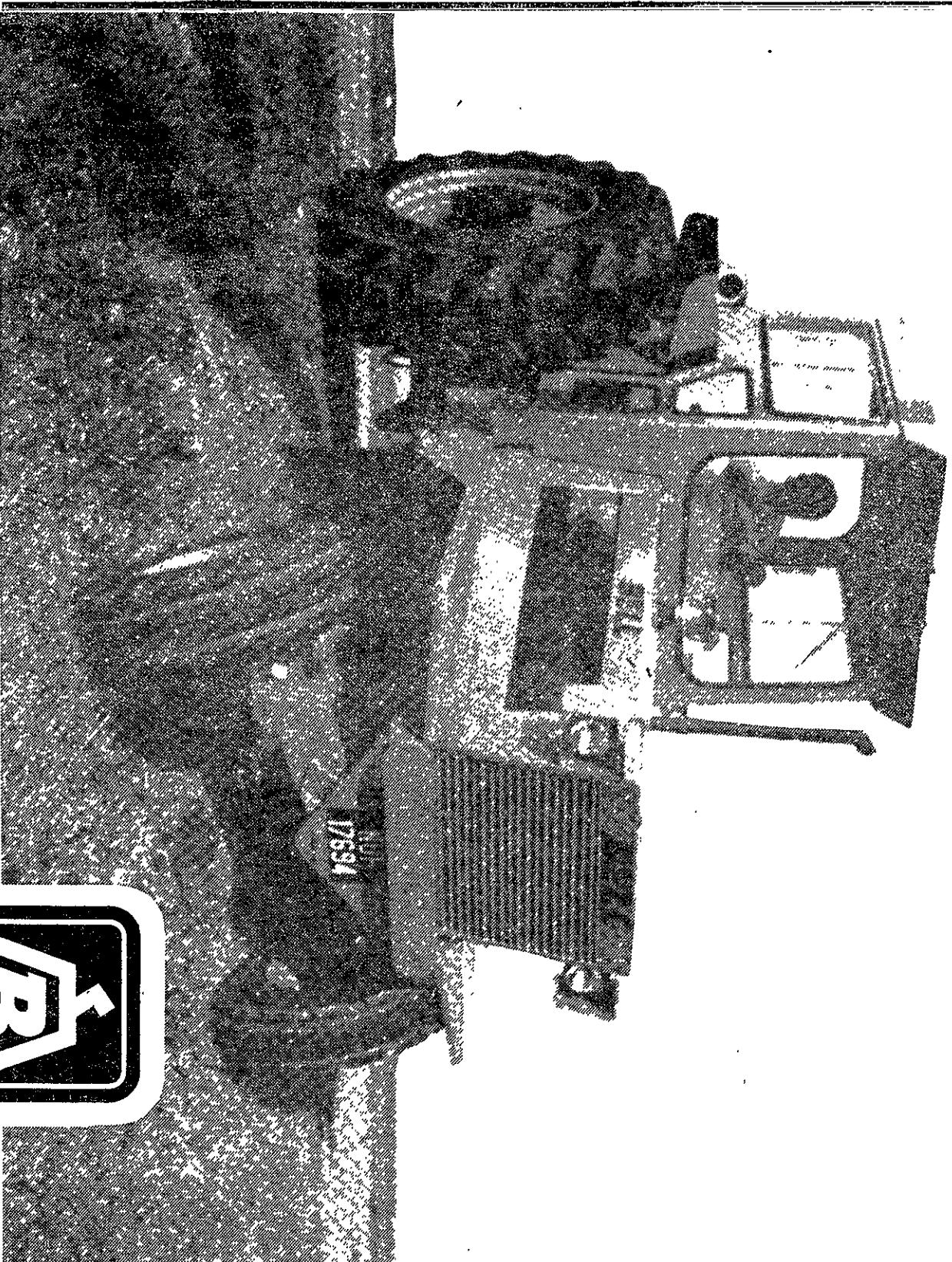
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Chemicals for Modern Agriculture

Ciba-Geigy (UK) Ltd., P.O. Box 92, Sandto, TW1 1600. Tel: 975-9830

Registered trademark of Ciba-Geigy Limited, Basel, Switzerland. Reg. No. Acl 36/1947. Dual 720 EC, L836, model actor. As stated on the label.

## The ultimate in haulage machines



# BELL

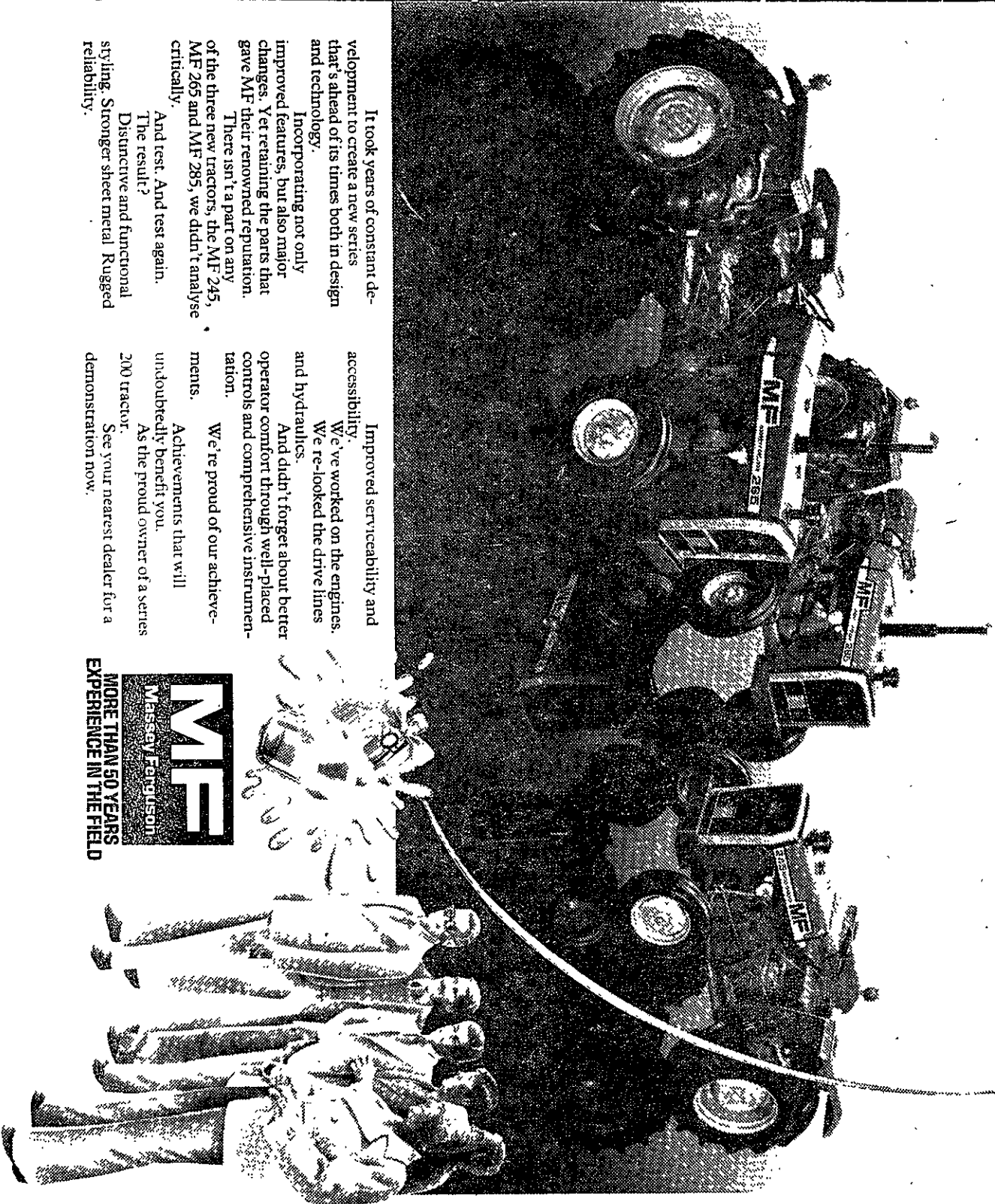
ON SHOW AT SUGARMECH

IF YOU WANT TO FARM BETTER  
 FARM WITH BELL.



# MASSSEY FERGUSON PROUDLY BREAKS THE GREAT NEWS.

## THE NEW SERIES 200.



It took years of constant development to create a new series that's ahead of its times both in design and technology.

Incorporating not only improved features, but also major changes, yet retaining the parts that gave MF their renowned reputation.

There isn't a part on any of the three new tractors, the MF 245, MF 265 and MF 285, we didn't analyze critically.

And test. And test again.

The result? Distinctive and functional styling. Stronger sheet metal. Rugged reliability.

Improved serviceability and accessibility.

We've worked on the engines. We re-looked the drive lines and hydraulics.

And didn't forget about better operator comfort through well-placed controls and comprehensive instrumentation.

We're proud of our achievements.

Achievements that will undoubtedly benefit you.

As the proud owner of a series 200 tractor.

See your nearest dealer for a demonstration now.



**MORE THAN 50 YEARS  
EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD**

### LANTER

A locally designed and produced cane planter, the Waletz Planter, has proved to be reliable, simple to operate and labour-saving.

The cane planter has already achieved considerable success in South Africa and compared to imported planters it is relatively cheap. The planter is carried on the three-point hitch of a tractor. Two operators feed seedcane into a cutter box where the sets are cut into lengths of 440 mm.

A ridger body to open a furrow and fertilizer bin are provided. The cutter box and the fertilizer applicator are driven by hand wheels which also act as depth control wheels.

Tests have shown that the machine has a very positive feeding mechanism and gives consistent set lengths. However, problems such as poor penetration in hard soils and distortion of the ridger body due to crabbing on slopes were experienced during tests undertaken by the agricultural engineering section of the experiment station.

During testing it was found that a tractor such as an MF 165 could cope with the planter only on slopes of less than 18 percent. But a County 754 four-wheel drive tractor with wheel spacing widened to 3 metres and with up-slope wheels travelling in the previously platted furrow, could negotiate slopes as steep as 42 percent.

### New Same tractors

TWO new additions to the Same range of tractors handled by Powmac Limited, Durban, made their debut at Sugarmech 78.

The first, a small agricultural crawler-dozer said to be ideally suited to hillside cane farming, is a 39 kilowatt unit with an independent dozer and 3-point linkage.

The second, a new 60 kilowatt Saturno class tractor, introduces synchromesh gearing which will be of particular benefit to road haulage applications. It is available in 2 or 4 wheel drive.

could be featured. You will be free to express to manage policy and to impart your own style. Arles, Libra figure prominently — so does the number 9. A relative provides history.

**GEMINI** (May 21-June 20): Emphasis on collection, determining location, deciding what is of value. Yes, you will have a chance for new start — and love is in picture. Finances occupy attention. New ventures leads to pioneering endeavor — and you'll earn money.

**CANCER** (June 21-July 22): Cycle high — intuition is on target. Make personal appearances and re-guests. Popularity zooms — persons depend upon you and trust your

We continue a week-long discussion of card players with a trumping card. When you eventually throw an opponent into the lead, he cannot return certain suits for fear of letting dummy run while you discard a loser from your own hand.

South dealer  
Both sides vulnerable

**NORTH**  
♠ K 4  
♥ 18 7 4 3  
♦ A Q 5  
♣ Q 7 3

**EAST**  
♠ 10 9 7 5 3  
♥ K 6  
♦ J 4 3  
♣ A 9 8

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q  
♥ A 10 9 5 2  
♦ K 7 2  
♣ J 5 4

**West**      **North**      **East**  
1 ♠      3 ♠      3 ♠  
2 ♥      4 ♥      4 ♥  
3 ♦      5 ♦      5 ♦  
4 ♣      6 ♣      6 ♣

Opening lead — ♦ 10

In today's hand, one of a series I prepared for Antichange some years ago, South is in danger of losing three clubs.

If South begins the clubs from either hand, second hand will play low. This lets fourth hand capture an honor (either South's Jack or dummy's queen) and the other defender will later get two more club tricks.

#### CAN MAKE CONTRACT

South can make the contract by forcing the defenders to begin the clubs.

South wins the first trick, draws one round of trumps with the ace, plays two rounds of spades and then two more rounds of diamonds. Finally, he leads a second trump, allowing an opponent to win.

If a club comes back, declarer has accomplished his object. If a spade or a diamond comes back, dummy ruff while South discards a club. That is why declarer must step out spades and diamonds from his own hand and from the dummy before giving up the trump trick.

**Daily Question:** Partner opens with one heart, and the next player passes. You hold: S — 10 9 7 5 3, H — K 6, D — J 4 3, C — A 9 8. What do you say?

**Answer:** Bid one spade. Your hand is strong enough for a response, but you don't have particular hearts to raise partner's bid high. Show your own suit, such as it is.

current needs.

**VRGO** (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): You are within reach of what you desire. Key is to plug loopholes. Acquaintance and so does the number 4. Member of opposite sex pays compliment — and you will know it's sincere.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Communicate with superior. Outline plans, ideas. You could get green light — if you have material at hand. Be ready to welcome change, variety, travel, opportunity to analyze and express. Gemini, Sagittarius persons figure in scenario.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23-Nov. 21):

21): You get inside information concerning leases, rentals, basic costs, budget affecting partner or mate. What appears on surface is not necessarily valid. Know it and separate fact from illusion. Finesse, VRGO and the number 7 figure prominently.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): Study Sagittarius message; he will be thorough, become familiar with needs of mate, partner. Check legal ramifications of actions, policies. A close ally proves a point. Accept. Go with tide. Don't permit ostentatious or fear to create friction, loss.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Accent on pets, dependents, nurtur-

spotlight. Gemini, Sagittarius individuals play key roles. Be ready to adapt, to display humor, versatility. Element of luck rides with you. Doors open, opportunity knocks.

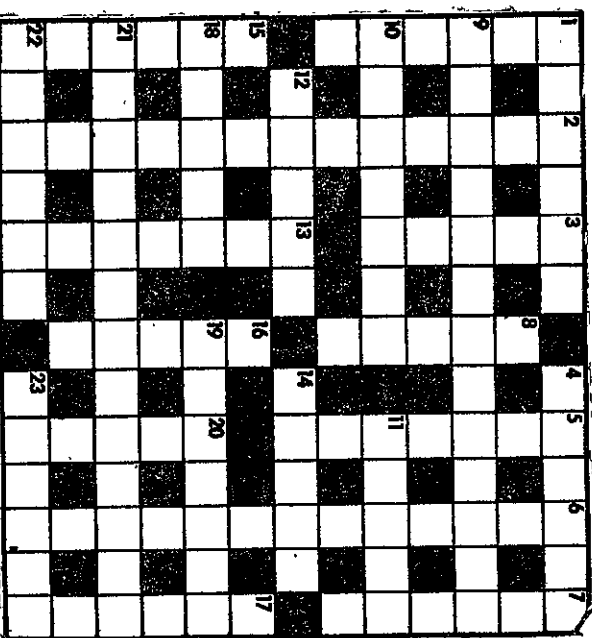
**IF TODAY IS YOUR BIRTHDAY** you are creative, independent, stubborn and courageous. You can entertain, teach and inspire others to fight for their rights. Acquaintance, Scorpio, Leo persons play key roles in your life. You are dramatic, serious, capable of putting ideas across in appealing, original ways. October will be your most important month of 1978. Yes, you do recover!

### BRIDGE

### CROSSWORD

### RADIO

NUMBER 9683



#### ACROSS

- Stick with the company present (6)
- They are taken for the cloth (6)
- Abject and belonging to an apologetic country? (2, 1, 5, 5)
- Maintains its sins are bad (7)
- Fear of an adder (5)
- He has money — about a pound (3)
- Allow the third person where everything is forgotten (5)
- Change to morning finish (5)
- Does malevolence lead to bad bequests? (3-4)
- His students presumably take notes (6, 2, 5)
- It's most terrible — more than 500 have a break (6)
- Rate a female idiot? (6)

#### DOWN

- 151 reach almost nice hospital (6)
- Contemporary bosses in consultation? (5, 8)
- Torso as found under the ground (5)
- The remainder feel sorry about side being out (7)
- Equivocate to dodge an edict? (5, 3, 5)
- Regular place given to youth leader (6)
- Twelve dozen are coarse (5)
- Donor is between these walls (7)
- Overlook and got through (6)
- A collier, we hear, is unimportant (5)
- They can hardly be too tight to wear! (6)
- Lights taking 50 current units (5)

SOLUTION TO No. 9682

Across: 1 Quarter finale, 7 Regel, 8 Trace, 9 Nag, 10 In the west, 11 Fiddle, 12 Case, 13 Last of all, 17 Cos, 18 Base, 19 Locks, 21 Stand in the park, 22 Queen of clubs, 2 Trip, 3 Recline, 4 In the hall, 5 Adage, 6 Seattle a score, 7 Right, 10 Illegotten, 13 Tracks, 14 Valid, 16 Start, 20 Cur.



THE SYMBOL OF PROGRESS

# LENNING



Koppel Gilbert have been in Natal for many years supplying machinery & techniques supporting the sugar industry.

# PSA

CORREA METLING MACHINE  
MODEL F2UE — Featuring High performance, rigidity, and precision

Hydraulic feed power saw for high performance and speed

KASTO MODEL PSB 350U

ANSELMI MODEL 325 EA  
Precision centre lathe extremely ridged design, featuring covered bedways.

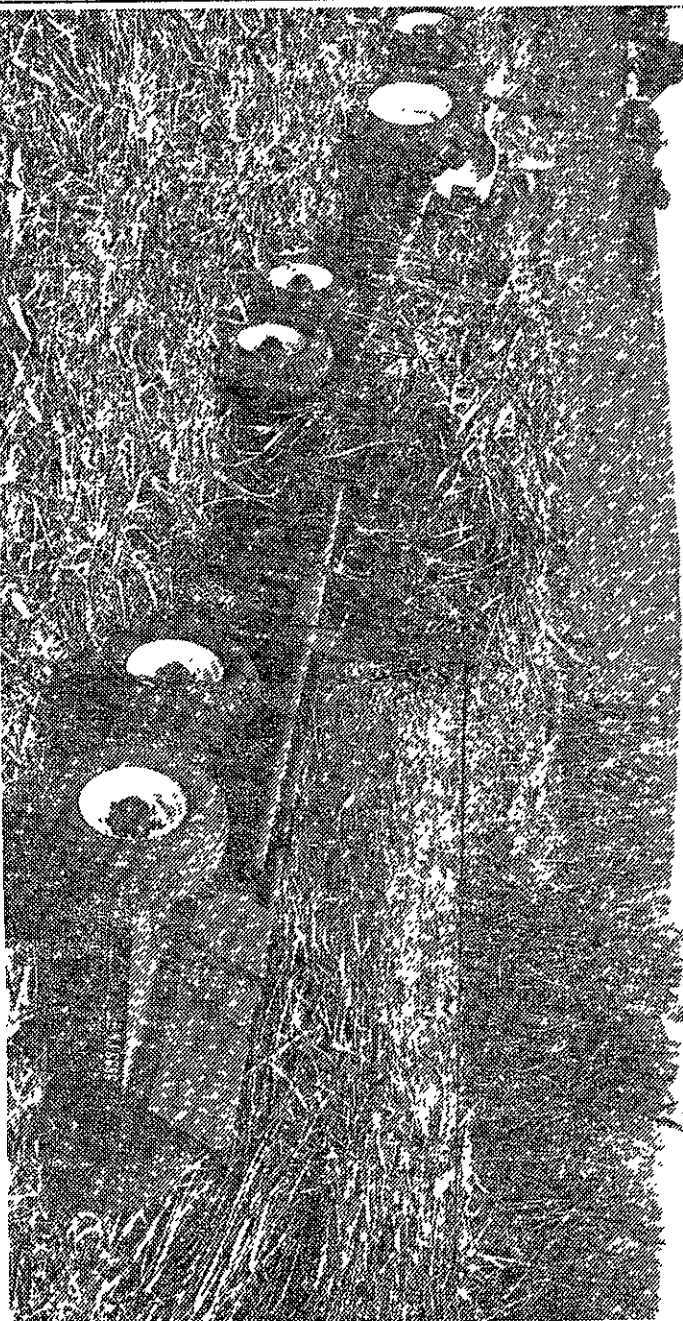
# PSA

**KOPPEL**  
**GILBERT**  
(Natal) (Pty) Ltd.

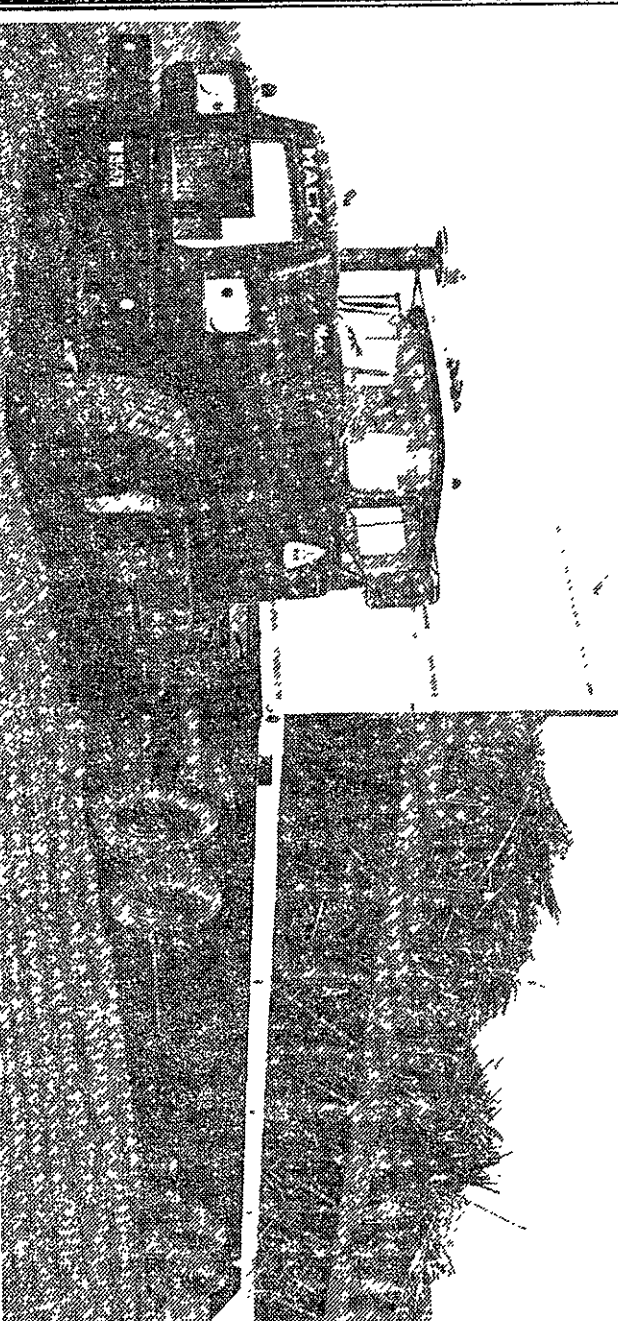
114 Bluff Road, Jacobs, Natal.  
P.O. Box 12275, Jacobs, 4026.  
Phone 47 7741/2/3  
Telex 64543. Telegrams "Jadeco" Jacobs



Cultivating . . .



In-field transport . . .

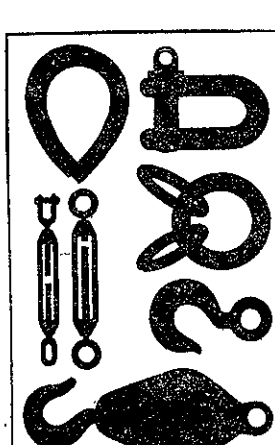


Haulage to the mill.

**LE LILLISTON** LILLISTON  
Rolling Cultivators.  
S.A. Wonder Grader Blades, Ploughs and Tillage Equipment.  
IMCO Heavy Duty Disc Harrows and Big Ox Rippers.  
**ASK US TO DEMONSTRATE FOR YOU AT SUGARMECH.**  
**Malcomess Limited,**  
Cnr. Orltman and Arthur Thompson Roads,  
Willowton, Pietermaritzburg.  
Telephone 51351.

**REMEMBER**

**YOU NAME IT WE'VE GOT IT**



Suppliers and distributors of:

STEEL WIRE ROPES, SLINGS,  
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CHAIN BLOCKS, LASCH ELECTRIC HOISTS,  
WEAR RESISTANT STEEL CROCODILE  
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TO THE SUGAR INDUSTRY



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# JOHNSON'S

## have it in the bag



"Johnson's" purpose-designed robust cane cultivation and mechanisation machinery, manufactured in South Africa to meet the exacting requirements of both growers and estates. So for top quality at the right price, see your Johnson's stockist for:-

- PLOWS - mouldboard and reversible disc
- HARROWS - RIPPERS
- FERTILIZER PLACEMENT UNITS
- CANE PLANTERS - trailed two row
- CANE PLANTERS - mounted single row
- CANE PLANTERS - minimum tillage
- CULTIVATORS - inter-row and on-row
- DISC CULTIVATORS - inter-row
- TOOL BARS - Heavy duty two and three stage
- RIDGERS - COVERERS - STUBBLE SHAVERS
- FURROW FORMERS
- TRASH RAKES - Heavy duty all-purpose
- Farm Implement ground engaging spare parts
- "Holland-Johnson" hydrostatic in-field cane loaders
- "Johnson" hydrostatic hill-side and general purpose tool carriers.

"Johnson's" give the finest service to cane growers wherever they are. Our in-field demonstration crew is at your service so don't tackle your problems single-handed. Phone your Johnson's man, at your one-stop sugar shop!  
Distributors throughout the cane belt.

# JOHNSON'S

99 Smith Street Durban 4001. Tel. 376454/5  
Telex 6-8071 S.A.

DISTRIBUTORS: Ireland Blythe (Engineering) Ltd., P.O. Box 341 PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS TEL: 20265  
Farmers Services (Pty) Ltd, Saltrock Road, P.O. Box 12, UMHALLI, NATAL 4300. TEL: 092232-23 -  
J.L. Case EMPANGENI, ZULULAND. TEL: 26281 - Traer Ltd., P.O. Box 233, MANZINI, SWAZILAND  
TEL: 018-52561 - Robert Hudson (S.A.) (Pty) Ltd., Main Road, P.O. Box 109, KOPPO 4500. TEL:  
033612-129 - Ritchie Ford, Ume Street, P.O. Box 25, EMPANGENI 3800. TEL: 0351-21184 - Ritchie  
Ford, John Ross Highway, P.O. Box 24, MTHATHA 3935. TEL: 03552-233 - East's Service  
Station, Osborne Road, P.O. Box 44, ESHDWE 3915. TEL: 05412-32 - Malmoth  
Motors, Rheinholdt Street, P.O. Box 12, WELMOUTH 3635. TEL: 05422-3 or 10  
- Laevende Ke-operasie Bpk., Bester Street, P.O. Box 60,  
NESPRIJIT 1200. TEL: 01311-3231 - Esplanade Wholesale  
Sales (Pty) Ltd, Cnr. Shepstone and Bazley Sts.  
Box 553, PORT SHEPSTONE. TEL:  
21810/21863.

The chemical ripeners do not pose any threat to the environment and are not hazardous to man, domestic animals or wildlife.

## Watergrass control

A NEW herbicide has just been introduced on to the local market which controls the notorious weed watergrass.

For many years watergrass (nutgrass) has plagued farmers because of the difficulty in controlling it in lands.

With the introduction of a pre-emergent herbicide known as Detsum, both yellow and purple

are covered within 1000 distances on literally a spoonful of petrol - is proving a boon to modern farmers.

watergrass and other weeds can be successfully controlled before they have a chance to compete with sugar cane.

The herbicide does not just scorch weeds and temporarily set them back as do some weedkillers but it actually is taken up into the tissues of the weeds and in the case of watergrass, moves down into the bulb and kills it.

# Oilpower

## (PTY) LTD.

11 MYRTLE ROAD  
P.O. BOX 665 - PINETOWN 3600

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# Serving

## the nation

# NATAL'S

# LARGEST

# INDUSTRY ...

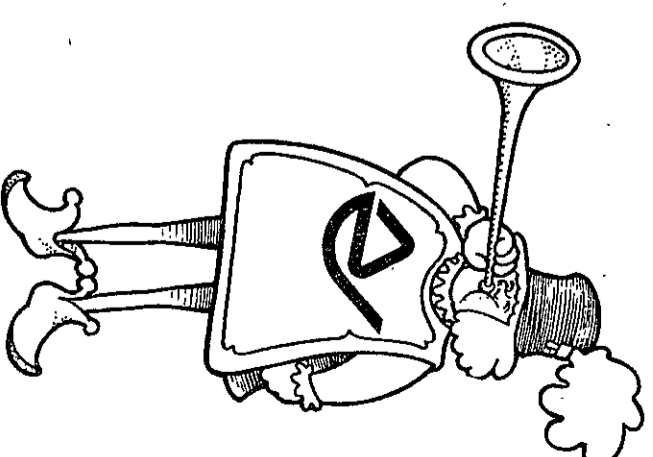
# SUGAR!

- A major earner of foreign exchange.
- An annual production of over 2 000 000 tons of Sugar.
- An international reputation for a top quality product.
- Job opportunities for some 150 000 South Africans of all races.

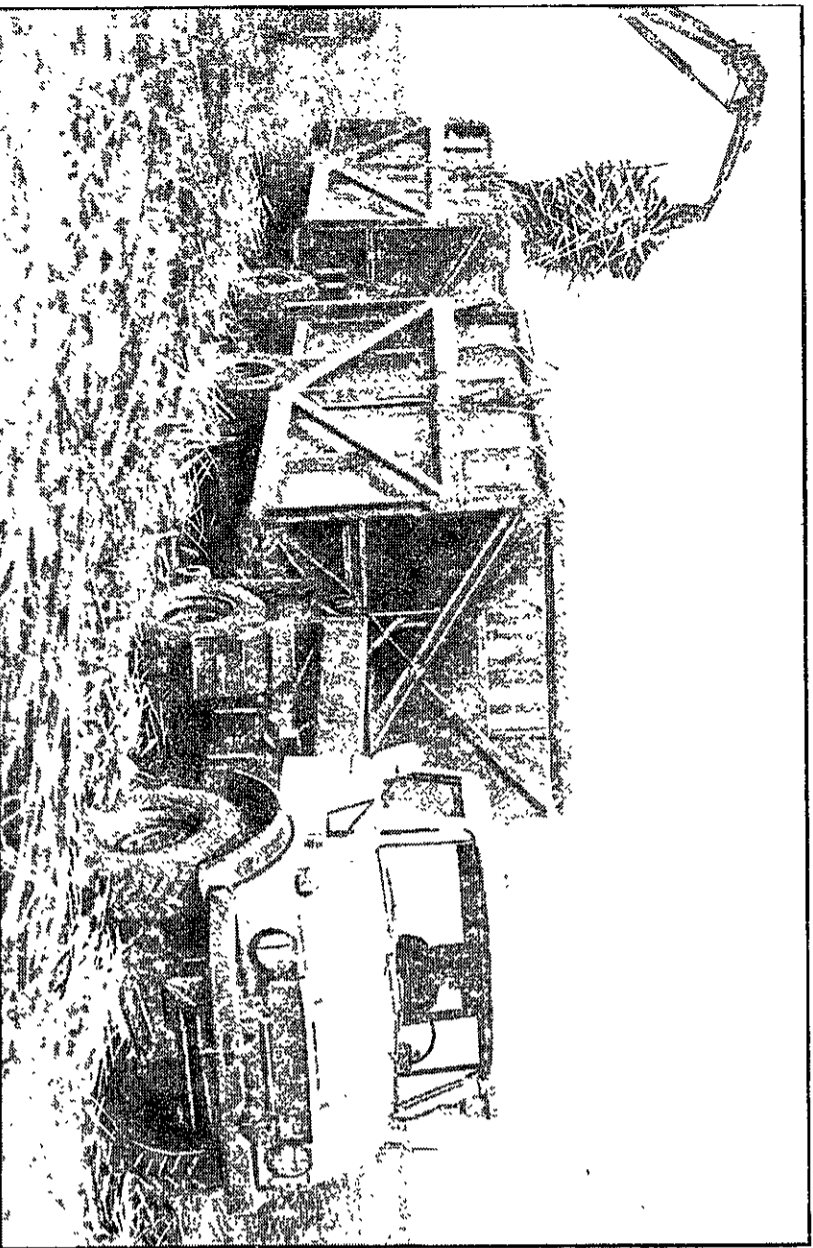
# SUGAR IS ECONOMIC ENERGY



THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR ASSOCIATION, BOX 507, DURBAN, 4000.



# How do you shift cane, from field to mill, in the quickest most profitable way?



## BY UNIMOG

Today, more than ever before, sugar farmers are looking at ways of streamlining cane-transporting operations. The quicker the cane reaches the mill from the field the more profitable the operation. The Mercedes Benz L 1100 has been specially designed to streamline cane transportation from infield to the mill.

The L 1100 is powered by the 4-cylinder Mercedes Benz OM 632 six-cylinder diesel engine which gives it a high speed of up to 80 km/h, considerably more than any conventional tractor unit. The design of the powerful 6-cylinder engine gives the L 1100 tremendous jugging power and impressive fuel savings when compared to conventional tractor units.



# UNIMOG

Jack of all trades on wheels.

The L 1100 is simple to drive, has power steering, fully synchromeshed 8-speed gearbox, excellent power assisted brakes and an all-weather cab with adjustable driver's seat - features which combine to minimise driver fatigue and increase productivity.

The L 1100 is fitted with integral 4-wheel drive and differential lock. Capable of hauling a 4-ton payload under virtually any conditions, the L 1100 has proved itself a reliable and highly economical prime-mover in cane transport.

But this particular application in the sugar cane industry is only one of the many specialist functions L 1100 can perform.

To find out more about the L 1100 and other UNIMOG applications, write to: U.C.D.D. Pty. Limited, P.O. Box 1717, PRETORIA 0001.

and more Blacks were now prepared to work on farms and with a falling off in the numbers of Blacks gaining higher education, more were prepared to work in "low status jobs."

He said he believed it was the duty of sugar farmers to provide work for the country's unemployed Blacks as a means of staving off communism.

He quoted the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, as saying that unemployment in South Africa was a threat to our security.

Mr. Ardington said the conversion to mechanical harvesting had, on some farms "brought disaster" from an economic point of view. He advised farmers to look at costs closely before making any decision to

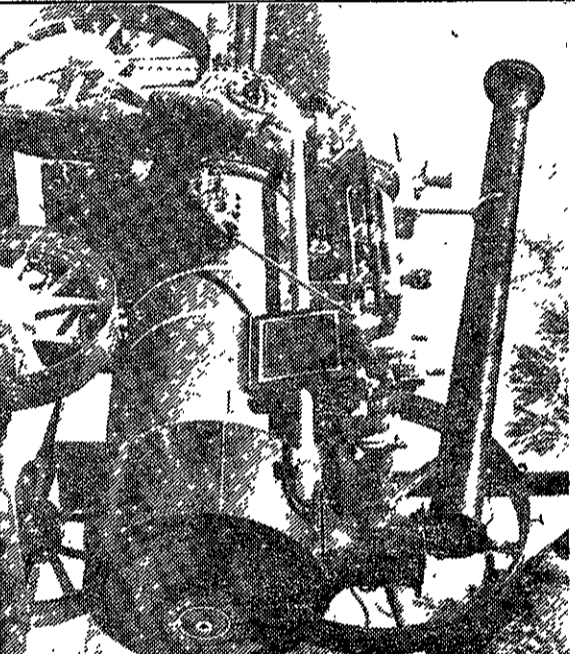
Farmers must therefore be absolutely certain of their requirements before considering the purchase of any new item of equipment.

It is here that the tractor and implement dealer has an important role to play.

Agricultural engineers consider that dealers should not just sell tractors - they should sell integrated systems that cater for the needs of a particular farmer.

The accent should be on selling a full range of equipment designed to meet specific needs rather than the sale of individual units. Dealers should aim at becoming mechanisation advisers rather than mere salesmen.

Twenty years ago in South Africa there were



**MECHANISATION** on Natal farms has made tremendous progress since the introduction of the first steam engine towards the end of the last century. This well preserved Ruston stationary engine which was used to drive a sawmill can be seen in the museum at Greytown.



**THE BELL** cane loader, manufactured by an Empanzani firm, is now being exported to overseas countries earning foreign exchange estimated at some R800 000 a year.

Since the company started building the loaders in 1968, 300 have been sold locally and more than 100 have been exported to Mauritius, Reunion and Malawi.

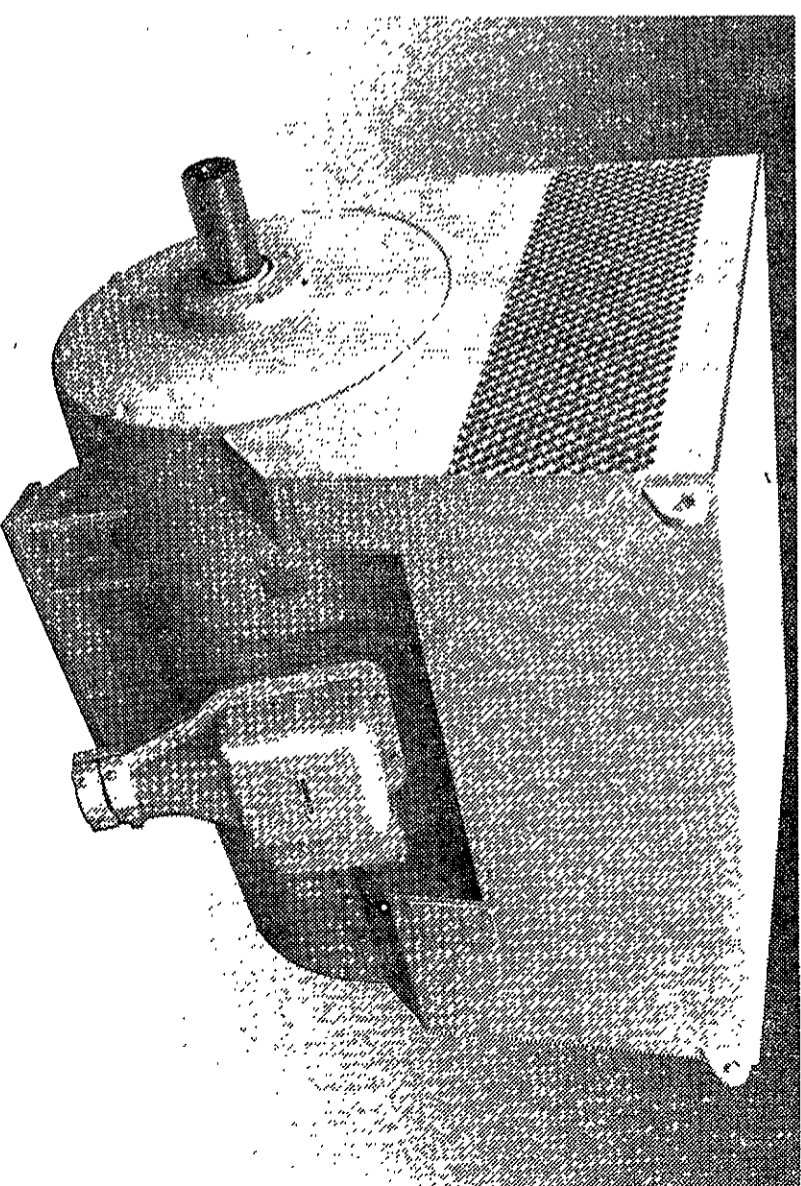
One big advantage of the self-propelled cane loader is its high manoeuvrability and stability, especially on sloping ground.

The loader is powered by an air-cooled engine that develops 28kW at 1800rpm and the loader can lift more than 400kg of sugarcane giving a loading rate of more than 300 tons a day.

This is comparable to larger machines which use a much higher horsepower.

## SIEMENS

### Can a local high voltage motor match the imported product?



For many years Siemens has supplied South African industry with high voltage electric motors. And today, these motors are hard at work right around the country. Efficiently and reliably doing their job.

Now Siemens is producing these same motors locally. And here's why. We can offer them at competitive prices and with prompt delivery.

And the quality? As we said, we're prepared to stake our reputation on it. Every ounce of Siemens expertise has been applied to bring our local manufacturing project to fruition. Our motors incorporate the unique Siemens MICALASTIC insulation system, which gives protection from anything the elements can throw against them, dust,

moisture, heat or extreme cold, even radioactive radiation. We also offer a wide range. From 300 kW to veritable giants, with low noise and vibration levels, rigid mechanical construction and a long, trouble-free life. And this is backed by comprehensive service and testing facilities and technical advice - all just a telephone call away.

For full details of the Siemens range of high voltage electric motors, please call us at one of the numbers listed below.

**Siemens Limited**  
Johannesburg 715-9111, Pretoria 79-3759, Durban 41-5771 Cape Town 45-7751, Port Elizabeth 41-2955

**Siemens say yes.**

**And we stake our reputation on it.**

# Minister to pay damages and costs

The Argus Representative

ARGUS  
10/8/78  
4

GRAHAMSTOWN. — In an out-of-court settlement after a 4½-day action, a 60-year-old farm labourer from the Alice district has been awarded R5 000 damages and costs.

The award was against the Minister of Police for unlawful imprisonment and assault. The labourer had sued the Minister for R10 000.

This was the sequel to an incident in 1975 during a widespread hunt for cattle thieves.

Mr Jacob Gqaduyana Mfundisi alleged he was detained by two black policemen in October 1975 and told to make a statement falsely implicating his employer of taking part in the theft of more than 250 head of cattle.

When he refused, he alleged he was stripped,

blindfolded, handcuffed and forced to lie on his stomach. He said he was then assaulted by three men who kicked and beat him and shocked him with an electric device all over his back.

After 12 days he made the required statement at the Fort Brown police station to obtain his freedom. At no time before that was he taken to a police station or charged.

Mr Mfundisi said that he had suffered a loss of sensation in his left thumb and index finger and left arm.

Mr Justice Addeeson was on the Bench.

DD 14/8/78 (4)

# Molteno farmers fight biggest fire in memory

**MOLTENO** — The biggest fire in the memory of farmers in the Stormberg area near here destroyed 3 000 ha of grazing land at the weekend.

The fire started early on Saturday morning when firebreak burning got out of control on Mr Willie du Preez's farm, Noordhoek, and raged until after midday yesterday.

Fanned by a strong westerly wind and fed by grass and bush up to knee height, the fire swept across the mountains at a terrifying speed with spirals of flame reaching up to five metres.

Much of the veld needed burning, but some was prime grazing land.

Hardest hit was Mr Johan de Wet of

Sherwood farm. He was watching rugby in Bloemfontein at the time. He lost 600 ha of grazing, some of it veld which obviously had been spared for winter. This represented about half the area of his farm.

About 15 farmers and 100 labourers fought the flames throughout Saturday until late at night, but by 9 pm when the wind dropped, the fire was burning on 15-20 fronts.

Much of the fire died during the night. By the time the wind rose again yesterday morning, only three sections were burning — on the farms of Mr Du Preez, Mr Jim Tretton and Mr Piet Coetzee. These were brought under control after midday.

Seven or eight farmers are believed to have been affected, but no stock losses were reported.

Two labourers were slightly injured while fighting the fire and were treated at Molteno Hospital. One suffered facial burns and the other hurt his arm when he jumped over a cliff to escape advancing flames.

Late last evening the fire broke out again in the mountains and farmers were fighting it again. —  
DDR.

FM 1/9/78  
**SUGAR WORKERS**  
**Employers' market** (4)

The big three sugar companies — C G Smith Sugar, Hulett's and Tongaat — have changed their minds about the method of labour recruitment from Transkei.

From September 1, instead of operating through the Sugar Industry Labour Organisation (yes, Silo) set up five years ago for the purpose, they will do their own recruiting and may also act for some of the smaller companies.

Silo will close its Port Shepstone office but will continue to liaise with the Transkei government; promote the industry's image as an employer; determine the ground rules for recruiting by member companies; and monitor a code of employment practice.

Silo chairman Glynn Taylor, who made the announcement in Durban recently, tells the *FM* that the decision made "because the sugar companies felt they could do the job more cheaply on their own. When Silo started five years ago there were 22 000 recruits. Last year it was down to 13 000 and this year it will be about 12 000, which means that the unit costs per recruit are becoming very high."

Why three separate operations should be cheaper than one is a mystery, but given the present state of the industry there is nothing mysterious about its campaign to cut costs. Tongaat, for example, by taking advantage of the current oversupply of labour and being selective, has reduced its canecutter labour requirement from 3,4 men/1 000 t to 2,8 men/1 000 t.

An average canecutter earns about R130 a month in cash and a star performer anything up to R250. In addition they receive board, lodging, medical and other benefits worth about R40 a month.

Taylor also announced that as from April 1 a new code of employment practice had been introduced. This was mainly due to a report by sociologist Yette Glass commissioned by the SA Sugar Association "to determine labour attitudes towards agricultural employment in the sugar industry." The industry

was suitably horrified at its reported image.

In Taylor's view, one of the more important facets of the code "is a new requirement on employers to set up systems whereby the employees themselves can express their aspirations, wishes and grievances and be able to communicate them without fear of victimisation directly to management."

While there is a good deal of paternalism in the code and plenty of latitude for employer backsliding, it is an advanced document in terms of SA agriculture.

In clause 21 of the code "employers accept the principle of providing advancement opportunities into higher job categories for contract workers by arranging for selected employees to receive appropriate training, including literacy training."

Employment of children under 16 is forbidden except school-children employed as casual labour during the school holidays with written parental consent.

The biggest drawback is that private growers, who are the main employers, are not signatories and can do as they please, particularly in the present labour supply situation.

In time, Transkei may insist that private growers come under Silo's umbrella and subscribe to the code. They now obtain labour under the "pitch-up" system where former employees, friends and relations simply arrive and ask for work.



CAPE Times 12/19/78

# Naked men were beaten, shocked — State

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Aantal va

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Six men arrested at a farm in the Welkom district on March 11 were assaulted in a store on the farm, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday. One man died later from kidney failure.

The Deputy State Attorney for the Free State, Mr A Erasmus SC, said this evidence would be led at the trial of nine men.

Four of them face a charge of murder arising from the death of Mr Jantjie Matobako, 25. All are charged with assault to do grievous bodily harm. Pleas of not guilty were noted in all cases. All are represented by counsel.

The accused are: Hendrik Steenkamp of the farm Nooitgedacht, Welkom; John Janse van Rensburg of Morgan Street, Odendaalsrus, SAP Welkom; William Hammond, SAP Welkom; Dingaan Kala, SAP Welkom; Sabata Molapo, SAP Welkom; Jacob Mosobela, SAP Welkom; William Rakhometsi, SAP Welkom, Jan Prins, SAP Welkom, and Gideon van Eck.

All are accused of assaulting Mr Andries Totoi, Mr Hans Makhasi, Mr Wiseman Mandleki, Mr John Mofokeng and Mr Solomon Manyaha.

The State would allege Mr Steenkamp fired shots on housebreakers, who fled. The police were called and all the complainants were arrested.

Mr Steenkamp, Mr Prins, Mr Van Eck and Mr Hammond arrived about 3 am at Nooitgedacht to investigate the break-in. About 4 am four black detectives — Mr Kala, Mr Molapo, Mr Mosobela and Mr Rakhometsi — arrived.

## Took turns

The arrested men were hung up, handcuffed to the ceiling by a chain or similar object, without clothing. They were then hit with sjamboks, a garden hose and similar objects and assaulted with electricity-conducting wire and/or apparatus. The accused took turns. Rags were placed over the complainants' faces. The assaults took place at intervals until noon.

The accused were pointed out at identification parades.

Mr Matobako and Mr Mandleki received medical treatment afterwards. Mr Matobako died in hospital on March 18. Professor J A Olivier, chief pathologist in Bloemfontein, found kidney failure as cause of death.

Thirty-one witnesses have been subpoenaed.

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A Welkom district surgeon, Dr A J B Fourie, told the court he found abrasion marks on the genitals of Mr Makhasi and Mr Mofokeng. Bruises on their bodies could have been caused by a blunt instrument.

Another district surgeon, Dr W H Steyn of Virginia, said bruises on Mr Mandleki and Mr Matobako were probably caused by an object like a length of garden hosepipe, a sjambok or a fanbelt.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

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15/9/78 (4)

# Kalk Bay fishermen's hopes sinking

A GOOD day, one of the few this year. Small bundles of fish are piled on the quay at Kalk Bay waiting to be auctioned.



**The spirit of the fishermen of Kalk Bay is at its lowest ebb.**

Violent storms, the scarcity of snook and the impending threat of evulsion under the Group Areas Act have heightened the air of despondency in the historic settlement.

At the end of one of the worst snook seasons most of the fishermen can remember, a violent storm thrashed the three harbour sinking three boats and causing havoc in the bay for several days.

### MESSAGE

Talking to the fishermen, their wives and members of the community this week it became obvious that each blow to the way of life in Kalk Bay has brought the people closer to surrender. One overriding message resulting from the violent storm was that you cannot move fishermen away from the sea and their boats.

Local MP, Mr John Wiley, feels it is 'criminally to expect fishermen to live up the line' at Retreat or Steenberg when their rightful place is near the sea and their boats.

When a storm breaks the fishermen have to get to their boats immediately. If they live in the village as they have

always done they can be at the harbour within minutes. If they are moved away it will be impossible for them to save their boats.

### KNOCKS

'I don't feel the spirit of the fishermen of Kalk Bay has been broken but it has taken a lot of which have done it a lot of harm. I feel there is still a healthy feeling in the village. The fishermen of Kalk Bay are a definite piece of Cape folklore,' Mr Wiley said.

Records show there is little crime within the fishing community. What crime does exist is usually committed by outsiders.

There are still about 600 fishermen who fish from Kalk Bay.

Mr Wiley feels it is time for the fishermen to speak with one voice. He hopes to form an organisation for the fishermen which will be in operation by the end of the year.

This, he hopes, will give the fishermen more bargaining power when dealing with the Government.

He also thinks the fishermen should be forced to insure their boats. Many are uninsured because premiums



**HER** soul epitomises the feeling among the fishing community of Kalk Bay. She is one of many women who gather on the quay to buy fish when the boats dock.

are too high. This means if a boat is lost in a storm or fire the owner loses everything.

The Government should subsidise a scheme whereby the fishermen could insure their boats,' he said.

Fewer of the fishermen's children are fol-

lowing their fathers to see. A spokesman for the Kalk Bay Mission School which serves the fishermen's children in the village said the decrease was due to the higher standard of education among the community.

As they go higher at school the children don't want to become fishermen. They go into factories or carry on to higher education,' she said.

**HOUSEPROUD**  
The fishermen who live in the flats above the harbour are house-proud. In other areas of Kalk Bay coloured, Malay and white people live side by side.

One fisherman said: 'We live here without worrying about what the colour of our neighbour is. It makes no difference. There is no friction between the races. I have a white next-door neighbour. We are good friends.'

Working at the harbour is no longer fun for assistant Ismail Moosa, 30, who started work there as a teenager when the fishermen were happy and false Bay was full of snook.

Years of hardship and the decreasing number of fish has broken his spirit, he says.

'I remember the good times when the harbour was piled high with fish. As a boy I recall how stable everything was down here. There was no threat of being moved out or of coming back to the harbour without any fish.'

Now when the men come back from sea they are deep 'dent.'

18/9/78 (4)

# Thugs murder SA trawlermen

ARGUS 4/10/78 (4)  
Shipping Reporter

A NUMBER of Walvis Bay fishermen crewing on the Dutch-owned trawler *Zuiderster 6* were murdered by thugs who boarded the vessel when it entered a Spanish Sahara port for repairs this week.

Senior officials of the Cape Town-based Ovenstone organisation, agents for the *Zuiderster* group of trawlers when they call at Walvis Bay, confirmed the deaths.

A spokesman for Ovenstones said an accident had taken place in a Spanish Sahara harbour — believed to be Villa Cisneros — and that a number of crew of the vessel had been killed and several seriously injured.

The Ovenstone official confirmed that he had a list of names of the dead and injured, but refused to give any details —

even the number of men involved.

Walvis Bay port authorities said they had heard of the incident and had been led to believe that 10 local fishermen crewing on the *Zuiderster 6* had been killed.

## OWNERS

The *Zuiderster 6* is owned by Scheepvaart Maatskapy Kosmos of Willemstad in the Dutch Antilles, but is fishing for an organisation known as L'Interpiche Fishing Company in Tenerife in the Canary Islands.

Attempts to contact officials of the foreign fishing firm were unsuccessful.

Walvis Bay port staff said they understood the *Zuiderster 6* had entered Villa Cisneros harbour for repairs.

Villa Cisneros is one of the main ports of the Spanish Sahara and on the southern end of the coast.

The port staff also said the crew, whites and coloured, were from Walvis Bay.

# How the 6 sailors were slaughtered

Cape Times 6/10/78 (4)

Staff Reporters

**UNDER COVER** of early morning darkness, eight to 10 fishermen armed with automatic weapons, boarded the Zuiderster 8 from a dinghy off the Mauritanian coast, headed the crew together and opened fire on them.

The Zuiderster 8, a 300-tonne steel side-trawler, was lying about 800 m off the shore, awaiting engine spares from Tenerife in the Canary Islands.

The crew, most of whom were asleep, were rounded up by the fishermen, shoved on deck and shot at random. It appeared that no watch on board the Zuiderster had been posted. The

assailants left without looking or damaging the vessel.

These new facts on the murder of six of the nine crew by the unidentified boarding party on Wednesday morning emerged yesterday from:

- A press conference held by the managing director of L'Interpeche Fishing Company Limited, Mr Thornton Booth — the company to which the Zuiderster fleet is contracted;
- A statement issued to the Cape Times by telephone from Tenerife by L'Interpeche on behalf of the Scheepsvaartmaatschappij Cosmos NV, and;
- Informed South West African fishing sources.

Mr Booth said yesterday the first indication of the massacre aboard the Zuiderster 8 was a mayday signal thought to have been radiated by a surviving deckhand, Mr Christie "Graaf" Vermeulen.

He said that the Mauritanian authorities had "expressed horror and shock" at the killings and immediately dispatched gunboats to the area. However no sign of the killers was found.

Two hours after the attack, the trawler Zuiderster 3, which had been fishing in the area, arrived on the scene and shipped the bodies of the victims to Nouadhibou — a port in Mauritania formerly known as Port Etienne — where Mauritanian

authorities certified the deaths, but handed back the bodies and refused to investigate the killing.

It is believed that the bodies are being stored in a deep-freeze aboard the factory ship, L'Interpeche.

The Tenerife statement indicated that the bodies "will be repatriated to the port of recruitment, Walvis Bay, as soon as possible".

The survivors, who have been hospitalized aboard the factory ship, "could not be expected back in Walvis Bay before

Continued on page 2



Mr Thornton Booth, managing director of the Canary Island shipping company, L'Interpeche. On his left is Mr D Doran, director of Ukserv S A (Pty) Ltd, the South African agents for L'Interpeche.

## How 6 died

Continued from page 1

next week," Mr Booth said.

He said it was not certain if the murderers were pirates or Polisario guerillas — fighters of the Saharan Liberation Front in neighbouring Spanish Sahara. However, a Tenerife newspaper reported yesterday that the guerilla movement had denied responsibility for the attack.

According to one of the survivors, Mr Basil Summers, and sources in Tenerife, the attack had not been launched from the shore. Mr Booth ruled out the possibility of the attack having come from another boat because any large vessel sailing away from the scene would have been noticed by one of the 300 trawlers — all of which are equipped with ultra modern radar equipment — fishing in the area.

The dead crewmen are the captain, Johan "Jan" Cilliers, the mate John "Scotty" Sinclair and deckhands Willie Stephens, Hilton Tobin and cousins Nico and Eddie Floris. The two injured men are Christy Vermeulen and Hilton Cowley while the engineer, Basil Summers, who hid in the engine room during the attack, escaped unhurt.

● The entire Zuiderster fishing fleet had been instructed by the fleet manager of the contracting company, L'Interpeche Fishing Company Limited, to anchor off the Mauritanian coast and "await further developments" after Wednesday's shooting, the company's managing director, Mr Thornton Booth, said in Cape Town last night.

Mr Booth denied earlier reports from informed sources that the Zuiderster fishermen — fearing for their lives after the attack — are refusing to work and demanding to return home to Walvis Bay.

"Of course the men are in a state of shock, but it is not quite true that they are refusing to work. A curtailment of operations in such a case is quite normal," Mr Booth said.

He said that, although a trans-shipment of fish from the factory ship to a shore bound vessel was in progress, trawling by the 10 boat fleet had ceased. He declined to say where the smaller boat was headed.

### Trawler murders diplomatic probe

Political Correspondent

THE government has launched an enquiry through diplomatic channels into the murder of six South African trawlermen on Mauritania this week.

Because South Africa has no diplomatic links with Mauritania, other countries have been asked to help find out more details about the attack on the Dutch registered vessel.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs declined to give details of which governments could be involved.

# Farm

# workers

Sun. Trib. 8/10/28

# stop



# in

# protest

Tribune Reporter

LABOURERS at a farm in the Weenen district of Natal stopped work this week in protest against conditions.

The farm manager, Mr John Peacock, threatened to sack all workers who did not come to work on time. He said the workers had refused to talk to him about their complaints.

The work force — men and women from about 25 kraals — did not go to work on Wednesday or Thursday. A spokesman for the workers said they went on strike over work hours and the withdrawal of some rations and ploughing rights.

The workers had been to see the local magistrate and were determined not to go back to work until concessions had been made.

Two workers have been fired.

Mr Peacock said that in early September he asked workers to start half an hour earlier — at 6.30 a.m. He gave them half an hour longer over lunch. Workers said they were used to starting at 8 a.m.

Mr Peacock denied he had withdrawn rations. He had only withdrawn ploughing rights on the river bank to prevent erosion, but workers could still plough in other areas.



CAPE TOWN 12/10/78 (4)

# Frightened fishermen home

By PADDY ATTWELL

MANY trawlermen working for the L'Interpeche Fishing Company based on the Canary Islands do not want to work there again - it's too dangerous, they say.

Twenty-six of them - including one of the survivors of last week's massacre on board the Zuiderster 8 off the Mauritanian coast, Mr Christie "Graat" Vermeulen, - arrived at D F Malan airport yesterday to an emotional welcome from family and friends.

Another 16 men, including the other survivor of the shootings, Mr Basil Summers, travelled on to Walvis Bay

from Johannesburg. Most of those who came to Cape Town live in the City.

Mr Vermeulen, who is understood to have been wounded in the buttocks, walked with the help of a stick and the support of his wife. He



Mr Noel Morgan, Chief Officer of the Zuiderster 10.

said he did not want to talk to the press. "I just want to go home and be with my wife and family. I just want to settle down", he said.

His wife, Yvonne, wept for joy as she helped him through the domestic arrivals concourse. Later she said: "I'm glad my husband is alive - that's all I can say".

Miss Elaine Matthews, the common-law wife of one of the murdered men, Mr Nico Floris, of Tiervlei, wept at the entry gate as the seamen filed through. The death of her husband finally confirmed, she hung on to Mr Vermeulen crying "Nico, Nico". She was led away by family and friends.

Seamen interviewed were glad to be home. Mr James Coetzee said: "We don't feel it's safe any more. There's a lot of fighting there."

Mr Clifford Cowley, of Paarl, who worked on the Zuiderster 3, the first trawler



Mr James Coetzee ... too much fighting up there.

to arrive on the scene of the killings, said: "Life is not safe there. The company can't guarantee our safety. We've come home".

Mr Dennis Doran, a spokesman for the L'Interpeche's Cape Town agents, denied that this was the feeling of the seamen in general.

Mr Doran said that 10 of the men who returned were on regular leave, while the other 32 had wanted to spend some time at home.

Mr Noel Morgan, chief officer of the Zuiderster 10, one of L'Interpeche's fleet, said: "When you're at sea, everyone is your comrade, no matter what their nationality. You all help one another. But now

when the blokes see a foreign vessel they don't know what to expect."

"A Spanish trawler was attacked after us, and we decided to leave. Fishing has its dangers, and we accept this

Continued on page 2



Mr Clifford Cowley ... we'll come home.



Mr Christie "Graat" - or "Bones", because he is so skinny - Vermeulen gets a big hug from his wife at the D F Malan airport yesterday. Vermeulen, one of two survivors of last week's massacre of six seamen on board the Zuiderster 8 off the Mauritanian coast, arrived home yesterday with 26 shipmates from the Canary Islands. Said Mrs Vermeulen: "I'm just glad he's alive".

5/11/78 (4)

# Farmers fined after worker beaten to death

Two vegetable farmers who beat a labourer with an iron pipe, were acquitted of the man's murder in the Rand Supreme Court today, but convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Manuel Gonsalves Canada (45) of Rondebult and Antonio da Costa Cunha (34) of Flakplaas, were fined, respectively, R500 (or 250 days) and R600 (or 300 days). A further two years' imprisonment for each was conditionally suspended for five years.

## IN HOSPITAL

According to evidence, the two men went to look for an employee of Canada — Mr Esoch Zwedala — who disappeared while loading manure on Canada's farm.

When they found him at the house of a Mrs Sophie Mphuti, near Canada's farm, he attacked Canada with a piece of iron piping. There was a struggle and the pipe fell to the floor.

Mrs Mphuti said Cunha pinned Mr Zwedala down, while Canada beat him

with the pipe, bending it in the process.

While Canada went to wash his face, Cunha continued the beating.

Mr Zwedala died the same day in the Natal-spruit Hospital in Alberton.

Mr Justice Myburgh said Cunha deserved the more severe sentence as he had not been attacked by Mr Zwedala.

Mrs N Fleischack prosecuted.

# Man tells of shock treatment by farmer

5/11/78 p.m. (1)

**Own Correspondent**  
**BLOEMFONTEIN** — A man told the Bloemfontein Supreme Court today that the wires of a shock apparatus were connected to his right thumb and genitals by a Welkom farmer who then turned a handle.

Mr Andries Toti told of being hurt when the farmer turned the handle and added that the apparatus had been used by his employer to test lights.

He was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Jan Hendrik Petrus Steenkamp of Welkom. Mr John Esias Jansen van Rensburg of Odendaalsrus, Detective Sergeants Jan Prins and Gideon van Eck, and Detective Constables Dingaan Kala, Sabata Molapo, Jacob Mosobela and William Rakhometsi (all of the Welkom police) who have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice I. C. Steyn and two assessors to murdering Mr Janjie Matobako (25), who died of kidney failure in the Pelonomi Hospital, Bloemfontein, on March 19.

The eight and Detective Sergeant William Hammond have also pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The State alleges that the five complainants — Mr Toti, Manyana, Wisselman, Mandeki, Mr Hans Makhasi and Mr John Motokeng and Mr Matobako were stripped, handcuffed to beams in a storeroom at Nootgedacht Farm and assaulted.

A Korze SC (counsel for Mr Steenkamp and Mr van Rensburg), Mr Toti said he noticed Mr Steenkamp was applying a wire to his thumb when a bag over his head was lifted. There were no burn marks on his genitals and thumb after the alleged assault only abrasion marks made by a hand-cuff to the inside of his left wrist.

(Proceedings)

(4) 7/11/8  
N.M.

# Better deal urged for farm hands

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Natal Agricultural Union is to suggest improved conditions for farm labourers in a bid to help combat terror insurgents and strengthen security.

This follows a recent appeal by Brigadier Charles Lloyd, officer commanding Natal Command, to farmers of Natal and other employer organisations to combat insurgents and terrorists by depriving them of potential recruits.

The latest edition of Naunlu, the official mouthpiece of the union, acknowledges the need for better schooling, medical care, housing, old-age care and other matters, "as distinct from mere wage increases" for farm labourers.

Brigadier Lloyd has stressed the need to ensure that a new look be taken at farm employer-employee conditions and relations.

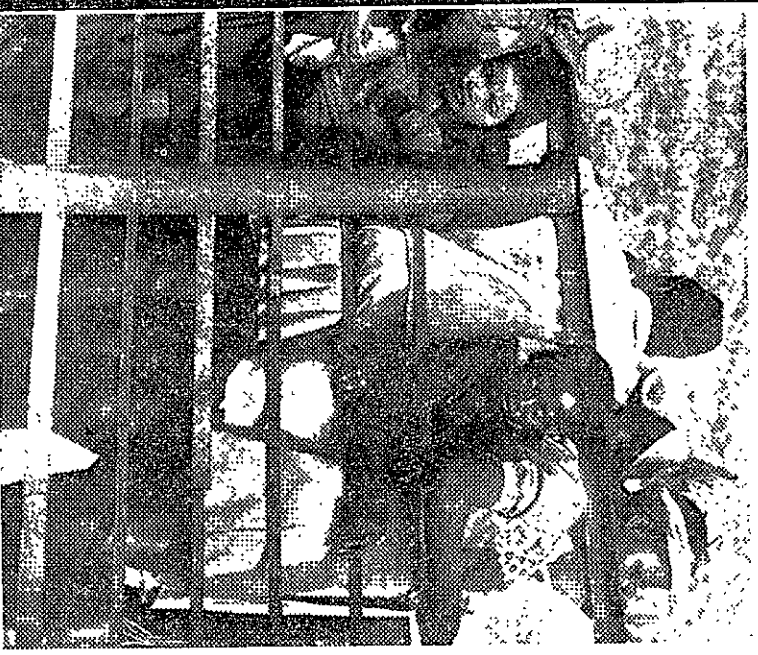
He said that it was the duty of employers to eliminate grievances among the workers, to protect them from indoctrination and intimidation and to prevent them from siding with the enemy.

The union was now updating its guidelines to meet the new compelling situation regarding security.

To achieve this every farm labourer and his family had to identify his own welfare with that of the farm.

He must therefore have an employment situation which he wants to defend, says the report.

# THE MISSING CHILDREN



Workers on lorry which will take them to farm for the day

CHILDREN of 10 and 11 are being lured from their parents to sell their labour on Natal farms while hungry adults beg for work claim the parents.

At least two have died and hundreds of others have been exposed to rape, drink and dagga smoking. Often they live in squalor.

Parents from Misinga in KwaZulu allege their children are being lured by farmers, or their drivers, who recruit labour.

While there is no suggestion of coercion — the youngsters jump on the recruiting lorries of their own will — parents protest it is illegal for anyone to make off with children under 16 without getting their elders' consent.

They frequently do not know where their children have gone until they return, sometimes months later.

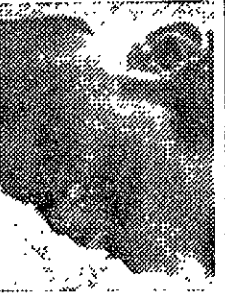
Mr Leyds Erasmus, Regional Labour Commissioner for Natal, for

## Farm rape claims as recruiters lure youngsters

Tribune inquiry by VICKI ROSENTHAL

The Department of Plural Relations and Development, told the Tribune farmers employing children under 16 were obliged to obtain the permission of the parent or guardian otherwise the boards would not register them.

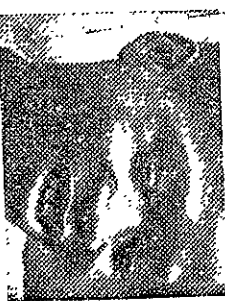
Provided the parent agreed there as no age limit under which a child



Mr Shun Chetty: Wants compensation



The Rev Solomon Mguni: Girls disappear



Mlandeni Dladla . . . fines for rape

could not be employed, but "we try to keep them above 12," Mr Erasmus said.

The penalty for not registering labour was a maximum fine of R100 for a first offence and a minimum of R100 for a second offence.

"We try to stamp out unregistered child labour but we can't go everywhere every day," he said.

Children I spoke to were earning between R4 and R20 a month, with an average wage of around R14. They also got rations — usually mealie meal and vegetables but often no meat.

Although poverty forces some Misinga parents to let their children work on farms, others are against it.

They say their children are introduced by older

workers in farm compounds to dagga-smoking, drink and sex. When they return home they are difficult to discipline and many refuse to go back to school.

Teachers in Misinga supported parents' accounts and said so many children disappeared to farms that schooling was a farce.

Mr Elizeor Hadebe, headmaster of Sibumba School at Tugela Ferry, said about 25 percent of his pupils went to work on farms each year and did not return to school.

"They learn bad habits," he said. "The girls get pregnant, the boys take to drinking and smoking."

One youth, Mlandeni Dladla, who worked on a sugarcane and vattle farm near New Hanover, said boys often used to break into the girls' huts.

"If the girls could, they would run away," he said. "Otherwise they had had it."

"When the white man found out he used to fine us for the rape. Those who had committed the rape would deny it, so all of us got fined. We were fined R2 each. The girls were not fined."

He said gang rapes happened often.

An adult labourer said some men took their pick of the girls as the recruiting lorries brought them in from Misinga.

### Prostitutes

A white farmer from Misinga, who speaks Zulu, said Misinga people had a high standard of morality generally.

Traditionally, Misinga girls got married at about

20. But the girls who went to work on the farms often fell pregnant at 15 or 16. Ashamed to return to their parents, they sometimes became prostitutes in nearby towns and had illegitimate children.

Two youngsters are known to have died while working on farms.

Mrs Aberica Hongwane, principal of St Bernards Jolwayo Lower Primary School, Misinga, said one of her pupils, Sahlkazi Mpungose, went to work on a timber farm. She thought he was 14.

Last week one of the child's friends told the mother he was dead. He is believed to have been knocked down by a train on a sugarcane farm.

Another boy, Mhlabunzima Mbatha, aged 14 or 15, died last year while working for Mr Shun Chetty, a Greytown timber contractor.

Mr Chetty told the Tribune he thought Mhlabun-

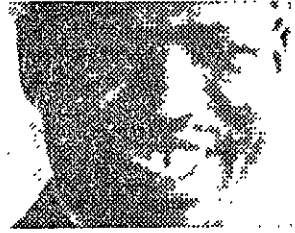


# OF MSINGA

## Boys and girls disappear as the adults go hungry



Mrs Alberica Hlongwane: School head



Mr Eliezor Hadebe: Schooling a farce



Mr Elijah Mhlongo: Former SAP



Young boy: Went to work



Mr Z. Mthabela: Community leader

## away from worried parents

zima was more than 16. It was difficult to tell the age of youngsters because often they themselves did not know.

Mhlabungzima, who was earning R1 a day handing timber to the lorry workers, tried to climb on a loaded truck while it was moving, Mr Chetty said. He fell under a wheel.

Mr Chetty is trying to register Mhlabungzima posthumously to get workmen's compensation for his elderly mother, a widow.

"Young girls are disappearing every day," said the Rev Solomon Mguni of the Church of the Nazarene. "The drivers lure them with promises and the adults sit at home and go hungry. There are adults begging to go and they won't take them.

"Last year four of my daughters suddenly disappeared. It was said they had gone on lorries, but nobody knew where to.

"I went to the police and they told me to go and find the farmer who had taken my daughters. I had a stroke from the shock and was in hospital for a month.

"My daughters returned four months later.

"To get my forgiveness they brought me a bag of mealie meal. The rest of their earnings they had spent on clothes.

Mr Z. Mthabela, a Msinga community leader, is bitter about the way his 11-year-old son, Sandile, disappeared.

"When I left in the morning he was watching them repair a lorry which had broken down outside our house. In the evening

my son on a farm near Greytown working for an Indian. He was dirty like a pig. He was living like a dog.

"He was spoiled at that place, drinking and smoking. When he came back he didn't want to go back to school and he wouldn't work.

"I went to see the magistrate. He told me to tell the chief. I also went to the Department of Plural Relations in Pietermaritzburg. An official told me he knew our children were being stolen but he could do nothing to stop it.

"Today my son is a dropout."

Mr Elijah Mhlongo, a former member of the South African Police at Ladysmith, said that last year his 11-year-old daughter, Wezile, went to work on a farm.

She came back a couple of months later, having earned R12 a month for cutting wheat, separating potatoes and loading vegetables.

Some children live at home and work for nearby farmers on a daily basis. Many are not yet in their teens and some look as young as six or seven.

### Small

Brothers Koos and Louis van Rooyen, who farm at Msinga on the Tugela Ferry-Weenen Road, employ children daily.

When I visited their farm many children were harvesting potatoes. Some were so small they could barely lift half-filled sacks.

The Van Rooyens admit there are enough women who want to work and there is no need to employ children. But they say wo-

I was unable to find a farmer who admitted employing children from Msinga on a monthly basis outside school holidays. The children interviewed at Msinga only knew their former bosses by their Zulu nicknames and could not identify the farms.

However, labourers in the Greytown area said children from Msinga did work on the farms.

One truck owner, a Wartburg farmer, Mr Manie Gebers, said he did not employ children. If there were children on the truck they were probably taking messages or visiting.

Mr Gebers refused to let me see his compound.

A labourer on a farm near Greytown took me to a see a compound where he said Msinga children were living. The farmer was away.

The rough mud huts in which the children allegedly sleep, with older workers, are about 2,5 metres by 2,5 metres.

Six people are said to sleep in each. They sleep on the earth floor, on sacks, cardboard or blankets, which they bring with them. Two holes in the walls are the only ventilation apart from the door. The heat radiates off the corrugated iron roof, two metres high.

The rooms are dark, hot and littered with ash and firewood.

### Caves

They are worse than anything I have seen in travels in Southern Africa and Asia, including the homes of Turkish cave-dwellers and Indian peasants.

Mr F. W. Harris of Sunny Haven Farm near Greytown refused to let me photograph his compound, which again matches conditions described by Msinga children.

He said he did not employ children regularly, but an African who lives on his property said young children did work on the farm.

Mr Harris said I could not photograph the compound because the conditions were not for publishing. "They are a reflection on me," he said.

"They prefer to live in these conditions. They are happy. To you and me they are shocking. This is absolute filth as far as we are concerned.

"Our conscience does worry us sometimes, but we have bigger problems, like finance."

Mr Harris, who farms 2 023,43 hectares of timber and maize, said his assets were R1 108-million. He owns a Mercedes, a sports car and a plane.

He said he could not pay the women he recruited from Msinga more than 60 cents a day per 25 bags of maize gleaned because in the last three years he had shown an annual loss of R10 000.

If workers did not want to accept 60 cents a day — they also got mealie meal, salt, beans, vegetables and sugar, but no meat — they could go somewhere else.



Young child harvesting potatoes on V Rooyens' farm in Msinga area

N.M. A. 27/1/28

# Witness tells of shooting

Mercury Bureau

**PIETERMARITZBURG** — The only witness to the fatal shooting of a pregnant African woman by a White Paulpietersburg farmer told the Supreme Court yesterday that the accused had fired once before warning the woman.

Mrs. Anna Hlatswayo said she witnessed the entire shooting incident on the farm Haastfontein on June 1, this year while sitting in the back of a van driven by the accused, Mr.

Walter Ulrich Prigge (26.)

She told Mr. Justice Thirion she had been arrested by Mr. Prigge while collecting firewood on his farm.

The accused told her to get on the back of his vehicle and he continued driving around the farm.

Shortly afterwards she saw a woman, later identified as Mrs. Bellinah Kunene (25), emerge from a plantation on the farm and run across the road about 25m in front of the

van. The woman threw a log over the boundary fence, then climbed through the wire and ran about 50 metres.

## Fired

Mrs. Hlatswayo said the accused climbed out of the vehicle with his rifle and fired a shot at the woman after she had stopped and while she was half-turned towards him.

When she moved her foot, the accused warned her not to run away or he would injure her. She was standing in a small clearing among the trees.

Mrs. Hlatswayo said after the woman had been warned, she stood still for a while and then moved quickly behind a tree.

The accused fired a second shot as she disappeared behind the trunk. The witness said she heard the woman coughing.

Mrs. Hlatswayo said the accused climbed through the fence and went to the tree behind which the woman had disappeared.

He returned and they drove off.

It was heard in earlier evidence that the accused reported the shooting to the police and a search was made for the woman. She was found dead the next morning with two bullet wounds in the back.

Mr. Prigge has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder. He has admitted in a preamble that he had not intended to kill the woman when he fired.

The hearing continues today.

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# Farmer tells Judge 'Why I shot'

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Mercury Bureau

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**PIETERMARITZBURG** — A farmer fired two shots at the buttocks of a fleeing African woman with the intention of inflicting a flesh wound so she would realise "I was absolutely serious about wanting to arrest her," the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Giving evidence in his defence on a charge of murder, Mr. Walter Ulrich Prigge (26) told Mr. Justice Thirion he had not intended killing Mrs. Bellinah Kunene, who was seven months pregnant.

Mr. Prigge, who has pleaded not guilty, said he had aimed at her buttocks because "I didn't want to inflict too great a wound" and to his knowledge it was not dangerous to injure that "fleshy part of the body."

Mr. Prigge said he was patrolling his farm, Haast-

fontein, near Paulpietersburg on June 1 when he saw an African woman run across the road about 140m ahead and throw a log over the boundary fence.

### Smiled

She then crossed the fence and ran. When he arrived at the spot she was standing about 60m away from the fence and he shouted that she should come back.

This had no effect and he shouted he would call the police. The woman smiled.

"I shouted that if she didn't come, I would shoot her," Mr. Prigge said.

He fetched his .22 rifle from his van and when she saw it, the woman began running.

### Trigger

Mr. Prigge said he shouted at her to stop, and when she carried on, "I aimed at the outside of her left buttock and pulled the trigger."

The woman continued running and he thought he had missed her.

Mr. Prigge said he fired at her buttock again as she emerged from behind a tree, and the woman stumbled. She disappeared in the forest and the accused said he "went looking for her as I thought she might be badly injured."

He could not find her, nor did he find any traces of blood.

### Body

He returned later with several policemen and they searched for about 45 minutes until it became too

dark. He realised the next day, when her body was pointed out, they had passed with 15m of her.

Mr. Prigge said he had asked the local magistrate several months before the shooting about his rights concerning shooting someone on his farm. He had gained the impression he could shoot if the person ran away and everything else possible had been done to warn him.

The hearing continues today.

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examine a higher wage as socially desirable, perhaps P2,00 per day. Almost

# 'I tried to stop assault'

RBM 2/12/75  
④

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** - Detective Constable Dingaan Kala, an accused in the Welkom farm murder and assault trial, told the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday he had been told to go away when he tried to stop a farmer assaulting a man who died later.

The farmer, Mr H P Steenkamp, told me I was a bad policeman and that I had to get away", the constable said.

Mr Steenkamp, of Nooitgedacht Farm, Welkom, and six members of the Welkom police have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Jantjie Matobako, 25, who died of kidney failure in a Bloemfontein hospital on March 19, this year.

The Welkom policemen accused of murder are: detective sergeants Jan Prins and Gideon van Eck; detective constables Kala, Sa-

barta Molapo, Jacob Mosabela and William Rakhometsi.

Mr Steenkamp, the six policemen, and Detective Sergeant William Hammond, also of Welkom police, have pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The State alleges that four complainants - Mr Solomon Manyana, Mr Andries Tohi, Mr Wiseman Mandeki, and a 16-year-old man were stripped, handcuffed to beams in a storeroom on Nooitgedacht

Farm, near Welkom, and assaulted with spanners, a garden hose and electricity conductors.

All the accused have been acquitted on a charge of assaulting Mr John Mofokeng.

Mr John Janse van Rensburg, who was initially charged, has been acquitted and discharged.

Const Kala said Mr Piet Steenkamp had hit Mr Matobako with "something like a hosepipe" in the storeroom on the farm.

kamp, but he said I must go away. I was afraid he would also assault me. I went outside."

Mr Matobako had arrived on the farm with Detective Sergeant Prins, Constable Rakhometsi, Mr Solomon Manyana and Mr Wiseman Mandeki.

"I knew Jantjie very well. He was related to me," Const Kala said. "When I returned to the storeroom, I saw a man with grey hair, who was Mr Trevor Basel.

"He hit Jantjie with a piece of hosepipe, and told

him to sit still. Jantjie asked me to bring him some water as one of his arms was broken. Mr Van Rensburg also arrived on the farm at that time," he said.

Const Kala said Const Mosabela told him things looked bad and they had to go. Const Mosabela went to the storeroom and knocked on the door.

Mr Steenkamp then appeared and gave one of his labourers instructions to slaughter a goat, Const Kala said.

"I thought he would give us the meat to prevent us from going. Major J Z van Niekerk, investigation officer of the case, instructed Const Kala to take two of the arrested men to Theunissen.

The accused are appearing before Mr Justice L C Steyn and two assessors. - Sapa.

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# Farmer to evict 150 Black pupils

Mercury Reporter

ONE-hundred-and-fifty Black schoolchildren are to be deprived of a school because the new owner of the farm on which it was built does not want them around.

Mr. Unie Bezuidenhout, a Virginia businessman recently bought the farm Noordenveld near Dundee and rumours of the impending closure started circulating. Mr. Bezuidenhout reportedly told neighbours that he could do without the Blacks and would run his farm without them in future.

Matters came to a head two weeks ago when Mr. Bezuidenhout officially announced his intention to close the school. His decision has incensed the local community, nearly all Afrikaners, including the man who featured on a recent BBC television documentary as a "true Afrikaner", Mr. Riaan Kriel.

The reason is that the school is the only one in the area and the children will be deprived of an opportunity to study.

The nearest school is 15 kilometres away and is already full.

The school along with five others, forms part of a community project run by the Dundee Dutch Reformed Church built with funds collected from the parish, by parishioners.

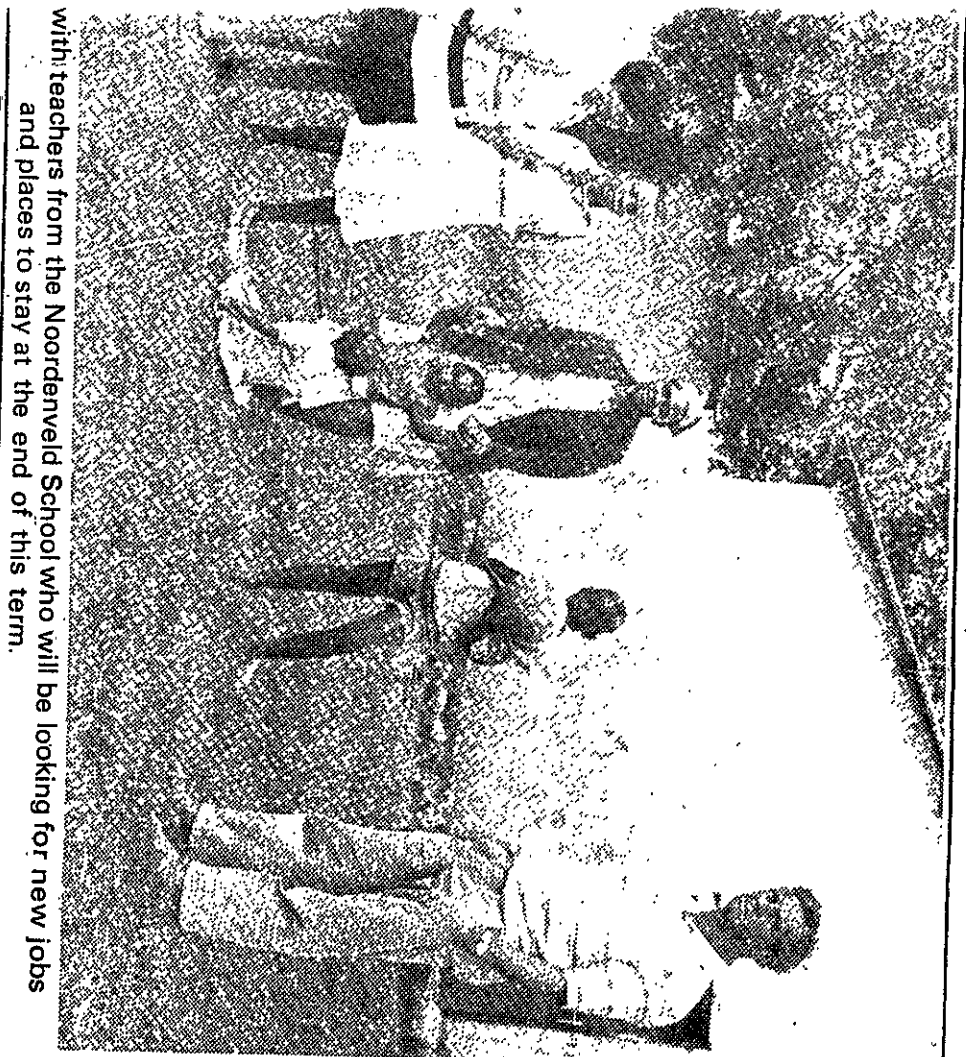
At the head of the campaign to keep the school open is Mr. Riaan Kriel. "I am no liberal but what is fair is fair and everybody must have an education," he says.

Local farmers have obtained legal opinion and were distressed to learn that Mr. Bezuidenhout was acting legally.

Asked to explain the closure of the school, Mr. Bezuidenhout who still lives in Virginia, said: "I have nothing to say, Mr. Kriel can be my spokesman if he likes."

The school's pupils return to their classrooms today and will be told of Mr. Bezuidenhout's decision.

Mr. Bezuidenhout is required to give three months' notice of the closure and the school will stop operating at the end of the first term.



with teachers from the Noordenveld School who will be looking for new jobs and places to stay at the end of this term.

- (1) The demand for capital goods will increase.
- (2) An increase in the demand for consumer goods will lead to a proportionate increase in the demand for investment goods.
- (3) In order for the demand for investment goods to keep increasing, the demand for consumer goods must continually rise by a constant amount.
- (4) In order for the demand for investment goods to keep increasing, the demand for consumer goods must increase at an increasing rate.
- (5) A decreasing demand for investment goods will cause a consumer goods demand to decrease more and more.

56. A multiplier of 2,5 implies that when:

- (1) Investment increases by R1, consumption increases by R1,50.
- (2) Consumption increases by R2,50, investment increases by R1.
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- (5) Income increases by R1, investment increases by R1,50.

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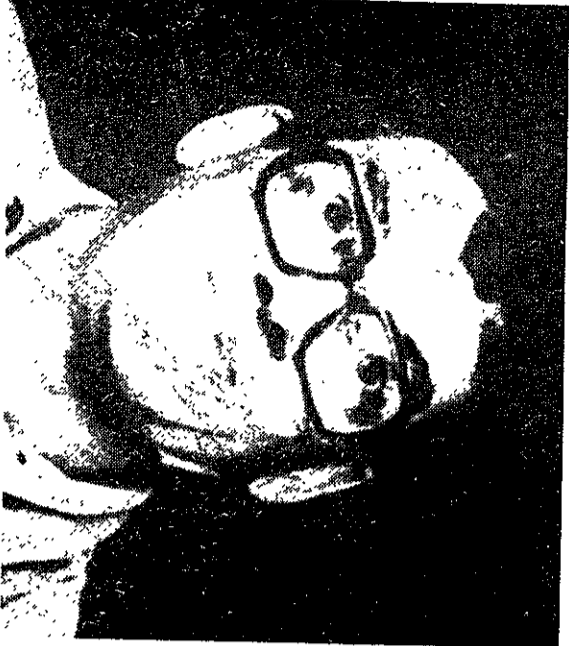
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# Sy telegram gooi alles omver



MNR. BEZUIDENHOUT — eers is die skool toe, toe is hy oop, en nou is hy weer toe.

# Nee - ja - nee vir plaasskooltjie

Van ANDRÉ KOTZEE

BLOEMFONTEIN.

**Só groot was die blydschap oor mnr. Unie Bezuidenhout se besluit om tog nie die swart plaasskooltjie Noordenveld te sluit nie, dat daar Sondag biduur gehou is om dankie te sê.**

Maar die biduur was verniet, en so ook die bedankingsbrieffie wat die skoolkinders intussen aan hom gestuur het. Maandag het mnr. Bezuidenhout gelas dat die skooltjie, gebou deur mnr. Riaan Kriel van BBC-faam en ander boere, op 23 Maart moet sluit.

En ná sy nee-ja-nee is mnr. Bezuidenhout 'n boer van Virginia, somer dritfig. Gaan vra vir Kriel en die dominee wat daar aangaan. Ek het niks te sê nie. Jy moet net voor my weg-bly," sê hy vandeeweek. Die plaaslike NG sen-

dingpredikant, ds. Carl Dick, sê hulle is geskok oor mnr. Bezuidenhout se jongste nee.

"Nadat hy in Januarie gesê het die skool moet sluit, het ons van die plaaslike bankbestuurder die goete nuus vernееm dat 'n weldoener aangebied het om op sy koste 'n skool op sy grond op te rig en te onderhou," sê ds. Dick.

"Toe ons egter van mnr. Lotz vernееm dat mnr. Bezuidenhout wel die skool op sy plaas gaan toelaat, het ons dadelik die bankbestuurder laat weet die skool

is gered. "Mnr. Lotz het aan my gesê die enigste voorwaarde wat mnr. Bezuidenhout stel, is dat die man wat sy plaas huur, mnr. Ben Nebbe, aangesel word as bestuurder van die skool.

"Verder het mnr. Bezuidenhout aan mnr. Lotz gesê die skool kan voortgaan tot einde vanjaar en indien daar geen probleme met die leerlinge ondervind word nie, hy dit sal oorweeg om die skool blywend op sy plaas toe te laat.

"Dis 'n verskriklike ding wat ons nou getref het," sê ds. Dick. "Behalwe dat die 150 leerlinge en vyf onderwysers geen heenkomte het nie, word die skool elke Sondag as kerk gebruik. Sowat 100 lidmate woon weekliks die erediens by".

Die skoolhoof, mnr. Moses Zulu, was baie hartseer toe hy aan RAPPORT vertel van hul kortstondige blydschap. "Nadat ons die goeie nuus van mnr. Lotz vernееm het, het ons verlede Saterdag 'n ouervergadering gehou wat deur sowat 70 ouers bygewoon is.

"Daar het ons besluit om 'n dankbare brief aan mnr. Bezuidenhout te skryf omdat sy hart versag het. Die brief het ons Donderdag gepos," sê mnr. Zulu.

Die brief, in Afrikaans, lui o.m.: "Op die tiende Februarie het ons 'n vergadering gehad

waarin ons u gedank het omdat u ons weer 'n kans gee om aan te gaan met die skool.

In die begin het ons gekoer die skool gaan gesluit word. Ons het met gebroke harte gesê en dink wat sal gebeur as die skool gaan sluit, want daar is geen skool hier naby waar die kinders kan skoolgaan nie.

Nou is ons bly ons kan aangaan vir minstens 'n jaar. Mag die Here u sien en u gesin.

Ons beloof u dat as ons kinders slegte dinge maak op u plaas, ons die saak sal denreem.

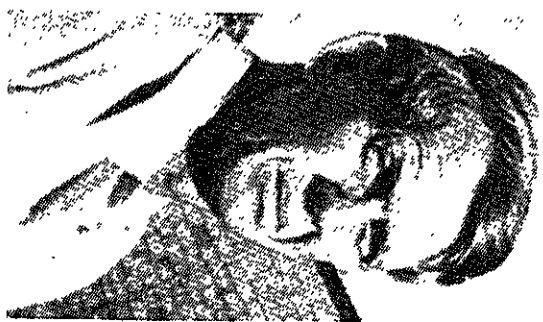
"Sondag het ons ook biduur gehou om dankie te sê aan mnr. Bezuidenhout."

Die kringinspekteur, mnr. Lotz, was vandeewe-

week in Pretoria en kon nie opgespoor word nie. 'n Woordvoerder van sy kantoor sê nadat mnr. Bezuidenhout mnr. Lotz verlede week laat weet het die skool kan maar voortgaan, is dadelik stappe gedoen om die personeel van die skool in hul poste te herstel.

"Toe ontvang mnr. Lotz vandeeweek die telegram. "Wat nou gaan gebeur, weet ons nie. Mnr. Bezuidenhout het alles omvergegooi."

Aan RAPPORT sê mnr. Adriaan Kriel, die man wat 'n ruk gelede as voorbeeld van 'n tipiese Afrikaner op die Britse TV verskyn het, dat hy verheug was toe hy mnr. Lotz verlede week in die straat op Dundee raakloop en die aan hom sê dat die skool kan voortgaan. "Daar was wel die aan-



MNR. KRIEL — die BBC se tipiese Afrikaner wat nou opnuut deur 'n mede-Afrikaner teleurgestel is. bod van die weldoener, maar dit sou nog lank duur voordat die gebou opgerig kon word," sê mnr. Kriel. "Nou weet ons nie eens of die man se aanbod nog staan nie."

Algunjindord seicid pol d eht the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogenous radical-feminist group and attack

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**Propeller kills worker**  
 Staff Reporter

A SALDANHA BAY farm worker died almost immediately when the propeller of a light aircraft struck him in the back, at a private airfield on Saturday.

The man could not be identified last night because his next-of-kin had not yet been informed.

A Paarl police spokesman said the accident occurred at the Saldanha Plant Hire airfield on the farm Middelpos.

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 א'ת'ר ד'י'נ'י מ'שנ'ה ו'א'ת'ר ד'י'נ'י נ'פ'ש'ו'ת — ב'י'ן ד'י'נ'י מ'שנ'ה ו'ב'י'ן  
 ד'י'נ'י נ'פ'ש'ו'ת, ב'ד'ר'י'ש'ה ו'ב'ח'ק'ר'י'ה — י'ח'ז'י'ב'ים ב'י'ת ד'י'נ'י מ'ן ה'ח'ו'ר'ה,  
 ל'ד'ר'וש ו'ל'ח'ק'ר א'ת ה'ע'ד'ים, כ'מ'ב'ו'ר, ב'פ'ר'ק ה'ב'א מ'שנ'ה א', ש'נ'א'מ'ר :  
 'מ'ש'פ'ט א'ת'ר י'ד'ו'ה ל'כ'פ' — ו'ב'ד'י'נ'י נ'פ'ש'ו'ת כ'ח'ו'ב (ד'ב'ר'ים י'ג ט')

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ב'א'ר מ'שנ'ה א'

ל'א'ת'ר ש'ל'מ'ד'ו'ת ב'מ'שנ'ה ה'ק'ו'ד'מ'ת ל'י'צ'ד ב'י'ת ה'ד'י'ן ג'ו'מ'ר'ים א'ת ה'ד'י'ן.  
 ז'ה'ת מ'שנ'ה'ו'ת ב'ו'כ'ו'ת'ו'ת ש'ל ב'ע'ל ה'ד'י'ן, ש'י'צ'א ח'י'י'ב, ל'ח'ב'י'א ר'א'י'ה  
 ל'ס'ח'ו'ר א'ת ה'ד'י'ן.

כ'ל ז'מ'ן ש'מ'ב'ר'י'א ר'א'י'ה — א'ם ל'א'ת'ר ג'מ'ר ה'ד'י'ן מ'צ'א ה'ח'י'י'ב ע'ד'ים א'ז  
 ה'ו'כ'ו'ת מ'ס'פ'ק'ה ל'ו'כ'ו'ת, כ'ו'ת'ר א'ת ה'ד'י'ן — ה'ר'י' ז'ה ז'מ'ט'ל א'ת פ'ס'ק  
 ה'ד'י'ן ה'ח'ו'ר'ים ב'י'ת ד'י'נ'י ל'ד'ו'ן כ'ע'י'י'ת, א'מ'ו'ר ל'ז — ב'י'ת ה'ד'י'ן, ב'ע'ש'ה  
 ש'ח'ל'ד'י'ע'ן ל'ז א'ת פ'ס'ק ה'ד'י'ן : כ'ל ר'א'ו'ת ש'י'ש ל'ז ה'ב'א מ'כ'ו'ן ע'ד'  
 ש'ל'ש'י'ם י'ו'ם — כ'ל'מ'ר ש'ק'ב'ע'ן ל'ז ז'מ'ן ל'ח'ב'י'א ע'ד'ים א'ז ר'א'ו'ת ש'י'מ'ב'א'ם  
 מ'צ'א ב'ת'ו'ר ש'ל'ש'י'ם י'ו'ם, כ'ו'ת'ר — א'ת ה'ד'י'ן, ל'א'ת'ר ש'ל'ש'י'ם  
 י'ו'ם — ה'ב'י'א ר'א'י'ה ל'א'ת'ר ש'ל'ש'י'ם י'ו'ם, א'י'נ'ו כ'ו'ת'ר — א'ת ה'ד'י'ן,  
 ש'ח'ר'י ה'ב'י'א ל'א'ת'ר ה'ז'מ'ן ש'ק'ב'ע'ן ל'ז ב'י'ת ה'ד'י'ן, ו'מ'פ'ק'ה ז'כ'ו'ת'ו'ת ל'ס'ח'ו'ר  
 א'ת ה'ד'י'ן, א'מ'ר ר'כ'ן ש'מ'ע'ו'ן ב'ן ג'מ'ל'י'א'ל : מ'ה י'ע'ש'ה ז'ה ש'ל'א  
 מ'צ'א כ'ו'ת'ר ש'ל'ש'י'ם ו'מ'צ'א ל'א'ת'ר ש'ל'ש'י'ם — ה'א'ם מ'ש'ו'ם ש'ל'א  
 מ'צ'א א'ל'א ל'א'ת'ר ה'ז'מ'ן ש'ק'ב'ע'ן ל'ז ב'י'ת ה'ד'י'ן, י'א'כ'ד ז'כ'ו'ת'ו'ת, א'ל'א  
 א'פ'י'ל ה'ב'י'א ע'ד'ים א'ז ר'א'י'ה ל'א'ת'ר ה'ז'מ'ן ש'ק'ב'ע'ן ל'ז א'ז ז'כ'ו'ת'ו'ת נ'פ'ק'ע'ת  
 ב'ב'א, ו'ס'ח'ו'ר א'ת ה'ד'י'ן, ו'כ'ן ה'ז'ל'כ'ה, ו'א'מ'ר ל'ז — ב'י'ת ד'י'נ'י, ל'פ'נ'י ג'מ'ר ה'ד'י'ן :  
 ו'מ'ט'א ע'ד'ים — ל'ק'י'י'ם ש'ע'נ'ו'ת'ו'ת, ו'א'מ'ר — ב'ע'ל ה'ד'י'ן, א'י'ן ל'ז ע'ד'ים —  
 א'ל'א א'ל'א ש'ח'ב'א'ת'י ל'פ'נ'י'כ'ם, א'ז א'ם א'מ'ו'ר ל'ז : ה'ב'א ר'א'י'ה — כ'נו'ן  
 ש'ט'ר ז'כ'ו'ת'ו'ת, ו'א'מ'ר : א'י'ן ל'ז ר'א'י'ה — ו'ג'מ'ר'ו'ן א'ת ה'ד'י'ן ע'ל פ'י ד'ב'ר'י'ן,  
 ו'ל'א'ת'ר ז'מ'ן ה'ב'י'א ר'א'י'ה ו'מ'צ'א ע'ד'ים — ה'ז'א'ל ה'י'ו'ת'ה ש'א'ל'ה מ'צ'ר  
 ב'י'ת ה'ד'י'ן כ'ע'י'י'ן ז'ה, ו'ה'ז'א ה'ש'י'ב כ'ר'ו'ת'ו'ת ש'א'ז ל'ז ש'ו'ם ר'א'י'ה א'ז  
 ע'ד'ים, ה'ר'י' ז'ה — מ'ת ש'ח'ב'י'א ל'א'ת'ר פ'ס'ק ה'ד'י'ן, ר'א'י'ה א'ז ע'ד'ים —  
 א'י'נ'ו כ'ל'י'ם — ש'י'ש מ'ק'ו'ם ל'ח'ס'ו'ש, ש'מ'א ע'ד'י ש'ק'ר ה'ם א'ז ש'מ'א  
 ה'ר'א'י'ה מ'ו'י'י'ס'ת, א'מ'ר ר'כ'ן ש'מ'ע'ו'ן ב'ן ג'מ'ל'י'א'ל : מ'ה י'ע'ש'ה ז'ה

# Displaced pupils may get school

(A)

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6/3/79

Mercury Reporter

**A DECISION by a Free State businessman to close a school because he did not want Africans on his Dundee farm could lead to the establishment of two schools in its place.**

Mr. Unie Bezuidenhout's decision, taken earlier this year, threatened to deprive 150 Black schoolchildren of an opportunity to learn.

The decision sparked a

drive, led Mr. Riaan Kriel and fellow parishoners of the Dundee Dutch Reformed Church, to keep the school alive.

Their efforts were thwarted by the discovery that Mr. Bezuidenhout was legally entitled to close the school and to keep the buildings which had been provided by the parish as part of a community project.

A breakthrough was achieved last week when the Department of Plural Relations stepped in and offered to donate nine prefabricated classrooms to replace the old buildings.

"This will enable us to establish two schools in place of the old one," said Mr. Kriel.

### Optimism

The move will provide education for an extra 100 pupils.

In spite of initial optimism a number of problems remain.

The two new schools will only be able to cater for children up to Standard 3 and pupils in Standards 4 and 5 at the old school will have to be placed in other schools.

"The other big problem will be money," says Mr. Kriel.

Mr. Kriel fears that this year's drought in the Dundee area could prevent funds being collected from local farmers.



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# Murder trial farmer 'showed no interest'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Welkom farmer showed an astounding lack of interest in the police investigation after a man had been badly battered in a storeroom on his farm.

This submission was made by Mr Andre Erasmus SC (for the State) when he addressed the court at the resumed Welkom farm murder trial in the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein, today.

The hearing is before Mr Justice L C Steyn and two assessors.

On trial are Mr Hendrik Petrus Steenkamp, of Nooitgedacht farm, Detective Sergeants A Jan Prins and Gideon van Eck

and Detective Constables Dingaan Kala, Sabata Molapo, Jacob Mosabela and William Rakhonetsi (all of the Welkom police).

They have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Jantjie Matobako (25), who died of kidney failure in the Pelonomi Hospital, Bloemfontein, on March 19.

They and Detective Sergeant William Hammond (of the Welkom police) have also pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The State alleges that four complainants — Mr Andries Toti, Mr Wiseman Mandleki, and a 16-year-old youth and Mr Jantjie Matobako — were stripped, handcuffed to beams in a storeroom on Nooitgedacht farm and assaulted with sjamboks, a garden hose and electricity-conducting ap-

paratus on March 11 last year.

Mr Erasmus said the State's case against Mr Steenkamp was based on direct and indirect evidence. The State had a very strong prima facie case.

### NO REASON

He asked the court to reject Mr Steenkamp's evidence in toto.

His evidence amounted to an alibi that he was not present in the storeroom and did not know what happened there.

"There was no reason to have steered clear of the storeroom during the police investigations: the police had not forbidden him to go there."

"He should have known people were assaulted there in the night but does not want to admit it."

(Proceeding)

STAR 13/3/34

# Vengeance was motive in farm torture-claim

④

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Welkom farmer, Mr H P Steenkamp, had a vengeance motive in torturing Steenkamp, had a vengeance motive in torturing room of his farm on the morning of March 11 last year.

This was submitted by Mr A Erasmus SC (for the State) in his replying address to Mr Justice Steyn and two assessors at the resumption of the Welkom farm murder trial in the Supreme Court at Bloemfontein today.

On trial on a charge of murder with Mr Steenkamp are Detective-Sergeant Jan Prins and Detective-Sergeant Gideon van Eck of the Welkom police. They have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Jantjie Motobako (25) who died of kidney failure in Bloemfontein's Pelonomi Hospital on March 19 last year.

They and Detective-Sergeant William Hammond of the Welkom police have also pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

## "PASSION"

Mr Erasmus said: "Here was something more than just police investigation. The State does not say there was a deliberate planned assault. Something happened which swept them away in a wave of passion."

On general criticism of State witnesses by two of the defence counsel that they were lying because their evidence deviated from their police statements, Mr Erasmus submitted any witness would contradict himself over a long period.

"The most honest witness will reveal discrepancies of a lesser nature and allowance must be made for this."

(Proceeding)

# Farmers need permits to transport staff

## Staff Reporter

FARMERS who want to provide transport for their employees for any purpose other than work have to get a permit from the Road Transportation Board in Cape Town.

In addition, the truck or bus used must be certified fit for the purpose and the certificate has to be renewed every six months.

This means that a farmer in Beaufort West who takes his workers into town on a Saturday morning for shopping without a permit from Cape Town, is committing an offence.

A farmer who gives his labourers permission to use the farm truck to attend a gathering on a neighbouring farm is also guilty of an offence.

These are the effects of sections in the Road Transportation Act of 1977 which are causing difficulties to farmers, according to the secretary of the Cape Agricultural Union, Mr G Bosch.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Bosch said the union had made representations to the Minister of Transport, Mr S E Muller, to

change the regulations affecting after-hours transporting of employees.

The minister had informed the union that he was not prepared to consider their request, but the farmers were not prepared to take no for an answer, he said.

The Cape union had raised the matter with the South African Agricultural Union, which would shortly be approaching the Secretary of Transport with a view to a revision of the regulations.

Mr Bosch said farmers in outlying areas faced severe problems as a result of the regulations. There were no offices of the Road Transportation Board anywhere except in the four provincial centres and that meant that every time the farmer in Beaufort West, for example, wanted to transport his workers anywhere after hours he had to write to the board in Cape Town.

This was impractical, because a farmer seldom knew more than a few days in advance that he was going to need a permit.

# KOM KYK SAAM VIR DIE JARE VORENTOE 4

**MEGANISASIE** en arbeid maak omtrent vyftig persent van die mielieboer se produksiekoste uit. Die geweldige styging in die prys van masjinerie — bykans 300 persent sedert 1970, of andersom gereken, 'n styging van byna R50/ha sedert 1970 — beklemtoon die noodsaaklikheid van deeglike meganisasiebeplanning.

'n Boer kan nie sommer blindelings nuwe toerusting gaan aankoop nie. Hy moet eers ten volle op die hoogte kom van die vermoë, hanteerbaarheid en aanpasbaarheid van die verskillende trekkers en implemente op die mark.

Die dae van die skoue waar mense na stilstaande trekkers en masjinerie moes kyk sonder om te weet of so 'n masjien eens doeltreffend kan werk of behoorlik ingestel kan word, is lankal verby.

Die boer van vandag wil homself vergewis — onder **PRAKTIESE** en **VERTEENWOORDIGENDE** omstandighede — van die relatiewe eienskappe van verskillende tipes en groottes werktuie. Dit stel hom beter in staat om werktuie te kies wat by sy omstandighede sal pas.

In hierdie opsig voldoen Samsó se Mieliefees aan 'n groot behoefte. Hier kry elke boer die volle geleentheid om na die uitstallers te gaan en self te reël vir demonstrasies van die verskillende trekkers en werktuie.

Samsó het dit ernstig oorweeg om vanjaar se mieliefees op die lange baan te skuif om brandstof te bespaar. Daar is egter tot die oortuiging gekom dat meer brandstof gespaar sal word as die fees wel plaasvind.

Die reëlingskomitee het bereken dat meer brandstof gebruik sou word as handelaars vir individuele boere demonstasieritte sou reël en boere herhaaldelik van een handelaar na die ander sou ry.

Woensdag en Donderdag is al die handelaars bymekaar by die Mieliefees op

Lichtenburg. Hulle kan demonstrasies vir groot groepe boere op een slag hou en met een rit kan 'n boer sy aankope vir die volgende paar jaar deeglik beplan.

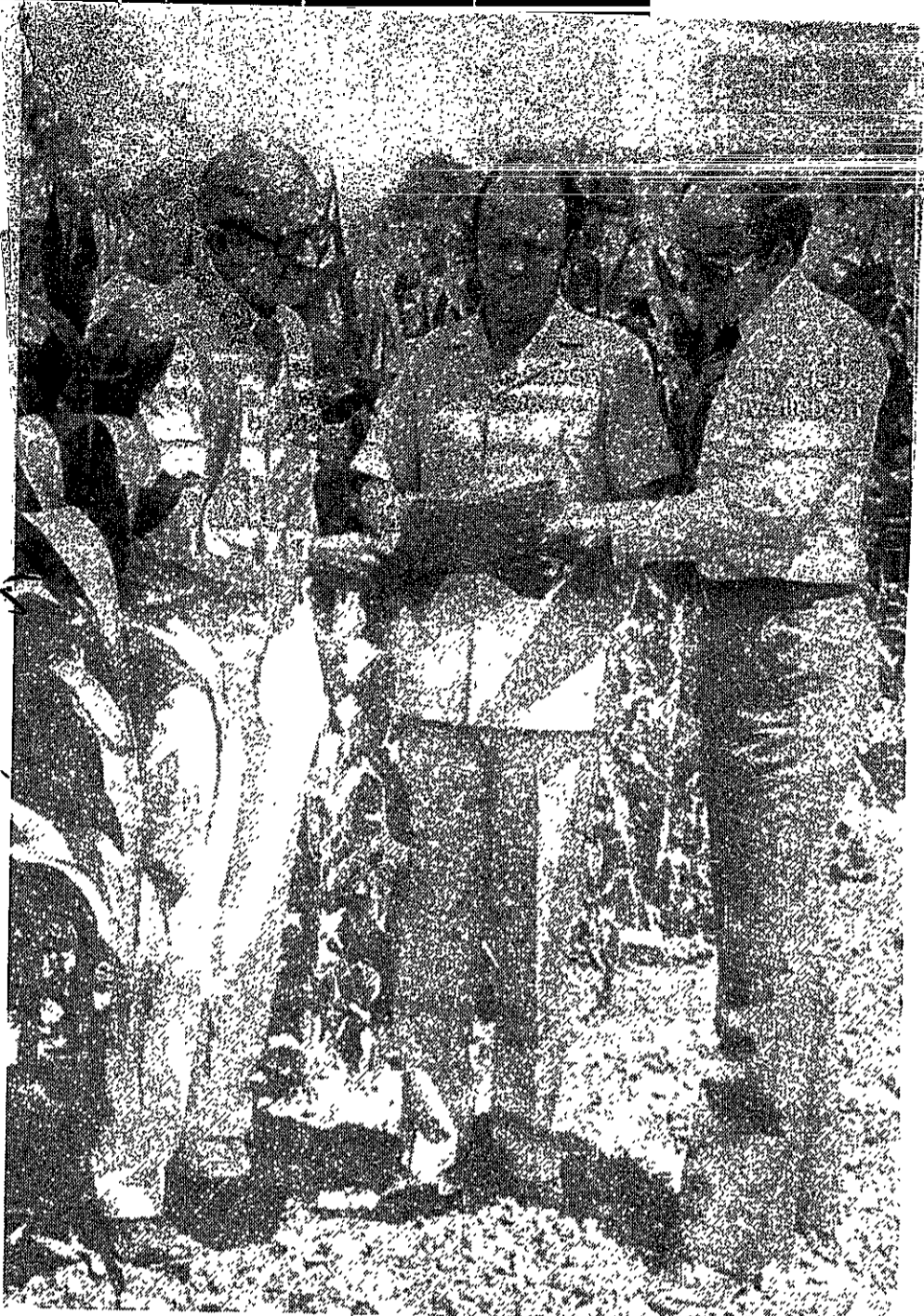
'n Verdere oorweging ten gunste van die reuse-saamtrek is die groeiende besef by boere dat hulle hul werktuie moet standaardiseer om so meer ekonomies te kan boer. Die dae van rondspring met 'n uiteenlopende mengelmoes

van werktuie is verby.

Die reëlingskomitee weet boere vind dit op sekere tye moeilik om van die plaas weg te gaan. Om dié rede word die fees gehou op 'n tydstip wanneer bedrywighede op die meeste plase 'n laagtepunt bereik.

Om dit te kan doen, moes die landerye waar die demonstrasies gehou gaan word, vroeër bewerk en

Vervolg op bl. 6, kol. 6

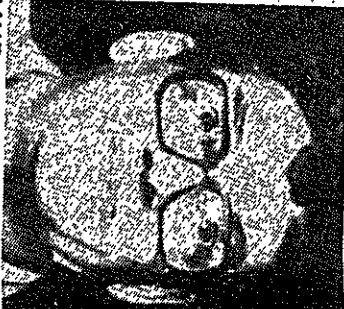


DIE Minister van Landbou, mnr. Hendrick Schoeman, kyk na die verslag van proewe wat met hoëkonsentraatkunsmis op mielies by die Nootgedacht-navorsingstasie naby Ermelo uitgevoer is. In die middel is mnr. Gawie du Toit, grondkundige van die navorsingstasie wat die proewe grdoen het, en langs hom dr. Abel Botha, beheerder van Bonus-Kunsmis.

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# BOERREBOU GOU SWART SKOOL

RAPPORT, 25 Maart 1979 — 17



MNR. UNIE BEZUIDENHOUT — ná alles het hy nou tog die swart skoolfjfe naby Dundee gesluit.

**DIE swart plaasskoolfjfe Noordenveld, naby Dundee, is Vrydag final gesluit — noudat 'n Vrystaats boer, mnr. Unie Bezuidenhout, ondanks pleidoioe van die boere van Dundee geweier het om die skool te laat voortgaan. Mnr. Bezuidenhout kom van Virginia. Hy het einde verlede jaar die plaas gekoop waarop die skool staan.**

## Unie se mee bly mee!

Maar Dundee se boere het reeds ingespring om nuwe klaskamers op twee nabygeleë plase reg te hê wanneer die volgende skooljaar taal oor sowat twee weke begin.

'n Komitee is inderhaas deur die NG kerk op Dundee gestig toe hulle van mnr. Bezuidenhout se besluit hoor. Mnr. Mariens Muller, lid van die komitee, sê omtrent al die omgewing

se boere het met toerusting en werksmense gehelp. "Die Onderwysdepartement het nege opslaan-klaskamers geskenk," sê mnr. Muller. "Aanvanklik sou dit meer as R10 000 gekos het om die klaskamers op te rig, maar met die geesdriftige samewerking van die boere raam ons nou dat dit maar omtrent R5 000 sal kos.

Mens kan nie die swart kinders sonder skool laat groot word nie. Daar is geen ander skoolgeriewe vir die sowat 150 kinders van ons werkers nie." Die nuwe klaskamers kom op twee buurplase — op die plaas van mnr. M. Wessels word vyf klaskamers opgerig, en op die plaas Winston van mnr. D. Brink kom die originele vyf klaskamers terug. Die klaskamers word opgerig deur 'n boukontraakteur van Dundee, mnr.

Henry Gerber, wat aangebied het om die werk teen bykans kosprys te doen, sê mnr. Muller. Intussen het ook die Rooms-Katolieke Sending-skool op Swartkloof die afgelepe kwartaal gesluit. Die skoolhoof, vader John, het besluit om die handdoek in te gooi. Het het nie die onderwysers vir al opgedaag het nie.

Die skoolfjfe was geregtigsteer om 55 kinders op te lei, maar die toeloop van kinders was so oorweldigend dat twee onderwysers onderrig aan 188 leerlinge moes gee. Toe een van die leerkragte, mev. Edith Mhguni, skielik oorlede is, het ons besluit om die handdoek in te gooi.

"In teenstelling met die Noordenveld-Skool, is die Swartkloof-Skool teenaan kwazulu en kon die onderwysdepartement van kwazulu plan maak met ons leerlinge," sê vader John.



Cape Times 9/14/77  
**Farmer held after fatal shooting**

Crime Reporter (4)

A Rawsonville farmer is being held in the Worcester police cells after the fatal shooting of a farm labourer on Saturday afternoon.

A police spokesman said the 61-year-old farmer went to the labourers' houses on the Wit Els River farm at 5.30 pm to investigate "problems".

Apparently a labourer had come from a neighbouring farm and started an argument with his wife and her family living on the Wit Els River farm.

Two shots were fired and the labourer, Mr Johannes Willemse, 20, was hit in the back. He died in the Worcester hospital that night.

• In another shooting incident in the district, a farm manager who was estranged from his wife a few days ago, was shot in the leg.

A police spokesman said a woman came to the Onze Rust farmhouse on Saturday. An argument started and several shots were fired. Mr Thomas Needham, 31, was wounded in the thigh. A 28-year-old woman was later questioned by police.

# Starvation pay claim denied

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — An Alice farmer has denied a Ciskei Government allegation that he paid starvation wages to his labourers who have since been ordered to leave his farm by today or face arrest.

The 28 families on Mr Ronnie Knott's farm, Naude's Hoek, near Alice, went on strike on Saturday. They were fired and ordered to leave the farm within 24 hours. When the deadline expired, police were called and the labourers detained. They were later released on the understanding they would leave the farm by this morning.

A two-man inquiry comprising Ciskei Legislative Assembly Rev. J. T. Hermanus, and Middledrift CLA member, Mr A. Tapa, handed a report on the matter to the government last month.

The inquiry report, released to the press yesterday, revealed that some time back labourers received a monthly remuneration of R1 and later R2 and after they went on strike in March last year, it was raised to R20 a month.

When the commission asked Mr Knott about the matter, he agreed to raise it to R30 a month, but this was not done.

Another complaint related to the labourers' health and alleged Mrs Bleskop Knott administered injections to the sick although she was not qualified to do so. Mr

Knott denied the allegation and said the sick were taken to hospital. He said medicines were, however, stocked on the farm.

Mr Knott said last night the allegations were laughable and "enormously distorted."

"It is all political. I think a lot of promises were made by politicians and not kept. This is the result of a lot of political agitation."

He denied the labourers were paid R2 a month up to March last year. He did not know the exact wages off hand but said he would check and release them today.

Mr Knott said his wife had never administered an injection in her life.

When his labourers went on strike, they were told to return to work or leave the farm. — DDR

# Tapa: Border farm unrest isn't political

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

A member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr A Tapa, who investigated labour grievances on the farm Naude's Hoek at Middledrift, described the farmer's allegations that the disruption was political as "laughable" yesterday.

The farmer, Mr Ronnie Knott, was accused of paying his labour R20 a month.

"What is R20 a month to a family man? It is interesting that Mr Ronnie Knott, an employer, should not know how much he was giving his servants prior to March 1978 during a so-called strike by his workers," Mr Tapa said.

Replying to Mr Tapa's allegation about wages Mr Knott said before March last year he paid his workers R14.50 a month in cash and R20 in food rations.

His workers also received free housing, free milk, free water, free firewood, they could keep as many pigs, chickens and fowls as they liked and their children received education virtually free, the fee being 10c a child a term.

Mr Knott said each labourer was allowed to keep two cows and two calves on the farm in a TB tested herd, which was worth about R200 a year.

The labourers also got free boots and uniforms.

A clinic with qualified sisters visited the farm every two weeks.

At present, said Mr Knott, his labourers were receiving R20 a month in cash and R25 in food rations and the other benefits mentioned above.

Mr Tapa alleged that Mr Knott's wife, Mrs Bleskop administered compulsory birth control injections to women staff.

Mrs Knott said she did not administer the injections but they were administered at the clinic.

She said single women employed on the farm were compelled to take

birth control precautions because many unwanted children had been dumped at the farm with nobody willing to care for them.

Mrs Knott said she and her husband were not "right wingers" and they realised the social situation where mothers were not able to live on their farms with their husbands was a result of the apartheid structure which disintegrated social structures.

Mr Tapa asked why there was no unrest on other farms in the district.

Mr Knott said he was asking himself the same question and could only think a very good friend of Mr Tapa's was causing unrest on the farm.

He also said he was not chairman of the East Cape Farmers Association as Mr Tapa said, but a member of it.

"If this is the attitude shown by the farmers after enjoying the cheap labour unflinchingly provided by blacks, well we're afraid the conflict between black and white will never stop.

"It is unfortunate that when Mr Ronnie Knott is on his way out of the farm he must do the proverbial kick of a dying horse," Mr Tapa said.

Mr Knott said he was not forcing his labourers to work and they could seek work in the Ciskei if they chose to.

His farm was in South Africa and the Ciskei had no jurisdiction over it.

"I have no intention of leaving as Mr Tapa alleges I am here to stay," Mr Knott said.

His wife said she wondered if the CIA members on the Commission of Inquiry into their farm treated their labour as well as they were treated at Naude's Hoek.

Mr Tapa said he felt the Daily Dispatch had only given the one side of the story in yesterday's report and felt the accusations against Mr Knott had not been given a fair enough airing. - DDR

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# Border farm dispute resolved

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Mr Neil Knott, the Middledrift farmer accused by a Ciskei commission of inquiry of underpaying his labourers, has "come to terms with his labourers."

After a series of disputes with his labourers at the end of last week, Mr Knott gave them an ultimatum—return to work or leave the farm.

A member of the commission, Mr A. Tapa, had earlier accused Mr Knott of not keeping assurances he had given to the commission about what he would pay his labourers. Mr Knott said his workers received far more benefits than cash wage they received.

In a statement yesterday Mr Tapa said: "Mr Knott of Naude's Hoek is to be lauded for having come to terms with his labourers at last in a humane and Christian manner.

"These seemingly small and unimportant gestures where parties come together and solve problems account for healthy race relations. Nobody hates Mr Knott, even the seemingly bitterest foe on his farm likes him," Mr Tapa said.

Confirming that he had reached an agreement with his workers, Mr Knott said he had no further comment to make.

— DDR.

framed off by the Canon, and observing laws of its own which are not applicable in other fields. It was one great contribution of Baur that he recognized that the New Testament itself is part of a process. There is indeed a difference—the apostolic age has a life of its own; but there is no break in continuity. Similarly, the doctrine does not begin where the New Testament ends. The Testament itself is concerned with the work of intelligent men of very different backgrounds and points of view with the phenomenon of Jesus Christ, and reaching various conclusions in their understanding of that phenomenon. and the history of doctrine are only further stages in the development of a process which already has its roots deep in the life of the church itself. With these convictions, Baur set himself the gigantic task of working out a complete picture of Christianity. The tasks of the exegete, the church historian, and the theologian are very different, and require different methods. The exegete is akin to the philologist and the literary critic with language, with words and their meanings, with sentences, phrases, and whole books. The church historian exactly the same methods, and requires exactly the same assessment of historical probability. The systematic theologian is more akin to the philosopher; his task is to relate the standing to a total understanding of the universe of life within it. To reach eminence in so many varied fields almost beyond the limits of human possibilities. Baur had set himself could not be accomplished in all three fields.

For all his greatness, Baur's work was marred by which are to be found also in the work of a number of theologians—provincialism,<sup>1</sup> and special pleading. Baur lived in a small German university town. going on in Germany he had an acute awareness; to the world he seems to have paid less attention. This could not interest

<sup>1</sup> On this, see a fascinating essay by Paul Tillich on 'The Conquest of Intellectual Provincialism' in *Theology of Culture* (1959), pp. 159-76. Tillich writes: 'If one studied theology in the first decade of this century at famous theological faculties within Germany, such as those of Tübingen, Halle, or Berlin, one identified the history of theology in the last four centuries with the history of German theology... It was our feeling that only in Germany was the problem of how to unite Christianity and the modern mind taken absolutely seriously.'

ingly in what is perhaps the best book that he ever wrote, and the only one that today can be read for other than historical reasons—his *Der kirchlichen Geschichtsschreibung* ('Epochs in the Church History') (1852).<sup>1</sup> Starting from Eusebius, the father of church history, Baur delineates the various methods of writing history followed by ecclesiastical historians up to his own time. It is with the Magdeburg Centuriators and Cardinal Ximenes in the sixteenth century, he is excellent; but then the book of Gibbon or Bossuet. The omission of Gibbon is a major fault; he was not strictly a church historian, though with his command of language he might be called the greatest of all church historians. But Bossuet was the last great figure of the church historians. His *Discours sur l'histoire universelle* (1681) is the major scale to depict the history of the world in those days. Evidence and divine purpose that are the guiding lights of the church.

at misfortune that in 1833 Baur became acquainted with the philosophy of Hegel and, like many of his contemporaries, fell under its sway. Hegel had worked out the dialectic of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. Progress takes place in human affairs through a process of contradiction. It is carried to such a point that it necessarily turns its contrary. Then in process of time the opposites merge into a higher unity, from which in time the same process can begin again. This is the dialectic which Karl Marx claimed to stand on its head. It may be disputed whether there is anything in human affairs to which the Hegelian dialectic is really applicable. Hegelian dialectic is really a philosophy of history; there is none in which the principle is more wholly applicable than the study of Christian origins. But it was just here that Hegel had given him the needed illumination. In his *Pauline Christianity*, the reconciliation of both in the Catholic Church—these things run like King Charles's head through the whole of Baur's researches; and this means that from 1833 onwards his work was gravely vitiated by an irrelevant and unimproved presupposition.

<sup>1</sup> Of this book Emanuel Hirsch remarks that 'it has not yet been replaced by a comparable or better work' (*Geschichte der neuern evangelischen Theologie*, vol. v, p. 524), a judgement with which I heartily concur. It is strange that, in all the current debates on the meaning of history, so little reference seems to be made to this classic work.

WESTERN BANK OF CANADA  
215779  
S. H. HARRISON & CO. LTD.  
29, SOUTH BAY  
The MINISTER OF FINANCE  
S. H. HARRISON & CO. LTD.  
215779  
(a) How many loans were granted by the Land and Agricultural Bank to farmers for the housing of farm labourers during each year from 1950 to 1954?



# Workers walk out after death

84 v 2/5/79

① 131  
② 152  
③ 4  
100

Own Correspondent

About 50 African labourers at a fruit packers' and distributors' co-operative near Joubertina in the Langkloof, have resigned and returned to Transkei because of the alleged killing of a fellow worker by a white manager at the co-operative.

A murder docket was opened after the incident and is now with the Attorney-General in Cape Town awaiting a decision about prosecution.

The District Criminal Investigation Officer at Oudtshoorn, Maj C P Snyman, said today Mr Popo Siselle (57) died after allegedly being hit and kicked while he was working at Lanko Co-Op at Louerwater, on March 24.

Mr Siselle is believed to have switched on a machine he should not have and allegedly put another man in physical danger.

The man concerned made a statement to the police.

Major Snyman said he did not know of any uprising of workers at the co-operative or their demanding the sacking of a manager or threatening to kill him, as had been reported in the Press.

The manager of Lanko Co-Op, Mr J P Terblanche, today denied allegations of any action by dissatisfied workers.

He said it was a "normal thing" that blacks came and left the company. It was possible about 50 of the 180 black workers there had left in the last month.

However, no dissatisfaction had been reported to him.

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears  
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"  
Omar Khayyam



COFFEE SPECIAL

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: Fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

---000---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

GINGER BEER

- 10 bottles (750 ml) water
- 4 cups sugar
- 1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

- 1 t cream of tartar
- 1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

GRANADILLA DRINK

- 3 cups sugar
- 3 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

- 12 granadillas
- 3 t tartaric acid

Boil water and sugar to a thin syrup. Turn out the pulp of the granadillas. Then to this, add 3 t tartaric acid. Pour hot syrup over and allow to cool. Strain and bottle. (Squeeze the pulp to get all the juice out.)

---000---

---000---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

MOM'S GINGER BEER

- 16 bottles water
- 3 1/2 lbs sugar
- 2 lemons

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm (except the yeast) together add the yeast. Leave overnight for a week before drink

IRISH COFFEE

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, 6 goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Maccono instant) coffee to a whipped fresh cream, poured teaspoon.

TIA MARIA

- 2 cups dark brown sugar
- 7 t Nescafé
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 pt cold water

- 2 t cocoa
- 1/2 t rum essence
- 1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---000---

WEDNESDAY

43

For written reply *Hansard 9*  
Housing of farm labourers

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

- (a) How many loans were granted by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure to farmers for the housing of farm labourers during each of the past three financial years, (b) what was the total amount of such loans in each such year and (c) what total amount was outstanding at the end of the latest financial year or on any subsequent date for which figures are available.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) 1976/77	271
1977/78	299
1978/79	236
(b) 1976/77	R1 496 905
1977/78	R1 292 050
1978/79	R1 357 635

- (c) In certain cases the loan granted for the housing of farm labourers has been consolidated with other loans and it is therefore not possible to give a figure in this regard.

Atlantis: manufacturing of diesel engines

30. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

stand 1/2 hour before using, in the refrigerator, garnish with a few slices of orange or

- juice 1 large bottle cold ginger ale
- ice 1/2 cup cold water
- 1/2 cup Cinzano Blanc

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Add coffee and milk into cups, pouring spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a mon on top of cream.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 2 pkts citric acid (small pkts)
- 1 pkt epsom salt
- 1 pkt tartaric acid
- rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---000---

MONDAY, 14 MAY 1978

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Answer 14 (261) 14/5/78  
Prisoners hired as farm labourers

641. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

- 44  
25
- (1)(a) How many prisoners were hired as farm labourers during 1978 while (i) on parole and (ii) still serving their sentences and (b) to how many farmers were prisoners in each category allocated;
  - (2) whether inspections were carried out into the conditions under which these prisoners were employed; if so, how many inspections;
  - (3) whether any other method of supervision by his Department is applied; if so, what method;
  - (4) whether conditions on any farms visited were found to be unsatisfactory; if so, (a) on how many farms and (b) what steps were taken by his Department to rectify the conditions;
  - (5) whether prisoners are paid by the farmers; if so, what rate of pay is laid down;
  - (6) whether his Department is paid by the farmers; if so, what rate of pay is laid down;
  - (7) whether farmers are empowered to inflict corporal punishment on prisoners.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

- (1) These particulars are not readily available because separate statistics are not kept of the different categories of hirers.

(2) Yes. Particulars are not readily available for similar reasons as above.

(3) Parolees and prisoners may at any time lodge complaints orally or in writing.

(4) Yes, very seldom.

(a) Not readily available.

(b) The provision of parolees or hiring out of prisoners is immediately suspended until these conditions have been satisfactorily improved, or further provision of parolees and prison labour is stopped.

(5) Parolees—yes, a wage according to mutual agreement between the employer and the parolee. A minimum of R0,45 per day is, however, payable and free lodging, clothing, food and medical treatment must be provided to non-white parolees who perform unskilled labour and for whom no wage determinations exist.  
Prisoners—no.

(6) Parolees—no.

Prisoners—yes. It varies in urban areas from R1,90 per unit per day if the department provides a guard and R0,70 per unit per day if the hirer provides a guard, to R1,50 per unit per day if the department provides a guard and R0,42 per unit per day if the hirer provides the guard, in rural areas.

In all cases the hirer must provide the transport to and from work.

(7) No.

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG

Farmers would have to draw up an action to avoid having to employ the worst of the country's labourers, an editorial in the Natal Agricultural Union's newsletter said yesterday.

The editorial in the union's official newsletter, Nahunly, said recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions seemed to imply that job opportunities would occur, wages would climb and workers of all races would be absorbed into the expanding economy.

It added: "The result is

32/1/77  
NM  
(K)

# Worry over farm labour

that anyone worth his salt will want to move to where the action is.

"Agriculture will once more be left with the uneducated, unskilled, unmotivated labourer, unable to attract a cadre of workers who will be required to operate expen-

sive and sophisticated equipment.

"We should not allow ourselves to be overtaken by events," the editorial said.

It continued: "There is no way in which we will escape the ripple effect of what is being discussed in Cape Town today."

The NAU, farmers associations and individual farmers would be well advised to do a speedy review of the implications and draw up a programme of action to move forward if we are not to remain the dumping ground of a 'reject' labour force."



MR JANSON . . . subsidies paid.

2,157,79 M  
420 000  
at farm schools

THE ASSEMBLY — There were 420 085 black pupils enrolled at 4 467 farm schools in white areas of South Africa, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Janson, said in reply to a question by Mr Horace van Rensburg (FFP, Bryanston).

Mr Janson said the schools had a total of 8 649 teachers.

He disclosed that subsidies of R1 000 for one classroom and R800 for an additional classroom were paid to operators or owners of farm schools.

To qualify for subsidies the schools had to comply with standards specified in approved departmental building plans which were supplied free to farm owners.

The state did not provide transport or subsidise the cost of transport for farm school children.

— PS.



# EXPRESCOPE

## CHILD CHAINED, WORKER BEATEN TO DEATH

# Farmer, 73, given two more years in prison

**A 73-YEAR-OLD** Cape farmer, Phillipus Petrus du Toit Snr, who appealed against the effective one-year sentence he received for killing a Coloured farm labourer, last week had his jail term trebled by the Appeal Court.

The sentence was increased by the Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice Rumpff, despite Du Toit's age and state of health.

In April last year Du Toit was found guilty in the Worcester Circuit Court of chaining Jonas Digo, 13, by the neck, assaulting Mr Popye Mangwane with a hose-pipe while he was strung up by the neck, and of killing Mr Hendrik Jacobs, 25, by

beating him in the same way.

Mr Justice Broeksma of the Worcester Circuit Court fined Du Toit R200 for assaulting Digo, and sentenced him to three years' jail, two of which were suspended for three years, for the attacks on Mr Mangwane and Mr Jacobs.

Du Toit's son, Phillipus du Toit Jnr, 33, who was charged with assault on Digo, was fined R100 or 50 days' jail.

Du Toit's other son, Roelof du Toit, 44, who was charged with assaulting Mangwane and with the death of Jacobs, was fined R1 000 or one year's imprisonment and a further two

years' jail suspended.

Du Toit Snr, who was given leave to appeal, did so, but changed his mind after the Attorney-General of the Cape indicated the State would be arguing for an increase in sentence.

However, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, sitting with two Judges of Appeal, ruled the appeal should be heard and that the State was entitled to press for a change in sentence.

Commenting on Judge Broeksma's opinion that "the Court must keep in mind that... as a result of the colour differences in our land, greater weight is often attached to this sort of behaviour than is really just-

ifiable" and that the assaults "had nothing to do with colour", Mr Justice Rumpff said:

"To say that this is a matter that had nothing to do with colour, is completely unrealistic and unacceptable."

The Appeal Court heard that the drama on the Du Toit's farm, Rustfontein, began in December 1977 when young Jonas Digo stole 80 cents.

Du Toit's younger son went to Jonas's mission school and took the boy out of class. He kicked him and took him to the farmhouse. There Du Toit Snr locked a chain around the boy's neck and tied it to a pole.

The boy was kept chained the whole day and locked up that night, still chained, in a storeroom.

The next day he was again chained to the pole. He was questioned about some sheep and poultry thefts and asked for the names of the thieves. (The police had previously established jackals were responsible for the missing sheep.)

The frightened boy named Popye and a certain Hans as the thieves.

At midday that day Hendrik Jacobs freed him from the pole, and he ran home to his family where the chain was removed from his neck. A day after Jonas's escape, Popye and Hendrik

were fetched from their homes by Du Toit Snr and Roelof, a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church at Rawsonville, and taken to a shed near the farmhouse.

There Popye's hands were tied, a rope was put round his neck and he was strung from a beam. The Du Toits took turns beating him with a hosepipe.

When he was untied, he was "stiff as a post" (boomstyf) and could hardly walk. He was sent back to the vineyards to work.

Hendrik was also strung up, assaulted in the same way, and told to return to work. He was too weak to work properly and every time he collapsed, Du Toit

Snr beat him.

"Hendrik wept continually... and this torture (flogging) went on for between one and two hours," Chief Justice Rumpff noted.

Hendrik finally collapsed for the last time and was taken to the farmhouse, he died before an ambulance arrived.

A senior Cape Town pathologist testified that Hendrik's "lungs were badly bruised and there was bleeding in the brain".

Chief Justice Rumpff found Du Toit had not lost his self-control — as was argued in mitigation — and that "on Du Toit's farm corporal punishment was not something unusual".

"In my opinion Du Toit not a case-control, but a lost his case in which an

appreciated himself in a savage manner towards his workers."

Popye Mangwane has already instituted a civil action against the Du Toit family.

Mr William Lane, Chairman of the Transvaal Law Society, said this week: "Matters of this nature seldom reach the Appeal Court, and as they happen with unfortunate regularity, it is to be welcomed that the Chief Justice has laid down bold guidelines for the courts."

# One man's 'one name' to see justice done

ONE early morning in April last year Mr Eugene Roelofse, Ombudsman of the South African Council of Churches, picked up his Johannesburg morning newspaper and saw a short report about a case in the Worcester Circuit Court.

The report dealt with the sentence given to a 73-year-old Worcester farmer, Mr Philipus Petrus du Toit. Mr Du Toit and his two sons had assaulted a young Coloured boy and two farm labourers, causing the death of one of the labourers.

The farmer was given an effective sentence of one year's jail.

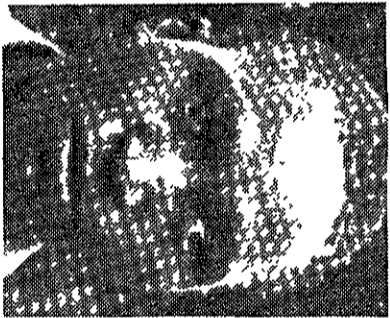
It was the start of a unique one-man investigation in which Mr Roelofse took on the role of a private investigator.

The information he gathered as he worked incognito formed the basis for an unprecedented report which he sent to the Attorney-General of the Cape, asking him to press for an increased sentence in the case of Du Toit Sr. (Mr Du Toit had been given leave to appeal, and did, but was given an increased sentence — see story above.)

The opportunity for the State to push for an increase in sentence is very rare, and can only happen if the guilty party appeals. The State then files a cross appeal.

The short newspaper article which sparked everything off attracted Mr Roelofse's attention for a number of reasons. Worcester is his home area and, as consumer ombudsman, he had for some time interested

## BY JEREMY GORDON AND PADDI CLAY



● Pope Mangwane ... survived beating himself in the conditions of farm labourers.

But mainly he felt a sense of outrage at what he considered was a lenient sentence.

By 1 pm that day, armed with a tape recorder and a long-range camera, he was at Jan Smuts Airport.

By five pm he was in the Worcester winelands introducing himself as a traveller to the locals in the pubs.

"I'm an Afrikaner and a Kapenaar and in suitable dress I fit in easily," he said, explaining how he operated.

During the next four months he visited the area four times. He spoke to

farmers in pubs.

"I often only started hearing the truth about the feelings and customs in that area after a bottle had circulated the table."

He picked up hitch-hiking farm labourers and talked to them. And he visited undertakers, policemen and doctors, and slowly began to piece together a picture of the community and the crime that had taken place.

"I went to church as well, and chatted with people after the service.

"My view is that one gets the best interview if the people you're interviewing don't know they're being interviewed."

He was shocked by many of the comments he heard from White farmers and the residents of Rawsonville.

They seemed to think the behaviour of the Du Toits was not unusual. And these comments formed part of Mr Roelofse's report to the Attorney General.

Mr Roelofse stresses, however, that by no means everyone in the community thought like this. Many farmers and other White people were shocked and disgusted.

Mr Roelofse also began a search for Pope Mangwane, the farm labourer who survived the Du Toit assault, and who had disappeared, seemingly without trace, after the trial.

After he won the confidence of some of Poye's fellow labourers, he managed to trace him to a remote homeland.

The information he gathered culminated in the report to the Attorney-General.

In it Mr Roelofse protested against Mr Du Toit's sentence on the grounds that "while it was clearly proper for the court to take account of such factors (as Mr Du Toit's age and physical condition) we (the SACC) respectfully submit that the result has been a sentence which will in many quarters hardly be looked upon as a deterrent or as an adequate sign of the determination of our courts to

discourage violence towards the defenceless, and those of humble station such as farm labourers."

Among the aspects analysed in the application were: the sentence given to Du Toit Sr, the racial factors involved, Du Toit's own attitude during his trial, the brutality of the assaults and the general reaction of the community.

Speaking after the appeal was heard, Senior State Advocate Mr N P Treurnicht, who prosecuted in both the original and appeal hearing, said he found the information in Mr Roelofse's report interesting and helpful.

About the application, a legal expert said: "Mr Roelofse's step was extremely unusual and something of a precedent.

"I have not come across one like that in 25 years of legal practice. It's very unusual for private people or organizations to make representations — but obviously they can do so."

● This week Mr Roelofse said the Appeal Court's decision to extend Du Toit's sentence had "three important implications".

"First, many people seem to think they can plead guilty in cases like this, and then go to the Appeal Court for a better deal. But the Appeal Court has now made it clear that things can work the other way round.

"Second, it ought to make those farmers who still have a barbaric attitude to their labourers sit up and think.

"Third, I believe the judgement is a kind of Mag-na Carta for farm labourers in this country."

● Mr Roelofse has written to the Kertraad of the Dutch Reformed Church in Rawsonville, asking them to take action against the Du Toits. Roelof du Toit was a deacon of the church, and the Dornhee testified that the Du Toits were "faithful members" of the church.

## Ombudsman became a private eye



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
			,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
			,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
			,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
			1,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
			199	134	943	761	3765	3145

ALL CAUSES

**Loans for houses for farm workers**  
 720. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any applications for loans for houses for farm workers have been refused during the current year; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reason and (c) for what sum in each case.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

- (a) One.
- (b) Applications in this regard are usually turned down where the Agricultural Credit Board is satisfied that adequate and suitable housing exists and in cases where the Board is of the opinion that a farm has already been burdened to its maximum.

(c) R9 400.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,	10,
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,	1,
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	4,	4,
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	18,	18,
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	53,	8,
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	183,	
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00		
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847		

WINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Hansard 17  
 959  
 4/6/59  
 (4)



4 3

For full text  
see Act.

# STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 169]

KAAPSTAD, 4 JULIE 1979

CAPE TOWN, 4 JULY 1979

[No. 6542

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1434.

4 Julie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 93 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Padvervoer, 1979.

No. 1434.

4 July 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 93 of 1979: Road Transportation Amendment Act, 1979.

Act No. 93, 1979

ROAD TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

**ACT**

To amend the provisions of the Road Transportation Act, 1977, so as to make further provision for the conveyance of farm labourers by farmers; relating to the conveyance of goods by means of goods vehicles the carrying capacity of which does not exceed certain masses; and to provide for the making of regulations imposing conditions in respect of certain forms of conveyance; and for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 21 June 1979.)

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of  
section 1 of  
Act 74 of 1977.

1. Section 1 of the Road Transportation Act, 1977, is hereby amended—

- (a) by the insertion after subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the following subparagraph:  
“(iiiA) between the place where they are so employed and any other place within the Republic to do any shopping or to attend any church service or funeral or for purposes of any sports or recreational meeting; or” 10
- (b) by the substitution for paragraph (1) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:  
“(1) the conveyance of goods by means of a goods vehicle of which the carrying capacity does not exceed one thousand kilograms under authority of a public permit which may be issued by the commission if the carrier concerned satisfies the commission in writing within one month after the date of commencement of the Road Transportation Amendment Act, 1979, that such goods vehicle was used on 1 April 1979 for such conveyance and was on such date of commencement still so used.”; 15 20 25
- (c) by the insertion after paragraph (1) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:  
“(1A) the conveyance by any person (except a carrier) who carries on any industry, trade or business, of his own goods in the course of such industry, trade or business by means of a goods vehicle (except a trailer) of which the gross vehicle mass does not exceed two thousand five hundred kilograms.” 30
- (d) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph: 35

# Sentenced farmer not yet in jail

CT 18/4/79

(4)

By TED OLSEN

A "SADISTIC" Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 74, who received a three-year jail sentence from an appeal court judge for assaulting his workers and beating one of them until he died, was still inexplicably free yesterday — more than four weeks after the trial.

Yesterday Mr Eugene Roelofse, South African Council of Churches ombudsman who campaigned for an increase in

sentence after the original sentence last year, was "astounded" that Mr Du Toit had not yet been imprisoned and called for an immediate inquiry into the delay.

In April last year Mr Du Toit was found guilty of chaining three workers by the neck and beating them with a hose-pipe. One man, Mr Hendrik Jacobs, 25, died as a result of the ordeal.

Mr Justice Broekema, Worcester Circuit Court judge,

sentenced the farmer to three years in jail, of which two were suspended for three years, for beating and killing Mr Jacobs and assaulting Mr Popeye Mangwane. He was fined R200 for assaulting Jonas Digo, 13.

When Mr Roelofse read the report of the trial in Johannesburg, he travelled to Worcester to investigate the background to the cruelty on the Rawsonville farm "in the fashion of a private eye".

From page 1

who said he was "not sure" why the farmer was still free. "I can guarantee that he will be locked up. Normally, the procedure involving the transfer of the Appeal Court's findings to the Registrar of the Cape Supreme Court followed by imprisonment takes only a week or so," General Du Preez said.

"Why Mr du Toit is still free, I cannot say." The Cape Times spoke to officials of the Cape Supreme Court who said it was strange that Mr Du Toit had not been imprisoned, but could not explain why.

Mr N Kotze, of the firm of attorneys representing Mr Du Toit in Worcester, said last night that he was also uncertain about the delay. "I fully expect that my client will be locked up any time

now. I have been told that the reason he is still free relates to an administrative log-jam in the office of the Appeal Court registrar, as odd as that may seem," he said.

Last night Mr Roelofse said he was "astounded" that the jail term was not yet effective.

"It is well known that Mr Du Toit is extremely influential, but this delay must have adverse side-effects. For one thing, I have found the coloured people of Rawsonville — rightly or wrongly — have come to consider the white 'oubaas' to be above the law."

General Du Preez said he had been petitioned by Mr Du Toit for early parole and leniency on the grounds of age and poor health — "but I can do nothing. These considerations rest with the Prisons Board and ultimately, in the case of Mr Du Toit, the State President."

The result was pressure on the Attorney-General's office in Cape Town to increase Mr Du Toit's sentence by filing a cross-appeal with the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, when it became known that Mr Du Toit had been granted leave to appeal against the sentence.

Mr Du Toit was represented by a Bloemfontein advocate, Mr C. B. Cillie, instructed by Whitehorn, Wilson and Kotze of Worcester.

He tried to drop the appeal when he heard of the Cape Attorney-General's counter-measure, but was told by the Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice Rumpff, that the appeal would proceed.

On May 25 this year — in a rare increase in sentence on appeal — Mr Justice Rumpff reversed the two-year suspended prison term, described Mr Du Toit as "sadistic" in his attitude toward his labourers, and gave him an effective

three-year prison sentence.

Yesterday Mr Roelofse travelled to Rawsonville and spoke to several people in the area — two of them farm workers who confirmed that the "oubaas" was still on the farm, "getting ready to attend church, as a matter of fact".

The Cape Times then spoke to the Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez,

To page 2



# Jailed farmer still free

CAPE TOWN — A Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 74, who received a three-year jail sentence from an Appeal Court judge for assaulting his workers and beating one of them until he died, is still free — more than four weeks after the trial.

Mr Eugene Roelofse, South African Council of Churches ombudsman who campaigned for an increase in sentence after the original sentence last year, was astounded that Mr Du Toit had not been imprisoned and called for an immediate inquiry into the delay.

In April last year, Mr Du Toit was found guilty of chaining three workers by the neck and beating them with a hose pipe.

One of them, Mr Hendrik Jacobs, 25, died as a result of the ordeal.

Mr Justice Broeksmas, Worcester Circuit Court judge, sentenced the farmer to three years in jail, two of them suspended for three years, for beating and killing Mr Jacobs and assaulting Mr Popeye Mangwane.

He was fined R200 for assaulting Jonas Digo, 13.

When Mr Roelofse read the report of the trial in Johannesburg, he travelled to Worcester to investigate the farmer and the background to the cruelty on the Rawsonville farm "in the fashion of a private eye".

The result was pressure on the Attorney-General's office in Cape Town to increase Mr Du Toit's sentence by filing a cross appeal with the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein when it became known that Mr Du Toit had been granted leave to appeal against the sentence.

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in a rare increase, in sentence on appeal — Mr Justice Rumpff reversed the two-year suspended prison term, described Mr Du Toit as "sadistic" in his attitude towards his farm workers, and gave him an effective three-year prison sentence.

Mr Roelofse travelled to Rawsonville and spoke to several people in the area — two of them farm workers who confirmed that the "oubaas" was still on the farm.

The Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said he was "not sure" why the farmer was still free.

"I can guarantee that he will be locked up. Normally the procedure involving the transfer of the Appeal Court's findings to the registrar of the Cape Supreme Court followed by imprisonment takes only a week or so.

"Why Mr Du Toit is still free, I cannot say," General Du Preez said.

Officials of the Cape Supreme Court said it was "most strange" that Mr Du Toit had not been locked up but could not explain why.

Mr N. Kotze, of the firm of attorneys representing Mr Du Toit in Worcester, said he was also uncertain about the delay.

"I fully expect my client will be locked up any time now. I have been told that the reason he is still free relates to an administrative log-jam in the office of the Appeal Court registrar, as odd as that may seem," he said.

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"It is well-known that Mr Du Toit is extremely influential.

"But this delay must have adverse side effects. For one thing I have found the Coloured people of Rawsonville — rightly or wrongly — have come to consider the white "oubaas" to be above the law."

General Du Preez said he already had been petitioned by Mr Du Toit for early parole and leniency on grounds of age and poor health — "but I can do nothing. These considerations rest with the prisons' board and ultimately, in the case of Mr Du Toit, the State President." — DDC.

CT - 2/16/79

# Convicted farmer is now locked up

THE RAWSONVILLE farmer who received a three-year sentence four weeks ago for assaulting his workers and beating one to death was locked up at Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai yesterday.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said Philipus Petrus du Toit, 74, was "handed in at Pollsmoor Prison between 12 and 12.30pm".

The imprisonment came days after Mr Eugene Roelofse, South African Council of Churches ombudsman, started an outcry when it was learnt that Mr Du Toit was still on his farm, a free man.

The registrar of the Cape Supreme Court, Mr M J Lourens, said on Monday that a warrant of arrest was posted to Du Toit's Worcester lawyer, Mr N Kotze, that morning.

Mr Lourens said yesterday the warrant had been sent on Monday but had apparently been lost. He had issued a new warrant which could be collected at the Supreme Court.

A question regarding Du Toit, put on the House of Assembly audit paper by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on justice, will be dealt with tomorrow.

Mrs Suzman asked: "Whether there has been any delay in applying the sentence of a Rawsonville farmer who was found guilty of assault by the Appeal Court on 25 May 1979; if so, what are the reasons for the delay?"

● Leading article — page 10

13  
2

All paths (3) ..

I - J - L

I - K - L Paths

B - G - H

B - F - H

B - C - D

B - C - D Paths

1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1

Days Saved	Cost per Day	Cost of Saving
3	145	435
2	105	210
7	125	875
2	190	380
2	140	280
3	180	540

.. maximum savings on cheapest days to save on critical path:

Therefore, time to be saved for completion within 195 days is 12 days.

2

$$25 + 110 + 32 + 40 = 207 \text{ days}$$

Minimum time taken to complete the project:

3

A - B - C - D - E - F - H - I - K - L

.. the critical path and hence the minimum time in which the programme may be completed is:

I - J - L	15 + 23	= 38
I - K - L	20 + 20	= 40
Paths from I - L		
B - G - H	48 + 54	= 102
B - F - H	65 + 30	= 95
B - C - D - E - F - H	30 + 20 + 20 + 10 + 30	= 110
B - C - D - H	30 + 20 + 55	= 105

Paths from B - H

SUGGESTED SOLUTION

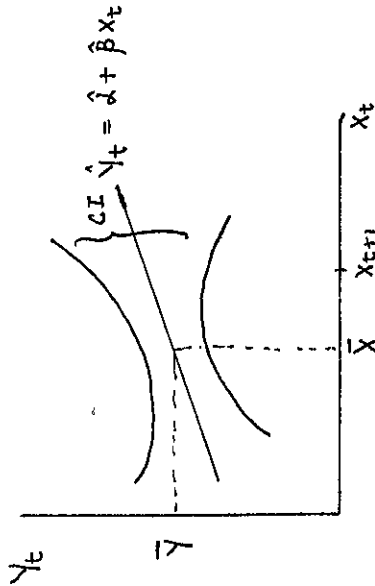
QUESTION 1

Marks

44

8.

Diagrammatically:



These results suggest that the further into the future one forecasts, the lower the reliability of the forecast is likely to be. Note also that the confidence interval is sensitive to sample size. As n increases, the CI decreases.

"He is a bad statistician who gives a mere point estimate as his forecast, ie to say, a forecast without error margin; for all statistical phenomena are subject to variation. He is a better statistician who adds some thoughts on the likely interval, the likely deviation around the mean value of his estimate. But the best statistician is he who remembers that even the confidence limits of a forecast, calculated by common estimation procedures, can be next to pointless: this procedure mistakenly assumes that we have to reckon only with the same variation as that registered in the past. It records random variations of a basically constant system, not the systematic variation of the drift of social systems. The great problem of economic forecasts is not that they are subject to error, but that we must remain ignorant - more or less ignorant - it is true, nevertheless basically ignorant - about the size of the error we commit." (Streissler p 55)

3.4 Conditional forecasting  
The assumption that all the explanatory variables are known without error may be unrealistic. Where the X's are not known with certainty, we expect that the stochastic nature of the predicted values of the X's will lead to forecasts of Y which are less reliable than in the fixed X case. It is quite difficult to derive analytical results for the error of forecast in a general setting where the X's are not known with certainty. Feldstein uses a special case, which, while restrictive, is instructive. (M. Feldstein The Error of Forecast in Econometric Models when the forecast period exogenous variables are stochastic ECONOMETRICA Vol 39, Jan 1971)

We have the model

$$y_t = \alpha + \beta x_t + u_t \quad t = 1, \dots, n$$

where

$$\hat{x}_{t+1} = x_{t+1} + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

$$u_t \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$$

$$\epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$$

5.

Streissler argues that even short term forecasts are ex ante conditional forecasts because variables occurring in them with the date mark of the present or recent past have nevertheless to be guessed at. Because of the length of time needed in gathering and processing statistics, even estimations of the present situation are in their logical structure in most cases likely to be ex ante forecasts. (p19) The most recent data is usually estimated or provisional, subject to revision even up to five years hence. (see D.J. Rees S.A. National Income Data - An Econometric Problem South African Jnl of Econ Vol 43, 1975 who discusses the problems in estimation caused by data revisions)

Forecasts can never be perfect. Furthermore, even variables, by the forecasting error, will be transmitted. Karl Popper has said "Long term problems only if they are not and recurrent. It surely not one of forecasting is the absence of underlying rests upon the pre-reactions already life." (Streissler For example, in the the absence/presence BER Prospects for 3.2 Sources of Error

Every forecast is subject to error which can come from a combination of 4 distinct sources:

1. the random nature of the error term in a linear regression model guarantees that forecasts will deviate from true values, even if the model is correctly specified and its parameter values known with certainty.
2. the process of estimating the regression parameters introduces error because estimated parameter values are random variables which may deviate from the true parameter values.
3. in the case of conditional forecasts (in the narrow sense) errors are introduced when calculated guesses or forecasts are made for the value of the explanatory variables in the period in which the forecast is made.
4. errors may be introduced because the model specification may not be an accurate representation of the underlying model - specification error.

# Assault farmer finally locked up

CAPE TOWN - A Rawsonville farmer who received a three-year sentence four weeks ago for assaulting his workers and beating one to death, was locked up at Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai yesterday.

The imprisonment follows only days after Mr Eugene Roelofse, South African Council of Churches Ombudsman, started an outcry when it was learnt Mr Du Toit was still on his farm, a free man.

The registrar of the Cape Supreme Court, Mr

M. J. Lourens, said on Monday a warrant of arrest was posted to Mr Du Toit's Worcester lawyer, Mr N. Kotze that morning.

Mr Lourens said yesterday the warrant had apparently been lost. He had issued a new warrant which could be collected at the Supreme Court.

He believed Mr Du Toit had wanted to report to serve his sentence last week but the Prison Department had refused to accept him because the warrant was not available.

- DDC

DD 221617 24

pm 22/6/79

## RIEKERT ON THE FARMS Government's no

4

What should be done with retired farm labourers? This is one of the questions discussed by the Riekert Commission. Its proposed solution has met a mixed reaction from the agricultural sector.

Dr Riekert proposes that "black aged persons" should be able to settle or remain on white farms as long as the owner agrees. Thus old people who worked for the landowner before retirement should be able to remain on his farm, while aged dependants of workers presently in his employ should be able to settle there.

Until now, these elderly people have been permitted to stay on white farms only with the permission of the area commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations. But Riekert wants to cut out the commissioner, giving the farmer the exclusive right to decide.

He observes in his report that "there is virtually no suitable other accommodation for the black aged in the white area or in the black states."

Moreover, says Riekert, the evidence showed that "it was highly undesirable to uproot the aged completely in their old age by removing them from their environment — some of them were born on the farms concerned, spent their lives there, and have no contact with the black states."

Jan van der Walt, chairman of the labour committee of the SA Agricultural Union, tells the *FM* that it is "obvious that something should be done for these people when they can't work any more." He adds that as far as he knows "we did agree" with Riekert's suggestion that old people be allowed to stay on farms.

But a leading OFS farmer, Anthony Evans of Viljoenskroon, tells the *FM* that he is not happy with Riekert's proposal.

Counting in the families of the 250 people he employs, Evans has 1 500-2 000 blacks on his farms.

Instead of having the old people living there (and "their numbers will increase as medicine improves"), "we would like to put them into local town locations, where we would reward them in a tangible way for long service by helping them with houses. But it seems that platteland towns are excluded from the 99-year lease.

"So the kibosh has been put on us."

• Government does not go along with Riekert on this issue. Its white paper on the report, released this week, says: "The government does not see its way clear to accept this recommendation until further investigation has been undertaken and certainty has been obtained that acceptance of the recommendation will not lead to large-scale squatting on farms."



No place for her on the farms

# How Letaba workers live



The sign showing where the place is.

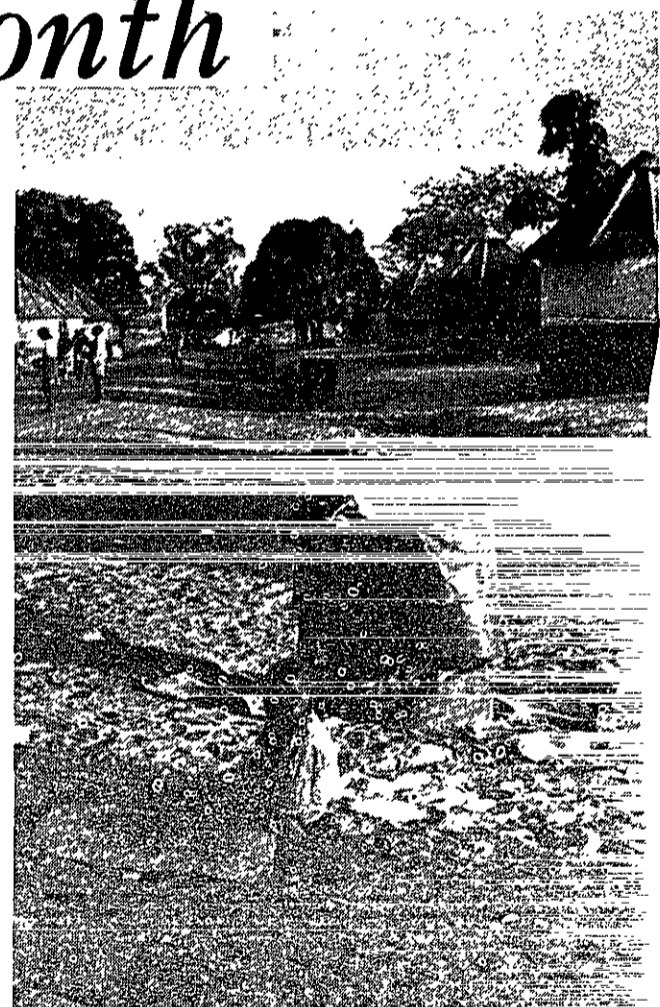
*Some earn less than R30 a month*



The three-roomed houses at the Letaba Estates. The workers earn R30 a month and work from 6 am to 6 pm.



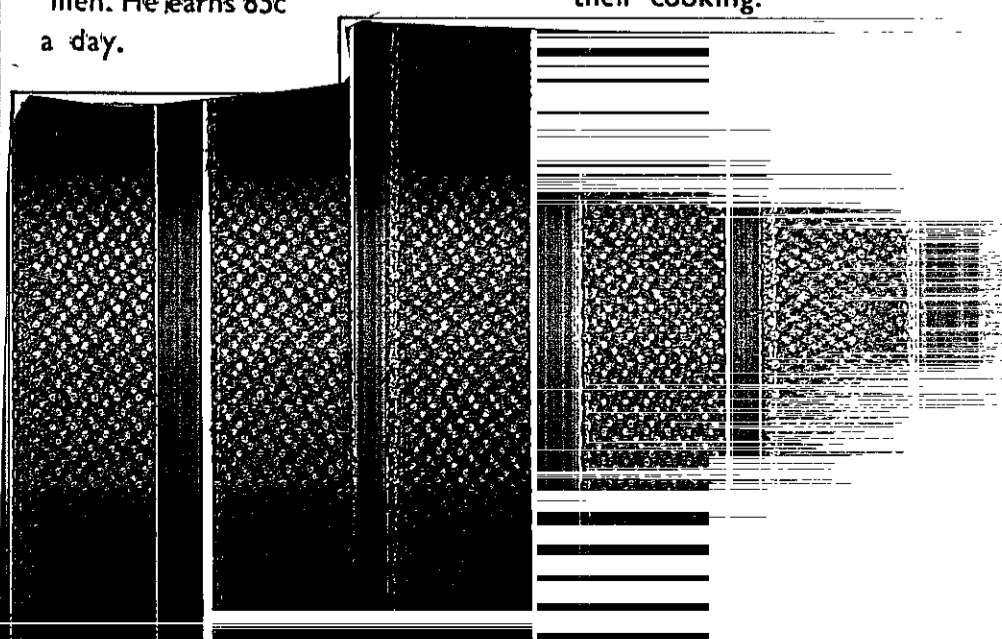
ABOVE: Mr William Ngobeni in the room he shares with seven other men. He earns 85c a day.



Children playing on the sand against a backdrop of the rondavels they live in. Each family has three rondavels with a courtyard where they make fire and do their cooking.



Women drawing water from the communal taps at Letaba. In the background are the pit toilets.





From Page 1

# Picking oranges for a pittance

farm, earning R24 a month.

According to Mr Piet Smit, the manager, there are 1 800 blacks employed on the farm but only 354 are permanent. The rest are casual workers picked up each morning from the nearby Lebowa villages.

Mr Kallie Schoeman, who is general manager of his father's farms, told us that the workers who lived on the farm got free food, accommodation, pension, medical care, etc.

"We can give them R150 a month and then have them pay for all this," he said. "They would still end up with no more than R25 to R30 a month. They can decide."

Mr Schoeman said they had offered to pay an extra 25c a day to induce the workers to sleep on the farm.

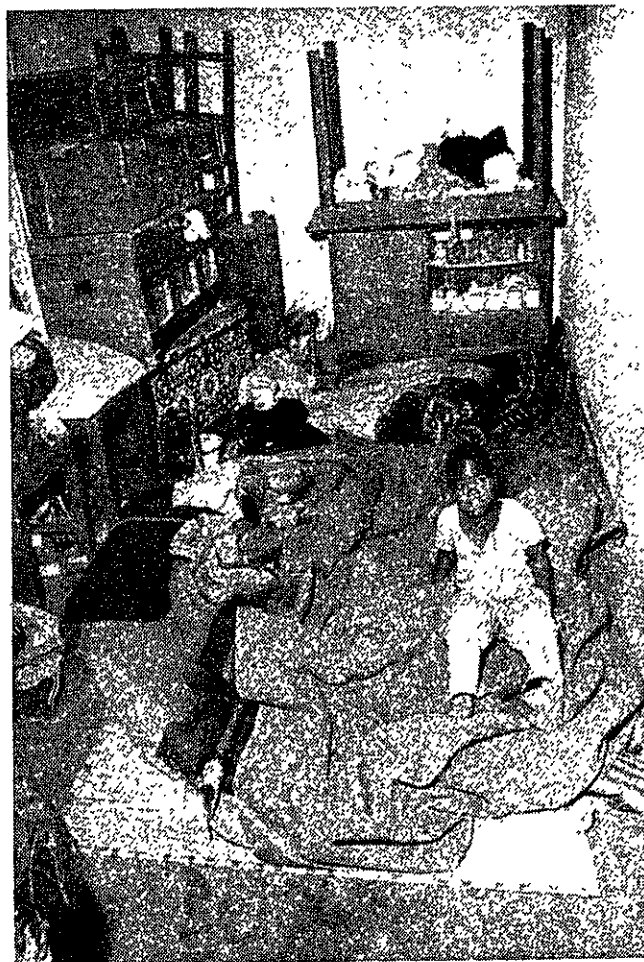
"They insist on going home every evening. We have seven lorries taking 700 of them to the village every night and collecting them in the morning. The roads in Lebowa are bad. This is expensive.

"That is the main reason we can't give them higher salaries."

Mr Schoeman said that they had no problem with the availability of labour: "Because of the drought, they do not have crops of their own and most of the neighbouring farms have no water for a winter crop. We have a large labour market."



Some of the women from the villages come to work with their children.



The permanent workers live in four-roomed houses. This is a room. There is also a school and a clinic in the village.

Pics by ABSOLOM MNISI



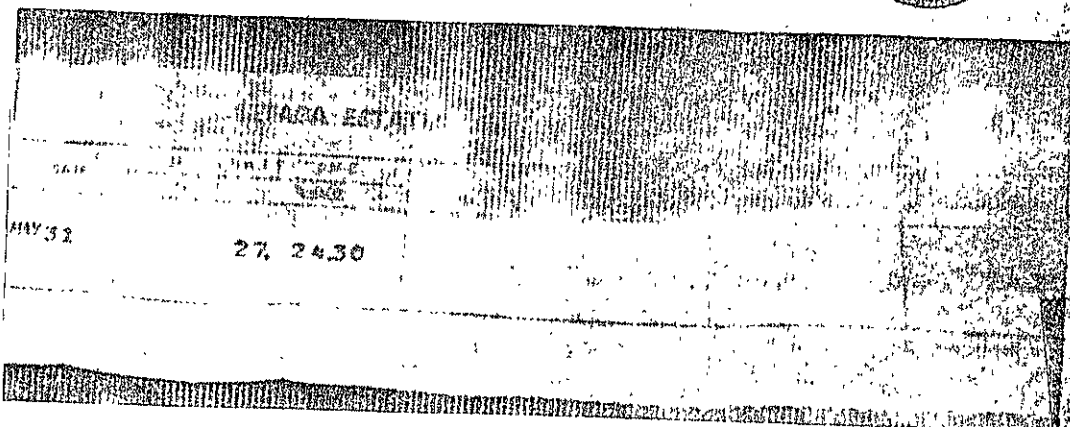
All that this young girl could tell us was that she was 14 years old. She is carrying one of the picking bags, but she does not get a bonus for filling the bag because she moves behind the pickers collecting the oranges that were overlooked.



We pay better than neighbouring farms

# OUR R30

# a



# month

EXCLUSIVE  
By  
Joe  
Thloloe



The Rev Simon Ngobeni, a priest of Tzaneen, talks to one of the workers on the Letaba Estates, Mr William Ngobeni.

**SOME** workers on the Letaba Citrus Estates, one of the biggest in the country, earn less than R30 a month.

And the general manager of Consolidated Citrus Estates, the Schlesinger group company that runs the farms near Tzaneen, Mr B M Davis, says: "Our rates are better than the rate paid by surrounding farmers."

When POST visited the farm, we found:

- ⊙ Some workers paid less than R30 a month;
- ⊙ Some men claimed to work from 6 am to 6 pm for six days of the week;
- ⊙ A compound crowding eight men in each room;
- ⊙ A school with 15 benches, two tables, two chairs, an easel with worn blackboards; and
- ⊙ An unpleasant smell all over the compound from the pit toilets.

Mr Willie Ngobeni has been working on the estate for three years. He has five children, three married and two still at school.

He says from Monday to Friday he works from 6 am to 6 pm with a 30-minute break at 8 and an hour's break at 12.30. On Saturday he knocks off at noon.

He says he is paid 85c an hour, plus rations of mealie-meal, meat and on some days potatoes. His pay slip for May shows he earned R24,30.

During the week he shares a crowded room, with hardly space between two beds, with seven other men.

Weekends he goes home to his family, a trip that costs him 50c by bus or 75c by taxi.

Besides the single quarters there are "family units" — either a cluster of three tiny rondavels for a family, or a conventional house with three rooms.

There are communal taps and pit toilets that envelop the little village in a foul smell.

Mr Andries Mbell says he has been working on the estate since 1947: "I came here by horse-cart." He says he earns R20 a month. One of his pay slips shows he earned R19,17 for 22 shifts.

### PAY RATES

Back in Johannesburg at the company's head office I asked Mr Davis about this man.

"I can't believe it, I don't accept it," he replied.

Mr Davis was not prepared to discuss the company's pay rates, but said: "People there are better off than a person in Soweto earning R140. They do not have travelling expenses, we give them food and industrial clothing, and we have a co-operative trading store where they can buy groceries and clothing. The store is not profit-making."

"Food alone is expensive these days. I don't know the qualities, but we have balanced food based on the mine system. It is adequate food."

And the working hours?

"The long hours are sometimes necessary. We deal with a perishable product. Farming is not like making car parts. People who go into farming know this and choose their jobs voluntarily. Even the whites on the farm work long hours."

4) 13/7/79 Post

## Workers earn shock wages

• From Page 1

"We do, however, pay for the extra hours that they work."

Mr Davis said the company does have a pension fund for senior members of the staff, white and black. The labourers are given money and mielie meal and may live on the estate after they retire.

"But most of them elect to go to the homelands," Mr Davis said. There are 2 000 blacks employed at the Letaba Estates.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24				0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44				0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64				0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+				2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL				0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.				56	370	201	533	329

# Farm labourers likened to serfs

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Most farm labourers exist in conditions approaching serfdom, according to a report of the church and nation committee of the Presbyterian Church.

The report is to be tabled at the General Assembly of the church which is now meeting in Cape Town. It said the church had been in contact with the Government and the South African Agricultural Union.

Replies included one from the director of Timber Industry Manpower Services that efforts were being made to raise the quality of life of employees and cash wages were "significantly higher . . . than R20."

The director of the Agricultural Union had given figures indicating an average monthly cash wage of R32, plus R9 in food.

Mr. Eugene Roelofse, ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, carried out a survey covering 23 workers in the Western Transvaal. He found they earned an average of R16,67 a month. Addition of an annual maize bonus

brought this to R34,45. Mr Roelofse said the survey was not scientific, but he criticised payment by cash and kind as it bound workers to the farmer from cradle to grave. Other factors, including restrictions on movement, aggravated "this kind of serfdom."

A study, "Farm Labour in South Africa", edited by Francis Wilson and two others, included the point that a lack of housing in towns, schooling and training, and laws restricting movement, trapped workers in "hopeless poverty" on farms. Getting out of agriculture involved either living illegally in cities, with the difficulty of finding jobs, or joining queues of unemployed in bantustans.

There were a few farmers with a genuinely humane approach, but they were a small minority. "What is clear from the above is that most farm labourers exist in conditions approaching serfdom, and that approaches to official bodies about this seem to accomplish little to ameliorate the position."

E GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01		
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00				
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00				
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04				
NO.	87	43	9	14				

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL M

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
5-24	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32
NO.	519	359	170	113

## DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 2089

21 September 1979

### AFSKAFFING VAN PLAKKERDIENSBODE- STELSEL

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, verklaar hierby namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 27bis (1) (a) en (b) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), (hierna die "Wet" genoem)—

(a) dat, met ingang van die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing, geen verdere plakkerdiensbodekontrake aangegaan en geen verdere plakkerdiensbodes geregistreer mag word ten opsigte van grond in enige gebied in die Republiek nie; en

(b) dat geen plakkerdiensbode wat op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing ingevolge die bepaling van die Wet as sodanige geregistreer is en 'n party by 'n plakkerdiensbodekontrak is, diens ingevolge sodanige kontrak op enige grond in die Republiek mag doen ná die datum van verstryking van die tydperk waarop in bedoelde kontrak ooreengekom is nie, of ná 30 Augustus 1980 nie, watter datum ook al die vroegste is.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van  
Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A8/12/B)

## DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2089

21 September 1979

### ABOLITION OF LABOUR TENANTS' SYSTEM

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby declare on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 27bis (1) (a) and (b) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), (hereinafter referred to as "the Act")—

(a) that, with effect from the date of promulgation of this notice, no further labour tenants' contracts shall be entered into and no further labour tenants shall be registered in respect of land in any area in the Republic; and

(b) that no labour tenant who is registered as such in terms of the provisions of the Act on the date of promulgation of this notice and is a party to a labour tenants' contract shall be employed on any land in the Republic after the date of expiry of the period which has been agreed upon in the said contract, or after 30 August 1980, whichever date may be the earlier.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of  
Co-operation and Development.

(File A8/12/B)

5

quantities of ivory at K2 suggest that ivory may have been traded by the occupants of K2; a possible interpretation is that K2 was a "collecting point" and outlet for ivory which was fed into the Arab trade; cowries and glass beads would have flowed in to Griefswald as a result of this trade. Such a trading position would give the Griefswald community a high position on the social hierarchy, and would possibly explain both the size of the settlement and the presence of gold at Mapungubwe itself.

#### THE TAPHONOMY OF THE GREEFSWALD ASSEMBLAGE

During the analysis of the faunal material various aspects of bone taphonomy were noted and later analysed. Thus butchering patterns were studied in some detail by noting cut, chop and other marks which were evidence of human damage. Collections of articulating bones occurred in several of the excavations, indicating that bones were sometimes discarded while still held together by sinews, and in one or two cases enough of the skeleton was preserved to indicate that the whole animal was utilised in the vicinity of the find. Between 4.5 and 10.7% of the total sample of bone from twelve excavation units showed butchering damage. Much of this damage was on bovid post-cranial remains, between 13% and 40% of which showed such damage. Vertebral and rib fragments formed the largest group of fragments with cut/chop marks.

The proportion of burnt bone varied from unit to unit; it was found that the proportion of burnt bone in the sample from a single unit varied according to the way in which it was recorded, i.e. as a proportion of the total unit sample, of bovid post-cranial remains or of bone flakes. It is therefore felt that this feature should preferably be studied by looking at the overall picture as represented by the total bone sample.

Rodent and carnivore damage to the bone was rare; porcupine gnawing occurred on only one specimen.

The vertical and horizontal density of bone was studied in a limited number of excavation units. In the absence of complementary data (pottery density, soil volume etc.) the results of this exercise were of limited use. They did however demonstrate that bone density per cubic metre varied between the excavation units, and varied horizontally depending on the presence of structures.

6/...

# Farmers' debts double

4

STAR

26/9/79

Own Correspondent

Farmers' debt had almost doubled during the last six years to R2 878-million in 1978, a Government report has found.

But the Jacobs Committee, which investigated the financial position of farmers, says in its final report that the debt is not excessive when viewed globally.

The report adds that the financial conditions of farmers cannot generally be described as critical, although the situation is serious in some sectors and regions.

The sharp rise in debt from R1 498-million in 1972 is attributed to three factors — the increasing prices of inputs and farm machinery, increased value of land and its effects on bond financing and larger production volumes.

Credit financing from agricultural co-operatives increased by 280 percent during the six years, with rises of 125 and 47 percent for credit supplied by commercial banks and from the Land Bank.

The report says it appears that farmers do have a sufficient cash flow to repay these debts when the net farming income is compared with total debts. But this ability to repay has also gradually deteriorated since 1975.

The committee emphasises that the weather will influence the financial standing of farmers.

"A repeat of the drought during the next harvest season will have serious consequences. It must be realised that the present poor season has appreciably set back the farmer's financial position and it will take a few seasons with stable incomes for it to recover."

Mr. Flip du Plooy, secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union said in Pretoria today that if the Transvaal did not experience good rains after the middle of October, there could be a severe food shortage.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen-

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

# SA farmers' debts have risen to R2 878-m

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Farmers' debt has almost doubled during the past six years to R2 878-million in 1978, a Government report has shown.

But the Jacobs Committee, which investigated the financial position of farmers, says in its final report that the debt is not excessive when viewed globally.

The report adds that the financial conditions of farmers cannot generally be described as critical although the situation is serious in some sectors and regions.

### Three factors

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The report says it appears that farmers have a sufficient cash flow to repay these debts when the net farming income is compared with total debts. But this ability to repay

has also gradually deteriorated since 1975.

The committee emphasises that climatic conditions will influence the financial standing of farmers in the years ahead.

A repeat of the drought conditions during the next harvest season will have serious consequences for the agricultural sector.

### Time needed

In addition, it must be realised that the present poor agricultural season has appreciably set back the farmer's financial position and it will take a few seasons with stable incomes for it to recover.

The Ministers of Finance and Agriculture have already announced that the Government has accepted most of the committee's recommendations.

The recent large increases for producer prices of agricultural products are seen to have been influenced by the recommendation that the agricultural price policy be reformulated to allow realistic adjustments of profit margins.

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# Evicted farm families face stock losses

By CHRIS SOSIBO

TEN families living on Mona Farm, about 30 km from Escourt in Natal, are in danger of losing their livestock if they fail to sell it before the end of this month.

The families — most of them have lived on the farm all their lives — were served with eviction notices two months ago. They were given until the end of this month, to leave the farm.

They will be resettled at Nondweni, near Nquthu.

People living on the farm told SUNDAY POST that the owner, Mrs H Kaiser, was moving them because they were old and could not longer work.

Mrs Lindeni Ntsele (45), who was born and brought up on the farm, said they were not against the move but feared they would die of hunger if they went to Nondweni, which is more than 200 km away.

They would also lose

their stock because it was difficult to sell.

"The three policemen who served us with eviction notices told us to sell all our goats and cattle, because we would not be allowed to keep them at Nondweni," Mrs Ntsele said.

She said life would be impossible for them at Nondweni because:

- The place was not suitable for farming;
- There was no water;
- They would be allocated small plots, whereas they have big families;
- There were no forests where they could get firewood.

"We depend entirely on our livestock for a living, because our children work on the farm without pay in exchange for permission to stay.

"If we sell our livestock we will not be able to get milk, and plough fields," she said.

Mrs Kaiser said she knew nothing about the removals, and referred reporters to her son. He could not be reached for comment.

- 86 -

ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

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25% initial allowance is granted for  
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ere are no other items causing  
ifferences)

now will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

On Agriculture Minister Schoeman's orange farms

# Pickers earn a pittance

(H) 24/1/79 for



Women cleaning waterways for 80c a day and no bonus.

By JOE THOLOE

**THE MINISTER** of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, uses child labour on his farms and pays some of his workers less than R30 a month.

His son, Mr Kallie Schoeman, who manages the farms in Delmas, Groblersdal and Highveld, yesterday told **POST**: "I see nothing wrong with employing children under the age of 16 provided that we are satisfied. We find they are more productive than the older ones."

On wages he said: "We can't pay somebody more than he is worth. The workers in key positions earn much more than the people you are referring to."

When **POST** visited the farm between Groblersdal and Marble Hall we found Mr Wilson Janza in charge of women who were cleaning shallow canals on the farm.

He told us he had been working on the farm since March 1952 and now earns R25 a month.

He has six children, three of them still at school.

## 80c a day

The women he was supervising told us they earned 80c a day. This at a generous estimate of 26 working days a month is R20,80 a month.

These women said they envied those who picked oranges because the pickers get 11c for every picking bag they fill. This bonus is over and above the 80c a day.

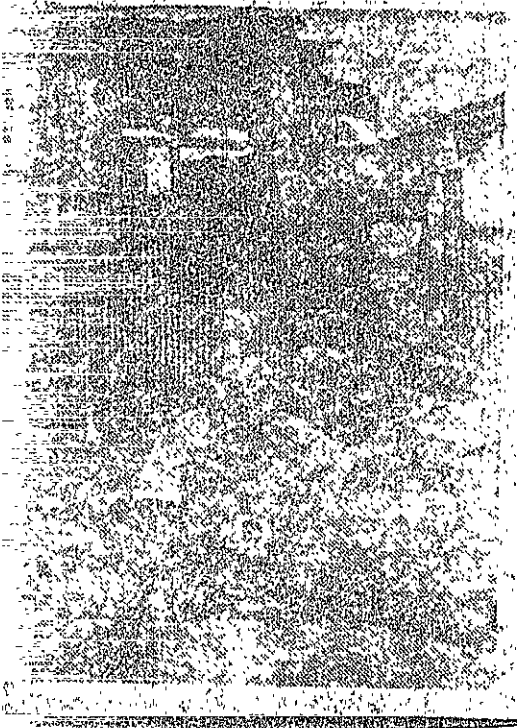
Among the pickers we found girls aged 14 and 15. They told us they did not get the bonus because they combed behind the pickers collecting leftovers.

Mr Hendrik Mogotlane (24) stopped working on the farm in 1977.

"I was one of the better-paid people, earning R35 a month. This was too little for me, so I left."

He had been driving a tractor on the farm since he was 10 years old. His father still works on the

**TO PAGE 4**



While several government departments discuss their fate, workers at the Magaliesberg grain cooperative are afraid to talk about their shackling living conditions. They fear the threat of being victimised and lose their jobs. **OVERMEYER** reports.

# Co-op workers and their in homes

In the quiet farming town of Magaliesberg there is bitterness among black workers who are housed in a slum built against the fence of the local co-op, where they work.

Over 200 men, women and children have been neglected by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) because no township has been built to house them in the area.

Labourers at the co-op are up in arms — not over rents on the approved dwellings but because they say they have not been given "a single nail" to build their mini-shanty town next to the Magaliesberg Graan Kooperasie.

Fear of victimisation inhibits talk about the continuing reality of abject living conditions in the 30 shacks, while several bureaucrats ponder the fate of the blacks.

"I'm sure not even a pig deserves such a place for home," said a 61-year-old resident, who refused to give his name pointing out his shack.

The old man started his work with the Graan Kooperasie 12 years ago and earns a

meagre R14 a week as a gardener. He told of spending days looking for scrap zinc, wood, iron and nails to put up a "house" when he got the Kooperasie job in 1967.

The Magaliesberg Graan Kooperasie provided the plot, where the shacks have sprung up, squatter fashion.

Kooperasie manager, Mr P D Viljoen, said he has been waiting three years for the Departments of Health and Community Development and the West Rand Administration Board to approve a site for the firm to help build a "better township."

According to Mr Viljoen the workers were not supposed to build on the site. They had done so until investigations were completed into planning a "standard" compound of better standards.

"We want to home them under better conditions and we are prepared to build, but we have to wait on all these departments for a decision," he explained.

But the old man was adamant in his business at staying in the poor condition.

"It is not nice staying here and even if you write about our life and suffering, it

won't change by tomorrow," he said.

"We have all been born here and will have to work until we can't anymore," he added.

A WRAB spokesman said: "The accommodation the Graan Kooperasie workers are using at present is allowed as a temporary expedient pending further investigation by the board into the feasibility of establishing a black township in Magaliesberg."

Other residents at the hotel town were equally hesitant about talking about their unhappiness over bad conditions there.

Only some said how they felt, and what could be done.

"It is not nice here but what can we do?" asked a mother of three children aged nine, six and four.

"It's a struggle because we have no location, but there is nothing we can do for ourselves," another mother of seven said.

A third resident added: "There is nothing we can do about our life situation here. All of us have our job to do. We need to live and that is why we have to stay. 'Maybe WRAB will give us houses soon,' he said.

4

DEPARTMENT OF COORDINATION AND  
EMPLOYMENT

No. 2291

19 October 1979

666705

CORRECTION NOTICE

ABOLITION OF LANDLORD TENANTS SYSTEM

Government Notice 2089 dated 21 September 1979,  
is hereby corrected as follows:

Insert the following words after the word "employed"  
in paragraph (b):

"in terms of such contract".

Department

DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT EN BEHEER  
CONTRACTING

No. 2291

19 October 1979

VERDIEPERINGSKORREKTIE

ANSCHAFVING VAN TOEGANGSRECHT  
TOEGANGSRECHT

Overheidsbesluit van 21 september 1979  
wordt hierbij gecorrigeerd.

Voeg de volgende woorden na die woord  
"geployeerd" in paragraaf (b) van die Engelse teks:

"in terms of such contract".

(3) Please state why new machine is required .....

Is this machine for a

- (1) Part-time post .....
- (2) Full-time post .....
- (3) Additional post .....
- (4) Does this position demand excess work load .....

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and  
if any special key board or features are required .....

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type  
of existing machine .....

# Methodists told: 'Check on farm brutality, even murder'

(P)

24/10/79  
Stan

(J.S.)

**By John Allen  
Religion Reporter**  
CAPE TOWN — Members of the Methodist Church were asked yesterday to investigate reports that farm labourers in some areas of South Africa are subjected to "brutality, assault and even murder" by employers.

The request came from the church's annual conference. It said church

officials should be given details of abuses.

When the Rev Arthur Attwell, of Durban, cautioned the conference about the use of the word "murder," a number of black ministers said the reports of abuses could be substantiated.

"It happens," said Mr John Rees, the newly-appointed director of the

SA Institute of Race Relations.

He said that while he was prepared to accept a proposal from the conference secretary, the Rev Cyril Wilkins, to cut out references to the nature of abuses, the conference should not imagine they did not occur. Mr Wilkins's proposal was dropped.

The conference com-

mended farmers who were trying to improve workers' conditions after the Rev Bill Meaker, of the Northern Free State, said this was happening on many farms in his area.

The church's Christian Citizenship secretary, the Rev Austen Massey, was told in a letter from the Department of Manpower Utilisation that the Wiehahn Commission would look into the application of labour legislation to farm workers.

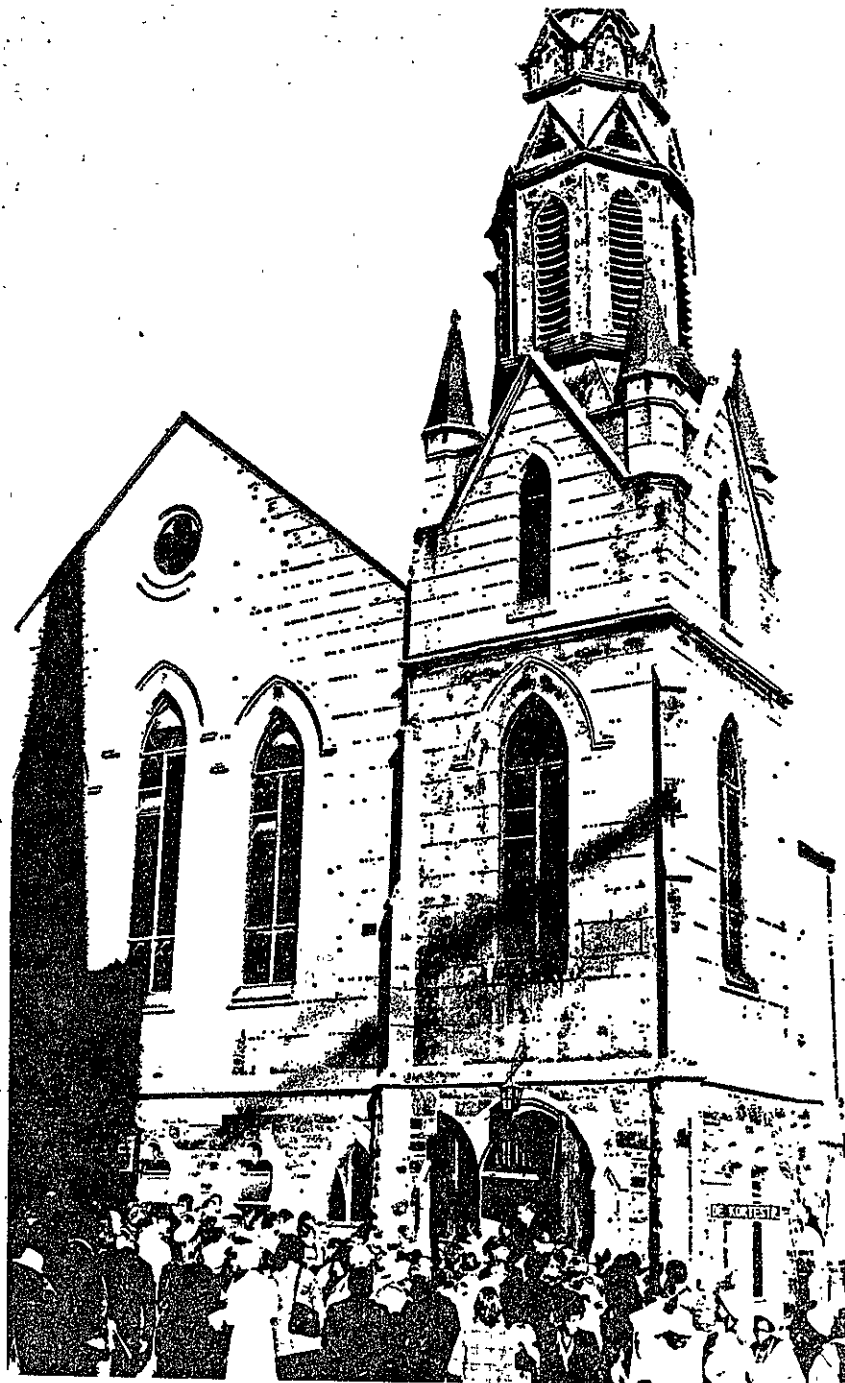
In other resolutions relating to Mr Massey's work, the conference approved a blueprint for a system of dealing with conscientious objectors; joined other churches in supporting a campaign for prisoners' study rights; and agreed to fix a day of prayers for amnesty for political prisoners.

The blueprint for objectors, which will be submitted to the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, suggested that a commission including members from the church, Defence Force, and experts such as psychologists, could test the convictions of men wanting to be classified as non-combatants.

The blueprint stated the church's belief that there should be provision for service outside as well as within Defence Force structures. Non-combatants should be allowed to become teachers, firemen, ambulance workers and welfare officers, it said.

Other churches will be invited to take part in the day of prayer for amnesty for prisoners on Robben Island and other jails.

Appeals for the lifting of banning orders will be made during the day of prayer.



Methodist churches across the country are represented at the conference now being held in Cape Town. They are being asked to judge Bishop Tutu's investment boycott call.

# Probe farm brutality—call

METHODIST CHURCH members have been asked to investigate reports that farm labourers in some areas of the country are subjected to "brutality, assault and even murder" by their employers.

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rights and agreed to fix a day of prayers for amnesty for political prisoners.

The blueprint for objectors, which will be submitted to the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, suggested that a commission including members from the church, the defence force and experts such as psychologists could test the convictions of men wanting to be classified as non-combatants.

It also suggested criteria for the commission to use.

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# Beatings and threats, but no pa

Sunday 1979

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# SLAVERY FOR FARM KIDS

**SLAVERY is still practised in the Natal district of Weenen - and the victims are black children who provide cheap labour to enable their parents to stay on white farms.**

An investigation this week revealed that despite SUNDAY POST's exposés earlier this year of slave conditions in Natal, children of as young as eight years are still forced to work for white farmers for up to 11½ hours a day, six days a week, without pay.

By CURIS SONBERG

we need those cents in order to have food for the children.

"We can't complain to the landlord, because that will mean firing on the spot," one woman, who chose to be anonymous for fear of victimisation, said.

Boys aged between nine and 14 years working on a potato and orange farm

said they were paid R5 a month. Men working on the same farm said they were paid R10 a month.

All worked 11 hours a day, five days a week.

The owner of the farm, J MacNally, told me to mind my own business when I asked for comment.

● See editorial, page 8, and pages 20 and 21.

It was also learned that:

● Farmers beat children with sjamboks if they make mistakes in their work.

● Farmers demand bribes of livestock from their labour tenants before they will allow them to continue living on their farms.

The investigation revealed that black farm tenants live in fear of offending their landlords, because that could result in eviction from the farm, and are often threatened with violence and intimidated.

As a result the majority of them send their children at the early age of eight to work on white farms, without pay, but in exchange for their parents' stay on the farms.

A 50-year-old woman, Mrs. Mlindeni Ntsele, who was served with an eviction notice "because I am old and can no longer work on the farms" described how her three children worked on the farm for a total of 54 months without pay.

Asked why they were not paid, she replied: "The agreement we made with the owner was that we would stay on the farm as long as my children worked for him six months every year without pay."

Other children are luckier - they receive a meagre salary.

A nine-year-old girl working on a tomato farm "Middel Plaatz" said she was working 11½ hours a day, six days a week for a salary of 40 cents a day. Her elders - mostly women - were paid 20 cents more for the same amount of work.

There is nothing we can do about it, because

FOR R60 000  
12½% p.a.  
granted for  
reducing  
% in 19.7,  
50 000  
31.12.19.6

# Farm labourer's killers to hang

EAST LONDON — Two men, Mr Buyile Kewuti, 41, and Mr Malusi Msingizana, 25, were sentenced to death here for the murder of a 44 year old farm labourer, Mr Nari Tshifuta on December 15, 1977.

Mr Justice Theal Stewart and two assessors found no extenuating circumstances.

The men were also both sentenced to 12 years imprisonment after being found guilty on a charge of housebreaking arising out of an incident on December 15 when a farmhouse was burgled.

Mr Msingizana was also sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on a charge of robbery but Mr Kewuti was found not guilty on that charge, which arose out of an incident when the Mdantsane hotel was robbed.

Both men were sentenced to two years imprisonment on a charge of malicious damage to

property, by shooting two dogs at the farm.

Mr Msingizana was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on a charge of being in possession of a firearm without a licence. Mr Kewuti was found not guilty on the charge, but was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on a charge of being in possession of ammunition without a licence. Mr Msingizana was found not guilty on this charge.

At 2.30 pm yesterday, Mr Justice Stewart started delivering his two hour judgment to a packed court. He rejected both men's evidence that they were not at the scene of both crimes as false and said their alibis were full of impossibilities.

In arguing for extenuating circumstances both Mr G. Furnman, appearing for Mr Kewuti and Mr M. T. K. Moerani for Mr Msingizana raised the argument that Mr Tshifuta could have

strangled himself and that the murder was not premeditated. Mr Moerani said the third man could also have tied the rope around the deceased.

Mr Justice Stewart found that it was speculation that the third man placed the rope around the deceased's neck and the fact remained that anybody doing that either had the intent to cause death or see it as a reasonable possibility.

Before passing the death sentence he said it was a cruel offence and there was no necessity to kill Mr Tshifuta. He said the crime was committed in a heartless manner and also said the shooting of the dogs was a wanton act of cruelty.

After the death sentence was passed, the spectators in the court thronged around the two condemned men to get a last glimpse of them. Both said goodbye to their families. — DDR

**GARLIC.** A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

**ALLSPICE.** Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembles the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

**PEPPERCORNS.** Used in pickles, and for boiling in browns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

**BOUQUET GARNI.** This is a "Fagot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

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# Farmer stabbed, bleeds to death

Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — A farm labourer is to appear in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court tomorrow, charged with the murder of a farmer who bled to death from a stab wound on Sunday night.

Mr Pieter Nicolas Botha, 34, of Brandskloof farm in the Uitenhage district was found bleeding from a severe stab wound in the leg soon after he went to investigate trouble at labourers' cottages on the farm.

The head of the Port Elizabeth Murder and Robbery Squad, Major Eric Strydom, said today that a black labourer from a neighbouring farm was arrested the same night.

## ARTERY SEVERED

A post mortem examination held yesterday showed that Mr Botha had bled to death from a severed artery just above his left knee.

Mr Botha was called on Sunday evening by a farm labourer who reported that there was trouble at the labourers' cottages. He went to investigate, leaving the labourer with his wife at the farmhouse.

They later found Mr Botha lying in a lucerne field about 100 metres from the house.

Mrs Botha, a former nurse, tried to stem the flow of blood by applying a stocking tourniquet to her husband's leg.

The labourer helped her to carry him to the car and she rushed him to hospital. He died soon after arrival.

ix soda water with ordinary  
her that the colour may not  
of wine-tasting). When  
never fill the glass more  
ant space can gather and

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment should be given. White wines should be room temperature, that is with Africa however, it is a red wine an hour before  
That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.  
Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.  
For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the whites, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

# Labourer claims

4

August 5/12/79

## R15 012 from farmer

PEOPLE entering a courtroom for a civil action in the Supreme Court Cape Town yesterday in which a farm labourer is claiming R15 012 damages from a Rawsonville farmer and his son, were searched for weapons by police at the door.

The labourer, Mr Nkosana 'Popeye' Mangwane's claim is the result of an incident in which Mr

Mangwane and another labourer, Mr Henry Jacobs, were tied up and beaten with hosepipes by Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 73 and his son, Roelof, 44 on Rustfontein farm in the Slanghoek district of Rawsonville in December 1977.

### FOUND GUILTY

Mr Jacobs died of his injuries. Mr Mangwane, who was also strung up to

a beam by his neck spent two days in hospital and bore marks of the assault eight months later.

Last year Du Toit senior was found guilty of the assault on Mr Mangwane and Mr Jacobs and was sentenced by Mr Justice Broeksma at the Circuit Court, Worcester to three years' imprisonment, two years suspended for three years.

On appeal, the Chief Justice Mr Justice Rumpff, increased the sentence to three years' imprisonment.

Roelof du Toit was convicted on the same charges and fined R1 000 (or 12 months). A further two years were suspended.

When the case opened yesterday Mr Justice Bur-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

## Labourer

(Continued from Page 1)

ger appealed to the parties involved to reach an out-of-court settlement and gave them an hour to do so.

He said the case had been before the Circuit Court and the Appeal Court and it would be 'senseless' for the matter to come before the court again.

'Further publicity in this matter will not be good for either party. This sort of publicity helps nobody,' he added.

He said heavy costs would be involved if the case continued.

### NO AGREEMENT

When the court reconvened Mr B M Kies, for Mangwane, said: 'It pains me to inform you that we could not come to an agreement.'

Mr Justice Burger said: 'One of the parties is going to be sorry.'

Outlining his case Mr Kies said Mr Mangwane suffered physical injuries, pain, shock and suffering, mental anguish and contumelia and claimed damages of R15 000.

As a result of the assault Mr Mangwane also suffered a loss of earnings of R12 which was owed to him as wages during the time he spent in hospital.

Giving evidence for Mr Mangwane yesterday, the investigating officer, Warrant Officer Johannes Kotze of Rawsonville outlined the investigation of the case against the Du Toits and described Mr Mangwane's injuries as 'the worst hiding he had ever seen.'

Specialist surgeon Dr Norman Shapiro, who examined Mr Mangwane this year said he still bore traces of severe, prolonged and excessive beatings which had mental as well as physical results.

### DEPRESSION

He found Mangwane had feelings of depression and anxiety and his injuries were equal to those that would be sustained in a severe motor accident.

Dr Howard Waterfall of the Eben Dönges Hospital in Worcester said Mr Mangwane was referred to him the day after the assault.

He accepted him in hospital because the severe bruising on his body could have led to renal failure.

Mr Kies, instructed by Mellnick, Ross, Richman and Closenbergh, is appearing for Mr Mangwane. Mr A Veldhuizen, instructed by Haynes, Strauss and Visagie, is appearing for Mr P du Toit and Mr R du Toit.

The hearing continues today.

# Two labourers beaten for 4 hours—witness

A RAWSONVILLE farmer and his son beat two of their labourers for nearly four hours — one of them died — the Cape Town Supreme Court was told yesterday. *August 6/12/79*

The survivor, Mr Nkosana 'Popeye' Mangwane is claiming R15 012 in damages from Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 73, and his son Mr Roelof du Toit, 44, of Rustfontein farm in the Rawsonville district.

He told Mr Justice Burger yesterday that the assault, which took place mainly in a shed on the farm, started just after 8 am on December 12 1977, and finished just before noon that day.

The other labourer involved in the assault, Mr Henry Jacobs, died of his injuries the same day.

Mr Mangwane said he and Mr Jacobs had been assaulted because the Du Toits were trying to find out who had released a 13-year-old child they had chained to a fence by his neck. They were also accused of stealing sheep from Mr du Toit senior.

Evidence yesterday was that the missing sheep had been caught by jackals.

Mr Mangwane said he was taken from his cottage by the two Du Toits who hit him with lengths

of hosepipe and drove him and Mr Jacobs 'like sheep' on to the back of their bakkie.

They were taken to a storeroom on the farm where they were:

● Beaten on the head, shoulders, arms, back and buttocks with pieces of hosepipe.

● Hanged by their necks from a beam with their feet off the floor while they were beaten.

● Mr Mangwane was tied to a vice fastened to the top of a cement filled drum and beaten and dragged across the floor by the rope around his neck.

● Mr Jacobs was left hanging from a beam while Mr Mangwane was told to go and fetch a 'skoffel' hoe and then get back to work.

## DEATH FEAR

Mr Mangwane said during the assault he was sure that he would die.

The Du Toits had tried to get him to hang Mr Jacobs so that he would be blamed for it. He had refused.

After he was discharged from hospital he had returned to the farm and to his work.

But arrangements were made to move him to another farm at Nuy where he had worked for some months.

He suffered continually from pain in his back and other parts of his body and was unable to work.

## WORKED WELL

Mr Mangwane admitted under cross-examination by Mr A Veldhuizen, for the Du Toits, that he had worked well on the vineyard at Nuy in the Boland and his duties had included 'skoffeling' (hoeing) moving irrigation pipes and picking grapes.

'In fact, the farmer, Mr Kloppers, said you were happy and a good worker and you had never complained to him about any pain,' Mr Veldhuizen said.

The hearing continues today.

CT 6/12/79

# Labourer <sup>4</sup> sues farmer for R15 012

Staff Reporter

A FARM labourer who is claiming R15 012 from a Rawsonville farmer and his son, yesterday told the Supreme Court how he was bound and repeatedly beaten with lengths of plastic pipes and hanged by the neck with a rope tied to rafters in a barn.

Mr Nkosana "Popeye" Mangwane, 30, was giving evidence in a civil action in which he is claiming damages from Mr Phillippus Petrus du Toit, of the farm Rustfontein, Rawsonville, and his son, Mr Roelof Erasmus du Toit, of the same address.

Mr Mangwane said on the morning of Monday, December 12, 1977, while working on Rustfontein, he got up for work as usual. While he was having breakfast both the Du Toits arrived in a bakkie and started beating him with a plastic pipe.

He told the court Mr Du Toit jnr said: "Lift up your feet kaffir, get on the bakkie." He said they asked him about a missing chain and a pair of pliers. Another farm labourer, Mr Hendrik Jacobs was already in the vehicle.

He and Mr Jacobs were taken to a barn where they were both beaten repeatedly about the body. Outside the barn he saw a young boy chained by the neck to a fence. The boy was cutting the lawn with a pair of shears.

The barn doors were closed and Mr Du Toit jnr asked him why he had stolen his father's sheep.

"I felt bad about this because

I did not steal anything," Mr Mangwane said. His hands were then tied and a thick rope secured around his neck. The same was done to Mr Jacobs.

Mr Du Toit jnr then allegedly climbed onto a drum, hauled Mr Mangwane up by the neck and tied the rope to a beam. He kicked the drum from underneath Mr Mangwane's feet and left him suspended, kicking and screaming.

After being suspended "for a long time" he was again beaten on the lower part of his body. Later Mr Du Toit jnr untied the rope and he fell to the cement floor and passed out.

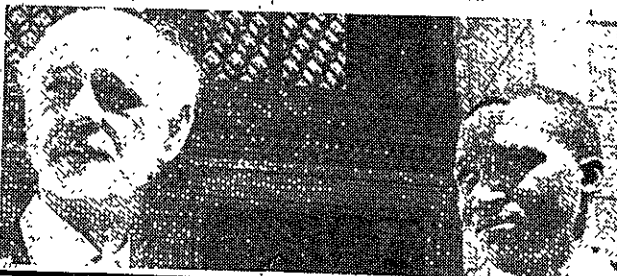
When he regained consciousness he saw Mr Du Toit jnr pulling Mr Jacobs onto the drum and said he (Mr Mangwane) was to hang Mr Jacobs.

"I refused and heard Mr Du Toit jnr say that it would appear as though I was the killer."

Mr Mangwane later saw Mr Jacobs hanging from the rope. He was kicking and blood poured from his nose. Mr Mangwane was then taken to the vineyards and told to carry on working.

The next day he was taken to hospital and discharged three days later. He was told that Mr Jacobs had died.

The case continues today. Mr Justice Burger heard the claim for damages. Mr B Kies, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for Mr Mangwane. Mr A H Veldhuizen, instructed by Heyns, Strauss and Visagie, appeared for Mr P du Toit and Mr R du Toit.



The South African Council of Churches' ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, and Mr Nkosane Popeye Mangwane outside the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr Mangwane is claiming R15 012 damages from a Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillippus du Toit and his son, Mr Roelof du Toit.





VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	<u>9,75</u>	4,44	<u>14,76</u>	<u>10,70</u>	<u>10,33</u>	<u>8,25</u>	4,61	<u>5,01</u>
65	<u>42,19</u>	<u>32,93</u>	<u>55,30</u>	<u>47,72</u>	<u>43,12</u>	<u>40,90</u>	<u>13,55</u>	<u>14,21</u>
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
1-4	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

**Farm<sup>4</sup> death: Attorney in court**

7/12/79  
Court Staff.  
AN ATTORNEY appeared briefly in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the death of a 17-year-old youth on his farm, Klein Helderberg, on November 25.  
Mr John McNaught-Davis, 33, was not asked to plead to a charge of murder, alternatively culpable homicide, and no evidence was led.  
The youth, Mr John Johannes Phillips, was found dead after several shots had been fired from a .22 rifle while he and other people were swimming in a farm-dam.  
The magistrate, Mr I K Steyn, adjourned the hearing to December 20. Mr. McNaught-Davis was warned to appear.  
Mr G W Woodland is prosecuting. Dr W E Cooper, SC, appeared for Mr McNaught-Davis.

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
5-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
5-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187



The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of

# Sjambokked boy may need skin grafts

his wounds by a White farmer after a two-hour sjambokking.

The farmer was apparently investigating the theft of money from his farm.

A Camperdown police spokesman said yesterday that a docket had been opened and the results of

the exception of the population shows an excess as a result of the

figure for the mortality expressed in terms of a calculated by multiplying population by the adding the number of population. While the observed population, the weighting given to of an underdeveloped infant deaths and little standard population and population affects the cups. There is no 'true' are lies, damned lies,

**Mercury Bureau**  
**PIETERMARITZBURG** — This 14-year-old orphan, Mzumeni Masikane, is recovering in Edendale Hospital and will probably have to have skin grafts to cover his sjambok wounds.

The boy claims benzine was poured on

These de facto figures are often brought to the situation in the rural in Cape Town and Transkei

among Xhosa-speaking Africans. 12 An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution <sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region. <sup>11</sup>

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percent was 7,1%. It should be noted that the former is the number of deaths per 1000 in mid-year populations and the latter is the number of deaths per 1000 in the population.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the causes of death to the 'coloureds' and African communities.

During the period 1929-1970, the mortality which is due to infectious diseases has increased. In the 'coloureds' and African communities, deaths caused by infectious diseases which is of a similar nature to that of the whites and Africans, is more than 10 times that of the whites.

What is of particular interest is that the 'coloureds' is that developed and the death rate is high which probably II which probably contributing to the form of cause specific through cardiovascular small proportion of indicates that the similar for both whites and Africans.

# 15 hospitalized for chemical poisoning

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

FIFTEEN PEOPLE, including three babies, were taken to hospital on the back of a truck yesterday after drinking a small quantity of phosphate chemical which had been left in a plastic container.

The 15 people — workers and their children living on the farm "Idle Winds" at De Doorns, near Worcester — were found to be seriously ill early yesterday and taken to the Eben Donges Hospital, Worcester, where it was established that they were suffering from a chemical poisoning.

"Idle Winds" is owned by Mr Piet Beukes. The manager of the farm, who declined to give his name, said last night that a plastic container which was normally used to mix chemicals to spray the crops had disappeared on Tuesday.

"I asked all the labourers where it had gone," he said, "but no one would tell me."

He thought that the container had been used as a water bucket by some of the labourers.

"They couldn't have washed it out properly before they used it. It takes only a tiny bit of the chemical to poison people."

A spokesman for the Eben Donges Hospital said 15 people had been admitted in a very serious condition. We treated them all as emergency cases and then transferred them to hospital.

summarised in Fig. 4. Since death rates decrease in the mortality experience rise to a corresponding increase.

Thus, although it is to be expected that the mortality rates for persons over the age of 15 years will decrease over time, it is of some concern that the mortality rates for 'coloureds' have increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds'.

different hospitals in Cape Town.

Five ambulances left Worcester to convey the victims to Cape Town, where a spokesman for Groote Schuur Hospital said four patients had been admitted.

"They were all unconscious when they were admitted but are in a more satisfactory condition now."

She added that the effects of phosphate poisoning could be fatal.

Nine of the remaining patients were admitted to the Tygerberg Intensive Care Unit and two of the babies were retained at Eben Donges.

A spokesman for Tygerberg said three of the patients were young boys and were in a satisfactory condition. The other six people admitted were women, five of whom were satisfactory. The sixth was in a "very unsatisfactory" condition.

1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, a decrease of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has fallen from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. It is appreciated that the greater the mortality rates for persons over the age of 15 years, the more likely it is that the mortality rates will decrease over time. The decrease in mortality rates for 'coloureds' between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

Dr J S van Zyl, clinical medical officer of health for the Divisional Council of Worcester, said this was the first such incident in the area in seven years.

"Farmers and their labourers are warned to be very careful of chemicals and poisons," he said.

The symptoms of phosphate poisoning are unconsciousness, convulsions, respiratory arrest and vomiting.

## RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively small increase since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in the mortality statistics are of a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Discrepancies in mortality rates with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children; in 1970, the gap had widened to 57,6%.

# Exploitation pay protest goes on

RDM  
11/2/77

CAPE TOWN. — More than 700 women, the bulk of the work force at the Sea Harvest fish factory at Saldanha Bay, stayed away from work yesterday for the second successive day in protest against exploitation wages.

The women began the stayaway on Monday after management refused to agree to their pay claim of R30 a week. Only about 50 women clocked in for the night shift that ended at 7am yesterday.

The women who offload, sort, cut, fry and pack the fish claim many of them take home as little as R9 a week.

They say most of them earn R20.17 a week which, after de-

ductions gives them a take-home pay packet of R17.

Many have been working for the Sea Harvest Corporation (Pty) Limited, the only white fish processing factory on the West Coast, since it began operating 14 years ago.

This is the third stayaway over wages at the factory since September 4.

The women claim they have been locked in a wages battle for the past four months. All the women spoken to said they would not return to work, even at the risk of being fired, unless their demands were met.

"It is hard work. How can they pay us 45c an hour? We want straight wages of R30 a week, plus overtime pay, irre-

spective of experience," one woman said.

It is reported that women who did work yesterday were offered R1.50 an hour plus a R5 bonus and a fish each, to offload one of the company trawlers.

They off-loaded one trawler but then refused to help with a second. They claim a superintendent swore at them and told them to go. Many women left immediately.

The company yesterday distributed pamphlets at Saldanha, Vredenburg and Hopefield urging the women to return to work.

The pamphlets said the company had heard workers were

being intimidated to stay away and promised protection for those who decided to work.

The company's managing director, Mr H E Kramer, said the company was "obviously concerned" about the situation.

"So far, we have kept our heads above water but in the long run our operations are going to be hampered."

He refused to discuss wages in detail and said only that they ranged from 45c an hour to an "unlimited maximum".

Asked whether he thought their claim for R30 a week was excessive, he said: "I don't want to enter into a public debate on the merits of the situation." — Sapa.



1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients.
2. Department of Statist Report 07-03-10. GOV.
3. Department of Statist: Magisterial Districts Pretoria.
4. Department of Statist: Government Printer, P.
5. Department of Statist: Magisterial Districts Printer, Pretoria.
6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

Mr Scott first started running into red tape with the play when he tried to hire a hall belonging to the Eastern Cape Administration Board in Grahamstown.

"I told them the name of the play and they told me that they required a copy of my script. I paid R27,50 for the hall.

"When I went back for my script an official told me he



**PLAYWRIGHT SCOTT Determined**

had passed it on to a senior board official."

After two weeks Mr Scott's script was returned and he was told he could have the hall . . . on condition that he obtained a "written statement from the head of the local prison giving permission to use the word prisoner".

"I then saw the head of the prison who said I had to submit a copy of the script to him."

By this stage Mr Scott decided to hold his show at the Rhodes Theatre on the Rhodes University campus.

"On the day the show was due to start, I phoned the head of the prison and told him that I intended going ahead.

"He warned me not to until I had a reply so I cancelled the show at the last moment."

Mr Scott eventually received his reply . . . five days later, refusing him permission to use the word prisoner.

Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not

# Prisons Dept objects to farm labour play

By RAY JOSEPH

PLAYWRIGHT Prince Philip Nkosana Scott has run into a quagmire of red tape and legal problems trying to stage a play dealing with his personal experiences as a short-term prisoner hired out as a labourer to a farmer.

The play, "A Hired Prisoner", tells how the labourer, upset with the treatment meted out to him by the farmer, flees and returns to prison of his own free will.

But now the Department of Prisons has refused to allow Mr Scott permission to use the word "prisoner" in the title of the play.

Determined that the show will go on - it has already been postponed twice - Mr Scott has renamed it "A Hired Jailbird", and substituted "jailbird" for "prisoner" throughout the text.

Mr Scott of Fingo Village, Grahamstown, said he was told that he could not use the word prisoner "because a prisoner is not a prisoner when he is on parole".

Although the Prisons Department refused to comment it has referred him to a section of the Prisons Act which requires any person publishing anything about the experience of prisoners or ex-prisoners to verify their information before publication . . . and the onus of proving that reasonable steps were taken to do this is up to the author. Failure to do so could lead to a prison sentence or a hefty fine.

Mr Scott who doubles up as director and lead actor wrote the three-act play after he had served a 75-day sentence for common assault.

"In the play I have no complaint about the prison. In fact, I mention the healthy conditions and diet. I tell about the way people hired out to some farmers live."

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. P.v.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.
14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977. Department of Health, Pretoria.
15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

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Knitzel, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

generous financial assistance.

System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain great measures

Fig 6

# Shock pay in Venda

Post  
15/12/79  
114

...total elimination of the mortality associated with the disease of life

**WORKERS** digging pits at a coffee plantation owned by the Venda Development Corporation and the tea giants Sapekoe are paid a maximum of R23 (for men) and R16,10 (for women) a month, a POST investigation has revealed.

By **MATHATHA TSEDU**

And the agricultural co-ordinator of the Venda Development Corporation, Mr F de Wet, told us this pay was "not too bad."

The workers are employed by the Phaswana Boerdery at Tshifudi, 50 km north east of Sibasa, the "capital" of the "newly-independent" Venda, and the company is owned jointly by the Venda Development Corporation and the giant tea estate owners, Sapekoe.

The men are paid R1,00 for digging 108 pits about a metre deep. The women are paid 70c for 72 such pits. This is less than 1c a pit.

POST arrived at the R23 and R16,10 maximum calculating on a generous 23 working days a month, with the workers completing their daily quota. Workers claim that more often than not they fall short of this.

The workers told POST it was difficult completing this quota in a day

and said their daily tickets are not clocked unless the exact number of pits had been dug.

They start work at 6,30 am and knock off at 4 p.m.

But Mr de Wet says the workers could dig more than 200 pits a day if they wanted to because the ground is "very soft."

The workers, 106 women and 50 men, allege:

- Because the work was strenuous many get ill with swollen hands and aching backs.
  - Workers injured on duty are sent home or to hospital and have to pay their own hospital bills.
  - There are no end of the year bonuses.
  - They are not paid for public holidays.
  - They work even during rainy days.
- The tractor drivers are paid R40 a month, which comes down to R38 after deductions. The senior tractor driver is paid R43 a month.
- The workers claim they once downed their tools and demanded a reduction in the number of pits they had to dig and increase in their pay, but nothing was done.

**Teargas fired in chapel** PAGE 2

**Ingwenya does it again** PAGE 20

● To Page 2

82

## Shock Vanda wages

One worker told us: "The first manager, a Mr du Plessis, initially promised us R1,20 for 54 pits for men and R1 for 36 pits for women. But later he told us that the Venda Government had sent him a letter saying he should not spoil their people by paying more than R1 a day. He said they told him that we do not have expenses like transport and that all we needed was a bag of mealie meal."

The Secretary for Economic Affairs of Venda, Mr M R Madula, denied that the Venda Government had given such instructions.

"We have no say whatever in salary determination," he said.

Earlier this year POST investigations revealed that the Venda Government labourers were paid R25,20 a month, while Sapekoe paid R28.

An official at the Sapekoe head office in Tzaneen said his company had been involved in the Phaswana project only since December 10 this year. He said they were not as yet "conversant" with the wages at Phaswana.

He said they would, however, be revising pay in accordance with their own standards.

From Page 1

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14

# Hard labour for low pay

## Low pay for hard work



The cotton fields at Mariveni. The farm produces cotton, tobacco beans and potatoes.

He shares a room with another man in the single quarters. Their clothes hang on a string across the room. The floor is bare except for their few belongings packed in a corner.

"We sleep on cardboard boxes because we are not given any furniture," he said.

On the weekends after they get paid, they do not work on Saturday. Then he gets a chance to visit his family.

Mr Stegmann says that there are only eight men who live in the single quarters. The rest live with their families in a village on the farm.

The casual labourers — up to 400 women — come from the surrounding villages and the township of Nkowankowa.

### WOMEN

"These women earn an average of R1,20 a day, and in the cotton picking season can earn up to R65 a month," Mr Stegmann said.

Mr Amos Mavuso has been on the farm for nine months. He is looking forward to September when he goes on leave and can visit his wife and three children in Hectorspruit, near the Swaziland border.

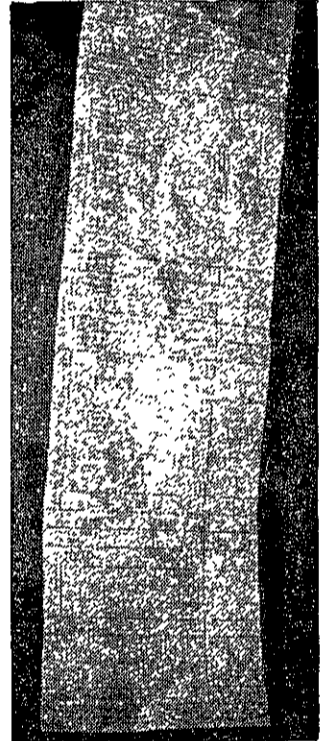
He told us he earns "just over R30".

"We do not give rations, except soup in the morning," Mr Stegmann said.

This is in contrast to the nearby Letaba Estates, where some workers earn less than R30 a month plus rations.



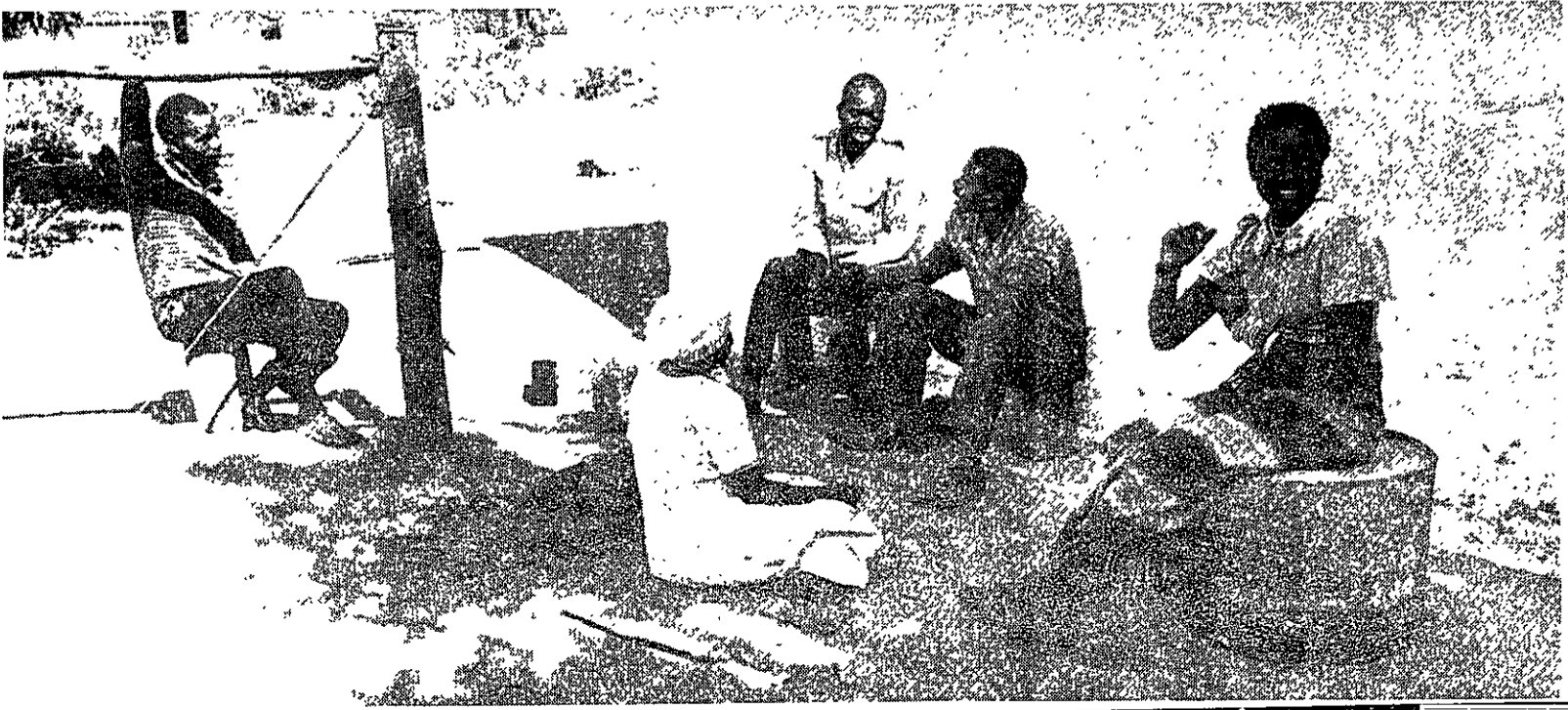
Mr Jack Thobejane with a school-going friend, Isaac Matita, in the room he shares with another worker.



A worker's pay slip. His total earnings are R36,33. R1,82 was deducted for pension, leaving R34,51 for the month.



Mr Amos Mavuso has to maintain his wife and three school-going children on less than R50 a month.



# Workers sleep on cardboard boxes

CEA Corporation for Economic Development, formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation, has just increased the pay of some of the workers at the Mariveni Agricultural Project by R8,45 a month - from R36,31 to R44,85, writes JOE THLOLOE.

# WE TOIL FOR LOW PAY

The CED rent the land, 280 hectares, from a chief in Gazankulu for R15 000 a year and share the profits 50-50 with the tribe. Profit for last year is estimated at R16 000.

When we visited the project near Tzaneen, we found workers complaining about their low pay, some earning as little as R36,33.

But this week the manager of the project, Mr Jacobus Johannes Stegmann, told us that the figures we had, had been improved since April.

"We have raised our workers' pay," he said

## New rates

He gave us the new rates:

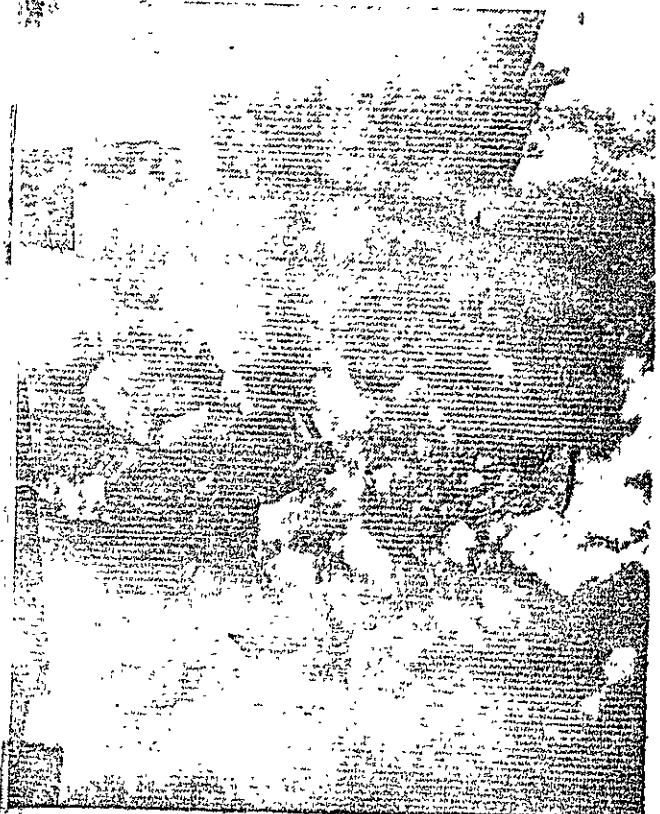
Labourers earn between R44 and R48 a month; drivers range between R47,04 and R63; "boss-boys" (his word) between R45,84 and R60,72; the mechanic earns R111,24; the junior clerk, R126; and the senior clerk R329.

These figures show that out of the 50 men employed permanently, only three earn more than R100 a month. The maximum for the rest is R61.

Mr Jack Thobejane is a labourer and says he works "in the offices." He has been at the project for two years. He has six children, three of them still at school back home in Shiluvane.

He showed us a pay slip for R34,51 nett. Nearly R2,00 had been deducted for pension.

Go To Page 2



Mr Jack Mhoweni supplements his pay by felling trees on Saturday afternoons. He and another worker had been at this tree for two Saturdays when we saw them. When the tree comes down, they will share R24.

Shepherd (Psalm)  
ent  
tho (P.J. Simeane)

RICK.



29/7/74 (14) Sunday Times

# Frozen

Two bodies found in farm truck horror

By GHERHARD PIETERSE  
**TWO** black teenagers died in pathetic silence among two truckloads of mealie harvesters happily returning home this week on a 14-hour trip through blizzard conditions in the eastern Free State.

The frozen bodies of Singilizwe Mbembe and Tshuphu Mpata were found on the back of two open trucks after their 90 fellow-workers disembarked, laughing and chattering, at the end of a 600-km journey back to their families in Dordrecht from Heilbron.

The teenagers, members of a harvesting team recruited by two Free State farmers to gather their mealie and grain sorghum in the Heilbron district, had fallen asleep and died.

## Freezing

Mr Danie Hattingh, of the farm Sonneskyn, who drove the lorry on which one youngster died, said yesterday he had been "completely unaware" that one of his passengers was freezing to death during the 14-hour journey.

"Being the middle of winter, it was obviously very cold."

"But I had no idea it was cold enough for people to die of cold."



DANIE HATTINGH  
Totally unaware



CHRISTO MYBURGH  
A little worried

Pictures: SELWYN TAIT

"We stopped several times to fill up with diesel and to buy food."

"The workers seemed to be perfectly alright and nobody complained at any stage that they were cold. All of them were warmly dressed," he said.

Mr Christo Myburgh, of the farm Newlands, who drove the second lorry, said he had been "a little worried" by conditions and had suggested they spend the night at Rouxville because it had started snowing.

"By late afternoon, the temperature had dropped to just about freezing point."

"Shortly before we reached Rouxville, it started snowing."

"Because of the extreme

weather conditions, I suggested to Mr Hattingh that we spend the night at the police station in Rouxville."

"I was afraid that some of the blacks would die of exposure."

"The black foreman in charge of the harvesters insisted that we carry on as he was in a hurry to get back to his family in Dordrecht whom he had not seen in four months."

## Dead

But when the two trucks reached their destination, the farm of Mr Alan Bradfield, in the Dordrecht district, Tshupu Mpata, the foreman's son, was found dead.

Mr Hattingh, who drove the lorry on which Tshupu froze to death, said he had been horrified when he discovered what had happened.

"I had walked up to the house with Mr Bradfield to go and have a cup of coffee."

"Shortly after our arrival at the house, one of the blacks came to call us explaining that something was wrong."

"When we reached the barn, Tshupu was lying dead on a sheepskin."

Two  
bodies  
found  
in  
farm  
truck  
horror

The death of the second teenager, who died on Mr Myburgh's truck, was only discovered the next morning when the two farmers met at Dordrecht Police Station to report the first death.

Mr Myburgh said he had been equally horrified by the incident.

Mr Hattingh said farmers in the Heilbron area had been using the same team of harvesters for the past 12 years and that it was the first time anybody had died of exposure.

"I firmly believe the reason why two of them died this time is as a result of them having drunk a fair amount of liquor."

"They went to sleep and died without anybody being aware of it."

"Although his father obviously feels very sad at his son's death, he does not hold it against us, nor does he blame us in any way."

"He was adamant that they wanted to return next year to harvest our crops," Mr Hattingh said.

A Dordrecht police spokesman said preliminary post-mortem results pointed to death as a result of exposure.

RE PAGE  
CELL  
KAPT

# Freezing to death — on the back of a truck

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

**POLICE** are investigating the deaths of two Dordrecht men who died of exposure when being driven home from a farm in the Free State on the back of open lorries.

Dordrecht police say Mr Singilizwe Ndembe and Mr Tsiphu Sehenzele Npata, both in their early 20s, died on Saturday.

Two men had been on the back of two lorries taking them home from a farm at Hellbron in the Free State where they had done contract work, reaping mealies, for three months, police say.

They and 44 other labourers left the farm on the trucks at about 8 am on Saturday and arrived at Dordrecht at 10 pm. The two men were found dead.

A post mortem revealed that they had died of exposure. Police were still investigating for evidence at the inquest. No date has been set.

The lorries were driven by the owner of the farm on which the men had worked, Mr B Hattingh, and by another white man.

Dordrecht farmer, Mr A Bradfield, said one of the men who died had been from his farm and the other from his brother's farm, also in that area.

His own farm was one of the first stops of the lorries. When it arrived, he was called by some of the passengers and found that a man had died on the back of the lorry.

The body was taken off the truck and the police were called.

When the lorries stopped at his brother's farm, another man who the workers thought had been sleeping, was found dead.

Many of the workers on the lorries were en route to the Transkel, which is nearby.

h andele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

INGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

1978

JAARVERSLAG



# Minister sacks his

# farm labourers

4

29/7/79

58

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, is laying off hundreds of labourers on his farm adjoining Lebowa after a report this week that he used child labour and paid some workers only 80 cents a day.

In an emotional outburst on Friday, he announced that he had already paid off 71 workers and would mechanise leaving about 400 people jobless and penniless.

"They cried and they said 'please' when I told them . . . I'm so upset about the whole thing after all that I have done," the Nationalist said.

Mr Schoeman, the owner of 16 farms employing a 3 000 strong labour force, was speaking from his Marble Hall citrus farm Moosriver which has a 17 km boundary with Lebowa along the Olifants River.

In a bombshell report on Tuesday, our sister newspaper, POST, accused the Minister of employing child labour and paying some of his workers less than R30 a month.

Among the orange pickers were teenage girls, one of whom told POST she was 14.

On Friday, Mr Schoeman claimed he had created work opportunities for 1 800 and sometimes 2 000 people on the farm.

## SUNDAY POST Reporter

The day after the report appeared, he said, he had called his workers together and told them of the accusations by one of "your" people.

"We paid off 71 and we're trying to mechanise as fast as possible. We can reduce the labour force by about 400.

"They cried and they said: 'Please!' We gave them work picking up oranges so that they had something to do."

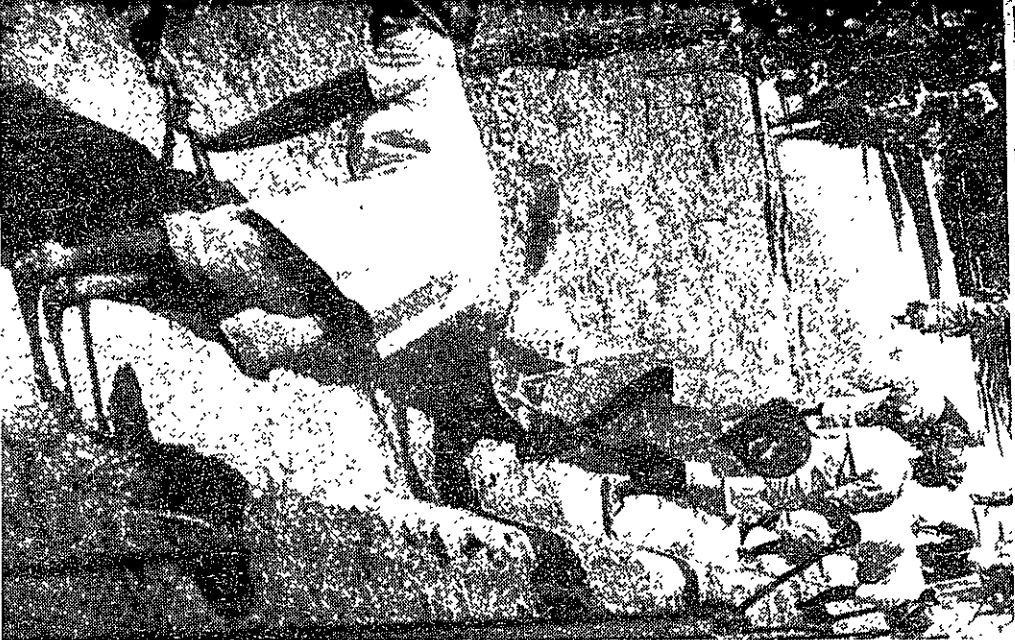
"I give them three meals a day. I give them 80 cents a day plus a bonus of 2½ cents a bag."

His workforce also had the benefit of a school, a clinic with free medical aid, and other facilities, he added.

Asked if he might re-consider his decision to mechanise and lay off workers, he said: "The damage is done." But he said he would have discussions with the local leaders on the prickly issue.

Hand labour is used for weeding but, with mechanisation, this is one job that would fall away.

In the POST report, the Minister's son and general manager of his Eastern Transvaal farms, Mr Kallie Schoeman, was quoted as saying: "We can't pay somebody more than he is worth. The workers in key positions earn more."



Women workers on the farm of Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, cleaning waterways for 80 cents a day.

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS  
Labour Correspondent

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, is to reconsider a decision to sack about 400 black labourers on his farm adjoining Lebowa following a press exposé about employment conditions on the farm.

Seventy-one workers have already been paid off.

Sunday papers reported yesterday that an angry Mr Schoeman had decided to mechanise his farm and sack 400 workers following a report in the Transvaal Post last Tuesday accusing him of employing child labour and paying some of his workers less than R30 a month.

In another development, Mr Fred van Wyk, director of the SA Institute for Race Relations, yesterday defended Mr Schoeman as a "tremendously progressive employer."

Speaking from his farm, Moosrivier, yesterday, Mr Schoeman said no final decision had been taken.

"There are so many thousands of people without jobs," he said.

Mr Schoeman said he would like to pay labourers more, but profits in agricul-

# Schoeman reconsiders sackings

ture were very small and the farm was yielding only 4.4% on investment.

"If we push up wages, we can employ fewer people." He said he was "bitterly disappointed" about the whole issue.

"It is sad to be attacked when the only thing I wanted to do was create employment opportunities."

He had created jobs for up to 2 200 people on the farm when there were only 1 600 permanent jobs.

Mr Van Wyk said yesterday Mr Schoeman and his father had played pioneering roles in providing good farm housing and liveable

wages.

Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP MP and member of the party's agriculture group, yesterday urgently appealed to Mr Schoeman not to pay off more workers, but also to make every effort to pay higher wages.

Following Post's allegations on child labour, Mr Schoeman has said the children wanted to earn pocket money during holidays.

Many unemployed people regularly sought work on the farm asking for work.

All workers had free meals and benefitted from a school, a free medical clinic and other facilities.

RDM. 30/7/79

4

# Pay shock

7/8/77  
dest  
H

**SAPEKOE, a major employer of farm labour in the country, pays some of its workers R18 a month.**

Workers on one of the company's five estates, the Tshivhase Teeprodusente in Sibasa, told us that the majority of them earn less than R25 a month.

Yesterday Mr D J Penwell, the company's chairman, told us from his Tzaneen office that the starting rate is R18 to R20, but said he could not say if the majority of the workers at Tshivhase earned less than R25.

He said the company pays according to what it gets for its product. Sapekoe Estates produce tea mainly, and employs up to 7 000.

"When people are willing to pay fairly for their food, all the money will go back to the workers. Now everyone thinks food should be for free."

He said that the company had recently been attacked for keeping the price of tea high by paying the farm workers too much.

POST's visit to the Sapekoe Estates follows a visit to one of the farms of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, where some of the workers earned 80c a day.

At the Tshivhase Estate,

## Workers earn R18 a month

built about 80 huts to house some of the workers in Sibasa. The rest of the workers there ranging between 800 in winter and 1 200 in summer come in every morning.

"At the other estates, all the workers are housed. It is pretty good now, but I know we can do a damn sight better. Our aim is to have no more than two people in a room and to build 4-roomed houses for our married staff. But this takes time."

Mr Penwell said that he was hoping the Sibasa estate will be showing its first profit in two years' time.

"There was absolutely nothing before we got there, but you should see it now, see the changes. They are even wearing shoes now."

"There was a time when men went to the mines and came back on holiday to drink their money. Now the women are getting something at least."

"Those women will crawl on hands and knees

to get work with us."

He said that the labourers get a bonus in the picking season, from October to mid-May.

"In a big estate that is fully developed, they average about R42 a month in bonuses."

He said the Tshivhase estate was not fully developed yet.

### Rations

The workers at the Tzaneen estate, Middelkop, live in an electrified township. In the single quarters we found eight men sharing a room. Families live in two-roomed quarters.

We arrived about thirty minutes after they had started collecting their rations. There was a queue of about 50 people waiting for food, steaming of-fal and porridge.

One woman told us that she earns R20 and that in the picking season she gets a bonus of 4½c per kg she picks over and above her target for the day.

She has three children living with her mother in Soekmekaar.

By  
**JOE THLOLOE**

we met men and women carrying small plastic buckets walking home at dusk.

The Tshivhase Estate is a 50-50 venture between Sapekoe and the Corporation for Economic Development (the former BIC).

The workers told us they used the buckets for their rations of tea, soup, or "mageu."

They said they earned R18 a month.

At the estate's compound, we were told that the workers are graded: Group I and II and Grades D to A. The minimum pay in the highest grade recently went up from R96 to R110.

Mr Penwell told us that the company had

met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings  
avorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir  
die navorsingsprogram, hoekstaaf en  
neel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle  
die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe  
Direkteur

# MY MONTHS OF TORTURE

A NATAL dairy farmer who says he confessed to cattle theft under police torture, told this week of the "months of hell" before he was acquitted on all the charges at a re-trial.

Mr Tino Scheepers, 38, a father of four who farms in the Louwsburg district of Vryheid, said it had cost him about R8 000 to clear his name.

"This whole affair has changed my life and destroyed my elderly parents. My father is a broken man and my mother's hair has turned snow white," he told me this week.

"This business has drained my parents emotionally, physically and financially."

Mr Scheepers's wife, Gerlie, said her husband was reduced to a nervous wreck. Terrible nightmares often woke him up at night.

"It is better now, but this is something we will never forget. It has completely changed our lives."

At the original trial, in January 1977, Mr Scheepers pleaded guilty and, in terms of the new Criminal Procedure Act, was convicted without witnesses being called. He was sentenced to 60 months in jail, of which 24 months were suspended.

He applied to the Supreme Court for the case to be reviewed, and asked for it to be referred back to the Vryheid Magistrate's Court for a hearing to apply for a change of plea from guilty to not guilty.

## TORTURE

Two Supreme Court judges, after considering an affidavit from Mr Scheepers in which torture and police maltreatment were alleged, granted the application. Mr Scheepers said he had confessed to a crime he never committed because he was afraid of further torture and because the police told him he would receive a suspended sentence.

During the hearing on whether he would be allowed to change his plea, the magistrate heard detailed evidence of the alleged torture during Mr

## The police tortured me, alleges

### Natal farmer

Scheepers's interrogation by the police.

The court also heard one of the main prosecution witnesses, Sergeant J Looock, break down under cross-examination and admit that he would not have had a case against Mr Scheepers without the confession. He also admitted that he had given false evidence to the court.

## Evidence

Granting the application to change the plea, the magistrate, Mr H Wolmarans, said there was "doubt in the court's mind as to whether the original plea of guilty was tendered by the accused voluntarily".

Although the police never admitted assault, a doctor's evidence before the court, based on an examination after the police had allegedly assaulted Mr Scheepers, concluded that his injuries were consistent with the type of assault described. In the Supreme Court application and in the subsequent magistrate's court hearing, Mr Scheepers alleged:

That he was punched, kicked and slapped while he was tied to a chair.  
That a wet bag was put over his head by police and used to smother him by pulling it tight to make it airtight.  
That electric shocks were applied to his hands, feet and private parts.

That he was kept wet and naked, except for his underwear, while he was being questioned.

That he was driven a long distance in the rain on the back of an open police vehicle.

While in custody, Mr Scheepers said, he wrote and signed a 14-page confession because he could no longer take the police torture and abuse and because he was told he would be given a suspended sentence. Brigadier Wulder van Eyk, the Divisional Commissioner for Northern Natal, said this week that a departmental inquiry "into the whole affair" was in progress.

"The results will be sent to my head office and it may also go the Minister, he told me.

Mr Scheepers's attorney, Mr C A S Froneman, said although his client had twice laid charges of assault against the police, once on his specific instructions, the Attorney-General had declined to prosecute.

## Questioning

This had also happened when one of Mr Scheepers's black employees had tried to lay assault charges, after he alleged police torture during questioning on the cattle-theft allegations.

Mr Froneman said he did not know the reason for this decision, but added: "As you know the Attorney-Gen-



Mr Tino Scheepers and his wife Gerlie... "the nightmare is over"

eral does not have to give reasons for his decisions."

Mr Froneman said he was investigating the possible steps that could be taken on behalf of Mr Scheepers.

One problem he faced was that any damages claim against the police was now "out of time" as the prescribed six-month period for instituting actions against the police had passed.

Mr Scheepers also alleged, in the successful Supreme Court application, that he appeared in court and was found guilty without the knowledge of his attorney or his family. This

occurred after he was re-manded during December 1977 until January 17.

On January 3, Mr Scheepers was told that he would be appearing in court — despite the fact that his attorney was away on holiday and his family expected the case to be heard on January 17.

His wife visited him that day, but he was ordered not to tell her of the court appearance. A police sergeant remained in the cell throughout her visit.

Shortly before he was due to appear in court, he was told by the police that unsuccessful efforts had been made to trace his attorney.

At the hearing that day he pleaded guilty and was convicted.

Late last month he left the Vryheid Magistrate's Court a free man, exonerated "but exhausted".

This week Mr Scheepers spoke of his determination to clear his name.

## Affidavit

"The court has acquitted me, but the stigma remains. For 18 months I have had a jail sentence and the stigma of being a common cattle thief hanging over my head. And my children, who are all still at school, have had to live

with the knowledge that their father had been convicted of cattle theft.

"And now when I see a policeman I start worrying that they may want me for something. I am now afraid of the police."

After Mr Scheepers had gone through a marathon four-day cross-examination, the public prosecutor, who had intended to call more than 30 State witnesses, said he would not lead evidence and closed the case for the State. The magistrate accepted a defence application for Mr Scheepers's discharge on all four counts of theft.

4 DD 24/8/79  
**Dordrecht  
 inquest to  
 be held**

DORDRECHT — An inquest into the deaths of two Dordrecht farm labourers, who were frozen to death in the back of a truck, is to be held soon in the Dordrecht magistrate's court.

This was confirmed by a police spokesman yesterday. He said that the case had been sent to the magistrate after police investigations were completed. He could not say when an inquest into the matter would be held but said that it would be soon.

The two farm labourers, Mr Singilizwe Nbembe, 19, and Mr Tshipu Sebenzele Npata, 25 were returning home after a three week stint of contract work on a farm in the Heilbron district in the Free State.

DDR

der Ross  
 n Rooyen  
 Wilson

Maat-  
 roordiger  
 en die  
 yl geen  
 verprigtinge aan tander opgelé word nie, word hulle geraan-

pleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is n paar jaar gelede aangepak. n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. n aantal tydelike navorsings-

c) Ander lede:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr K. Bosman            | Mr H.W. Middellmann      |
| Professor A. Cupido     | Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane   |
| Mr N. Daniels           | Professor A.D. Muller    |
| Mr Achmat Davids        | Sheik A. Najaar          |
| Professor R.J. Davies   | Mr Victor Norton         |
| Professor J.J. Degenaar | Professor N.J.J. Olivier |
| Mr René de Villiers     | Mr L. Phillips           |
| Dr I.D. du Plessis      | Professor H.P. Pollak    |
| Professor J.J.F. Durand | Mr W.J. September        |
| Professor J.B. du Toit  | Mr Franklin Sonn         |
| Mr A. Flederman         | Mr P.M. Sonn             |
| Professor R.F. Fuggle   | Regter J.H. Steyn        |

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Department van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Dikonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlike konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlike Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgele in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).



# Child labour for R15 a month

## 'Kids must help save families'

By JOE THLOLOE

SOME more farmers in the Groblersdal area are employing children and pay them between R15 and R30 a month.

Following our expose of child labour on the farm of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, POST last week visited two farms, one owned by Chris Wiid (Pty) Ltd and the other called Oudestad, between Dennilton and Groblersdal in the Eastern Transvaal.

We found youngsters who said they were paid R15, R20, R25 and R29 a month.

Some of the children said that they have not been to school and do not know their ages.

Mr John Bell, the Chris Wiid secretary, yesterday confirmed that there were children working on the farms run by his company.

"The number varies between 12 and 15," he said.

Mr Bell said that most of the youngsters are the children of the farm labourers and they in turn are employed as labourers.

When I asked him how much he paid the children, he said that this was a personal question and refused to answer.

At Oudestad, we spoke to a Mrs F R Grobler, who said she was managing the farm in the absence of her son. He is in the army and will not be available for a month.

She said that her son does not like employing children: "I know that he is about to plant tobacco and will certainly be employing older people."

Asked about the children we had seen on the farm, she said we should speak to her son in a month's time. She was busy.

At one of the Chris Wiid farms we found the labourers on lunch: porridge and morogo. Among the men were a couple of youngsters obviously below 16.

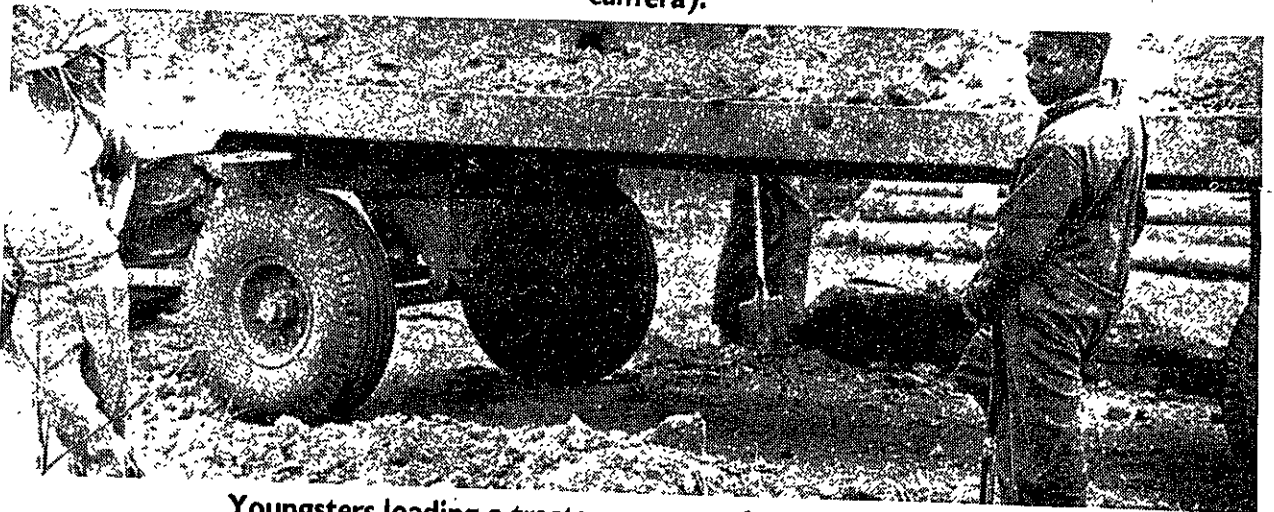
Simon Thobejane said that he is 14 and started working in 1973. He earns R15 a month, working on the irrigation pipes.

(Most of the farms in this area are irrigated from the Loskop Dam).

At another part of the Chris Wiid farms we found youngsters loading a tractor. One



Farm labourers at Oudestad being interviewed by Chief reporter Joe Thloloe (back to camera).



Youngsters loading a tractor on one of the Chris Wiid farms.

said he was 17, and the other, younger, did not know his age.

At Oudestad, Lawrence Mabitla, said he did not know his age. He has been working less than a year and earns R20 a month. He said that his mother also works on the farm.

Buick Mosehla told us that he was 14 and earns R25 a month. He said that he had been working for two months.

A social worker with the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society yesterday said that although most countries have laws forbidding the employment of children, these laws are difficult to enforce.

"We get child labour where the families are terribly poor, so it is often better that the child works than to have the whole family starving," she said.



Lawrence Mabitla (left) does not know his age because he has never been to school.

### Electric Guitar

Electric guitar, R40. For this bargain and many more, turn to Classified on pages 39 to 43.

Pictures by LEN KUMALO



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AGRIC. - Labar  
1-1-80 - 31-12-80

(2) 206 Staff Reporter

A SENIOR official at the Sea Harvest fish factory near Saldanha, Mr H Kramer, last night denied that workers at the factory — whose strike for better wages ended this week — had ever been paid R8 or R9 as had been alleged during the strike.

"This is absolutely not true," Mr Kramer said. Turning to the strike settlement negotiated with the Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr Kramer said he was glad that the union "has finally come to accept that the settlement terms we had in mind all along are in the interests of the workers."

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the

## Farmer and 10 workers drown

Staff Reporter

A PROMINENT Murraysburg farmer and 10 of his farm workers drowned when a lorry, in which they crossed a flooded tributary of the Buffalo River, was washed away on Saturday afternoon.

A police spokesman yesterday said Mr Frans van der Ahee, 52, of Rietfontein Farm, Murraysburg, and 14 of his farm workers had been on their way back home from an agricultural show in the town when the three-ton lorry in which they were travelling stalled and slid off the cement road surface while they were negotiating the drifts across a strongly-flowing tributary of the Buffalo River.

Torrential rains in the surrounding mountains had turned the usually-dry riverbed into a raging river which carried the truck about a kilometre downstream.

Only four of the workers survived the ordeal by clinging on to overhanging branches as they were swept downstream.

A search for the bodies was mounted by almost 200 farmers and workers in the district.

some of them from 80 kilometres away.

The body of Mr van der Ahee was recovered early on Sunday and the bodies of others were found on Sunday. One of the bodies was recovered from the river about 20 km downstream.

Yesterday afternoon all but one of the bodies had been recovered.

The four survivors are Mr Jan Tulpies, 21, Mr Gert Jonker, 35, Johannes Africa, 16, and his brother Martiens Africa, 11.

The dead are Mr Frans van der Ahee, two brothers, Jatta and Petrus de Water aged 13 and 16, the mother of two survivors, Mrs Emily Africa, 50, and her youngest child Duca, 14; Hendrik Breda, 17 and his brother David Breda, 15; Japie van Rooijen, 16; Mr Martiens April, 29; Mr Jan van Rooyen, 22; and Miles Brouers, 19.

Yesterday mourners from the town and outlying district attended the mass funeral of 8 of the dead on Mr van der Ahee's farm.

Last night searchers were still combing the river banks for the body of Miles Brouers.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with infectious and parasitic diseases being of minor importance (2,08) and Neoplasms (15,66) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,58) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,58 and 23,78 respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. In fact, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian 'coloured' communities.

The mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for infectious and parasitic diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at 0 and males at 45. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

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# Farmer evicts women, baby

By IKE MOTSAPI  
TWO women, one with a 12-month-old baby, spent rainy nights on a pavement along the Potchefstroom Road, Soweto, after

being thrown out of a Protea farm this week.

The women are Miss Maria Mogale, Miss Emley Molefe and her 12-month-old daughter, Lerato. The three were left destitute after being evicted

from a Steyn Farm on Wednesday morning.

Miss Molefe told POST that the farm owner, a Mr Steyn, confronted them on Wednesday morning and "told us to pack our belongings and move out of his farm."

She said while packing their belongings, a truck stopped near where they had been staying and their furniture was loaded into it and dumped outside the farm along the road.

She added that the reason for their eviction from the farm was that their husbands had not reported for work since Tuesday after getting their pay.

Mr Steyn told POST that he had been struggling for six months to get the two women off "my farm". He said their husbands whom he employed and housed, disappeared six months ago.

He said the two women were staying with their husbands at the farm "at the request of their husbands".

He added that when their husbands disappeared, he offered the two women work, but they refused to work and instead resorted to drinking and "loafing".

"I give them free grocery every month," said Mr Steyn, "and when they refused to work, I decided to evict them from my farm. It was no use keeping people who did not want to co-operate with me.

"It is a pity that I had to throw them out," he said.



Miss Emley Molefe with her 12-month-old child, Lerato.



Miss Mogale (centre) and Miss Molefe (right) ponder on what to do next.

Ayanda amanani aban  
abafundi base Unive  
zikolo U.W.C., Hewe  
Abafundi bathe abas  
Fattis & Monis inge

Printed by S.N.B.

By MATHATA  
TSEDU

WORKERS employed at the Phaswana Boerdery coffee plantation in Venda, who were paid a maximum of R23 for men and R16 for women a month, have been given R6 pay increases.

Added to this 'improvement' is a 25 kg bag of mielie meal twice a month and a number of 'pills for round worms', according to the workers.

The Phaswana Boerdery is owned by the Venda Development Corporation (VDC) and the giant tea estate owners, Sapokoe. The project manager, a Mr Craib, refused to confirm the "improvement" and referred POST to a Mr Muller at the Sapokoe head office in Tzaneen who also refused to comment.

**EXPOSED**

The increase comes after POST exposed the harsh working conditions at the Tshifudi-based project coupled with meagre earnings for the workers.

Our investigations had revealed that: men and women who dig 108 pits each one metre deep a day are paid one rand and 70 cents respectively. This worked out to less than a cent for every metre deep pit. Also a worker who falls short

~~3/15/80~~ (4)

# PIT DIGGERS GET A RISE — OF ONLY R6

of this quota forfeits his/her earnings

The investigation also revealed that workers injured on duty are sent home or to hospital and have to pay their own hospital bills. There are no end of the year bonuses or pensions and workers are not paid for public holidays and work during rainy days. Tractor drivers were paid a nett wage of R38.

The workers said the R6 was given to all workers and was effective last month together with mielie meal and the pills. A worker who stays away from work forfeits the mielie meal, they said.

The work load has not improved, they said. The increase means that workers earn a maximum of R29 and R22,10 for men and women who dig pits. This works out to just a

little over a cent for each pit.

The secretary for Venda-land Department of Economic Affairs, Mr M R Madula, told POST last

December that his department had no say in salary determination of companies that operate in the "Republic". (Venda)

negotiation.

called on all sports bodies and for re-employment of the workers

ted a call for a boycott of all

However, a director of the firm of the factory's products by acks. The management have kept e place of the striking workers.

factory which produces the cluding self-raising flour, Cake Wheatle Treat flour; All

including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broad, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spaghetti under the following brand names: Pick 'n' Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hope Bakery in Elsie River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Hansard 2 of 4835

11/2/80

For full debate

see Hansard

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FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947, provides for the registration of agricultural remedies and aspects related to the examination, labelling and sale of such remedies. With the exception of the application of cyanogen gas, however, there is no control over the commercial application of a great many poisonous agricultural remedies which are dangerous for the person who applies them as well as for the general public and the environment.

The necessary care is not always taken by the commercial pest controllers in applying agricultural remedies. Therefore, it is deemed essential that such operators be registered, so that their activities may be controlled, and requirements may be laid down with which they have to comply.

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In view of the foregoing, the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee for the Protection of Man against Poisonous Substances requested the Department of Agriculture, Technical Services to implement control measures in respect of the application of agricultural remedies for compensation as soon as possible. To achieve this aim, minor adjustments to the Act are therefore necessary. Provision is also made for the registration of sterilizing plants and the renewal of registrations under this Act. The proposals contained in the Bill enjoy the support of the South African Agricultural Union and are being welcomed by all concerned.

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, this amending Bill there are two new concepts in particular that have to be debated. The one is the registration of a pest control operator and the other is the registration of sterilizing plants. All the other amendments are actually of a consequential nature.

We are living in an era today in which increasing use is being made of highly poisonous and dangerous remedies to bring about better and cheaper production of food. When these remedies are correctly used, they is to the advantage of the community, but when these remedies or fertilizers are used in the wrong way, it can easily cause death or pollute the environment to such an extent that it poses a threat to vegetation as well as man. The provision that pest control operators who comply with certain requirements may be appointed and registered is acceptable to us in principle and we agree with it. However, the legislation does not specify what the requirements are that have to be complied with. I should like to ask the hon. Minister to give us more information about the requirements that will have to be met.

There are a few questions I should like to ask him in this connection. Firstly, does such an operator have to be trained, and if so, what kind of training will he have to receive where will he receive such training? Will these training facilities be made available to all citizens of South Africa, so that all citizens may be appointed to these positions? Furthermore, we notice that the operator to be registered must only be the person who administers fertilizers for a reward. I therefore take it, and I should like the hon. Minister

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to confirm this, that the farmer who administers fertilizers himself will not have to be registered. The question that arises is: What about the man's employees? Do they have to be registered? In terms of clause 6, no person may administer an agricultural remedy for reward unless he has been registered as a pest control operator or unless it is applied in the presence and under the supervision of a pest control operator. If the farmer applying the fertilizer is not registered, what is then the position of his employees? Will those people have to be trained or will the farmer have to be trained? What is the situation?

The provision that pest control operators have to be registered is certainly not an arbitrary one. There is a reason for this provision in the Bill. In his Second Reading speech the hon. the Minister made no reference to the background of or reasons for this new provision which is being inserted into the Act. I should like the hon. the Minister to elaborate on the reasons why the amendment is necessary. Have certain incidents taken place or is the industry experiencing certain problems? If so, it would help me to know what these incidents or problems are.

One wonders whether the reason is perhaps that great losses have been caused by incorrect application of fertilizer. Can it be that people have in the past been killed accidentally either because of ignorance because of the fact that the people under whose control they worked did not have sufficient knowledge?

I do not know whether the matter is *sub judice*, but the hon. the Minister can tell me if this is so. I am referring to the problem in the Franschhoek valley, when a fertilizer was incorrectly used a few years ago, and this led to great losses. Could this be the reason why this amendment is being proposed? I should like the hon. the Minister to reply to this.

The other new provision in this Bill deals with the registration of sterilizing plants. It seems to me that the question of sterilizing plants obviously does not belong in this Bill. After all, it has nothing to do with fertilizers, but with farm feeds, agricultural remedies, or other remedies. In fact—so I understand or infer—it is concerned with the meat industry, certain abattoirs. However, I am not quite sure about this. If this is so, I should like the hon. the Minister to elaborate on this as well.

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so that we may understand why this clause of the Bill is providing for this.

I know that there are certain problems in the meat industry. I also know that the Minister intends to introduce legislation in this connection at a later stage. Nevertheless, I should like to know what these sterilizing plants would refer to. I should appreciate it, therefore, if the hon. the Minister could shed some more light on the matter.

Mr. G. F. MALAN: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Wynberg put certain questions to which the hon. the Minister, questions to which he will definitely be given replies. I should like, however, to comment on the question of the requirements for pest control operators. I assume that these requirements will be stipulated in regulations. I cannot imagine that we could stipulate precisely what will be required under all circumstances at this early stage. I assume that this will differ from one operation to the other. As you know, there are so many different operations and methods, as well as new developments in this sphere, that I believe one should rather leave it for the future so that the hon. the Minister can have the right to promulgate regulations in regard to this type of operation.

Then the hon. member for Wynberg also referred to clause 6, in terms of which section 7 of the principal Act is to be amended. This clause refers to people who do this type of work for reward. I simply cannot conceive that it could possibly apply to farm labourers. I think it definitely applies to business undertakings and people who do this type of work for farmers for reward.

In general I just want to say that, to my mind, effective agricultural production today involves the use of a large variety of chemicals and other remedies. New remedies are also being added to the list practically every day. Methods of application, for instance by means of aircraft etc., are changing all the time too. Moreover, the trend abroad is to make increasing use of large contractors to do this type of work. Aircraft and other machinery which apply these remedies on a large scale, are extremely expensive. I feel that this trend should also be encouraged here in our country, so that farmers do not have to expend large amounts of capital on apparatus which will simply stand idle on the lands, under a tree or in the farmyard and ultimately



ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

# Labourer killed by three tons of sugar

19/2/80 (4)  
 Mercury Reporter  
 A DURBAN labourer was killed yesterday when he was crushed by almost three tons of sugar at the Carnation Foods depot in Mobein.  
 The man, whose name cannot be revealed until his next of kin have been informed, was sweeping around the base of stacked 25kg pockets of sugar when they toppled on to him.  
 Believed to be in his 60s, the man was certified dead on arrival at King Edward VIII Hospital.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,56

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

# Paying rent in children

must return if they cannot find city work.

The Rieker Commission, which reported last year, recommended a tightening of influx control through the imposition of higher fines on employers of "illegal" workers and stronger controls over black householders who accommodate "illegals".

If this recommendation is implemented, the pressure on rural land will increase and the ability of rural blacks to leave it and come to the cities will be diminished.

The crisis in South Africa's Weenens will grow.

In the black "reserves" around Weenen, as in other black areas, overcrowding has been an increasing problem for years. But the situation took a turn for the worse in the late 1960s when the Government decided to strip the labour tenant system.

In terms of this system, blacks could live on white farms if they or their families or both worked for the farmer in lieu of rent.

They were not necessarily paid for this work — their reward was the right to live on the land. In most cases their children worked for the farmer in exchange for this right.

In many cases, the farmer used his tenant farms simply as a source of labour for more profitable farms elsewhere in the Natal Midlands. So the system gave him a cheap — often free — source of labour. He used his Northern Natal farm, not to farm produce, but to farm people.

It left the tenant at the mercy of the farmer who had the right to keep or evict them as he pleased. Some farmers would — and still do — fine their tenants if they displeased him and evict them if they didn't pay the fine.

But it did provide many locals with an escape from the overcrowding of the "reserves" and in some cases relations between farmer and tenant were good, according to local people.

In 1968, the Government decided to end the system. Only workers who provided 11 months continuous labour could live on the farms. An official committee decided how many labourers they would be allo-

But it replaced it, according to one Government opponent, with "something far worse".

Tenants were evicted from the land and sent to KwaZulu — either over the river or to the notorious Irrethill and Mondlo resettlement camps. Others were housed in an "emergency camp" outside the township, which still exists, although its chief amenity is a lone beer-hall.

They were not allowed to take their cattle with them and local farmers are said to have made a "killing" by buying up black cattle at a fraction of the market price.

Thousands of tenants were "dumped" in the overcrowded homelands.

But the tenant system didn't end in 1968. Farmers were given over a decade of grace allowing them to have tenants on their farms with Government permission.

Late last year, the system ended officially. But local people estimate that there are still up to 8 000 tenants on farms in the area. And the system still flourishes elsewhere in Natal, they say.

Mr Mhahso is one of these people, and, like others, he is now being evicted. Tenants fear they are to be moved to Nondweni, a resettlement camp in the Nqutu district. They say conditions there are "appalling".

The eviction notices are signed by the farmer and local rumour has it that the farmers are being told to issue the orders by the authorities.

According to one local man, the authorities do not evict tenants directly. But they do tell farmers that, if they exceed their labour quota, they will be visited by inspectors and fined. The farmer reacts by getting rid of those who can no longer offer him adequate labour.

A senior Department of Co-Operation and Development spokesman says the authorities cannot remove tenants unless it has alternative accommodation for them.

But tenants say that the alternative accommodation they have been offered is at Nondweni, and they don't want to go. The authorities are now considering their request not to go there.

The farmers disclaim responsibility. Mr John Schroder, who owns the farm Mona, just outside Weenen, where a spate of eviction orders have been served, referred queries to the local magistrate. "The issue has nothing to do with farmers. We have had instructions," he said.

Weenen's magistrate, Mr Ragn, denies any knowledge of these instructions. "It's simply a matter between the farmer and the police. If these people are not wanted on the farms, they are evicted," he said.

He confirms, however, that the local labour control board makes an annual determination of the number of workers a farmer may have on his land.

If the number on the land exceeds this, farmers may well decide to remove "surplus" labour.

Mr Ragn adds that the local soil conservation board has on occasions asked farmers to cut down on their quota of tenants. "The farmers get it from all sides — the police, the administration board, the conservation board," he says.

But Mr Roy de Wet, chief director of the Drakensberg Administration Board, says that his board is not instructing farmers to evict tenants.

"We have simply brought the end of the labour tenant system to the notice of farmers. We don't want to see these people moved — we want them in regular employment."

Mr De Wet envisages a system whereby former tenants will be placed in regular work either on the farm they are staying on or at another where there is a labour shortage. "It will be evolutionary and we are not hurrying anybody," he says.

Nevertheless, families are being moved, and they all have eviction notices from the farmer to prove it.

One family has a notice issued by the Department of Co-Operation and Development which says that, "following complaints from Mr Schroder," the family head is instructed to appear in court "to give reasons why you should not be ruled illegal and you and your possessions should not be removed from the farm".

Members of another said they were visited by a depart-

ment official and two policemen and informed that they were to be moved.

The story of the Nisele farm is fairly typical. They live on a farm in the area. The ground is barren and little cultivation takes place. The head of the household works in the city.

Although the land is barren, the Niseles don't want to leave. Like many black families, their ancestors lived on the farm before the white man arrived and they regard it as their land.

One member of the family, a teenage girl, worked on the farm without pay. The family says that the farmer agreed to pay her but didn't.

Last year, the girl fell ill and returned to the family kraal. According to the family, the farmer insists that workers chosen by him and pay for the visit. They cannot afford this, hence the girl's return home without seeing a doctor.

Shortly afterwards, they were called together by the farmer who fined them a goat plus R20 for the girl's non-appearance. This was not the first time they had been fined — on a previous occasion a goat, herded by a family member, a young boy, had died and the farmer had demanded compensation.

After the family paid the fine, they were served with an eviction notice.

Being evicted can be a costly business. The livestock of evicted tenants usually strays back on to the farm — "nobody gets the animals they have been evicted," says a local man.

The cattle are impounded by the town board and the residents must pay to retrieve their own animals — R7 for a goat, R31.50 per head of cattle. The tenants are not the only "townlands" surrounding Weenen have also been asked to quit.

The "townlands" — a vast area of land surrounding Weenen — have been occupied by black people for decades. But in 1967 they were declared a prescribed area and all but 10 families who work for the town board were "cleared".

Now eviction notices are being served on townlands residents.

The town clerk denies that there is any policy to clear the townlands. But he does confirm that "if people are no longer working for you, you obviously don't give them accommodation".

There are also rumours that the emergency camp, which is now run as a township, will be demolished, and that the numbers living there have been frozen.

Mr De Wet confirms that the Drakensberg Board does not want the "camp" enlarged. But he adds that the board is now conducting a survey of this and other "emergency camps" in Northern Natal.

"We are looking for alternative housing. Perhaps another township could be built. But we would not simply move people and make them live in tents. That is not humane and we don't do that any more," he says.

Certainly, a visit to the strip of KwaZulu on the "white side of the Tugela provides stark evidence of what being moved has meant in the past.

Most of the families there can remember being driven off white farms, where, they say, they had enough land to till, about a decade ago.

The land is barren, and local families say they cannot till there. Some show you an enclosure of land about the size of a station cloakroom where a few mtengies grow.

There is no water. A woman hearing we are from the big city, approaches us and begins shouting "starvation, starvation" over and over in Zulu.

She gestures to the Tugela in the distance. "That is where we must go for water. You must rest four times before you get there, and if you are old or sick you cannot go," she shouts.

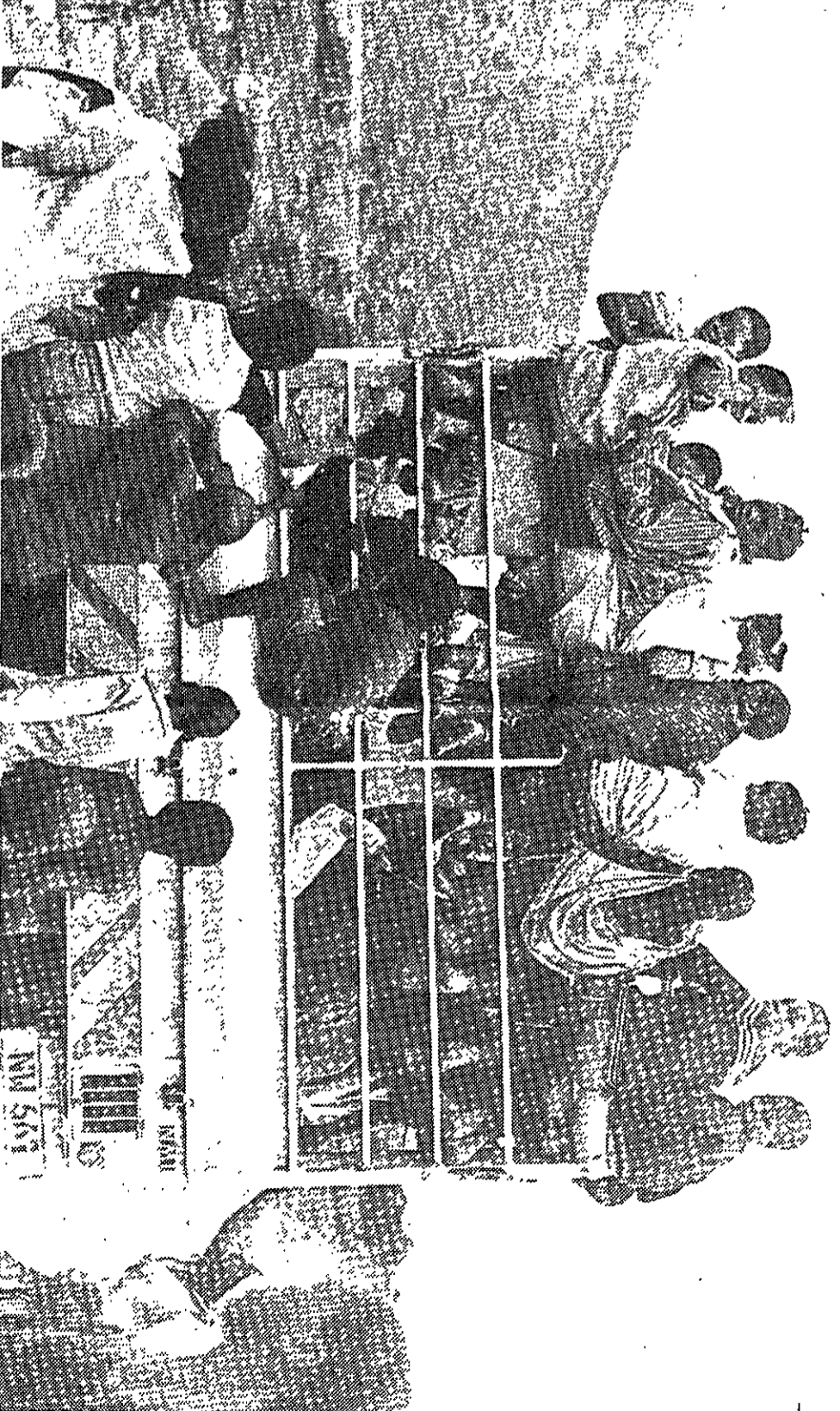
Her children gather round her. None look well-fed, but a baby has the tell-tale pot-belly and spindly legs of the malnourished. "Many children die here," sighs an old man.

When the children return home from work, we hand out bread we have brought from the city. They fight over it, and feverishly cram whatever they can get into their mouths.

Not only children die. The nearest hospital is in Tugela Ferry, 20 km away and the bus fare is R1.20. "We don't have this money so we cannot go," says most of the locals.

"We used to plough here, but we cannot do this any longer. We must buy from shops and if you have no money, you starve," says one of the few middle-aged men.

To underline the point, a hail-storm this month destroyed black crops in the area. What little cultivation there was, has gone.



Life around Weenen today... scores of children being taken to work by a farmer.

As one leaves the areas immediately next to the farms, conditions improve slightly. There are houses, rather than huts and schoolboys and girls are on their way to work. Nevertheless, the land is dry and the plants growing in gardens are invariably scant.

Mr E S Mhahla, principal of the Emntatani Primary School, explains the difference. Those who have built houses on this side, he says, are the ones who have been able to find work in the cities.

"As soon as they have earned enough in the cities, they move here to get as far away from the farms as possible," he says.

The fact that attendance numbers have declined is only one symptom. Mr Mhahla believes attendances have worsened because unemployment in the cities has increased poverty and forced more children to work.

Children start school at nine or older — some start at 12. Many are forced back to the farms a year or two later.

The authorities have made education compulsory until Standard 2, but not all parents follow this directive, says Mr Mhahla.

Children must contribute

R5.20 towards the school each year — its only other source of funds is a rand-for-rand KwaZulu education department grant towards the school's building fund.

Although the department does send school books, many children must go without. The better-off parents are therefore expected to provide their children with books, adding to the financial burden.

So every morning, the farmers' trucks come. Crammed to bursting point, they return to the farms with the day's load of labourers — women and children.

According to locals, the men that daily paid work is available for those who will be paid in produce. Weekly-paid work is paid with cash, but that means living on a farm compound and places are limited.

Pay ranges from R8.50 to about R18 a month. Daily-paid workers must bring their own food.

Some locals claim that the farmers discourage schooling, but local parents readily tell you that they do not want their children to go to school.

"We cannot afford it. The school fees are high and if the work and children don't work, we don't eat," says an old man.

There is a traditional resistance to women working among the locals, but here, too, they have no choice.

There is also traditional resistance to school. "I never went and I know nothing about this. School is a new thing," the old man continues.

And there are even some who don't want their teenage girls to go to school because they fear they will then go to the cities and they will lose their dowry.

But for most, the reasons are economic. When a young girl tells us she would like to go to school, an old man tells her: "Your parents may not want you to go so that you and they can eat."

Their treatment depends on the individual farmer. One girl is happy with her employer. "We are not beaten. We are just told we must work," she says.

But locals also tell of the youth who was ordered to use a threshing machine. He was too short to operate it and his leg slipped into the machine. In attempting to extricate it, he lost the other leg.

Another was told to drive a tractor. He didn't know how and the tractor capsized, killing him. Local farmers angrily insist

they are doing their best. "If we do well, our workers do well," says one.

They insist they are doing their best for their workers, but, complaints one, "nobody ever focuses on the plight of the farmer".

Most farmers in the area, they complain, are heavily in debt. "We sell our vegetables at a loss. Nobody wants to pay a decent price for perishables," complains one.

"Our profit is around 3%. Of that, we are taxed 56%, most of which goes to the blacks," claims another.

The work is seasonal, and one half-storm can wipe out the crop. Insurance premiums are "very high" and "often a storm can get something out of the insurance company," he adds.

In the Weenen area, farming is carried out on relatively small 13-20 ha plots and the farmer is continually in financial trouble, they say.

"If we were as wealthy as industry or the mines, we could pay them more and improve conditions."

They confirm that they employ children but "the Government says we mustn't employ children. Yet what must I do if they come running to my lorry

looking for work?" asks an angry farmer.

Most farmers catalogue the facilities they have laid on for their workers — housing, maternity benefits and so on — and complain that their workers are "ungrateful".

"You city people think our blacks here know nothing. But they hear about what's going on in the cities. They hear about the so-called 'era of change' and they get cheeky," says one man.

The hostility to the big city and to the Government is noticable. "You are lucky you came to me. My neighbour would have shot you on sight," says one man. "A lot of people are angry here — some with the Government, others with the papers, others don't know why they are angry."

The farmers insist that the responsibility for conditions in Weenen is not theirs.

Certainly, the ultimate responsibility is not. At the root of the problem lie the overcrowding, the forced removals to South Africa's "dumping grounds", and the view that blacks should not be allowed rights on white land. It is that view which forces the inhabitants of Msimba to send their children to work, which forced Mr Mhahso to pay his landlord in children.

# CONDAMNED

**NATAL** farmers are losing thousands of rands a month at the new Cato Ridge abattoir—said the House of Representatives. He said the farmers are being harassed by bureaucrats without consulting the livestock agencies.

The 5000-strong Cato Ridge Cattle Co-op has appealed to the Meat Board and the Department of Veterinary Services to act.

"We've asked the Meat Board in Pretoria to take the matter up on our behalf, so we're hoping our little voice will get something done," Eric Jones, general manager of Stock Owners told the Sunday Tribune.

## Producers

He writes in the latest issue of 'Producers' News, the co-operative monthly newsletter, that "all is not well at the Cato Ridge abattoir" as regards the handling, by the Department of Veterinary Services, of bruised carcasses.

The Department's

representatives are responsible for the slaughter of thousands of animals, the loss of thousands of rands, and the loss of thousands of animals, the loss of thousands of rands, and the loss of thousands of animals.

## Official

He criticized the ruling that the agents, such as Stock Owners, are not allowed to supervise or tend to the cutting away of lungs and meat as they were before Cato Ridge matters opened.

"Officials of the Department do this work, and all of the figures indicate that they are getting about it with a will. This is not right. Farmers are up against it and can do nothing to lose one single kilogram of meat which could otherwise be sold," said Eric Jones.

One farmer, a victim of what he called "haphazard condemnation", said he had had two entire animals

condemned out of one lot, the second lot being condemned out of one lot, the second lot being condemned out of one lot, the second lot being condemned out of one lot.

"And that time I had sent a truckload of cattle to the abattoir the day before and had no problems with bruising. Two or three days later, using the same truck and driver, I got two entirely rotten carcasses."

"It is a most unjustified proceeding, sir," he said.

Mr. Goldart said farmers were not paid for meat or cattle condemned.

## Carcass

"That meat is then used to make carcass meal and pet food -- so it seems to me that someone is getting their raw material for nothing," he said.

Condemned carcasses are

used for various purposes, including the production of animal feed and other products.

He said, however, that the Cato Ridge abattoir is not a profit-making concern, and that any profits are used for the benefit of the abattoir corporation, which is controlled by the State.

## Problems

"The percentage at Cato Ridge is very high, there's no doubt about that," he said.

"We're certainly not happy with the situation, and we've pointed this out to the inspectors and told them to do something about the problem."

He said the condemned meat was processed into carcass meal, tallow and blood meal.

Farmers do not get paid for the meat that is used this way and profits go to the Abattoir Corporation funds.

FARMERS CLAIM ABATTOIR THEFT

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ission of Saldru,  
rsity of Cape Town

# The despair of workers forced off farms

266  
107  
4  
277  
P. M. BROWN 28/2/80

SIR, — The Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) has been formed recently to investigate, among other things, the removal of African families from their homes in Natal. We have therefore read with concern Press reports that the Drakensberg Administration Board is pressing for the establishment of labour control boards in all the rural areas of Natal

These boards, consisting of the local commissioner and representatives of farmers, are empowered to limit the number of black families living on white farms in the magisterial districts in which they operate.

The Press reports say that these boards will help eliminate exploitation of black workers where the 'labour-tenant system' persists. Under this system a black family, often living on a 'labour farm', is expected to provide labour for the farm owner on a six-monthly basis, usually for a nominal wage, in return for the right to graze cattle and cultivate land.

## Abused

That the labour-tenant system persists and is often abused there is little doubt. However, we very much doubt if the proposed creation of more labour control boards will do anything to alleviate the lot of the farm workers concerned. Our experience suggests that it will make it worse.

In Weenen, one area in which such a board operates, its activities have caused misery and upheaval to many black families. In some cases farmers have had to give notice to families they would have been happy to keep on their farms. In others, families now regarded as 'superfluous' are being forced to leave their homes no matter how

adjoining Weenen are grossly over-grazed, and some black families which have moved there from farms in the Weenen area are now engaged in a bitter conflict with their white neighbours because their cattle keep straying back to where they have come from.

## Threatened

As for accommodation on trust land, we know of no such land which offers accommodation for the stock of ejected farm workers, certainly not Nondweni, to which people from Weenen are being told to go. There they are condemned to become migrant workers, if indeed they can find any way of making a living at all.

Faced with the activities of the Weenen control board many threatened black families have sunk into despair. Unable to find anywhere to move their stock and unable to face the prospect of life without them, they sit and wait, hoping for a miracle. The miracle doesn't happen. Instead, an official arrives and orders them to appear in court, a prosecution ensues, a sentence is imposed, and when the fine has somehow been raised, or the prison sentence served, there is still nowhere to go with the cattle.

## Priority

Where else in the world do you give people notice to leave their homes and then make it all but impossible

others, families now regarded as 'superfluous' are being forced to leave their homes no matter how long they have lived there or how loyal the service they have given.

## Is it fine?

The Chief Bantu Commissioner is reported to have said that people removed from farms by labour control boards can apply for accommodation in KwaZulu or on trust land. This sounds fine, but is it? People being forced to move by Weenen's control board invariably own cattle.

These are their one substantial asset, their one insurance against a rainy day. Experience shows that it is almost impossible for them to find a place to go to where they can take those cattle with them.

Those parts of KwaZulu

## Priority

Where else in the world do you give people notice to leave their homes and then make it all but impossible for them to take their most important assets with them?

We suggest that, if there are to be labour control boards, the first charge on them should be to find alternative and similar accommodation for the family and possessions of any farm worker they deem to be superfluous.

As for the Drakensberg Administration Board, it surely should insist on this — for is not its first charge to protect the interests of the black people who fall within its jurisdiction?

P M BROWN

Chairman,

Association for Rural Advancement

P O Box 2517

Pietermaritzburg.

RDM 29/12/80  
Fruit packer  
strike ends

CAPE TOWN. — About 700 workers at the Ceres Fruit Growers Co-op have decided to end their two-week strike and return to work.

The workers brought seasonal fruit-packing to a halt on February 15 over the threatened dismissal of a colleague.

A representative of the Food and Canning Workers Union said they had been given the assurance that Mr Klaas Markus would be reinstated — Sapa.

Answers to Question Col. 269

29/2/80

(4)

4(269)

29/2/80

(4)

269

FRIDAY, 29 FEBRUARY 1980

270

Housing loans for farm workers

302. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) How many farmers in (a) the Western Province, (b) the rest of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied

for housing loans for farm workers in 1979,

- (2) a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in each area?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) the Western Province .....	85
(b) the rest of the Cape Province .....	77
(c) the Orange Free State .....	39
(d) Transvaal .....	38
(e) Natal .....	1
(2) (a) the Western Province .....	81
the rest of the Cape Province .....	69
the Orange Free State .....	36
Transvaal .....	36
Natal .....	1
(b) the Western Province .....	R600 143
the rest of the Cape Province .....	R508 960
the Orange Free State .....	R332 310
Transvaal .....	R371 400
Natal .....	R 7 000

National



The seesaw war in southern Angola between Unita and MPLA government soldiers has been given a new dimension by the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ) along the SWA/Namibia border with Angola.

Several South West African and South African officials and politicians have warned that Unita will have to be reckoned with in the talks on the DMZ and the leader of the resistance movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has already said that without his organisation the DMZ will never become a reality.

He has sent messages to this effect to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Unita claims to have substantial influence much further into Angola than the southern border area, and this is substantiated by their proven ability to keep the Benguela railway inoperative.

Along the SWA/Namibia border Unita is active mostly in the east, where for the past few years the three towns of Cuangar, Calais and Dirico have been won and lost several times by each side.

From Dirico further east to the Zambian border Unita is said to be in full control.

People are on their farms and crops are planted and harvested each year.

The battles for the three towns have become an annual event.

The first sign comes when the local tribesfolk are told by Unita to leave the area. The MPLA, when it takes a town, lets the people move in around it on smallholdings. Once these people begin to leave they know Unita is going to start its softening up process.

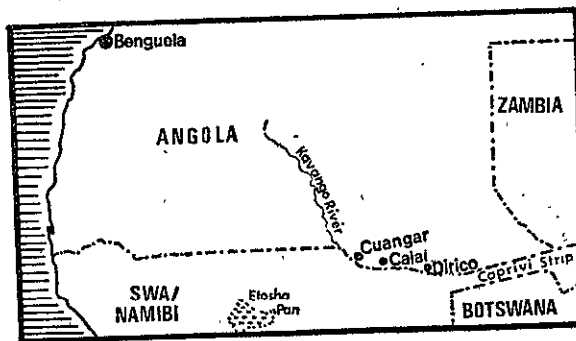
This consists of harassment of patrols — several patrols out of Calais and Cuangar have been attacked by Unita forces during the past two months — and also lobbing the odd mortar bomb into the towns themselves.

This makes the MPLA soldiers nervous and rifle fire can often be heard coming from Calais during the night.

The harassment usually starts just before the first rains. Then when the ground is thoroughly soaked and aircraft can no longer land on the earth landing strips Unita goes over to its main offensive.

# Angolan seesaw war hits DMZ plan

STAR 11/3/80



Without the support of the Angolan resistance movement Unita, the demilitarised zone will never become a reality, reports JAN VAN REE of The Star's Africa News Service.

MPLA morale sinks because of a lack of food and being cut off. After a battle usually lasting only a few days Unita occupies the town.

The soldiers who die in the fighting are thrown into the Kavango River and if the crocodiles do not get them first a police patrol from the Kavango has the gory task of fishing them out of the river.

Unita allows the local population to move into the town with them but after a while the troops move out back into the bush and people remain. When the MPLA returns in full force during the dry season the people flee and the border towns are once again occupied by MPLA.

Unita is the oldest resistance movement in the area and over the years has become more effective due to experience and more sophisticated weapons. They also have the traditional support of the local population in the area.

If Unita were to start a full-scale, do-or-die offensive to stop the establish-

ment of a DMZ they would create serious problems for SWA/Namibia.

The Kavango, in the far north of the territory and the actual border area with Angola, is already experiencing a food shortage and the Kavango authorities have been forced to ask for aid.

Mr Aloys Hashpirai, the Kavango Minister of Interior, told me on a recent visit to the area that there was "very little food on our side of the river."

"If we suddenly get an influx of several thousand refugees it would mean big problems," he said.

The Kavango Government in many ways feels it has to help the refugees for most are of the same tribe.

"The Kavango river was never our real border — this lies about 80 km into Angola," he said. "It was only when the white man came that the river was made the border. Most of the people in Angola speak our language and have friends and relatives in Kavango."

W/E ARGUS

SEVEN

1/3/80

BURIED

ALIVE

SEVEN farm labourers were killed on a farm in the New Bethesda district near Graaff-Reinet yesterday when an earth wall collapsed and buried them alive.

An eighth worker, Mr Jan Booysen, 40, of Murraysburg, was hauled out from the mound of wet sand by workers.

He is being treated for a slight back injury at the Midlands Hospital in Graaff-Reinet.

The accident occurred on Zuurplaat farm of Mr Mr Norje.

#### SMALL LAKE

The workers were constructing a weir on a small lake when the earth wall collapsed, according to a police spokesman.

The wall was apparently weakened by water which seaped from a dam.

All the dead workers who were aged between 18 and 24, came from Murraysburg.

The police spokesman said their names would be released as soon as their next-of-kin had been notified.

# Farmer battered to death on birthday

NM  
2/3/80

4

## Crime Reporter

A PAULPIETERSBURG farmer was battered to death and robbed of his clothing while on his way to fetch milk on his 56th birthday at the weekend.

Police arrested a young black man shortly after Mr Tom Laas's body was found on his Spitskop farm road about 3 p m on Friday.

His wife Sannie yesterday told how the family reunion for her husband's birthday turned into a day of terror when he disappeared about 11 a m.

He went to fetch the milk urns on the main road in his light truck. It was the last time his family saw him alive.

'It wasn't far to go and he should have been back in no time at all.

'As time dragged on I grew worried and sent one of the labourers out on a bicycle to look for him,' said Mrs Laas.

### Truck seen

The labourer and a neighbour, Mrs Anna de Villiers, returned and said they had seen his truck a short way down the road but Mr Laas was nowhere to be found.

About 3 p m police found Mr Laas's battered body a short distance from the truck.

Mr Laas was to have picked up his son, Innes, 15, that afternoon after the school bus from Vryheid had dropped him in Paulpietersburg.

'I picked up Innes myself. I can't tell you how difficult it was to break the news to him,' said Mrs Laas.

A black man is expected to appear in court shortly in connection with the killing.

(14)

# Extra money needed to run operating farm — with R1 346 000 debt

## Extra money needed to run operating farm

### Court Reporter

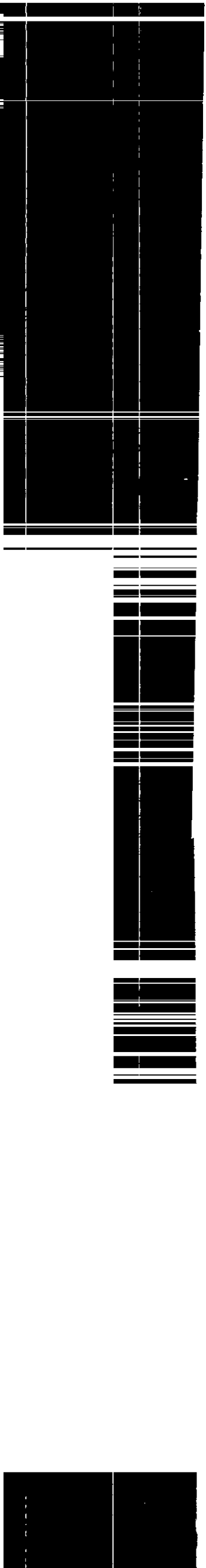
THE provisional liquidator of a Zululand farm which has liabilities of R1 346 000 was granted leave by a Durban judge yesterday to continue farming operations.

Mr Justice James also authorised Mr Peter Quinton to

borrow money to maintain the farm in the Mthabatha district. In papers before the Court Mr Quinton said that McIntjies Broers (Edms) Bpk owed R1 103 000 to four banks and R243 000 to sundry creditors. The company, which farmed cotton, sugar and sisal and ran a game farm, had been wound up.

It was of paramount importance that the sugar crop be preserved and properly reaped. If the labour did not receive their monthly pay there was a danger of damage being done to the company's property, Mr Quinton said. Poaching appeared to be rife in the area and the game had to

be protected and fences maintained. Mr Quinton said he planned to look for a buyer for the farm and it had to be kept in a saleable condition. He would need extra money to do this. Mr David Bester (instructed by Garlicke and Bousfield) appeared for Mr Quinton.



# Facing

NM 10/8/80  
④

# starvation

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of peasant farmers in Natal and Zululand face the threat of starvation this winter.

This is the opinion of agriculturalist Dr John Hill, training officer for the Africa Co-operative Action Trust, (Acat), an organisation seeking to improve farming among blacks in KwaZulu.

Dr Hill said the heat and lack of rain had caused crops to wither and die. 'The drought is now very serious and many people face the threat of starvation'. He said thousands of blacks would be affected.

The worst hit areas are in northern Zululand on the Makathini Flats and areas in KwaZulu north of Pieter-

maritzburg.

Dr Hill said the position was already so bad that blacks were seeking help from relatives in areas not so badly hit by the drought. 'Where no fertiliser was used and weeding was neglected, the crops have died.'

He said that those farmers who had followed the advice of Acat might be able to salvage something but in most areas crops of maize and beans were finished.

'Many people fear for their children and will soon be facing starvation. It is now too late to plant even if rains do come.'

Dr Hill said white farmers were also likely to face serious crop losses as a result of the drought.

Cape Times 10/3/80

# Aid for farm labourers in drought-hit areas

Staff Reporter (138)

COLOURED farm workers in the drought-stricken Cape Province could now apply for government financial aid, the chairman of the Farmworkers' Union, Mr Solly Essop, said yesterday from Beaufort West.

Mr Essop, independent member of the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) for Bokkeveld and chairman of the Farmworkers' Union, said farm workers who had been paid off because of the Karoo's worst drought this century, could apply for a monthly

allowance of R44 an adult and R10 a child.

The allowance, which was not a loan, was an attempt to aid the jobless workers and to keep them in the area, Mr Essop said.

"The aid is for all the South African coloured farm workers who had been paid off due to the drought," Mr Essop said.

An official government letter, dated February 26, stated farm workers could apply at their nearest magistrate's office for financial aid.

Once qualified, the farm workers would be paid out



conditions.

# Transkei migrant figures

CAPE TOWN — There were more than half a million Transkeians and half a million Bophuthatswana citizens registered to work in South Africa at the end of June 1978.

In addition, there were 2 655 657 South African blacks employed in industrial undertakings.

These figures have been disclosed in the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The report said that of the 500 294 Transkeians working in South Africa, 154 615 were in mining, 71 441 in agriculture, 72 755 in manufacturing, 64 397 in government services and 48 750 in the domestic service.

A total of 1 474 Transkeians had regained their South African citizenship by the end of last year, the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

One application for regaining South African citizenship had been refused so far, though "many others were returned for further motivation", Dr Koornhof said. — PC

# Drought

'worst' <sup>11/3/80</sup> (4)

# in memory'

### Mercury Reporter

NATAL farmers faced serious stock and crop losses unless good rains fell this month, a spokesman for the Department of Agricultural and Technical Services said yesterday.

Even the Eshowe district, which normally survived dry spells, was feeling the effects of the drought and some farmers had emptied swimming pools to provide water for washing.

The drought was most serious in Zululand and many farmers regarded

the conditions as the worst in living memory, the spokesman said.

The coming winter would be very bleak with water falling to critical levels and a likely shortage of winter feed.

In the Midlands the Greytown and Kranskop areas were extremely dry and many perennial streams were drying up.

The secretary of the Natal and East Griqualand Milk Producers' Union, Mr A R Muir, described conditions as 'pretty tough'.

He said: 'We are being

forced to feed hay and silage to our stock, which is usually unheard of at this time of year.'

A spokesman for Rosemarie Dairies in Pietermaritzburg said the drought had had a 'dramatic effect' on milk production but had not caused a milk shortage yet.

The general manager of the South African Sugar Association, Mr Peter Sale, said that although March rains would prevent further deterioration of the sugar crop the rains would be too late to get the crop back to normal.

### EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY AR

STUD NO SUPRNAME FIRST NAMES

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SUPRNAME	FIRST NAMES
1025211	BARRITT	PETER HARRY
077201	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN
1011480	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN
1018753	BOUSSE	PETER GRAHAM
1146841	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE
1154180	CUPIUO	ODILE ARLENE
1114051	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON
0980970	FEKAKI	SUSAN
113612R	GATZOURIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN
101853X	ALIJA	HELENA JANE I
102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE
0978590	LEVELAN	LAURA JEAN
101158F	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT
0948356	ORRILL	AMALIESE LYNETTE
111331M	PLUTKIN	NADINE BETTY
103519A	SHUMAN	ANTHONY
102719B	SMALLHURNE	AMANDA JANE
102257Z	TAYLOR	COLLEEN JANE
053909H	VALLEY-OMAR	FAROUK ISMAIL
1011641	VALENTI	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD
112105D	VAN WYCKAARDT	AGNE MARKE
116606W	VEGIER	GILDA MARIA
133100X	WILJOEN	ADELE

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12 133100X  
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AFRIKAANS  
ENGLISH III

# White farmers 'want to stay'

Argus 14/3/80

(4) (107)

## Parliamentary Staff

THE lone Progressive Federal Party member in the Senate, Senator Eric Winchester yesterday appealed to the Government to allow white farmers on land earmarked for homeland consolidation to remain on their farms with the option of being bought out at a later stage.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill in the Senate, Senator Winchester said that many farmers did not want to leave their farms built up over a lifetime and would prefer to stay on if they could be given assurances that they would be bought out at a later stage if they so desired.

## Parliamentary Staff

The Bill, which completed its passage through the Assembly earlier in the session, seeks parliamentary approval for the transfer of land to other states by way of a proclamation by the State President.

It also seeks to transfer the obligations of the South African Government in respect of the white-owned land to the black state concerned.

Senator Winchester said that many farmers would be only too happy to stay if they could be assured of retaining the option to be bought out if things did not work out.

He said that the black homelands were also keen for whites farmers to stay in order to maintain the productivity level of the farms concerned.

However, such farmers would also have to be given fixed assurances that they would not lose their South African citizenship once their farms were included in another state.

Senator Warwick Webber (NRP, Natal) said it was important that land required for the consolidation of the homelands should be transferred as soon as possible.

This was both in the interest of the farmers

concerned and in the interests of the black homelands.

Senator Webber asked the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, whether the Bill signalled the end to the consolidation issue or were there likely to be further demands from the black states in the future.

Senator Webber said that the uncertainty surrounding the consolidation issue had caused considerable insecurity in areas such as Mafeking and East Griqualand.

'The Government must give these people undertakings and assurances and let them know where they stand,' he said.

Replying, Mr Wentzel said that he did not think that the black states would make demands for further land consolidation because this had already been fixed in terms of the 1975 agreement.

He said that all land earmarked for consolidation was bought out by the South African Land Trust and then handed over to the respective black state.

The situation could not be allowed to exist where a farmer's land could be consolidated in another state before it had been bought out by the trust.

## Land 'nibblers' still a threat

DID a thrill of horror run through the Senate yesterday as Senator Warwick Webber (NRP, Natal) used some loaded terminology only too reminiscent of the Rhineland, the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia in the 1930s?

It appeared not. Senators gave no indication of being haunted by the tramp of Xhosa, Venda or Tswana jackboots. Nothing seemed further from their minds than an Anschluss with Lesotho or Botswana.

Senator Webber was asking the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Jacob Wentzel, if he had been given an undertaking by the leaders of now-independent homelands that the 1975 consolidation plan reflected 'the last of their territorial demands.'

## Political Diary by Graham Linscott

The phrase was also a favourite with Herr Hitler as he nibbled away at Europe.

Under discussion was the Boundaries of Particular States Extension Bill, which provides for white land earmarked for homeland incorporation in terms of the 1975 consolidation to be transferred to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda after independence.

But Mr Wentzel was unable to give Senator Webber a cast-iron guarantee that even more land would not eventually be transferred to these territories — and this is currently one of the most sensitive issues in the National Party.

As anybody knows, Transkei has been mak-

ing rather persistent demands over the years for East Griqualand, which it apparently regards as its own Sudetenland.

Mr Wentzel made it clear that still more land could be handed over once the present Van der Walt Commission completed its work. Any alteration of boundaries beyond the 1975 arrangement would be by negotiation between South Africa and the state concerned.

He seemed to wince as Senator Webber cried: 'So they're still not safe?' — presumably referring to white farmers on the periphery of the 1975 determination.

There was no point in speculating, Mr Wentzel said.

14/3/80 CT (4)

# Drought: State aid for workers

Staff Reporter

STATE assistance for farm workers affected by the drought in the north-western Cape could be requested from the Department of Coloured Affairs or from magistrates, the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen, said yesterday.

Mr Kempen said in a press release that financial assistance was intended solely for the purchase of essential provisions for families and comprised grants for adults and their children.

The statement did not quote amounts, but Mr Solly Essop, a former member of the Coloured Representative Council, said at the weekend that the amounts were R44 a month for adults and R10 for children.

Mr Kempen could not be contacted to confirm this yesterday.

The allowances are not repayable.

Assistance is restricted to workers still on farms in declared drought-stricken areas or those who had left their employers' farms because the employers were no longer able to pay wages. In both instances payments are subject to the approval of the local magistrate.

Farm workers who left their employers before the drought started for reasons not connected with the drought conditions will not qualify for assistance because "this would be contrary to the spirit of the temporary emergency scheme and could, of course, create other problems", Mr Kempen said.

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

THE loss of 37 fishermen in two recent boat tragedies off the South African coast underlines appalling shortcomings in safety regulations at sea, say shipping authorities.

They claim that loss of life could have been avoided if seamen were compelled to wear lifesaving devices and showed more respect for safety at sea.

An investigation by the Sunday Times into the multi-million rand fish-catching industry has revealed allegations that:

- Some unscrupulous boat owners remove safety equipment from their vessels to save costs.
- Up to 60 per cent of fishermen cannot swim or do not know how to use a lifejacket.

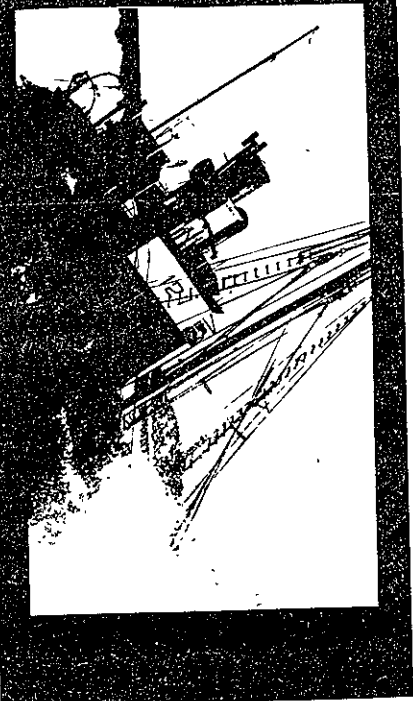
### Unseaworthy

- Boats go out illegally or in an unseaworthy condition.
- Surveyors responsible for inspecting vessels, find it difficult to cope with their work load.

The precarious lot of South Africa's seafarers has become so serious that the Government

S.A. Times 16/5/68

# NEED THESE MEN HAVE PERISHED?



appointed a commission of inquiry, whose report is expected during the current parliamentary session.

Those in the know say some boat owners — especially the smaller ones — are using several "tricks" to obtain a licence for their boats.

An example is that when the annual licence is due for renewal, a Government-appointed surveyor is sent out to inspect the boat. The owner ensures that all requirements are met, including safety equipment. But as soon as the survey has

been completed, the owner removes the safety equipment and stores it away until the next inspection.

In one case, a surveyor inspecting several vessels in the same area became suspicious when he thought he recognised certain equipment as "belonging" to another vessel he had just inspected, the Sunday Times was told.

As he had no proof, he marked the equipment before inspecting the next vessel. His suspicion was confirmed when he found the marked equipment

on the next vessel.

But the controlling authorities have little power to act against offenders.

Mr Thys Lotter, chief of the Marine Division of the Department of Transport, said his department knew of "such offences" among smaller vessels.

"It is difficult to control such cases with the available personnel, especially at remote fishing harbours. There is also no patrol service at sea to inspect safety equipment."

To equip a four-man boat with the safety equipment re-

quired under law costs the owner about R500.

Mr Piet Retief, manager of the North Bay Canning Company — owners of the Maritz which sank recently with the loss of 28 seamen — said some crew members were to blame for damage to safety equipment.

He said the high loss of life on the Maritz was probably due to the fact that the vessel sank within a few minutes of striking a reef. Seamen had no time to get to their safety equipment.

Mr Retief said it was his company's policy to train new hands before they went out to sea.

Mr Lotter said that it was the duty of the owner or master to ensure that his ship was seaworthy. Regulations stipulated that lifejackets must be placed in a position within easy reach of crew members.

For a vessel the size of the Maritz a lifejacket must be available for each crew member as well as a minimum of three lifebuoys. Experienced seafarers, how-

ever, claim that not enough is done to protect the fishermen. Said one:

"It's ridiculous to think that fishermen are allowed to go out without being able to swim. Swimming lessons should be part of basic training."

Captain A S Morris, principal of the Training Centre for Seamen in Bellville, confirmed that swimming lessons were not part of any of the training programmes, although trainees were told how to keep afloat.

### Tragedies

Over the past five years an average of 40 fishermen died in boat tragedies at sea each year.

Last month 37 fishermen died with the sinking of the Maritz and the Rymmond IV off the Cape coast.

The Rymmond IV turned turtle in calm seas when the crew were pulling in a full net of fish. Nine people fell overboard and drowned.

Both the Rymmond IV and the Maritz cases have been investigated by the Department of Transport. A report has been compiled and Mr Lotter said it would be sent to the Minister soon.

# Gang of thugs beat up farmer

(4)



### Crime Reporter

WEALTHY dairy farmer Chris Butler — known for his controversial marriage to a Japanese several years ago — was beaten unconscious, handcuffed and robbed of about R150 at the weekend.

His brother-in-law, Mr Harold Haines, yesterday told how Mr Butler, 64, bleeding and still handcuffed, had staggered into his house about 6.30 p.m. on Saturday.

'I could see he had been badly beaten up and I rushed him to hospital.' Mr Butler had been driving home from his business, the Inanda Dairy, when he saw four black men.

'He stopped his car and asked them what they were doing on his land. He told them they had no business there and that they were to leave.

'He got out of his car and they attacked him. They beat him up and left him unconscious.

### Handcuffed

'He was handcuffed when he woke up. He saw two black children looking at him and they told him the men had gone on to his house.

'He got to his car and drove to my house which is only a few kilometres away,' said Mr Haines.

Police combed the area immediately afterwards but there was no sign of Mr Butler's attackers.

They were also investigating the possibility of the assailants breaking into Mr Butler's house.

Mr Butler was being treated in Durban's Addington Hospital yesterday, and police could not

## Four men rob Chris Butler

establish if anything had been taken.

A hospital spokesman described his condition as satisfactory but he was not well enough to be interviewed.

Mr Butler made news in 1973 with his marriage in Swaziland to Miss Yuko Gejima. South African authorities refused to allow them to live in the country as man and wife.

### Exile

After three years' exile and protracted negotiations, Mrs Butler was issued with a South African permanent residence permit and the couple remarried in Pietermaritzburg.

The couple, with children Bogart and Kay, moved to Hillcrest but only seven months later they were parted.

After a much-publicised divorce she returned to Japan.

WEALTHY Hillcrest farmer Chris Butler, 64, during his marriage to Yuko.



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# Gang of thugs<sup>(4)</sup> beat up farmer



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**PW lays it on the line**

## If you don't like it get out, rebels told

ORMANDE POLLOK  
 Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Prime Minister P W Botha has bluntly told party dissidents to unite or leave the National Party.

And the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, agrees with him.

Speaking at a sports day in Stellenbosch at the weekend, Mr Botha said the National Party had always been a party of renewal which had to face the challenges of changing times.

In a veiled reference to his clash with Transvaal leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Botha said his 12-point plan had been accepted by all party

congresses last year. It had not changed and if anyone disagreed with it they should get out of the party.

While the big row has been put under wraps, Nationalists and their newspapers now appear to be using an argument in favour of change used by Dr Slabbert during the No-confidence debate — for which they attacked him — to bolster Mr Botha.

Dr Slabbert had said that unless there were changes South Africa would face growing threats of disaster from within and without.

Mr Botha used this argument 10 days ago and Nationalist newspapers have picked it up as well.

Dr Treurnicht in a straight vote from the urban electorate by 85,5 percent to 6,4 percent, indicated at the weekend that he intended pushing ahead with his programme of reform though his 12-point plan.

Dr Slabbert welcomed the Prime Minister's warning to his Right wing and said: 'There are aspects of the 12-point plan which deserve the support of all South Africans.'

'These are closely linked to the need for fundamental changes in the economic and social spheres of life.

'It would be disastrous for the country if the

## Ronnie wants a go-kart, even though he's g

Mercury Corres

ONDON — Ronnie West, a 17-year-old paraplegic victim born without a right leg — and he is a go-kart racing driver — and he has passed his driving licence applied by the British School of Motoring taking the advanced course. Ronnie is a performance course, which is a course for a motorist can get to police driving licence. But his aim is to compete in go-kart racing. He has applied to the BSM if it will help obtain special foot pedals and driving controls for a racing go-kart.

The BSM is to ask the RAC Motor Sport Committee for permission for Ronnie to race in the small capacity novice class. He can do so only if the RAC grants him a competition driving licence.

The RAC said: 'All cases of disability have to go before a medical tribunal. It is not unknown for some drivers with leg or arm disabilities to hold a competition licence.'

'The late Archie Scott-Brown, who had an arm disability, raced successfully in Grand Prix and sports car events.'

DAILY DISO (Indaba) 21/3/80 (103) (104) (4)

## Transkei's windmill problem

UMTATA — What's happening to Transkei's youngsters talented in mathematics and technical subjects?

This was the question being asked after the Minister of Agriculture, Mr E.Z. Boozi, told the TNIP congress here of the shortage of skilled men.

Referring to the unavailability of water through boreholes and windmills, Mr

Boozi said there were four qualified blacks in Transkei to repair and to install windmills but they had all resigned.

"Transkei is now making use of one seconded official from South Africa," Mr Boozi said.

He told the congress his department had 50 vacancies in such positions.

He asked for the help of parents whose children had completed matric with maths as a subject. The government was prepared to give them bursaries, he said.

On tractors he said they had been imported and were in Butterworth but there was a shortage of drivers to take them to the regions. The problem would soon be over.

On ambulances, the Minister of Health, Rev G.T. Vika, said his department needed 40 ambulances for hospitals and clinics.

Asked what Transkei was doing to compensate

Transkeians who took part in the world wars, the Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K. Ndzumo, said soldiers who had fought in these wars were South African and were not fighting for Transkei.

It was for South Africa to see to their needs.

"All we shall do here will be to give them the usual old age pension when their time comes", he said.

# Expert slams 'myth' of lazy black farmer

WDM 27/3/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE view that black men dislike agricultural work and refuse to do it, is dismissed as a myth by the South African-born scholar, Ms Merle Lipton, in an exchange with two members of the Tomlinson Commission.

The Tomlinson Commission, which provided the blueprint for the policy of "black homelands", has influenced white attitudes — or confirmed white prejudices — towards blacks as farmers ever since it was first published in the 1950s.

Ms Lipton, who has worked with the Royal Institute for International Affairs and who has done extensive research into peasant agriculture, challenges the Tomlinson Commission's portrayal of black farmers as inefficient compared to their white counterparts.

In estimating the maize output of black farmers, the Tomlinson

Commission did not take account of the maize which was eaten in the green stage before harvesting, she says in an article in the latest issue of *Social Dynamics*.

She contends that if this factor were included, the Tomlinson estimate for the output of black farmers would have to be increased by 50% — and the view of the supposed inefficiency of black farmers revised accordingly.

"Correct comparison of maize yields would show a much narrower difference in performance (between black and white farmers) than is generally believed," she writes.

"Moreover, the difference in their relative efficiency is further narrowed, if account is taken — as it should be — of the enormous difference in the inputs available to black and to white farmers respectively."

Ms Lipton then contrasts the subsidies, tax advantages,

cheap credit, market and technical facilities lavished on white farmers" with the "extreme discrimination against black farmers in the provision of land, financial and technical facilities, and access to markets."

In his contribution, Professor J H R Bisschop, one of the commissioners, says: "Our Bantu... considered (agriculture) to be women's work and beneath their dignity."

Ms Lipton, rejecting his view as a myth, asks why, if blacks are so adverse to agricultural work, do they form the backbone of the labouring force on white farms?

Professor F R Tomlinson, the chairman of the commission, says the "sad picture" of black agriculture would not change, even if his original estimate of maize produced by black farmers for home consumption was raised by 50%.

# Farmers urged to improve labour training

ARGUS 1/4/80

4

COMPETITION between the farming community and industry for labour, especially better qualified workers, would increase, Mr Gert Aggenbach, president of the Cape National Wool Growers' Association, has said.

He held a farmers' days function in Heidelberg that farmers who wished to remain in a competitive position would have to improve their labour management programmes and conditions of employment.

'Co-operative training programmes for specialised workers — tractor operators, fence erectors

and wool classers — will prove extremely helpful.'

The Wool Board and the Farmers' Brokers Co-op had recently initiated developments to ensure improved training facilities for sheep shearers.

South Africa was seeking a further 20- to 30-million kilograms of wool, which excluded any possibility of a wool surplus.

Mr Aggenbach said wool farming was more lucrative than both mutton and beef production.

Wool sheep represented over 80 percent of the sheep population, and accounted for more than 70

percent of South Africa's total mutton production.

The total gross value of the wool sheep market amounted to less than seven percent of the gross value of agriculture.

# Bitter sweet . . .

NM 4/4/80

## Sugar quota up but drought hits Zululand farmers

Deputy Financial Editor

DROUGHT is biting into the South African sugar crop. Early estimates are that 10 percent, or close on 200 000 tons, of the harvest will be lost.

Zululand growers say that they are in the grip of the worst drought in living memory. The prospects are grim as this is the second year of drought.

The sugar mills closed down early

last year, and while it was anticipated that they might start milling again this month in advance of the season which starts on May 1, the cane shortage may dictate otherwise.

Mr Ernie Morrison, general manager of the South African Cane Growers' Association, expects to announce the crop quotas later this month. They are likely to be generous following the International Sugar Association's lifting of the South Af-

rican export quota to 880 000 tons.

Extension officers from the South African Sugar Association say they have never seen the cane in such poor condition as it is at present in Zululand from Gingindhlovu to Empanjeni.

'There are practically no green leaves, only vast areas of brown, dying cane,' their reports say.

In addition to the drought, farmers

are having to cope with an outbreak of euidana borer which is ravaging the cane, especially in the Amatikhulu area.

An industry spokesman said: 'It is a grim outlook for growers because even if there are good rains they are not likely to save the crop and the situation in Natal is such that when the sugar industry suffers and faces financial hardship so does the rest of the province.'

Province	Area (ha)	Planting (ha)	Harvest (ha)	Production (tons)	Quota (tons)	Export (tons)	Income (R)	Cost (R)	Profit (R)	Yield (tons/ha)	Price (R/ton)															
Eastern Transvaal	378	5,1	7	53,3	768	10,6	31	24,8	1728	23,8	110	15,7	4367	28,2	8780	0,15	452	9,7	59291	7623	4656	100	88133	0,07	6,0	44,4
Natal	1035	11,3	14	73,9	4985	54,4	35	142,4	186	2,0	36	5,2	2787	60,0	5848	0,75	29,8	0,4	2822	10560	7267	100	8013	0,21	12,5	5,8
Rand and CFS	1119	3,3	2	560	3231	24,3	150	54,9	14908	44,0	103	244,8	5351	30,4	5937	0,47	173	1,9	22287	7762	9166	100	28309	0,12	15,8	16,5
														27,6	21329	0,44	296	0,9	16961	17452	33914	100	38545	0,83	58,6	25,1

Source: Escon

# Water cuts as drought <sup>(4)</sup> hits midlands

NM 9/4/80

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG—Municipalities in the Natal midlands have clamped down on the use of water by residents and further restrictions could be imposed if the drought is not broken within the next few weeks.

The situation has been worsened in areas where hard-hit farmers have been irrigating crops with water from rivers that normally supply the towns.

Greytown, Richmond and Ixopo have banned the use of hosepipes in the town in an attempt to conserve the dwindling supply of water available for domestic consumption.

In Richmond, farmers who draw water from the perilously low Illovo River are to hold a meeting today to work out some way of sharing the available water.

The situation is worsened by the fact that the town also draws its water supply from Illovo.

The Richmond Town Clerk, Mr J Fourie, said he did not know how long the town could hold out under the present conditions.

'Possibly in two or three weeks, if it does not rain, we will have to look at the restrictions again,' he said.

In Greytown, six people have already

been charged with violating the water restrictions, and the town is experiencing its worst drought in living memory.

Further restrictions are expected to be applied there if there is no rain soon.

In Ixopo, farmers are planning to ask the Government to declare the Ixopo River an irrigation river.

This would place restrictions on the amount of irrigation each farmer could do from the river, and would also entitle farmers to ask for assistance from the Government in building weirs and dams.

A committee formed by the Ixopo Farmers' Association has already asked farmers who irrigate from the river to do so only on alternate days.

A member of the committee, Mr R K Mackenzie, said yesterday farmers in the area would be in serious trouble unless the position altered drastically within the next few weeks.

'Already we have had to cut back 60 percent on our irrigated pastures, and if we don't have rain within the next few weeks I don't know what we are going to do,' he said.

The secretary of the Ixopo Health Committee, Mr G B Burmeister, described the situation in the town as 'serious'.

The town is pumping water out of the Ixopo River to conserve the supplies in the Ralton Dam, which is down to 30 percent of its total capacity.

Mr Burmeister said the citizens of the town have responded to the situation, and co-operated in cutting water consumption.

The secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr A Bisschoff, agreed yesterday that the position was serious, particularly with regard to winter grazing.

'Even if it rains now, the chances of it benefiting the winter grazing are virtually nil,' he said.

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**Problem**

In Weenen yesterday farmers, anticipating a feeding problem this winter because of the drought, flooded a stock auction in the area with the largest number of cattle ever offered for sale there.

Chairman of the Weenen Farmer's Association, Mr J le Roux, said more than 1 300 head of cattle were offered for sale, and realised a total turnover of R177 000.

'We have had about one third of our normal rainfall since June last year, and some farmers felt they should reduce their herds in anticipation of a shortage of feed this winter,' Mr le Roux said.

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# The thirsty land

10/4/80 (4)

Mercury Reporter

Zululand sugar farms are in the grip of the worst drought in memory and farmers fear that the little cane they have left might be destroyed by fire.

Added to this is the irony that this season, because of the increase in the world market price of sugar, crop quota restrictions have been lifted and farmers could plant as much as they liked.

Farmers in the Amatikhulu area — struggling to recover after last season's drought — are also fighting to control the destruction caused to their crop by the Eldana borer which is hollowing out what is left of their drought-stunted cane.

Preliminary estimates show that the harvest could be cut by as much as 200 000 tons which — if the drought does not end — could mean a cutback of about 20 percent of crushing done by the various sugar mills.

## No chance

Farmers predict that even if rain falls within the next few days there is no chance of a crop recovery. They might be able to save what is left but the vital 'growing period' is over.

The withering heat in Zululand has also destroyed the 'garden crops' of many blacks and Indians and they face a long winter without their staple food.

There is little water for irrigation, which is expensive because of the cost of diesel fuel, and in some areas farmers are beginning to ration their domestic water supplies.

Mr John Butler, manager of a sugar farm in the Amatikhulu area, said his domestic water supply was down to a mere 2 000 l and he did not know how long his borehole would continue to supply water.

In 1978, 184 mm of rain fell in January, 105 mm in February and 165 mm in March. In 1979, 166 mm of rain fell in January, 45 mm in February and 73 mm in March, he said.

'This year 83 mm of rain fell in January, 27 mm in February, 6 mm last month and we have had no rain at all this month.'

'Added to the frustration is the quirk of nature that some farms have had a little rain while others have had none.'

## Sugar farms in grip of worst drought ever

visible throughout Zululand. Cane which should be about 2m high and green is half that size and a dry brown. Whole fields are withered and dying and only on river banks and close to dams is the cane its normal colour and size.

Mr Donald Webster, general manager of the Huletts sugar mill at Amatikhulu, said that last season the mill crushed more than 1 900 000 tons of cane. This year they were planning to crush only about 1 200 000 tons. He emphasised that this figure was a rough estimate and might alter if conditions changed.

Because of the extremely dry conditions the mill might be forced to 'dry crush' cane until enough water was produced to carry on normally. That has never happened before but it is a possibility this year.

Farm owner Bryan Becket said he had had a premonition that this year would be bad and by 'thrashing' his crop last year he had left a ground cover which retained some moisture in the soil. It was not enough to save his crop from the drought but had helped a little.

Senior spokesmen in the industry were reluctant to comment on whether this season's poor crop would affect prices on the do-



ABOVE: Farmer John Butler gazes out over his drought-withered sugar crop. LEFT: A farm labourer fights a losing battle against a cane fire.

by wamakery nie.

ge duidelikhheid oor bestemming  
de na vore gebring; en omdat daar  
erdie kern aangeleentheid bestaan,

# A blooming success

Fm 18/4/80  
32/2/80  
4

It is somehow appropriate that one of the biggest cut flower operations in SA was taken out of judicial management on St Valentine's day. For agricultural consultants, Measured Farming SA, called in to rescue the operation in 1975, the discharging of the judicial management order against Florarcadia on February 14, 1980, represents something of a triumph.

Measured Farming MD Clive Henderson points out that restoring an agricultural operation to liquidity is a medium- to long-term operation, and banks are more often than not unwilling to take the risk in such cases. "A hotel business, for instance, can more easily be salvaged. New management, a few coats of paint to brighten the image, and it's back on the road to profitability," he says.

Metrust judicial manager Hendry Gunn asked Measured Farming to step in when it became apparent that liquidation of the operation, which, with 15 ha under roof and producing and marketing 11m carnation and rose blooms a year, is one of the biggest cut flower growers in the southern hemisphere, was imminent. Concurrent creditors were owed about R500 000, while an overdraft in the order of R1,5m also hung over the operation's head.

"The farm was valued at R750 000, but wouldn't have realised R450 000 on a forced sale," says Peter Cunningham, Measured Farming director at Florarcadia near Heidelberg, Transvaal. Creditors knew they'd get virtually nothing, so it was decided to mount a rescue campaign. A six year schedule was drawn up with the objective of liquidating debts and returning to profitability, and this was accepted by Standard Bank.

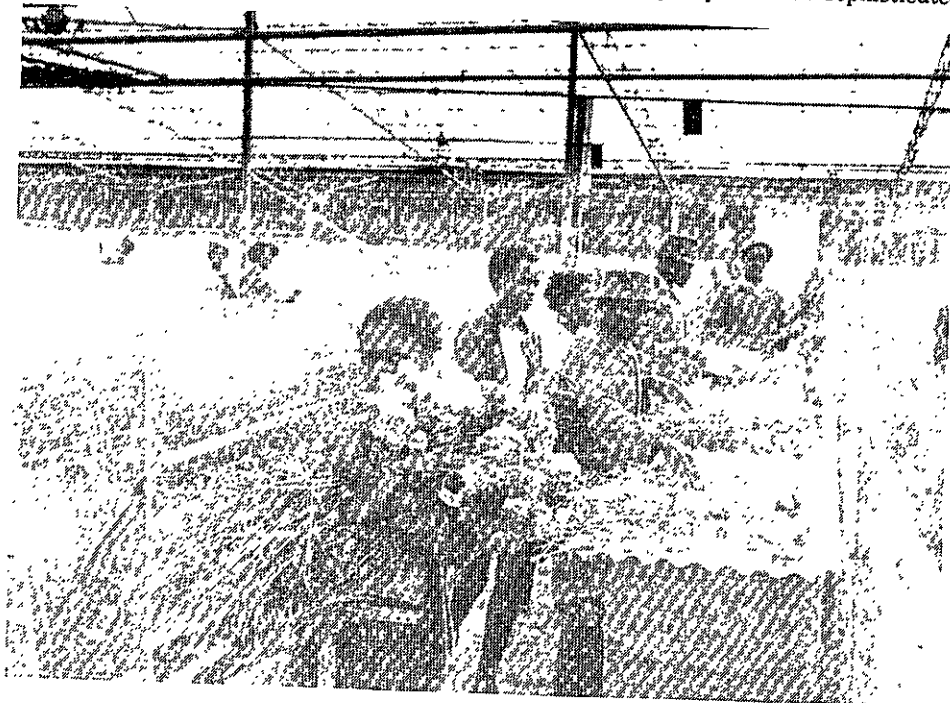
Problem on the flower farm, which "had been a good business with, for its time, good production ideas," was management, which was so structured it left a lot to be desired where relationships with workers were concerned. "For an essentially labour intensive operation, this was fatal," says Cunningham. Previous management installed, at considerable cost, a sophisticated closed circuit television set-up to monitor activities in the greenhouses.

Workers, it appears, resented this, and coupled with ridiculously low wages (20c

to 35c a day in some cases) and long hours, it caused productivity to plummet.

"We've pruned our labour force by about 15% and increased wages," says Henderson. "Production, which is now up by 40%, has tended to keep pace with these increases." Efforts are also being made to employ complete family units, thereby raising the earning capabilities and standard of living of all workers.

Worker distrust was further aggravated by bugging devices installed throughout the administrative offices, while capital was needlessly expended on sophisticated



Flower farming . . . not like salvaging an hotel

equipment.

For example, an integrated system designed to regulate temperature, and interrelate humidity with sunlight and light intensity in each of the greenhouses was used to only 30% of its potential. "Basically a good idea, and used extensively in places like Holland," says Cunningham. "But the problem was that it is too sophisticated for workers here, who weren't trained."

Other unnecessary equipment included four rose sorting machines with photoelectric cells, for regulating stalk lengths, worth R14 000 each, while there were seven bundle strapping and tying machines worth about R49 000. Only one each of these is in use now — "the volume throughput just didn't warrant this type of capital expenditure."

Earthmoving equipment, with a replacement value of R250 000, was also standing idle, and its sale realised over R100 000.

Against this background, the operation to take control of Florarcadia had to be mounted with the precision of a military exercise. "We were well aware of the ill-will with which the previous manager regarded us, and the vulnerability of the farm, so had to move carefully," says Henderson.

In utmost secrecy therefore, and armed with a court order, Measured Farming staff flew up from their Pietermaritzburg HQ to take possession of the 360 ha farm, and seal off buildings.

Security measures included patrolling the property with guards and dogs. Says chairman Pat Mills: "We were actually scared stiff . . . mainly because we knew little about flowers and this type of farming enterprise, although we had, at that stage already, realised that the financial problems were related to the lack of a management structure."



Mills . . . we were scared stiff



Cunningham . . . equipment too sophisticated for workers

The 12-man emergency team worked round the clock to salvage the flower operation, with main priority being to save the growing stock — virtually the only asset — which was literally withering away through lack of care. Mills in the meantime went to the US and contacted sources which could be relied upon to provide professional flower growing expertise.

#### Streamlined marketing

An initial problem was that 20% of the production area was under quarantine, and flowers originating there could only be exported. This had arisen because the original stock had been cleared from air-freight without regard to quarantine regulations, and the Department of Agriculture insisted that no subsequent produce be introduced to the local market.

Marketing, on local and export levels, had to be streamlined. "Previously, flowers were sold to 95 individual buyers, but this was costly in terms of transport, packaging and time," says Henderson. It was decided to market locally solely through Multiflora, the wholesale flower market. "We made mistakes," he says. One was putting a consignment of carnations, which later turned out to have stalk defects that inhibited moisture absorption, on the market.

"We should have discarded the lot. Within a day they had wilted, and this gave our product a bad name. Initially, therefore, there was some buyer resistance, but we were able to overcome this," says Henderson. Another priority was to get into the lucrative export market, especially Europe (the German flower market, for instance, is worth R600m annually), and Florarcadia expanded its market base to include the UK, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, and Norway.

"Once again, we had to overcome Florarcadia's poor image. Previously, surpluses were dumped on to export markets, affecting prices, which was obviously not appreciated by buyers," explains Mills.

"We concentrated on building a name for ourselves centred around reliability, continuity of supply throughout the season, and quality. We are in continual contact with overseas buyers, and visit their markets regularly, as well as bringing clients to SA often," adds Cunningham.

Looking back, he says Florarcadia's previous management had succeeded in alienating a lot of people, right across the spectrum of its operation. Buyers, both local and overseas, were hit by inconsistencies in marketing policies; the Department of Agriculture was affected because quarantine regulations weren't complied with; and even SAA, of prime importance because of its role in exporting Florarcadia's produce, was rubbed up the wrong way.

"We worked hard to change this," says Cunningham, "and can now claim to receive all the co-operation we need from all parties. Most important we got it from the creditors, the judicial manager, and the bank. Let's face it, if they wanted to, they could have sunk the whole operation at the drop of a hat."

But the future looks rosy. Concurrent creditors have accepted 70c in the rand (at a total cost of R240 000), and Florarcadia has reduced the R1,25m plus interest charges owing to the Standard Bank to R500 000. Cunningham predicts trading profits this year of R250 000 on a turnover of R800 000, and says dividends could be resumed in about three years.

For Measured Farming, which has also bought a 50% stake in the farm, this represents a remarkable achievement.



Henderson . . . initially some buyer resistance

CT 19/1/80 (4)

# Former farmer shot dead

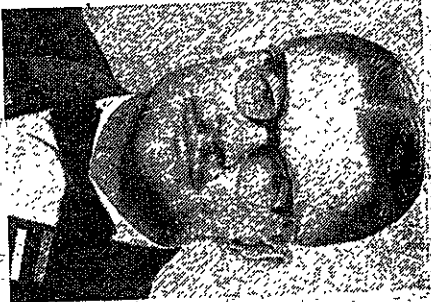
Crime Reporter

A RETIRED Malmesbury farmer was found dead in a Blouberg flat early yesterday with a bullet wound in his eye. He was 57.  
Mr Stephanus Gerhards (Boeteman) Joubert of 108 Blouberg Heights was discovered by his neighbour, Mr F. J. van Eeden, who had become concerned after not seeing Mr Joubert since 5.30 pm on Wednesday. Mr Van Eeden, of flat 107, knocked at Mr Joubert's door and found it unlocked. He entered to find Mr Joubert

on the floor of the bedroom, which was in chaos.  
The Divisional CI Officer of the Western Province, Colonel Dries van den Heever, said last night that it appeared as if a fight had taken place.  
Mr Joubert was lying on his back with a bullet wound in the corner of his left eye and a cut on his left arm. Detectives found a spent bullet on the bed. Although it was not certain if

anything was missing, police believe that robbery was the motive.  
Mr Joubert, a well-known personality in Malmesbury, was the fourth-generation Joubert born on the farm De Hoop. He was known for his pioneering work with vines and his pig stud farm, Bravotoit.  
From 1960 to 1968 he was an active Rotarian and helped to found the Sal-danha branch of the club. He served on

the boards of the Swartland Wineries and Speknam.  
Last night Mr Joubert's former wife, Mrs M. E. Joubert of Malmesbury, said that Mr Joubert had been living in the Blouberg flat for three years. He leaves two daughters, two sons and six grandchildren.  
Anyone with information which may lead to the arrest of the assailant should contact Colonel Nic Coetzee of the Murder and Robbery Squad at 936101.



Mr Stephanus Joubert

those fishing on must rent space gets an equal board. How many board and what fish, assume the four fish from sea.) He will also fish each range of 7.5 fish that will leave over four fish. r of almost 3.5 4 fish—almost e owner stays that would not owner. If their ing all five fish- 2.8 fish. The fee from each would be at most 2 (= 6 - 4, the per capita average on board minus what could be caught on shore). That difference—the fee he could charge—from six people is 12 (= 6 x 2), and is less than the 14 with four (or five) people on board. So the boat owner would refuse six on board. Under the present private-property arrangements, five at most are allowed on board; the community catch of fish is maximized, with all the gain going to the boat owner by people's competitive bidding to get on board. The social total is 40 1/4 fish. (Remember there are 1000 people fishing, either from shore [95] or on board [5].)

What is pertinent in this example is that five fishermen on board is the number that maximizes the social total. That is achievable only if: (a) someone has the right to determine how the boat earned on shore. As long as another crew member would yield a marginal product on the boat in excess of the four he could catch on shore, he would offer to pay the boat owner some part of that excess of the marginal product over his shore catch for the right to fish on board. Competition for the right to fish on board would bid up the offers to transfer essentially all that excess to owners of the boat. When five people are on board, the marginal product on the boat equals the marginal product on shore. The gain, obtained by the owner, is the shaded area out to where the two marginal products are equal. The total payment to the owner is at a maximum when the number of fishermen on board gives a marginal catch on board just equal to the marginal catch on shore.  
If six had been on board, the marginal on-board catch would be two, but four fish from shore are sacrificed with a net social loss of two fish. The fee from each would be at most 2 (= 6 - 4, the per capita average on board minus what could be caught on shore). That difference—the fee he could charge—from six people is 12 (= 6 x 2), and is less than the 14 with four (or five) people on board. So the boat owner would refuse six on board. Under the present private-property arrangements, five at most are allowed on board; the community catch of fish is maximized, with all the gain going to the boat owner by people's competitive bidding to get on board. The social total is 40 1/4 fish. (Remember there are 1000 people fishing, either from shore [95] or on board [5].)

# Roelofse slates Govt on farm wages

VITA PALESTRANT  
Consumer Mail.

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, should pay attention to the exploitation and maltreatment of farm labourers instead of "proving" how cheap South African food was, a consumer spokesman said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting in Port Elizabeth, Mr Eugene Roelofse, ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches said:

"Mr Hendrik Schoeman, easily rattles off comparative prices of bread in a score of other countries 'to prove' that the South African consumer is far better off.

"What he conveniently fails to do is to compare the wages of South African farm labourers with those in other countries.

"The going wage on a wheat farm in the Western Cape is about R12 per week plus a miserable cottage. In the wheat growing areas of the Free State it is about half of that. Black wages on maize farms in the Western Transvaal are even lower and it is not exceptional for a bread winner to receive a wage of R15 to R20 per month plus a bag of mealie meal to feed several hungry mouths."

No official minimum wages were set for farm labourers and while farmers were quick to justify their increases with rising production costs, they knew in their hearts black wages on farms had remained the same for years, he said.

Despite this, labourers and their families had to cope with the recent increases in the price of bread, maize and milk which had dealt.

Questioning why food was being exported at a loss to benefit foreigners and not sold in South Africa to benefit the poor, Mr Roelofse said: "The fact that most of our food is exported at a loss does not seem to disturb many people. The fact that local prices are deliberately inflated to cover their export losses does not seem to disturb many people either."

Referring to cases he had dealt with of brutality and exploitation, Mr Roelofse said: "I have had to deal with several cases in which farmers not only treated their workers in a brutal manner, but in certain instances employed punishments of such a sadistic nature that one wondered whether it was equalled in the middle ages.

"It is miserable that there are farmers who openly boast that they are policemen and magistrates on their own farms."

He said other cases involved illiterate labourers on contract who were cheated out of their rations and salaries.

However, their plight was never discussed by organised agriculture, the Dutch Reform Church, or the Government.

"The Government is too afraid to tackle this national disgrace because of the political power of the farming community," he said.



# Blouberg

Lucas 23/10  
death: ④

## Five men in court

FIVE men appeared in Cape Town Magistrate's Court today in connection with the death of a retired Malmesbury farmer whose body was found in his flat at Blouberg at the weekend.

The men were Mr Lucas Johnston, 18; Mr Jonas Maloba, 24; Mr Anthony Erasmus, 20; Mr Desmond Gegels, 21; and Mr Hermanus van Schalkwyk, 18, addresses unknown.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The hearing was postponed to April 30 for further investigation. They are being held in Bishop Lavis police cells.

Their appearance followed the death of Mr Stephanus Gerhardus Joubert, 57, of Blouberg Heights, Bloubergstrand, whose body was found on his bedroom floor.

A neighbour, Mr F J van Eeden, became suspicious after not seeing Mr Joubert for two days. He knocked on the front door which was locked, but later gained entry.

Mr Joubert had been shot through the left eye and had a cut arm. It appeared that a fight had taken place.

Mr R. H. Peckham was on the Bench in today's hearing. Mr N Jones appeared for the State.



Saldanha

AKGUS 1/5/80

trawler

sinks

off SWA

Shipping Reporter

A 148-TON Saldanha-based trawler, Harvest Dawn, sank off the South West African coast about 200 miles north of Walvis Bay early today.

Port authorities said they understood that all 15 crew members were picked up by a local fishing boat, Lebanon.

The Harvest Dawn sank so quickly that it was unable to send out a distress call, and the news was relayed from the whitefish trawler Benguela King.

An owner's representative said the 28 m-long craft had been built in Holland in 1965 and was the first vessel bought by the Sea Harvest organisation.

It is not yet known when the Lebanon will return to Walvis Bay with the survivors.



STRIKING WORKERS from Kromrivier Apple Co-op gathered at the Gerald Wright Hall in Pineview, Grabouw, for a meeting yesterday after the dismissal of contract workers.

# Bring back sacked workers — strikers

Labour Reporter

STRIKING workers of the Kromrivier Apple Co-op at Grabouw are demanding the reinstatement of all employees, including seasonal and contract workers evicted from their hostels by the management.

There is anger at the summary dismissal of these workers and the alleged role of riot police and other policemen in evicting them and putting them on buses to go home.

About 100 black migrant workers returned to Transkei in a Kromco bus yesterday after their contracts were cancelled.

## NO BONUSES

Workers said they had been chased from their Houhoek hostel by police about 5 am. The management had given them no option but to return home.

They had been paid off, but did not receive bonuses and backpay, bances, he said.

The night before coloured seasonal workers were evicted from a company hostel in Bot River and taken to their home towns.

## BRUTALITY

The Food and Canning Workers' Union today deplored the 'brutality' of the Kromco management's response to the workers' demand for higher wages.

'It has refused to negotiate and called in the police and riot police when there was no necessity to do so,' said Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the union.

Brigadier C A Swart, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Boland, denied that police had played an active part in evicting workers.

'There was no such thing as far as I am aware. The police were only in the background in case of possible disturbances,' he said.

ARGUS  
1/5/80

KSC  
4  
1/5  
1/5

# Meeting

AKGWS 2/15/88

# supports

# striking

# workers

## Labour Reporter

AT a mass meeting in Pineview, Grabouw, last night it was decided to support the striking workers of the Krom River Apple Co-op in their demands for higher wages and the reinstatement of dismissed employees.

The strike by about 800 workers began last Friday after they received no response to their call for increased wages, said to be as low as R13 a week.

Management, with the help of police, this week evicted seasonal and contract workers from their hostels. About 100 black workers were returned to Tlanskel.

The chairman of the Grabouw action committee which arranged last night's meeting, Mr Percy Carolus, said it had been decided to go to the nation for support for the workers if any lost their houses because of the strike.

He said the meeting, which was primarily concerned with the shortage of housing in Grabouw, had called on the local management committee to resign.

# Tortured farm worker wins damages case

4

CT 2/5/80

Staff Reporter

A TRANSKEI contract labourer, Mr Nkosana Popeye Mangwana, who was assaulted for three hours by his employers, was awarded R3 612 damages in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Mangwana, 30, claimed a total of R13 512 from Mr Roelof du Toit and his son, Mr Philipus du Toit, of Rusfontein farm, near Rawsonville.

In December 1977, the farmer and his son, both assaulted Mr Mangwana and Mr Hendrik Jacobs, another contract labourer, who died as a result of the assault.

For three hours, the Du Toits assaulted both Mr Mangwana and Mr Jacobs by tying their hands behind their backs then suspending them from the roof of a shed with a rope around their necks and beating them with lengths of hosepipe.

When Mr Jacobs died as a result of the assault, Mr Du Toit and his son told the police Mr Mangwana had assaulted Mr Jacobs.

After making a statement to the police, Mr Mangwana was examined by a district surgeon and then spent two days in hospital.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Burger said "One finds it almost incredible that in the present times, two responsible farmers, owners of farm property, could treat the labourers in their care in such a manner."

Mr Mangwana was awarded R12 for the loss of a week's wages, R1 600 for contumelia and R2 000 for pain, shock, and suffering, including a reactive depression.

The judge said "The severe assault upon the plaintiff (Mr Mangwana), which lasted for several hours, coupled with the fact that he was in fear of his life during most of this time, must inevitably have had a profound psychological effect, which will last for a considerable time."

Mr Mangwana, who is illiterate, has always been a labourer. After the assault he worked for a couple of months as a farm labourer in the Worcester district and then left for Transkei, where he now tends cattle.

According to Dr J Buffenstein, a psychiatrist, Mr Mangwana still suffers suffers bad dreams, general unhappiness, loss of appetite and loss of energy.

In April 1978, Mr Philipus du Toit, the son, was found guilty of killing Mr Jacobs and chaining another labourer, Jonas Digo, 13, to a pole. He was sentenced to R200 for assaulting Mr Digo and three years imprisonment, two of which were suspended for three years, for assaulting the two men.

On appeal, the jail sentence was trebled by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L J Rumpff.

Mr Roelof du Toit was found guilty of assaulting Mr Mangwana and killing Mr Jacobs and was fined R1 000 or one year, with a further two years suspended.

ARGUS 6/5/80 (4)

# Plea on W Cape farm workers

## Parliamentary Staff

A PLAN was made in the Assembly yesterday for black contract workers on Western Cape farms to be allowed to live with their wives.

Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) said the Government's present restrictions on these workers created problems not only for the workers and their families, but also for the farmers concerned.

Speaking in the budget debate on the agriculture vote, Mr Myburgh said the wives of black contract workers on farms were not allowed to stay with their husbands under the Government's 'coloured labour preference' policy for the Western Cape.

There were thousands of these workers who were working on farms under 12-month contracts. The problems arising from the restrictions on these workers also created problems for the coloured community.

It was in the interest of all concerned that these workers be allowed to lead normal family lives. This would make them better workers, and their employers would benefit from it too.

Mr Myburgh proposed that the Government should consider granting black contract workers the right to bring their wives with them.

Mr Myburgh appealed to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to discuss the matter with the Minister concerned.



Mr Philip Myburgh

# Roelofse hits at 'starvation' farm wages

By ARNOLD GEYER

HAMMANSKRAAL. — White farmers were paying black farm labourers "starvation wages" — in some cases R12 a month or less, Mr Eugene Roelofse, ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday.

And, he added, assaults on farm labourers over the last 12 months were characterised by "violence and cruelty which has to be seen to be believed".

These claims emerged from the annual report of the SACC's ombudsman office submitted to the SACC's national conference in Hammanskraal.

In one survey conducted in the maize-growing areas of the Western Transvaal, 13 out of 23 adult labourers interviewed were getting R12 a month or less.

"In one case the wage was R4 per month plus a bag of maize. Only six had cash wages ranging from R25 to R50".

In the wine-growing areas of

the Western Cape the average wage was R13 a week — plus "lots of free wine".

"It is no wonder that South Africa is able to export food and wine at rock-bottom prices", Mr Roelofse said.

Quoting numerous examples of assaults by wine farmers on their workers, he said: "I have seen the brutes, left-overs from years gone by, whose violence and cruelty have to be seen to be believed".

The South African commercial scene abounded with unfair trading practices, he said, whereby "the few create wealth for themselves by creating poverty for the many".

Mr Roelofse said in a country where matters of colour were considered to be of the utmost gravity and priority, there had been such emphasis on racial legislation that legislation protecting consumers had been relegated to last place.

In South Africa, the interests

of the farmer and the trader were paramount.

Producers of maize, wheat, beef and other basic commodities received guaranteed minimum prices based on regular increases to compensate for "their avarice and inflation".

"While the consumer pays more and more for less and less, the wages of black farm labourers remain static".

The report singled out for criticism the practice of credit sales and the implications of our General Sales Tax.

The legal entanglements arising from a simple sale on "easy terms" were so complicated that official advice that "the consumer should be educated" was completely unrealistic, it said.

"The need is for adequate legislation . . ."

GST, based on turnover, gave the Government a vested interest in inflation. "The bigger the increase in prices, the bigger the tax collections".

4  
RDM 7/5/80



25/05/60 sev  
Minister's

farms  
in typhoid  
outbreak  
area

Tribune Reporter

THE East Rand district of Delmas and several farms belonging to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, are being threatened by typhoid.

In the past 10 days, five people have been admitted to East Rand hospitals with typhoid. And a spokesman for the Delmas Health Department said if one more typhoid case was found, an epidemic would be proclaimed.

The disease broke out 10 days ago on Delmas farm.

First victims were two African farm labourers and soon afterwards two miners from the Delmas Colliery were admitted to the Far East Rand hospital. The fifth victim was a Delmas township resident.

Health officials said immunisation of everyone in the area, including farms owned by the Minister of Agriculture, would have to be undertaken, and the mine manager of the Delmas Colliery, Mr J. Mitchell, said more than 12 000 employees had been inoculated.

One of the most neglected segments of the South African educational system is the half million or so black children in the 4 600 farm schools in the so-called white areas.

Although many farmers make substantial efforts to ensure that these children go to school, the fact remains that despite their admirable efforts, these schools exist at the mercy of the owners and state spending on them can be described only as miserable.

Worse than that is that many farmers are prepared to allow the schools on their land only if the parents agree to allow their children to work for them.

This exploitation of child labour led the Progressive Federal Party MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace Van Rensburg, to say in Parliament this year the farm schools were "an illustration of some of the worst aspects of the old feudal system that still survive in South Africa."

His speech during the Education and Training vote raised a storm among Nationalist MPs who protested that farmers made many sacrifices by allowing the schools on their land.

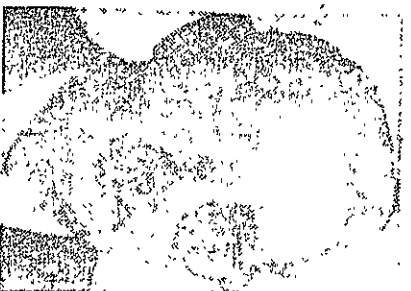
Mr K. D. Swanepoel, MP for Gezina, accused Mr Van Rensburg of being irresponsible and of displaying a lack of knowledge about farmers: while Mr D. B. Scott, MP for Winburg, said he was being negative.

The debate was instructive because it underlined just how dependent those schools are on farmers — and how open they are to

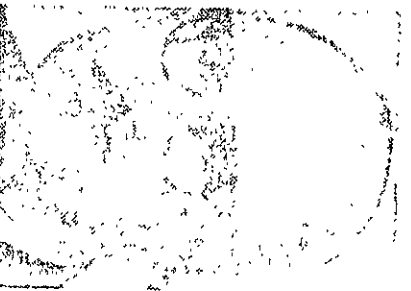
# Farm Schools and Child Labour



Mr Horace Van Rensburg — farm schools an illustration of some of the worst aspects of the old feudal system.



Mr D. B. Scott, MP for Winburg — accused Mr Van Rensburg of being negative.



Former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Willie Maree — said use of schoolchildren could be arranged.

exploitation. Mr Van Rensburg described the situation in his speech: "It is a sort of semi-private institution. The Government provides some of the finance by subsidies for the buildings; they provide the salaries of the teachers and very minimal amounts of money for books and equipment."

"The farmer, on the other hand, provides the buildings and he may make other contributions. But the children are caught between the ideological demands of the Government on the one hand, in terms of the type of education that is provided, and the economic interests of the farmer on the other hand, who wants the farm school, firstly, to stabilise his labour, and secondly, often to have a way in

which the children can provide labour on the farm.

"There are many examples where the farmer demands that if he is going to have a farm school on his farm, then those children must repay some of his cost by providing labour."

In a recent article in *Reality*, R. W. Harvey confirmed the exploitation of child labour.

"You only have to stand on a road between Weenen and Tugela Ferry at five in the morning, to see trucks go by laden to the tailgates with children on their way to some farm where they will put in heavy hours of work for a pitiful return."

"What we can be sure of in the present context, is that the work the children do on white farms, is not at all intended to combine an educative way with

what they may be taught in schools."

He quoted a former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Willie Maree, as saying: "If there is any farmer who has a farm school and who wishes to make use of the schoolchildren under the supervision of the teacher to assist with certain activities, this can be arranged in a proper manner."

Even if there was no child labour associated with these schools, the farm school system raises many other questions. There is nothing the government does, or can do at present, if farmers in a particular area refuse to establish schools; the school may be restricted to children of one farm excluding children from neighbouring farms; there may be limited

facilities; a school can be closed down at the whim of the neighbours or the owner.

Mr Van Rensburg quoted from Mr Harvey's article: "The schools are short of furniture, books, apparatus and sports facilities. You won't find a gym or a laboratory. You might not find a latrine. Water is often a problem. The buildings are not coloured; there is no warmth, and they are not cooled."

"There are very seldom, if ever, electric lights."

Mr Van Rensburg also quoted from the department's annual report which, he said, had devoted six lines to the half million children in the farm schools.

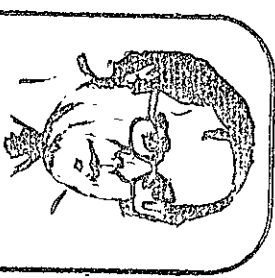
The report, he said, had quoted "with pride" that "an amount was made available to subsidise farm school buildings erected by farmers for children of the black employees on their farms. It will be possible in this way to subsidise at least 200 classrooms."

Mr Van Rensburg commented, aptly: "R200 000 will subsidise 200 classrooms! In other words, R1 000 per classroom. Do you know, Mr Chairman, that a third of a white primary school can be erected for R200 000 and that constitutes approximately five classrooms."

"But when it comes to farm schools and the children on the farms, 200 classrooms can be erected for the same amount of

money.

"I think it illustrates clearer than anything else can illustrate, the cynical neglect with regard to children on farms. His basic point, which



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

plains that they tramp pathways, causing erosion; that they defecate in the veld, infesting the browsing cattle; that they drop plastic bags, on which livestock choke; that they bend fences, steal pumpkins, etc, etc."

The Nationalist MPs who clashed with Mr Van Rensburg said that children from the towns came to the farm schools, that borholes were sunk for water, that often buildings were erected without subsidy, and so on.

The point is clear: in isolation, many individual farmers do go out of their way, perhaps beyond their own financial interests, to provide these children with schooling.

It is, rather, the fault of the system, which the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Perde Hartzenberg, elaborated during the debate in which he announced that the subsidy per classroom was to be increased to R2 000.

The Minister said the government paid for the salaries of the teachers, who were appointed by the farmers, and it paid for the furniture and books. It had also been decided to pay farmers R30 a year for their role as managers of the schools, an amount, which he admitted, after interjections, was merely enough to buy cigarettes.

Before the subsidy was paid, the classrooms had

to be erected in terms of the department's specifications.

The schools went up to standard five and many prominent people, he said, had begun their education in these farm schools.

Dr Hartzenberg also paid tribute to the people who had made it possible for these children to be given the opportunity to go to school.

And yet, when all is said and done, schools built at a rate of R2 000 a classroom, on R2 000 where there is no security of tenure — both Mr Van Rensburg and Mr Harvey cited examples where schools had been summarily closed down by farmers — and for which many farmers expect some return, simply cannot be regarded as adequate.

Inevitably, education in the rural areas, where distances are considerable and transport erratic, is difficult.

But Mr Van Rensburg's plea for the government to take greater responsibility seems irrefutable. Only then will there be a chance for the abuses and neglect to be removed; and only then will a stable system of education for all children in the rural areas be possible.

An error was made in the publication of figures in Barry Streek's article on this page on Tuesday. "Education's widening gap": The per capita expenditure in Indian education in the 1977/78 year was R236.13 and in 1978/79 R357. The per capita expenditure in black education in 1977/78 was R54.80 and in 1978/79 R72.

# Get Out!

## A bleak future for 175 000 tenant farmers

AN ESTIMATED 175 000 black tenant farmers in Northern Natal face a bleak future when their contracts expire at the end of August, the Pietermaritzburg branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations warned this week.

Mr Peter Kerchoff, who last week presented a report on black uprootings and relocations in Natal to the annual executive meeting of the Institute in Johannesburg, told **SUNDAY POST** this week:

"The position of the tenant farmers is worrying us. We don't know exactly what is going to happen to those people."

Mr Kerchoff's report said: "The situation, we believe, will become critical at the end of August when all existing labour tenant contracts expire."

Evictions continue apparently unabated in areas such as Greytown, Muden and Weenen. The Drakensberg Administration Board has established that there are about 175 000 squatters in Northern Natal who will require some form of accommodation if they are forced to move. The Board's estimate for the rest of Natal is 200 000 blacks.

### Report by DERRICK LUTHAY

In December 1978 about 100 families were moved from a farm called The Swamp in the Pevensv/Himeville area, to a settlement area in the Mpendle district on a farm called Compensation.

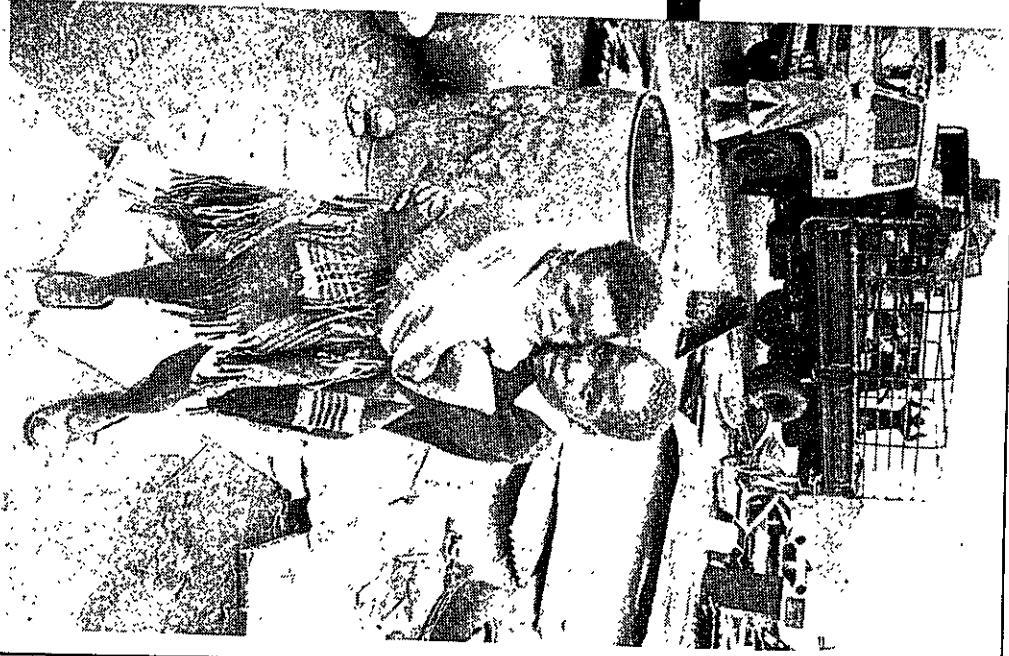
"In the Bergville-Wodstock area," says the report, "an ad hoc committee formed by the Amangwane and Amazizi tribes is fighting against their threatened removal from their farms in this area. In May 1979, Dr Piet Koorhof intervened and delayed the planned move to areas near Escort as part of the Government's black spot removal scheme."

Dr Koorhof indicated that the residents could move to an area a few kilometres from a dam site.

The authorities then rejected a tin town on the site but this has been rejected by the ad hoc committee which represents 120 families.

The report warns that the situation is very tense now that the dam is taking shape and the water level is rising over the homes of these people."

There are many black-owned farms in the Ladysmith area. Many of these have been marked for expropriation, and the



Squatter eviction in 1979 — will Natal families face the same fate in 1980?

owners will be moved. "It would appear that the authorities have purchased another group of farms on the Ladysmith-Helpmekaar road for another township. Huge stocks of corrugated iron flat craft huts are much in evidence," the report points out.

# Profit-sharing scheme for workers welcomed

W/E ARGUS (bus) 28/6/80

A PROPOSAL by the R40-million Cape Town fishing group, Kaap Kunene, that companies should earmark a percentage of pre-tax profit for lower paid workers has been hailed by a coloured businessman and politician as 'one of the most significant moves made by South African industry.'

Mr Lofty Adams, a member of the now defunct Coloured Representative Council, said the proposal — which could create a R250-million a year national pool of funds — would help meet black demands for sharing the country's wealth. 'Workers in the Eastern Cape are saying in their

strikes that they want a share in the profits of companies.

'Labour' unrest is not racial but economic and what Kaap Kunene is doing is to put the situation in its proper context.'

## SOCIALISM

He told Business Argus that commerce and industry should quickly take up the proposal as coloured people, particularly the young, were now obsessed with the belief that socialism was the cure to their problems.

'The proposal seeks to wed the free enterprise system with a socialist Utopia,' he said.

But leaders of commerce and industry in Cape Town said the proposal might sound good in theory but would be diffi-

cut to implement in practice.

Shareholders of Kaap Kunene were told by the chairman, Mr A P du Preez, that the new profit sharing scheme which the company was starting would ensure that their children and grandchildren would earn dividends.

He told the annual meeting this week: 'Businessmen should realise that if we want to retain the capitalist system in this country something drastic will have to be done so that every person can have

● Continued on Page 2

## Scheme welcomed

● From Page 1

a share in the wealth of the country.'

The scheme comes after Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, suggested that company taxes should be marginally increased and the money used to subsidise basic foods and transport for lower paid workers.

He said today: 'I have had a lot of response from the public but when I

wrote to the Government I was told they could not do it. But I still feel it is a practical solution which could ameliorate social conditions overnight.'

Mr Arthur Swartz, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce said that while it was desirable to raise minimum wages 'this seems a roundabout way of doing it.

'Why not pay a minimum wage in the first place?' he said.

Mr A G Bramwell, president of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said each industry had to deal with the problem in the best interests of the industry.

'We have an effective industrial council system and should continue to use this wherever possible rather than bring in more complicated methods for compensating employees for the work they perform.'

He also doubted whether subsidies were the best way of tackling the problem.

## ADD TO COSTS

Mr R Campbell, chairman of the Shareholders' Association of South Africa, said the bureaucratic red tape involved in creating a national pool of funds could add considerably to the costs.

'We all want to see lower paid workers, who are being pushed further below the breadline by inflation, get more money. But surely this is a matter for direct negotiations between companies and their employees,' he said.

# Copter lifts seamen to safety

N.M.C.R.C  
11/7/88  
4

**Mercury Reporter**  
TWO injured seamen were airlifted by an Air Force helicopter from a fishing trawler near Kosi Bay yesterday.

The chief engineer, Mr Melvin Frost of Cape Town, and the assistant marine engineer, Mr Benny Fisher of Durban, were working in the engine room when there was an explosion in the gearbox. Oil ignited and the men suffered severe burns to their faces and chests.

Mr C Visser, manager of the Durban branch of the Blue Continent Fishing Company, said yesterday that the extent of damage to the trawler, the SA Scorpio, was not known.

'One of our other ships is towing it in and only then will we know how much damage has been done,' he said.

According to an Addington Hospital spokesman, the condition of the men is satisfactory but it is not known when they will be discharged.



Assistant marine engineer Benny Fisher is lifted out of the helicopter and on to a stretcher.



Chief engineer Melvin Frost is pulled to safety.

# Former prisoner needs witnesses

**A FORMER** paroled prison labourer, Mr Petrus "Puppy" Mofokeng is suing a Cullinan farmer for R4 000 for alleged assault and bad treatment while working on the farm.

Mr Mofokeng's lawyers at the Legal Resources Centre are looking for witnesses who will be able to describe the life of a parolled prison labourer on Mr Bekker's farm.

Paroled prison labourers who worked with Mr Mofokeng at the farm have been asked to get in touch with his lawyers at Innes Chambers in President Street.

Mr Mofokeng (42), of Meadowlands, Soweto, is suing Mr L. A. Bekker and

his son for assault and bad treatment which he says occurred while he was working at the Bekker's farm, Vandykspruit in Cullinan.

The allegations have been denied by Mr Bekker and his son. And the hearing on Mr Mofokeng's claims starts at the Pretoria Supreme Court on August 4.

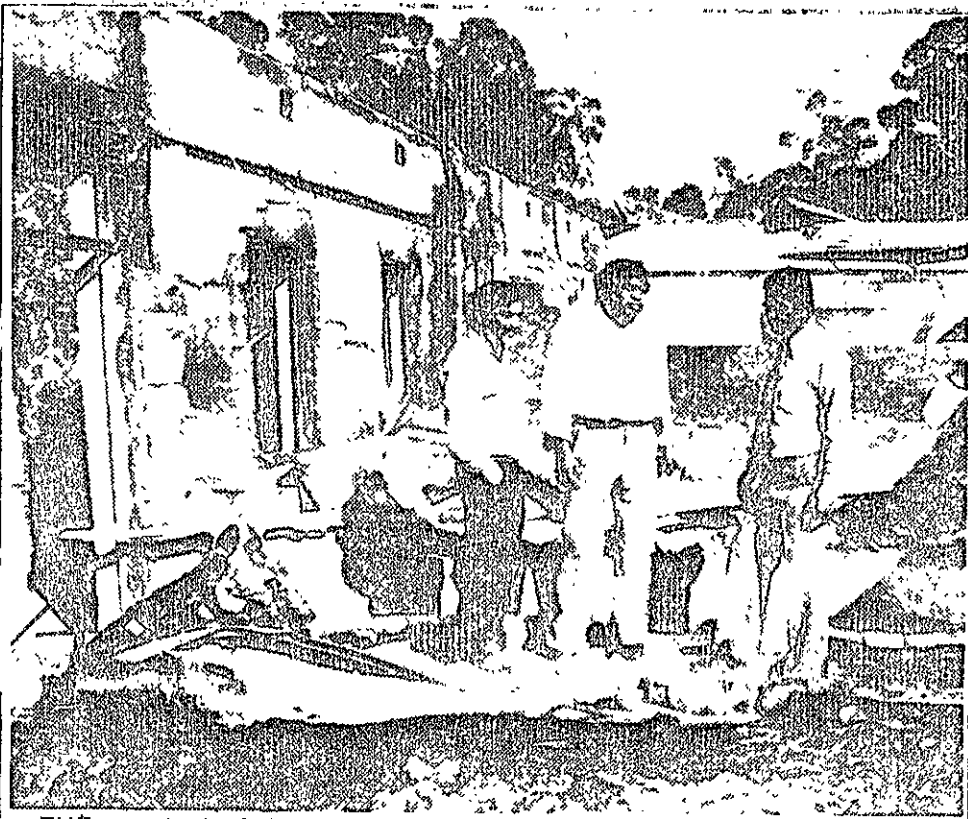
Mr Mofokeng said he was held at Modderbee prison after he was convicted on the farm from

November 21, 1978 to late January 1979 and there were other parolled prison labourers working at the farm.



Mr Mofokeng





THE principal of the gutted South Coast school, Mr A P Pillay (right) inspects the damage with a colleague, Mr Ahmed Ismail (left) and one of the school's two teachers, Mr A C Reddy.

## Indian school ends up a pile of ashes

Mercury Reporter N.M. 25/7/80

A SOUTH Coast farm school, due to have closed today, was reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes early yesterday.

The two classrooms and library at the Oatlands Indian Primary School, near Ramsgate, were gutted by a fire which police believe started in an awning over a door of one of the classrooms.

Mr A P Pillay, principal of the 40-year-old school for the past six months, said the blaze had started about 2 a.m. Only the caretaker had been in the building and he had es-

caped unhurt.

'When I arrived about 8 a.m. the place was swarming with policemen. It was terrible to watch my school burning.'

The 34 pupils, all children of farm workers, were to have attended their last classes at the school today, Mr Pillay said.

'Because of the small number of pupils, and because we have only two teachers, it had been decided by the Education Department and the local community that the children would benefit more by attending the Jai Hind Primary School in Port Shepstone.'

The school was to have been taken over by the KwaZulu government and about R10 000-worth of furniture and teaching apparatus, destroyed in the fire, was to have been returned to the Department of Indian Education.

Police are still investigating the cause of the fire.



The crèche on the farm can accommodate 60 children — at 10 cents each a day. These children



THE cluster of houses on the Oudebrug section of the farm, seen from the national road

The idea is that retired people will later be able to afford houses in the

forklift-driving, and Mr Fred Mokgope's course on tree felling, debranching, and stacking

crop size and the projects we'd like to launch in the coming year, and so on.

similar policies. I would like to see what all workers anywhere should receive in

**ELGIN ORCHARDS is a 900 ha fruit farm outside Grabouw. Spread over the rolling hills on either side of the Palmiet River, the farm produces export apples, pears and peaches.**

**It is one of a number of farms in the area where the oppressive traditions of rural South Africa are being overturned.**

**There is a pension scheme for workers, a crèche, a school, a library, the Blue Birds rugby club, a community hall, a nursing sister, a community worker.**

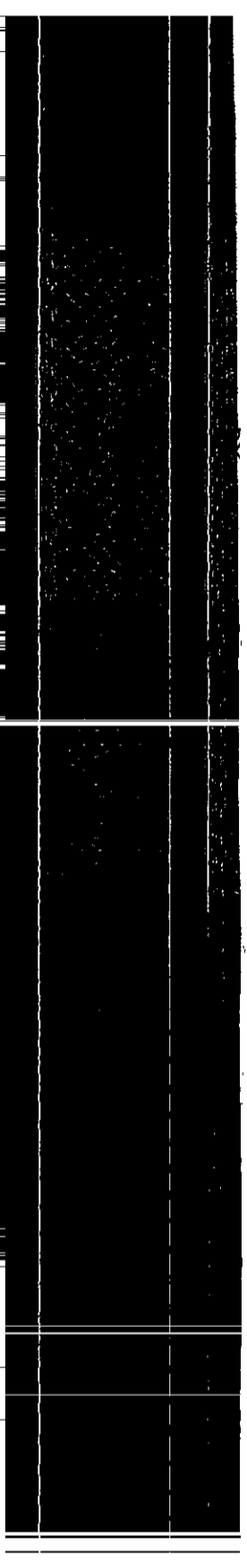
**And there is an old-age home for retired farm workers.**

**It is a place, they say, where they 'try to forget about apartheid.'**

● PICTURES BY WILLIE DE KLERK

2/8/80 ARCMS

# SEEDS OF GROWTH







THE crèche on the farm can accommodate 60 children — at 10 cents each a day. These children were 'dressed up' when we visited this week. At right, Oupa Flippie and Aunt Hannie Smit in front of the old-age home

## JOHANN POTCIETER

THE oldest man on the farm is Oupa Flippie Smit, 79. He arrived in 1927 to drive the old iron-wheeled tractor now parked at the entrance to the office and shed complex at the heart of the farm.

His first house still stands, a square little rock dwelling with a low door and two boarded-up windows. It is now a shed in the yard of Mr H P May, principal of the 27-pupil farm school.

In the darkness of his bedroom in the old age home 100 m away, Oupa Flippie struggles on to an elbow to examine his spectacles — the probable cause of his aching left eye.

'O aarde, ja,' he says, 'hier allerhande dinge verander van die outyd af.'

## THE LIBRARY

He remembers, for example, how he and 'Oom Hansie' and 'Geduld' went to see a previous owner long ago.

'Dit was die tyd toe voelbal net opgestart het hier, toe loop sê ons vir die oortelede baas kan ons dan nie 'n saal bou nie? Toe sê hy: ou Flipp, ja.

omrede Juliet gewek vir hom.'

Mr Mervyn Kemp, the farm's young social welfare officer and community worker, arrived about nine years ago.

The library was one of his first projects, and he is still based in the small two-roomed building, with a public telephone in the street outside.

He is a crucial link between the community and the farm's management, and he keeps meticulous records of the financial relationship between the workers and the farm.

'In January, for example, I take all the high school pupils for their uniforms.

## BURSARIES

'The farm pays 50 percent if they'd passed the year before, 25 if they hadn't. The rest is deducted from the parents' salary, and they must say how much a month.'

The farm transports the senior high school pupils to Somerset West every day, and would help them if they wanted to study after matric.

If someone wants to go into nursing or teaching or to university, we first explore what bursary possibilities there are.

for any child from the farm, and if more money is needed we will make arrangements.

A cleaner recently resigned to go and live with his son in the southern Cape. His son is a lawyer, and the farm contributed several hundred rand a year to his education.

The cluster of houses on the Oudebrug section of the farm lies about a km below the national road winding through the pine forests on the uneven plateau beyond Sir Lowry's Pass.

## SOCIAL LIFE

The Oudebrug Hall, immediately below Mr May's school, is the hub of the village's social life, with its meeting rooms, television, and other facilities.

This weekend, for example, there is a 21st birthday celebration in the village, an engagement party, the rugby club function, and a screening of Kootie Emmert, an Afrikaners comedy advertised all week on posters nailed to the blue-gums.

'There is, according to Mr Kemp, little crime in the community. Liquor abuse — and the other hallmarks of social decay in rural communities — occur only infrequently at Orchards.

between the community and management on the farm is, according to Mr Kemp, relaxed. There is 'community council' but individuals can, and often do, approach the man Oupa Flippie calls 'Doun' — Mr K S Downes, the farm's young general manager.

'Farming is people,' Mr Downes said. 'Well, rands and cents and shareholders and dividends and all that too.

'But if we don't have the people to prune trees and pack fruit, then we don't have rands and cents. As much as the shareholders need someone in my position, so they need all the other people.'

Among the workers, there are clear job descriptions, and a worker can be appointed to a supervisory or management position on merit.

Houses, similarly, are allocated on the basis of the responsibilities carried by workers. Large new houses can be found throughout the farm, and the basic worker's house now built is spacious and modern.

## STOVES

Older houses are being renovated, and the farm installs electric stoves.

The pension scheme was instituted about four years ago, and the old age home caters for those too old to benefit from the scheme.

'The idea is that retired people will later be able to afford houses in the town, and that the old age home could then become temporary accommodation for newly-marrieds,' Mr Kemp said.

'Traditionally, women in the fruit-growing areas can only work in the picking season, but the farm has implemented a number of training projects to train women who wish to work in other, year-long tasks.

This week there were, in addition, two courses for men from Orchards and surrounding farms —

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CHILDREN from the Oudebrug school playing handball against a visiting team.

forklift driving, and Mr Fred Mokgope's course on tree felling, de-branching, and stacking.

## ON HOLIDAY

Mr Mokgope, from Sabie in the Eastern Transvaal, will spend two months on the farm, tutoring a group each week. He boards with Mr Kemp's family.

At the end of every season, Mr Downes said, the entire community, management and workers, goes to a nearby holiday resort.

'Management is called upon to say a few words, and we talk about the

crop size and the projects we'd like to launch in the coming year, and so on.

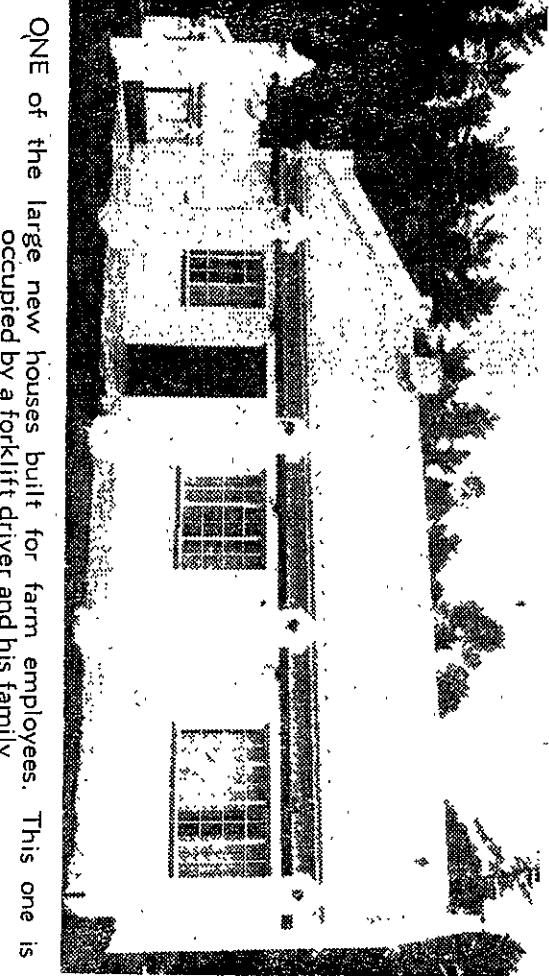
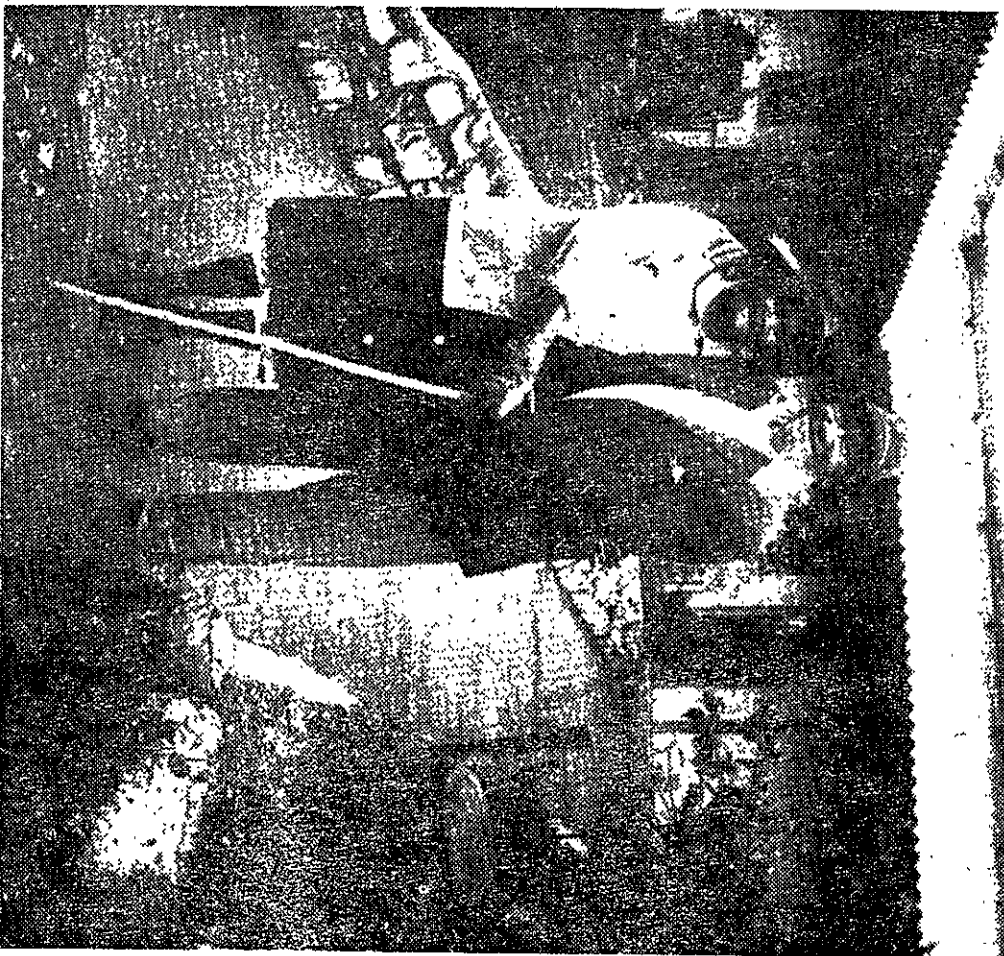
'Then there's a dance, and then we come home. We're a whole community, all of us,' he said.

In the final analysis, Elgin Orchards is a business — probably a spectacularly successful one, in spite of seasonal fluctuations.

But the final image one brings away from it is of farm workers earning enough to allow their wives to be housewives if they wish to be.

The workers on this farm, and those pursuing

similar policies, receive the bare essentials of what all workers anywhere should receive in exchange for their labour. And yet, in rural South Africa, they are extraordinary exceptions to a rule.



ONE of the large new houses built for farm employees. This one is occupied by a forklift driver and his family.

# 'Farmer beat up prisoners labour'

## Pretoria Bureau

ALL prisoners used for labour on a farm just outside Pretoria were severely beaten on arrival, a witness told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Petrus Mofokeng was giving evidence in the case where he is suing a farming partnership, L A Becker & Sons, Mr L A Becker, senior, and Mr L A Becker, junior for R4 000 damages.

Mr Mofokeng claims Mr Becker, junior, assaulted him and caused his employees to assault him, in breach of Mr Becker's duties as custodian of prison labour employed on the farm Vandyk Spruit.

He told the court that in November 1978 he was sentenced to 100 days' jail, or R50, for failing to pay taxes. While in prison he was sent to the Becker estate as a labourer.

"I was not asked whether I wanted to go, I was told to put my thumbprint on a document," he said. He and eight other prisoners were then taken to the farm.

"We were addressed by Mr Becker, senior, who said if the work was not done properly, his son would beat us up."

About 60 prisoners slept together in a big cell. Mr Mofokeng said that on his first night "young Becker" came in with five black men.

"We were told to strip and lie in a row on the floor. The black men had sticks and Becker carried a truncheon." They were beaten.

"For two weeks I was in pain, my back swollen and scarred, and I could urinate only with great difficulty and pain."

Mr Mofokeng said new prisoners, brought about twice a week, were all beaten by Mr Becker and his employees.

They were also beaten if they worked too slowly in the fields. One of the punishments was to lift a heavy concrete brick above one's head and run with it while Mr Becker, junior, drove behind.

If the prisoner dropped the brick, Mr Becker would hit him with the truncheon, Mr Mofokeng said.

Mr A Chaskaleon SC, assisted by Mrs F Kantridge and instructed by Mr G Budendor appeared for Mr Mofokeng. Mr J P Roux assisted by Mr J M C Smit, appeared for the respondents. Mr Justice J van Dijkhorst was on the bench.

## Claim for assault settled

(4)

Star  
6/8/80

Own Correspondent

A case in the Pretoria Supreme Court in which a former prison farm labourer sued a farmer and his son, alleging assault, has been settled out of court.

Mr Petrus Mofokeng told the court when he and other prisoners arrived at the farm of Mr L A Becker, at Vandykspruit, Cullinan, they were locked into the bungalow where they slept at night.

He said they slept on blankets on the floor. Soon after their arrival Mr Becker, jnr, and an induna came in that night and struck the prisoners with sticks.

Mr Mofokeng told the court he still had the marks. He sued Mr L A Becker sen, and his son and the partnership of Becker and Son for R4 000.

Mr Justice Kees van Dijkhorst today ruled that counsel for the plaintiff could lead evidence on other assaults alleged on the Beckers' farm.



# Farmers pay out parolee

③ ~~Ge~~ (A)

EDM 7/8/80  
Pretoria Bureau

A LARGE farming partnership accused of using a system of fear to coerce parole prisoners to work made an out of court settlement for damages in Pretoria yesterday.

The farming partnership, Mr L A Becker, senior, and Mr L A Becker, junior, were together being sued for R4 000 for alleged assaults on a parole prisoner, Mr Petrus Mofokeng.

After two days of evidence, the advocate appearing for Messrs Becker, Mr J P Roux, asked the court to refuse to hear evidence of assaults by Mr Becker, jnr, and his employees on any other paroled prisoners apart from Mr Mofokeng.

Yesterday Mr Justice J van Dijkhorst ruled that such evidence was admissible.

During the tea recess, Messrs Becker's legal advisers made a settlement proposal to Mr Mofokeng, which was ac-

cepted. In terms of the settlement, details of it may not be made public.

Council for Mr Mofokeng, Mr Arthur Chaskelson, SC, said earlier that a system of fear was used on the farm to coerce parole prisoners to work.

"The parolees were frequently assaulted by Mr Becker, jnr, and on other occasions only by his employees."

"The systematic coercion extended to the day-to-day working on the farm, where employees carried weapons which they used on the prisoners, sometimes with considerable violence," he said.

There are other actions for damages pending against Messrs Becker by parole prisoners, the court was told by Mr Roux.

Mr A Chaskelson, SC, assisted by Mrs F Kenridge and instructed by Mr G Bundlender, appeared for Mr Mofokeng. Mr J P Roux, assisted by Mr J M C Smit, appeared for the Beckers. Mr Justice J van Dijkhorst was on the bench.

*Becker farm  
game farm*

*price war → central*

7/8/80

# Farming losing out as Black career

Staff Reporter

AGRICULTURE has receded as a career for blacks, the managing director of Kynoch Feeds, Dr P. J. B. Gubb, said yesterday.

He was addressing the annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce in BophuthaTswana yesterday. His talk was on practical measures to commercialise black agriculture.

Dr Gubb said the rapid population growth rates brought into focus how important food production would become.

"In order for the black states to reduce their dependence upon commercialised (white-owned) food production, it is now necessary that urgent attention be directed to ultimate self-sufficiency, since the inability to produce sufficient food will drive up prices and will also lead to a more unstable rural population and a higher level of unemployment than already exists," Dr Gubb said.

Generally, he said, farming in the homelands was of subsistence or below subsistence level which created hardship and social stress.

Dr Gubb said to improve black agriculture, school-leavers had to consider agriculture as a viable alternative to other sources of employment which currently offered higher standards of living.

"There seems to be little doubt that one of the most important factors retarding economic growth or commercialisation of black agriculture is the shortage of suitably qualified and motivated persons to provide dynamic leadership."

He said approximately 3% of black agricultural land had a high potential. This must be put to fullest use to make effective the people and the capital and to provide a nucleus of trained farmers for the future.

# Department bans prison labour from Becker farm

By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

THE PRISONS Department has stopped supplying prison labour to L A Becker and Sons, who made an out-of-court settlement after being sued for assault, because they do not conform to "certain conditions".

The department discovered in August last year that the Becker farming partnership did not meet the required conditions, which cover medical facilities, housing, food and working hours.

The department had been investigating conditions at the Becker farm, Vandykspruit, near Cullinan, as far back as 1975.

At that time there were complaints about food for prisoners but they were found to be groundless.

"During various routine visits by officials of the department to the relevant farm, parolees were specifically asked for complaints, and no complaints were received," the spokesman said.

But, he added, it was found in August last year that conditions were not being met at the farm. He would not say what led directly to this finding.

Counsel for Becker and Sons told Mr Justice J van Dijkhorst during the assault hearing in

the Pretoria Supreme Court this week there were two more actions for damages — also by prisoners for alleged assault — pending against the Beckers.

The man who brought this week's action, Mr Petrus Mofokeng, a parolee who worked on the Becker farm while serving his sentence, told the court all prisoners used for labour at the farm were severely beaten on arrival.

Mr Mofokeng, who was sentenced to 100 days, or R50, for failing to pay taxes in November 1978, told the court Mr Becker Jnr assaulted him and caused his employees to assault him. He sued the Beckers for R4 000.

After two days of evidence this week the judge turned down a request by counsel for the Beckers to refuse to hear evidence of assaults by Mr Becker jnr and his employees on any other paroled prisoners.

He ruled such evidence was admissible and the Beckers then made their settlement offer.

In terms of the settlement agreement, no details of it may be made public.

# Farmer treated me like a slave, says ex-parolee

By MANDLA NDLAZI  
 A SOWETO man claimed yesterday that he was treated like a slave by a white farmer for whom he worked as a paroled prisoner.

Mr Petrus Buti Mofokeng, a 42-year-old father of four, this week brought a civil action against Mr L A Bekker and his son of Vandykpruit farm in Cullinan. Mr Mofokeng was suing them for R4 000 for damages he sustained while working on the farm.

The matter was settled out of court after a hearing before Mr Justice J van Dijkhorst in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week.

Speaking from his home shortly after the case, Mr Mofokeng would not disclose the amount of money he settled for, but angrily stated: "I hate

that white man for what he did to me. He really treated me like a slave and my case should be an eye-opener to what happens to prisoners held on such farms."

Mr Mofokeng told the court that he was stripped naked, forced to lie on his stomach and assaulted with sticks at the farm "thereby injuring his dignity and causing him severe pain."

The Department of Prisons' Haisen officer told SUNDAY POST the working conditions of the paroled prisoners are "at all times subject to inspections which are carried out periodically by appointed members of this department. During such inspections parolees are invited to lodge any complaint or request."

But Mr Mofokeng denied this. He said the



Mr Mofokeng: "I hate that white man."

officials spoke to the owners of the farm and not the prisoners.

Mr Mofokeng told the court that he was frequently assaulted in the fields by Mr Bekker's "indunas". He said he was locked up at night, and guarded during the day by the "indunas".

Mr Mofokeng had been sentenced to a fine of R50 or 100 days imprisonment for having failed to pay his tax. After his conviction at the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court, he was sent to Modderbee Prison. From there he was taken to Mr Bekker's farm.

D S Post 10/5/50

# Report for UN group on SA child labour

④ VDM 13/8/80

LONDON. — The London-based Anti-Slavery Society has reported that black children working on white farms in South Africa are exploited and underpaid, and has recommended that the South African Government appoint a commission to examine legislation affecting all children.

The society's reports on child labour in South Africa and in six other countries are to be presented this week in Geneva to a United Nations working group on slavery.

The report said no systematic study had been made of child labour in South Africa, although the International Labour Organisation in 1978 said there were 60 500 "economically active" children under 15. It de-

scribed this figure as "surprisingly low" — 0.6% of the population of that age group.

Late last year the society made its own investigation into conditions of working children on farms in the Transvaal and Natal and found that "most working children do so in agriculture, but child labour is widespread throughout the Republic".

"Agricultural child workers are either the offspring of resident farm labourers or are recruited from the Bantustans on a casual basis.

"Like child workers the world over, working children in South Africa are exploited, underpaid, work long hours, have no job or social security, are the victims of family poverty, of unemployed or underem-

ployed parents and have little or no education."

It added that the characteristic of working children in South Africa was that "they are black, that they work or not at the whim of white farmers and that they either accept the conditions of work or they starve".

It recommended the South African Government be invited to appoint a commission to examine legislation affecting children of all colours concerning education, labour and welfare.

Other countries criticised over child labour are Italy, Spain, Thailand, Malaysia, Guatemala and India.

Recommendations for these countries included the appointment of commissions of inquiry, the alleviation of poverty and UN assistance. — Sapa.

(14) C. Summary 12/18/70

# SA children 'exploited'

LONDON. — The London-based Anti-Slavery Society has reported that black children working on white-owned farms in South Africa are exploited and underpaid, and has recommended that the South African Government appoint a commission to examine legislation affecting all children.

The society's reports on child labour in the Republic and in six other countries are to be presented this week to a United Nations working group on slavery in Geneva.

Its report said no systematic study has been made of child labour in South Africa, although the International Labour Organization in 1978 said there were 60 500 "economically active" under 15-year-olds. It described this figure as "surprisingly low" and only 0,6 percent of the total population of that age group.

The society carried out its own investigation late last year into conditions of working children on farms in the Transvaal and Natal.

"Most working children do so in agriculture, but child labour is widespread throughout the Republic", it said.

"Like child workers the world over, working children in South Africa are exploited, underpaid, work long hours, have no job or social security, are the victims of family poverty, of unemployed or underemployed parents and have little or no education."

It added that the characteristic of working children in South Africa is that they are black, and "that they work or not at the whim of white farmers and that they either accept the conditions of work or they starve". — Sapa



1/18/80 S. Post.

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# The child labourers

SCHOOLCHILDREN are working extremely long hours on a Rustenburg onion farm — but they are not hired or paid by the farmer for their work.

Two brothers, Manfred and Theo Wenhold, who own a farm called "Pata Pata Draai" in Kroondal, near Rustenburg, are hiring women on a temporary basis to fill onion bags. They are paid 25c a bag and fill about six bags a day.

To increase their earnings of about R1.50 a day they are helped by their children.

Some families who cannot make ends meet have withdrawn their children from school to help them, while others come after parents in the onion field.

Mr Manfred Wenhold admits there are children working on his farm, but denies hiring them.

**No more school for this youngster — he has to work in the onion fields to help his family make ends meet.**

With regard to each

## Taken out of school to help parents earn money

**By DERRICK LUTHAYI**

"They are brought by their parents to help fill up bags with onions. The more they fill, the more they earn," he said.

He adds that his workers get the highest pay in the area. "We have no shortage because of our high rates of pay," he said.

The women and their children work at this farm to augment the poor earnings of their husbands and sons, who work at the adjacent tobacco and

citrus farms. These farms are also owned by the Wenhold brothers.

The workers were reluctant to talk to SUNDAY POST and refused to have their identities disclosed, for fear that this would jeopardise their positions and homes on the adjacent farms.

Fear was written all over their faces when we spoke to them.

The race to fill as many bags as possible begins early in the morn-

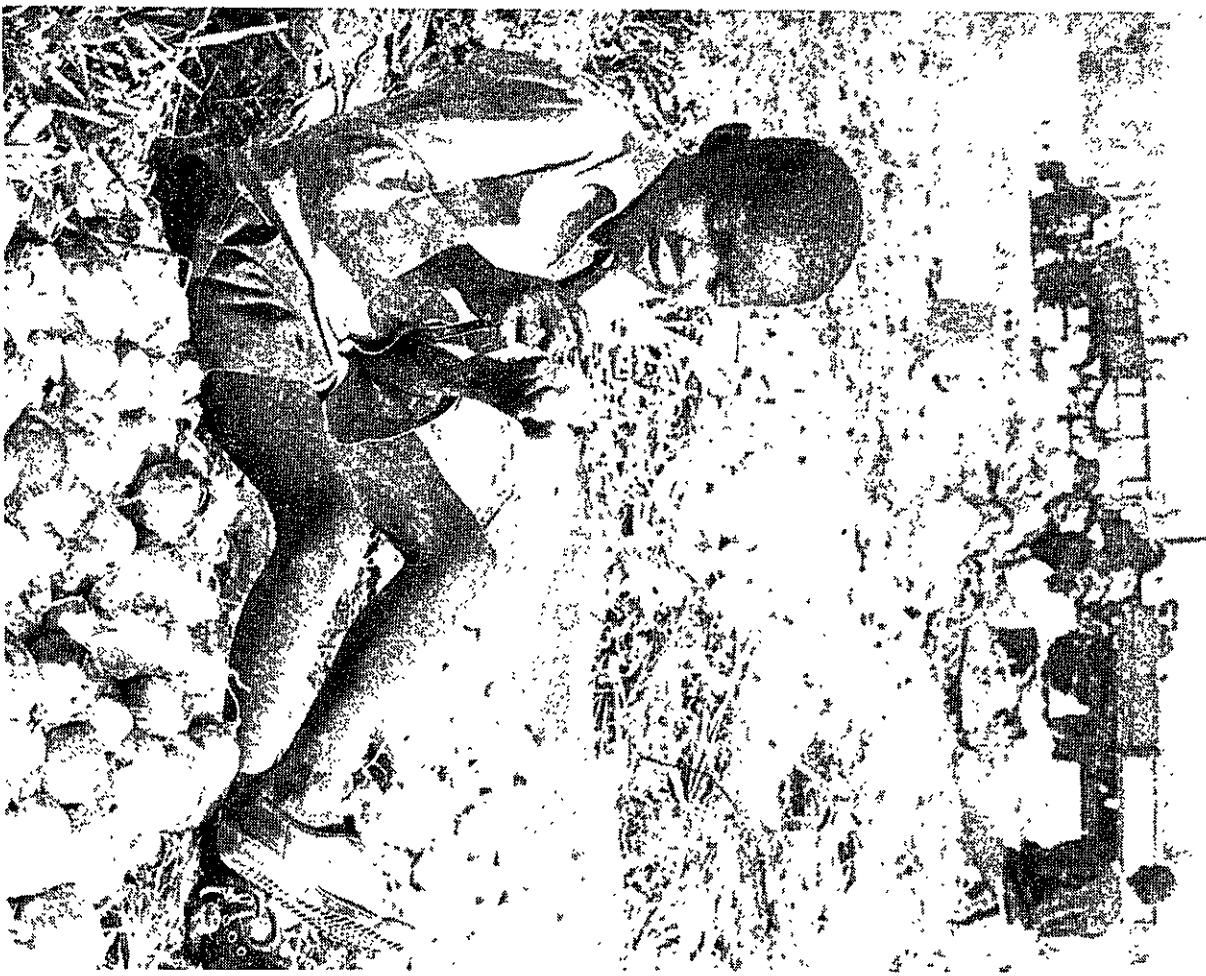
ing as mothers with babies strapped to their backs and young children who will not be attending school during the reaping season make their way to the onion farm.

Health and sanitary conditions are not optimal. There are no toilets, and the workers are forced to use the bush nearby to relieve themselves. There is one water point — a tank situated about 300 metres from the field.

The workers are not provided with food.

The onions are dug from the ground by machines and the workers have to clean and peel them and then put them into bags. The farmer comes in the afternoon for a count and payment.

Mr Wenhold disputed the workers' claim that there is no toilet. "Come and see for yourself. There are toilets in the compound, which is not far away from where they are working," he said.



# Shock report on SA child labour

S POST  
17/12/80  
4

ALTHOUGH South African law prohibits child labour on farms, the law is ineffective because farmers are given a free hand in recruitment, according to a report to the United Nations from the Anti-Slavery Society.

In its report to the UN working group of experts on slavery, the London-based society says:

"It is in the agricultural sector, where child labour has a history dating from the period of slavery, that it is the most widespread, hidden and abused."

It was only black children who were exploited as child labourers, says the report. "The use of black children as farm labourers is an integral feature of apartheid which creates poverty and deprivation".

The pattern of child recruitment stemmed from the bantustan system and depended on it, says the report. "Bantustans act as dumping grounds for the unemployed and as reservoirs of cheap labour for farmers and industrialists. It is from them that a great many children are recruited."

A provision of the Black Labour Act (1) prohibited the recruitment of children under the age of 18. But a circular to local magistrates amended this by "permitting the recruitment of under-age bantu" between the ages of 16 and 18.

"However, the phraseology is sufficiently vague as to amount to sanctioning child labour on white farms," says the anti-slavery society.

Farmers are not required to use the labour bureau system and merely need a permit to recruit. This means there is no way of ensuring that they do not recruit under-aged children.

It was clear that white farmers did indeed do this "on a massive scale".

As farm workers, these children were excluded from all South Africa's Industrial Conciliation legislation, "trapped in farm work for most of their lives." They received little if any schooling although

some had access to "the irregular and unplanned" system of farm schools.

The report concludes by calling on the South African Government to appoint a commission to examine legislation affecting all children.



● The children who work on the Rustenburg onion farm instead of going to school — See Page 5.

# Anti-Slavery Society hits child labour

STAR (L)  
16/12/80

## The Star Bureau

**LONDON** — Although South African law specifically prohibits child labour on farms, the law is ineffective because farmers are given a free hand in recruitment, according to a report to the United Nations from the Anti-Slavery Society.

In its report to the UN working group of experts on slavery, the London-based society says that children are employed in South Africa as traders, newspaper vendors, supermarket and garage attendants, and domestic workers and gardeners in white homes.

"But it is in the agricultural sector, where child labour has a history dating from the period of slavery, that it is the most widespread, hidden and abused."

It was only black children who were exploited as child labourers, says the report.

The pattern of child recruitment stemmed from the Bantustan system and depended on it, says the report. "Bantustans act as dumping grounds for the unemployed and as reservoirs of cheap labour for farmers and industrialists. It is from them that a

great many children are recruited.

A provision of the Black Labour Act (1968) prohibited the recruitment of children under the age of 18. But a circular to local magistrates amended this by "permitting the recruitment of under-age Bantu" between the ages of 16 and 18.

"However, the phraseology is sufficiently vague as to amount to sanctioning child labour on white farms," says the Anti-Slavery Society.

## Story of an African farm - UK version

### The Star Bureau

**LONDON** — The Anti-Slavery Society has provided a United Nations committee with several case histories to prove its claim that black children are widely exploited as child labourers on South African farms.

Some of the cases were obtained from a worker-teacher at the "barefoot learning centre," part of the Christian Aid project farm "Zemduka-tshani" (The Place of Dry Grasses). One is the story of Mboma Dladla.

After telling how he and his family were moved off a white farm, he said: "When I was 10, I went to work on an orange farm near Weenen. I had to work because there was no more food at home."

Mboma said he stayed at the farm and went home on Sundays. "We slept in a shed and brought our own plates and blankets."

"The food was good — porridge, cabbage, beans and sometimes meat — but there was very little of it, so we were often hungry."

His work was to pick and sort oranges, and "while we worked the white men would drive up and down on motorbikes, shouting at us in English and hitting us if we were lazy."

He was paid R12 a month and left after a year.

Stories like these could be repeated over the breadth of South Africa and were confirmed by Press reports, the Anti-Slavery Society told the UN working group of experts on slavery.

As farm workers, these children were excluded from all South Africa's industrial conciliation legislation, imperfect and limited as it is, and were "trapped in farm work for most of their lives."

The Eastern Transvaal and Natal were two areas in South Africa where these patterns could be seen in all their aspects.

Children under 16 are employed by farmers who simply drive their trucks into Bantustans, and pick up however much labour they need.

The report concludes by calling on the South African government to appoint a commission to examine legislation affecting all children.

# The Star

## The rich, the poor and their children

**S**OUTH AFRICANS may derive a certain bitter consolation from the World Bank's prognosis regarding the international dilemma of how to close the gap between the "have" and the "have not" nations. The gap, says the bank, especially in Africa, will probably widen: the poor nations will get poorer and the rich will also become poorer. And the rich will become preoccupied with their own economic maladies to the even greater detriment of the poor.

Our consolation is that the world might one day realise that a major part of South Africa's situation is an uncanny microcosm of the international scene. South Africa has, mistakenly we feel, chosen to partition off its own private collection of new Third World states and thus more starkly bracketed their poverty.

This policy has increased the opportunity for exploitation, and we are rightly castigated by the rest of the world. Yet well-meaning bodies such as the Anti-Slavery Society go too far in their haste to condemn a culprit that publishes its own sins. The society tells an eager, but equally guilty representation of nations on a UN Committee that this country uses child labour "dating from the period of slavery." Wrong. It dates from

tribal custom; from awful necessity; and from greed. These qualities exist in most of the world . . . the first of them especially in Africa where six out of 10 families now live below the breadline (according to an ILO report) and Africa's meagre wealth is concentrating in the hands of 20 percent of the population.

Rural societies across the world condone child labour. The issue is whether children are forced, or volunteer to earn money; whether minors are protected or not against exploiters of labour. The sins in the South African society in this regard may not be as bad as in some other countries, but they are intolerable, and need to be eradicated. All the more so because South Africa's inadequate distribution of wealth and political power encourages exploitation.

Yet this combination of "have" and "have not" communities reflects the world as a whole, and childish pointing fingers at obvious culprits will not help the world's children. Perhaps, given less provocation and more encouragement, South Africa — by virtue of its situation, its record and its dire imperatives — can evolve a solution applicable to all multifaceted societies.

- 46a -

PSYCHO-SOCIAL HISTORY

Collection Guide

Child

AGENCY CASE NO.:

NAME OF AGENCY:

### I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Name of Client:

Address

Telephone (or nearest telephonic con

Referred By:

Reasons for Referral:

Family Composition (including client

Relation-

ship to

Client

Date of

Birth (d

Age)

Name

### II. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

List of Sources

Description of Informant(s)

# Farm workers have the least protection

Farm workers — the largest, lowest-paid group of workers in South Africa — also have less protection than any others against occupational diseases and accidents.

The whole area of farmworkers' health "doesn't get thought of frequently enough," said one expert in the field. "Everybody thinks of industrial health when you talk of occupational health."

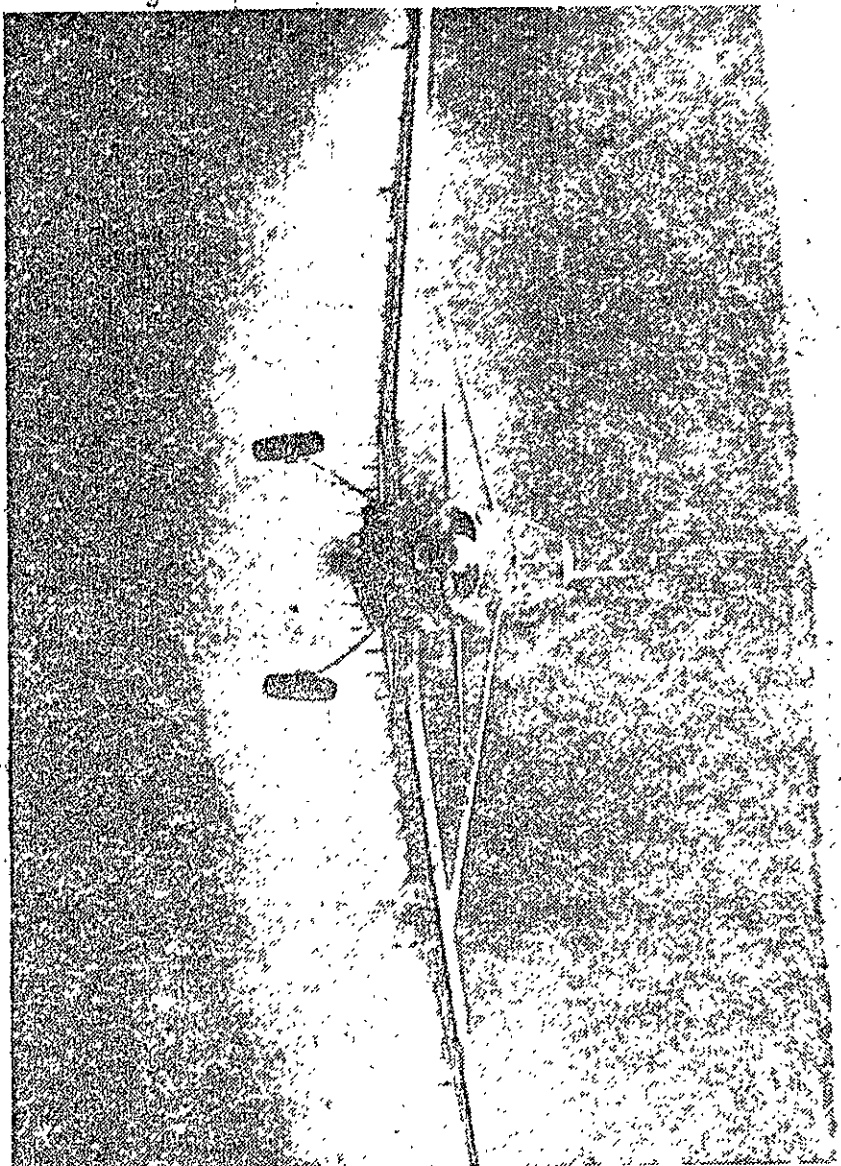
Yet farm workers risk serious illnesses and accidents in their work, even though there is almost no official monitoring or protection.

The major hazards they face are diseases caught from animals ("zoonoses"), poisonous pesticides, and accidents with farm machinery.

No records are kept of the incidence of zoonoses, despite a call to do so from the Erasmus Commission on Occupational Health about four years ago.

The commission found: "It is common knowledge that because of their working conditions, workers in the agricultural industry suffer from anthrax, glands, Malta fever, tetanus, TB, etc."

A report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) underscored the danger: "Work in the open air, with the con-



comitant exposure to all kinds of climatic conditions, permanent contact with the soil, plants, and animals, unsatisfactory conditions of life, a frequent scarcity of fresh water, and inadequate medical care — all these factors favour the continuing existence of a vast endemic and epidemic pathology, made worse by the lack of elementary notions of hygiene."

pesticides. "there is the strictest control — to manufacture and even to sell them — but when it gets to the farm the road is open," said Professor A M Coetzee of Pretoria Medical School. The farmer "can do what he likes."

Procedures and suggestions for use are required by law to be on the pesticide label, but there is no official monitoring to ensure that they are obeyed.

No one is even sure how many cases of pesticide poisoning occur annually on South African farms. "It is a tragedy that their negligent use time and again results in serious illness and even death," according to the Department of Health.

In one incident on a Cape farm in March, 13 workers were poisoned, but experts fear this is just the tip of the iceberg. The Erasmus Report cited three different sets of statistics on the subject, which ranged from a Workmen's Compensation Commission report of an average of 1.6 fatal and 1 200 non-fatal cases of poisoning annually in mid-1960s to one from the Department of Statistics which cited only 92 non-fatal cases a year.

Last year, the Department of Health heard of 190 fatal cases and 72 non-fatal ones. All pesticide poisoning cases are supposed to be reported to it.

but cases treated by private doctors frequently are not.

While the acute cases of poisoning are serious enough, researchers worry that there may be even more severe consequences from the gradual, long-term absorption of poisons by workers.

Accidents are the third menace down on the farm. As the WHO report noted: "The number of accidents on the farm has increased steadily with mechanisation. This has been due, firstly, to the fact that there is rarely any formal instruction in the use of agricultural implements, and therefore implements are used beyond their design capacity. Secondly, there is a tradition of improvisation in agricultural work which often means that the safeguards provided with the machinery are removed, or that implements are attached to a power source in a hazardous manner."

Although the Factories Act has been interpreted to apply to the farms, this is not universally accepted, and monitoring of conditions is sketchy at best.

The chief protector of the farm worker must be the district surgeon, says Professor Coetzee. "If he's not interested in occupational medicine — and usually he isn't — the safety of people in farming is not protected."

Handwritten notes at the top of the page include "SINK" and "2/2/60" written vertically, and a circled "14" with a scribble next to it.

**PAROLE PRISONERS**  
**'System of fear'**

FM 22/8/80  
SA's parole system for short-term black prisoners is once more under scrutiny following the recent case against a farming partnership, L. A Becker and Son.

The Beckers agreed to an out of court settlement following two days of evidence in which prisoners outlined the "system of fear" under which they said they were forced to live while working on the Beckers' farm. Petrus Motokeng had sued the Beckers for R4 000 for alleged assaults.

The evidence led has brought strong reactions from legal experts and opposition spokesmen.

In evidence, Joseph Tiwani said that on

their first evening at the farm, the parole prisoners were told to stand naked against a wall with their arms raised above their heads and were then beaten with a sjambok

Says a legal expert: "The system smells of slavery and needs to be carefully reconsidered"

The Department of Prisons, however, says that prisoners can choose their place of employment and that "no pressure is brought to bear on a prisoner should he be unwilling to be released on parole."

Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on justice, disagrees: "White prisoners are allowed to choose their employment while black short term prisoners - most of whom are arrested on pass offences - are forced to work for low wages and under poor conditions"

The most serious criticism of the system is that there is insufficient control on employers. Says Suzman: "It is impossible for the prisons department to keep tags on all its parolees. Under these conditions, maltreatment will obviously result."

Although the parole contract states that "... inspections are carried out periodically by members of the department to ensure that parolees receive proper treatment ..." evidence led in the Becker case and two previous cases in 1972 alleged that this has not always been the practice.

The department also says: "It is impossible to conduct inspections daily at places where parolees are working. but adds: "Where cases of alleged assaults or ill-treatment do occur the department acts immediately."

Legal experts argue that the system does not serve the function of a true parole system. "It is meant to help the prisoner over the difficult period, but there is no rehabilitation needed where a prisoner is arrested for a pass offence," Suzman says.

Critics also point out that parolees earn as little as 45c a day and that this "cannot possibly help them fit back into society."

The department denies this. It says employers must pay parolees an agreed upon wage and that they are bound by wage determinations, or a minimum of 60c a day where one does not exist.

Even the department concedes that "there are certain disadvantages" to the system. Clearly it needs closer scrutiny and re-assessment if parolees are to be protected.



# CHILD LABOUR BY THE TRUCKLOAD

**LONDON. —** South African farmers are picking up children by the truckload in neighbouring bantustans and taking them back to work on their farms, according to a report to the United Nations.

The report — by the London-based Anti-slavery Society — says that, although South African law specifically prohibits child labour on farms, the law is ineffective because farmers are given a free hand in recruitment.

The society says that children are employed in

## SA farmers accused in report to UN

South Africa as traders, newspaper vendors, supermarket and garage attendants, and domestic workers and gardeners in white homes.

But it is in the agricultural sector, where child labour has a history dating from the period of slavery, that it is the most widespread, hidden and abused.

Children under 16 are employed by farmers who simply drive their trucks into bantustans and pick up however much labour they need.

In some cases children have been promised work on a poultry farm but have been taken to a potato farm. Here they live in barns or stone compounds, have their passes removed so they cannot

desert and often do not know how much they are to be paid.

Where parents had given consent, it was often because they had no option, being unemployed themselves, says the report.

The area of Msinga in the Kwazulu bantustan around the magisterial district of Weenen in Natal, is one which clearly demonstrates the system at work.

Every day the trucks of white farmers cruise along the banks of the Tugela River picking up children within the bantustan for work on cotton and orange plantations and on potato farms.

The families from which these children come are destitute, some of them having recently been removed by Government edict from white farms, where they lived and worked as labour tenants, to small strips of barren land a few miles away in Kwazulu.

It was estimated that between 10 000 and 20 000 people had been removed in this way in 1979, says the report.

The report points out that child labour under the age of 16 is officially prohibited.

The child recruit is not to be misled as to the nature of his work and written parental consent must be obtained and witnessed by a 'person of standing' if an under-aged bantu is recruited.

But, says the report, 'there is a factor which militates against the effective implementation of this provision, namely that white farmers have hitherto been given a free hand in recruitment.'

Core Herald

23/8/80

(4)

# Natal 'child slavery' stories fool UN



By DARYL BALFOUR

A CONTROVERSIAL report to the United Nations on alleged slave labour conditions endured by black children in Natal is based on evidence drawn from children's story books.

This was disclosed this week by a Sunday Tribune investigation.

The report, submitted in Geneva last week by the London-based Anti-Slavery Society to a special UN committee on slavery, details cases in which black children are exploited as labourers on South African farms and includes a number of "case histories" intended to prove their claims.

But the Tribune investigation discovered that these come from children's story books published by Ravan Press in Johannesburg as literacy training aids.

"It's a child's story and certainly not meant as a researched document or an exposé or anything like that," Mike Kirkwood of Ravan Press said this week.

Now the Department of Foreign Affairs has launched its own probe into the controversy and the so-called evidence produced by the Anti-Slavery Society.

Dr. Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said he was unable to comment on the matter at this stage as the Department was still following it up.

Mr. Kirkwood said Ravan Press had seen the stories purely "from a publishing end" and had printed them as teaching aids and supplementary readers.

Mr. Kirkwood said another story quoted by the Anti-Slavery Society, Senalubi's story was an unpublished script along the same lines as the Mboma booklet.

The book was written by Kathy Bond, a young worker-teacher at the Christian Aid Project farm Emdukatshani in the Msinga area of the Tugela valley.

# Slavery stories

U.N. 08/14/78

The Story of Mboma is obviously a children's story book. It is printed in large, bold type and is illustrated with child-like drawings.

A note on the back cover of the booklet says the stories are "autobiographies of the children at the Emdukatsani school."

Also on the back of the book is a note calling on "the children of South Africa to write other stories like these."

The booklet is full of politically-loaded tales, such as the day "the farmer said we must move off his farm at the end of the month."

"We could not go because we had no homes to go to."

"The farmer was angry and the police burned our homes down."

"They forced us to move across the river. We made shelters from leaves and branches," the story claims.

Later, the book details Mboma's experiences as a 10-year-old when he goes to work on an orange farm near Weenen.

"We slept in sheds and brought our own plates and blankets. The beds were very close together. The bunks in the girls' sheds were so narrow that the girls fell off."

"The food was good — porridge, cabbage, beans and some meat, but there was very little of it, so we were often hungry."

"Our work was to pick and sort oranges. While we worked the white men would drive up and down on motorbikes, shouting at us in English and hitting us if we were lazy."

"Cattle grazed among the orange trees and sometimes chased us," Mboma says in the booklet.

But earlier in the story, Mboma tells how he started herding his family's cattle at the age of seven.

"I herded with my uncle who was a cripple. I also milked the cows and worked in the fields," says the boy who three years later is "scared" by cattle on the white man's farm.

The unpublished Sensalubi story, also quoted as a "case history" by the ASS, claims: "The white farmers send their lorries to Msinga to find children to work for them. I went on a lorry to Mooi River. Many children worked there, lifting potatoes."

The ASS report told how "in some cases children have been promised work on a poultry farm but are taken to a potato farm. Here they live in barns or stone compounds, have their passes removed so they cannot desert and often do not know how much they will be paid."

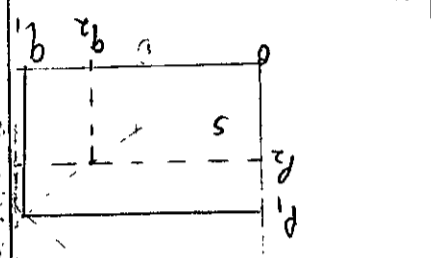
The ASS said it was only black children who were exploited as child labour and claimed this was an "integral feature of apartheid".

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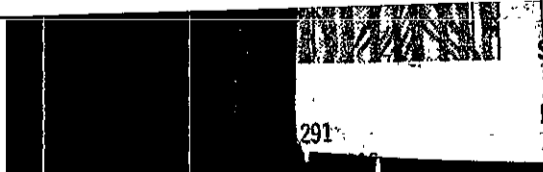
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SUGAR

## Crop set-back

The millions being injected in the sugar industry by Anglo-American have tended to obscure the fact that the industry will take several years to recover from its present plight.

Each day it is sinking a little deeper into debt and it seems highly improbable that the latest crop estimate of £61M will be attained. It may be considered lucky to reach £6M.

Already the industry has borrowed £50m to bolster its returns in the past two seasons and still had to bear a shortfall which amounted to £3m last season. Clearly, it will have to borrow again and the only question is the size of the loan. Government will be prepared to guarantee, a matter now under consideration. It could be as much as £50m, thus taking total borrowing up to around £100m.

Worse still is that there is no guarantee that conditions in the following season will return to normal. Indeed, even with favourable weather, the cane crop has been so badly damaged that heavy replanting will be necessary and cane being an 18-month crop, new plantings will only be harvestable two seasons hence.

Of a total of 3722 white and Indian cane-growers, 1611 (43%) have lost more than 40% of their normal crops. SA Cane Growers GM Ernie Morrison says it will be quite impossible for most growers to repay replanting loans within the 18 months stipulated and the association has made representations for these to be placed on the same basis as crop loss loans repayable over seven years.

Farmers in the Empangeni area, one of the worst drought-stricken areas, where cane production has dropped from 1000000 t to 461911 t over four years, say that it could take up to seven years to rehabilitate the area. Replanting may take up to four years, depending on equipment and seed available.

While white and black growers have official agencies such as the Land Bank and the Department of Co-operation and Development to help, the smaller Indian growers, about 865 in number, must shift for themselves. They are having to borrow from moneylenders at 14% interest with a 2% raising fee. In some cases, they have defaulted on interest payments but the lenders have not foreclosed because, as one grower puts it, "Who would buy in these conditions?" Interest, therefore, piles up upon interest.

Supporting crops such as tomatoes have also failed in the drought. In some areas labour not required is being kept on as a social service and blacks who have offered to work for food only are being paid a nominal R1 a day which isn't enough but it's better than nothing.

The concept of "losses" sustained by

the industry as a whole is hypothetical. But the SA Cane Growers' Association calculates that on a basis of 600 000 t less than normal at an average export price of £300/t, sugar proceeds are R320m less than might have been expected in the current season. It is an impressive catalogue of misfortune.

# Children die in farm inferno

(L) NIM  
30/6/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

TWO children were burnt to ashes in a veld fire that raged across a Richmond farm in high winds on Tuesday.

Five-year-old Tembilihle Dhlamini escaped the inferno on the farm of Mr J F Odendaal unscathed, but her two-year-old brother Zawukwhe and month-old sister Zenele died.

The three children were left in the care of their 90-

year-old grandmother while their parents attended a funeral at a neighbouring farm, Mr Odendaal said.

'The two were burnt to ashes,' he said.

'Their grandfather lost a hut and all his belongings in the blaze, which destroyed 50 ha of pasture — all my winter grazing,' said Mr Odendaal.

'None of my cattle were injured as the herdboys managed to drive them across the river to safety.'

# Farmer fined for assault on youth

Notal here  
3/9/80

4

## Court Reporter

AN UMLAAS Road farmer who assaulted a 15-year-old black youth with a sjambok and plastic piping after being told that the youth had stolen R300 from his house was fined R1 000 by Mr J J Augustyn in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

A further sentence of 12 months' imprisonment was suspended for three years.

Pieter Alexander Janssen, 24, pleaded guilty to assaulting the youth at his farm on November 16 last year.

Janssen told the Court he had beaten the youth on the buttocks after receiving a report from his farm induna that the youth was responsible for the theft.

He said the youth admitted damaging farm equipment and allowing 4 000 l of diesel fuel to drain from the farm's storage tank.

Janssen denied he had poured benzine over the youth's buttocks after the beating, but said he had shown him a bottle containing benzine to 'tease' him.

In mitigation the Court was told that Janssen was developing his farm and was preparing to spend about R150 000 on housing for his black employees.

He had also had a good relationship with his workers.

Passing sentence Mr Augustyn said this type of offence could not be tolerated. It could have a detrimental effect on relationships between different colour groups.

Mr S Slabbert appeared for the State and Mr C White for Janssen.

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# Treating workers well 'is best protection'

Political Staff C.C.

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Farmers who treat their black workers well will have the best form of security protection, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

He also warned about "a psychosis of fear" being created on South African farms.

Mr Schoeman was replying to a plea by a delegate, Mr Louis Botha of Viljoenskroon, at the Free State congress of the National Party for the government to assist farmers with the erection of security fences and other protection.

Mr Botha said that terrorism had come to stay and it would threaten everyone.

"It is often the so-called soft targets that come under reater attack and farms are oft targets."

In Zimbabwe, he said, nine out of 10 whites killed had been people living on farms.

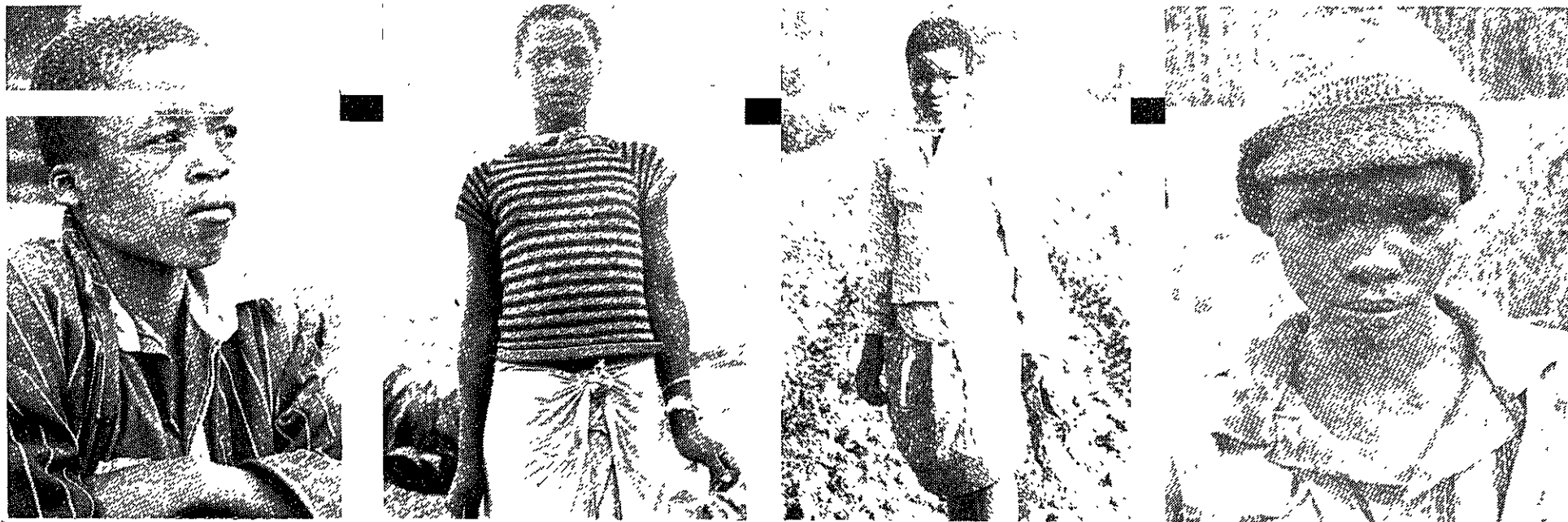
"We must keep the farmers on the land," Mr Botha said.

Mr Schoeman said he agreed that adequate security measure should be taken, but "I don't want to create a psychosis of fear."

If adequate security fences had to be erected, they would have to be three meters high and lighting would have to be erected. But if this happened "the blacks who work with me on my farm will ask me what is wrong". He slept peacefully as long as his relations with his workers were good.

"If a farmer treats his workers well, he will get adequate protection. If a farmer mishandles his workers, then he will have a threat," he said.

In any event, before adequate lighting could be provided on all farms, they would have to be provided with electricity and that should be the first priority, Mr Schoeman said.



Despite dismissals of their report, the Anti-Slavery Society stands by its . . .

# Horror stories of child labour in South Africa

Children photographed while working in South Africa — a recent report on this was described as "children's stories."

THE Anti-Slavery Society has strongly denied claims that its report to the United Nations on child labour in South Africa was based on children's story books.

After details of the society's report were released in the Republic last month, it was revealed that two case histories in the report were in fact taken from unresearched literacy aids published in South Africa by Ravan Press.

## Field visits

But a spokesman for the society said this week that the case histories were merely illustrative supplements to the report, which was centred on two field visits to South Africa made by researchers of the society.

"The core of our report is what our researchers saw with their own eyes. We also have tape-recorded interviews with children, priests, voluntary workers, teachers and even the odd farmer who was prepared to speak to us," said the spokesman.

The society's researchers visited the Eastern Transvaal — the areas around Bethel, Delmas and half a dozen other



SUNDAY POST Correspondent

towns — and the Weenen area in Natal.

"The two case histories which have been called children's stories do appear in the report, but the source is made quite plain — drawn from published and unpublished material by Ravan Press of stories told by children," said the spokesman.

In any case, she added, the society believed that the stories of Mboma Dladla and Sensalubi Dladla were typical of what was happening in some areas of the Republic.

Drawing from source material of this nature was a completely accepted method of research, she said. "It has been used all over the world

when issues like child labour are investigated."

Other case histories were included in the main body of the report, based on the researchers' own experiences. But these were not as detailed as the Ravan Press stories.

Ravan Press itself has also challenged the claims that the stories were merely children's tales. A spokesman for the firm said they were among many testimonies made by children in South Africa to the compilers of the report.

The Anti-Slavery Society spokesman pointed out that all that had been released so far was a summary of the society's final report.

"That's the procedure that must be followed. First you submit a summary to the UN, and then the full report."

The final report was now being prepared for the Press and would hopefully be released before the end of the year. It deals with several other countries apart from South Africa.

Summary  
S. Post  
15/08/80  
RPH

4  
NM 19/9/68

# Call for freehold villages

7. We Wa

the 4th Schedule

**Mercury Reporter**  
IT IS strange that, in a country that purports to uphold free enterprise, the vast majority of citizens are unable to own their own homes, whether they live in urban areas or on farms.

They urged an investigation into the establishment of farm villages.

8. If Imp

each Could Be

This was said by Mr. A. R. Evans, a prominent Free State farmer, and Mr. A. J. Ardington, chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association, in a joint paper delivered to the 'Work For The Future' conference at the University of Natal in Durban yesterday.

### Reprisals

These would enable farm workers to own their own homes, develop them as they saw fit, offer their labour freely to alternative employers without fear of reprisals affecting their whole family and relieve the farmer of very considerable social responsibilities and costs.

### Essay

They were quoting from an essay, entitled *Farm labour in South Africa*, by Monica Wilson, professor of anthropology at the University of Cape Town.

Considerable economies could be realised in the supply of water, light, schooling and medical facilities, making the widespread supply of these in rural areas a possibility for the very first time, they declared.

### Villages

Mr. Ardington and Mr. Evans drew attention to the extreme paternalism and interdependence that existed between the farmer and his employees.

Mr. Ardington and Mr. Evans said the establishment of freehold farm villages flew in the face of the Group Areas Act.

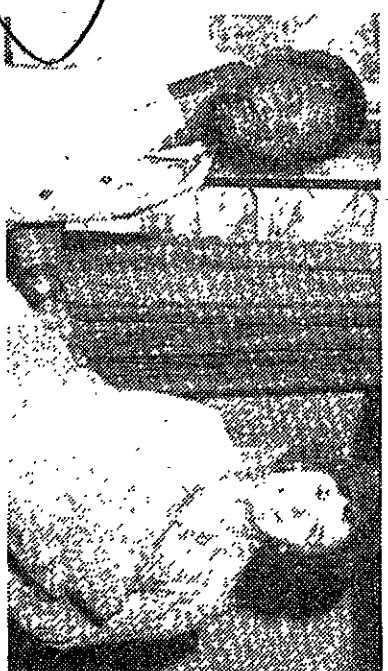
This made exploitation of each other inevitable, they claimed.

However, few people today believed the philosophy underlying the Group Areas Act could survive the stresses of the next decade.

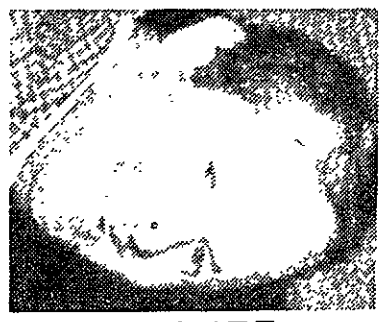
9. What is Your Opinion of Having Different Lecturers Lecturing Various Topics on the Course?

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# Sugar baron gives away a fortune to his workers



Mrs CYNTHIA KRAMER receives a gift, presented on behalf of the staff by Bundu Farm's Induna Elias



BRIAN KRAMER... "It's not the money that's important. It was an experiment in human relations that succeeded"

NATAL sugar baron Brian Kramer gave his 85-strong labour force R200 000 — their share of the profit he made when he recently sold his lucrative Bundu Farm estate at Hluhluwe.

Confirming this yesterday, Mr Kramer — a former member of the executive committee of the South African Cane Growers' Association — said his gesture was part of his philosophy of "creating harmonious relationships between people".

Every employee on the farm — from cane cutter to manager — received a bonus cheque, the amount given determined by length of service and degree of responsibility.

"In all, the total amount came to about R200 000. "But it's not the money that's important. The fact is that we built up a great team of people from different races and different backgrounds and got them living and working together in harmony."

"It was an experiment in human relations that succeeded... the financial rewards are just another part of it," said Mr Kramer.

In addition to their cheques, his workers — whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds — were treated to a special lunch at a Hluhluwe hotel, where some of the bonuses were presented.

Bundu Farm was one of many estates recently bought out in the Hluhluwe-Umfolosi area by the Anglo American

## R200 000 share-out after farm is sold to Anglo for R1m

By WYNTER MURDOCH

work in harmony for the benefit of every employee. "In addition to their salaries, key members of staff received a percentage of every ton of cane delivered to the mill.

"By 1970, we were able to upgrade a selection of workers to form a stable and settled nucleus of 15 men."

At the centre of the operation was farm manager Martin Brammer, a German immi-

### Bought out

Mr Kramer, who initially bought the farm from his father shortly after World War 2, would not disclose his selling price.

It is believed, however, that Anglo American paid in the region of R1-million for the property.

Mr Kramer says it was in 1964, after a succession of farm managers and a high staff turnover, that he decided to introduce a system of bonus incentives and participation rewards at the farm.

"The idea was to get people interested in their jobs, to forget about racialism and to

### Teamwork

He said it was due entirely to teamwork and co-operation that the estate had been sold at a profit.

"Without trying to sound boastful, I believe that Bundu Farm has been one of the few shining examples in the Hluhluwe district of a profitable sugar cane operation.

While other farms have experienced financial problems, we have maintained our profits. "It is due to Mr Brammer's management and the fact that every worker had an indirect financial interest in the farm."

He said another farm in the district had recently introduced a similar scheme; he hoped more would follow.

"If what we have established at Bundu Farm can be used throughout the agricultural and industrial sector, I am sure productivity would soar and the result would be harmonious human relationships which would be of lasting benefit to South Africa."

### Elvis's daughter cut off

Elvis Presley's sole heir, his daughter Lisa Marie Presley, is being cut off from her vast inheritance, it was claimed this week.

Twelve-year-old Lisa Marie has lost out on millions of dollars, according to her lawyer, Blanchard Tunal, who plans to challenge the 50 per cent cut of Presley's former manager, Colonel Parker, in court next month.

*S. Times*  
*5/10/70*  
*17*

# 'n Revolusie op die plase

4

**BRUINMENSE:**  
'n ondersoek deur  
**GIELIE DE KOCK**

## Nuwe begrip tussen boer en werker

**DIE** dae van soutvis en brood, verwaarloosde huise en uitvaltyd-doppe om 'n moeë liggam deur nog 'n nag te sleep, is baie lankal nie meer die lot van die bruin plasawerker van Wes-Kaapland nie. Tussen boer en arbeider is daar 'n nuwe begrip en verstandhouding wat net tot voordeel van almal strek.

*In Grabouw en in die Paarl is daar byvoorbeeld boere wat opgeleide maatskaplike werkers aangestel het om na die belange van hul arbeiders om te sien.*

En naby Villiersdorp word op een plaas nou negenig huise gebou — vir R18 000 elk. Die huise het al die moderne geriewe — selfs volvoer-matte.

"In die distrik Stellenbosch hou ons nie meer huise sonder spoelgierwe en elektrisiteit vir ons mense nie," sê mnr. Jan Momborg van die plaas Neehlingshot.

Maar hy erken dat daar nog nie genoeg gedoen word nie. "Mense wat nie daaglik met die bruinman te doen het nie, beseef nie hoe dringend sy politieke situasie is nie. Die laaste tyd het ons hulle aan die hand gevat en opgehef so ver ons kan, maar hulle wil weet wat hul pad vorentoe is.

"Ons kan hulle net tot 'n sekere punt bring en dan stamp hulle hul kop teen die plafonne wat nog daar



**MNR. JAN MOMBERG**, wynboer van Stellenbosch. "Daar is nog te veel platonne waarteen die bruinmense se koppe stamp," sê hy.

is," sê mnr. Momborg. Hy wil hê dat die Landboukollege Elsenburg heeltemal oopgestel moet word sodat die bruinmense as goeie plaasbestuurders en voorname opgelei kan word.

Op die bekende Kanonkop van mnr. Boland Coetzee kan 'n mens die resultate sien omdat die boer

meer vir sy mense doen. Dié bekende oud-Springbok het sportvelde en ontspanningsgeriewe aangela, maar bowe-al het hy gesorg dat die menslike verhoudings verbeter word. Dit, tesame met die kennis wat hy sy werkers laat opdoen het, het meegebring dat die bewerkte grond op Kanonkop verdubbel het sedert hy nege jaar gelede daar oorge-neem het.

Daarby het sy produksie vertendubbel. Die mense is trots op wat hulle daar doen en beskou die plaas nie bloot meer as 'n plek waar werk aan hulle verskat word nie.

Die Mitzpah-boerdery in die distrik Grabouw is nog 'n voorbeeld van hoe mense saamwerk. Die plaas het sy eie welsyn-werker wat altyd bereid is om na die arbeiders se probleme te luister.

Met die toestemming van die eienaars het RAPPORT alleen met die plasawerkers gesels oor wat krap en waarmee hulle tevrede is.

Hierdie mense stel nie in die politiek of stemreg



YVF tevrede bruin plasawerkers met wie RAPPORT in die distrik Grabouw gesels het. Van links staan mnr. Fred Bruinliefes, Petrus Bergh, Sol Miller, Petrus September en John Wiese. Hulle sê hulle het nie veel om oor te kla nie, maar wens net die geldjies was soms 'n bietjie meer.

belang nie. Hulle wil aan hul kinders 'n goeie opvoeding gee, genoeg geld om die nodigste te kan koop en hulle wil soos mense behandel word.

Hier is 'n paar van hul gedagtes wat in ons gesprek uitgekom het.

● In die afgelope tien jaar het hul leefwyse in groot mate verander. Maar daar is nog plekke waar die huise maar aan "die agterkant is".

● Die lone het verbeter, maar ons bars nog, want

alles het soveel duurder geword. Daar is nie nog om te spaar nie."

● Daar is groot dankbaarheid omdat daar 'TV-stelle vir hulle aangekoop is en ook omdat hulle hul eie saal met verhoog het. Daar is 'n spesiale klub vir huisvroue en vir dié wat onder meer netbal, rugby en sokker wil speel.

● Die plasawerkers het hul eie komitee wat na die belange van sewe verskillende verenigings omsien. Dit is nie meer nodig om

"jou naweke oorhoeks te drink net omdat daar niks anders te doene is nie".

● Die plasainders is baie ongelukkig oor die skoolboikotte, want hulle beset dat dit net hulle is wat daardeur verloor.

● Die plasawerker is 'n "vaste mens" wat hom nie maaklik laat intimideer nie, maar hy weet ook dat sommige dinge wat hom toekom, darem nog té staadig sy deel word. Om 'n

**Foto's: HOFFIE HOFMEISTER**

ordentlike woonplek te hê is baie, baie belangrik. "Waar jy werk, moet jy ook werk jy lekkerder."

● Om die gerusstelling te hê dat jy ook jou eie pensioen het, sou wonder-



Op die plase het die meeste bruin werkers deesdae genoeg te ete en hulle is ook redelik gelukkig, maar die stedselinge loop darem ook nie almal met suur gesigte rond nie. Kyk dan net hoe vriendelik is Janice Carlos, links, en Yolinda Thebus. Hulle is albei studente-onderwyers.



# Wat dan van môre, wonder jonges

OP die spogplaas Glen Elgin met sy 700 siele sit mnr. Rodney Calvert, 'n bruin maatskaplike werker, rustig oor sy mense en gesels. Hy het 'n ruim huis met geelhoutdeure en woon in 'n Bolandse wêreld en omgewing wat jou hier in Johannesburg heimwee laat kry terwyl jy teen die betonoerwoud sit en vaskyk.

Nee, hy self kla nie, maar hy is bekommerd wanneer hy dink aan die hede en toekoms van hierdie mense van hom, hierdie stiefkinders van hul eie land.

Hy werk daagliks saam met die ouer geslag, hy kry te doen met die jongmense wat nou in st. 8 of 10 is en wonder waarheen dan met hulle.

„Die ouer mense is tevrede met 'n dak wat nie lek nie oor hul kop. Dinge soos 'n eie badkamer en elektrisiteit is ekstra seëninge.

„Hulle het té lank gesukkel, daarom dink hulle nie eens meer daaraan dat hulle verder kan gaan nie, dat daar 'n pad vorentoe is nie.

„Maar die jonger geslag is anders. Hulle wil nie meer al die kettings hê nie, hulle soek iets beters

vir nou, vir môre,” sê Rodney.

Hy vertel dat daar onlangs op die plaas 'n kamp vir die jongmense gehou is waar sekere sake bespreek is. Die ouer mense was dadelik agterdogtig: „Julle wil van ons kinders Kommuniste maak,” was hul eerste reaksie.

Rodney, 'n man wie se geloof vir hom 'n anker in die lewe is, sê dit is glad nie die geval nie. „Onthou, ons kinders se ervaringswêreld is baie kleiner as dié van ander. Ons het nie grootgeword met 'n motor of 'n fiets nie. Daarom is ons jong geslag baie sensitief oor dit wat hulle ontbeer. Om 'n klomp materiële dinge te gee, is goed en wel, maar die gees bly arm. Daarom moet ons ook daar baie help.”

Hy sê daar is baie van sy

mense wat nou glo dat die stryd van die bruinman en die swarte geen aparte stryd is nie. „Die wittes is aan die een kant en almal wat nie wit is nie, aan die ander kant, sê hulle.”

Hy self glo daarin dat chaos nie orde kan skep nie. Dit is die menseverhoudinge wat moet verander. Dit sal bepaal wat in die toekoms in ons land gaan gebeur.

„Ons mense is agterdogtig, agterdogtig oor dinge soos opvoeding. Sodra opvoeding apart is, plaas hulle 'n vraagteken agter daardie opvoeding. Dit is iets wat die witmense vir jou gegee het.

„Baie van ons mense glo dat die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland gestig is om poste te skep wat noodwendig deur Kleurlinge gevul moet word omdat dit die witmense pas,” sê hy.

Hy weet nie of nog iets gedoen kan word nie, maar meen dat as mense



MNR. RODNEY CALVERT... die jongmense wonder waarheen dan met hulle.

net aan die dink wil kom, iets wel nog kan gebeur.

„Moenie 'n ding met ons begin en dit dan los nie. Hierdie reeks in RAPPORT kan mense dalk met ander oë na ons laat kyk. Maar onthou, ons is altyd hier. Nie net vandag nie, maar môre ook,” sê hy.

## Niks te kla nie, dankie



MEV. HENDRICKS

IN Northpine by Kraaifontein bou 'n nutsmaatskappy nou netjiese huise vir bruinmense — huise met drie en vier slaapkamers. Daar woon gelukkige gesinne wat geen las vir die staat of iemand anders is nie.

Ons het by een van die huise aangeklop en binne vir mev. Lorna Hendricks ontmoet. Sy is 'n weduwee wat haar huis vir R18 000 gekoop het met haar oorledede man se versekeringsgeld.

Binne is alles net van die beste. „Ons het geen enkele klagte nie. Ons is gelukkig en tevrede. Ons

woon goed en lekker hier,” sê mev. Hendricks.

Ja, sy weet daar is ander wat nie so gelukkig soos sy is nie. Vir hulle kry sy jammer.

Sy wens almal kon haar gemoedsrus en gelukkige mens-wees deel. Dit is tog so belangrik, daardie mens-wees, sê sy.



# Board denies eviction threat

A TOP Orange Vaal Administration Board official yesterday vehemently denied that the board had threatened to evict 70 black families living in Walkervill farm near Verzeniging.

Mr Daniel Schutte, the director for labour told POST yesterday that the owner of the farm has threatened to evict the people.

"We are just trying to help them to get alternative accommodation," he said. He was reacting to

a story which appeared in an English morning paper last Friday, which alleged that the Board officials were evicting the people who are squatting on the farm. The paper reported that Mrs Sheena Duncan, the vice president of Black Sash had sent an express letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development urging him to intervene to prevent the eviction from the houses.

Mrs Duncan also asked the Minister that the position of the people be investigated and that alternative accommodation be provided.

She said in the letter that the Minister should ask the farmer not to demolish the houses as most of the people need their homes.

Mr Schutte said the owner of the farm, Mr C Whiley was responsible for the eviction following a conviction in the Meyer-ton Magistrate's Court last week, for harbouring unlawful people in his property.

Mr Schutte said he was surprised by the report in the newspaper. He admitted to have received a copy of Mrs Duncan's letter.

# Farmer gets <sup>13/11/60</sup> <sup>(L)</sup> 14 years' jail <sup>(P)</sup> for rape

Pretoria Bureau

A JUDGE described a Groblersdal farmer — the father of two young daughters — as an "uncivilised white barbarian" when sentencing him yesterday to 14 years' jail for raping a black woman worker.

Tjaart Steyn, 31, of Oudestad in the Groblersdal district, was also found guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court of assisting another white man to rape a second woman.

Steyn was sentenced to seven years for rape and an additional seven years for his role as an accomplice.

Mr Justice W Human ruled that the sentences should run concurrently.

Another Groblersdal farmer, Roelof Jacobus du Plessis, 62, who was charged with Steyn, was found guilty under the Immorality Act.

He was sentenced to three years' jail, conditionally suspended for five years, for being an accessory to the rapes.

Both farmers had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The court found that Steyn had raped a 21-year-old black woman and had assisted Du Plessis' son-in-law — named in court as a Mr Hurter — to rape a 23-year-old black woman on March 9 this year.

Mr Hurter has not yet been charged.

Evidence was that the two women were going to church where one of them was to be baptised.

The car in which they were travelling was stopped. After the driver was frightened off the two women were dragged to a bush where they were raped by Steyn and Mr Hurter.

In passing sentence, the judge said Steyn and Du Plessis were "blatant liars", and rejected their evidence that the two women had willingly had relations with them.

He accepted that liquor had been consumed by the men, but they were not so drunk as not to know what they were doing, the judge said.

When called to plead in mitigation of his sentence, Steyn asked to be sent to prison.

In halting words he told the hushed court he had left his wife because of what had happened. He said he did not want her to know where he was now living.

"To me the only solution is to go to jail to get away from all the pressure," said Steyn.

# UIF blow for domestic and farm workers

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

DOMESTIC and farm workers seem set to remain excluded from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

This emerges from Report Three and Report Four of the Wiehahn Commission, which deal with "employment and social security".

At the same time, the Government has opposed a suggestion that all workers, regardless of income, should be permitted to benefit from the Act. At present, only workers who earn less than R800 a month qualify for unemployment insurance.

But it has approved a recommendation that all races be eligible to sit on the committees which consider requests for unemployment benefits as well as on the Unemployment Insurance Board, which administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

And it has also undertaken to investigate "contingency plans" to fight unemployment.

In the reports, the commission says it received "a plea" that farm and domestic work-

ers be covered by the UIF.

These workers do not have any Government protection if they lose their jobs and are the only categories of black workers excluded from UIF benefits.

However, it made no recommendations on this issue, which means that the present exclusion of these workers is likely to continue.

Officials have argued that it is impractical to include these workers because it would be difficult to collect UIF contributions from them.

The reports were released yesterday together with a Government White Paper responding to them. The Government has accepted most of the commission's recommendations.

The White Paper appears to oppose, however, the suggestion that the R800 "ceiling" on unemployment insurance benefits should be scrapped. The commission proposed that the Unemployment Insurance Board examine this proposal.

This could have led to all workers being covered by the Fund.

© See Page 2.

# Farmworker to hang over terrorist attack

STAR 14/10/80 (4)

WINDHOEK — A black farmworker, Markus Kateka (40), was sentenced to death in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday for taking part in terrorist activities and harbouring terrorists.

Another worker who had been charged with Kateka, a Bushman, Hendrik Kariseb (45), was jailed for 10 years.

Both men were found guilty by Mr Justice Strydom.

Leave to appeal was not granted, but pro deo defence counsel, Mr P. Teek, indicated he would petition against both verdict and sentence.

The hearing was a sequel to a terrorist attack on the farm of 60-year-old Mr Jacobus Louw in the Grootfontein district on February 17.

Evidence was that Mr Louw had fought off the attack singlehanded after his daughter had woken him on a Sunday afternoon. No one was killed in the attack.

The two men were accused of aiding and abetting the terrorists, knowing they were intent on killing the Louw family.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Strydom said farmworkers must be made to realise it was their duty to report the presence of armed insurgents and that they could not get involved with Swapo.

Everybody knew Swapo

had no good intentions toward the territory and its people.

The judge said he had taken into consideration the two men were simple people who might have been tempted by the false promises of Swapo and that there had been no loss of life.

The two accused were

considered by their employer to be the most responsible workers on the farm.

It had been their duty to report the presence of armed men.

Kateka had had the opportunity to warn the Louw family because he had been involved with the armed men long before the attack.

Mr Teek argued in mitigation that the two men had been victims of Swapo.

"They were victims of a shrewd and well-trained organisation," he told the court.

"It is well known that insurgents are trained in how to procure the help of ordinary people." — Sapa.

# Worker gave tip-off about terrorists

RDM (4)  
21/10/80 ZET

By ANDRE VILJOEN  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — White farmers in the Outjo district of South West Africa probably owe their lives to an alert labourer who tipped off the army about Swapo insurgents.

The guerrillas were spotted on October 12. The Security Forces went into action and killed two insurgents the next day. Then they started a man-hunt for the rest.

Most farmers in the tough, drought-stricken area south of the Etosha Game Reserve are members of the Outjo Commando. Many of their wives are also handy with rifles, and some trusted farm labourers can be relied on to help fight off attacking terrorists.

When the Rand Daily Mail visited Outjo last week, it seemed that most inhabitants had not seriously expected to be attacked.

Though just south of the operational area, terrorists have never attacked people in the area.

Two fleeing terrorists, however, were shot dead more than a year ago on a farm in the district.

The last terror attacks south of the outline between the northern tribal trustlands and the white farmlands, was in the Grootfontein-Tsumeb-Otavi district in February.

Nearly all the attacks in the white farming zone have been in or after the rainy season, when there is more foliage cover.

At the moment, the tangle of thorn tree across the plains south of Etosha is leafless. The bare trees would hide guerrilla movements from curious eyes on the ground, but not from the air — as two young insurgents found out when Security Forces blasted them from a helicopter gunship last Monday at Bakenkop, on the farm Maureen, about 20km north-west of Otjikondo.

Farm labourers at the evacuated farm Glen; and the farm Maureen, told the "Mail" they saw three helicopters circling over Bakenkop. There was a short burst of fire, and then troops arrived. Since then, the Glen farmhands and their families have been living inside the security fence round the homestead.

The "Mail" was not able to trace the labourer whose tip-off put paid to the guerrillas' plans.

There are empty farms in the Outjo area where guerrillas could get water. On some of the abandoned farms there were remains of small camp fires.

The two shot guerrillas were about 19 years old and wore green fatigues and black boots. They were carrying AK47 rifles, rifle grenades, and hand grenades.

It was a remarkable enough feat to hike undetected across hundreds of kilometres of difficult terrain without the additional burden of arms and ammunition.

A "Mail" reporter and a Windhoek journalist had a taste of what it is like to trek across that territory under the scorching October sun when their car stuck in sand near Bakenkop.

But at least there was ice-cold water waiting for them at a farmhouse at the end of their 10km hike.

After the guerrillas were spotted, they split into four groups. One man strayed and turned up at a cattle point on Wednesday. He was bleeding from the mouth. He refreshed himself with water and disappeared before labourers there could notify the Security Forces.

Last week's attacks have made an impact on the farming community. Most men have been involved in commando operations. Some farms have been temporarily evacuated.

Couples who have stood firm, such as Mr At van der Colff and his wife, Marthie, who have worked the isolated farm Aribib for 25 years, never stray far from their rifles. They rely heavily on their little dog for early warning of trouble.

One cannot help but wonder at these elderly people whose daily life is a struggle to make a living out of the parched sand, and wonder what chance they would stand in a fullscale terrorist onslaught.

Perhaps the experience will lead to an effective tightening up in the area. This would surely benefit people such as Mrs Hazell Caspars, of the farm Maureen.

The "Mail" visited her the afternoon after the two guerrillas were shot on her land. She was resting on a divan inside a small, unfenced house. Next to her was a shotgun, and round her waist was a cartridge-studded gunbelt and small pistol.

Her two young grandchildren were playing outside. And her husband was away working as a truckdriver to make ends meet during the drought.

But the only real security would be a political solution to end the long, drawn-out bush war.

# Scars may be from shocks, court told

C. Turpie 28/10/80

Staff Reporter

SCARS found on the fingers of a number of youths charged with public violence were consistent with injuries resulting from electric shocks, a doctor told a Strand magistrate yesterday.

He was giving evidence in a hearing to determine the admissibility of statements made by 15 young men charged with public violence. The men originally all pleaded guilty and were convicted, but their convictions were withdrawn after they claimed that the police administered electrical shocks to obtain statements from them.

The accused were all arrested in connection with incidents of stone-throwing during a strike at the Kromrivier Apple Co-operative Ltd in Grabouw on April 25 this year. They are among the 700 seasonal employees of the co-operative who went on strike to demand a minimum weekly wage of R40.

The men who appeared in the Strand Magistrate's Court yesterday were David Damons, 18; Neville Booyesen, 20; Flip Stuurman, 20; Ronnie Claasens, 18; Benjamin Sauls, 21; Sidney Adendorf, 18; Willem Sauls, 18; Moos Konstabel, 18; Jan Palmer, 18; Lunel Koert, 18, and five youths under 18 years.

About 40 people were originally charged. Some have been acquitted and others are due to appear in court on November 10.

The doctor told the court that he had examined a number of the men at a house in Bot River after they were granted bail at a preliminary hearing. He listed their complaints of torture at the hands of the police and the injuries he found on their bodies.

## 'Tied two wires to my fingers'

He found lesions on the insides of the little fingers of 16 of the 21 men examined. The lesions were consistent with those caused by electric shocks. He could think of no other possible cause of the scars.

Neville Booyesen told the court that he had been arrested in Grabouw on April 25 and taken to the police station.

"That (Friday) night, I was taken to an office where two detectives and two (uniformed) policemen sat. They handcuffed my hands behind my back and tied two wires to my little fingers. One of the policemen said I must say that I threw stones. He turned a handle on a machine and I got a shock. I said that I threw stones," he said.

Mr Booyesen pointed out a Lieutenant Retief as the policeman who had administered the shocks. He said he had been told by another policeman and by the prosecutor to plead guilty when he appeared in Grabouw Magistrate's Court on April 28. He had then pleaded guilty, but had later changed his plea.

Mr Keith Engers, for the accused, challenged the prosecutor's claim that Mr Booyesen had made his statement before being shocked. He said the statement was dated April 27, the Sunday following the alleged torture on April 25.

David Damons, 18, told the court that he had been arrested on April 26 and was taken to Grabouw police station. Wires had been tied to his fingers and he had been asked whether he had thrown stones. When he had said "no", an electrical current was passed through the wires.

The hearing continues today. Mr Stuurman was remanded in custody. The other men are on bail of R50 each.

The magistrate is Mr A Lemmer. Mr G P Jordaan prosecuted. Mr Engers is being instructed by Frank, Bernardt and Joffe.



## Youths claim police torture

# Court told of shocks

POST 29/10/80 (4) (186) (129) (152)

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### SA Press Association

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The men who appeared in the Strand Magistrate's Court yesterday are Mr David Damons (18), Mr Neville Ecooyen (20), Mr Filip Stuurman (20), Mr Ronnie Claassens (18), Mr Benjamin Sauls (21), Mr Sidney Adendorf (18), Mr Willem Sauls (18), Mr Moos Konstabel (18), Mr Jan Palmer (18), Mr Lu-nel Koert (18) and five youths under 18 years.

About 40 people were originally charged. Some have been acquitted, while others are due to appear in court on November 10.

The doctor told the court yesterday that he had examined a number of the men at a house in Eol River after they were granted bail at a preliminary hearing. He listed their complaints of torture at the hands of

## Doctor tells of scars

From Page 1

the police and the injuries he found on their bodies.

On 16 of the 21 men examined, he found lesions on the insides of their little fingers which were consistent with electrical shocks. He could think of no other possible cause of the scars.

Mr Booysen told the court he was arrested in Grabouw on April 25 and taken to the police station, where he made a statement.

"That night I was taken to an office where two detectives and two (uniformed) policemen sat. They handcuffed my hands behind my back and tied two wires to my little fingers. One of the policemen said I must say that I threw stones.

"He turned a handle on a machine and I got a shock. I said that I threw stones," he said.

Mr Booysen pointed out a Lieutenant Relief as the policeman who administered the shocks. He said he was told by another policeman and by the police prosecutor to

plead guilty when he appeared in Grabouw Magistrate's Court on April 29. He then pleaded guilty, but later changed his plea.

Mr Keith Engers, for the 19 accused, challenged the prosecutor's claim that Mr Booysen had made his statement before being shocked. He said the statement was dated April 27, the Sunday following the alleged torture on April 25.

The hearing continues today. Mr Stuurman was remanded in custody. The other men are on bail of R50 each.

From Page 2

# Black child labour rife in W Cape claim

By ANDILE NTEYI

CHILD LABOUR is rife in black middle class areas in the Western Cape, according to Mrs Maggie Oewies, organizer of the Domestic Workers' Association.

Singling out areas such as Belhar, Rylands Estate and Bellville South, Mrs Oewies said people from these areas go to outlying farm districts to get the children to work for them by making irresistible promises to their parents.

She criticized parents for giving in easily to the promises made by employers. However, she said, they had little choice because of the "oppressive situation on the farms".

Employers abuse the children's labour by forcing them to work under terrible conditions, she said.

"I would not even call it child labour, it is slave labour," Mrs Oewies commented.

Mrs Oewies said her association was planning to conduct door-to-door surveys of black middle class areas to try to locate the children and send them back to their parents.

The association also planned a campaign to persuade parents not to allow their children to be employed if they were under age.

"Our idea is to get the children and send them back to their parents because the parents do not know the conditions under which their children work."

In an interview yesterday, Mrs Oewies appealed to the community not to separate children from their parents by bringing them to Cape Town and ill-treating them.

"The people who employ these children should be honest with themselves and treat other people as they would like themselves to be treated," she said.

The deputy divisional inspector of labour in the Department of Manpower Utilization, Mr G J Slabbert, said that the department was not aware of such practices.

"If complaints are made to us we will definitely investigate", Mr Slabbert added.

He appealed to the public to help the department by reporting such cases.

Meanwhile, the Cape Times has discovered a 16-year-old old girl who claims to have worked for a family in Rylands Estate, near Athlone, for four years without being paid.

She made these claims when she was interviewed at a City hospital where she now works. She was given a job at the hospital after she spent about three months there after falling ill.

## 'I did not know'

Doreen Petersen, who comes from a farm near Swellendam, said she was brought to Cape Town by Mrs Shariefa Ismail who promised to give her employment and pay her a monthly salary.

However, Doreen claims never to have been paid. "I did not know that I could go to the labour officials and complain," she said.

She added that Mrs Ismail had said she had given R100 to her parents in Swellendam.

However, Doreen said, her parents had denied receiving any money from Mrs Ismail. She said her parents had "only received a letter".

Mrs Ismail denies all Doreen's claims. She said she had given R22 to Doreen's parents. She added that she used to take her home to Swellendam but she would come back because she said said was ill-treated by her step-father.

"I felt very sorry for her and I took her back," Mrs Ismail said.

She also said Doreen did not work for four years but for about 2½-years during which time she received full board and lodging.

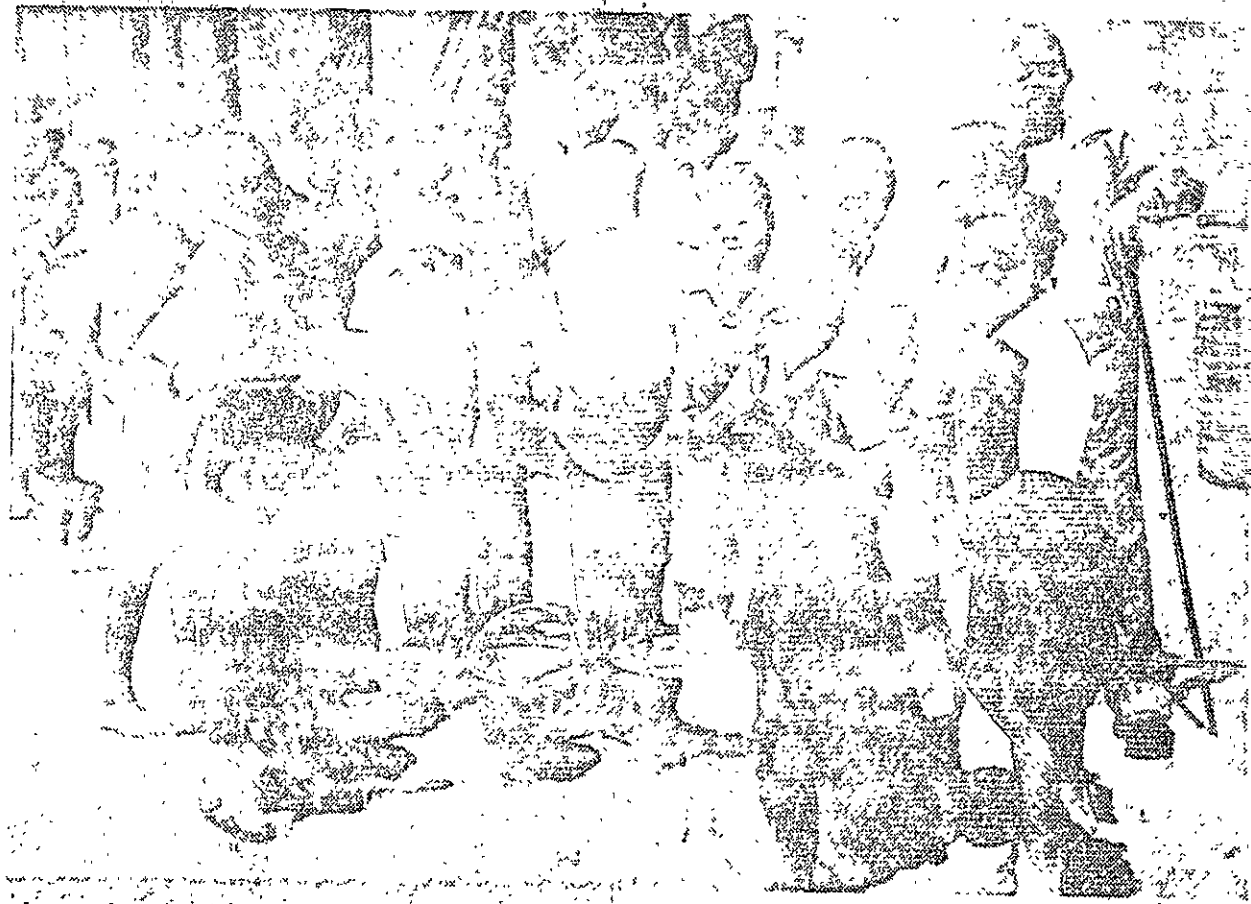


Doreen Petersen, 16, who claims she worked for a family in Rylands Estate for four years without being paid, relaxes in her room at the City Hospital, Green Point, where she now works.

# Thousands of children at mercy of others' whims

## Scandal down on the farm

Star  
15/10/80



More than 70 percent of black schools could be arbitrarily closed by farmers — and the country has no law to stop them from cutting off the education of thousands of primary-school children.

Even in 1980 Government legislation fails to protect black pupils attending farm schools from possible stoppage of what many educationists believe is already inadequate education.

The farm-school system has been a touchy issue among black communities and educationists for many years.

Latest figures from the Department of Education and Training reveal that in 1979 there were 6 657 black schools in the country (excluding the homelands) of which 4 734 were farm schools (71 percent).

In the same year there were about 1.5-million black pupils enrolled at schools of which 30 percent were being educated at farm schools in classes ranging from Sub A to Standard 5.

Their education at farm schools is dependent solely on the grace of farmers who own the land on which schools are built. There is no law or regulation that the Education and Training Department can invoke to stop a farmer from refusing to have a school on his property or closing an existing school.

The closure of schools "does not happen often," according to a departmental spokesman, but every year there are nevertheless schools which are closed by unco-operative farmers. The Department of Education and Training did not have exact figures for the number of schools closed last year.

Educationists point out that it is not the small number of schools closed annually that matters, but the fact that they can be closed at all.

In general white farming communities have become more co-operative in recent years and last year saw the erection of 178 new farm schools. The Government grants a subsidy of R2 000 a classroom and pays teachers' salaries, pro-

There is no law to stop private people closing 70 percent of the country's black schools, writes education reporter SHERYL RAINE.

...of text books and ... to check on the running of schools.

Nevertheless, only R200 000 was spent on farm school classrooms during 1979.

A visit to three farm schools near Johannesburg would open the eyes of many.

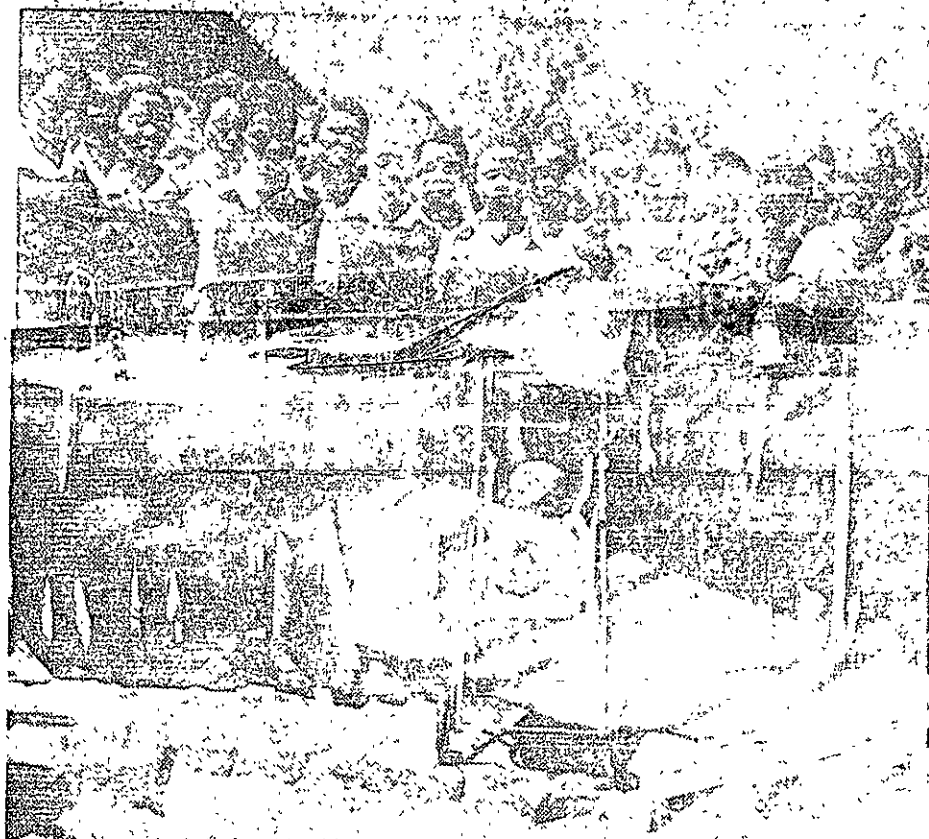
At the Blair Athol school in the Transvaal there is one classroom for 110 children.

At the Riversands school north of Sandton there are two classes in one classroom with one teacher for all instruction. The situation is worse in other areas where farmers are reluctant to allow members of the Press access to schools.

Few schools have running water or electricity.

At the Witkoppen school in Sandton choir pupils give a superb performance of negro spirituals and sing of wearing golden slippers while more than one set of toes protrude from shoes

It was hot the day The Star visited the Philana Farm School. Temperatures were in the 30s and pupils were clustered around a barrel of water bought for 30c from a nearby farm manager. There is no running water at the school and the children trudge up a hill to fetch water as often as three times a day in summer.



Bronwen Einhorn is six months old. She is white and is already zoned to go to a school within convenient distance from her parents' home and where her education is assured. The black children behind her are among 500 lucky rural pupils who attend the Witkoppen School. Most of them will have to go to boarding school in order to complete their education.

that have become too small.

There are many other factors which make farm school education unacceptable.

It is not State policy to encourage the building of high schools on farms. This means that children who reach Standard 5 struggle to find accommodation in

high schools in urban black areas, rural boarding schools or the homelands.

The majority of pupils face separation from their families because they have to attend schools far from their homes no matter where they are accommodated. Some fear that if they enter an

independent homeland to go to school they could lose their South African citizenship by being forced to apply for a homeland passport.

Bursaries are available from the Department of Education and Training to the tune of R150 a year for Standards 6, 7 and 8 and

R160 a year for Standards 9 and 10. But these funds do not always cover the cost of a child's education, let alone transport fees, school uniforms and books.

While the Department does subsidise the provision of text books, pupils are expected to buy their own set of stationery.

Parents are often laborious at providing their own transport, R20 and a bag of mealie meal a month.

Then there is the question of transport. It is not unusual for children to walk to a day to attend school.

There are no Government subsidised transport schemes like the buses arranged for white farm children.

It is little wonder, then, that teachers complain of problems with children who are too exhausted to learn after long walks and insufficient food to keep them alert in class.

Despite a regulation that states that children may not be used as farm labourers during school hours, black pupils are still pulled out of classes, especially at harvesting time. The extent to which this happens is on the decrease, however, thanks to departmental inspectors who visit farm schools regularly to en-

sure that standards are maintained.

The solutions?

There are those like Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP), MP for Bryanston, who believes the public should not get away with the "out-of-sight-out-of-mind" attitude often displayed towards farm schools. Some organisations and individuals could be urged to improve the lot of farm schools with donations.

But Mr van Rensburg also agrees with Mr Samson Matlou, principal of the Witkoppen school. The structure of the education system must change.

"Farm schools must be incorporated into a national education system," says Mr Matlou.

"What we need is a time table for progress," says Mr van Rensburg. "It is within the country's ability to achieve parity in education spending within 10 years.

"Current estimates indicate we need 30 000 additional schools, 220 000 teachers, and R4 000-million to upgrade black education.

"It is not impossible to launch a disciplined programme to achieve this. Other nations faced with the same type of educational demands have done it.

# Security police tortured workers, court told

CARL-TINKS  
29/10/80  
(4) (12) (27)

A SECURITY POLICEMAN forced a 17-year-old youth to stand barefooted on a set of wires while an electrical current was passed through them, a Strand magistrate heard yesterday.

The youth told the court he was shocked for about 10 minutes continuously. When he jumped off the wires, the policeman held him back on them. The shocks were stopped when he said that he had thrown stones during a strike at a Grabouw factory.

The youth and 14 others are charged with public violence following incidents of stone-throwing during the strike at the Kromrivier Apple Co-operative Ltd near Grabouw on April 25 this year. They pleaded guilty and were convicted, but the convictions were overturned following claims that they were tortured by the police to make statements admitting guilt.

The youth said he later made a statement after another policeman told them that those who continued to plead not guilty would "climb the walls". At a hearing in the Grabouw Magistrate's Court on April 28, the prosecutor, Sergeant Christoffel Otto, told him to plead guilty as this would "make things easier for me", he claimed.

The accused, who appeared in a "trial-within-a-trial" to determine the admissibility of their statements to the police, are Dawid Damons, 18, Neville Booysen, 20, Flip Stuurman, 20, Ronnie Claasens, 18, Benjamin Sauls, 21, Sidney Adendorf, 18, Willem Sauls, 18, Moos Konstabel, 18, Jan Palmer, 18, Leon Koert, 18 and five youths under 18 years.

A security policeman stationed at Stellenbosch, Lieutenant Marius Gerhard Retief, who was pointed out as the alleged torturer by several of the accused, denied administering shocks to any of them and said he did not know of scars on their fingers.

Dr Jonathan Myers testified on Monday that most of accused had lesions on their little fingers which were consistent with injuries caused by electricity burns.

Lieutenant Retief said the security police's interest in the case was to determine "who was behind the strike" and he did not find it necessary to take written statements.

He said he had questioned nearly all the men in an office at Grabouw police station throughout the night of April 25. He had no apparatus with which shocks could be administered and there were no "wires". The only source of electricity was the wall plug.

Asked by Mr Keith Engers, for the accused, whether he had done a course in basic electricity during his police training, Lieutenant Retief turned to the magistrate and asked whether he had to answer the question. He later said: "My training does not include any course in electricity."

Sergeant Hugo Lamprechts, who took statements from some of the accused at Grabouw police station, said he could not explain why the times on several statements were the same. The statements of Benjamin Sauls and Ronnie Claasens were both marked "2.30" and those of Leon Koert and Moos Konstabel "2.45". Sergeant Lamprechts said he had read out their rights to the accused and told them that they had the choice of whether to make a statement. He denied that details on the statements were filled in previously and that the men were only asked to sign. No one was forced or threatened to make a statement, he said.

Dr Francois Badenhorst, a district surgeon from Stellenbosch, told the court that if an electrical current strong enough to cause visible lesions was passed through a human body from a point on the left to a point on the right, the current would pass through both the heart and brain and the person would die. He said this would depend on the voltage and whether the shock was by direct or alternating current.

Dr Badenhorst conceded that a person could survive a shock by alternating current (AC) of a very high voltage and that the voltage of alternating current — always installed for domestic use — could be altered by using a transformer.

The hearing was postponed to December 18. Mr Stuurman was remanded in custody. The others are on bail of R50 each.

The magistrate was Mr J M Lemmer. Mr G P Jordaan prosecuted. Mr Engers was instructed by Frank, Bernardt and Joffe.

TEA

# Trouble boiling

FM 16/11/80

An informal agreement between SA tea producers and packagers to bolster local production in the R100m-a-year industry could be increasingly strained if current market conditions continue.

"It's all up in the air now. We're involved in very delicate negotiations," said a packaging source, who asked not to be identified.

Since modern SA tea planting began in 1964, packagers — through voluntary agreement and pressure from government — have purchased 100% of the SA harvest for blending with cheaper, imported tea. But as the government-set price for tea is currently substantially higher than world market levels, packagers question whether they should have to go on subsidising local production.

Neville Dunn, chairman of the packagers' trade group, SA Tea, Coffee, and Chicory Association, explains that "in the past, there was no need for a written agreement. It suited us and suited the growers. We just agreed to make the industry viable. In the future, things will be different."

SA growers and packagers have agreed to stabilise the local content between 30% and 33% of the store-bought blend. The amount of local production bought by the individual blenders is determined by their retail market share. Government import permits, in turn, are issued only after the Department of Commerce is assured that

the retail market, says only that the increased price "will inevitably have an impact."

Meanwhile, local production — assured of a high price — is increasing. The Transkei government has devoted substantial resources toward production, and some SA growers wonder if it will undermine efforts at industry compromise.

Additionally, Sapekoe, owned by the Industrial Development Corporation, is planning its sixth estate in the Levubu region of northern Transvaal. MD Douglas Penwill says tea growers are planning for a 5% annual growth rate after the 30-33% mark is reached.

"We can't be entirely indifferent to outside market conditions," Penwill insists. "So I feel that total production should not go beyond the 33% level, even in a growing market. If we do, we will undoubtedly come up against opposition from the blenders."

Indeed they will. Liptons' Varnals says that "we would be unhappy with a situation in which we were forced to pay higher prices."

An importer complained that while "we can agitate, in the end all we can do is try to live with it. There's not going to be a Boston Tea Party here."

the entire SA crop is sold.

In the year ending September 30 1980, SA drinkers consumed 21,7m kg of tea, 26,6% of which was produced locally. Total consumption increased about 11% from the previous year, while the set price for SA-grown tea jumps from R3.40/kg in 1980 to R3.72 next year.

Overall, 52% of the SA consumed tea is imported from Malawi and Zimbabwe at an average price said to be about R1,20/kg. Sri Lanka-grown tea, the Ceylon type, constitutes 24% of SA tea blend, imported at an estimated cost of R1,90/kg. In 1979, SA imported 5,9m t of Ceylon tea.

The price of imported tea has dropped dramatically since a peak two years ago.

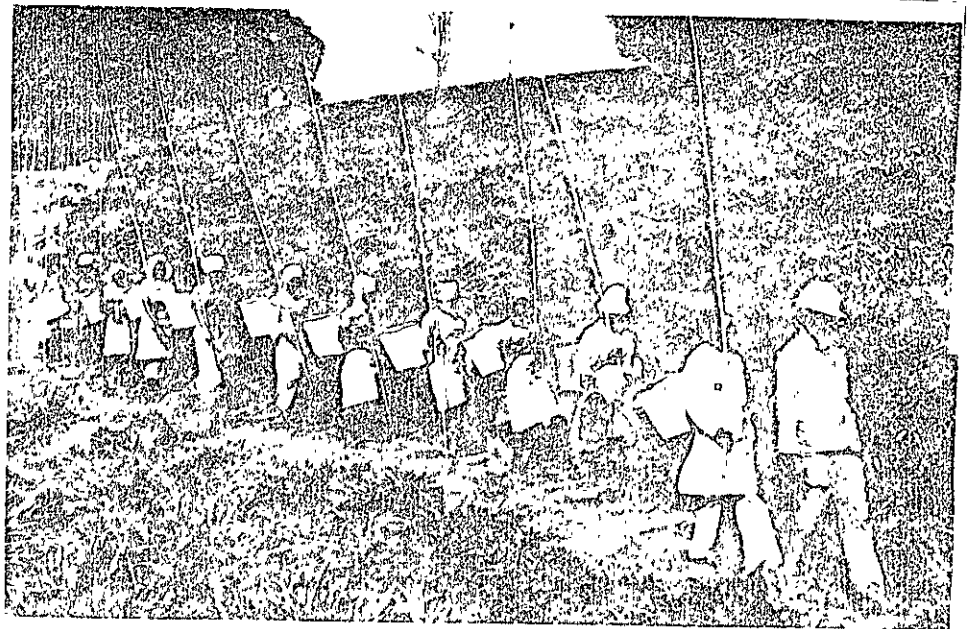
SA producers say the higher price for local tea is necessary to meet greater labour costs.

At the Sapekoe estates in the Tzaneen region, the primarily female, black work force of approximately 3 000 leaf "pluckers" are paid a minimum of R22 a month, with bonuses available for extra pickings. A competent "pluckers" can earn from R60 to R80 a month during peak season.

These wages are said to be twice the average for Kenyan pluckers, and four times those of Sri Lanka workers.

Nevertheless, one local packager believes he can be successful with a 100% SA tea. Southern Scott MD Patrick McHarry recently introduced the Helderberg brand, aiming initially at the Afrikaner market. McHarry says that his product will succeed because "we are happy to operate at a far lower percentage profit than our competitors. In fact, our profit margin will be tiny."

Whether other packagers are willing to reduce their profit margins to negate partially the impact of the higher set price remains to be seen. Derek Varnals, MD of Liptons, which controls over 40% of



SA's lucky tea pluckers . . . paid enough at R60 a month?



# Flies and filth where they fear 'die siekte'

STAR  
18/1/80

4  
200



By Iain Macdonald

People out Eikenhof way are afraid of "die siekte" — the killer cholera which has put nine people in hospital so far — and against which they take pills, wash their hands and "gaan koop die Doom by die shop" to keep down the flies.

The health inspectors at the site are understandably wary of talking to the Press, and one of them told The Star yesterday that it was "a political issue" and refused to give his name.

White farmers are more blasé than their black labourers, and one of them said he was told the cholera came from "a carrier and not from the river."

"Look, man, we've never had this kind of thing before. None of my labourers is sick, but the chap on the piece of land next to mine — his are sick.

"They've tested the river and it's okay.

"As for me, if I get the symptoms, I'll go to the doctor. I'm not really scared about it."

Down at the scene of the sickness, past a graveyard bearing names like Delport, Smit and Maree, there was a different feeling.

Thousands of flies swarmed inside and outside the dark labourers' cottages. A kitten shared floorspace with a worried-looking woman and a brood of free-ranging chickens.

### HUSBAND ILL

She waved a brown paper packet containing pills, and told us that her husband was in hospital with cholera. A few metres away flowed a sluggish stream, possibly a tiny tributary of the Klip River, in which she said her husband had washed his shirts.

"Now I wash by the pump, and gaan koop Doom by die shop for the flies," she said.

"The children also wash their hands," she said, pointing to a group playing on the bank of the stream.

"We're all bang vir die siekte," she said.

And so is the rest of Johannesburg.

Mrs Flora Msebenze and her mother Agnes outside the cottage in which her father fell ill with cholera and where everyone is scared of "die siekte."



# Farmer's horror death

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A WOMAN farm labourer described to a Magistrate's Court here how her accomplice pushed a piece of iron pipe through an elderly farmer's ear and 'out the other side' during a bloody double killing on an isolated farm in Cramond earlier this year.

Mrs Gertrude Mbatha, 35, of Freeze Farm, Cramond, and Mr Jackson Zobaphi Mchunu, 25, pleaded guilty to the murder of Mr and Mrs Basil Woodburne on Heronhill Farm on May 5.

Mrs Mbatha told the Court Mr Mchunu had suggested they go to the Woodburne's farm. When they got there they found the couple feeding their rabbits in an outhouse.

Mr Mchunu asked Mr Woodburne for money, then pulled the old man to the ground when he said he had no money, said Mrs Mbatha. Mr Mchunu pulled a knife which he dropped when Mr Woodburne held on to it, she said.

## Pipe pushed into man's ear and 'out other side', Court told

She told the Court how her accomplice pushed an iron pipe through Mr Woodburne's head and said he ordered her to 'grab Mrs Woodburne' once he had pulled the pipe out of the elderly man's head.

Mr Mchunu struck Mrs Woodburne with the pipe, while Mrs Mbatha held her down. Mr Mchunu also strangled the elderly woman, claimed Mrs Mbatha. 'The woman was still alive when we locked them into the

rabbit pen,' she said.

She said Mr Mchunu suggested they look for money in the farmhouse. Although they did not find money, Mrs Mbatha said she took some linen and clothing from the house.

In a statement to the Court Mr Mchunu said he and Mrs Mbatha had slept the night on the Woodburne's farm. When they approached the couple the next morning Mrs Mbatha asked them for work, he said.

He claimed Mrs Mbatha threw the elderly Mrs Woodburne to

the ground and hit her on the body with a pipe and then strangled her with a piece of string which she pulled out of her pocket.

'I grabbed Mr Woodburne and hit him over the head,' said Mr Mchunu. 'We left her (Mrs Woodburne) and went back to Mr Woodburne and hit him with a piece of pipe, taking turns.' He claimed the couple were both dead when they left for the farmhouse, which Mrs Mbatha searched for money while he kept watch.

He told the Court Mrs Mbatha looked through the window of the outhouse to make sure both Woodburnes were dead before they left.

The case was referred to the Attorney-General and adjourned until December 9.

Mr Terry Soutar appeared for the State. The Attorney-General last month withdrew the case against Mr M Mgubane, who was initially charged with the killings. He was detained from May until October 16.



MEMBERS of the Frankford family stand outside their home which they must leave by mid-January. From left, Peter, Jennifer (wife of Trevor, Jafta's son), Donovan, Lettie and in front of her, Muriel.

# Family with no room at the inn

4

orig 12/18/22

IT will not be a happy Christmas for the Frankford family. Head of the family, Mr Jafta Frankford, died six months ago. Now his wife, Clara, her children and her son's wife and child have been given until January 15 to leave their home. 'We don't know where we can go,' said an anxious Mrs Jennifer Frankford. The family of three adults and five children have lived at Eagles Nest in Constantia for about

nine years. Jafta Frankford was told about two years ago that because the farming operation was coming to an end his labour would no longer be needed. He was told that his family could remain in their cottage however. Six months ago, Mr Frankford died and in November, when new owners took occupation of the portion of the Eagles Nest farm on which the cottage is situated, the

family was told they would have to move. The new owner of the land, Mr B Turkstra, said yesterday it was a 'terrible thing' but he needed the cottage for people who will be working on the farm. 'Physically we do not have the space to accommodate them,' he said. The Frankford family has applied to the Divisional Council housing department for a house but as a council spokes-

man said: 'Our waiting list is thousands long.' There is little chance of the Frankfords finding accommodation before they are evicted. There's no feeling of festivity in the little cottage where a decorated sign, 'God Bless This Home,' hangs sadly in a doorway. And the gloom has spread to other dwellings on the estate, where tenants say they will miss the Frankford family when they leave next month.

employment in total employment rose from 21,1% to 28,7%. ment grew only by 232 000 (7%), and the share of female

75 more cases of cholera

Medical Correspondent

Farmworkers in some parts of the Eastern Transvaal lowveld are not treating unpurified water from canals and this has probably caused an upsurge of 75 cases of cholera in the area over the Christmas period.

Two further cases have been reported in the Southern Transvaal — one in Kromdraai and the other on Soutpansdrif farm in the Brits area. Authorities believe the infection could have been "imported" by carriers infected in cholera areas.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said the spread of the disease was being halted.

The latest Eastern Transvaal cases were reported in the Kaap-Malélane and Matsulu township areas.

The number of confirmed cases in South Africa has risen to 864.

# AGRICULTURE — LABOUR.

20/1/81 — 28/12/81

3700 20/118  
**Two women  
electrocuted**

Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

TZANEEN. — Two workers on a fruit farm, Margaret Shingange and Mavis Baloyi, were electrocuted recently while picking mangoes near overhead power lines.

Apparently they were standing on ladders among tall trees in an orchard when the fruit-catching device at the end of a long stick touched the wires.

FM 23/1/81  
FARM EQUIPMENT  
Sales surge



Investment in heavy farm equipment rose by 48,2% last year, from 1979's R327.3m to R488.5m. Tractor sales alone — generally a reliable barometer of farming equipment sales — increased 70% in 1980, from 1979's 10 500 units to 18 500 units.

This improved capital investment in farm machinery, implements and vehicles

was a corollary, to some extent, of the 66% (R494m) rise in net farm income for the year ending in September 1980.

The Division of Agricultural Marketing Research of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries reports the record maize crop, up 23% on preliminary estimates to 10,2mt in 1980 from 1979's 8,3mt, and the increased maize price introduced last year, were the biggest factors in pushing up farmers' net income.

Three years pent-up demand — as a

result of the downswing in the economy — also helped push up sales in 1980, says Dr Leon Knoll, deputy chairman and group MD of Fedmech, manufacturers and distributors of Massey Ferguson tractors and farming equipment.

It appears, however, that the tax rebate adjusted about 18 months ago to allow farmers to claim a rebate on the full purchase price of machinery in the first year after purchase even if payment is on an extended plan, has not substantially

affected sales.

Professor of Economics at Natal University, Dr Jill Natrass, says: "The rebate did not have a significant impact. I suspect inflationary escalations in capital equipment prices, as well as better credit facilities and prices of farmers' products, were factors that improved sales."

Climatic conditions also played a part. As one co-op spokesman has said: "The pattern of sales relates to the weather. If there are good rains, farmers buy. If there's a drought, sales dry up as well."

Knoll says that 1980 was a very good year for sales. He points out Fedmech's local production facilities are 60% up on 1979 and that "we're working at pretty well full capacity with substantial overtime."

International Harvester MD Jim Walker says IH agricultural equipment and truck sales revenue in 1980 increased 70% to R53,4m from 1979's R31,5m. Jack Hanson, IH director of finance, says revenue on agricultural equipment increased 80% last year.

Malcomess MD Robin Manning says revenues from sales of heavy equipment such as bailers, forage harvesters, combines, and tractors increased 80% during 1980. Price increases averaged 12%, says Manning. Real increases were at least 65%.

John Deere sales director, Bill Pascoe

reports John Deere tractor unit sales increased 100% in 1980 from 1 400 to 2 800.

Concern that an overall reduction in employment of labour follows a steep increase in farm mechanisation (in direct contrast to avowed government policy to encourage employment opportunities for blacks), is unwarranted at this stage it seems.



Manning . . . heavy equipment sales on the up

Professor and head of the department of Agricultural Engineering at Natal University, Potgieter Meiring, says that although mechanised agriculture "is in ill repute" it is generally agreed that mechanisation does not lead to long term or large scale unemployment.

Meiring says mechanisation stimulates increased production "This in turn cre-

ates more job opportunities. A return to previous patterns of farming is impractical in terms of present food needs."

Meiring points out that only in well mechanised, developed farming communities is food produced in abundance. "Any reduction in the level of mechanisation in agriculture or curbing its expansion is likely to be disastrous."

Meiring argues that in countries where mechanised farming is non-existent, "one man barely produces enough to feed himself. The mechanised US farmer feeds himself and 60 others."



# Elder set fire to worker

S. Times  
25/1/81  
(4)

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

A CHURCH elder convicted for setting fire to a farm labourer said this week there were no hard feelings between him and his victim.

"We're still on good terms," Dawie Smuts, 51, of the Uniondale farm Wagendrift, said.

He was convicted in the Oudtshoorn Regional Court of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but acquitted of attempted murder.

He was fined R200 (or 100 days), with a further six months suspended.

Smuts was ordered to pay R130 to farm labourer Mr Gert Lendert, 20, for loss of earnings, pain and suffering.

## Argument

Mr Lendert was badly burnt when Smuts poured methylated spirits over his bare buttocks and struck a match. He was in hospital 12 days.

The court heard that Mr Lendert visited the farm last August. After an argument he allegedly threatened to stab a worker.

When Smuts arrived, Mr Lendert ran, but was later caught. Smuts, carrying a sjambok, ordered him to take his trousers off. He wanted to beat Mr Lendert, but changed his mind when told he had injured himself earlier.

Smuts then wanted to nurse Mr Lendert's injuries and poured a liquid on his wounds.

He "thought" the liquid was a healing oil, but it turned out to be methylated spirits.

"This I established when I struck a match and the liquid caught fire," Smuts said.

ARCHITECTURE

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in  
first year.  
Miss M F J Sandilands  
S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made  
best use of bricks in his  
design work.  
J G Kirkman  
R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in  
structure and design.  
M R I Ness  
National Development Fund  
For the Building Industry  
Book Prizes  
For the best student in each  
year of study of the degree  
course.

First Year  
J A L Chapman  
Second Year  
C S Jones  
Third Year  
B de Jong  
Fourth Year  
R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize  
For the best final year  
student of the degree course.  
R W Kohne

LTA Prize  
For the best student obtaining  
a first class pass for a  
dissertation in Building  
Management.  
S F Richardson

# Four generations now they have nowhere to go

By Marion Duncan

Four generations of one family, all women, are being thrown off the farm where they have lived for 34 years — because the great-grandmother is too old to carry on working for the owner.

They have nowhere to go.

It is the family of 86-year-old Thuso Adeline Saisa, her daughter

Florence (45), her granddaughters (aged 26, 21, 17 and 14) and her great-grandchildren (aged nine and seven).

Florence tells the story: "My mother was born on a white man's farm where her father worked. In 1932 she married, by 10-bola, and went to live with my father on a farm in the Ladybrand district.

"Then they moved to Clydesdale Colliery, where my mother had family accommodation. My father

died in 1934. I was born in 1935. I never knew my father.

"My mother took me to live with her relatives, but her father also died and we had to leave the mine.

"So we went to Taai-bosch farm (in the Orange-Vaal administration area) in 1946.

"We lived on that farm in a shack that we built ourselves. Then the mother of my mother died in 1956. I was married there, and I had

three of my four children on that farm. My elder daughter also married on the farm and had two daughters there.

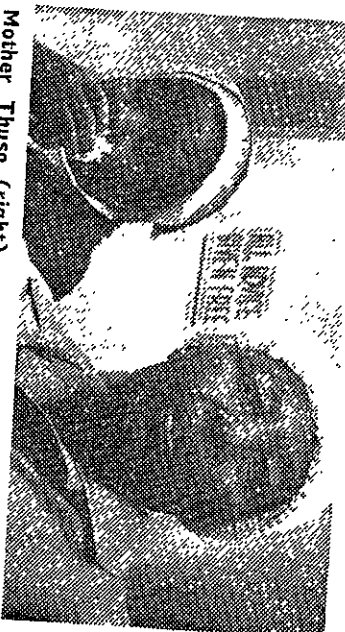
"But Mrs Koller died in August last year, and her son took over the farm. He told my mother she had to get out in November last year because she was too old to do the work, and when she told him that she had nowhere to go he said he could not build proper houses for his employees and she must go.

"My eldest daughter — her husband deserted her and she also lived with us and has nowhere to go.

"I do not know what to do. The police have come and said they will knock down our house if we do not go before the end of this month.

Her mother, Thuso, listened silently. Then she spoke, an old woman with watering eyes and care-worn face.

"I am old. I am tired. I worked very hard all my life. Where can I go?"



Mother Thuso (right), a great-grandmother, and her daughter Florence: castaways with nowhere to go. Picture by Chris Dehon.

Mrs. Thornton White  
For the best work  
first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands  
S A Brick Association  
For the student who  
best use of bricks  
design work.

J C Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project  
structure and design

M R I Ness

National Development  
for the Building Industry  
Book Prizes  
For the best student  
year of study of the  
course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize  
For the best final year  
student of the degree

R W Kohne

LTA Prize  
For the best student  
a first class pass for  
dissertation in Build

S F Richardson  
Management.



4611  
4612

# Labourer freed after 1½ days in porcupine lair

THE Kuils River farm labourer who lay for more than a day and a half trapped in a porcupine's lair, received a hero's welcome home after his discharge from 'Tygerberg Hospital' today.

An unconscious Mr Gert Arendse was freed from the stinking hole at 4.20 am today by members of the Metro Rescue team.

Oxygen from the hose of a portable generator prevented him from suffocating while the workers battled to extricate him from the narrow tunnel.

## SUBDUED

A subdued Mr Arendse, still clothed in his green hospital jacket, led The Argus team to the hollow below a ridge of hard-packed clay on the farm Langverwacht, where he had tried to catch his dinner.

He said it was the first time he had found himself unable to turn or crawl backwards in a tunnel.

Hours passed while Mr Arendse lay helpless, trapped 1.5 metres underground.

Only the soles of his shoes could be seen by the rescue workers.

'I was very frightened but didn't panic much. I kept talking all the time,' he said.

Mr Arendse had lain entombed since 3 pm on Saturday.

It was only on Sunday afternoon that friends began to worry about his whereabouts.



FARM LABOURER Mr Gert Arendse, 45, points to the porcupine lair where he was captured for more than a day and a half on Langverwacht farm, Kuils River.

miners did not earn less than 5 per cent... applied to most of the while... Section is... In the... was... entered... at...

# Grieving son finds wife slain

Pietermaritzburg, Bureau

A NATAL farmer returned from his mother's deathbed to his remote homestead near Ladysmith this week to find his wife brutally murdered.

Mr Ben Moreland found his wife Hester, 53, in the bedroom of his farm Redstones near Besters on Monday evening. She had been stabbed four times in the back, neck and chest.

He had been at the bedside of his sick mother, Mrs D D Moreland, 99, who had apparently refused to go to hospital because she had wanted to die on her farm.

She died the morning after her daughter-in-law had been murdered.

While with his mother, Mr Moreland had telephoned his wife about 1 p.m. that day and she had been all right.

## No motive

When he got back at 5.15 he found her dead in the bedroom.

Police are still combing the area round the farm for clues which might lead them to a suspect. No arrests have been made and no motive for the killing has been established.

According to a police spokesman, Mrs Moreland appeared to have been stabbed while she was sitting in the kitchen and knitting.

She then fled to the kitchen bedroom to fetch her firearm and her attacker followed her and stabbed her in the neck and the chest. She also had a wound in the back.

The murder weapon has not been recovered and all that is missing is Mrs Moreland's pistol. Four other firearms in the house were not removed.

## Track down

The couple lived alone on the farm and their dogs did not alert the labourers who were working nearby. Police have questioned everyone in the area.

The Divisional C.I. Officer for Natal, Brig W P van Wyk, who visited the scene of the crime yesterday, said a team of policemen were working flat out to track down the murderers.

(4) (for)  
222  
Fishermen  
still striking  
at Luderitz

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOLEK — A strike by about 600 fishermen at Luderitz Bay has crippled the port's cray fishing industry for the past four days, and is likely to cause considerable harm to the town if it continues.

It is understood the fishermen went on strike on Thursday, demanding more than double their present basic salaries which are paid throughout the year.

One of the Luderitz Bay factory managers, Mr Werner Guhring said today, "There is no doubt we will be on our feet shortly."

Two officials of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower arrived in Luderitz on Saturday to act as intermediaries between the strikers and the three cray fishing concession holders there.

Although the skippers, mates and cooks, are not involved, it is believed that the 27 mother ships in operation have not yet returned to the cray fishing areas.



# Striking crayfish men are paid off

The Stars Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — About 350 lobster fishermen were today paid off and transported out of Luderitz after a pay strike which has so far cost S. A. Namibia's crayfishing industry more than R300 000.

The fishermen, half of the fishing force at Luderitz, were being sent back to the Cape and other areas today after unsuccessful negotiations in an effort to break the strike which started last Thursday.

A spokesman for one of

the three crayfishing concession-holders at Luderitz Mr. Werner Gubring today said the fishermen were demanding more than double their basic wages.

He said they had signed contracts for a basic wage of R125 a month throughout the year but were now asking for R300 plus their normal commission on catches.

"Those people who wanted no part in the strike were told their houses would be burned and they would be killed.

### POLITICAL

"To my mind, it is a political thing. The fishermen knew what they would be getting before they started," he said.

Mr. Gubring said management had decided to stick to the contracts because of a slump in the United States and Japanese crayfish markets, and because of the precedent any major concession might create.

He said the crayfishing companies would start recruiting replacement crews to get the 27 mother ships out to sea as soon as possible.

# Luderitz fishers go back to work

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Luderitz's lobster fishing boats today started returning to sea following a successful effort to break a six-day strike by 600 fishermen.

Forty of the strikers who refused to compromise were yesterday bussed out of Luderitz to the places where they were recruited.

About 240 fishermen were already on board buses yesterday, when one concession-owner called them back to make a final offer.

Mr Werner Guhring said he suggested a basic retainer of R11 a day

during the January-May fishing season, instead of the monthly R125 retainer throughout the year.

The fishermen immediately accepted the new terms, and the promise of a R100 bonus at the end of the season.

"It virtually comes to the same thing, but this is what they wanted. The problem now lies in how they are going to keep their families for the rest of the year," he said.

At the start of the strike last Thursday, the fishermen demanded more than double their monthly retainer.

Mr Guhring said it was difficult to estimate the losses caused by the strike, but he said the industry had lost a catch of about 200 000 kg of crayfish on Monday and Tuesday.

DD 19/2/81 (4)  
GRAHAMSTOWN — A 17-year-old youth told the Supreme Court here that he did not believe the .22 revolver he fired three times at Albertinia farmer, Mr Willem Cronje, was "a real gun" that could kill a man.

The youth, one of four charged with murder and 17 other crimes, later admitted under cross-examination that he knew the revolver could kill, but he said he was so drunk he did not know why he had fired the shots.

Mr Nigel Jonkers, 18, Mr Joseph Goodman, 18, Mr Johnny de Rocks, 20, and the youth are charged

## Youth tells how he shot farmer

with murdering 43-year-old Mr Cronje after offering to help push his car out of mud alongside the national road between Port Elizabeth and Humansdorp on June 28 last year.

They are also charged with attempting to murder Mr Jacob Cronje, an Albertinia bank manager, who was driving home with his nephew when their car went off

the road and became stuck.

The four face three other charges of attempted murder, three of robbery with aggravating circumstances, two of housebreaking, four of malicious injury to property, two of theft and two under the Firearms Act.

All four accused have changed their pleas to

guilty on a number of the charges.

The youth who gave evidence yesterday has pleaded guilty to culpable homicide in connection with Mr Cronje's death, but the state has rejected the plea.

He told the court: "I had the gun in my pocket.

"I took the gun out to frighten (Mr Cronje) a little. I fired a shot and he thought it was a real gun and tried to grab it from me so I fired two more shots."

The defence closed its case yesterday and argument will be heard today.  
— SAPA.

DP 24/2/81 4

# Youths found guilty of murdering farmer

GRAHAMSTOWN — Four youths were found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday of the murder of an Albertinia farmer, Mr Willem Cronje, and the attempted murder of his uncle, Mr Jacob Cronje, on the national road between Port Elizabeth and Humansdorp on June 28 last year.

They were also all convicted of the attempted murder of Mr Daniel Gouws in the Bloukrans Pass on June 27, as well as three charges of robbery with aggravating circumstances, one of housebreaking, two of malicious damage to property and two of car theft.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer will pass sentence today on Mr Nigel Jonkers, 18, Mr Joseph Goodman, 18, Mr Johnny de Rocks, 20, and a 17-year-old youth.

After hearing argument in mitigation of sentence he told the four he accepted there were extenuating circumstances

on the murder charge.

Mr Goodman and Mr De Rocks were also convicted of breaking into a farmhouse near Malmesbury and stealing certain items including a .22 revolver.

Mr De Rocks was found guilty of being in possession of an unlicensed firearm and ammunition.

The murder charge arose from the death of Mr Cronje, 43, and the wounding of his uncle after their car became stuck in mud while they were returning from Port Elizabeth.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer rejected as "unlikely" the youths' evidence that they had stopped to help the men.

Finding that they had planned to rob the Cronjes, the judge said he rejected the evidence that the youth who fired the revolver did not know how dangerous it was.

He also rejected evidence that all of the youths were drunk and

under the influence of dagga at the time.

The youths, despite the liquor they had drunk, were able to give the court a detailed account of events.

It was likely that they planned to blame the 17-year-old.

But the other three were guilty as they ought to have foreseen that the attack could result in a death.

The four were found guilty of robbing the Cronjes as well as a Port Elizabeth debt collector, Mr Peter Williams, and a clothing salesman, Mr Frank Ceasar — all with aggravating circumstances.

Mr De Rocks was found guilty of malicious damage to Mr William's car by firing at it after the robbery had taken place.

They were also found guilty of stealing the car of Mr Malcolm Edge of Milnerton, Cape, and damaging it. — SAPA.

# Crime spree: four get 71 years

GRAHAMSTOWN — Four youths convicted of murdering an Albertinia farmer and of several other crimes during a shooting and robbing spree in June last year were sentenced in the Supreme Court here yesterday to effective prison sentences totalling 71 years.

Mr Johnny de Rocks, 20, of Port Elizabeth was jailed for 20 years on 14 charges, a 17-year-old Cape Town youth for 18 years on 10 charges, Mr Nigel Jonkers, 18, of Cape town, for 17 years on 10 charges, and Mr Joseph Goodman, 18, also of Cape Town, for 16 years on 11 charges.

They were earlier found

guilty of shooting and killing Mr Willem Cronje, 48, and attempting to murder his uncle, Mr Jacob Cronje, after pretending to help them with their car on the Port Elizabeth - Humansdorp national road on the night of June 28 last year.

Other convictions include the attempted murder of Mr Daniel Gouws, whose car they shot at in the Bloukrans Pass, three incidents of robbery with aggravating circumstances, house-breaking, theft and malicious damage to property.

The sentences on the various convictions totalling more than 58 years in the case of Mr Jonkers,

and more than 59 years in the case of Mr De Rocks.

But to hand down such sentences would be clearly inhuman, the judge said, and he ordered that several run concurrently.

Before passing sentence, Mr Justice Kannemeyer told the accused that two of the offences they had committed — murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances — carried the death penalty.

However, he would not sentence them to death because of their age and because he had found extenuating circumstances since they had been drinking before the murder of Mr Cronje.

Yet their crimes were

extremely serious and the court would treat them as adults, deserving sentences heavy enough "to keep you out of the community for many years."

The manner in which they had committed the crimes made them even more serious, the judge said.

They were lucky that the shot fired at the car of Mr Frank Caesar, whom they had robbed in Atlantis, Cape Town, had not killed him. Mr Peter Williams, the Port Elizabeth debt-collector they had robbed in Windvogel, had survived only because of immediate hospital treatment. — SAPA.

(6)

Table 2

Type	Priv Al Hosp
Industrial	
Infectious (b)	
Mental Disorders	
Old Age & (c)	
Chronic Sick	
General (d)	
Total	

Notes:

- (a) Source: H. Africa 1976,
- (b) Includes SAN specializing
- (c) Includes onl old age pat.
- (d) Includes me keian hosp

(5)

Hospitals and nursing services can be seen to be the single most important item of expenditure, and if the subsidies on private sector hospitals and expenditures on mental hospitals are included, they account for over 80 per cent of public sector expenditure, and 91 per cent of provincial expenditure. Provincial government is the largest source of expenditure, accounting for almost three-quarters of the total. The most important item of central government expenditure is on the control and cure of infectious diseases, and together with local government expenditure accounts for 95 per cent of this category. Expenditure on mental hospitals is incurred only by central government. The expenditure of local authorities is divided between the control of infectious diseases and the provision of clinics and nursing services.

The year 1969/70 was chosen for this analysis as the Department of Health commenced its takeover of Homeland services shortly afterwards, and a similar allocation of expenditure cannot be made for later years (6). The effects of these changes do not, however, appear to have markedly changed the proportions of total expenditure accounted for by the three tiers of government (7). Health services provided in the private sector largely comprise hospital services (including the nursing of the aged), and the services

(6) The effects of this change by 1975 had been to make the central government responsible for the maintenance expenditures of 71 Homeland hospitals, whereas in 1969 it had administered only three.

(7) Total expenditure and its division between level of government was estimated in a similar fashion for 1974/75. If Homeland government's (including the Transkei) health outlays are included with central government's expenditures the proportions are: 24, 73 and 3 per cent for Central, Provincial and Local government.

# Farmers fear Govt's new marketing plan

26/2/81

(4)

## Mercury Reporter

FARMERS in Natal believe the Government is planning to force all fresh produce through national markets, thus denying them the right to sell their products where they choose, a member of the fresh produce committee of the Natal Agricultural Union said yesterday.

Mr Richard Platt, a vegetable producer at Mooi River said in a letter to the Mercury that vegetable farmers were faced with the prospect of being forced to send their produce to markets that were virtually a partnership between municipalities and a Government appointed body.

'It's quite understandable that the Commission for Fresh Produce Markets in conjunction with the Marketing Council want to compel producers to supply the national markets because they are concerned about the amount

of produce that by-passes the two Natal markets,' he said.

Mr Platt said the commission had ignored Natal farmers when a call was made for an amendment to the Commission for Fresh Produce Act. He said this was because Natal farmers only supplied 30 percent of the produce handled by these markets. He believed that 80 percent of the produce in Natal by-passed these markets.

## Illegal markets

'Why haven't they taken steps to find out why this happens. It's obvious that alternative systems suit most producers and consumers.'

However, the acting director of the market in Durban, Mr D J Willemse, said yesterday that although he had not seen the Bill yet, he could give his assurance that there had never been any intention to force farmers to operate

exclusively through the national markets.

He said the Act was aimed at illegal markets which had not received approval from the Minister.

'The market is there to assist the farmer but in no way is he compelled to use it. Direct purchases from the farmer are acceptable,' he said.

'Vegetable farmers are dealing with a perishable product and the best way for the product to move is either from direct sales — from farmer to chainstores and cafes — or from a centralised market.'

Mr Willemse said the national markets could not handle the volume of fresh produce and this made direct purchases a necessity.

A survey among chain stores and supermarkets indicated that 50 percent of their produce purchases were from the national market and the rest direct from the farmer.



Farm schools

10 507 514 (4)  
301. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG  
asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- 24/2/81
- (1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1980;
  - (2) what was the per capita expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) 4 865.  
(b) 9 542.  
(c) 449 794.
- (2)(a) and (b) Information on separate expenditure in respect of farm schools is not available.

Farm schools

297 Mr. H E J. VAN RENSBURG  
asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many farm schools for Blacks were there in the Republic in 1980.
- (2) what was the total subsidy paid from State revenue sources in respect of such schools in 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) 4 865.
- (2) As the Department does not budget for farm schools separately, the requested information is not available.

26/2/81

## Farm schools

296. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG  
asked the Minister of Education and Training:

*6.01.81*  
How many Black pupils in each standard attended farm schools in the Republic in 1980?

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Sub A .....	128 381
Sub B .....	96 487
Std. 1 .....	83 079
Std. 2 .....	55 476
Std. 3 .....	41 739
Std. 4 .....	26 562
Std. 5 .....	15 371
Std. 6 .....	2 574
Std. 7 .....	76
Std. 8 .....	49
Total .....	449 794

# Petition to send man back to jail

By PETER MALHERBE

A PETITION will be circulated throughout South Africa tomorrow protesting against the early release of a platteland farmer who flogged and killed a labourer.

Phillipus Petrus du Toit, of the farm "Rustfontein" in the Worcester district, was released from prison last week after serving only half of his three-year prison sentence.

Now, as part of a campaign against maltreatment of farm labourers, the Ombudsman office will launch a nationwide petition calling for the reimprisonment of Du Toit.

The petition form notes that the Appeal Court found that "Du Toit had acted sadistically towards his workers" and requests that "Du Toit be taken back into custody to serve a more realistic proportion of his sentence".

He chained a 13-year-old boy by the neck for stealing 80c and gave him sheepshears "to cut the grass".

He then hung two labourers from a rafter by their necks and beat them with a hosepipe, causing one to die.

Last Friday he was released from Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town after serving only 18 months of the three-year sentence.

Mr Eugene Roelofse, of the independent Ombudsman office, said this case was "by no means an isolated one," and that he hoped the campaign would safeguard other labourers from assault by employers.

He was not only concerned with the beating of farm la-



MR ROELOFSE  
Ready to go whole way

bourers, but also with hangings and torture by electricity.

Mr Roelofse showed me a thick file of cases involving assaults on labourers.

Photographs showed labourers with wounds caused by electrical torture.

On his wall is the photograph of a Transvaal farm labourer with red weals and wounds covering his body.

He was beaten with a whip made out of a stick and a wire coat-hanger because he didn't pick tomatoes fast enough.

Discussing several other

cases in the Kalahari and Natal, Mr Roelofse said that in very few of them was the accused found guilty.

Many labourers had come to accept beatings as part of farm life.

He would not rest until justice had been done in the Du Toit case.

"I am prepared to go the whole way on this one."

The Du Toit case made history and caused an uproar at the time.

The drama began on "Rustfontein" in December.

## Chained

Du Toit discovered that a 13-year-old farm labourer had stolen 80c.

As punishment, he locked and chained the boy by the neck to a pole in the farmhouse.

Then, questioned about sheep and poultry thefts on the farm, the frightened boy named a labourer Popeye as one of the culprits.

Later the boy was freed by another labourer, Hendrik Jacobs.

As punishment, Popeye and Hendrik were hung from a rafter by their necks and beaten with a length of hosepipe.

Hendrik died from the beatings.

In April 1978, Du Toit was found guilty in the Worcester Circuit Court and given an effective one-year prison sentence.

He appealed and the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein trebled the sentence, committing him to prison for three years.

The increase in the sentence came after an unprecedented step by the Ombudsman who persuaded the Attorney-General to oppose the appeal and ask for the increase in sentence.

## Parole

Four weeks later it was found that Du Toit was still on his farm "preparing to go to church".

This week a prison spokesman confirmed that he had been released on February 20.

He said Du Toit's period of parole lasted from the date of his release to the date when his term of sentence expired, "taking his remission into account."

The spokesman said the length of remission was a "personal matter" and would not comment further.

# Petition to get farmer, 75, back into jail

Augus 2/3/81

4

Crime Reporter

THE 75-year-old Rawsonville farmer, Mr. Philippe du Toit, who was released from prison 10 days ago after serving 18 months of his three-year sentence for beating a labourer to death and seriously injuring two others, is to be

confronted with a petition calling for him to return to jail. The consumer ombudsman, Mr. Eugene Roelofse, who presented a report to the Attorney-General which led to a rare increase in sentence when Mr du Toit appealed against his one-year im-

prisonment, is to address university campuses on Mr du Toit's release this week. Mr. Roelofse launched an investigation into the killing of one of Mr du Toit's labourers after a Worcester Circuit Court judge found him guilty of chaining three labourers

by the neck and beating them with a hose pipe. One of the men, Mr Hendrik Jacobs, died as a result of the beating. Mr du Toit was sentenced to three years in jail, of which two were suspended for three years. He appealed against the sentence on the basis

of his age and poor health but the Attorney-General filed a cross appeal calling for him to serve his full sentence and the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, reversed the two-year suspended prison term, describing "du Toit as

(Continued on Page 5, 2087)

Apples 2/3/87  
Farmer 2 4

(Continued from Page 1)

'sadistic' in his treatment of farm labourers.

After the appeal Mr Roelofse discovered Mr du Toit had not been called on to serve his sentence more than a month after the outcome of the appeal. It was said at the time an administrative log-jam in the office of the Appeal Court registrar was the reason for the delay.

Mr du Toit was handed over to the Pollsmoor Prison on June 20 1979 to serve his sentence and was released on February 20.

A Department of Prisons spokesman said Mr du Toit had been released on parole. He said the length of sentence served by any prisoner was judged entirely on the merits of his case and it was not unusual for a man to serve only half his sentence.

When an Argus reporter contacted Mr du Toit's farm, Rustfontein, as soon as he identified himself and asked whether Mr du Toit was at home the telephone was put down. Mr du Toit's lawyer, Mr N Kotze, was not available for comment today.

Mr Roelofse said he was 'stunned' at the news of the farmer's release: 'While the motive of those responsible for his early release might well be mercy, I doubt whether coloured labourers will see it in the same light.'

Mr Roelofse is investigating the working conditions of farm labourers in South Africa and intends to call on the authorities to have Mr du Toit taken back into custody.



2/14/81

# Call for farmer to serve his full sentence

SMK  
3/3/81

**Own Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — The 75-year-old Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus du Toit, freed 10 days ago after serving 18 months of his three-year prison sentence for beating a labourer to death and seriously injuring two others, is to face a petition calling for him to return to jail.

Consumer ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse, who presented a report to the Attorney-General which led to a rare increase in sentence when Mr du Toit appealed against his one-year imprisonment, is this week to address university campuses on Mr du Toit's release.

Mr Roelofse launched an investigation into the killing of one of Mr du Toit's labourers after a Worcester Circuit Court judge found him guilty of chaining three labourers by the neck and beating them with a hose.

### APPEAL

One man, Mr Hendrik Jacobs, died of the beating.  
Mr du Toit was sentenced to three years' jail of which two were suspended for three years.  
He appealed against the sentence on the basis of

his age and poor health but the Attorney-General filed a cross-appeal calling for him to serve his full sentence and the chief justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, reversed the two-year suspended prison term, describing Mr du Toit as "sadistic" in his treatment of farm labourers.

After the appeal Mr Roelofse discovered Mr du Toit had not been called on to serve his sentence more than a month after the outcome of the appeal.

### DELAY

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# Call to protect farm labourers

Aug 4/3/81  
(4)

THE abuse of farm labourers needs to be brought under a harsher spotlight and drastic action should be taken by the Government to help to protect defenceless men, women and children working on farms, Mr Eugene Roelofse, head of the independent Ombudsman office said yesterday.

Addressing students in a packed lecture theatre at the University of Cape Town, Mr Roelofse said it was high time to draw attention to the 'hard core sadism' shown in the way some farmers treated their labour force.

## PETITION

He made a special appeal to the students to sign petitions to the Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, calling for a 75-year-old Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit — who was released 11 days ago after serving 18 months of a three-year sentence for fatally assaulting a labourer and seriously injuring two others — to be taken back into custody to serve a more realistic proportion of his sentence.

'We should spark a war against the white skollie element in the farming areas with every legal means at our disposal,' said Mr Roelofse.

## SCARS

'It is about time the Government looked the matter squarely in the face because the suffering and degradation suffered is endless and the scars remain for life.'

Mr Roelofse showed slides of farm labourers who had allegedly suffered electrical torture and savage beatings at the hands of their employers and quoted cases where many employers were found not guilty or merely fined.



Mr Eugene Roelofse

'The complainants are generally unsophisticated and illiterate and could easily be confused and led into contradictions by defending lawyers.'

## AGGRAVATING

'And strangely, there is always a dominee who describes the accused as a good and devoted Christian in mitigation of sentence... but something I regard only as an aggravating factor.'

He said that it was also time for the possession of sjamboks to be made an offence by the same law that outlawed the use of flick-knives. There was no use for them in a civilised community... not for a man or animal.

'When a man was hanged by the neck and beaten with a sjambok his assailant should automatically be charged with attempted murder.'

He said it was important that injustices be disclosed publicly.

'I've been in contact with the tears and wounds in many areas where farm labourers had no access to regulations controlling minimum wages, housing and pension schemes,' he said.

# Ombudsman starts farm torture probe

RD 1 5/3/81

4

there already existed bodies with entrenched industrial health functions. The Commission concluded, after discussing the suitability of other departments and ruling them out, that the Department of Health should be assigned.

## Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN -- Mr Eugene Roelofse, the independent ombudsman, has launched a national fulltime investigation into the assaulting and torturing of farm labourers, which he says is widespread in South Africa.

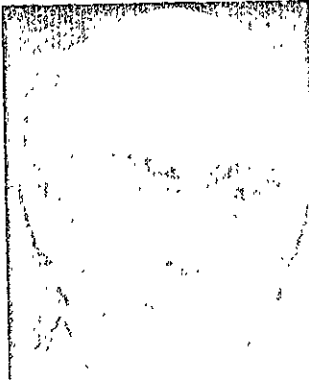
The investigation announcement comes after the release from prison recently of a Boland farmer convicted of chaining three workers by the neck and flogging them. One later died.

Mr Phillipus du Toit, 75, of the farm Rustfontein, near Rawsonville, had his one-year jail sentence trebled on appeal, but was released on parole on February 20 after serving 18 months.

A petition to have Mr Du Toit reimprisoned "to serve a more realistic proportion of his sentence" is being circulated by Mr Roelofse's office.

Mr Roelofse began investigating the assaulting and torturing of farm workers two years ago, while he was still affiliated to the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

He has since helped several assault victims to bring criminal charges, and has instituted "about a dozen" successful civil actions for damages



MR EUGENE ROELOFSE  
... appeal for funds

He has also compiled a thick dossier of Press cuttings, and photographs of victims showing wounds, and scars caused by beatings, hangings and electrical torture.

"The torture of farm labourers has become a common, widespread occurrence throughout South Africa, and I intend to devote my fulltime attention to these investigations," he said in an interview.

It was often "extremely difficult to bring the culprits to book", he said, because many victims lived in remote areas

and had no access to outside help. Others feared losing their jobs if they complained, and many workers simply accepted abuse as part of the farm labour system.

"If our agricultural production depends on the use of the spoor, then it is time that farming organisations started taking stock of their position," said Mr Roelofse. It is incredible that the Dutch Reformed Church, which is all-powerful on the platteland, has not yet communicated the white skelton element among the farming community.

"I believe that some farmers indulge in these acts of sadism not just for disciplinary purposes, but that some might derive a warped sexual excitement from flogging people."

In the course of his investigations, Mr Roelofse found electric torture (shocks) to be a common practice on many farms.

Mr Roelofse has asked for donations from the public to help fund court actions on behalf of torture victims. Donations may be addressed to the Independent Ombudsman's Office, PO Box 30854, Braamfontein 207, Johannesburg.

In the light of overlapping legislation and deficiencies pointed out to it, the Commission considers it important to consider what arrangements should be made.

Chapter XV. Industrial Health - Department of Health.  
The Commission recommends that the Department of Health be made a central controlling organisation in industrial health matters. This

because health is "its fundamental responsibility and because it would be difficult to divorce a person's state of health in his world from that outside that situation." (p.54) Thus, community health and industrial health are essentially complementary.

Department of Health has an advantage over any other body in respect, by virtue of its structure and organisation. The Department changed its structure in 1969 and its authorised branches consist of 5 branches viz: Environmental Health Services, Personal Health Services, Health Laboratory Services, Logistic Planning and Co-ordination and Administration. There are also various regional offices.

Department is responsible for the promotion of public health; prevention, limitation and suppression of infectious and non-infectious diseases; the prevention of injury to health from cosmetics, etc; the prevention of injury to health through occupational factors; the control of TB, leprosy, mental ailments and institutions etc. They act as an agent for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (now Plural Relations) in the provision of their health services to the homelands - major functions are more important branches:

- Environmental Health Services Branch - its main function is preventive and promotive with respect to effect on health of environment and consists of a:
  - 1) Water and Surface Pollution Sub-division and 11) Industrial Health Sub-division.
- Pollution Control Services Division - functions to prevent noxious pollution of the atmosphere etc. - 2 sub-divisions:
  - 1) Water and Surface Pollution Sub-division and 11) Industrial Health Sub-division.

The Industrial Health Sub-division is concerned with the health of the industrial worker and his working environment, and the health of the 'general public'. They give medical advice on the prevention of diseases arising from pollution.

The Department has no statutory powers in connection with the work environment, but there exists an agreement with the Department of Labour in relation to this.

DISEASE

It has been shown that the well trained general practitioner can handle 90% of illness presenting to him. It has also been shown that the under-graduate sees little of this pathology in the wards of the teaching hospital - something less than 1%. The four groups of disease which are of special importance to the general practitioner have been identified

(a) Common disorders which usually have a benign outcome but which may occasionally have serious complications, e.g. rubella in the early months of pregnancy.

(b) Early diagnosis. Those conditions in which early diagnosis and treatment are necessary to forestall serious outcome, e.g. depression and malignant disease.

(c) Chronic disorders like hypertension, diabetes and chronic bronchitis which require continuing care.

(d) Emergencies where prompt and urgent treatment is essential and may be life-saving, e.g. myocardial infarction.

Myocardial infarction is of special importance because the danger period is in the first four hours, usually before the patient has reached hospital. In a project carried out in Capa Town it was demonstrated that prompt treatment by the educated general practitioner diminished the deathrate from myocardial infarction to a level lower than any previously

12  
reported. (J.H. Levenstein, 1976)

Human Development.

This area of knowledge is concerned with physical, intellectual and emotional development from infancy to old age. This knowledge is

# Poison suspected in two deaths

Own Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN. — Two farm labourers died and four others are in hospital in serious condition after drinking from a bottle which they thought contained wine, but apparently also held poison.

The deaths came less than two weeks after the disclosure that poison was being sold in liquor bottles by a local hardware store.

Experts say the main cause of poisonings in the home is the storing of poisons in unmarked bottles.

Police are investigating the latest poisonings which occurred on Thursday in Eendekuil, near Citrusdal. The bodies of the two dead men have been sent to the Salt River mortuary for autopsies.

Poisonings are common in rural communities where insecticides are stored in soft drink bottles. The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, told Parliament last month that 111 people had died as a result of poisoning by

substances used for agricultural purposes.

A five-year-old farm boy died last month after he had apparently eaten a tomato that had been sprayed with insecticide.

Colonel Izak van der Vyver, Divisional CI chief for the Bolland, said yesterday that six labourers on the farm Concordia, owned by Mr E de Waal, drank some light wine on Thursday.

Shortly afterwards they started vomiting and were taken to the Citrusdal hospital, where two of them died during the night.

Colonel Van der Vyver said the four others were in "serious condition".

He said police believed poison had become mixed with the wine. The wine apparently came to the farm in vats and was then decanted into smaller containers.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrand John Ryan newsbills by Mike Stent headlines and sub-editing by Rob Woodburn cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

geous position. For this reason the science of human behaviour is stressed in all phases of general practice education. There are many situations and stages of human experience where this knowledge is required but it has a special importance in the care of the dying patient and the bereaved family, the special responsibility of the general practitioner.

## BLACK SASH CONFERENCE

# Labour laws which turn men into exiles

LDR is a black man prevented by law from living with his wife and four children — because he was born in Potgietersrus and they were born in Johannesburg.

He has been in Johannesburg since 1972, working on annual contracts. During that time he met his wife, and they made a home and had a family. Then he was retrenched from his last job.

Now he has been told to go back to Potgietersrus and wait there until a job offer is made to him through the local Labour Bureau.

If he is lucky enough to get a job, there is no guarantee it will be in Johannesburg. He may never again live legally with his family.

He was one of 13 435 people who went to the Johannesburg Advice Office of the Black Sash last year to ask for help. He was one of the 7 557 who could not be helped.

## CATEGORIES

The annual report of the Advice Office, presented today, says 1980 was the worst year on record for black problems with repressive legislation.

The report cites seven separate categories of people who sought help in the 12 months to January 1981:

● Those with jobs, who are not allowed to work.

"It is simply not true that anyone who has a job and accommodation can be registered. This applies only to people who have

Section 10 rights in the urban areas." Rural blacks must wait in their home areas until the Labour Bureau requisitions them or a recruiting agent arrives.

To make things worse, recruitment has been cut back (as recommended by the Riekert Commission).

● Those designated as farm labour.

"Black people who have grown up on white farms are not allowed to work in town. They are categorised as farm labour, and whether they are employed on a farm or not they will not be registered in any job they find in town." Since the introduction of the R500 fine for employers using unregistered labour, scores of these people have been fired or refused work.

● Migrant workers

"Migrant workers who are caught up in the annual contract system are placed in categories of labour and are not allowed to change from those categories. This puts strict limits on the upward mobility of workers as they acquire new skills."

● Foreigners

There were 46 712 less foreign blacks registered in employment in 1980 than in 1979. Foreign blacks are being refused registration, or even re-registration, and ordered home. "Over and over again black people, both South African citizens and foreigners, contrast with great bitterness the way they are treated compared to the encourage-

ment and welcome laid on for white immigrants."

● Those with housing problems

"Even those who can afford to buy a house under the 99-year leasehold are told there are no houses. Complaints about bribery and corruption are rife."

● Those with citizenship problems.

Since 1976, over 6,75-million black South Africans have lost their citizenship because their "homelands" became independent. All children born to these people after the date of independence, regardless of place of birth, are foreigners.

● Those with Section 10 problems.

Even those few rights entrenched in law are often denied to blacks. Section 10 (1) (b) rights, attainable after 10 years continuous work with the same employer, are being withheld from migrant workers on the grounds that annual contracts — even with the same employer — are not continuous. Striking workers are endorsed out of cities as a matter of course, regardless of their registration.

The report ends: "We can only watch the anger and bitterness growing as promise after promise turns out to be hollow as the economic boom brings no hope to the majority; as people are deprived of land and citizenship and of all legal rights to participation in either the political or economic structures of their country.

"It will give us no pleasure to say 'We told you so' when the inevitable happens."



National president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, during her most recent protest against repressive Government legislation — in this instance the effective banning of the black newspapers Post and Sunday Post.



**'FARM BRUTALITY' ROW ERUPTS: KERI MOLLOY REPORTS**

**BEATINGS  
ARE 'NORMAL'  
— ROELOFSE**

*Argus*  
*14/3/81*  
*(4)*

**INDEPENDENT** Ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse has travelled hundreds of kilometres, in all four provinces, in the past two years to investigate complaints of assaults on farm labour. He says beatings and torture are endemic and are considered 'normal' in many South African farming communities. He is devoting his time to stamping it out.



**INDEPENDENT Ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse — 'It must be discussed at Cabinet level.'**

'We are fighting something that is accepted as part of agricultural life by most farm people — farmers and workers. In fact, some farmers feel hurt when the police do take action. They are puzzled about why there should be the change in attitude,' he told Weekend Argus in an exclusive interview.

Mr Roelofse, as consumer ombudsman in the past, provoked businessmen and politicians in his crusades. Now he faces the ire of farmers who resent his interference in their 'feudal' system.

**PATERNALISTIC**

'The farmer is often paternalistic having to deal with the domestic lives of his labourers and cope with their heavy drinking. It can be very trying. The labourer accepts his situation and, even if he doesn't, he is usually ignorant of his rights or too frightened of losing his job to react against mistreatment.'

The farmers don't like Mr Roelofse snooping around.

Mr Roelofse relates: 'I was in a country pub when a hefty farmer exclaimed that if that "communist Roelofse" ever showed his face in the area he would beat him to pulp or might even shoot him. Well, what could I do but agree with him,' he chuckles.

His funds are limited. Collecting information is exhausting. His informers don't always identify themselves. Meetings are held sometimes in the dead of night: 'We'll

meet under the big trees, 10 minutes after the bridge when the moon comes up' — that's the kind of instruction he follows.

If they do turn up, the questioning is exhaustive: 'I have to establish whether it's a fairy story or the truth.'

Eventually he will take a statement, then talk about other things and go back to the statement to check for contradictions. He will look for witnesses, take them to a Commissioner of Oaths and finally report the case to the police.

'It was only after I had fed and bathed two 12-year-olds and after I had taken them to hospital for treatment that they would tell me about their beatings. One elderly labourer, crippled by torture, was too terrified to speak.'

Mr Roelofse said: 'What I'm asking for is cohesive action on the part of the authorities and I'm hoping for discussion at Cabinet level. Someone must assist the farming thugs to enter the 20th century.'

He says that besides the humanitarian considerations, the brutality, if unchecked, will destroy

South Africa's export markets:

'Sooner or later people overseas will concern themselves with the well-being of the people involved in the production of the food they buy.

'And I see the problem as one of the basics of race relations in South Africa. At the moment there are thousands of labourers who undoubtedly accept the situation, but even the worm will turn.

'I believe that every time a labourer is hanged by the neck and beaten by a farmer, it becomes a micro-Slagtersnek in the minds of the coloured community.'

**IMPRESSED**

However, Mr Roelofse emphasised that, while he was adamant in his view that brutality was widespread — among both English- and Afrikaans-speaking farmers — not all farmers indulged in brutality:

'I have been extremely impressed with what the farmers in some areas — Robertson for instance — are doing. Incentive schemes, positive efforts to improve housing, entertainment and education have proved that South Africa's agricultural production does not depend on the use of a sjambok.'

**CASES**

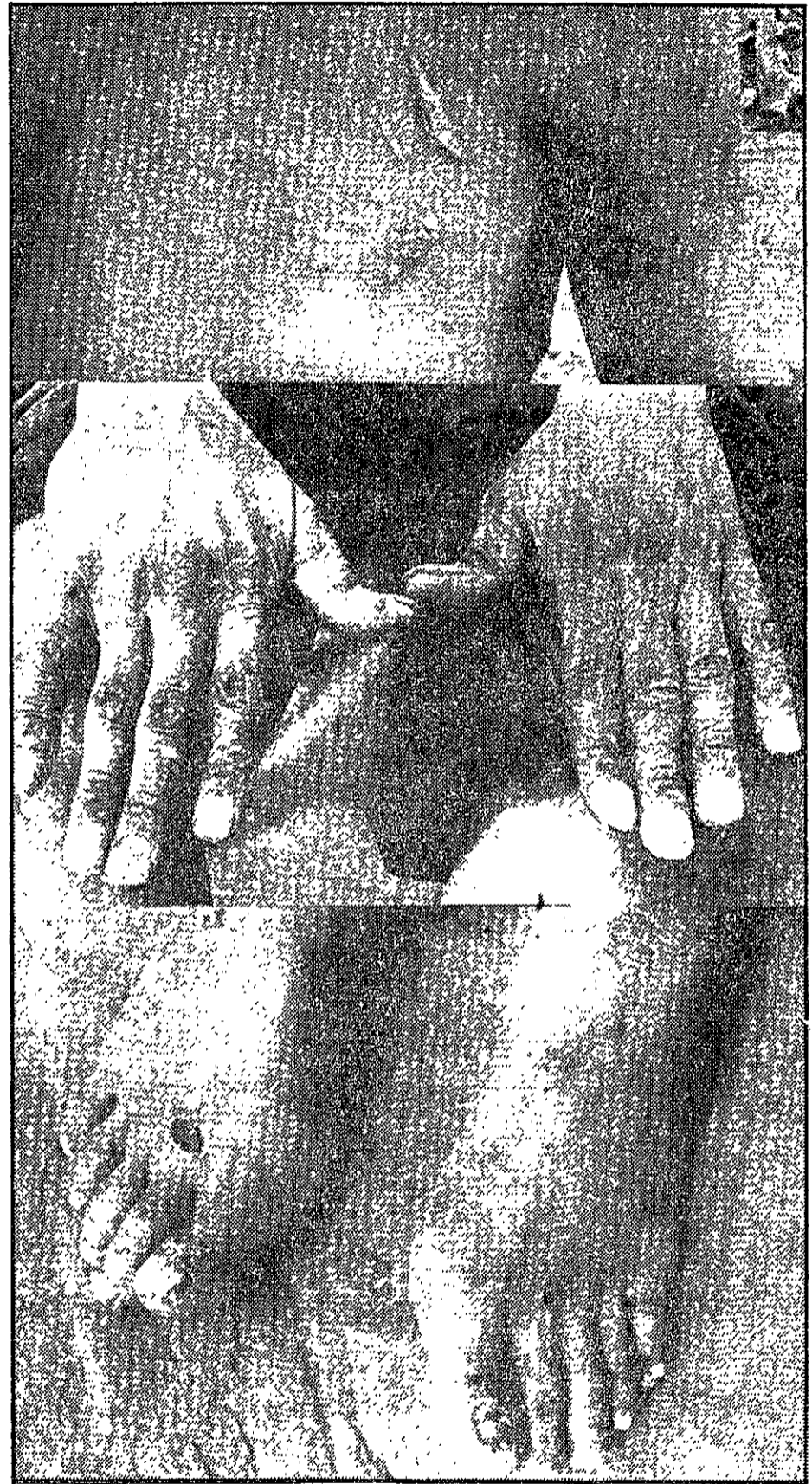
CASE histories from Mr Roelofse's file:

● A farmer was charged with beating a man with a whip, allegedly for not picking tomatoes quickly enough. The weapon was made from a stick and a wire coathanger. The farmer was found not guilty but a damages claim was awarded later.

● A man was fined R100 (or 50 days) after beating a labourer to death for buying the wrong brand of cigarettes on an errand.

● A farmer was fined R50 (or nine months) for fatally assaulting an elderly herdsman.

● A farmer and his wife simultaneously beat a 15-year-old girl to death over many hours — alle-



**Shock treatment  
for a herdsman**

**BURN MARKS** on the torso, hands and feet of a herdsman in his early 20s. He was connected to an electric current 'for losing a cow'.

The farmer was acquitted.

(Pictures from Mr Roelofse's file.)



# Give us proof, say farmers

ARGUS

ARGUS  
14/3/81

CLAIMS by Ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse, that assaults and torture of farm labourers were 'endemic on South African farms' were sharply challenged by the Western Cape Agricultural Union this week.

The president of the union, Mr G J Malherbe said: 'The WCAU is not aware of any investigation done by Mr Roelofse. Neither do we know on what authority he operated. We will react only on a submission by Mr Roelofse giving dates and places where alleged deeds took place and after we have had time to investigate them.'

'The Agricultural Union does not agree that deeds as claimed by Mr Roelofse are common practice and accepted by farmers and labourers. Labourers in the agricultural sector are free to work where they like and to choose the duration of their labour. It cannot be accepted that a farmer

would take action that would cause his labourers to leave.'

He was responding to a statement by Mr Roelofse that, during two years of intensive investigation through all four provinces, he had found that beatings and torture were common on farms and that the situation was considered normal in many communities, both by farmers and workers, on whom the violence was inflicted.

## RESPONDING

Mr Roelofse recently initiated a petition calling for the return to prison of a Rawsonville farmer, Mr P du Toit, who served 18 months of a three-year sentence for beating two labourers, one of whom died, and for chaining a 13-year-old

boy by the neck for allegedly stealing 80c.

Toid of the WC Agricultural Union's challenge, Mr Roelofse replied: 'An express letter has already gone to the president of the South African Agricultural Union, calling for urgent talks on serious assaults on farm labour. At any meeting set up, I will take my file with me.'

In the letter he asked:

- That the union arrange for its executive to see colour slides showing injuries suffered in assaults, which had been investigated by his Independent Ombudsman office.
- That it publicly condemn the use of sjamboks on both human beings and animals.'
- That the union support a plea for harsher

penalties for such assaults, in the same way as they had, in the past, called for stiffer sentences for stock theft.

- That copies of the petition be circulated among union members.

## 'AS PARENTS'

Mr Roelofse added that there were many farmers who cared for their workers 'almost as parents care for their children.'

'It is wrong that such farmers or organised agriculture should suffer the stigma resulting from the cruelty of others who appear to think they are living in feudal times.'

Mr Roelofse set up his Independent Ombudsman office last year. Registered in terms of the Welfare Act, he relies on donations to finance his investigations.

## CHURCHMEN DIFFER

WEEKEND ARGUS spoke to several Ned Geref Sendingkerk ministers.

Two said nothing like that happened in their congregations.

A third said here and there violence occurred. A fourth said labourers might not feel free to discuss violence inflicted on them with their minister. He said: 'However, if it is going on,

we must give our attention to it and stand by those people. The question must be asked: Is the church looking after its members?'

A Pentecostal evangelist who travels to the farm areas to preach to labourers said: 'Yes, they're badly treated and poorly paid. I have been thrown off two farms for "politicking."'

## 'THE SITUATION IS SOUND'

NONSENSE, say most farmers to Mr Roelofse's claims of brutality and torture on South African farms.

Mr C J P Cilliers, director of the South African Agricultural Union: 'Nonsense. The cases he mentioned are exceptions. He must go to the police and not cast a slur on the farmers. They do not beat up labourers any more — they have to compete for labour with the mines and other industries.

'Remember that farmers live alone on their farms and there is no unrest there. It's in the cities and towns that you get trouble.'

## BAD SPOTS

Mr P H Swart deputy director of the SA Agricultural Union: 'Court cases prove that it does happen but it is hard to establish how widespread it is. I can't agree that beatings are common. You have your bad spots but on the whole the situation between employer and employee is very sound.

'I have farmed in the Karoo and in the Gamtoos valley, where there is intensive labour, and I haven't seen it myself. In the cases that do go to court, I think the decisions are quite fair.'

A Koelenhof farmer: 'A young man went down to the shop and cut across a neighbouring farm. The manager drove at him with a bakkie, hitting him. He then took out a gun and threatened to shoot him. The labourer dived into the vineyard. For several days his arm was badly bruised and he couldn't work. Of course there

were no witnesses so there was nothing that could be done. You felt helpless.

## ALCOHOLICS

'Of course it goes on. The labour force is very depressed because they were brought up on the tot system. They're drunk on Fridays and Saturdays and still drunk on Mondays.

'They're alcoholics. They lie and steal. Farmers are often provoked and some use convict labour instead which is supervised and not drunk.'

# Enormous undercurrents of hatred

AGS:US

14/3/81

THERE are enormous undercurrents of hatred and bitterness on farms, according to a post-graduate UCI student who is researching a thesis on farm labour in the Somerset West and Stenhosch areas.

He has lived on farms in the area for six years, mixing with labourers. Because his work is still in progress, he asked not to be named.

Incidents of torture and brutality were just two of the many means

of exercising power over farm labour, he told Weekend Argus.

Much more "deep-seated and more enmeshed" were a multitude of practices which exerted a stranglehold over the labourer families.

"The most important are a combination of low wages, scarce housing, credit at farm stores, the 'dop' system, farmer solidarity which inhibits labour mobility from one

farm to another, the charging of exorbitant rents for family members working off the farm and a system of money penalties.

Up to 80 percent of farm labourers would like to get away but these factors keep them on the farms. If there was enough housing and jobs in the towns, there would be an exodus," he said.

The most potent threat a farmer had was that of eviction.

"We are dealing with something that cannot be broken in days. However, there are some subtle changes in the interaction between farmer and labourer," he said.

Slowly they are getting stock and tired of the physical violence and the perpetual reminder that the farmer has a well stocked gun cupboard which he will not hesitate to use. The under-18s, particularly the schooled, are starting to counter the

measures used against them."

What was encouraging was that more and more farms in the area — out of 15, he estimated more than half — had realised that incentive schemes were drawing better workers and lowering the rate of drunkenness.

Some farmers are doing away with the 'dop' system and they try to occupy their workers over weekends.

# Fighting to improve conditions

THE Theron family has lived on the 50 ha. Drakenstein fruit and grape farm Ronwe for 300 years.

For the past 10 years, Mr Jock Theron — ninth generation — has fought to improve conditions for his labour force.

As chairman of the Klein Drakenstein Action Committee, which works toward progressive trends in farmer-labourer relationships, he has lobbied for an end to the 'dop' system. He has introduced incentive schemes and is hoping to set up crèches and nursery schools to improve education in the area.

His 30 permanent labourers earn between R16 and R20 a week, depending on levels of responsibility. With donuses three times a year. At the height of the season, hours of work are 6 am to 7 pm for men and 8 am to 6 pm for women, with breaks for tea and lunch.

## SCHOOLING

About a third of the adults are illiterate and few youngsters have more than a Standard 3 education. Schooling is encouraged.

Medical aid is free. There is no pension fund. The elderly are housed and given light work until they can claim a State pension.

They are not asked to leave the farm.

Mr Theron supplies no wine or spirits and encourages specific drugs to help his labourers 'dry out.' He

hands out soft drinks and peanuts and raisins instead.

There is a women's club, a youth club and the farm clubhouse has a television set. At weekends there is sport. Transport is provided for church.

## COMPETITIONS

Labourers take part in gardening competitions and handicraft courses. Their houses, mostly three-roomed, have a kitchen, toilet, running water and electricity. Labourers are encouraged to keep animals and are given materials to make furniture.

Mr Theron said: 'I wouldn't think of hitting my men, because

● 'I respect them too much;

● 'They won't take it. They'll leave, I'm competing for good labour';

● 'I invest a lot in sending them to the training centre: to be taught skills and I wouldn't like to lose them.'

## DRUNKEN FIGHTS

He said assaults were not common in the district but: 'For instance in a case where there is a drunken fight and talking doesn't stop it, a text from the Bible won't help either. You may have to use force but you use only enough to stop it.'

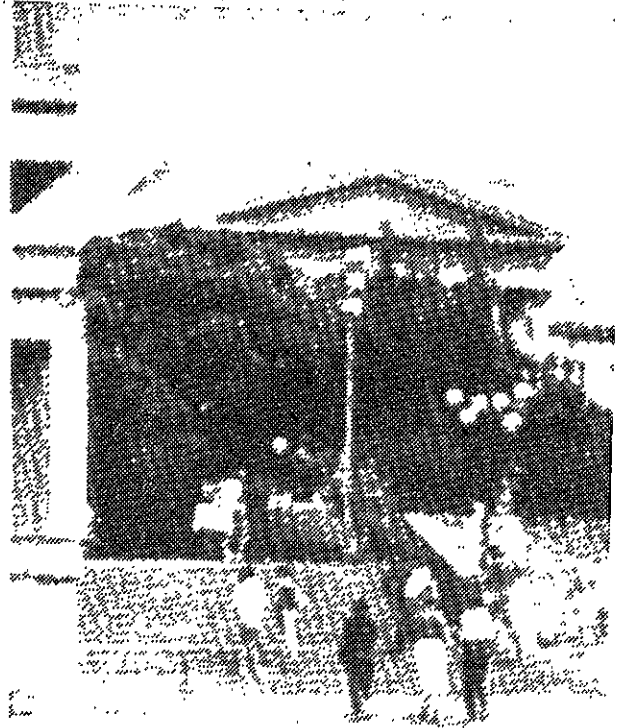
About half the workforce was receptive to the projects but some



MR JOCK THERON, his wife Carina and a group of woman labourers pack table grapes for export.

were difficult and efforts to uplift them were not easy. 'Some farmers get discouraged,' he said.

He added that this had nothing to do with colour but occurred in any community where there was manual labour.



Mr Eugene Roelofse at Wits yesterday after speaking to a packed audience on the independent study of the torture and abuse of farm labourers in South Africa. Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE idea that farmers are allowed to beat labourers at their own discretion was as South African as boerewors, Mr Eugene Roelofse, the independent ombudsman, said yesterday.

Mr Roelofse said this at a lunchtime talk at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday on a national, fulltime investigation he has launched into assault and torture of farm labourers.

"South Africa is the only country except Chile, where agricultural productivity is dependent on violence towards the labourer," he said.

Mr Roelofse called for the Government to ban sjamboks to protect South Africans from the "white skollie" element in rural farming communities.

Mr Roelofse told a packed meeting yesterday that he was

## Farm torture a national problem, says Roelofse

aware that some farmers treated their labourers well, but said that torture and abuse of labourers was a problem that was national and widespread.

He asked students to examine their consciences and "become part of the movement to stamp out this kind of thing".

Among the examples of torture and assault on farm labourers, Mr Roelofse gave were:

- A Natal farmer who shot a pregnant woman because she stole a log of wood.
- A Transvaal farmer who

beat two labourers with a whip made from a stick and a coat hanger because they were the last to finish picking a row of tomatoes.

● A Kalahari farmer who electrocuted a young labourer on his hands, chest and toes after a cow went missing.

Mr Roelofse said that the high incidence of labourers being beaten naked, having their clothes cut from them before an assault, or their sexual organs wounded, indicated a sexual perversion on the farmers' part.

"I think this sadistic element

is due to sexual maladjustment on the part of farmers in sexually repressed Calvinistic communities," Mr Roelofse said.

Mr Roelofse's office has circulated a petition nationwide calling for the reimprisonment of a Boland farmer, Mr Phillipus du Toit, 75, of the farm Rustfontein, near Rawsonville, who was released last month after serving 18 months of a three year sentence.

Mr Du Toit was convicted of chaining three workers by the neck and flogging them. One later died.

# Pressure to send farmer back to jail

By Z B MOLEFE  
MOVES to send a white farmer who was convicted for the murder of his black labourer two years ago back to prison, gained momentum when Mr Eugene Roelofse addressed a student meeting yesterday.

The meeting on Torture on South African Farms was held at the University of the Witwatersrand and was illustrated with slides collected by Mr Roelofse during his investigations. Mr Roelofse is the "ombudsman" of the South African Council of Churches.

"Some farmers believe that they can maintain their pride through their colour, while others believe they can maintain this pride through the sjambok and electric shocks," said Mr Roelofse.

He added: "We need eyes and ears throughout the country to bring these people to book. We have to stamp out this sadism."

Yesterday's meeting stems from the court appearance of Mr Phillipus du Toit, a farmer from Rustfontein in the Cape's Rawsonville district who was convicted of assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and culpable homicide in 1978.

Evidence was that he had chained a 12-year-old black boy to a post by neck after accusing the boy of stealing 80 cents. He had also flogged one of his labourers with a length of hosepipe while the labourer was suspended from a rafter by a rope around his neck. Another labourer who rescued the 12-year-old boy was also hanged by the neck and flogged with a hosepipe by Mr Du Toit.

The labourer was then beaten for over an hour with a walking stick by Mr Du Toit each time he collapsed. Mr Du Toit was sentenced to one year imprisonment. He later appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mr Du Toit's sentence was increased to three years after the court found that:

- He had acted sadistically towards his workers,
- It was totally unrealistic and unacceptable for the trial court to have said that this case had nothing to do with colour,

- Workers on his farm did not regard serious corporal punishment as something unusual.

- He had "significantly not given evidence" during his trial,

- He had shown no remorse, and

- He had only escaped a long term imprisonment because of his age and health.

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CT 19/3/81  
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# Roelofse wants sjamboks banned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The idea that farmers are allowed to beat labourers at their own discretion was as South African as boerewors, Mr Eugene Roelofse, the independent ombudsman, said yesterday.

Mr Roelofse said this at a lunchtime talk at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday as part of a national, full-time investigation he has launched into assault and torture of farm labourers.

"South Africa is the only country except Chile where agricultural productivity is dependent on violence towards the labourer," he said.

Mr Roelofse called for the government to ban sjamboks to protect South Africans from the "white skollie" element in rural farming communities.

He said sjamboks had "injured countless people" and were often used in assaults on farm labourers.

## National problem

Mr Roelofse told a packed meeting on the university campus that he was aware that many farmers treated their labourers well, but he added that, although he did not know the extent of torture and abuse of farm labourers, the problem was national and widespread.

He asked students to examine their consciences and "become part of the movement to stamp this kind of thing out".

Among the examples of torture and assault on labourers Mr Roelofse gave were:

● A Natal farmer who shot a pregnant woman because she stole a log of wood.

● A Transvaal farmer who beat two labourers with a whip which he had made from a stick and a coat hanger because they were the last of his labourers to finish picking a row of tomatoes.

● A Kalahari farmer who electrocuted a young labourer on his hands, chest and toes after one of the farmer's cows went missing.

## Sexual perversion

Mr Roelofse said that the high incidence of farm labourers being beaten naked, having their clothes cut from their bodies before an assault, or having their sexual organs wounded, indicated a sexual perversion on the part of the farmers.

"I think this sadistic element is due to sexual maladjustment on the part of farmers in sexually repressed Calvinistic communities," Mr Roelofse said.

Mr Roelofse's office has circulated a petition nationwide calling for the reimprisonment of a Boland farmer, Mr Phillipus du Toit, 75, of the farm Rustfontein, near Rawsonville, who was released last month after serving 18 months of a three-year sentence for culpable homicide.

Mr Du Toit was convicted of chaining three workers by the neck and flogging them. One of the labourers later died of his injuries.

A letter had been sent to the South African Agricultural Union, asking them to send the petition to farming associations and communities, Mr Roelofse said.

"I have not had a reply from them," he said.



day, March 23, 1981

# Children and the insect killers

By MARIKA SBOROS

BETWEEN 1977 and 1980, in the Western Cape, 25% of deaths from insecticide poisoning involved children under 10 years, a forensic medicine symposium has been told.

Statistics on insecticide deaths in that region emerged in a paper presented to the Sixth International Forensic Medicine Symposium in Parktown.

Dr G J Knobel, Cape Town's senior State pathologist and a senior lecturer in Forensic Medicine at the University of Cape Town, told the meeting that 104 insecticide deaths had occurred in the Western Cape, between 1977 and 1980.

Most of the deaths involved Coloured farm labourers and housewives and occurred in dense agricultural regions.

Dr Knobel said there was extensive legislation controlling the distribution, registration and administration of pesticides.

"I recommend that in high risk agricultural areas hospitals, general practitioners and health authorities should be familiar with symptoms and active treatment."

Dr Knobel presented the paper jointly with Dr G J Caetzel, of UCT's Department of Community Medicine and Health and the Government Pathology Laboratory.



# Newspaper whipping for sjambok farmers

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A Cape Province farmer who chained a 12-year-old coloured boy by the neck and suspended two older labourers from a rafter with ropes round their necks, is prominent in a lengthy report in the London Sunday Times.

One of the men, flogged with a hosepipe and walking stick, it is recalled, died from multiple injuries, including damage to the brain and lungs.

The headline over the story and an illustration of a sjambok reads:

"Whips like this give Afrikaner farmers a bad name for brutality."

The report goes on to outline the activities of South Africa's ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, who is trying to stop assaults by farmers on labourers.

The point is made that his censures do not apply to the majority of farmers, but Mr Roelofse is quoted as saying that he intends to show "the hard core of sadists" that "it is very expensive to be involved in cases arising from beatings."

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seemed to be a more important factor in the acceptance and utilisation of family planning than socio-economic status. The level of sustained motivation in rural areas is very low even though we showed that a lack of awareness was not so much a problem there. The REAL PROBLEM seemed to be the lack of ready availability of contraceptives.

Out of a sample of 100 rural women in the Umvukwes area 32 gave as their reason for not practising family planning that it was "too much trouble": In this community where the practice of family planning is antithetical to their culture, one of the most important ways of promoting family planning it to take it to the people.

In remote areas we have to consider the risks of pregnancy and delivery in a grand multipara who cannot reach medical help, and this really is hazardous. This must be weighed against precluding her from having a contraceptive by making it available right in her area even though it is from someone who does not have a medical qualification. There is no question of allowing untrained people to do this work. In fact they are trained thoroughly and comprehensively. In my experience, the medical assistants have proved to be competent in this field. We have been impressed by their ability to cope and their intense interest, enthusiasm and competence.

# Killer dogs: Farmer freed

*C. Herald 11/4/81 (4)*  
**AN UMLAAS farmer whose watchdogs killed an African woman employee was acquitted by Mr J P de Wet in the Durban Regional Court last week of culpable homicide.**

Mr Anthony Gilbert Werner, 26, of Trevton farm, had pleaded not guilty to causing the death of Mrs Mavis Mvumbi, 35, on January 20 last year.

Giving judgment, Mr de Wet said the charge arose from the 'tragic and cruel death' of Mrs Mvumbi, whose body was found in the enclosed area of the farm. Medical evidence was that she died of acute shock through loss of blood after being bitten by dogs.

Mr de Wet said the only reasonable inference to be

drawn from the evidence was that she was attacked by Mr Werner's watchdogs and died as a result of the attack.

The court had to decide whether a reasonable person could have foreseen the incident and taken reasonable steps to prevent it.

There was evidence that four large watchdogs roamed the enclosed portion of the farm at night, after all the employees had left the enclosure.

There was a rule that no employees were allowed in the enclosure at night, and all had been warned against the dogs.

Mr Werner had told the court that the dogs had shown no signs of viciousness and had never before bitten anyone. Mr de Wet said police evidence was that there had been no complaints about the dogs.

### IMPRESSION

Mr Werner had said that he had tried to create the impression among his staff that at least two of the dogs were dangerous as a way of keeping employees out of the farm enclosure at night.

Mrs Mvumbi had been specifically warned against entering the enclosure at night.

Mr de Wet said Mr Werner could not have reasonably foreseen that she would disobey the rules by entering the enclosure at night without following the proper procedure.

5. Parsons and Shils (1962:180) write: "Order—peaceful coexistence under conditions of scarcity—is one of the very functional imperatives of social systems". Jessop (1972:14) writes: "Social order exists to the extent that there is peaceful coexistence in the operation of social institutions". At this stage of this study, a more definitive description of social order does not seem necessary.

6. These four sectors coincide, respectively, with Parsons's four sub-systems of action: the fiduciary, the social system, the polity, and the economy. This coincidence by no means implies that the priority which Parsons gives to the fiduciary, and the hierarchy of control which he claims exists between these four sectors, will necessarily be valid in a plural society. (Rakheer 1972)

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# Battle against drinking on farms only partly won

Argus 14/4/81

4

THE tot system — giving farm workers wine as part-payment for their labour — has been scrapped on most farms in the Paarl area. But many are still being given wine in a system called 'wyn verskaffing'.

Under the old system, workers were given big tots in empty beer or fish tins or plastic mugs at least five or six times a day, totalling more than two-and-a-half litres. Now,

most get a bottle or half a bottle after work.

Social workers of the South African National Council on Alcoholism (Sanca), involved in special farm projects, say 'wyn verskaffing' (the supply of wine), although bad, is an improvement on the old system.

Farmers argue that it is not the old system with a new label, because it is not coupled to wages.

In the old system legally outlawed in 1961, the tots formed part of the workers' pay.

Interviewed this week, several workers said that if they refused 'wyn verskaffing', they were given at least R1 extra pay a week.

According to Sanca officials, the 'dopstelsel' is still practised in some Boland areas, such as Malmesbury, Franschhoek and Riebeeck West. 'We believe that the farmers should provide jobs, not wine,' Sanca social worker Mr Johan Joubert said.

'They should pay their workers decent wages and if they want to buy wine

with their money, that is their choice.'

Mr Herman Bailey, Sanca's senior information officer, said: 'My main objection to the tot system is the way it conditions the younger people.'

'The child's coming of age is not determined when he reaches 21 but when he can queue with the others for his dop.'

'You are conditioned to believe that if you can't drink, you are not a man.'

The children ultimately fall into the drinking pattern. They end up abusing drink and eventually land in arguments and fights.'

Mr Joubert said: 'They get the dop every week Monday to Friday and when it comes to Saturday, they find they can't do without it.'

'They have money in their pockets and inevitably end up at the she-beens buying their own supplies.'

'The whole weekend is spent drinking. On farms where there are no recreational facilities, what else is there to do?'

## Difficult

'It's very difficult for those who don't drink to abstain. We had a case of a man who came from a Beaufort West farm, where there was no tot system, to a farm in Paarl, where wine was given.'

'He felt left out and to be part of the social group, began drinking.'

Sanca's work on farms, Mr Bailey said, started in Paarl in 1976 when farmers were thinking seriously about their workers' drinking and the adverse effects it had on their work and personal lives.

Before 1976, the tot system was very prevalent in the area.

'Wine was given five or six times a day, starting

about 6 am and ending when they knocked off about 6 pm.

'One worker told us they wanted their dop before they ate 'dan skop hy sommer baie lekker' (then it gives us a better kick).

'And this is what happens. Most are in that state of mind from the time they get up until they go to sleep.'

'Five or six helpings a day amounts to more than two-and-a-half litres.'

## Unions

Some farmers tap the wine from the 'swart varkies' as you would drain petrol from a container. They suck the wine into a pipe and drain it into the tins or mugs.'

Mr Bailey said Sanca had addressed the farmers' unions and asked farmers to invite them to their farms.

## Reports by Rashid Seria

'One of our first projects was at Diemersfontein, the farm of Mr Richard Sonnenberg.'

'Today there is a model community project with a hall on that farm.'

Programmes dealt with all aspects of life, not only alcohol.

'We don't go to people and demand that they stop drinking. We work with them, show films and have talks on things like home economics, health and alcohol.'

## Later

'Later we would show how drink affects their health and their pocket.'

'Most of the farmers we have are now giving a bottle or half-bottle when workers knock off.'

'If they don't want wine, they can take soft drinks or the money.'

'Removing the wine without a replacement didn't work well.'

'When the workers knock off, they sit in the TV room, if there's one, or in a group and talk, sip their wine and smoke.'

'Those who took the money instead of the wine felt out of place. They sat in the group but had nothing in their hands as the others had. Some who stopped drinking later started again.'

'We then asked farmers to introduce soft drinks, and now many take these and sit sipping with the rest.'

The response from the farmers, Mr Joubert said, was not always good.

## Only one

We ran a course for 17 on how they could improve their workers' living conditions, but only one implemented the programme.

'But we've persuaded some to build decent houses for workers who have stopped drinking and want to begin a new life.'

Mr Bailey said: 'Some farmers are worried what will happen to sales of cheap wine if they stop the tot system.'

'But as was pointed out at a meeting of the farmers' union, there need not be a surplus of cheap wine. It could be used for making brandy.'

Mr Joubert said smaller farmers were always pointing to the bigger ones saying they could afford to make improvements.

'But if the smaller ones come together, they can put up joint community projects for their workers.'

'It's as one farmer said: "The boer has to accept his responsibilities towards his workers."'



CHILDREN build sand castles in the shadow of one of 20 model homes provided by a Paarl farmer, Mr J D Kirsten, for his workers. See report this page. — Farmer beat the tot system.

# Farmer beat the tot system

TWENTY FIVE years ago Mr Jan Kirsten, owner of Irene farm in Noorder Paarl, decided he would not want his son, then aged eight, to be reared in a family where the parents were given wine five or six times a day.

So, he asked, why should he let other people's children be reared in such a pattern? He decided to scrap the tot system on his farm.

That was five years before the Government decided in 1961 to amend the Liquor Act and outlaw the system — a decision which has made little difference to Boland farmers — many still pay up to half their workers' wages in wine.

Mr Kirsten is retired and his son, known as JD, has taken charge.

In the spirit in which his father reared him, he decided to do away with the tot system on three farms they purchased: Uitskyk, St. Almo and Keurfontein.

But it was no easy task.

'We couldn't cut off the workers' wine immediately. It would have been too drastic. We didn't like doing it, but we had to continue giving them the five or six tots a day.'

Workers in this area know that we don't give wine. Those on the three farms we took over last April knew the 'dopstelsel' wouldn't continue for long.

'It's quite a job keeping the tot system going. I was surprised at the amount of work involved.'

'We had to set up a whole organisation to see that they got their dop regularly.'

'We had to buy supplies, store them, load a truck every day, go out where the people were working and dish out the wine.'

'To get rid of all the work involved, we changed it to once a day and gave a bottle when they knocked off from work.'

'At one time I offered them a 5 kg bag of meal in exchange for the wine, but most chose the wine.'

'Then someone tried to break into the wine store-room.'

'We, therefore, had to be very careful with the changes. A whole psychological preparation was needed.'

'We showed films and had talks on the bad effects of drinking on a health, work situation and family.'

'It eventually took a year before we could get rid of it.'

'Before we took over the three farms, there were many incidents of people being stabbed with knives or bottles.'

'But wine wasn't the only cause. It was a combination of drinking, poor wages and overcrowded homes.'

Besides ending the tot system, we had to change the other living conditions too.

'Stopping the "dopstelsel" didn't mean that workers' drinking problems came to an end.'

'Some now go to she-beens to get supplies.'

'But it's not on my conscience — I'm not encouraging them. And we're going to start a programme with social workers for those who are still drinking.'

'Many farmers fear that if they stop the "dopstelsel" their workers will leave them.'

'We didn't have any negative effects. I don't see how there can be any negative effects if a bad thing is taken away. One could clearly see the differences between the workers on Irene where there's been no "dopstelsel" for 25 years and those on the three other farms.'

'They lacked discipline and the quality of work was poorer,' Mr Kirsten said.

The 20 face-bricked homes he has built on Irene have two or three bedrooms, kitchens with built-in cupboards, solar-heating panels on the roofs, electricity and water and a store-room.

He has helped the workers buy stoves and curtaining.

Besides repayment of this loan, they pay a nominal rent of R15 a month and electricity charges of between R7 and R9 a month.

# ROY 15/4/81 Transvaal A-G writes to 'Mail' on shooting

Staff Reporter

MR J E Nöthling, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, has informed the Rand Daily Mail that the statement made in hospital by Swartland Tsotetsi, the 12-year-old boy who was shot by a farmer, conflicted with the statement he had made to the police

shooting." He then wrote: "The above report has been brought to my attention and I consider it my duty to inform you that the statement which the boy, Swartland Tsotetsi, is alleged to have made from his hospital bed is not only in conflict with the statement of all the other witnesses, but also in conflict with his own statement made to the police four days after the incident"

Swartland, who is lying in the Kalafong Hospital, paralysed from his waist down, told the "Mail" in January that the farmer had turned the gun on him, after which he felt a sharp pain in his back.

The story of Swartland's shooting, last October, was reported to the "Mail" by his grandfather, Mr Isaac Nkuta. The "Mail" made inquiries and was told by a police spokesman that the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General in November and that he had declined to prosecute.

The farmer, however, told the "Mail" that he had handed Swartland his .22 rifle but he had not known it was loaded. A shot went off and the boy was wounded.

The policeman said the shooting was an accident which occurred while the farmer was hunting pigeons.

In his letter to the "Mail", Mr Nöthling referred to the report of January 15 headed "Boy left paralysed after farm

health pyramid concept. This health pyramid is analogous to Stigler's interpretation of 'the division of labour being limited by the extent of the market.' (2) In the growing firm, vertical disintegration is favoured as the benefits of specialisation increase. Firms contract out their high cost operations to other firms specialising in these areas who are able to carry them out at a lower cost.

The more of specialisation is - what level of Day Hospitals provide and what should the outpatient departments provide?

As noted in section (I.2), ideally, the Day Hospitals should provide only general care, and outpatient departments only specialist care. This does not happen at the moment. It is estimated at Groote Schuur outpatient department that approximately fifty per cent of the patients treated there could be adequately treated at a Day Hospital. The figure at

other outpatient departments is not known - it is probably less than at Groote Schuur because of Groote Schuur's 'halo' attraction - 'they do heart transplants there so they must be better at treating my hypertension' (3). Doctors refer a large number of patients to their nearest Day Hospital for follow up treatment, but many patients continue to return to Groote Schuur, despite the fact that the range for total time spent at the hospital is 1 hour 50 minutes to 6 hours 10 minutes. (This is due to congestion at the pharmacy - which the hospital administrators are aware of and have been so since 1967 when the problem first arose (4)). At the moment, no patient is turned away from any outpatient department even if it is recognised that the patient could be treated at a Day Hospital. If the outpatient departments were to do so, then such congestion as currently exists would be removed, but pressure on the Day Hospitals would be increased. The Day Hospitals are currently operating at full capacity and could not treat the increased number of patients without substantial expansion, both of buildings and employment of doctors.

This gives rise to two questions - why is there such a great demand for medical care, and how can the capacity of the Day Hospitals be increased without building a large number of new centres, in other words, would the employment of nurse physicians to diagnose and prescribe for patients allow the capacity of existing Day Hospitals to be increased by reducing the workload of doctors. An extension of this is the issue of whether Day Hospitals should have their existing form, whether they should have X-ray equipment and employ paramedical staff. These are complex issues, answers for which can only come from in-depth investigation, and here only the direction of argument can be presented.

In South Africa, medical auxiliaries or 'second-class doctors' (5) are not acceptable to the Medical and Dental Council, but nurse physicians - nurses who receive additional training in the diagnosis and prescription of drugs - are. Nurse physicians are only able to cope with the more common diseases



# Assaults on farm workers slammed

④ C. Herald 18/4/81

ly spoke to the *Express* on condition their identity would not be revealed. They were thus in the position of being able to use the newspaper to create a particular impression (for reasons known only to themselves) without being held politically or publicly accountable for it. Another possible explanation, as already noted, is that predicting change is seen as an instrument of control, as a means of soothing

'I am no psychologist,' he commented, 'but I believe this sadism is attributable to the sexual maladjustment of people living in Calvinistic rural communities.'

'South Africa was one of the few countries where agricultural production depended on systematic violence towards labour,' he said.

Mr Roelofse recently launched a nation-wide petition relating to the case of a farmer who beat a labourer to death and injured two others, one a child.

The petition, will be presented to the Minister of Prisons.

ASSAULTS by farmers on their labourers were 'as South African as boere-wors', consumer ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse said last week.

Stressing that many farmers treated their labourers well, he attacked those 'who believe they can only maintain pride in their colour, and the profitability of their operations, by using the sjambok, chains and electrical torture'.

Mr Roelofse was giving a talk and slide-show at the University of the Witwatersrand, entitled 'Torture in Rural Areas in South Africa'.

Best known for his work as an ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, he now performs a watchdog function in his private capacity.

In a long catalogue of farmer brutality, drawn from both Press reports and his own experience, Mr Roelofse mentioned the following cases:

1. A farmer who was fined R500 for fatally assaulting an elderly herdsman.

2. A parole labourer scarred after being beaten by a farmer with a whip made of a stick and a coat-hanger.

3. A farmer who shot a pregnant woman to death for stealing a log.

In many such cases, Mr Roelofse said, the victim was either naked or had his clothing torn from him.

Thus official statistics showed tougher enforcement of influx control in Johannesburg. The number of Africans prosecuted grew from 20 000 in 1975 to 30 000 in 1976 to 34 000 in 1977. In Cape Town earth-quake-stricken areas, the area of the 'illegal' families of men- to destroy 'squatter' settlements in a- rant labourers. Despite a recommenda- joen Commission on penal reform that 'parliament a few months later imposed African offenders themselves, but also illegally. In certain circumstances jail out the option of a fine. Influx control ater, in the 1978 parliamentary session, wider powers to deport 'idle or unde- areas. Hitherto, Africans could be ord-

## Editor's mailbag

### Total strategy is failing

SIR, — Some well-known South African politicians should learn from the TOTAL STRATEGY idea that you can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

Total strategy has to be rejected because it is undemocratic and it does not meet even some of the minimum demands of the majority of South Africans

Total strategy extends limited privileges to a stratum of black middle-class people who are willing to accept incorporation into the current system. This middle class is still not given rights, and the rulers use the granting of these limited privileges to justify the denial of rights to the majority.

Taken one step further, total strategy seeks puppet leaders, puts them in the President's Council or in the Community Councils and then talks to them.

One need only look at the conflicts of 1980 to see that this strategy seems to be failing. If total strategy fooled all of the people for some of the time, it was not a long time.

JOHNNY STUURMAN  
462 Disa Avenue  
Bridgton, Oudtshoorn

perasive bureaucratic control, administered and enforced with the ever more sophisticated electronic and other technology to which South Africa, as a de facto member of the Western alliance, has access. The

which Africans could qualify for official permission to remain in the urban areas for more than 72 hours at a stretch. Incorporated in the (first) Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1978, this was a step with stu-

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Approved 25/4/81 (4)

# Preaching to the converted, say farmers



Mr Eugene Roelofse

THE South African Agricultural Union has rejected a second appeal by independent ombudsman Eugene Roelofse to discuss with him his two-year investigation into brutality against farm labourers.

Union director Mr C. J. P. Chillers says: "We told Mr. Roelofse, he was preaching to the converted. In a letter we stated our labour policy in which we condemned all brutality against farm labour. I doubt if we will reconsider our decision. We can see no useful purpose in such a meeting."

After Mr Roelofse's statement last month that beatings and torture on farm labourers were considered normal in many South Africa farming communities, Western Cape farmers asked for proof of his claims. But the SAAU suggested he hand relevant information and photographs to the police.

Mr Roelofse said this week he was astonished at the response. "The SAAU is mistaken in saying this is the province of the police and not the Union," he said.

"I cannot recall any Union reaction to any cases of farm cruelty. Surely it is expected that they make a clear public commitment on the subject of farm brutality and that they should inform themselves as fully as possible as to its incidence. Mr. Chillers maintains that farmers avoid brutality. The majority would never lift their hands against their labourers. Siamhoks are not designed to beat human beings and you will probably find more in non-white homes than in farmers' homes. We have faith in the courts and don't want to interfere with the law," he said.

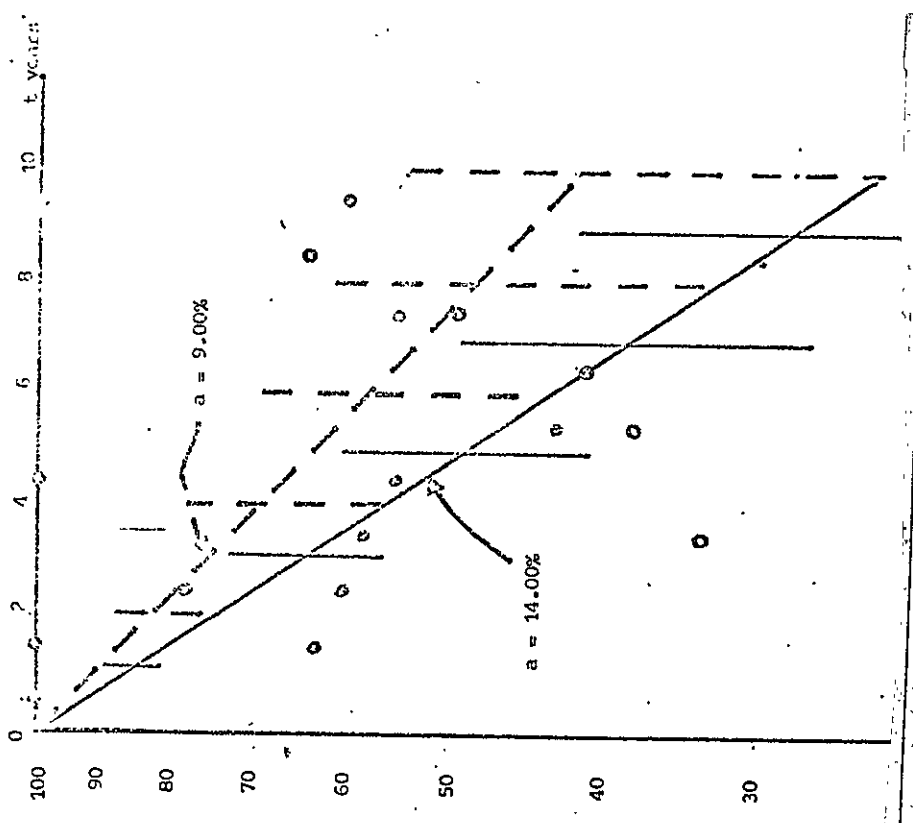


FIGURE 2

... 18 / ...

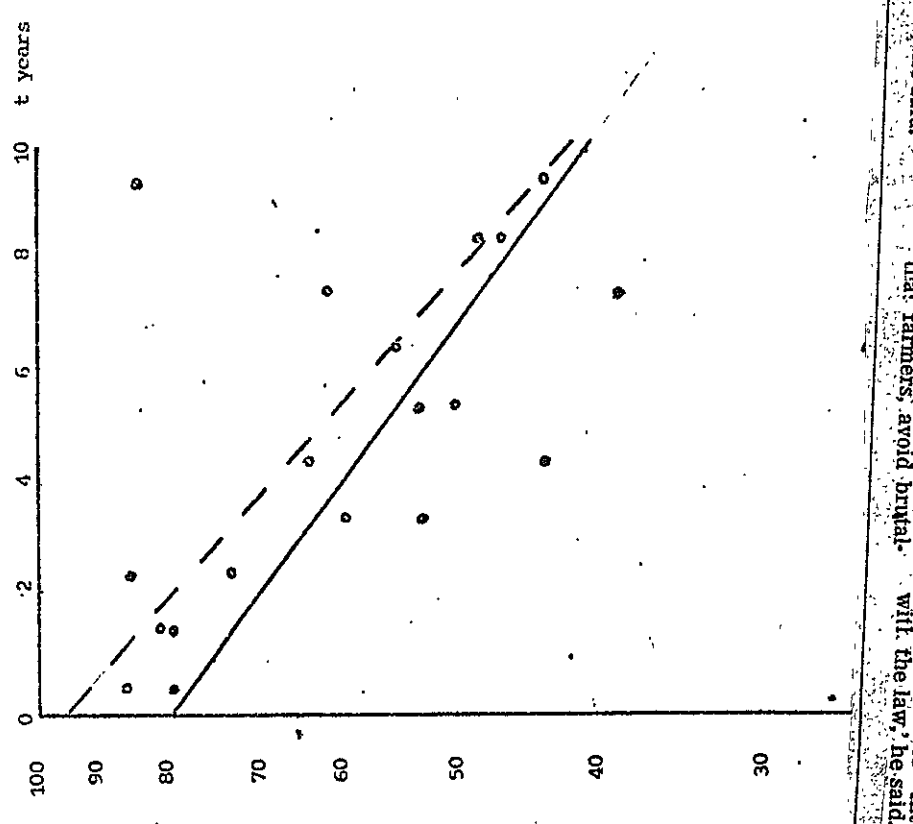


FIGURE 3

... 17 / ...

## Cape unionist talks on domestic and farm labour

# Workers who need a union

Isolated and unorganised

BY Z B MOLEFE

"It may be possible to negotiate with farmers' unions and associations for better conditions for farm labour, but how does one get to the employers of domestic labour," asked Mr Bezuidenhout.

Mr Bezuidenhout then told his audience that such problems suggest the need for concerted action by all to support the important initiatives taken by organisations such as the Domestic Workers and Employers Project (Dwep), the Domestic Workers Association and the Domestic Workers Union.

THE conditions which produce the isolation of domestic servants and farm labourers lead, in many cases, to horrifying and degrading conditions of service, a Western Province trade unionist has pointed out.

Mr Bill Bezuidenhout of the National Union of Commercial Catering and Allied Workers was speaking in Johannesburg this week about "these category of workers who most desperately need the benefits of union protection".

The reasons for this isolation differ somewhat between domestic service and farm labour, continued Mr Bezuidenhout. In domestic service there is a largely female workforce. And most domestics are black.

"They must enter wage employment because of the inadequate wages which are frequently the lot of their husbands or because the high level of general unemployment which prevails has left their husbands without work," continued Mr Bezuidenhout.

There is another important characteristic of employers of domestic

labour which must be taken into account — they are fragmented and elusive in the sense that they do not operate in any kind of organised group. "And this fact works to their advantage. Each employer sets his or her own conditions of service and is not responsible to anyone else for them".

Elaborated Mr Bezuidenhout: "Employers can offer as little as the abnormal market under the present South African conditions will bear, and they are extremely difficult to negotiate with as a group in any way".

Turning to farm workers, he said: "We see that deliberate steps have been taken in the past by employers and by the Government to create this situation. Division of the country into prescribed and non-prescribed areas has meant that farmers have not, in many areas, had to face direct competition in the recruitment of labour from other sectors of the economy."

Once a worker is a farm labourer it can be difficult for him to transfer to any other kind of employment. It was known, said Mr Bezuidenhout, that in the Free State, agreements between farmers' associations and district authorities meant that the only way a farm labourer could change his job was to return to the bantustans.

This was, for instance, if that farm labourer wanted to be a mineworker he would stay in the bantustan for six months to qualify for a mining contract.



Farm labourers . . . horrifying conditions.

# Barbara starts her farm school

4 28 star 29/1/67

## BARBARA REYNOLDS

— with the farm school

she helped build.

Now she is the school

manager as well.



FREDERICK A. JOHNSTONE

75

**By Jaap Boekkooi**  
What happens if you take a top-notch teacher and put her out in the sticks on a far-away Highveld farm, with only cows and black urchins as companions?

If you are like Barbara Reynolds, educated at the universities of Natal and Bristol, who is a special person and general go-getter, you build a school.

She took several years to finish the four-classroom yellow school building on the Reynolds' farm Zandbaken, between Greylingstad and Standerfont. But Barbara got there by producing husband Paul, labourers, brickworks, education department bureaucrats and anybody else involved with such a project.

The Niven Trust is one. It does for farm schools what TEACH does for black schools, donating R50 000 a year, of which R27 000 went to Barbara Reynolds' pet plan, now named "Bonganiven" (Zulu for: "We are grateful to Niven").

Barbara says: "I got my BA at Maritzburg and then went to Bristol because that university was known to have the best reputation in teachers' training. Then I came back home to Natal to teach, but met Paul."

Paul is the grandson of the first Reynolds who came to fight in the Anglo-Boer War and settled at Val, a little English-speaking community near Standerfont.

In farming circles he is well known for owning, with his father, the oldest Hereford stud herd in the coun-

try which started with an import from Britain named Resolute.

Resolute could also be Barbara Reynold's second name for "she was really the moving force behind this Niven Trust farm school," says Desmond Niven, the trust's chairman. And Paul adds: "She kept me going by doing all the prodding."

While building the school Barbara became active in other things as well. "I marketed hybrid seed for an American firm in Kempton Park, because I wanted to know as much as possible about my husband's farming business."

It is a complex business.

The prizewinning Herefords on 800 ha have to be inspected twice a day and there is a constant battle against pests like worms, redwater, gall

sickness and tulip poisoning and to balance animal diets of eragrostis hay, maize meal, roughage and supplements.

I asked Barbara and Paul whether building farm schools would not work against the farmer's own interests because education would eventually lure youth to the cities. "It is true," he said, "but we find that many of them come back to work on farms for even half their previous wages because they believe the farming life is better."

It's a new variation on that theme of "how do you keep them on the farm after they've seen gay Egoli?"

The answer is: as long as they keep repeating the words around Barbara's school — "Izinto ziya lunga" — "Things are improving."

WHITE PROSPERITY AND WHITE SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

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# Farm schools 'are neglected'

By Carolyn Dempster  
Education Reporter

Demand for the "cinderella" schools of black education — the farm schools — grows yearly, yet only 13 percent of the children who start in Sub A will reach standard 5.

Statistics recently released by the Department of Education and Training in its 1980 annual report show that 75 percent of all schools in white areas (excluding homelands) are "subsidised" schools — the majority of these farm schools.

A total of 31 percent of black school children attends the farm schools, most of which only go up to standard five or six. As a result, the dropout rate is phenomenally high among pupils, who range in age from six to 16.

## AUTOCRATIC

For the past century the rural education burden has fallen squarely on the shoulders of farmers, who have exercised almost autocratic control over the educational future of thousands of children.

Last year, for the first time the Department of Education and Training instituted a favourable subsidy scheme — R2 000 towards every farm school classroom with a limit of four classrooms a school, and a school manager's fee of R30 a year. A maintenance subsidy will come into operation for the first time this year.

But educationists, both black and white, see the farm school system as probably the most sorely neglected aspect of black education.

## WORST

Dr Ken Hartshorne, educationist and ex-Director of Planning for the Department of Bantu Education, describes the farm schools as "probably the worst situation we have in South African education.

"To my knowledge, there is only one high school on a farm in the whole of the Transvaal, which has the highest concentration of farm schools. Children do not have much opportunity for advancing beyond standard 5 or 6 and either filter into the cities or go to work as labourers."

The plight of the rural black child thirsting for a smattering of education has been sharply highlighted in the past, but Government legislation has remained steadfast.

In the Muldersdrif area, potter Tim Morris and his wife Marlene run the Swartkops Combined



This youngster has found employment tending cattle. He is one of many who have had to abandon classes at farm schools to seek work, urged on by labourer parents who can no longer afford to support them.

School which goes up to standard 4 and caters for 250 children.

## TIED

"The Department of Education and Training is bending over backwards to accommodate and help us but it is tied by legislation," he said.

Although the DET has some jurisdiction over what goes on inside the classroom and can provide the teachers, materials and subsidies, the school itself and its control remains in the hands of the individual farmer or smallholder.

And there is room for only so many children. According to police statistics there is a black population of 21 000 in the Muldersdrif area, but only 700 children attend classes regularly.

"This shows there are a hell of a lot of children who don't make it. There are also a great many pupils of 18 and 19 sitting in standard 4," said Mr Morris

Previous case studies have revealed that small children rise at 4 in the morning, sometimes earlier, to walk or jog up to 20 and 30 km to school. Usually they have had no breakfast, do not eat lunch, and have to walk the same distance home every night come rain or shine.

Every year hundreds of children apply to the farm schools. Every year hundreds are turned away. "In my experience black children on the farms are better motivated, better behaved and more eager to learn than most white children I know," Mr Morris added.

Yet only 13 of every 100 pupils who start a farm schooling go all the way to standard 5 or 6. Many are persuaded to find work by their labourer parents who cannot continue to support growing children on salaries ranging from R12 to R40 a month, or are sent to stay with relatives in the homelands.

The pupil explosion in urban black high schools prevents rurally-educated pupils from finding accommodation when they make the transition from standard 6 to 7. The start of each successive school year is characterised by hundreds of pupils desperately searching for a place in a school.

Private enterprise has taken little cognisance of the arid educational future of rural labourers.

"The situation is diabolical," says Tim Morris. "The urban whites and northern suburbs liberals don't have a clue about what is going on. They are uninformed and unaware of the mass of black people living in and around Johannesburg."

## OUTLAY

Marlene Morris has tried to raise funds for the construction of two extra classrooms which will cost about R28 000. Private firms have responded to her appeals apologetically but say they are

subsidising tertiary education heavily and cannot afford the outlay.

But one organisation recognised the desperate need more than five years ago and has helped to build more than eight farm schools throughout the country.

The committee members of the Robert Niven Trust Fund, under the chairmanship of Ernest Niven, focussed their attention on the farm school issue in 1975 and decided to conduct a pilot scheme — the erection of one school in each province where the need was greatest.

"Our requirements are: a high level of commitment from the white community where the school will be built, and some assurances from the farmer concerned," said Mr Niven.

The trust has an enduring interest in the schools and, because of the initial success of the pilot programme, has decided to contribute the funds necessary for a fur-

ther four schools. Instead of looking to the cities to find better work prospects, the educated farm labourers will aspire to more highly skilled positions, earn more, and remain within the farming community and the family unit.

According to Mr Niven this is the new trend of thought among statisticians and academics who have studied the problem.

In essence, the existence of the farm schools in South Africa rest solely on the social consciences of those supporting them.

In a letter to The Star, Mrs Mary Blignaut wrote: "The farm school system — resting as it does on the philanthropy of the farmer — simply cannot cope with burgeoning black populations. A generation of idle illiterates, potential criminals and terrorists is growing up 35 km from the country's major metropolitan area.

"Urgent Government action is required."

CT 22/5/81  
**Worker killed in fall from lorry**

Staff Reporter

A FARM worker died this week near George when he fell off the lorry on which he was travelling and was crushed under the rear wheels.

Mr A J du Preez, 20, of the farm Klein Plaas, was one of

a team loading potatoes on a lorry about 6.45 pm on Tuesday.

When the lorry, driven by the owner, Mr Barry Robertson, with the labourers on the back drove off, it hit a dip and Mr Du Preez fell off

He died immediately.



# Farm owner guilty under Factories Act

*DAILY JSP 11/5/81*  
EAST LONDON — A farm owner was found guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday on one count under the Factories Act involving the death of a child.

Mrs Lorna Caroline Weiss, 54, and Mr Raymond Reinhard Weiss, 22, of Wolsey Farm, Fort Jackson, pleaded not guilty to two counts under the Act and an alternative count when they appeared before Mr J. H. Hamman.

The first count was that on November 4, 1979, at Fort Jackson they unlawfully failed to notify the divisional inspector of an accident in which a child,

<sup>(4)</sup> Temba Dawete, was fatally injured.

The second count was that they failed to make sure a milking machine's machinery was securely fenced or guarded. Alternatively they were charged with failing to cause all driving belts, ropes, chains or sprockets within normal reach to be guarded.

Mrs Weiss was found guilty on the second count and was cautioned and discharged.

Mr Weiss was found not guilty on both counts and the alternative count. —  
DDR

# Public rallies to help threatened school on farm

Like all icebergs most dangerous. This what these hidden co maintain that the rati could be 1:4. Frank B to the fact that the ins for damage to propes (Figure 2.)

It may sometimes having taken place, r was noticed. It could plant is the same wh but what must be ver to remain the same, cost. (3)

## Second Iceberg Effect

If one iceberg wer terrific amount of a place in South Africa a This relates the frequ incidents which take p accidents was undertak Services for the Insura An analysis was made by 297 co-operating represented 21 differ 1 750 000 employees.

The study revealed reporting. For every reported there were ten attention only, there w of all types, and ther where no visible injury referring to the 1/10/30000 ratio it should be remem-bered that this represents accidents and incidents reported, not the total number of accidents or incidents that actually occurred. Quite possibly there were many more which were not brought to the attention of management. The above ratio would seem to indicate quite clearly that it is foolish to direct our total effort to the relatively few events terminating in serious or disabling injury. The fact that there are 630 property damage or no-loss incidents for every 11 injuries indicates that there is a much larger basis for more effective control of the total loss due to accidents. If the number of incidents is reduced, then losses and injuries will be reduced proportionately. (4)

By MARIKA SBOROS

COMPANIES and individuals have sent donations to the Vanderbijlpark man who vows he will fight to allow black children to have a school on his land despite threats of court action.

The public responded to Mr Kurt Honsinger's stand yesterday after the Rand Daily Mail disclosed the plight of the Vaal River school, run by two nuns and a lay teacher.

Mr Honsinger said last night: "I won't be put off by objections and threats.

"The children can have a school on my property as long as they need it."

He appealed for help and advice from interested parties.

Mr Honsinger said his lawyer was looking into the matter and had advised him to wait a while before setting up a prefabricated school building.

He said some of the children walked miles to attend the school: "Those children are so

keen, it is pathetic to see."

The daughter of a woman in his employ attends a Government school in the area every second day because of overcrowded conditions.

"We are thinking of letting her daughter attend the farm school," Mr Honsinger said.

The school started last November, when two children asked Sister Clare, a teacher at Vanderbijlpark's Santa Maria Convent, to teach them to read and write.

A local butcher, Mr Andries Jacobs, offered the use of a storeroom, but when numbers increased above 30, Sister Clare had to look elsewhere.

Mr Honsinger then offered the use of a plot on his 4ha farm on the Vaal River.

A neighbour, Mr Victor Borchard, objected to the school because, he said, the children burnt his grass and hurt his cattle, Mr Honsinger said.

Mr Borchard, an attorney, said he was opposed to the site, not the school.

accidents and injuries take place? first writers on the subject of accident H W Heinrich. In his book "Industrial ntion" initially written in the 1920's, rtain axioms which today still form the accident prevention work. Out of the nces he attempted to analyse and cate- lus causes and results due to errors. (6) r took Heinrich's axioms a step further to the work done by Louis A Allen in agement. (7)

of events which lead to injury, occupa- property damage we find the responsi- ment interwoven in each sequence. In a worker is injured or an accident takes galvanise management into action as ves as a signal that there is something dication that something has gone wrong r managing successfully. The Five Steps effect situation which result in incidents e the business are:

## Management Control

Management Control results in the failure to performance standards for: selection, processing, communicating and inspec-

## Causes

Management control permits the existence uses of incidents that downgrade the n. They are: Personal factors which consist of lack of knowledge or skill, improper motivation, and physical or mental problems. Job factors, such as inadequate work standards, inadequate design or maintenance, inadequate purchasing standard, normal wear and tear, abnormal usage, all downgrade the operation and result in avoidable losses.

## Step No. 3—Immediate Causes

When the basic causes of incidents that could downgrade a business operation exist, they provide the opportunity for the occurrence of unsafe acts by people and of unsafe conditions. Unsafe acts or practices are, for example, operating without authority, failure to warn or secure operating at improper speed, making safety devices inoperable. Unsafe conditions on the other hand are, inter alia, inadequate guards or protection; defective tools, equipment and substances; congestion; poor house-keeping. The way to eliminate the unsafe acts and unsafe conditions is to realise that these are only symptoms of the basic causes and the basic causes are symptomatic of mismanagement. The basic causes must be removed.

## Step No. 4—The Incident

Wherever unsafe acts and unsafe conditions are permitted to exist there is a real danger that a downgrading incident will occur. This incident may, or may not, result in a loss. The incident is undesired since the final results of its occurrence are difficult to predict and are most frequently a matter of chance. Incidents which result in physical harm or property damage are referred to as accidents and usually involve a contact with a source of energy above the threshold limit of the body or a structure. Accidents are frequently classified according to their types like, struck against; struck by; fall to below; fall on same level.

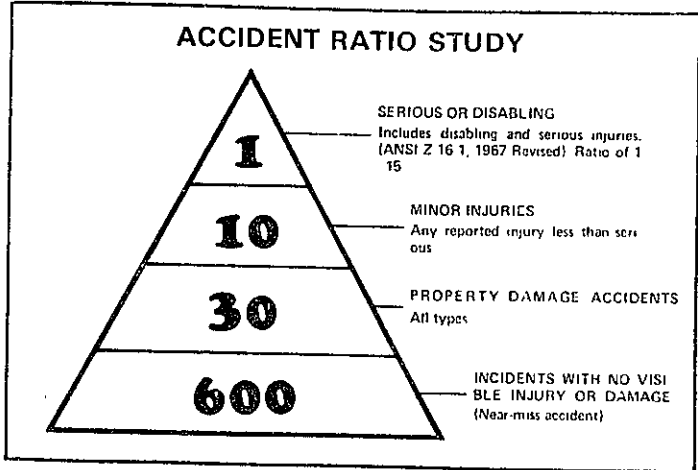


FIGURE 1

Argus 9/6/51  
(2) (3) (4)  
'Abducted to work on W Cape farm'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Vereeniging man who was allegedly abducted with his colleagues by a farmer from Worcester under false pretences last month vowed to help reporters to 'track down' the farm in a bid to free four colleagues who were also abducted.

Mr Aaron Lehohla, 28, of Residensia township, said today he would not rest until the farmer has been found and his colleagues who work as abducted 'farm labourers' were released.

He was among the four abducted men who escaped from the farm where they were guarded day and night by the farm's foremen.

They were abducted from Vereeniging through the

local labour bureau after the farmer had submitted false credentials to the authorities.

The farmer claimed to be from nearby Meyerton and wanted contract labourers for building in the area.

But when the family of Mr Lehohla sought him to inform him about the death of his younger brother, they could not find him at the false address.

Mr Lehohla made a dramatic turn-up at the funeral service of his brother and told of his abduction by the farmer and his escape.

'I'll devote this week to an intensive search of this farmer until he is found. I've been having sleepless nights since we escaped because my other colleagues are still in captivity,' he said.

# Farm worker tells of 'Cape escape'

By Themba Khumalo

A Vereeniging man yesterday claimed that he and three others escaped from a farm in Worcester, Western Cape, after being abducted last month.

Mr Aaron Lehola of Residensia township, alleged that a farmer employed them under false pretences at the Vereeniging labour bureau.

"All that we knew was that he was from Meyerton and that we were to work on his farm," he said.

But instead of driving to Meyerton, about 15 kilometres from Vereeniging, the farmer drove for about 28 hours to Worcester, with the men in the back of his truck.

Mr Lehohla claimed they could not see the places they were passing because the truck had no windows.

"We thought about jumping from the moving truck but decided it was too risky," he said.

On arriving at the farm, Mr Lehohla alleged, the farmer told his foremen to guard them day and night.

"There were seven of us employed from Vereeniging. It would not be easy for us to overpower our guards to escape. They were tough men and there was nothing we could do," he said.

They worked on grapevines from 5.30 am to 6.30 pm from Monday to Friday. At weekends they were locked in their quarters and were guarded like prisoners, he said.

## ESCAPE

He said he and three others escaped when their guard fell asleep one evening.

He said after escaping from the farm they were employed by another farmer who paid them enough money to buy single train tickets from Worcester to Vereeniging.

His arrival home coincided with the funeral of his younger brother.

He said his family would report the matter to the police and the local labour bureau after consulting other family members. His family had thought he was dead when they could not find him after a long search.

## Pig attacks, kills farm worker

Staff Reporter

A WORKER on an Eerste River smallholding was seriously injured last night when he was attacked by a pig.

Mr John Middleway, 35, of Chota smallholding, was taken to Tygerberg Hospital with severe abdominal lacerations and had emergency surgery.

A visitor, Mr Andre de Villiers, said Mr Middleway had gone into the pen to feed a boar and a sow last night when he was attacked.

"He was filling up a bucket when the pig charged him. The pig stood up on its hind legs and bit him on the stomach. His stomach was torn open," he said.

Mr Middleway hit the pig on its snout with the bucket and left the pen before collapsing.

The pedigree Great White, weighing more than 300 kg, last week tried to attack the owner of the smallholding, Mr J L Kriel, and a farm worker.

Mr Kriel was in church at the time and will decide on the pig's future later.

4  
26/6/81



They desperately want to learn but have nowhere to go! The 120 pupils of the small farm school near the Vaal River with their teachers — Sisters Clare and Thaddeus of the Sancta Maria Convent and Mrs Calixtina Ratomo.

Picture: JUHAN KUUS.

increased to 30 pupils and the nuns had to look for an alternative place to teach them. Local butcher Mr. Andries la-roomb offered them a spare room but when the number of pupils increased they had to find larger premises. Mr. Kurt Honsinger, who has two daughters at the school, where he lives with his wife and is in the con- siderable area. All the holdings as well as weekend cottages ready for use. Mr. Honsinger said he had money and was ready to buy school equipment when he was told a court interdict may force the school to move. The school children may Mrs. Borchard, who has accused the plot owners of burning the place where it is situated. When the school was yesterday the school were not land which she is situated. The coloured and Sotho children are taught by Sisters Clare and Thaddeus and Mrs. Calixtina Ratomo.

# 'School' is being chased away

By MARJA TUIT

TWO Vanderbijlpark nuns and a black teacher might have to shift or close their Vaal River school because neighbours have objected to its presence. The school began in November, when two black children came to Sister Clare, a school teacher at the Sancta Maria Convent in Vanderbijlpark, and asked her if she would teach them to read and write. Because there was no place for the children in the other farm schools Sister Clare started teaching them and within a week the school had

compatible with, but it is a predictable feature of, a large stratum of peasants is

Lack of land



# Row over workers who took hot water

20/11/81 Argus  
4

THREE Transkei contract workers claim they were sacked from a Durbanville dairy farm after an argument about a R5 fine for 'stealing' hot water to wash themselves.

The workers, Mr Alvert Njami, Mr Simon Nsongxela and Mr Leonard Lemwisa, also claimed they worked 84 hours a week without getting a day off for about R14 a week.

They said their first shift began at 4 am to noon with a 30-minute break, and then from 3 pm to 7 pm.

## ARGUED

Now, they say the farmer refuses to pay them their full wage of R70 for May although they worked the whole month.

About R5 was deducted from their pay as a 'fine' for an alleged theft of hot water. When they argued about the deduction, they

were told to leave if they wanted to make a 'scene'.

They said they took hot water usually used to wash the milk cans. Normally, workers saved the 'dirty' hot water left over after cleaning the cans, to wash themselves.

There was only cold water in the farm's change rooms.

The dairy manager, Mr D Hunter, of Diemeisdal, Durbanville, denied that the workers had been sacked. He said they had walked off the job.

'I admit there is a problem about their pay but they must use the correct procedure. They should go to the person who drew up the contract and if he comes with them to the farm, we'll be prepared to discuss the matter,' he said.

'But they don't want to use this procedure because

they know they are in the wrong.'

About the hot water incident, Mr Hunter said: 'Instead of telling us the truth that they took the hot water to wash themselves, they said they took the water to wash the cans.'

'The hot water cylinder is kept in my office and in the first place they are not allowed into my office and secondly it's not their job to wash the milk cans.'

About having penalised them R5, he said: 'You tell me what other action we can take.'

He denied that the men worked 12 hours a day, saying they worked only 10 hours.

He admitted they worked Sunday to Sunday saying their contracts

allowed for this. 'Dairies don't close, they stay open every day of the year,' Mr Hunter said.

'This farm has been running for generations and we have Bantur who have been working for 27 years and coloured who have been with us even longer.'

## UNHAPPY

'We look after our workers, they get good wages, food, clothes, a place to sleep and even meat when it's available.'

The Argus spoke to several other contract labourers working on the farm. They said they were unhappy with the long hours of work, which they also claimed were 12 hours a day for seven days a week with no off days.

Their living conditions were primitive and in most cases the mattresses were made of old sacks and straw.



TRANSKEI contract workers Mr Alvert Njami, Mr Leonard Lemwisa and Mr Simon Nsongxela, claim they were sacked for stealing hot water to wash themselves.

# Farm workers, domestics still out in the cold

**Political Staff**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The government has stalled on a recommendation by the Wachahn Commission that farm and domestic workers be brought within South Africa's labour legislation.

The government said in a White Paper tabled yesterday that there were a number of difficulties with the recommendation that farm and domestic workers be brought within the ambit of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

But the government would be failing in its duty if it did not give attention to this state of affairs.

"It would however, prefer to consult with all the parties before taking a decision in regard to this issue."

The commission recommended that the exclusion of farm and domestic workers from the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act be deleted. At present, these workers are not covered by the provisions of the act and cannot form unions.

The government said it appreciated the reason for the recommendation.

"It is generally recognized that the intimate and long-established personal relationship between farmers and workers in most branches of agriculture, the

wide geographic dispersion of the work force in agriculture, the lack of effective means of communication, the long distances involved, the problems which would be encountered in both organizing and administration legislation of such a nature, certain factors make it difficult to bring farm and domestic workers in many branches of agriculture and in many regions.

However, in certain branches of agriculture, for example in forestry and sugar plantations, and where the workers are industrialized, the situation is what different and tends to self more easily to the organization of farm workers.

This is being provided, in practice, by the organization of farm workers in certain sectors of agriculture, by unregistered trade unions and by developments such as the representation of farm workers to be admitted to the membership of registered trade unions.

The government said the same considerations applied to domestic workers in private households, particularly where there was a large concentration, but it said it would prefer to consider them together with farm workers.

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# A school struggling to survive



© Youngsters in an outdoor classroom — there's no room inside the school.

Philena Farm School is just one of the many bush schools that strive amid the dust and straggling vegetation for an existence. **MAGGI MC ALLISTER** reports on a school that battles to provide an education for children who otherwise might never learn to read and write. Pictures by

**MORACE POTTER**

12/7/81

IT'S CALLED Philena Farm School and when we visited it near Pelindaba this week, we saw pupils hoeing a vegetable garden, marvelling at the water miraculously flowing from a newly installed borehole.

Others clutched on to books that threatened to blow away in the wind whipping through the out-of-doors "classroom".

Not the typical idea of school with sunny classrooms, green playing fields and store-rooms filled with stationery, soccer balls and rugby shirts.

School to these children means getting a place on the grass next to your mate and straining to hear the teacher.

It means trying to keep your books from taking off with the next gust of wind and shivering from cold and hunger without even the prospect of a glass of milk.

For that came to an end when the State school-

feeding scheme was dropped a few years ago and never re-instated.

School principal Mr N P Mphiwe watching the Grade 2s valiantly writing in books under the trees on a chilly winter day, says ruefully:

"We are anticipating a new classroom. We may not get it but we anticipate it."

He proudly shows us a newly-graded football field but regrets that they have no sports equipment.

The Rotary Club of Kyalami, which has taken Philena under its wing, has managed to get enough uniforms for two soccer teams donated by a local firm.

Mr Mphiwe's normally very serious face (he takes all the school's worries squarely on his shoulders), breaks into a huge smile — the new red and white uniforms are beautiful, he says.

It's obvious he is antici-

pating the reaction of the children to the prospect of playing "real soccer".

The school, established seven years ago on the privately owned farm of Mr P Koekemoer, has over 300 pupils.

Many of them walk miles, sometimes leaving home at 4.00am to get to school on time.

Children are only educated up to Standard 6 and thereafter have to struggle to get into secondary school.

□ □ □

"Many don't have the money to even contemplate furthering their education," says Mr Mphiwe. "The odds are weighed against them due to poverty."

The school has seven teachers but only six classrooms, hence the group of youngsters squatting on the grass, taught and kept in order by Miss E Khabo.

These pupils are not easily distracted from their work. There's a palpable dedication and seriousness about these six and seven year olds — a hunger for learning and knowledge.

Our photographer raises a few heads, but a camera is not sufficiently interesting to distract them for long from their slates.

"These kids walk great distances to come here, often on empty stomachs. We don't have a school bus to transport them, and I see my pupils on their way to school, huddled on the side of the road trying to keep warm over a fire. The situation is especially bad during winter," says Mr Mphiwe.

The school consists of two long barn-like buildings, divided up into classrooms and a separate, newer-looking classroom built a couple of years ago by the Sandton Rotary Club.

□ □ □

Mr Koekemoer — the "reluctant hero" as he calls himself — built the first school building in 1964 out of his own pocket, and has remained the school's dedicated benefactor ever since.

He has just sunk a borehole on the farm, providing fresh flowing water on the



© A broken slate — part of a normal day at Philena Farm School.

as books, benches and teachers' salaries are concerned.

Mrs Dorianne Levitt, a member of the Kyalami Rotary Annex, explains how she gets free stationery for the pupils from flooded shops, and bits of discarded tinsel and ribbon from toyshops.

"People give so generously, but this school and the many others like it need so much in the way of donations."

It is heartening to see that people do care about others and are prepared to give themselves selflessly to a good cause.

But it is sad that Philena Farm School is only one of many bush schools that are in dire straits.

Education is surely a prerequisite for a prosperous future for any country, and yet so many children are left to scrounge a meagre education for themselves where and when they can.

**Man shot in back** (4)  
**after farm fruit thefts**

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A MAN is in serious condition at Edendale Hospital after being shot in the back with a 12-bore shotgun.

According to police, a Chase Valley naartjie farmer, who had been victim to thefts in his orchards, lay in wait for trespassers on Monday night.

The farmer, Mr R M Campbell of Blinkbonny Farm, spotted a stranger among his trees and shouted a warning. When he heard the warning, the stranger fled, said police.

A shot was fired and the man, aged 25, was hit in the back. Three boxes of freshly picked naartjies were later recovered in the orchard.

# Waiting to be laid off

## Fishing ban will cause misery

Ev Post  
5/8/81



Cleaning the last fish catch until the new year are (from the left) MRS GLADYS LALI, MRS CAMBAKHAKE, MR MICHAEL MAMASE, and MRS EUNICE LALI. They expect to be laid off.

By LLOYD BODILL  
FOR hundreds of fisherfolk the 5½-month ban on inshore trawling, effective from midnight tonight, is a disaster. Few know where their next meal is coming from.

The ban affects scores of families along the entire Cape coast who rely either directly or indirectly on the profits of a once profitable industry.

In Port Elizabeth about 50 workers will be laid off by trawlermen whose boats will be tied up until the new year.

Some of those spoken to yesterday were desperately worried about the future.

A New Brighton mother of three, Mrs Gladys Lali, wanted to know how "we can tell our families we have no work and no money to buy bread." She is employed by local trawlerman Mr S Chetty.

She supports her children without help from her husband.

"I don't know how I'm going to pay for their schooling," she said tearfully.

Another worker, Mrs Gertrude Valeni, of Zwide, a mother of four, was pessimistic about finding another job.

"I'll just have to stay at home and not have enough money to feed my children. My husband does not earn enough to support us all," she said.

Mrs Eunice Lali, of New Brighton, did not want to talk about her future.

"I just get upset when I think about it."

For unmarried Mr Michael Mamase, of Kwazakele, the ban will mean no food for his parents and brothers.

"I support my family. I'm their only source of income and I won't find another job easily," he said.

Other workers interviewed also spoke about

the lean months ahead. Mr Chetty said in an interview that he was upset to see his workers go. "This saddens me most about the ban. The fishing comes second. Unfortunately I can't carry them," he said.  
Another local trawlerman, Mr Henry van Niekerk, who will lay off seven workers, said he was thinking of selling his boat because of the ban. "I may as well sell and try something else," he said.  
In response to the ban, Port Elizabeth hypermarket has decided to freeze their prices on till October.

William Alaba

ERY 3 H. 257 JU 07-3 JVS

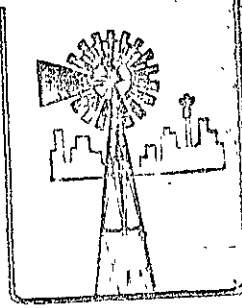


# Training— the key

to Star  
motivation  
labour

Hannes Ferguson

## Farming



A black farm worker driving a R20 000 tractor. This is a familiar sight.

A row of broken-down tractors in a co-op workshop... another common sight.

The solution is obvious: better training and better motivation for responsible work. Some of the repairs to the black workers' wage if he were properly trained.

From an earlier "Star" investigation of black wages on maize farms in the western Transvaal it was clear that within the supply and demand framework of the labour situation, two factors determined the wage level: the maize price and the workers' degree of skill.

The maize price having stagnated, the only remaining way a black worker can expect a better wage is to become a more skilled worker.

So from both the employer's and the employee's point of view, it is important that adequate training facilities for workers be created. Proper training for the job is also a necessary part of the process of turning the farm labour force into a modern, full time, well paid, well fed and well housed one.

This was the background which led to the establishment of the Boskop Training Centre near Peka, christened by the South African Agricultural Union four years ago.

In 1980, 875 students were trained in 9750 man-days. The average duration of the courses was about 12 days.

The results obtained by these courses have been gratifying.

Boskop is certainly no more than a drop in the ocean. But it is at least a starting point. It is the only training centre of its kind in South Africa, so farmers from all over the country make use of its facilities.

The Boskop Training Centre was established just before the re-arrangement of training services between Government departments was published. Most of the R2 million capital costs have been contributed by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Now the responsibility for all in-service training has been transferred to the Department of Manpower. Boskop will be one of eight training centres established mainly for industry.

This had led to Boskop's financing being disrupted. Administration boards had promised large donations but they are being held back because responsibility for Boskop has been transferred to another department.

Boskop's budget is about R400 000. The SA Agricultural Union can contribute R100 000. Student fees, paid by their employers, being in another R100 000. Now the SAAU faces a deficit of R200 000.

Industrial training centres which fall under the same legislation are being financed by a levy on all employers within the relevant administration board area. This cannot be done in the case of Boskop, which at present serves a much wider area.

The SA Agricultural Union has appointed a training Advisory Council. The need for many more Boskops is urgent, and ways and means to finance them have to be found.

The Agricultural Training Advisory Committee would pave the way for a fully fledged agricultural training council under the Black Employees' In-Service Training Act, of 1976 or any other new consolidating legislation still to be passed.

The SAAU had better hurry. A loss of R200 000 may soon have to be faced.

6 amendments within case

was to be done

not be the net (supra)



# Lucky Lazarus saved from the jaws of death

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Young Outjo farmer Oscar Lambert rescued one of his farm labourers, Lazarus Nangoro, from the jaws of death on Tuesday.

Mr Lambert shot a lion dead with a rifle after the beast had sunk its teeth into 23-year-old Lazarus' head.

Mr Nangoro was badly bitten on the back of his head and had

deep scratches on his right arm and wrist.

The young farmer from the north of South West Africa put his wounded employee in his bakkie and drove 90km south to hospital at Outjo.

Last night Lazarus was making "good progress", although still in severe pain.

The attack occurred during a hunt for a lion which had been raiding cattle farms in the district for several days.

It killed nine cattle on Mr Lambert's farm, Nuchas, not far from the Etosha National Game Park.

On Tuesday, only an hour after a Mail Africa Bureau reporter had visited the area, Mr Lambert set off with a few neighbours on the track of the cat.

"About three kilometres from the farm, in dense bush, we came across the lion.

"One of my neighbours, Dirk Coetzee, spotted it first. He opened fire and the lion fell," Mr Coetzee said.

"We were all, were under the impression it was a death shot but the next moment another member of the search party, Willie Thirion, screamed that the lion was charging."

The lion sprang right over Mr Lambert who shot it again from about three metres away before taking cover behind a sickle bush.

## Powerful

The lion kept charging and sprang onto Mr Nangoro, grabbing the back of his head in its mouth.

"I thought immediately that Mr Nangoro had lost his life. I also realised that I could not shoot from too far.

"I strode forward blindly and put my rifle against the lion's head and pulled the trigger.

"The lion died on top of Mr Nangoro," Mr Lambert said.

According to Mr Lambert the lion was a powerful animal. It had sprung onto the back of a kudu, which jumped a fence with the lion holding fast.

The same lion is believed to have mauled cattle on other farms in the area.

Duncan, R.J., "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics," 4th Edition, Homewood, Inc., Irwin Inc., 1974.  
 Grant, E.L. "Statistical Quality Control", 3rd Ed, McGraw Hill, 1964  
 Grant, E.L. & Leavenworth, R.S., "Statistical Quality Control, 4th Ed.", 1972  
 Gordon D.J., "Statistical Methods in Quality Control", Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1957  
 City Control Handbook, McGraw-Hill, 1962.

There will be sections on quality control and acceptance sampling in many business-oriented statistics texts. More specialised texts are:

References

The emphasis on self sufficiency has severely limited the sources of income which may be exploited for investment in social services, to the pockets of the location residents themselves. On the one hand it has led to the creation of artificially high rentals which cover not only the immediate costs of accommodation, and interest redemption, but also part of the general costs of location administration. On the other hand it has led to the creation, (peculiar to South Africa) of a consumption sector, as a source of income for urban finance. The state has established liquor outlets and breweries in the black areas, and imposed a state monopoly on the sale of liquor and beer to black consumers. The profits are used to supplement income from rentals.

Location finance therefore places a premium on consumption - the more a community consumes, the better its services will be. The

not double as sleeping areas. Each person has a maximum living space of 5½ sq. metres. These homes are constructed without ceilings, internal doors, internal plastering, kitchen sinks or electricity. (Granelli, 1977 : p.17). Only cold running water is provided. Lack of electricity forces occupants to use inflammable fuels for lighting and cooking, thus causing soot collection on interior walls. Tenants are theoretically allowed to improve their homes. Permission for alterations or additions to homes must be obtained from the Location Superintendent, the Per-BAB Department of Works and the local Building Survey Branch. The tenant must bear the full cost of the improvements. Further, any alterations or additions become the property of the board, and an evicted tenant will not receive compensation for his efforts (Granelli, 1977 : p.13). These conditions amount to a form of subsidy of the state, as BAB relies on residents to make good the structural inadequacy of their accommodation.

Prior to the creation of the BABs, several local authorities balanced the deficits of their Bantu revenue accounts from their general rates funds. As local authorities were largely autonomous, the extent to which Bantu revenue accounts were subsidised varied from area to area, creating regional disequilibrium in the quality and quantity of services and accommodation thereby undermining the conditions under which labour was being allocated and reproduced, nationally.

The creation of the BABs in 1971 was the state's means of mediating the costs of labour reproduction to cohere with predetermined systems of supply and allocation. All the functions of the local authorities were assumed by BABs, who, in turn, were

## Farmer rescues worker from lion

NM 20/8/81  
④

### Windhoek Bureau

A YOUNG Outjo farmer, Mr Oscar Lambert, rescued one of his farm labourers, Mr Lazarus Nangoro, from the jaws of a lion, it was learned yesterday.

Mr Lambert shot the lion with his G-3 rifle after the beast had sunk its teeth into 23-year-old Mr Nangoro's head.

The farmer put his wounded employee in his bakkie and drove 90 km to the hospital at Outjo.

Last night Mr Nangoro was making good progress.

The lion had killed nine cattle on Mr Lambert's farm, Nuchas, not far from the border of the Etosha National Game Park, and Mr Lambert, with a few of his neighbours, set out to track down the animal.

About 3 km from the farm, in a dense bushy area, we came across the lion. One of my neighbours, Mr Dirk Coetzee, junior, spotted it first.

He opened fire and the lion fell. We were under the impression it was dead.

### Screamed

'But suddenly another member of the party, Mr Willie Thirion, screamed that the lion was charging,' said Mr Lambert.

It jumped over Mr Lambert, who blasted the beast with another shot.

The lion kept charging and sprung on to Mr Nangoro, grabbing the back of his head in its mouth.

'I thought immediately that Mr Nangoro had lost his life. I also realised that I could not shoot from too far away so I strode forward and put my rifle against the lion's head, and pulled the trigger. The lion died on top of Mr Nangoro,' Mr Lambert said.

along one side of the room. A coal stove encased in concrete in the centre of each room is meant to provide heating, although heat dissipates rapidly through the bare brick floors and corrugated iron roofs. (Selvan, 1976 : p.27) (Granelli, 1977 : p.64).

Here too each room is electrified by a single bulb. Mattresses and lockers are not provided. All possessions must be kept under banks

10. In some hostels and other forms of migrant accommodation electricity is monitored by a central control switch. In this way only a few hours of electricity a day are provided, usually from 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

11. This calculation accounts only for the legal population of hostels. The presence of 'illegals' will increase the ratio given.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
11.15	8. Introduction to Modern Drama (TJB) 9. Beckett, Ionesco (JB) 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' (NHF)	LECTURE			LECTURE
2.15	1. William Blake (JM) 7. Contemporary American Poetry (JMC)		2. Vic (M) 4. Ten Br 36. Dev. En (J)		a (JMC) ge and ide (KMcC) ian Legend
3.15			3. Ge H 6. 19 A		

# Man dies in fight with worker

CPet 3/18/81  
④

By LLOYD BODILL

A PENSIONER died on his smallholding near St Albans yesterday after being throttled and struck on the head with a spade during an argument with an employee.

The dead man's wife desperately fought to protect her husband from further attack as he struggled with his assailant in the kitchen and scullery.

Mr Johannes Albertus Snyman, 65, who lived on a smallholding on the La Marseilles Road past St Albans, was found dead on the scullery floor by police at 6pm yesterday.

Within minutes a 39-year-old man was arrested by Constables C F Erasmus and C van Eyk, of the Kabega Park police station.

According to a police spokesman, an argument broke out between Mr Snyman and an employee in Mr Snyman's kitchen. Later, the two men ended up fighting in the scullery.

He said Mr Snyman was hit "a few times" over the head with a spade. He was also throttled.

Mrs Snyman, 68, was present during the argument and desperately tried to separate the two men during the scuffle.

When her husband collapsed, she got in touch with the police who found her in a state of shock.

The suspect has not yet been charged. A post mortem will be held to determine the cause of Mr Snyman's death.

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COMPULSORY SECTION

OPTIONS

TERM I : A.

PERIOD OPTIONS

- 1. William Blake ..... JM 5
- 2. Victorian Poetry ..... MTB 5
- 3. George Eliot and Her Age ..... VHH 5
- 4. Tennyson and Browning ..... BSL 6
- 5. Melville ..... JMC 6
- 6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ..... IEG 6
- 7. Contemporary American Poetry ... JMC 7
- 8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... TJB 7
- 9. Beckett, Ionesco ..... JB 7

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

- \* 10. Language and Attitudes ..... KM 8
- \* 11. The Arthurian Legend ..... RCB 8
- \* 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' ..... NHF 9

TERM II: A. PERIOD OPTIONS

- 13. Romantic Poetry ..... ILR 9
- 14. For
- 15. Col
- 16. Ch
- 17. Th
- 18. The
- 19. Cor
- 20. W.F
- 21. D.H
- 22. T. S. Eliot ..... TJB 13
- 23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence ..... EJB 13
- 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson RK&NF 14
- 25. Twentieth Century English Poetry MMC 14
- 26. Contemporary British Poetry ... IEG 15
- 27. Modern British Drama ..... MMC 16
- 28. Saul Bellow ..... IEG 16

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NY  
26/8/81

# More facilities for farm workers (4)

Agricultural Correspondent

PLANS to increase recreational facilities for farm workers have been given a boost through funds made available to the Natal Agricultural Union by the Drakensberg Administration Board, a NAU spokesman said yesterday.

Mr A Bisschoff said the money would be used to establish or improve existing facilities on farms in Natal. Part of the money would also go to improving sporting facilities at farms schools.

Mr Bisschoff said 21 farmers' associations had already indicated their interest in improving facilities on farms in their areas.

He said projects to improve conditions for farm workers were very important and he asked farmers who who interested in the scheme to contact the NAU with details of facilities they wanted to establish on their farms.

So far the Crammond Farmers' Association had indicated that the Crammond School, with an enrolment of about 350 boys and girls from a radius of about 10 km, had already sent of comprehensive list of requirements to to the NAU.

The scheme has also been welcomed by the Shongweni Farmers' Association which has asked for funds to establish a sports field and a small club house in the area.

102 the vote to the coloured people resident within their borders.

In 1909, a greater discontent arose in the South African coloured community. The draft South African Act contained many colour-bar clauses, the most important being the prohibition on blacks to occupy seats in the Union Parliament. Many petitions were submitted by the A.P.O. and other black organisations to the National Convention, an all white group, but to no avail. In July, 1909, a deputation under the leadership of W.P. Schreiner, a former Cape Premier, with Abdurahman as a prominent member, left South Africa for Britain, to persuade the British Government to drop the colour-bar clauses in the Union constitution. This deputation achieved very little, beyond the assurance that Britain would reserve any Bill affecting the Cape franchise. The South African Act became law, and any attempt, like the gallant one of Achmat Effendi to gain a seat in parliament, was no longer possible for the people of colour in this country.

However, Abdullah A coloured politics. its sole policy make way above his peers. in the form of presi the various conferen In his style and pres show the injustice in of the English language political oratory, cop

work on South African A.P.O., he became nationally he stood cy statements, ly unquestioned) at on to the A.P.O. to history, to and his command in in coloured

233

FRIDAY, 23

working conditions of prisoners hired out as farm labourers; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

If the question refers to work teams from prisons:

- (a) No, it is provided by the state.
- (b) No, it is provided by the state.
- (c) Yes, inspections were carried out.

His priority concern was the coloured franchise which he believed to be the key to the economic and cultural development of his people. But apart from labour; education; the colour of his people; and his deprecation the Transvaal and Orange Free Afrیکaners; and the Dutch Reformed Church. 105

170. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Justice: Whether any inspections were carried out in 1979 and 1980, respectively, into the (a) housing, (b) feeding and (c) Prisoners

limited contact with them, and would have accepted franchise the oppressed races in this country, possibly because of his part of He could not be treated to him and through which the Dutch Reformed Church. 105



# Gamtoos Valley

survey  
by UPE  
1/9/81

honours <sup>(4)</sup>  
students

Post Reporter

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC survey of the labour situation in the Gamtoos Valley is being conducted by sociology honours students at the University of Port Elizabeth, at the request of farmers' organisations in the area.

Mr C J Groenewald, a senior lecturer in the sociology department who is organising the project which started in May, outlined its aims:

"The Patensie Citrus Co-op and farmers in the Gamtoos Valley asked us to conduct a survey on the labour situation, the labourers' families and living conditions in the area," he said.

"We are trying to identify problem areas, and see what can be done about them."

The first section of the project involved drawing up questionnaires, which would be used in interviews with local farmers. In preparation, the group approached a number of "key people", for example, leaders in the church and schools.

"We did this to obtain a picture of the social structure in the valley, and have nearly completed our interviews."

In the second section, farm labourers would be interviewed. This would be done by honours students during their September vacation.

The third section would involve interviewing seasonal or permanent workers in business areas related to the agricultural.

"We will approach this group with a pre-set questionnaire with the aim of identifying their general living conditions," Mr Groenewald said.

The group aimed to finish the project before the end of the year. At the moment, about nine honours students were involved, and more would be incorporated if needed.

The students will get credit for the project as part of a practical in their course.

"Our task is to conduct a survey, identify the problems and make suggestions," Mr Groenewald said.

"Then it is up to the local people to implement our suggestions and develop their own programmes.

"Our role is not really to prescribe, but to suggest avenues to be pursued."

# Rapist jailed for 10 years

Staff Reporter

AN 18-YEAR-OLD farmhand was forced to castrate himself at gunpoint by the son of an elderly woman he had raped, the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, was told in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The farmhand, Kallie Fortuin, pleaded guilty to charges of rape and robbery. The robbery charge was later changed to one of theft by Mr Justice Munnik. He was jailed for 10 years.

Mr Justice Munnik said he would not have hesitated to sentence Fortuin to between 20 and 25 years if he had not been forced to castrate himself.

The State alleged that Fortuin entered the home of a 70-year-old Bonnievale woman, turned off the lights while she was sitting in the kitchen, threatened her with a knife and assaulted her before raping her on the night of November 21 last year.

As he left, he took a bottle of wine, a number of gramophone records, and the woman's bicycle. The next morning, a man travelling from Bonnievale to Ashton saw Fortuin on the bicycle and stopped his car.

Fortuin then threw the bicycle to the ground and ran into the veld, where he was later wounded by a rifle shot and apprehended by the raped woman's son who had helped police search for him.

The press was told to leave the court while the raped woman gave evidence.

## Drunk

Giving evidence, Fortuin said he had been given a bottle of cheap wine. He had bought more wine and got slightly drunk.

Shortly before 9pm he had entered the woman's house and cut the telephone wires. He had returned to the house, turned off the lights and raped the woman.

Afterwards he had fled, taking her bicycle and headed for Ashton the next day. A car driven by a man he knew stopped. He dropped the bicycle and ran.

A search party of police and farmhands, as well as the raped woman's son, looked for him and he was found by the son, who shouted: "Staan, of ek skiet."

Fortuin turned and ran. A shot was fired but missed. A second shot hit him in the back. The man came up to

from page 1

Fortuin and asked him where the knife was, telling him to castrate himself. Fortuin told the court that when he said nothing, the man fired a third shot, which hit him in the leg.

## Boot

Later Fortuin was locked in the boot by the man and his friend and driven to a river. The man who had shot him pointed the rifle at Fortuin and handed him a sharp knife used to castrate pigs.

Fortuin was told to castrate himself or be shot and thrown into the river. He had castrated himself, and knew how it was done because he had watched pigs being castrated. The two men then took him to the police station, Fortuin said.

Earlier, the Bonnievale district surgeon who examined Fortuin, Dr C Gobregts, said he had been amazed at the neatness of the operation and the fact that there was no bleeding.

Mr Justice Munnik referred to the castration and said he could not hold a trial within a trial, but that the facts would be forwarded to the Attorney-General.

It was obvious that Fortuin had carefully planned the rape. Among his previous convictions was one of raping a three-year-old girl under similar circumstances in 1978.

Mr Justice Munnik sat with two assessors, Mr J W van Greunen, and Mr L P Francis. Mr T Louw appeared for the State. Mr P Roux appeared pro Deo for Fortuin.

CT 3/9/81

# Castration: Charge 'on the cards' A-G

## Crime Reporter

IT was "on the cards" that a farmer who allegedly forced the man who raped his mother to castrate himself would be prosecuted, the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J "Niel" Rossouw, said yesterday.

Kallie Fortuin, 18, was sentenced in the Supreme Court to 10 years in jail on Tuesday following his conviction on a charge of raping a 70-year-old Bonnievale woman in November last year and a charge of theft.

Evidence was that the woman's son had been involved in the hunt for his

mother's attacker and later shot him and then forced him to castrate himself.

At the end of the trial, Mr Justice Munnik said he would be forwarding the facts to the Attorney-General.

But Mr Rossouw said yesterday he was already aware of the circumstances of the case and it was "on the cards" that the man would be prosecuted.

He said there was "no significance" in the fact that Fortuin had been tried first.

● **Castrate them for sins, say Wiley, Waring, page 13**

# Rural schools for blacks 'neglected'

NM 3/9/81 (4)

## Mercury Reporter

SCHOOLING facilities for blacks in the rural areas were totally inadequate, according to farmers gathered for the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union in Durban yesterday.

Farmers at the congress blamed this situation on the lack of real effort by the Department of National Education and Training to support the farming community in providing education for the children of their labourers.

Mr Denis Thomson, from Ifafa, said the black school in his district, which catered for 160 children, had a staff of three and only four classrooms.

'All the administration of the school is done by the farmers, including the hiring and firing of staff, something which we feel completely unqualified to do,' he said.

The Department of National Education merely provided a few desks and

books.'

Crammond farmer Mr Graham Fraser said in the school in his area there were up to 60 children in a class and no books had been provided.

'Black education in the rural areas has been completely neglected,' he said.

Mr H de Blanche, from Rietvlei, said his father-in-law ran two schools, one in an old church and the other in a shearing shed.

'We have been battling for years to build proper classrooms, but the regulations regarding the materials that have to be used for

these structures makes the cost beyond our means,' he said.

'Anyway, we do not see why we should have to finance the school out of our own pocket.'

Mr D P Fowler from Lions River said the haphazard way the Department of National Education dealt with rural education was very unsatisfactory.

He said because it was left up to the farmer to provide the school building and to hire teachers it meant that if the owner sold his farm, the next farmer was under no obli-

gation to carry on with the school.

The president of the union, Mr D C Sinclair, said the average black man placed a great deal of importance on whether he could get education for his children in a particular area.

'If he is not able then he is likely to leave the farm,' he said, 'so it is to our own benefit that education be made available.'

Mr Sinclair said it was about time that the union had talks with the department about this unsatisfactory situation.

# Crippled rustler sues for R90 000

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of a man who was shot when he and another man were caught stealing sheep three years ago and now has to walk with crutches.

The man, Mr Wilson Macu, is claiming damages of R90 940 from two Klapmuts farmers.

In papers before Miss Justice Van den Heever, Mr Macu alleged that Mr Jan du Toit of the farm Kuilenberg and Mr Jan Briers-Louw of the farm Eensaamheid assaulted him by shooting at him with firearms on September 1, 1978, causing gunshot wounds in his back, left

leg, and right arm.

He is claiming R3 140 for lost earnings since the event, R72 000 for future loss of earnings and R15 000 in general damages for shock, pain, suffering, discomfort, disablement and loss of amenities.

In a replying affidavit, Mr Du Toit and Mr Briers-Louw

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To page 2

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CT 4/9/81 (4)  
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From page 1

admitted the allegations but denied having assaulted Mr Macu.

Mr Macu had escaped from custody after being lawfully arrested by Mr Du Toit after he was caught stealing his sheep.

Mr Macu had been fired on after he escaped and under the circumstances Mr Du Toit and Mr Briers-Louw claimed they were justified in doing so to stop him.

Mr B M Griesel, for Mr Macu, said in his argument that his client had not been adequately warned before he was fired upon.

Mr P Avenant, for the defendants, argued that Mr Du Toit and Mr Briers-Louw had had reasonable grounds for their actions. It had been

dark, night and they had not known how many people there were in the two cars involved in the sheep-stealing incident.

Events had taken place so fast that night that if Mr Macu had been able to reach a fence alongside the road, he would have cleared it with ease and made good his escape if his clients had not taken the action they did.

In earlier evidence it was described how Mr Macu had been shot minutes after another man involved in stealing the sheep had tried to make his escape in one of two cars. The second man had been killed by shots fired from a shotgun and a rifle.

Mr B M Griesel, for Mr Macu, was instructed by Findlay and Tate, and Mr P Avenant, for the farmers, was instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners.

# Farmers approve levy for training skilled workers

## Farming Correspondent

To get the training of farm workers off the ground, farmers would finance a crash programme themselves out of a levy to be imposed on all agricultural produce.

The annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union held in Pretoria yesterday voted in favour of an urgent programme to accelerate the training of skilled farm workers.

The training of workers in agriculture was to receive highest priority from the agricultural unions. Training increased the productivity of agriculture, made higher wages possible and improved labour relations.

Only one training cen-

tre for farmers existed. This was situated at Boskop, near Potchefstroom.

Boskop was entitled to request administration boards to impose a levy to finance the centre out of a levy imposed on all agricultural employers and collected by the board.

Farmers however, did not want this kind of financing and the congress asked that the Minister of Agriculture be asked to approve a levy on all agricultural produce sold to finance a much broader scheme. Training should be decentralised, and Boskop would become a training centre for instructors.

The whole programme was to be co-ordinated by a central agricultural training council

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Cape Town suggests this (see Maree and Cornell, 1977).  
informal sector in the squatter settlement at Crossroads in  
in the metropolitan and urban areas exists; the extent of  
This is not to deny that some scope for expanded employment  
sector employment vastly must be regarded as naively sanguine.  
reduce South African unemployment by expanding informal  
and a vastly more powerful advanced bloc, proposals to  
subject to the outcome of continuous 'negotiation' between it  
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all. (Simkins, 1978b: 84)  
unemployed respondents are in receipt of no wage income at  
Kwa Zulu have revealed that households of 44% and 49% of  
poverty' (Simkins, 1978b: 65) and surveys in Lebowa and  
in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have fallen into severe



# Uitenhage farmer charged with killing labourer in row over rake

*Sum*

*Post 7/9/81*

*4*

By CHRIS RENNIE

*Rates  
Income  
Sales  
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A UITENHAGE farmer appeared in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today charged with murdering one of his neighbour's labourers and assaulting another.

Mr Pieter Johannes de Witt, 31, of Uitkyk, Uitenhage, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr Jackson Lungile Zwengu at Cloughside on February 27, but guilty to assaulting Mr Freddie Kiewiet.

Explaining his defence, he said there had been an argument about his borrowing a lucerne rake belonging to Mr A R Daniels, of Cloughside, which developed into a fight.

He shot Mr Zwengu when Mr Zwengu attacked him with an axe, in spite of a warning shot he fired into the air.

Dr C J Smith, District Surgeon, said the shot had shattered Mr Zwengu's upper left arm and entered his left chest.

It penetrated lungs, diaphragm, stomach, spleen, liver, intestines and one kidney. Mr Zwengu died of massive bleeding.

He said there were powder burns around the wounds that gave the impression the shot was fired from very close range.

Mr A R Daniels said Mr Zwengu had been employed as his "boss boy" for about nine years. He was a diligent and conscientious worker who had caused no trouble and showed no aggressiveness.

Mr Daniels said he had farm machinery on his farm which neighbours used to bor-

row with or without his permission.

About three months before, he had told Mr Zwengu no longer to allow machinery to be removed from the farm without his knowledge.

After the shooting he went to his neighbour's farm and Mr De Witt apologised for involving him in this "terrible thing".

Cross-examined, he said Mr De Witt was not only a good neighbour but a friend. There had been occasions when Mr De Witt borrowed items without permission but usually he asked if he could do so.

Captain G P S Goosen, of the Murder and Robbery Squad, said he appeared at the scene at about 3.30pm. Mr De Witt was present and he saw Mr Zwengu lying beside the road in bloodstained overalls.

Later after being warned according to judges' rules, Mr De Witt made a written statement to him.

The statement read: "At about 12.30, I and the deceased had an argument about the rake. There was a fight. I was alone and there were three of them. I clouted one of them and the deceased grabbed me from behind.

"I broke loose and went toward my van. I saw the deceased was looking around for a weapon. He went to the trailer, saying he was not afraid of a white man. He picked up an axe.

"I got my shotgun from the van and fired a shot into the air, warning him to put the

axe down. When he came at me, I fired from the hip."

Mr Freddie Kiewiet said he was employed by Mr Daniels. On February 27, he, Mr Zwengu and another man were cutting and fetching wood. They saw an employee of Mr De Witt come to fetch the lucerne rake with a tractor. Mr Zwengu told the man that his employer had instructed him that implements should not be taken without permission. The rake was uncoupled.

Later Mr De Witt arrived and the rake was hitched up again.

As they were leaving the farm, the two groups met at the gate.

Mr De Witt stopped and asked why they were looking at him. He got out of his van and came towards them. He clouted Mr Kiewiets in the face.

When Mr Zwengu asked why he had hit Mr Kiewiet, Mr De Witt pulled him off the tractor and hit at him with his fist.

Mr Zwengu did not retaliate and Mr De Witt kicked at him.

Mr De Witt then went to his van and fetched a shotgun. He fired into the air, put the shotgun back into the van and went on assaulting Mr Zwengu.

He then fetched the gun again and when Mr Zwengu ran around the tractor, shot him.

Mr Justice Mullins was on the Bench with Mr D A B Reebein and Mr H J Meyer as assessors. Mr J P W Erasmus instructed by Kitching and Park, appeared for the Defence.

*Demands*

*Benny*

**Farm labour: wages**

Hans G. O.C. 328

(L)

308. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

8/9/21  
Whether his Department recently conducted any surveys of wages for farm labour; if so, (a) in what areas and (b) what was the average monthly wage in (i) cash and (ii) kind in each area surveyed?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

Yes.

(a)	(b)(i) R	(b)(ii)* R
Swartland.....	53,42	76,35
Rûens.....	79,08	67,24
Eastern Free State ..	26,60	31,98
Western Transvaal ..	33,56	34,26
North-Western Free State .....	33,51	49,99
Transvaal High- veld**.....	26,42	50,87

# Farmer: I fired in self-defence

Ev Pot 8/9/81 (4)

By CHRIS RENNIE

A UITENHAGE farmer told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today that the only way he had to save himself from an axe attack was a snap shot with a shotgun.

Mr Pieter Johannes de Witt, 31, of Uityk, Uitenhage, was testifying at his trial on charges of murder and assault.

He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Jackson Lungile Zwengu at the neighbouring farm of Cloughside on February 27, but guilty to assaulting Mr Freddie Kiewiet in the same incident.

Mr Zwengu died after a shotgun blast from close range shattered his left arm and riddled his left side.

The incident allegedly arose from Mr De Witt borrowing a lucerne rake from Mr A R Daniels' farm without permission.

Mr Zwengu was "boss boy" at that farm and had stopped Mr De Witt's employee from taking the rake.

Mr Freddie Kiewiet said Mr Zwengu had told the employee that he could not take the implement without permission. Later Mr De Witt arrived and

started removing the rake.

He described how Mr De Witt stopped, and after an argument turned and assaulted him and Mr Zwengu.

He described how Mr De Witt fetched the shotgun from his van, fired a shot in the air and then replaced it in the van.

He said Mr De Witt resumed assaulting Mr Zwengu before fetching the gun again and shooting Mr Zwengu as he walked toward the farmhouse.

Mr De Witt told the court he often borrowed from Mr Daniels without asking as they

were friends as well as neighbours.

He said his tractor driver was sent to get the lucerne rake, but told him Mr Zwengu informed him that he was "boss" on the farm and "Piet De Witt" would not take anything.

He said he was not annoyed by the tone of the message and merely thought there was a misunderstanding.

As they were leaving with the rake, they passed Mr Zwengu and Mr Kiewiet on a tractor and trailer. He was signalled to stop and when he asked why, there was no answer. He was annoyed as time was wasting. Then he recognised one Geelbooi, who had been poaching on his farm on the trailer and lost his temper.

He wanted to assault Geelbooi, but could not reach him, so he hit Mr Kiewiet instead. He acknowledged that he had no right to do so.

Mr Zwengu grabbed him from behind, saying he was not shy of hitting a white man. A fight ensued.

When Mr Zwengu appeared to be searching for a weapon, he fetched his shotgun from the van.

Returning to the tractor he saw Mr Zwengu had an axe. He fired a shot into the air and told Mr Zwengu to put down the axe, which he did.

Thinking the incident was over he turned to leave. A noise alerted him and he turned around to see Mr Zwengu coming at him with an axe. There was no choice but to snap off a shot or be chopped.

He said the other men had fled behind a bank at the first shot.

(Proceeding)

UCT

9/9/81  
**R26 a**  
**month** (4)  
**for some**  
**farm**  
**labour**

**Political Staff**

A SHOCK government survey has shown that farm workers in the Free State and Transvaal are paid as little as R26 a month in cash wages.

In some areas the average cash wage rises to just over R33 a month, although in the Western Cape cash wages are considerably higher — R53.42 in the Swartland and R79.08 in the Ruens areas.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said yesterday that these figures came as "shock" to him.

Details of the survey were given in Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P. T. C. du Plessis, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Myburgh.

Mr. Du Plessis said that in the eastern Free State a survey conducted by his department recently had shown that the average monthly cash wage was R26.60, while the payment in kind, excluding housing, was R31.98.

The cash wage in the Western Transvaal was R33.56, while the payment in kind was R34.26; in the north-western Free State, cash R33.51, in kind R49.99; on the Transvaal highveld, cash R26.42, in kind R50.87; in the Swartland area of the Western Cape, cash R53.42, in kind R75.35; in the Ruens area in the south-western Cape, cash R79.08, in kind R67.24.

Mr. Du Plessis said the payment in kind in all the figures excluded housing.

Yesterday's replies were the first confirmation by the government of the cash wages paid in some areas of South Africa.

Mr. Myburgh said it was not good enough to pay people in kind. It meant that labourers had little mobility and opportunity to improve their position.

In addition, these wages meant that farm workers did not have sufficient liquid resources to be able to change jobs.

He understood that the average cash wage in the motor industry was R46 a week. If this was so, the wages paid in the Swartland and Ruens area were not "too bad".

● In October, 1980, it was estimated that the human subsistence level for African families was between R181 and R206 a month throughout South Africa.

(Report by B. Streek, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

# Farm workers earn R26<sup>(4)</sup> — survey

REFE

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From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — A govern- ment survey has revealed that farm workers in the Free State and Transvaal are paid as little as R26 a month in cash wages.

In some areas the aver- age cash wage rises to just over R33 a month although in the Western Cape cash wages are considerably higher — R53,42 in the Swartland and R79,08 in the Ruens areas.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on agri- culture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said yesterday these figures came as a "shock" to him.

"They are simply un- acceptable," Mr Myburgh said.

Details of the govern- ment survey were re- vealed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P. T. C. du Plessis, when he re- plied to a question tabled by Mr Myburgh.

Mr Du Plessis said that in the Eastern Free State a survey conducted by his department recently re- vealed that the average monthly cash wage was R26,60 while the payment in kind, excluding hous- ing, was R31,98.

The cash wage in the Western Transvaal was R33,56 while payment in kind was R34,26.

In the north-western Free State, the cash wage was R33,51 while payment in kind was R49,99.

On the Transvaal high- veld, the cash wage was R26,42 while payment in kind was R50,07.

In the Swartland area of the western Cape, the cash wage was R53,42 while the payment in kind averaged R75,35.

In the Ruens area in the South-Western Cape the cash wage was R79,08 and R67,24 in kind.

Mr Du Plessis said pay- ment in kind in all the figures excluded housing.

Although it has long been alleged that farm wages are extremely low, organised agriculture has defended service condi- tions of farm labourers.

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105 Yesterday's replies were  
the first confirmation of  
the government of the cash-  
wages paid in some areas  
of South Africa.

t C Mr Myburgh, who de-  
scribed the cash wages as  
"beyond the pale" said it  
was not good enough to  
pay people in kind be-  
cause the result was that  
labourers had little mobil-  
ity and opportunities to  
improve their position.

n" In addition, these wages  
meant that farm workers  
did not have sufficient li-  
quid resources to be able  
to change jobs

of Interest in the  
he CPA Journal,

"Accounting Series  
Interest by  
s", November 14,

3.

Op. cit.

italising Interest  
979, page 13.

8.1.2 Simple Random

It can be shown that

$$E(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}$$

$$E(s^2) = S^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}) = (1-f) \frac{S^2}{n}$$

An unbiased estimate of

$$s^2(\bar{x}) = (1-f) \frac{S^2}{n}$$

$\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{x})}$  is called the

From the central limit theorem a normal distribution prior or the distribution of the distributions normality can only rough guide is  $n > 25$  skewness. Dangerous cone considered.

An approximate  $100(1-\alpha)$

$$\bar{X} = \bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where  $z_{\alpha/2}$  is the  $\alpha/2$  percentile

If we estimate  $S$  from  $s$

in (8.3), and when

$t_{n-1}(\alpha)$ , the  $\alpha/2$  percentile

Example 8.1

A random sample of 300 total workforce of 3000 have taken off work

Results were:

Days off	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of men	451	162	187	112	49	21	5	11	2	0

Star 9/9/81  
Farm wages going down for 20 years (8.1)

By Craig Charney

South Africa's 1.3-million farm workers have suffered a deterioration in their purchasing power of their wages and in their living conditions in the last 20 years, according to a new study.

The study conducted by a Johannesburg-based committee of university-trained researchers found that wages for unskilled black men in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were about R25 to R30 at the beginning of 1980.

Details of a Government survey showed in Parliament yesterday that in the eastern Free State the average monthly pay was R26,60. The value of payments in kind was estimated at a further R31,98, housing excluded.

OTHER AREAS

The Government survey also showed that in the Western Transvaal the average monthly pay was R33,56 and in-kind benefits totalled R34,26.

Figures for other areas were (pay and in-kind benefits shown in that order): north-western OFS, R33,51 and R49,99; Highveld region, R26,42 and R50,87.

In the Western Cape figures were substantially higher. In one area the cash figure was R53,42 and the in-kind figure R76,35 and in another the figures were R79,08 and R67,24.

The Government survey figures excluded the value of housing.

The non-Government study, which will soon be published, went further than looking at wage statistics.

It said that the abolition of the labour tenant system and the tightening of influx controls had

worsened the position of farm workers.

Under the labour tenant system, which was phased out between 1960 and 1980, heads of families worked for farmers for part of the year and were allowed by farmers to cultivate a piece of land for the rest.

The study found that wage increases did not compensate either for the loss of the benefits of labour tenancy or for the rising cost of living.

Replying to criticisms of farm workers' pay and living levels, farmers' spokesmen point to the value of in-kind benefits and of housing provided by farmers.

SA Agricultural Union director Mr Chris Cilliers, said a union survey in the Eastern Transvaal found cash plus in-kind adult wages running from R55 a month to R130.

The average income of a family in Soweto is more than R300, according to the market research organisation, Amps.

INTERVENE

The Opposition's chief spokesman on agriculture, Mr Phillip Myburgh MP, today called on the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis, to intervene and improve the lot of farm workers.

Mr Myburgh said Mr du Plessis's responsibilities stretched further than to producers and consumers.

The independent ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, said his office had found evidence of wages as low as R15 a month. Government statistics obviously referred to men, he said.

"Females receive far less. Child labour, which is widespread, at as little as R8 a month..." he added.

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# Farmer acquitted of murder — fined for assaulting labourer

Ev Post 9/9/81

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By CHRIS RENNIE

A UITENHAGE farmer, Pieter Johannes de Witt, who shot a man and assaulted another on a neighbouring farm, was acquitted of murder by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today after it found that the State had failed to prove he had not acted in self-defence.

On the second count, of assault, he was found guilty and fined R50.

De Witt was originally charged with the murder of Mr. Jackson Lungile Zwengu, 55, on the farm Cloughside, on February 27, and assaulting Mr Freddie Kiewiet, by clouting him in the same incident.

The incident arose over the borrowing of a lucerne rake from the farm Cloughside,

without the consent of its owner, Mr A R Daniels.

Mr Zwengu, "boss boy" on the farm, had refused to allow the implement to be removed.

The court found that the only eye-witness called by the State, Mr Freddie Kiewiet, was an unreliable witness.

Without making a finding on De Witt's credibility, the court criticised certain aspects of his evidence.

In court De Witt said he had fired almost by reflex when he turned to see Mr Zwengu coming at him with a raised axe.

In his statement to the police, there was no mention of the raised axe immediately before the fatal shot.

But the onus was on the State to prove murder, particularly where a defence of self-defence had been raised.

The court found that even if De Witt's evidence was rejected, the State had failed to prove the killing unlawful or that he had the intent to murder.

The assault on Mr Kiewiet — to which De Witt had pleaded guilty — was unprovoked and unjustified. It was not a severe assault.

There was aggravation because of the fact that it was by a farmer on a labourer, and also because of the fact that De Witt had a previous conviction for a sjambok assault in 1977.

Mr Justice Mullins was on the Bench, with Mr D A B Reebein and Mr H J Meyer as assessors. The Attorney-General, Mr E C Heller, appeared for the State. Mr J P W Erasmus (instructed by Kitching and Park) appeared for the defence.

# Farm workers suffer drop in wage power

**SOUTH AFRICA'S** 1,3-million farm workers have suffered a deterioration in the purchasing power of their wages and in their living conditions in the last 20 years, according to a new study.

The study, conducted by a Johannesburg-based committee of university-trained researchers, found that the prevailing cash wages for unskilled black men in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State was about R25 to R30 a month at the beginning of 1980.

Details of a Government survey revealed in Parliament on Tuesday showed that in the eastern Free State average monthly pay was R26,60. The value of payments in kind was estimated at a

further R31,97 housing excluded. *Sowetan*

The Government survey also showed that in the western Tvl average monthly cash pay was R33,56 and in-kind benefits totalled R34,26.

Figures for other areas were (in-kind benefits in brackets): North Western OFS R33,51 (R49,99), Highveld Region, R26,42 (R50,87), Western Cape R53,42 (R76,35).

Replying to criticism of the pay and living levels, farmers' spokesmen point to the value of in-kind benefits and of housing provided by farmers.

SA Agricultural Union director, Chris Cilliers said a union survey in the eastern Tvl found cash plus

in-kind adult wages running from R55 a month to R130.

In the Western Tvl Administration Board area compares well with those paid in local country towns.

Beginners pay in Lichtenburgh is at present R99 a month, says the board. Average cash pay for nearby farms is R38. If the value of in-kind benefits and the cost to town dwellers of housing and transport are added to this sum, the farm worker has a living standard equivalent to that of a town labourer earning R127 a month, says the board.

The average income of a Soyeto family is more than R300, according to the market research organisation, AMPS.

Mr Cilliers said statistics showed the national farming wage bill for all races had risen from R200-million in 1970 to R800-million in 1980.

But Researchers working on the new study said that to infer black wages had risen accordingly was "incongruous with all our findings."

is realized. This is equivalent

on equity for the parent company

But if the machinery has been then the parent company's net is not \$0,65m but only \$0,45m rate of return on capital investment and not the 30% as stated.

The major implications of this means of artificially lowering the subsidiary's profit are :

- lower tax is payable in the foreign country
- as mentioned immediate profit is withdrawn from the foreign country (due to the high price of the machinery).

A problem that is always considered when investing

# Labourer shot! Man acquitted

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An Uitenhage farmer was yesterday acquitted in the Supreme Court, Port Elizabeth, on a charge of murdering one of his neighbour's labourers and was fined R50 for assaulting another.

The judge, Mr Justice Mullins, said he could not convict Pieter Johannes de Witt of murder because the State had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that he acted unlawfully, or that he intended to kill Mr Jackson Lungile Zwengu, 53, of Cloughside, on February 27 this year.

Mr Zwengu died of a gunshot wound after he allegedly attacked De Witt with an axe, during a disagreement over a lucerne rake.

De Witt, 31, of Uitkyk, Uitenhage, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr Jackson Lungile Zwengu, 55, of Cloughside, but guilty to assaulting Mr Freddie Kiewiet on February 27 this year.

Mr Mullins said that although he was suspicious about certain aspects of De Witt's evidence, it was unnecessary to make a decision as to its acceptability. The onus was on the State to establish his guilt especially as he alleged he had acted in self-defence.

## 'Fairly stupid'

He said the State witness, Mr Freddie Kiewiet, generally made a very bad impression on the court. He appeared to be a "fairly stupid individual", who often could not understand questions and who contradicted himself on several occasions.

De Witt admitted a conviction in 1977 of assault with a whipstick.

Mr Justice Mullins said he had not assaulted Mr Kiewiet seriously and that he would normally not even impose a fine. Mr Kiewiet, however, was an innocent individual, who had done him no harm. This fact, together with De Witt's previous conviction, aggravated the crime and justified the fine.

Mr Justice Mullins sat with Mr D A B Bechem and Mr H J Meyer as assessors. Mr J P W Erasmus, instructed by Kitching and Park, appeared for De Witt. The Attorney General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E C Heller, appeared for the State.

# Roelofse: wages of farm labourers

10/9/81 (4) km

By ADA STUIJT

FARM workers earn even less than the figures revealed in Parliament on Tuesday, according to independent ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse, who claimed yesterday these figures referred to adult males, and those for women and children were much lower.

But SA Agricultural Union spokesman Mr Hans van der Merwe claimed that labourers live healthier lives on farms than they do in cities.

And he blamed the consumer for the low farm wages because they were "not allowing the farmer higher prices for his product".

"Farmers allow their labourers' families with them on the farm. They are well-fed and housed," he said.

"And, with the fresh country air, it is a healthier life for them than it would be in cities. Also, they are allowed to grow their own food."

"The consumer and the media get high-handed whenever agricultural prices are raised, but without adequate financial resources, the farmer will never be able to pay decent wages," he said.

## Scandalous

Mr Roelofse said the most recent Government figures, according to a recent Government survey of various farm areas, are "unduly optimistic and misleading", because his own organisation had frequently found that much lower wages are paid.

"The situation is scandalous and requires immediate action at Cabinet level," he said.

"That lowest wage figure of R26 a month is inaccurate, misleading and unduly optimistic. We have found evidence of wages paid as low as R8 to R15 a month."

"The Government statistics obviously refer to adult males. Female labourers earn far less and the wide-spread child labour at R8 a month is even more profitable to the farmer."

"The words 'farm labourer' stamped into a black man's pass is the stamp of doom. He cannot change his job to that of an industrial worker and thus starts a life-cycle of poverty and, often, ill-treatment."

"The farming community is the most molly-coddled of all our industries."

# lower

## Detriment

"And all this is done at the expense of the consumer and to the detriment of the farm labourer."

Mr Van der Merwe said the figures quoted in Parliament — an average cash monthly pay of R26.00 in the Free State and the Highveld, excluding payment in kind — did not take many other expense factors into account.

"These figures do not include housing, the farmer's transportation cost for his workers, heating cost for the labourer's family, not even to mention the fact that SA's 76 000 farmers employ about 10 000 teachers in farm schools, which they mostly finance themselves."

"Something else the media never mentions is that many farm labourers who go to work in the cities — after all, they can go and work any place they please — leave their families behind on the farms."

"The farmer takes care of them as well, even though they are not productive."

"And, with increased mechanisation on farms, the agriculture sector has to pay more and more to train labourers to use this machinery."

# It's tight control and low wages

# Cheap labour pool

# Born unfree — the victims of farm tenant system

The disclosure in Parliament this week of Government statistics on the earnings of farm workers has highlighted the ongoing controversy about the little-publicised conditions under which they work.

Figures supplied by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr du Plessis, showed that average monthly cash payments to workers in four Transvaal and Free State areas ranged between R26 and R34, and that in two Western Cape areas they were R79 and R53.

Estimates of the value of additional benefits in kind, excluding housing, varied from R32 in one Transvaal area to R76 in a Western Cape district.

But evaluations of the lot of farm workers are based on a more complex range of factors than these indicators of income.

Despite differences between researchers who have studied the situation of farm labourers and farmers' spokesmen, an examination of the arguments indicates that it is common cause that most South African agriculture depends on highly-controlled, low-wage labour.

### DISLOCATION

The farmers agree that pay is lower than in other sectors of the economy and say their aim is a nucleus of full-time, well-trained and properly-housed workers paid a competitive wage, supplemented by contract workers.

But critical researchers say the consequences of this policy are a reduction in overall living standards, dislocation for huge numbers of people and large-scale unemployment.

During an investigation by The Star, researchers pointed to the effects of the abolition of the system of labour tenancy and to the way in which influx control restricts the free movement of workers.

Farmers' defenders said if homelands had been properly developed tenants forced out of white farms would have been

absorbed there. They also questioned the significance of labour tenants' rights.

Oxford historian Stanley Trapido has written that history has left South African agriculture dependent on cheap labour mobilised by the pass laws.

The reasons are apparent from a statement by Mr Chris Gillies, director of the SA Agricultural Union.

He says 30 to 40 percent of farms are small operations that turn in a profit of less than R1 000 a year.

### Evaluations of the lot of farm workers are based on a more complex range of factors than the indicators of income given in Parliament this week, reports CRAIG CHARNEY, with contributions from HANNES FERGUSON and JOHN ALLEN.

He adds: "If you abolished influx control completely there would be a great influx to the cities and a great scarcity of labour.

The small farmers would not be able to afford it." Increased wages could not be paid for by profits, says a labour policy document of the SAU.

Researchers, citing historians, say the homelands were created as labour reservoirs to ensure a steady flow of cheap labour to white farms.

Once there, says Cape Town economist Francis Wilson, farm workers are "powerless".

They are exempted from the Wage Act governing pay, the Industrial Conciliation Act granting union rights and the Factories Act regulating working conditions.

They have to accept whatever terms are offered.

Until the 1960s farm labour worked under the labour tenancy system. The head of a family would work part-time for the farmer in return for permission to till a piece of land for himself, keep cattle and have his family with him.

As farms mechanised and grew, tenants in time became unnecessary.

It was possible to remove tenants and their families, eliminating the need for the farmer to provide food for people who did not work.

SA Institute of Race Relations figures indicate that about a million people, mostly tenants and their families, were removed from "white" rural areas between 1960 and 1970.

The institute estimates about 500 000 more tenants and family members will have to leave white farms in Natal now that labour tenancy there has been ended.

### COSTS

Many of these displaced people find their way back to farms as contract or illegal migrant labour and others seek work in towns.

The costs of displacement can be seen from the example of Weenen in Natal.

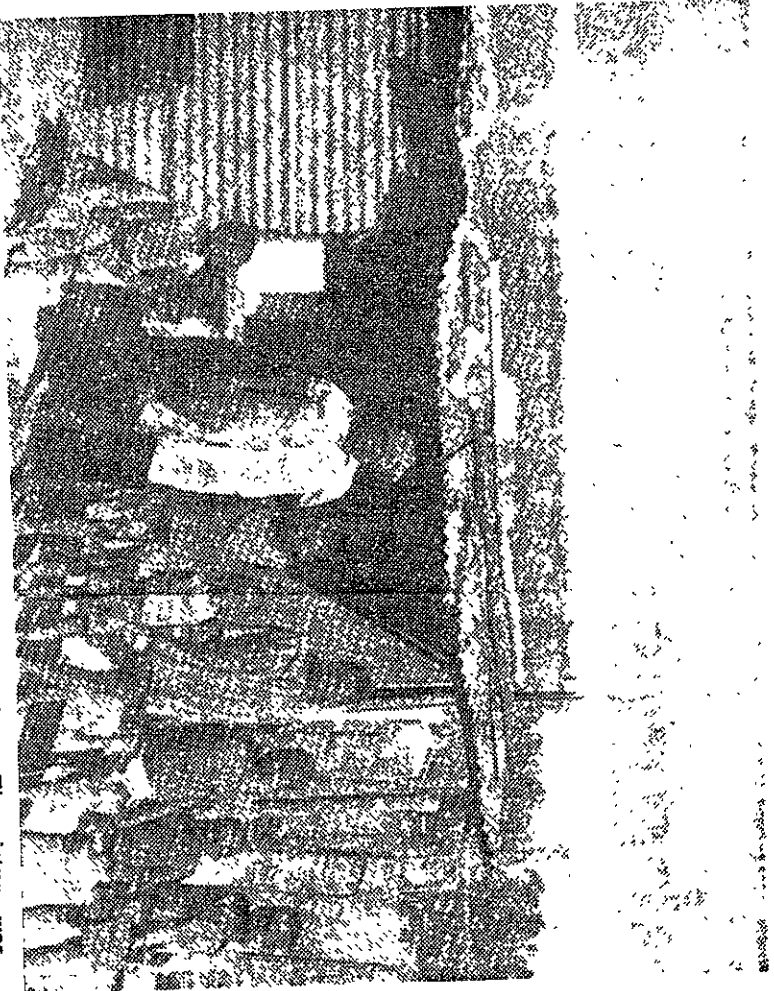
Between 10 000 and 20 000 people have been forced to leave farms there, according to the Association for Rural Advancement.

They have lost their homes and land and have often been forced to sell their livestock at a fraction of its value, the association says.

Recent Press reports say people are now unable to get land in kwazulu and beg for work at almost any age.

Evictions are expected to continue. Permanent farm workers dropped from 873 000 in 1962 to 683 000 in 1976.

The current Economic Development Programme projects that 90 000 to 230 000 more farm jobs would be lost between 1977 and 1987.



One side of the coin — A farm labourer's house in Lichtenburg. The picture was taken this week.



The other side — A black farm foreman's house in Fochville on the land of Mr Bruwer Davidt.

It's a hard life for John Tshabalala. Like his father before him, he was born on a white man's meale farm near Piet Retief. So was his wife.

His father died there, and he expects that he and his wife will too.

John Tshabalala is not his real name, which he did not want to reveal. He was afraid he would be evicted if word got round that he'd talked to the Press about conditions on the farm.

The adults who work there get R20 a month, plus mealmoney. John doesn't work on the farm any more, he stays on the farm and works in town. As rent, his children work for the farmer.

Asked why he stopped working on the farm, he replies: "What do you do with R20 a month when you've got a family to

support?" "It's a hard life," the 44-year-old said, "but because I was born there, there's nothing I can do."

He says he's thought about going to work on the mines where the wages are higher, but that the pass laws prevent him from doing so. "I have a reference book but it does not qualify me to work there."

The 10 families on the farm where he stays are labour tenants, working for the farmer for six months in a year and tending their plots or seeking other work the rest of the time.

Although the tenancy system has officially been abolished, and tenants have been evicted in much of the country, there are still some places such as this farm where it persists illegally. On the farm they

are worried. There are rumours of evictions coming which will turn them out of the humble rondavels in which they live.

They feel themselves completely in the farmer's power, and John says they address him as "baas" or "Nkosisi" — "My Lord".

If someone gets sick, John says, "God decides their fate. The farmer does nothing." There is no sick leave, let alone a paid holiday.

There is a primary school on the farm, but only some of the children are able to go. The rest work for the farmer.

Wages and living conditions seem a bit worse than the provincial norm, though with the right to use land he is better off than many of his peers. Across the Transvaal there are many, many John Tshabalalas.

## Do benefits bridge gap?

The total value of benefits received by farm workers is the subject of major controversy.

The South African Agricultural Union says there have been significant wage increases in recent years, but academic researchers say that cash income has been eroded by the rising cost of living.

Figures such as those given in Parliament this week compare farm labourers' pay in two ways: by establishing cash wages and by estimating the value of in-kind benefits.

The researchers say that the controls on farm labourers' pay in agricultural day being lower than pay

in other sectors of the economy.

An Agricultural Union document on labour policy agrees that there is a leeway to be made up in farm labourers' wages.

A recent study by academics Phyllis Lewsen and Jennifer Dagut indicated that unskilled, full-time workers averaged less than half those in the mines and less than one third of those in engineering.

Benefits in kind, such as nations, reduce the gap, but research experts all agree that they come nowhere near closing it.

This issue is a subject of dispute with farmers.

# Worker shot: farmer found not guilty

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### Mall Correspondent

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A UITENHAGE farmer was acquitted yesterday of murdering one of his neighbour's labourers, but fined R50 for assaulting another.

Necessary criteria for the capit.  
are obviously that expenditures  
must have been made, and that int  
incurred. FASB 34 adds another,

Pieter Johannes de Witt 31, of Uitkyk, Uitenhage, had pleaded not guilty in the South-Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth to the murder of Mr Jackson Lungile Zwengu, 55, of Cloughside, on February 27 this year.

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But De Witt pleaded guilty to assaulting Mr Freddie Kiewiet on the same day.

"Activities" in this context incl  
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Woolley of AECI Ltd believes the c  
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Board approval is obtained, would  
These costs should not be material

Mr Justice Mullins, who sat with two assessors, said he could not convict De Witt of murder as it had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt that he acted unlawfully, or that he intended to kill Mr Zwengu, who died of a gunshot wound after he had allegedly attacked De Witt with an axe during a disagreement over a rake.

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The judge said he was suspicious about certain aspects of De Witt's evidence but it was unnecessary to decide on its acceptability. The onus was on the State to establish his guilt, especially as he alleged he had acted in self-defence.

The judge said Mr Kiewiet generally had made a very bad impression on the court.

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The judge said although Mr Kiewiet had not been assaulted seriously, he was innocent and had done no harm. This, coupled with De Witt's previous conviction for assault, aggravated the crime and justified the fine.

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The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape Mr E C Heller appeared for the State.

should

exist here. It is submitted that the planning stage is the correct time to begin capitalisation. The end of the capitalisation period gives rise to much more discussion and thought.

**Labour tenants**

150. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many labour tenants were registered in each province at the end of 1979 and 1980, respectively
- (2) how many labour tenants in each province were (a) found redundant and (b) evicted from farms during 1979 and 1980, respectively.
- (3) how many of the evicted labour tenants and their families in each province were resettled by his Department during 1979 and 1980, respectively"

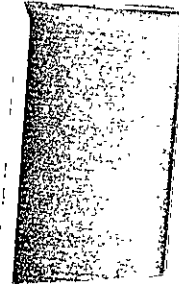
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The registration of labour tenants terminated with the final abolishment

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of the labour tenant system during  
(2) and (3) I.e. 1979





# White flight from the platteland

By PATRICK LAURENCE

*It is on account of the actual elimination of various categories of peasant: share-croppers, cash tenants and labour tenants and peasant proprietors who owned land outside the reserves — COLIN BUNDY*

*If the thin line of white farmers becomes too stretched de facto African control could become very extensive — CHARLES SIMKINS*

**T**HE brief flicker of debate in Parliament and in the media last week on the wages paid to farm workers cast a sliver of light on South Africa's forgotten people: blacks living in white-designated rural areas.

It offered the layman a transitory glimpse into the role of these central, though largely silent, actors on South Africa's historical stage.

An elementary but crucial point to make in any attempt to offer a clearer picture is that farm workers constitute less than a third of the total number of blacks living on white-owned land.

As Mr Charles Simkins, of the University of Cape Town and one of the few people to have a detailed and overall view of the situation, has noted, there are some 1.3-million farm workers against an overall black population of 4.3-million in "white" rural areas.

Blacks in "white" rural areas account for just under half of the 9.5-million blacks who live in white-designated South Africa, the remaining 5.2-million of whom are concentrated in South Africa's cities and towns.

The figures quoted by Mr Simkins for blacks in white-designated rural areas (as distinct from the "homelands") raise an interesting question: where do the 2-million blacks who are not enumerated as farm workers live?

Leaving aside the possibility of under-enumeration of farm workers, the answer is almost certainly: on white-owned farms which are not occupied by their owners.

The continuing drift of whites to the urban areas and the associated phenomena of absentee land-owners has left vast areas of farming land open for land-hungry blacks to occupy.

In the Transvaal bushveld alone an estimated 4 000 farms have been vacated by whites. While Die Vaderland reported late last year that nearly 60% of farms along the border with Botswana have been abandoned.

## Graphic

The same *beswarming* trend is evident in the "conquered territory" along the Free State-Lesotho border, where the white population has dropped by nearly 25% and that of blacks risen by more than 65%.

The former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, described the situation graphically in a debate in the Senate on the exodus of whites from border farms in February 1979.


He said: "A terrorist can walk from the Limpopo River right through to Pietersburg without having set foot on a farm occupied by whites. That is an unhealthy situation."

Inviting "patriots" to ponder the situation, Mr Schoeman added: "It is useless having a strong defence force while there, where there should be

**QUOTE**

— from the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman

“A terrorist can walk from the Limpopo River right through to Pietersburg without having set foot on a farm occupied by whites . . . that is an unhealthy situation.”



before the 1913 Land Act. They sentries, the country is uninhabited."

The presence of blacks as the de facto if not de jure owners of these abandoned farms is a testimony to their resilient resistance to a concerted bid to pry loose their hold on the land and to either reduce them to farm labourers or to forcibly relocate them to the "homelands."

## Assault

In his seminal study "The Rise and Fall of the South African Peasantry," Dr Colin Bundy describes the history of black farmers outside the reserves or "homelands" as "a chronicle of irresistible . . . pressures bearing upon a people politically rightless, unorganised and unrepresented." The assault was largely launched from the Natives

Land Act of 1913, which prohibited blacks from buying land outside the reserves and which set aside 10% of the land for exclusive black occupation.

Apart from restricting black land ownership to the reserves, the 1913 Land Act prohibited share-croppers and thus eliminated blacks who farmed on white-owned land in return for giving a portion of their crop to the landowner.

A class of black farmers was thereby reduced to what the renowned black writer, Sol Plaatje, described as "roving pariahs," most of whom ended up, as Dr Bundy records, either as farm labourers or in reserves.

The next major move came in 1936 with the passage of the Natives Land and Trust Act — which made provision for another 6.2-million ha of land to be added to the reserves at the cost of a further diminution of

black rights in white-designated rural areas.

The 1936 Land Act provided legal machinery for the elimination of two more categories of peasant-farmers: cash tenants, who paid for the use of white-owned farming land in either cash or kind, and labour tenants, who worked on the white farmer's land in return for farming part of it for themselves.

Over the next 45 years the law was used to steadily reduce tenants of both types to rightless squatters, who later become prime targets for relocation in the 1960s and 1970s to the reserves or — to give them their later labels — "homelands" or "national states."

## Tenants

The destruction of cash tenants speeded up 25 years ago when, in September 1956, the provisions of the 1936 Act against cash tenants were extended throughout South Africa.

The elimination of the labour tenants has been partially recorded by Dr Bundy: in 1936 there were about 1-million labour tenants and their families on white-owned farms, in 1964 their numbers had dwindled to 163 000, and in 1970 there were a mere 27 585 left.

Last year, on August 31, the process finally came to a head when all new labour tenant contracts were forbidden by law and all existing ones cancelled.

There was, however, another dimension to the attack on small-scale black farmers outside the reserves. It was the elimination of "Black Spots" or pockets of land owned by blacks in white-designated rural areas.

These enclaves of black-owned land were acquired be-

were held individually and communally. In the Transvaal some allocations were made by the Afrikaner patriarch, President Paul Kruger, but his political heirs systematically excised these Black Spots from white-declared land.

Two phases can be distinguished during the destruction of black peasant farmers on white-owned land in the rural areas:

In the first white farmers were in dire need of labour and the period is characterised by measures to force dispossessed black farmers into service as workers on white-owned farms. Above all they took the form of tightened influx control laws to prevent "escape" to the urban areas.

It was a time when the shortage of labour was so acute that prisoners were taken to rural areas under a "volunteer scheme" to overcome the shortage. At its height in the late 1950s, to quote Dr Bundy, as many as 200 000 black prisoners were working as labourers on farms annually for 9d a day.

## Policy

But, as Mr Simkins has noted: "Enforced retention (of blacks in rural areas) was rapidly replaced by a policy of expulsion for many."

Two inter-related factors were behind the switch from penning blacks up in white-owned rural areas to forcing them out: the political desire by South Africa's governors to save the platteland from *beswarming* and the growing investment by white farmers in labour-saving equipment.

The extent to which black plattelanders were affected by the relocation programme is shown by Mr Simkins' calcula-

tions — based on the population census figures for 1960, 1970 and 1980 — for the "emigration" of blacks from white-designated areas to the "homelands."

Between 1960 and 1980, 2-million blacks moved into the "homelands," of whom 1.75-million were from the rural areas, Mr Simkins found. Calculations by Dr Robert Schrire point to a similar exodus from white-owned rural areas to the "homelands."

But the extent of the relocation should not be allowed to obscure one central fact: although the black population growth rate in the rural areas was slowed down between 1960 and 1980, there was still an absolute increase in the total number of blacks.

Thus, although blacks in rural areas constituted a smaller proportion of the total black population in 1980 than in 1960, their absolute numbers rose from 3.8-million in 1960 to 4.3-million in 1980.

## Advantage

More important, the ratio of black-to-white in the white-owned platteland continued to change to the advantage of blacks because of the continuous drift to urban areas by whites during the two decades.

The tenuous hold of whites on the land near the "homelands" and South Africa's neighbouring territories increasingly amounts to de facto black control of the land, in defiance of the laws and policies dating from 1913.

The overflow from the crowded "homelands" can be seen and checked to a degree when it results in squatter settlements near the main white-ruled cities, but it is largely unseen and seemingly inexorable when it flows into abandoned border farms.



GOING, GOING . . . whites on the land: a vanishing species

And a staggering 2m blacks now live on abandoned farms



NEW PLATTELANDERS . . . blacks who have taken the place of absentee landlords

# Farm labour needs probing

Agms 15/9/81 (4)

When about 20 samples have (18) may be divided by the determined (0,9).

Clearly no sample can contain defectives, some 2 defectives, some 2 defectives an average of 0,9.

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THE Government should consider appointing a Wiehahn-type commission of inquiry into farm labour, Mr E K Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

control legislation had been normalised.

'Even then it should only be done after in-depth discussions and investigations have been completed by all parties concerned,' he said.

Speaking in committee on the Agriculture vote, he said he believed farmers should move away from a system which built payments in kind into the basic wage.

Mr Moorcroft said he found it interesting that organised agriculture was starting to pay increasing attention to matters relating to the conditions of service of farm labour.

'I believe that grazing rights and the like should be regarded as prerequisites of farm labour. They should be inducements in much the way that fringe benefits are made available to the employees of urban companies after an acceptable basic wage is paid,' he said.

'I believe that increasingly farmers will put their own house in order and that, combined with the pull factor which will emanate from increased competition for labour from urban areas, will speed up the day when little, if any, criticism will be justifiably levelled at the South African farmer,' he said. — Sapa.

He also believed that the imposition of a minimum wage should not be considered until the mobility of farm labour compared with influx con-

PARLIAMENTARY reports by F. E. Esterhuysen and L. Parker; Sapa's reports by A. Brald, C. de Roux, P. Claassen, J. W. Lordan, S. Moller and D. Powell, all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES IN SAMPLES OF 20 ITEMS FROM A PROCESS WHICH IS 5% DEFECTIVE

From this frequency diagram it is clear that 5 or more defectives could occur by chance very infrequently and it is almost certain then that the process requires attention.

As with the average and range charts, a convenient practical rule is to take action when the number of defectives which would be exceeded by chance only 1 in 1000 times is in fact exceeded. It is also customary to have a warning limit at the number of defectives which would be exceeded by change only 1 in 40 times. (There are similar lower warning and action limits indicating a process improvement. These lower limits are only applicable when the average number of defectives per sample is 4 or more, and 7 or more respectively). Control limits are tabulated in the table below.

A simplified method of determining the control limits, based on the number of defectives found in 10, or 20 samples is given in Table D. For example, 18 defectives were found in 20 samples, giving an action limit of 6, and a warning limit of 4.

# Call for inquiry into farm wages

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Errol Moorcroft, called yesterday for a commission of inquiry into farm wages.

Speaking during the Agriculture Vote debate, he also, appealed to the minister, Mr Pietie Du Plessis, not to consider laying down minimum wages for farm labourers or to introduce a system of "cash only" wages overnight.

"If we did that, I predict that there would be a massive reduction in farm labour, an unprecedented increase in mechanization and consequent disastrous unemployment.

"We need more jobs in this country, not less, and any practice which leads to unemployment must be discouraged," said Mr Moorcroft.

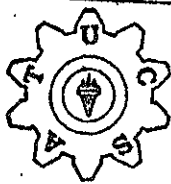
While he warned against introducing a cash-only system overnight, he believed South Africa should move away from a system which built payments in kind into the basic wage.

"I believe grazing rights and ploughing rights should be regarded as prerequisites of farm labour. They should be inducements in much the same way that fringe benefits are made available to the employees in commerce and industry."

A minimum wage should not be considered until the mobility of blacks had been normalized by dropping the influx control laws.

Mr Moorcroft said the practice of paying farm labourers in cash and in kind had been called paternalistic, degrading, humiliating and exploitive.

"If the cash wage is relatively low but payments in kind are significant, and by that I mean generous grazing and ploughing rights, housing, fair rations of meats, milk and carbohydrates, adequate provision of protective clothing and a sympathetic response to medical, educational recreational and religious needs, together with reasonable working hours, holiday allowances and bonuses, then I believe little if any serious criticism can be levelled at the system."



## Tucsa Congress

Reports by  
**PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK**  
Industrial reporter

# Domestics' work plight highlighted

DD 16/9/58  
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125

EAST LONDON — Farm and domestic workers, who most desperately needed the benefits of trade union protection, were the most difficult to unionise, Mr Solly Ariefdien, of the National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' told the Tucsa annual conference here yesterday.

Proposing a motion for the conference to take note of the hardships suffered by farm workers and the conditions of service of domestic workers, Mr Ariefdien said these categories of workers were not covered by any industrial legislation nor — except for a few domestic workers — were they organised into any form of trade union.

He said the most important condition of their employment was their isolation — from alternative forms of employment and each other.

"Most domestics in South Africa are black women and because they are unskilled for other work, they are trapped.

"Many domestics work for more than 44 hours a week for their small earnings and get no paid holidays or other benefits, all in a time of economic boom and prosperity."

Mr Ariefdien said that in the case of farm workers it was not just the nature of the job which led to the isolation of workers from each other; employers and the government had taken deliberate steps to create this situation.

"We know that in the Free State, for instance, agreements between farmers' associations and district authorities meant

that the only way a farm labourer could change his job was to return to his homeland — where there are no jobs — for six months in order to qualify for a mining contract."

He said few farm workers received more than R50 a month. He said the facts and figures pointed to the need for the organisation of workers in these two sectors of the economy. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the conference

# Call for trade union rights for domestic farm workers

By SANDRA SMITH

EAST LONDON — The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has called on the Government to extend trade union rights to domestic and farm workers.

A motion submitted by the National Union of Commercial Catering and Allied Workers on "the hardship suffered by farm workers, and the conditions of service of domestic workers", was discussed at the 27th annual conference of Tucsa here yesterday.

Delegates said it was only through trade unions that the working and living conditions of these two categories of workers could be improved and urged the Government to amend the Labour Relations Act to extend trade union rights to them.

It was suggested that they also be included in the application of the Wage Act.

Speaking on the motion, Tucsa's general secretary, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said the Government had, in response to similar recommendations in Section 5 of the Wiebahn Commission, decided to confer with all interested parties before taking a decision on the issue.

"Tactics of intimidation" by unions to force workers to become members or go on strike

were condemned

A deputy vice-president of Tucsa, Mr L. C. M. Scheepers, said members of Tucsa unions, in East London in particular, had been subject to intimidation.

He said intimidation took place to gain political power, not union power.

The general secretary of the National Union of Distributive Workers, Miss Dulcie Hartwell, said some Tucsa unions had been involved in intimidation "not so long ago".

Tucsa also adopted a resolution calling for an investigation into the industrial council system and asked that "the implications" of agreements between individual unions and employers be investigated.

The secretary of the South African Bontermakers, Iron and Steelworkers Society, Mr Ike van der Watt, asked delegates to "look objectively at the labour relations structure" within which they operated.

He said most workers were not covered by an industrial council agreement. Some unions dealt with three or four industrial councils at the same time and therefore it was essential that the whole structure of collective bargaining constantly be under review.

© See Page 4

NM 18/9/81  
4  
**Man dies in runaway fire**

**Mercury Reporter**

A LABOURER was killed and cattle and huts destroyed when a runaway fire fanned by a gale-force north-wester swept through more than 5 000 ha of prime grazing land in the Franklin area of East Griqualand yesterday.

Mr Peter Miller, MPC for the South Coast, said the fire was believed to have started early yesterday when a farmer was doing his annual spring burning and a sudden gust of wind fanned the fire, leaving him powerless to control it.

At least 19 farms in the area were affected by the blaze, which leapt across roads and fire-breaks, and was eventually brought under control when farmers and labourers, alerted of the danger by radio, rallied

to his aid and stopped the fire at the Transkei border.

Mr Miller said fire-fighters using water-carts and beating the flames with special equipment were eventually able to bring it under control, but not before it had caused extensive damage to grazing land, huts and stock.

The senior matron at the Kokstad Hospital told the Mercury a black man had been admitted with '100 percent burns' and had died shortly afterward. She said he was a local labourer, but could not say what his name was or for whom he worked.

An investigation into the cause of the fire is underway and the full extent of the damage is expected to be made known later today.

NY 19/8/81

# Barbed wire fence (4) trapped labourer during fire

**Pietermaritzburg Bureau**  
THE black farm labourer, burned to death by a runaway veld fire that swept through about 19 East Griqualand farms on Thursday, was trapped by a barbed wire fence in the path of the blaze, it was learned yesterday.

'The only part of the man that wasn't burned was the parts of his legs and feet covered by his gumboots,' a senior spokesman for Kokstad's hospital said.

'He had burns on 95 percent of his body, and died within hours of being admitted,' he said.

The accident occurred on Mr Sam Oosthuizen's farm, Kingsvale, near Franklin, when a veld fire, fanned out of control by the wind, crossed on to his farm.

Mr Oosthuizen, his son, and a team of labourers were trying to bring the blaze under control when the wind changed direction and the fire burned to-

wards them, Mr Oosthuizen's wife said yesterday.

Mr Johannes Ngcobo, one of the labourers, got himself hooked in a barbed wire fence as he tried to flee from the blaze.

The fire had enveloped the man before anyone could get to him, Mrs Oosthuizen said.

Mr Ngcobo leaves a wife and three children who live on the farm.



Parliamentary Farm schools (4) (2)  
Q.C. 450 52 21/9/81  
346. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the  
Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many farm schools in the magisterial districts of Albany, King William's Town, Komga, East London and Stutterheim, respectively, provide for education up to (a) Std. 1, (b) Std. 2, (c) Std. 3, (d) Std. 4, (e) Std. 5, (f) Std. 6, (g) Std. 7, (h) Std. 8, (i) Std. 9 and (j) Std. 10;
- (2) how many pupils of each sex are there in each standard at each such school;
- (3) whether boarding facilities will be provided in each such magisterial district for (a)(i) boys and (ii) girls in the junior standards and (b)(i) boys and (ii) girls in the senior standards; if so, what boarding facilities in each case?

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MONDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER 1981

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) and (2) The requested information is not readily available, as statistics are not kept according to magisterial districts, but according to regions. For the information of the honourable member it may, however, be mentioned that with the exception of a few cases, farm schools offer education only up to Std. 5 level.
- (3) Originally the Department erected hostels in trust areas. Bursaries were made available to pupils attending these boarding institutions. These bursaries are still available. The control of these institutions was taken over by the independent and national states. The Department is already busy with the erection of additional

post-primary boarding schools in the area under its control. Ample provision has been made for bursaries.

Hansard Farm labourers/labour tenants (4)  
QC 456 22/9/81  
160. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether His Department provides alternative accommodation for (a) farm labourers and (b) labour tenants evicted from White-owned farms in each magisterial district in Natal; if so, (a) where is such accommodation available and (b) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals were so accommodated during the period 1 August 1979 to 31 July 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) No, but should cases of farm labourers leaving farms be brought to my Department's attention, efforts are made to transfer such labourers to other farms should there be any vacancies. Alternatively such labourers are at liberty to settle within the national states or on closer settlements on trust farms after obtaining

SEPTEMBER 1981

permission from the authorities concerned.

Hans 8 Labour liaison officers  
Q.C. 455 22/9/81  
149. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many (a) agricultural labour liaison officers and (b) urban areas labour liaison officers are employed by his Department;
- (2)(a) how many farms were inspected during 1979 and 1980, respectively, and (b) in what areas were such farms situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Nil.  
(b) My Department has no labour liaison officers in its employment but has 7 posts for liaison officers.
- (2) Nil.

## Farm schools

CT 22/9/81 (2)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday that he was unable to say how many farm schools there were in the Border region.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) Dr Hartzenberg said details about the farm schools in the Albany, King William's Town, Komga, East London and Stutterheim magisterial districts were "not readily available".

The minister said the control of boarding facilities had been taken over by the independent and national States, though the department had erected hostels in trust areas.

Bursaries were available to pupils attending these boarding institutions and ample provision had been made for these bursaries, Dr Hartzenberg said.

Protective  
Legislation

Customary  
Pay for the

# No inspections on farm labour

CT 23/9/81  
Political Staff (4)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —  
No government inspections  
of the conditions under  
which farm labourers work  
have taken place in two  
years.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday "nil" farms had been in-

spected during 1979, and 1980.

He also said there were no agricultural labour liaison officers and no urban areas labour liaison officers but his department had seven posts for "liaison officers".

Dr Koornhof revealed this when he replied to a question which had been tabled in Parliament by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

GRAHAMSTOWN — A group of dissatisfied teen-aged farm labourers tried to walk from the Grahamstown district to East London this week after only one day on a farm at Salem.

They were picked up on the outskirts of Grahamstown on Tuesday night by a concerned man after they asked him the way to East London.

The man took the youths — including two girls — whose ages ranged from 14 to 19, to the offices of the East Cape Administration Board here, where they were fed and accommodated.

Last night, the Albany regional manager of Ecab, Mr Dennis Bush, said the board might act against a young Salem farmer for illegally bringing into the Albany area Ciskeian labourers, some of whom were under age.

He said the farmer might also be required to return the bulk of the teenagers to the Kwelela district, about 30 km east of East London, where they were recruited.

The youngsters were brought to a Salem farm on Monday, where they were housed in labourers' huts. They were allegedly fed samp, mealie meal and porridge. When some of them complained of being fed "pigswill" they were told to leave the farm. Leaving behind their blankets a group set off on foot for home.

Yesterday, a senior Ecab official visited a Salem

# Farmhands leave after day's work

DD 7/10/81

4

farm in connection with the young workers. The farmer told him he did not know he had to apply for labour from outside the Ecab area and have a contract drawn up and attested.

He said he was also not aware that youngsters without identity documents, that is under 18, could not be employed.

The official said it seemed no firm wage agreement was made with the labourers, who mentioned figures of R12 and R14 a month in talks with his constables.

The youngsters who left the farm spent yesterday with a Department of Co-operation and Development social worker, Mrs Florence Damana.

Last night, Ecab personnel were arranging for

them to travel home by train. Through an interpreter they said they had come voluntarily with their parents' consent but were unhappy about conditions on the farm.

Investigations about the other "illegals", thought to number between 20 and 40, will continue today. — DDC.

Blacks employed in Western Cape

382. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black persons are employed in (i) agriculture, (ii) industry and (iii) domestic service in each specified magisterial district in the Western Cape and (b) how many such persons are (i) migrant workers and (ii) permanent residents in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act;
- (2) what are the estimated average figures in respect of each such category for the preceding period of 10 years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a)(i) to (iii) Figures are only available on a regional basis which are as follows:

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Domestic
Ashton .....	591	521	32
Cape Town .....	2 160	10 875	5 686
Ceres .....	1 172	696	33
Hermanus .....	3 620	616	313
Malmesbury .....	2 199	1 715	28
Paarl .....	420	2 673	66
Springbok .....	33	5	—
Stellenbosch .....	1 961	5 716	514
Worcester .....	780	84	—

- (b)(i) Transkei: Figures are only available in respect of migrant workers from the Transkei which are as follows:

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Domestic
Ashton .....	160	224	9
Cape Town .....	2 149	3 384	366
Ceres .....	609	365	—
Hermanus .....	2 854	453	187
Malmesbury .....	1 717	1 410	4
Paarl .....	210	1 037	3
Springbok .....	20	4	—
Stellenbosch .....	1 651	4 829	224
Worcester .....	656	64	—

- (1)(b)(i) (Ciskei), (ii) and (2) Figures are not readily available as it has not as yet been computerized and will take a considerable time to obtain if still needed.



# MoH hits at low wages, poor housing

CT 3/10/81

VB 4

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN  
Municipal Reporter

FARMERS in the Greater Cape Town area have been criticized by the Cape Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health, Dr L R Tibbet, who says in his annual report that poor living conditions and low wages continue to contribute to serious health problems among farm labourers.

He also warned that "we appear to be losing ground in the battle against tuberculosis in the non-white population groups".

In his 1980 report on the Combined Health Control Scheme — which covers a vast area stretching from Cape Point in the south to Mamre in the north (excluding the Cape Town municipality) — he said the farming population of Philippi was one of the most depressed, with no community resources whatsoever because of the scattered nature of the relatively small population.

Alcoholism and poverty were rampant, with poor nutrition and a very low quality of life.

Dr Tibbet added: "An attempt to motivate the employers (in Philippi) has not been successful and requires the right person."

Referring to Constantia, he said: "Poor housing and low wages of much of the farm labour continues to contribute towards the problems of alcoholism, tuberculosis, child-abuse and neglect and malnutrition, all problems in one of the country's wealthiest areas."

## 'Alarming' VD

In the Durbanville area nearly 5 000 visits to clinics were made during the year because of venereal disease. A VD survey there had indicated "a most alarming incidence of 15.7 percent in the farming population of this area". All steps had been taken to institute appropriate treatment and preventive measures.

Earlier in his report, Dr Tibbet said the untoward incidence of syphilis in Durbanville was not surprising when taken in conjunction with the housing report on the farming areas.

"Overcrowding was appar-

though one wonders what has become of the labourers."

As regards TB, Dr Tibbet remarked that, as it appeared that ground was being lost in the battle against this disease among coloured and African people, it was obvious that housing and economic betterment were priorities. He also expressed the hope that the State financial cuts this year would not curtail the supply of drugs used in treatment of TB.

Other points made by Dr Tibbet were:

- If salary structures were not improved "Medical Officers of Health will become a dying breed".

- Infant mortality rates — "the most sensitive index of the efforts of the total health team in any given area" — had dropped in 1980 when compared to those of the previous year.

- Transport accidents were the principal cause of death in the age group five to 14 years. This showed the necessity for increased efforts in road-safety training in schools.

- Unless the nursing-staff establishment was considerably increased in the near future, the health service was likely to falter as result of sheer numbers of clinic attendances and the resultant volume of work.

- Nearly 61 300kg of foodstuffs had been condemned during routine inspections of establishments such as shops and cafes which handled foodstuffs.

- In Atlantis, with its rapidly-growing population, the clinic venues (a house and part of Wesfleur Hospital) had become far too small and inadequate and new clinic buildings were urgently required.

- Kasseisvlei was a par-

and with poor hygiene and sanitation, the ideal conditions for endemic syphilis and other diseases arise. Infestation of flies can only complicate matters.

"It appears that much more thought, work and finance must be put into housing and socio-economic conditions of farm labourers, not only in the Durbanville area," he said.

Referring to the southern areas such as Noordhoek, Sun Valley and Kommetjie, he stated "The poultry farms, with much poverty and malnutrition, have fortunately been closed down, al-

area with many problems, including a high incidence of TB

- Ravensmead was one of the most depressed areas and this was reflected in the high incidence of TB, meningitis and measles. A clinic venue in the Stonehill area was an urgent priority and there was a "crying need" for creches and pre-school centres.

- Elsie's River was "beginning to take shape" and "the fruit of long years of planning and industry is at last being borne, and community activity is coming more and more to the fore".

# Couple in court after dog attack

CT 8/10/81  
4

Staff Reporter

A GRABOUW couple appeared briefly in the Grabouw Magistrate's Court yesterday in a sequel to an attack by two bull terriers on a farm labourer, Mr Paulus Jacobus King, on July 25 this year.

Mr King, 41, a labourer of Molteno Farm, was seriously injured in the attack, which took place on a public road in the town. He was taken to hospital with bite wounds on the body, arms and neck, according to the charge sheet.

Mr Willem Johannes Geldenhuys, 47, a farm controller, and his wife, Magdalena Johanna, 39, also of Molteno, were not asked to plead to a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

They face an alternative charge in which they are alleged to have allowed unmuzzled and unleashed dogs to be in a public place.

## Away from home

The State alleges in the first charge that Mr and Mrs Geldenhuys wrongfully and unlawfully possessed two potentially dangerous dogs and neglected to tie them up, muzzle them, or ensure that they were properly controlled while they were away from their Grabouw home on July 25 this year.

In the alternative charge, the State alleges that the couple wrongfully and unlawfully al-



Mr Paulus King, the victim of a dog attack in Grabouw in July this year, learns to use a pencil in his left hand in the Groote Schuur occupational therapy department. Mr King's right arm was amputated after the attack.

lowed two vicious dogs to cause a nuisance or a danger to life and property by letting them run free on or near Station Road in Grabouw on the same day.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed till November 12 at the request of the couple's attorney, Mr M van Niekerk.

The magistrate was Mr P C W Rossouw. Mr C P Otto appeared for the State.

# Doctor hits at Cape farmers

ED 15.10.81

Mail Correspondent

FARMERS in the Greater Cape Town area have been criticised by the Cape Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health, Dr L. R. Tibbet, who says in his annual report that poor living conditions and low wages continue to contribute to serious health problems among farm labourers.

Dr Tibbet also warned that "we appear to be losing ground in the battle against tuberculosis in the non-white population groups".

In his 1980 report — he says the farm labourers of Philippi were one of the most depressed.

Alcoholism and poverty were rampant, nutrition was poor and the quality of life low.

On Constantia, he said: "Poor housing and low wages of much of the farm labour continues to contribute towards the problems of alcoholism, tuberculosis, child abuse and neglect and malnutrition, all problems in one of the country's wealthiest areas".

In the Durbanville area nearly 5 000 visits to clinics were made during the year because of venereal diseases. A survey on VD in the area had indicated "a most alarming incidence of 15,7% in the farming population of this area".

"Over-crowding was apparent in 45 out of 76 dwellings and with poor hygiene and sanitation the ideal conditions for endemic syphilis and other diseases arise. Infestation of flies can only complicate matters."

Referring to TB, Dr Tibbet said because it appeared the fight against the disease was being lost among blacks and coloureds, better housing and economic improvement for these groups were top priorities.

He expressed the hope that State cuts on finances this year would not affect the supply of drugs used in the treatment of TB.

# Man guilty of starving horses to death on farm

## Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A PIETERMARITZBURG man was responsible for starving seven horses to death on a Mooi River farm, a magistrate found yesterday.

Mr Iswarial Maharaj, 36, was found guilty under the Animal Cruelty Act following the death of horses on the Midlands farm, and the near starvation of about 11 others, and was fined R200 or 90 days.

Magistrate Mr P J Fourie acquitted Mr Sydney George Halahan, 66, of charges under the same Act during the proceedings.

Mr Halahan was acting as an employee of Maharaj's at the time of the offence during the last few months of 1980, and had left the farm when all the horses were alive and in a fair condition.

The horses died on the farm Farningham in the Natal Midlands during the last few months of 1980.

Mr Maharaj originally took possession of 19 horses from a Free State farmer and placed them on Farningham.

This was at a time when Mr Halahan was living on the farm, he told the Court.

He intended breeding horses on the farm.

Mr Halahan told the Court how he had been under the impression that he would eventually be employed as stud manager on the farm when Maharaj exercised his option to buy it.

However, Maharaj had not bought the farm and Mr Halahan realised he would have to leave.

He had informed Maharaj of his intended departure and possible new job with the SPCA and had left the farm and horses in the care of an African labourer.

## Decomposed

Summing up, Mr Fourie said although there was no evidence of Maharaj paying for the horses, he had been in possession and was therefore responsible for their well-being.

In earlier evidence the Court heard how a veterinary surgeon had discovered at least three dead horses — bloated, dehydrated and in varying stages of decomposition — when he visited the farm.

Mr C J Hartzember represented Maharaj, and Mr A J van Collier represented Mr Halahan.

NM 14/10/81 (4)

KIDD'S BEACH — A faithful farm employee, who had taken it upon himself to look after his employers' house while they were in hospital, was murdered when he apparently attempted to prevent a burglary.

The head of the crime control centre in East London, Captain A. G. Huggett, said Mr Tinise Balani, 40, was found with a stab wound in his heart on the farm, Delton, belonging to Mr and Mrs E. G. Nelson. Police subsequently arrested three men.

Mr Andrew Russell, whose farm Fineview is next to Mr Nelson's, said Mr Balani had worked for Mr Nelson for a number of years. Whenever the Nel-

# Farm worker DID 15/10/87 dies in bid to 4 foil burglary

sons went away, Mr Balani, without being asked, had looked after their house.

He said Mr and Mrs Nelson were badly burnt when a paraffin stove exploded about three weeks ago. They were admitted to Frere Hospital.

Mr Balani as usual had felt it his duty to look after

the Nelson property and had slept in a storeroom next to the house.

Mr Russell said he heard his neighbour's dogs barking late on Monday night and decided to investigate.

He saw somebody lying on the front lawn of the house.

"It was a shock when I

came across the body of Mr Balani," he said.

"I informed the police and later had the unpleasant task of telling Mr Nelson who was still in hospital. When I told Mr Nelson the news, he was in tears," Mr Russell said.

Mr Russell said the Nelsons seemed to be recovering from their injuries but the death of Mr Balani had been a great shock to them. Mr Balani had been married and had a large family.

Captain Huggett said it appeared as if Mr Balani had surprised the burglars and then been stabbed.

Police found two suits and cash missing from the house. — DDR

# Castration case heard

RDM 15/10/81 (L)  
A FARMER, Mr Ivan Burger of the Bonnievale area, appeared in the local Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the alleged forcing of a farm labourer to castrate himself.

Mr Burger, charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was not asked to plead. The case was postponed to November 3. — Sapa.

## Labourer dies: R100 fine

BLOEMFONTEIN. A Regional Court magistrate has acquitted a Bultfontein farmer of causing the death of a 21-year-old labourer.

The farmer, Gert Pretorius, 45, was found guilty by Mr E. T. Engelbrecht of common assault and fined R100.

Heavily built Mr Pretorius, who pleaded not guilty to culpable homicide, told the court he hit Mr Martiens Moahludi with a light stick on the buttocks on May 23 last year for refusing to obey his commands.

The incident took place during harvesting of maize on Pretorius's farm Saamwerk.

Cause of death was given as a head injury, secondary brain haemorrhage and terminal respiratory failure and a pathologist said a bruise

on Mr Moahludi's head could have been caused by a stick.

State witnesses told the court that Pretorius aimed five times with the stick but connected only twice.

Pretorius said after he had hit Mr Moahludi on the buttocks, Mr Moahludi grasped the stick and leaned backwards. A second blow landed on Mr Moahludi's back at elbow height. 'I don't know about an injury on the right-hand side of his head,' he said.

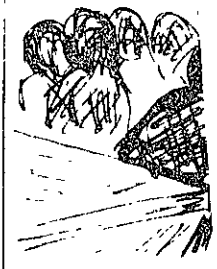
The magistrate, when he acquitted Pretorius of culpable homicide, said there were several unsatisfactory aspects of the main State evidence.

But his action in striking Mr Moahludi with a stick could not be justified, he added.



I've had enough!

Why is it that white children get free textbooks and we have to either use the books in school or not get any at all? Don't you...



It's as the other what they think!

What about the money we get from the school in the way of...

AWAITING her turn outside the only toilet.

went to the toilet at all day



Send... here comes Miss Smith

Hey! Do you know that Miss Smith only passed Matric last year

Why Sshh! It's about time we said something

Let's get everyone together at lunch time

Yes! then we can decide what to do

AT THE MEETING

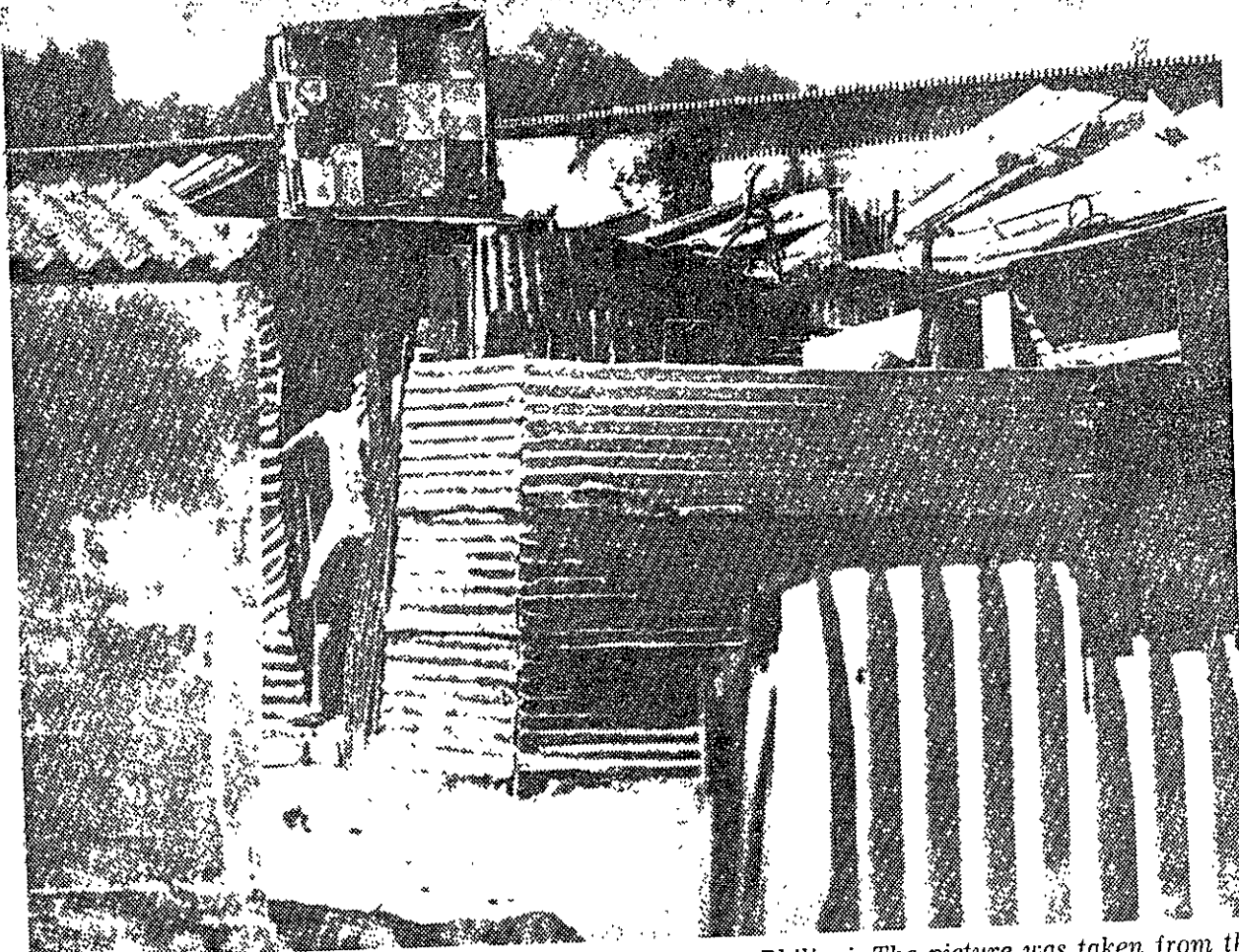


Have schools always been like this?

It all started with the settlers...

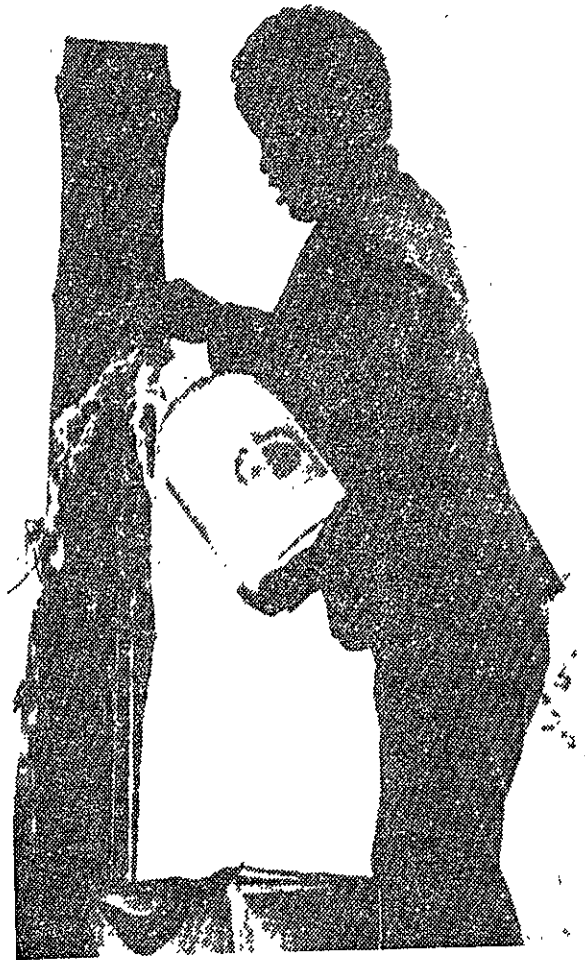


# Philippi's farm labourers fare poorly



DECREPIT iron walls around homes for farm labourers in Philippi. The picture was taken from the road as the farmer refused to allow pictures to be taken on the property.

ARGUS 20.10.81 (4)



ALSO taken from the road is a picture of the only tap serving six homes which can be seen along Spaanschemat River Road in Tokai.

## Alcoholism, poverty rampant

By Brigid Ihell

VEGETABLE farmer Bokkie Bock has lived on his sandy Philippi farm since his birth 57 years ago. But he has resigned himself to stopping production within five years and giving up the land of his father and grandfather.

And Bokkie is bitter about his plight.

Already part of his 65-morgen farm closest to Mitchell's Plain has ceased to be a viable vegetable area 'because all the produce is stolen'.

Bokkie knows his labourers' cottages are in disrepair.

But he 'does not get one cent from the Government and they are phasing us out by surrounding us with townships'.

### DEPRESSED

The Divisional Council of the Cape has highlighted the Philippi farming population as one of the most depressed in its area of control, with no community resources, largely attributed to the scattered nature of the relatively small population.

The report by Medical Officer of Health Dr L R Tibbet, said alcoholism and poverty were rampant, with poor nutrition and a very low quality of life.

He said an attempt to 'motivate' employers had not worked, and 'required the right person.'

However, in an interview this week Dr Tibbet declined to elaborate.

Bokkie is just one of the farmers who was visited by Divisional Council officials while they were compiling their report.

### SHEBEENS

His worst problem he believes is having so many illegal shebeens around his farm.

'I have to give my men a litre of wine a night and the women get a bottle. If they don't get it they will leave,' he said.

'On Fridays I have to stand over them in the fields otherwise they will go to the closest shebeen and get drunk.'

Bokkie's men get R20 a week, the women R15, and tractor drivers get R25.

The children are paid R10 or R12 and a soft drink. All receive free

vegetables, medical aid and housing.

His 40 labourers live on the farm.

Bokkie knows their accommodation is not sanitary. There is one tap in his courtyard for all his staff.

'If I put the tap near the houses they will leave it running because they don't pay for the water. My water bill is R150 a month. Here we have control,' he said, pointing to the tap.

Toilets are non-existent, although the outhouse buildings are standing. One is in the process of being rebuilt.

### DIRTY

'You see the way they live. Everything is dirty. It's not my problem. The council is supposed to empty these buckets for outside toilets.'

'But they don't. They never come here.'

Bokkie also believes his 'boys' don't want better housing than they've got.

'Five years ago I built 10 houses. The man I had with me the longest I gave the best house to. Within a week he and his

family were back in the old house. He said the new house was too nice to make fires on the floor.'

When the health inspectors went to see Bokkie they told him one of the labourers' cottages was illegal. It was built in 1924.

'I knew it was not safe but the council did not pass my plans. So what must I do about a new house?'

Although a new Bill has reached its second reading in Parliament on loans for farmers for 10 labourers' cottages a year, Bokkie does not believe this will solve his problem.

'I wanted to build five years ago when it was much cheaper. Now it is too expensive.'

### CONSTANTIA

In one of the wealthiest areas in the Western Cape, Constantia, the Divisional Council report said poor housing and low wages continued to contribute towards the problems of alcoholism, tuberculosis and child neglect.

But one Constantia farmer who believes his 'boys' are satisfied with their living conditions is Mr W Lategan.

'They can go and live in the townships if they want to. Every night they get their dop, over and above their salary from me,' he says.

Some of Mr Lategan's labourers live close to Spaanschemat River Road near Tokai.

### ONE TOILET

From the road it is clear there is no running water in the houses or toilet facilities. In fact, there is one outdoor toilet and one house has its own lavatory.

A water tap close to the driveway serves six houses.

Mr Lategan did add that 'I will have to dispose of some of the houses shortly and rebuild them.'

The owner of Zonne-straal Farm in Wynberg, who did not want to be named, believes neither farmers nor the Government are serious about farming in the area.

'Ninety percent of the Constantia farmers would sell their land if they were

offered the right price, he says.

'From a historic point of view the Government like to have the farms here. Vineyards afford large open spaces. The Government would like to see the farmers surviving.'

'The solution would probably be to buy up the farms thus getting security of tenure.'

'The idea of having commuting labour is impossible. Farm labourers have to live on the land. In Constantia we have to compete with the weekend and after-hour jobs. I'm told my labourers earn more at weekends pruning other people's vines than they do here during the week.'

'I was told my labourers could stay on the farm "at the Minister's pleasure" which means they could be told to leave at any time. There is no security,' he said.

'I have eight men and their families here. They run the farm and are paid on average R35 a week and share in the profit. These chaps have been with me since 1965.'

# Air cleaned over that Constantia dispute

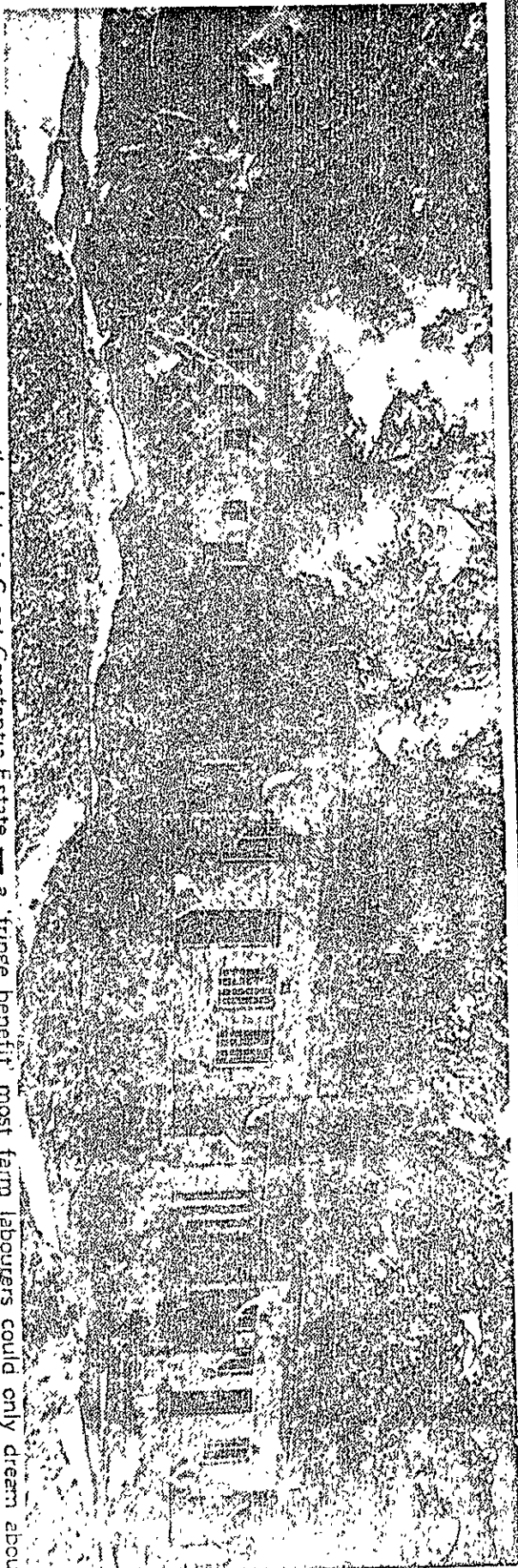
By Charles  
Riddle

PEACE has returned to the exclusive suburb of High Constantia. Residents have now abandoned opposition to construction of labourers' cottages on their historic neighbour, Groot Constantia Estate.

Petitioners against the workers' homes are happy that only 16 are being built — and not 50, as initially feared.

And independent estate agents this week put an open market valuation of at least R50 000 on the cottages that residents had objected to. When proximity of

THE controversial labourers' cottages on the historic Groot Constantia Estate — a fringe benefit most farm labourers could only dream about.



the cottages became obvious to residents of the prestige area, many signed a petition

## PEACE IN THE VALLEY

strongly objecting to their siting and the gross invasion of our privacy.

And in the ensuing controversy, opponents of the PFP accused Constantia MIP Mr Roger Hulley of a racist stance in opposing the construction.

Since then, Mr Hulley has organised a peace meeting between senior labourers of the farm and the organiser of the petition.

They talked man-to-man on the issues both-ering the local people, cleared the atmosphere, and the whole episode has ended in a spirit of good neighbourliness, Mr Hulley told Weekend Argus.

The initial problem arose because local residents thought the Groot Constantia Control Board was planning to build 50 houses.

There is a huge difference between 16 and 50 homes. Nobody wanted a dense cluster housing

scheme. It is fine to develop a high quality pocket such as the 16 cottages now erected, Mr Hulley explained.

This week Weekend Argus asked three estate agents specialising in the Constantia area to value the controversial and nearly complete architect-designed homes.

Independently, they all priced the National Monument Council-approved cottages at between R50 000 and R60 000 each on the open market.

There can be few farm labourers in the world with a fringe benefit homes built to the standard of these cottages.

Constructed at the current cost of more than R300 a square metre the larger cottages cost the Groot Constantia Control Board in the region of R25 000 each to build, excluding the cost of the land.

One agent, who asked not to be named, said: 'I know the area like the back of my hand and I was very impressed when I saw the construction from a distance. But to allow R50 000 property development alongside the one-acre High Constantia plots is still unfair.'

The homes have all been designed to blend in with the existing Groot Constantia buildings. They are certainly less noticeable against the landscape than some of the neighbouring, privately owned properties.

Correctly fitted out, say the agents, the cottages could be compared to such exclusive developments as the Alpha Meadows or Nova Constantia cluster homes.

In market value the cottages would out-price many of the now fashionably-renovated houses in the once predominantly coloured areas of Har-

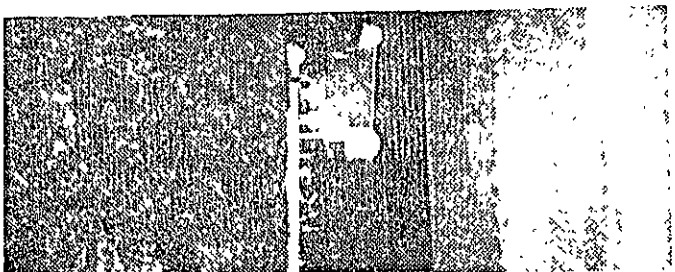
field Village and Loader Street.

The cottages have been built no more than 200 metres from the site of the existing labourers' cottages on the farm. The surrounding land will be landscaped and an on-site investigation dispels any objection to the design or standard of the cottages.

Admittedly, they are worth only R60 000 in an area where homes fetch in excess of R100 000.

But the Groot Constantia Control Board has shown it has done all it can to house the labourers comfortably.

In any other farm their efforts would be seen as a big step forward in progressive farm management. In Constantia their development has led to an undertaking by the authorities that further developments will be subject to consultation with all concerned.



GROOT  
Constantia  
major house

# Estate duty blamed for farmers' disadvantage

NM 23/10/81

## Agricultural Correspondent

EXCESSIVE estate duties were placing farmers at a financial disadvantage to large businesses which were able to buy up vast tracts of land in the country.

This was said by Mr C A Erskine, Natal delegate to the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union in Durban yesterday. He said farmers sometimes spent years trying to pay estate duties which they in-

herited with the farm and, often from the very beginning, they had to carry a huge financial burden.

Unless big businesses were subjected to a land tax individual farmers would be forced off the land.

This would then lead to the depopulation of the rural areas and in the end big businesses would become a power that would not necessarily be under the jurisdiction of the SAAU.

'I believe the farmer is

being victimised to the extent where we who have worked our guts out are being forced to pay excessive death duties from which businesses are exempt.'

He said big companies did not make their money from farming.

They looked at farms as reserve for their surplus cash flow.

Profits from capital investment and production were too small to attract big business, but they invested in farms to save the pur-

chasing power of their money and to increase their assets.

Mr Erskine said farmers were often ill-prepared and ill-informed about estate duties.

Local lawyers, bankers and accountants were often ill-informed themselves and this led to farmers being taxed unfairly.

He urged the SAAU to produce a document which farmers could use legally to alleviate the payment of excessive death duties.





# Farmer tells court of phone calls to police after dog incident

G Post 29/10/81

(4) (207)

## Court Reporter

A FARMER told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court that it took 1½ hours to get the Uitenhage police to act on his complaint that one of his labourers had been savaged by a police dog.

Mr Johan Cronje, of Springfield, near Kruisrivier, was testifying at a civil action in which Mr Hendrik Piliso is suing the Minister of Police, Constable Gerrie Nel and Constable Leon Geldenhuys for R13 300 damages on behalf of his son, William.

He alleges that William was assaulted by the police on October 6, 1979, when they set a police dog on him on the Groendal Road. He also alleged subsequent unlawful arrest, detention and trial when, he claims, the police tried to cover their actions with a bogus dagga charge.

In his plea, the Minister claims that the dog was released in an attempt to arrest William after he had dropped a bag of dagga and run when confronted by the police. He submitted that the officers concerned had acted on a reasonable suspicion and without malice.

Mr Cronje said on the evening of October 6, 1979, William came to his house with his trousers torn and his leg bleeding. He questioned him, and then telephoned the Uitenhage police.

He said he wanted them to fetch William and take him to hospital as he could not take him

in to Uitenhage. When there was no response after half an hour, he telephoned again.

This time he spoke to a Mr Claassen. Mr Claassen told him there were no police dogs in Uitenhage.

He replied that he did not care where the police dogs came from, but William had been bitten by one and they must come and fetch him. An argument ensued, and Mr Claassen put the phone down.

Mr Cronje said he went on telephoning various policemen, until one eventually said "Before I land in... — I am going to open a docket", and William was fetched.

Mr Cronje said Mr Claassen was not actually rude, except that he refused to accept what he (Mr Cronje) said. He got the impression that the police were trying to "protect" somebody.

The whole process had taken more than 1½ hours, and he could not remember all the policemen he had spoken to. It was possible that Mr Claassen had told him there were no police dogs in Uitenhage, but that he would investigate the matter, when he first spoke to Mr Claassen. The conversation took place more than two years ago.

## Proceeding

Mr Justice Zietsman was on the Bench. Mr J P W Erasmus, instructed by P C van Staden, Venter and Co appeared for Mr Piliso. Mr M H Claassens, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the defence.

The update as if or with element As the or in next for port by

The cycle parameter applies only to source elements. For different- tiation among symbolic elements, an integer parameter called C-CYCLE is associated with each element. This allows several 'copies' of an element to be retained within a program file. C-Cycles are produced by the use of the U option on the processor call statement.

Each item in a symbolic element has a cycle number indicating to which cycle it belongs, and if deleted, a deleted-cycle number to indicate in which cycle this item was deleted. When a symbolic element is updated, the update items are inserted where they belong in the element and given a cycle number one greater than the last cycle of the element. Any previous cycle items that have been deleted by this update are marked so. The user may make references by cycle number. This gives the same effect as though several different copies of the element were maintained. The user may set the number of updates.

## 2.6.1.2 C-CYCLE PARAMETER

Both an element name and an element version may be from one to twelve characters in length, and these two parameters together must uniquely identify one element among all elements of any particular type. Elements of different types (e.g., source language vs. relocatable binary vs. absolute) may, however, have the same name and version. An element name is required for all elements within a program file. A name (NAME\$) is supplied automatically by the Operating System in many cases; however, the specification of an element version is not required.

# Farm labourer shot in hunt for escaped convicts

Argus 3/11/81  
④

Crime Reporter

A WORCESTER farm labourer was shot in the wrist today by a warder searching for long-term prisoners who escaped from Brandylee Prison.

Six prisoners yesterday overpowered two warders in the prison gardens stabbing Sergeant H A Bosman, 50, eight times in the head.

Sergeant J W van der Mecht, 38, was stabbed twice.

The six escapers used sharp homemade knives.

They grabbed Sergeant Bosman's .303 rifle and fled into the bush.

One was recaptured last night and the rifle was recovered.

Police and warders are searching for Stanford Pant, 36, Legidi Ntshoko, 32, Vinseli Zondani, 32, Jimmy Tlwati, 29, and Badi Maramza, 29.

They were serving sentences for a variety of

crimes, including house-breaking, theft, robbery and rape, and have been described as dangerous.

Both warders have been discharged from hospital after treatment.

A Prisons Department spokesman said today's

shooting incident was just before 6 am when the labourer, Mr Jan Erasmus, fled from a party of warders.

After treatment at the prison he was taken to hospital in Worcester.



# Horwood speaks of fund for farm workers

W MEMPHIS 12/11/81 (4)

FICKSBURG—The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday urged organised agriculture to give serious attention to the establishment of a pension fund for farm workers.

Speaking during a visit to Santraoes Bpk here, he said he was aware of what farmers had done, and were still doing, to improve the living conditions of their workers, especially with housing.

'I have great appreciation for what has already been done, but maybe there is

room for improvement. In this regard, I especially have in mind the care of workers who after years of loyal service can no longer be economically employed because of ill health.

'It happens that such people must then look towards their family or the State for assistance.'

He asked whether the time was not appropriate for organised agriculture to establish a pension fund for workers. — (Sapa)

ber, Qualifier  
never printed and  
replaced by slashes

List the entire MFD if the run is a privileged run.  
If run is nonprivileged, list all public files in

(none)

## OPTIONS:

- a. Name of a catalogued file.
- b. Name of a program file.
- c. Name of a source element.
- d. Name of a temporary file.
- e. An account number.
- f. A Project-ID.
- g. Removable disc Pack-ID.

The NAME field can be any of the following:

Format: @PRT,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2,....,NAME-N

This statement with the proper options will list basic information about files in the Master File Directory, temporary files assigned to the run, files residing on a removable disc pack, the table of contents of program files or lists the text of a source element.

## 3.9 THE @PRT STATEMENT

These statements assign and change the program file USERFILE from a read-only file to read and write in order that a new absolute element could be added. It is reset to a read-only file without any changes to read/write keys (no NAME-2 parameter) and released from exclusive use.

- c. @ASG,AX USERFILE/X17Y/W24X.
- @CHG,Z USERFILE.
- @COPY,A TPF\$,NEWELT,USERFILE.
- @CHG,V USERFILE.
- @FREE,X USERFILE.
- @XQT USERFILE.NEWELT

Change the absolute element ELTA version ABC to version VI.

b. @CHG,A PFA.ELTA/ABC,PFA.ELTA/VI

# Families given <sup>13/4/81</sup> 14 days <sup>(4)</sup> to quit home of 25 years

By SOPHIE TEMA

ABOUT 30 families who have lived on a farm — part of Brauns Estates, near Kliprivier — for more than 25 years have been given 14 days to leave the farm. And the deadline expires tomorrow.

Many of the families said yesterday they were unhappy because they regarded the farm as their ancestral home. The instruction to leave came from a new owner, Mr J Rautenbach.

They said most of the families arrived on the farm Silver Glens in 1955 with Mr A Brauns, who has since sold the farm to a Mr J Rautenbach.

In 1971 Mr Brauns renovated a cattle kraal and converted it into a school — The Brauns Estate Combined School — catering for primary school children on the farm.

Early this year Mr Rautenbach took over the farm and the wellbeing of the families.

## Raided

The families claim that since he took over their working children are not allowed to live on the farm and their shacks are continuously being raided at night by the police.

They claim their ration — 42kg of maize a month and a pint of milk a day — has been stopped.

Mr Rautenbach has told them to leave the farm and given them 14 days to find alternative accommodation, they allege.

Mr Rautenbach told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday: "I made no agreement with Mr Brauns to take over the families.

"I am the new boss of the farm but I had no choice. The decision to discharge the families from the farm comes from the administration board and not from me.

"The board has been sitting on my neck and pressurising me to send some of the families off the farm because they were too many.

"According to the Environmental and Planning Act, a farmer is only allowed to keep a certain number of workers on his farm."

Mr D C Ganz, chief director of the Orange Vaal Administration Board, said yesterday: "I will have the matter investigated and the board will help the families wherever possible.

"I will not comment on the matter until I have had the matter fully investigated," he said.

## Prosecuted

By yesterday some of the families had already found themselves new places in Natspruit and Alberton, risking being prosecuted under the influx control laws.

Mrs Elizabeth Masuku, said: "I was one of the first people to come to this farm with Mr Brauns.

"I first worked for Mr Brauns in Ficksburg, then in Heidelberg and then I came with him to this farm as a young woman in 1955.

"I met my husband on this farm and got married. All my children were born here.

Mrs Mampho Ntsasa said: "We have buried our ancestors here. My father died here in April last year and many other people on the farm have also buried their members of their families here. We regard this farm as our only home now we have been told leave."

# UN probes child 'slavery' in Cape

Ark  
5/12/81

Weekend Argus Reporters  
A UNITED NATIONS committee is probing what it believes could be modern-day slavery — especially among farm labourers' children in the Western Cape.

The world body's anti-slavery group has contacted a workers' representative probing the disappearance of young girls from farm workers' homes.

Officials of the committee have telephoned and written to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union, who claims that about 20 young girls disappeared from their parents' homes on farms in the Beaufort West district on October 10.

## NO PAY

It is feared they have been coerced into working as domestic servants for little or no pay. And, says Mr. Essop, the Beaufort West incident is an example of something which has been going on for years.

Mr. Essop says he referred a letter from the UN committee, which he received in April, to the Government for investigation.

'Someone must have given the committee my name because they telephoned me in February and then wrote me a letter,' he says.

'The UN wanted me to confirm and give details of modern-day slavery in South Africa, but I felt it was more appropriate for the authorities to deal with the matter.

'I forwarded the letter, with one of my own, to the Department of Internal Affairs on the same day I received it. I've had an acknowledgement but I've heard nothing more.

'My union, together with agricultural societies, has previously made representations to the department to investigate the matter and seek ways to stamp out this evil.

In the October incident, the children were last



Mr Solly Essop

seen driving off in a minibus with a Cape Town registration, accompanied by a man who left a false forwarding address at the house of one of the girls.

Mr. Essop says the matter has been reported to the police.

He says the man who 'recruited' the girls went to a number of farms — many parents then arrived home from work to find their children missing.

'Worried parents came to ask me to do something about it because in the past when children disappeared to the cities, they were never heard from again,' he says.

'We know these children are now working like slaves for small businesses or as domestic workers with very little or no pay.

'It's a problem we have in the Karoo. There is no industry so if someone comes along with what looks like a good offer, the people go — but God help them.'

## RAN AWAY

Mr. Essop says that only this week he was called in to help 12 children who had run away from a farm in Clanwilliam where they had been recruited for 'slave labour.'

'They were picking oranges and being paid 30 cents a day,' he says.

'They walked all through the night and arrived at Calvinia station on Sunday. I was phoned because they had no money to get back to their homes in Victoria West.'

# Constantia Labourer families move in

AKG's 14/12/81 (4)

THE first four collocated families have moved into the controversial labourers' cottages next to the prestige white township of High Constantia.

The building of the cottages on the Groot Constantia Estate, as accommodation for its employees, resulted in strong protest from local residents who made urgent appeals to various bodies including the Groot Constantia Control Board and the Divisional Council.

It was reported that white residents feared the valuation of their property would drop and the safety of their children would be threatened.

The development plans for Groot Constantia include the provision of 50 upgraded labourers' cottages.

The Ntlokwana family was one of the first to move into the three-bedroomed Dutch-style cottages at the weekend.

Mr Freddie Ntlokwana works as a farm labourer on the Groot Constantia Estate and his wife, Gwen, as a domestic worker at

the house of the estate manager.

When interviewed Mrs Ntlokwana was still unpacking while workmen were putting the finishing touches to the outside of the cottage.

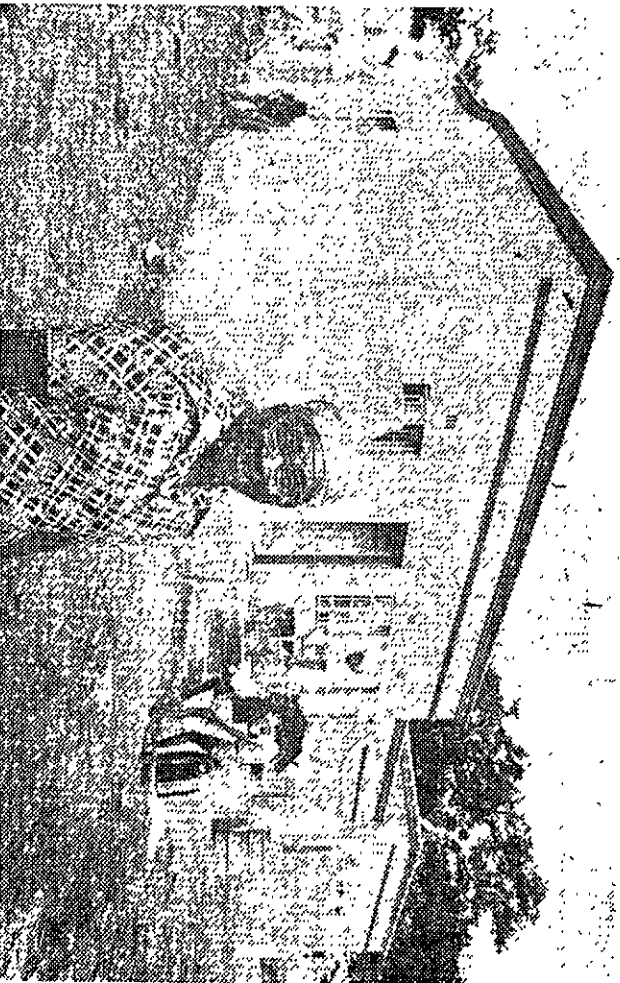
'We are grateful to move into the new house because our other cottage was much too small for my family of six children,' she said.

'As far as our white neighbours are concerned we've made peace with them because they realised afterwards they were speaking about and objecting to the presence of fellow humans.'

Mrs Ntlokwana said the farm labourers had been upset and felt hurt over remarks made about the close-knit community.

'We love everybody and are not nasty people. If they accept us, we'll accept them,' she said.

Her neighbour's son, Mr Adrian Louw, said Mr Roger Hulley, Progressive Federal Party MP for Constantia, and Dr T M Borchers, who lives in an



*HAPPY Mrs Gwen Ntlokwana, with the help of her children, moves into one of the controversial labourers' cottages on Groot Constantia Estate. The cottages are adjacent to a prestige white township in the plush suburb.*

impusing house adjacent to the labourers' cottages, had come to their house to apologise.

'They apologised for any embarrassment they had

caused us and also said what had been reported in newspapers was not completely true.

'As far as we are concerned the matter has blown over and we are trying to settle down in our new homes,' he said.

A spokesman for the Groot Constantia Estate said the remainder of the cottages would be completed by March next year.

# Farmer fined part in killing

## R150 for labourer

*rdm 17/12/81* (4)

WANSDORP farmer, Casper Nel, has been fined R150 and given a suspended jail term for his part in a fatal assault on a farm labourer.

Nel, four labourers and a youth appeared in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court on Tuesday, charged with murder and assault. All six pleaded not guilty and were acquitted of murdering Mr David Claassen, who died of internal bleeding after sustaining 26 injuries on March 21.

Nel, 41, Isak Matokeng, 26, Joseph Maphisa, 18, David Mthimuni, 23, Albert Mahase, 25, and the youth were also charged with assaulting Mr Claassen's wife Elsie and another farm labourer, Mr James Skosana, on the same day.

The youth was acquitted on all three counts, while the others all received jail sentences, which were conditionally suspended for five years.

In addition Nel, who was also convicted of both assaults, received suspended jail terms and fines totalling R150 for these offences.

All jail sentences referred to were suspended.

Matokeng was convicted of culpable homicide and jailed for 2½ years. He was also sentenced

### Mail Correspondent

to four months' jail for assaulting Mr Skosana.

Maphisa and Mthimuni were given two years each for culpable homicide and three months for assaulting Mr Skosana.

Mahase received three months for assaulting Mr Claassen and three months for assaulting Mr Skosana.

Nel was jailed for six months and fined R150 (or 60 days) for assaulting Mr Claassen. He received a three month jail term, in addition to a fine of R100 (or 60 days) for assaulting Mr Skosana and was fined R50 (or 30 days) for assaulting Mrs Claassen.

Mr Justice Howie said he accepted Nel had not embarked on a penal expedition. Mr Claassen, he found, died in an attempt by Nel to help his employees to regain money which had been stolen from one of them.

### 'Reprehensible'

The attempt, however, had got out of hand and Nel had acted in an extremely reprehensible, unfeeling and arrogant manner.

Instead of going to the police when he learned that Mr Claassen had stolen R31 from Matokeng, Nel took the law into his own hands, assaulted Mr Claassen and Mr Skosana and then locked them in the boot of his car. Later he had hit Mrs Claassen four times with a stick when she denied knowledge of the theft.

The judge said Nel's bad example had encouraged his employees to participate in the assaults.

The fact that Nel had been convicted of assault less than a month before the incident would also count against him in the determination of a correct sentence.

This was Nel's last chance to learn that problems with farm labourers should not be settled by means of violence.

Mr H F Raupach and Mr J A F Nel sat as assessors. Mr T Fourie appeared for the State. Mr R Pilly appeared for Maphisa, Mthimuni and Mahase. Mr S A Honey, instructed by Stubbins and Wynne, appeared for Nel and the youth. Mr H J van der Linde appeared for Matokeng.

# Child slaver alleged

Arkus 17/2/81 (4)

By Johann Potgieter

EVIDENCE is mounting that a widespread modern-day slavery racket draws hundreds of rural children each year into a life of servitude and exploitation in the homes of the urban rich.

This was stated by Mr Solle Essop, chairman of the Karoo region of the Association of Management Committees, when Mr Argus approached him about allegations that a man from Cape Town had taken children from Beaufort West to the city against their will and that of their parents.

## 'A cesspool that stains the name of Christianity' — but Government silence has been deafening

It has been alleged that the children were compelled to work for rich households, that they were held in captivity, that they were underfed, assaulted, sometimes sexually molested, and paid nothing or very little.

Mr Essop said allegations of this kind recurred year after year, and as long ago as 1976 the Minister then responsible, Mr Henne Smit, had promised the now defunct Coloured Representative Council a full investigation.

In spite of mounting evidence — from, for example, servants who managed to escape from these households — no steps had been taken, Mr Essop said.

'This thing is so widespread. It is a stain on the name of Christianity, and for this reason people are trying to keep it hidden. In the meantime, hundreds of our rural children are exploited and used every year.'

The London-based Anti-Slavery Society this year asked Mr Essop for information on the matter, and he referred their request to the appropriate Government department. I assumed it would be best for the State to deal with this terrible thing but their silence has been deafening.

It has gone so far that over 200 anti-slavery groups see fit to contribute themselves with the purchase of these children, but in their own State has not lifted a finger.'

Mr Essop said the Minister at Beaufort West, the tip of an iceberg. The worst exploiters of labour, including child labour, were white farmers.

No legislation existed to protect farm workers, and he, as a farm workers representative, had been told he would be shot if he went to certain farms. He said it was bitterly ironic that the second worst ruthless exploiters of labour were wealthy farmers.

'This thing of the disappearing children has been going on for decades, and if police were to search every house in areas like Rylands Estate, they'd find a lot of these children.'

Allegations made recently, he said, had not been refuted, but the political establishment — both Government and Opposition — had not shown a flicker of interest.

Now, the time had come to lance the boil. 'We might as well begin with the way children are taken and forced to work their fingers to the bone for city families. If you were to dig here you would open a cesspool that stains the name of Christianity.'

COMPLAINANTS He said complainants had been received from most Karoo and Esoland towns. Ceres was a big hunting ground, and a new Mercedes Benz regularly visited Ieun-Ganka to pick up two or three children.

An Argus investigation has been given the names of children from places such as Wellington, Cakurna, Paarl, and De Aar, and was told that recently a large group of children fled from a Clan William farm to their parents' homes at Victoria West.

# Suddenly a mother has nothing more to say...

LAST WEEK Mrs Katrina Wylbach, until then the driving force behind attempts to trace the allegedly kidnapped children, decided she had nothing more to say about the 'disappearance' in June of her 14-year-old daughter Lizzie.

In earlier Press interviews, Mrs Wylbach, an illiterate cleaner at one of the guest houses in Beaufort West, insisted her daughter had been taken against her wishes and had been one of a group taken to Cape Town in a delivery van.

Press reports quoted Mrs Wylbach as saying police had told her they could do nothing to trace the children.

Last Sunday Mrs Wylbach reportedly took Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns who both worked for the alleged kidnapper and alleged kidnapper and her daughter's whereabouts, to the Beaufort West police station and asked them to make statements about the matter. Mrs Wylbach herself refused to comment, but two

Both Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns knew this and were, presumably, ready to tell the Beaufort West police. Mrs Katrina Wylbach — whatever the reasons for her sudden silence — also did not mention to the Argus that she received a telephone call earlier last week which only deepened the confusion.

A girl, purported to be Lizzie, telephoned and said: 'Mommy, don't worry about me. I live like a princess.'

Apparently Mrs Wylbach is convinced her voice was not her daughter's.

OFFICERS The Argus put a number of questions to Major Fiddle Snyman, police public relations spokesman, about the investigation and the apparent delays that occurred. After speaking to senior officers in Beaufort West, the major said police knew who the parents concerned were and where their children were. 'Our investigation continues and when we have concluded our work we'll conclude the docket for his State prosecutor for his decision,' he said.

### THE rural communities from which the children come are rife with rumours and confusion.

It is the confusion of rural, often illiterate people struggling to find information that is, in fact, readily at hand. Some resign themselves to this confusion. Others resist as best they can. This is best illustrated by the case of Lizzie Wylbach.

When the Argus telephoned Mrs Wylbach on Wednesday — without knowing of the incident on Sunday — she said she would be prepared to speak to a reporter and would arrange meetings with some of the other mothers of missing children.

But on the following day she gave what the Argus called a 'statement'; I have nothing to say.

The only new information she gave was that the alleged kidnapper had asked her whether he could take Lizzie to Cape Town as a servant, but that she had refused.

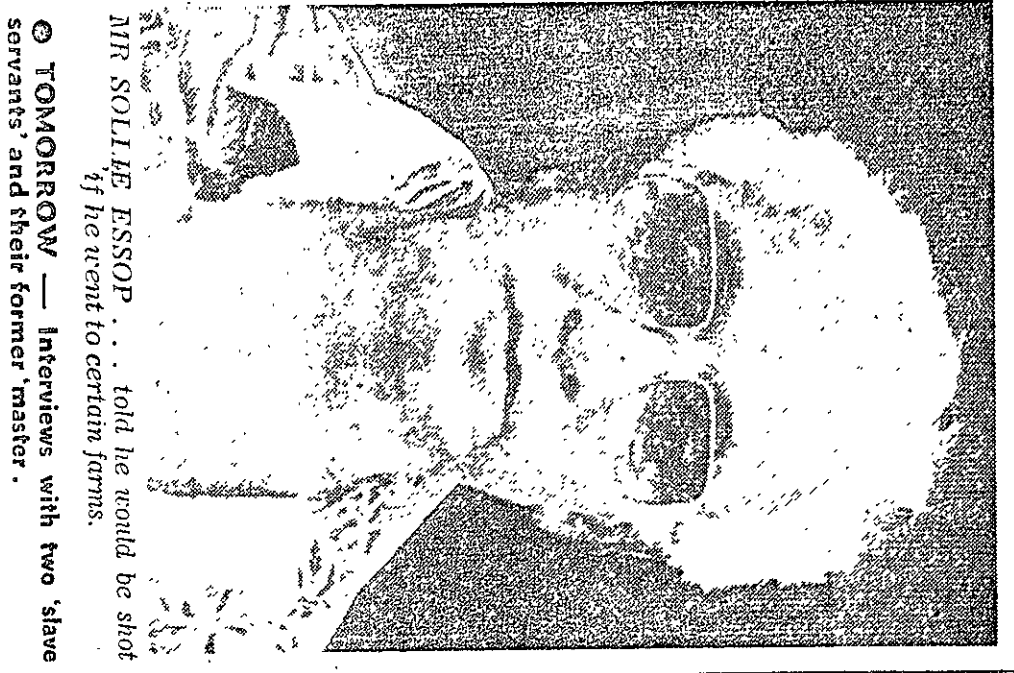
### THE man who took her away is known in Beaufort West, and has since been back in the town. On that occasion October 12 he stayed, as usual, at the Karoo Hotel and entered his legitimate business address in the hotel register.

The man refused to give his home address to the Argus, but with the general description Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns had given of the house and the neighbourhood, it was found within half an hour in a wealthy part of Elises River.

Lizzie was one of six new servants driven to the house in the alleged kidnapper's car in June. She did not leave Beaufort West in a delivery vehicle as was widely believed.

According to Lena Rooi, who was also in the car, Lizzie spent the first night there and was then taken to the man's sister-in-law

in Athlone, where she still is. The man's version of how Lizzie Wylbach came to Cape Town is that she never went to Beaufort West to get her, but when I was there, her mother offered her to in the car, there's space, he said.



MR SOLLE ESSOP... told he would be shot if he went to certain farms. TOMORROW — Interviews with two 'slave servants' and their former 'master'.



ARGUS 23/12/84

④

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# Luxury cars, child labour

THE luxury cars with the CA registration plates drive in among the workers' cottages at night and stand with engines idling, ready to speed off.

Mr Nick van Rensburg, of Avondrood farm in the Louwshoek area near Rawsonville has, like other farmers, warned his workers against the 'Slamse karre' coming to the cottages with easy offers and broad smiles.

'But still they let their children go.

'You'll see the lights at night, and if you should approach the CA cars speed off.

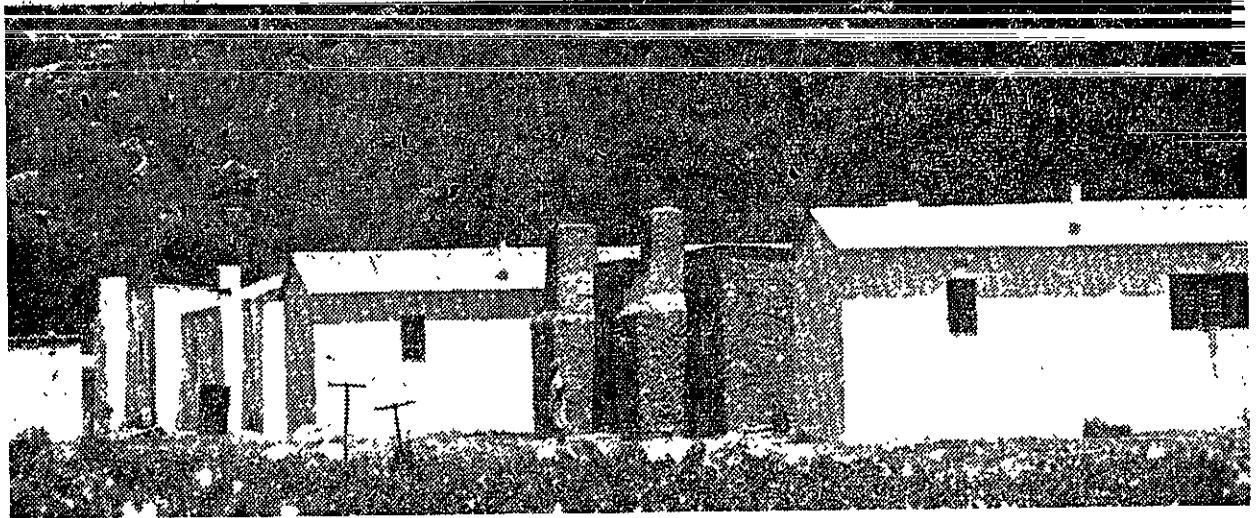
'They know we're watching them,' Mr van Rensburg said.

In recent months the cars have stayed some distance away, waiting, for example, at the end of the tar road into Louwshoek while a messenger goes in.

'From having talked to other children they already have, they'll know exactly who to ask for, and this messenger will take the child back to the car and they'll go,' Mr van Rensburg said.

In areas where farmers regularly confront the prowling CA cars, he said, local 'sub-contractors' were used in the hunt for cheap child labour.

'One businessman from Worcester, in his locally registered car, has been coming here to take children for his rich friends at the Cape,' Mr van Rensburg said.



THE cluster of workers' cottages at Louwshoek near Rawsonville where Ouboet's journey ended yesterday.



# 'Girls fled from boom stage'

ALLEN  
18/12/51

ON a Wednesday morning in June, Mrs Katriena Rooi, 55, of Renosterkop Station, thought a portly man from Cape Town had made a reasonable offer. He would pay her daughter, Lena, R20 a month.

'He made a good impression. He said he would look after Lena, so I said yes, he could take her for his servant.'

And Lena? There was never anything on the table except porridge, and no work in Beaufort West or on the farms, so she fetched her things and got in the car with the others.

## Came back

Four months later, the portly man came back to Beaufort West. He drove to Renosterkop again, and spoke to Mrs Wilhelmina Heyns, 49.

Dorothea Heyns, 18, known as 'Tat' to her friends, recalls:

'He said I would work in his shop and we could sort out the pay later, and he asked so nicely that my mother said I could go.'

By that time, unbeknown to Tat, her friend Lena Rooi had fled the portly man's house. And it would be less than a month before Tat too, finding a metal grid door open at the back, would leave her things behind and flee.

## Questions

What happened to them? How were they treated? Were they, as some have alleged, 'slaves'? And their master — why did he recruit them? Why does he need so many young, rural girls in his house and shop, and why do so many run away?

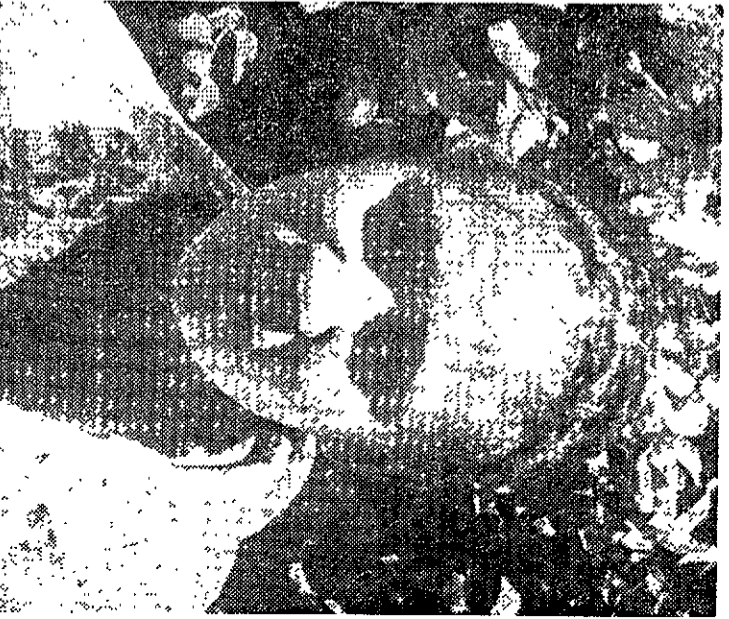
The girls were interviewed separately at Renosterkop last week, and the man was interviewed in his shop on Saturday.



LENA ROOI, 20. 'I suffered....'



MRS KATRIENA ROOI, 55. 'He made a good impression. I said he could take my daughter for his servant.'



DOROTHEA 'TAT' HEYNS, 18. 'I saw the iron door was open....'

to the man's in-laws in Athlone and Paarl and Magrieta and the boys went to work in his Knutis River shop.

Lena, who is 20 but looks much younger, became a 'huis-meid' and had to help a 14-year-old, Francie or Francine, with making beds and sweeping and cleaning.

Soon the facade of friendliness vanished. 'Ja, the first day still he was friendly, but then he started slapping us and touching our breasts all the time, and if we told the wife she said 'voert-

sekk' we were just telling stories about him.

'And when we began seeing what work we had to do and how his wife was always scolding and we said we wanted to go home, he told us to shut up and said he would beat us,' Lena said.

## Blows

Lena was struck several times — with the flat hand, with a fist on her back, and once the woman hit her on the head with a shoe. The bruise was still there when she finally got home.

In her first two months as 'huis-meid', she was paid R15 a month, and sent all the money home. Then a girl, Jeannetta, went away, and Lena was given the added task of doing all the washing and ironing.

'In the mornings I couldn't open my hands because of the pain, because I had to wash all the time. She would never let me do my own washing, and many times I had to take my things out so I could wash her things first. 'Then I still had to iron that same day, and I often stood at the ironing board until 2 o'clock the next morning.'

The 'huis-meide' were given three slices of brown bread and a mug of tea at 11 am, Lena said, and the same at 3 pm. In the evenings the woman cooked two meals — a full dinner for her family and more basic fare for the servants.

## Rule

Tat Heyns remembers the evening meal as 'a few potatoes or other vegetables — never enough — and fish heads, or something.'

She said the woman decreed that 'huis-meide' should never talk to the 'winkel-meide', and the

girls could talk only in whispers in their small room at night.

'There's just one upstairs-bed, and sometimes we were six in there, so two slept on top, two below, and two on the floor. The boys slept in the lounge.'

The shop servants left the house at 5 am every day, and were driven to Knutis River in a small bus by the man's son. 'We got brown bread and tea when we left and again at 3 pm and then the cooked food when we got home about 9 pm or 10 pm,' Tat said.

## Locked

Lena said they could leave the house but were not allowed to leave the yard, but according to Tat, heavy iron doors at the back and front were locked by the woman, and she alone had the key.

'You could not go out of the house, and if I had

found the back gate open earlier I would have fled up.'

'Lena left because I was suffering. 'The man was always touching you, and the woman was always swearing and scolding and saying I came from a bad home and was worth nothing.'

'I don't know why she hated me so much. When she hit me with the shoe it was the last straw, and I waited for a day when she would not be there. 'My clothes were locked away, and when my day came I just left everything

and ran away. I hitch-hiked home.'

Tat said she left because of the man's 'vatterigheid'. In at least one case, she alleged, involving a 14-year-old girl who is still in the house, he went beyond sexual harassment.

Also the woman was always rude and accused us of stealing things. I left because I came from a decent home. On her first half-day off, Tat found the metal gate unlocked and leaving her things behind, she fled with a girl from Wellington. She was never paid.

# A pack of lies, says alleged kidnapper

S... a pack of lies slander? This was the notion of the man led to have kidnapped children when The confronted him with fions.

'I don't steal people's children. I have never brought a child here without the parents' consent and I never will,' he said. He questioned the motives of Mrs Katriena Wylbach, who claims he kidnapped her child and others, and said he had done Mrs Wylbach a favour by taking her daughter Lizzie, in his ca-

Mrs Wylbach, he said, had asked him to take the child. He rejected allegations by two of his former servants, Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns, that he had sexually harassed his servants. 'Lies. I categorically deny these terrible allegations.'

The man also denied that any of his servants had been paid R26 a month or less, if at all. 'The money is my wife's department and I don't know how much they earn, but it is not R20. Later he said: 'They get R40 a month plus board and lodging.'

The man further denied that his servants were locked up. 'The metal gates at the door'

and not to serve as a jail for them. 'It is correct that we do not allow them to go out, but we tell them right at the beginning — no gallivanting about,' he said. He denied that his servants received meagre rations and said those employed in the shop could help themselves from the shelves in addition to the food his wife

able room as alleged, but were comfortably housed in a room with two double bunks. 'They enjoy all the comforts of my home. At night they can sit with us and watch television. There is a video and they can see the tapes — bioscope in the home. The man said he employed rural children a month.

He then called Magrieta Rademeyer, one of the Beaufort West children said to have 'vanished,' and formally instructed her to tell the truth. Magrieta, who seemed nervous, said she was 17 and happy. She ate well, was never assaulted or insulted and knew of no one who was.

She said she earned R40 in 14. This agreed with information. The Argus obtained earlier from Tat Heyns, but the man interrupted and said the shop assistants had one day off in seven. The man refused to allow Magrieta out of the shop to be photographed. The whole matter, he said, saddened him. He continues and the docket

an interview among the of the Knutis River he man said that if me had been published with these allegations would have gone

to the man's in-laws in Athlone and Paarl and Magrieta and the boys went to work in his Knutis River shop.

Lena, who is 20 but looks much younger, became a 'huis-meid' and had to help a 14-year-old, Francie or Francine, with making beds and sweeping and cleaning.

Soon the facade of friendliness vanished. 'Ja, the first day still he was friendly, but then he started slapping us and touching our breasts all the time, and if we told the wife she said 'voert-

sekk' we were just telling stories about him. 'And when we began seeing what work we had to do and how his wife was always scolding and we said we wanted to go home, he told us to shut up and said he would beat us,' Lena said.

Lena was struck several times — with the flat hand, with a fist on her back, and once the woman hit her on the head with a shoe. The bruise was still there when she finally got home.

In her first two months as 'huis-meid', she was paid R15 a month, and sent all the money home. Then a girl, Jeannetta, went away, and Lena was given the added task of doing all the washing and ironing.

'In the mornings I couldn't open my hands because of the pain, because I had to wash all the time. She would never let me do my own washing, and many times I had to take my things out so I could wash her things first. 'Then I still had to iron that same day, and I often stood at the ironing board until 2 o'clock the next morning.'

The 'huis-meide' were given three slices of brown bread and a mug of tea at 11 am, Lena said, and the same at 3 pm. In the evenings the woman cooked two meals — a full dinner for her family and more basic fare for the servants.

UNTIL Monday this week Frederick 'Ouboet' Esau, 14, was an alleged 'slave servant' in Rylands Estate.

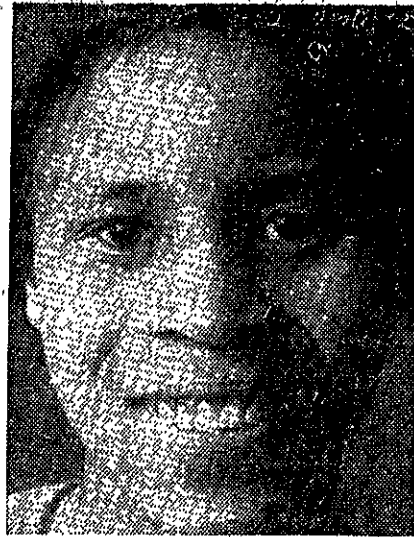
Then, in this Christmas week, his life made two sharp, sudden twists.

First, he was released.

Then, when he finally got home, he found that the two people he regarded as his 'parents' had been dead for a year.

Life has been hard on Ouboet Esau. . .

# Little 'slave' finds home an empty shell



Frederick 'Ouboet' Esau

WHEN Ouboet Esau finally got home yesterday afternoon, he discovered that the two elderly people he regarded as his parents had been dead for a year.

He directed us to a cluster of workers' cottages on a farm in the Louwshoek valley near Rawsonville and anxiously walked from door to door looking for Freek and Flora Esau.

The house where they lived — and which he regarded as his home during his time as a 'slave servant' in Cape Town — stood locked and women at the cottages told him Freek and Flora had been dead for a year and lie buried at nearby Waaihoek.

On the drive from Cape Town, Ouboet had said how much he missed his 'parents' and recalled how his father beat the children only when they had done something wrong.

## For fun

'Not like the Slamse who looked to me like they did it for fun or to scare you.'

Frederick 'Ouboet' Esau has never been to school.

He can neither read nor write and in the view of Mr Bruce Duncan of a Hanover Park boys' home, he probably was a victim of very early child abuse.

In the one night he spent at the children's home, Ouboet remained 'very distant' and did not mix with the other boys at the home.

'It seems to me,' Mr Duncan said, 'that he was damaged as a child.'

Freek and Flora Esau, two pensioners living on grace at the Louwshoek farm, were not his parents but his grandparents and it seems his real parents lived near Wolsley.

People at the farm said the boy regularly came and went, and finally seemed to adopt Freek and Flora as his parents. It was, probably, Flora who finally told the butcher he could take the boy as his servant.

The last time he saw his 'parents' was about a year ago, just before they died.

'My mother sent a message that I must come home for a change and the "Slams" brought me,' the boy said.

He was dropped at the Rawsonville turn-off on the N1, and walked the 10 km home to his mother.

## Policeman

'She became ill and said I must look after my father but one day the one "Slams" came with a policeman and said I must come back.'

'If there wasn't a policeman I would have stayed here, because my father was also ill.'

Ouboet will spend Christmas on the farm, living with James Esau, who he calls his 'brother' but who is probably an uncle.

His sister, Rytjie, also works on the farm and the other families, in any case, also regard him with affection.

He will, he says, never go back to Cape Town, and he will never again work for 'Slamse.'

ARGUS  
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# Domestics' body slams 'exploitation of blacks by blacks'

# 'SAVANT-START' - GIRLS ABUSED?

CAPs RECORD  
19/12/81

THE quiet Karoo town of Beaufort West has been rocked by a domestic servant trading scandal, with police investigating the alleged abduction of 20 girls earlier this year.

On October 10 this year 20 girls from Beaufort West were allegedly abducted by an Indian man who is believed to be using them as domestic servants.

On Monday morning Colonel J M Kriek, Beaufort West CI chief said: 'The whole matter is being

investigated. Most of the parents know where their children are, and we are trying to find out where the others are. I think the story is just being blown up.'

### DETAILS:

Colonel Kriek said he did not have any names at his disposal and would get details at a later stage.

'We are discussing this matter and we are going to take action. It is wrong for people to go to the farms and promise the parents money and other things in return for their daughters.'

NG Sendinkerk officials in Beaufort West could not be reached for comment.

● Cape Herald has received several requests in the past from anxious parents who were searching for their children after they had been taken to work for people in the cities.

### PROMISE

'In reply to the police comment, Miss Maggie Geynes, head of the DVA said: 'So there are still a number of parents who do not know where their children are. Something must be done about it.'

'The black community should stop doing this - fetching girls and using them as servant slaves. It is done in places like Rylands and other middle class areas. People go to the farms and take children whom they exploit.'

Meanwhile, the Domestic Workers' Association has launched a fierce attack on people who go to the country to fetch domestic servants.



# BOY DESCRIBES L SERVITUDE

ARGUS 23/12/81 (4)



OUBOET with his worldly possessions outside the cottage where his parents lived.

'OUBOET' Esau, the 14-year-old 'slave servant' whom police took from a Salt River butchery this week, claims his 'masters' once fired a shot to frighten him after he had threatened to run away.

'And always when 'Slamsc' got together In said how stupid we ith and how useless.'

## CHRISTMAS BING

He ate with the FEAT and a few weeks ag butcher gave hi 'Christmas box' — tairt tiftu Anglo pairs of trousers, shirts, and a pair of Ki dals.

Ouboe's life 'onde arm- Slams', as he call Blaks ended on Monday cefin noon when two polic intoz entered the shop and regu they had received a Jaco 5th alleging the boy was poor PP C treated and abused. Welk

In an interview with The Argus he alleged this occurred at the butchery, soon after he had told the men he wanted to go because he had not seen his mother for a long time.

'They said I must shut up, and slapped and kicked me.

'I fled into the backyard and crawled in behind a pile of old tins behind the toilet.

'The one came out and asked the other one whether he should shoot me.

## CAME OUT

'When I heard this I came out because they had said it would be nothing for them to shoot me.

'When I came out he fired a shot, and the bullet struck the back wall of the toilet.'

Ouboe came from Avondrood farm near Rawsonville and was driven to the city after his parents had given the butcher permission.

Ouboe claims he was beaten several times.

'Yes, with the fist, the flat hand and the shoe and when I cried they shouted at me to shut up.'

'At the house I made the beds, I washed the dishes, I swept the floors.

'At the butchery I cleaned the counter, I cut the meat with the electric saw, I swept the floor.

I don't know Eurok they got the letter Turf they took me to the Amar station and gave me New Javro They were friendly. M ar

The policemen Erikse took him to a boys' Remt Barlo in Hanover Park and they would deliver a tention order later.

## RYLANDS

Yesterday morning, w the permission of the Bruce Duncan of the boys' home, The Argus drove Ouboe to the butcher's neat house in Rylands Estate so that he could fetch his clothes.

His possessions had already been packed in a cardboard box and the butcher's wife gave him a number of apples and a blurred photograph of himself in a butcher's coat cleaning the counter.

No attempt was made to prevent him from leaving and he was treated with apparent courtesy.

said the letter was not true but he did not want to stay.

The butcher also denied that Ouboe was beaten, scolded, or mistreated in any manner. He said the boy slept on a mat, not on the floor.

In the car, as we away, the boy said the butcher the untrue because afraid of the 'Now I've they can't get

But as we drove away he volunteered: 'See — when there are other people around they're always so friendly; as soon as I'm there alone they shout and say I'm useless.'

At Ouboe's request he was taken to the butchery in Salt River to get his money.

## NEVER PAID

'They've never paid me, and they always said they were saving my money for when I leave them,' he had said.

The butcher readily agreed to pay the boy, and took R100 from the till — the boy's reward, apparently, for more than a year's work.

Ouboe insisted that the butcher should keep the money for his recent 'Christmas box.' The butcher kept R20.

As the boy tried to leave the butcher asked him whether the letter alleging child abuse was true.

'Is it true Ouboe? Do you want to stay here?' the butcher and his partner asked.

The boy, standing some distance from the butcher,

# TER FE OF

## Dogs kill <sup>Star</sup> 4 labourer <sub>28/12/81</sub>

East Rand Bureau

On Christmas Day four dogs turned on the hand that fed them.

The dogs savaged and killed a farm labourer, Mr Koko Ngile (46), who was looking after the Kaydale farm in the Nigel district while his employer, Mr J J Rabie, was on holiday.

It is believed that Mr Ngile had gone to milk the cows when he was attacked by the dogs.

His mutilated body was found by other farm labourers later in the day.