

AGRICULTURE — LABOUR

1982

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PORT ELIZABETH — An alleged "slave trade" network, involving coloured children between the ages of 14 and 18 is being investigated after 20 girls were reported missing from Beaufort West between February and October last year.

Mr Solly Essop, the chairman of the Association of Management Committees in the Cape, said he started investigating the allegations after he was asked by the United Nations Anti-slavery Society to furnish them with information on child labour in the Cape regions.

He said the secretary of the society, Mrs Leah Levin, telephoned him on several occasions about the employment of children in industry and as domestic servants in the Cape regions.

Mr Essop, who is also chairman of the Farm Workers' Union of the Cape, said it was alleged by the society that some children as young as 14 were recruited for work on farms in Citrusdal and the Ceres apple producing areas.

"Certain Indians from Kuilsriver in the Cape have often booked into a hotel in Beaufort West which was used as a recruiting base," said Mr Essop.

He said the girls were transported by train to Cape Town where they were "hired out to wealthy Indians and coloureds and were required to work for more than 18 hours every day."

Two young women who escaped from a "slave

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13 8/1/82
Probe into
Cape slave
trade claim
launched

labour camp" in Rylands in Cape Town told Mr Essop they were fed a mug of tea and a piece of bread three times a day.

The girls never received a cent for the work they did, he said.

The girls said they were expected to share a bed with six other girls and were often assaulted when they refused to obey any commands by their "masters".

"The girls alleged that they were locked into a room when they were not working and were not allowed out to visit friends," he claimed.

They managed to escape and hitch-hiked back to Beaufort West in December, Mr Essop said.

Another girl, Miss J. Louw, from Beaufort West, was rescued from the "labour camp" when her uncle visited the camp after she was reported missing.

"The man in charge of the girls at the camp refused to pay Miss Louw and refused to hand over her clothes," said Mr Essop.

In a letter to Mr Essop, a Beaufort West resident said she feared the wealthy Indian and coloured slave traders and prayed she would not have to work for any one of them.

A mother of a 14-year-old boy who has been missing since October, Mrs Annie Wylbach, told Mr Essop she had received a letter telling her that her son was enjoying his work and did not want to return home.

Mr Essop said Mrs Wylbach was convinced the letter was written by an older person because her son had not even completed Sub A at school.

He said the "slave trade" appeared to be expanding because a railway worker had told him he had often seen an Indian "loading young girls onto trains bound for Cape Town".

Colonel O. J. van Greunen, district commandant for Beaufort West, said no information could be released until all investigations had been completed.

He said no charges had been formulated. — DDC.

Pension scheme ⁽⁴⁾ for farm workers

CAPE TIMES 12/1/62

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BOLAND BANK has announced that their pension division has designed a country-wide pension scheme for farm workers. The scheme is underwritten by Metropolitan Homes Trust Life.

Mr G Z Liebenberg, managing director of Boland Bank, said that the scheme would satisfy an important need in the farming community.

"Over the past few years farmers have been convinced that there are many advantages for themselves and their employees in a pension scheme, but practical and administrative problems have always prohibited the implementation of potential schemes. The new

scheme gives farmers and co-operatives the opportunity to plan the retirement of their workers on a systematic basis," Mr Liebenberg said.

Mr Liebenberg said that intensive marketing research showed that farmers gave priority to two aspects of their workers' finances, namely pension benefits on retirement and funeral cover for the worker and his dependants.

The scheme meets both these needs at an attractive minimum monthly premium per worker.

Mr Jacques de Villiers, general manager and actuary of Metropolitan Homes Trust Life, said that many administrative problems had been foreseen during the planning stages. These were overcome and participating farmers and co-operatives would only have to deal with one form a month.

The scheme starts on February 1, but the marketing begins immediately.

Interested farmers, farmers' associations and co-operatives can contact the nearest Boland Bank for further information," Mr Liebenberg said.

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CAPE TIMES
13/1/82

7 Paarl squatter families disappear

Staff Reporter

PAARL. — Seven families who had to leave their homes on a farm after it was sold and were camping on an open plot in the Paarl industrial area have "disappeared".

The families left their homes on the farm, Weltevrede, with their possessions after police visited the farm and took their names and addresses on Monday. That night they camped on the open plot and were still there yesterday afternoon. But by last night the group had disappeared.

There are 14 adults and 19 children among the "squatters", including a two-month-old child.

A senior police spokesman said last night that the group had not been arrested. It is believed they became homeless when the farm Weltevrede was sold recently to Westerlike Graanboere Co-op.

Four days

One of the "squatters", Mr Koos Engelbrecht, a father of four, said he was approached by an agent last week and was given four days to leave the farm. When the deadline arrived, his family, with the other members of the group, moved their possessions to the vacant plot.

The chairman of the local management committee, Mr C M Titus, visited them soon after and promised to find them alternative accommodation.

A Paarl police spokesman said police had been to the farm on January 6 to investigate a trespassing charge and had taken names of people living on the farm, but had given no instructions to them to leave the premises.

He said the trespassing case was still being investigated and a completed docket would be forwarded to the senior public prosecutor.

POLICE investigations into child slavery have switched from Beaufort West to Cape Town.

This was confirmed by police in the Karoo town and in Cape Town. Many of the alleged victims of the racket are said to have disappeared from the town.

At the same time the MPC for Beaufort West, Mr Rufus Dercksen, supported calls from coloured leaders for an immediate investigation into the allegations to be held in Beaufort West.

The Cape Times has established that one of the alleged victims, a nine-year-old child, has been traced to the Cape and that the parents have withdrawn charges previously laid with the police.

'Happy'

The Cape Times also has in its possession a copy of a letter in which another alleged victim tells his parents in very good script that he is happy in his new home and admonishes a girl for telling "such things" about child slavery.

Karoo civic leader Mr Solly Essop said the boy had only reached Sub A at school and the letter had only been written after attempts had been made to establish his whereabouts.

Police track child slavery to City

The police inquiry into child slavery only came about after newspaper reports of the disappearance of children from the Paarl area.

A Boland police spokesman said one of the children involved in the original reports had been found in the Cape.

The child's family had withdrawn charges but the spokesman could not say why.

Bread and tea

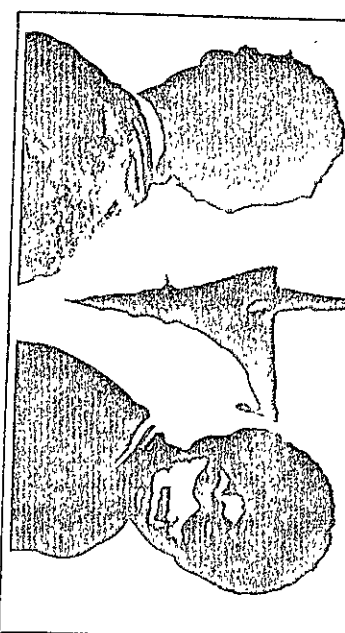
I heard a tape recording of a child telling how she had lived on bread and tea twice a day and fish heads and rice at weekends. The girl also told how she had to sleep in a room with seven other people.

BY STEPHEN WROTTESEY

The children are taken from farm areas and depressed townships in the Boland to farms, homes and shops to work and to be maids.

The children are allegedly paid virtually nothing and do not receive any education while in service.

One of those said to be a victim is a boy called Philip from the Beaufort West area. The boy disappeared and was later traced by Mr Essop, the chairman of the Farmworkers Union and the Karoo Region Management Committee. Mr Essop said he had attempted to obtain his release



APR 14

The Cape Times, Friday, January 15, 1982 11

and told of a letter allegedly written by the boy.

The Cape Times obtained a copy of this letter from another source. In the letter he questions what his mother was told by someone about his working conditions. He says life is not bad and he does not want to come home.

He says the girl should not do such things because she will get into difficulties. "Mamma must not go after stories," the boy writes. "The letter is signed Dot but the script is the same as that in the letter. Yesterday Mr Dercksen said he had no personal knowledge of the child slavery

allegations but said he was "rather perturbed" about the recent reports. "Something must be done immediately," he said.

He lent his support to a call for an inquiry made by Mr David Curry, the national chairman of the Labour Party. He said a thorough investigation should be done locally. It was a matter of "national importance."

Mr Essop, who has been involved in the investigation into child slavery for some time, said the situation had reached "breaking point". "The bomb must burst. The injustice must be stopped."

He said the biggest culprits were "my own people, coloureds and Indians." He called for prosecutions of those involved in terms of Ja-

bour legislation and also in connection with the education legislation.

He mentioned allegations of indecent advances to certain children.

It is uncertain at this stage how the children end up in the hands of their "masters" but Mr Essop said there was no possibility of the children being sold into slavery by their parents.

Colonel O J van Greunen, district commandant of police in Beaufort West confirmed yesterday that police were investigating charges in connection with the allegations of child slavery. He said investigations had recently moved to Cape Town.

Personal interest

It is understood that Brigadier Dries van den Heever, divisional CI chief, Western Cape, was taking a personal interest in the case.

A police spokesman in Cape Town said that only one case was presently being investigated but that the investigations involved all aspects of the alleged racket.

He appealed to anyone with any information to contact their nearest police station or Captain Bill Bailey, the local investigating officer, at 92-2733 or himself at 46-7706.

Lone crusade in Hex River Valley

Vineyard families live 'in squalor'

Argus 22/1/82

A YOUNG social worker — Mr Chris Botha of Worcester — has launched a lone crusade, backed by the Worcester Child and Family Care Society and the Hexvallei Community Development Committee, to improve social, work and living conditions for farm labourers in the Hex River Valley.

He and the Hexvallei Committee have realised, after being in operation for a year, that more resources — both human and financial — than are currently available will be needed for this mammoth task.

Anyone interested in the project, particularly farmers, is invited to attend a symposium at De Doorns Voorbereidingslokaal Hall at 2 pm on Monday January 25.

The aim of the symposium is to thrash out ideas for accumulating funds. Among the guest speakers will be Mr Piet Eadenhorst, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs.

To set the scene Mr Botha has released to The Argus a copy of a report he has drawn up, identifying the problems in the area.

AMID the orchards and vineyards of the Hex River Valley — probably the most densely populated farming area in South Africa — thousands of lives are lived out in deprivation, misery and ignorance.

This is the sad fact brought to light in a comprehensive report drawn up by a young social worker, Mr Chris Botha, who is dedicated to improving conditions for farm labourers in the valley.

Not only does he hope to serve the interests of the labourers with his task, but he is certain that the fruits of his labours will also be seen in improved productivity on the farms — an inevitable consequence, he feels, of a contented workforce.

Lack of sanitation is but one of the many concerns Mr Botha found with the housing of farm workers.

He says that on 82 of the 172 farms in the area there were shortcomings in the housing, judged on the standards laid down in health legislation.

According to the clinical medical officer these shortcomings are limited to broken windows, dirty walls and poor sanitation, and may, in nearly all cases, be attributed to the low living standard of the farm labourer as well as a lack of proper supervision by some farm owners.

Houses in the De Doorns municipal township are all, according to Mr Botha, overcrowded — most families consist of between eight and ten members.

There are six primary schools in the Valley, four of which provide education to standard four level, one to standard five and one to standard six.

Attendance figures show that few pupils progress as far as the highest standard, most reaching only standard three or four. The schools operate on a double-shift system.

Mr Botha wants the local schools to take more responsibility for the broad education of children, and suggests that teachers be better schooled in dealing with children from problem homes.

The report goes on to bemoan the lack of many facilities, such as libraries, transport and telephones, and reveals that a high percentage of children are malnourished or undernourished.

POPULATION

The total population of the Valley is 11 140 — 7 778 whites, 2 003 coloured people and 1 359 blacks.

Mr Botha's chief concern is with the coloured people. One of the main problems, he has found, is over-crowding of small houses with large families.

At the root of this appears to be the high birth rate, because of a reluctance to use contraception.

Mr Botha says that in 1980 1 133 coloured babies were born in the Valley, compared with 132 white babies, and this figure seems to rise each year.

BUCKET

In the Municipal area, which includes 15 farms, 423 houses rely on the bucket system for their sanitation needs. The buckets are emptied twice a week. None of the houses in the township have indoor washing facilities, and the Municipality finds it a 'headache' to cope with refuse removals.

WAGES

Mr Botha was unable to obtain verifiable information on average wages, but says incomes seem to be adequate during the season. Out of season many families have no income at all, and are forced to look to the nearest towns for work, which is scarce.

He concludes his report with a formidable list of what needs to be done for the people in the area, and has appealed to farmers and their wives to assist wherever possible.

ILLEGITIMATE

The majority of these babies are illegitimate, which adds to the problem.

According to a clinical medical officer in the Valley teenage girls, between 16 and 17 years old, have an 'obsession' to bear a child.

The girls regard a baby as a status symbol — a means of gaining acceptance as adults.

Mr Botha has discovered that the men, too, are often to blame for women refusing to use contraceptives. They feel children add to their personal prestige, and fear that if their women use contraceptives they will be encouraged to be unfaithful.

'Teenage girls have an obsession to bear a child.'

Mr Botha feels housing should not be regarded as merely shelter from the elements, but also plays a role in emotional security and the development of individual identity.

He advocates urgent improvements in housing in the valley, and suggests that the De Doorns municipality — which allegedly lacks funds — petition the Government for improved housing subsidies.

The Hex River Valley has found a good Samaritan; now all Mr Botha needs are the resources and co-operation to fulfil his task for the sake of more than 7 000 people.

PROJECT

Mr Botha recommends a large-scale family planning project be launched in the area. Those involved should have respect and patience with local superstitions and outmoded ideas, and a fine understanding of the needs of the people.

He is concerned, too, at the 'shocking' high infant mortality rate, caused mainly by gastro-enteritis.

In this, he feels, farmers could help improve the situation. Farmers' wives should control and encourage clinic attendance, and each farm should see that effective rubbish removal, washing and toilet facilities are available and made use of.

CRIME

There is a high incidence of crime in the area — mainly assaults, drunkenness, murder, rape and housebreaking — which Mr Botha ascribes to the poor socio-economic conditions for coloured labourers in the Valley.

He maintains there is a close connection between misuse of alcohol and crime and suggests that the institution of sport and recreational facilities would go a long way towards solving the problem.

Mr Botha estimates that the 'dop system' still operates on at least 50 percent of farms. Coloured community leaders in the area are deeply concerned about this fact, and some allege that alcohol is still issued to labourers as part of their wages on some farms.

UN to look at Cape child slavery

CAPE TIMES

23/1/72

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Staff Reporter

ONE hundred cases of alleged child slavery in the Cape had been documented and the United Nations had requested a full investigation into the matter, Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers Union of South Africa, said yesterday.

He said he had been approached by Mrs Leah Levin of the London-based Anti-Slavery Movement of the UN to investigate reports of child slavery.

"She approached me as mouthpiece of all farm workers in South Africa and passed on 100 cases of child labour exploitation to me," Mr Essop said yesterday.

He said he had passed several of the cases to the police in Parow

Not aware

Captain Bill Bailey, head of the detective branch at Parow confirmed yesterday he was investigating "certain instances" of alleged child slavery. He said he was not aware of any of the cases being passed to the police by Mr Essop.

"If the authorities wanted me to I could give them 1 000 cases within the next three months," said Mr Essop.

He said of the 100 cases of child exploitation passed on to him by Mrs Levin, one involved a white family, three were coloured families and 96 were Indian families.

Indian community

"I would like to assure the Indian community that there is no discrimination against them. It is the facts that point to them," said Mr Essop.

Referring to a report in the Cape Times on Thursday when Mr A Khan of Maitland disputed that young women recruited from the Platte-land for domestic service were being ill-treated, Mr Essop said: "Why travel hundreds of miles for domestic labour when people can get hundreds of girls in Cape Town itself?"

Mr Essop said there was a surplus of coloured women needing jobs in Kraaifontein, for example, "but they are not prepared to work under conditions into which my people on the platteland are being enticed".

Not educated

"The girls in the platteland are not educated. They're made rosy offers of wages that never materialize.

"And this exploitation is being carried out by the Indians who, financially speaking, have become a rich class.

"They, exploited and oppressed themselves once upon a time, now exploit and oppress my people who are not able to fight back."

Mr Essop said he had tapes and documentation which would convict offenders under several acts.

"In fact we have evidence of criminal injuria against some people," he said.

Boland projects for labourers outlined

ARGUS 26/1/82

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REPRESENTATIVES of local and Provincial authorities, church groups and social work organisations yesterday heard the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst, describe advances made in community development programmes in the Boland over the last 60 years.

He was speaking at a symposium in De Doorns organised by the Hex Valley Community Development Committee which was part of a programme to help farm labourers raise their standard of living.

Mr Badenhorst said that thanks to the efforts of the people involved in the programme, eight rugby clubs, five netball clubs, 14 work classes for women and two play groups providing day-time care for migrant labourers' children had been established in the past two years.

The Ned Geref Sendingkerk's refuge rehabilitation centre, which was to accommodate 33 former alcoholics, would receive a subsidy of more than R181 000.

CHILD CARE

Other projects such as child care centres, private orphanages and posts for community development workers were also being subsidised.

Mr Badenhorst said the Hex Valley committee had successfully undertaken projects such as housing for farm labourers, a loan system for labourers, effective labour management including work insurance, training and education; education facilities for labourers' children and health, medical and recreational facilities for the community.

Other speakers at the symposium were Dr Esther Lategan, of Stellenbosch University's Social Work Department who spoke on a social work and community development programme, and Mr Koos Nel, man-

power development manager of the South African Agricultural Union, who spoke on motivating farm workers.

Approximately 250 people attended the symposium.

REPORT

Mr David Graaff, chairman of the Hex Valley committee, expressed anger over a report which appeared in The Argus last Friday.

He said it gave the impression that one man, Mr Chris Botha, was a lone crusader in an uninterested or antagonistic community fighting for the coloured labourers in the area.

In fact, it was the committee, representing concerned people such as the municipal and provincial councils, church leaders and the leaders of the coloured people themselves, which commissioned Mr Botha to write the fact-finding report which was so badly slanted,' he said.

PUBLICITY

Mr Botha said he 'felt terrible' about the report in The Argus because he sent his report to the Press to get prepublicity for the symposium, not to damage it in the eyes of the local community, which is what had happened.

'The idea of the symposium was to inform people like the farmers of the purpose and practical role of the committee. We were going to approach people to raise money for our projects, but already we have had people phoning up and saying they want nothing to do with it because of the bad light it cast on the community,' he said.

PROBLEM

When The Argus asked Mr Graaff during a telephone interview today to point out 'inaccuracies and complete untruths' in the report, he said the main problem was a reference to a 'lone crusade'. Mr Botha is supported by several committees who employ him and aid him. Mr Graaff said there were also misquotations

to the article, which he said, he could not point out as he did not have a copy with him. He referred the reporter to Mr Botha, who could not be found.

Mr Graaff said also that he objected to the 'negative' slant of the article, which neglected to point out what had already been done for the workers in the valley.

The headline, suggesting families 'live in squalor,' Mr Graaff said was 'sensationalism.'

'It is no paradise, but it was not necessary to sensationalise like that,' he said.

The report in The Argus on Friday made it clear that Mr Botha was backed by the Worcester Child and Family Care Society and the Hexvallei Community Development Committee. It concluded with an appeal to farmers and their wives to help, saying Mr Botha needed the 'resources and co-operation to fulfil his task for the sake of more than 7 000 people.'

THEIRY RAIN AWAAY FROM STAWBERRY?

By JOHANN
POTCIETER

IN the blazing summer days they had to build a potato bush shelter for Anna, Jonker's two-month-old daughter, Charlotte, and then leave her crying while they worked as hard as they could in the farmer's potato field.

They had been told R1 would be subtracted from their promised R3 daily wage if they as much as stood still, and they could not go into the bushes to relieve themselves.

The penalty for that, the haas had said, would be R2 and he or his relatives always stood by to shout or threaten.

You must harvest the potatoes like chickens picking mealies in the yard, he had ordered them.

Jumped

They all came from the 'Noodkamp' (emergency camp) — a cluster of tin shacks in the arid veld beyond Ashburton at Victoria West — and had jumped at the offer when the white and blue truck came cruising through the streets last November.

The man offered R3 a day for work with melons and tomatoes; they would be housed in comfort, and after three weeks he

RECENTLY a group of about 14 young Victoria West women — one of whom had a two-month-old baby — 'escaped' from a farm near Clanwilliam.

They had no idea exactly where they were, but knew vaguely they could get home from the railway station at Calvinia. So they walked. They had no food, only a small

bag of sugar. From time to time they took rainwater from puddles in the road and made sugar water to nourish themselves and the baby.

Their experience has resulted in a proposed new system to control the recruitment of workers at Victoria West. Why do young women and children so regularly find themselves employed by both whites and blacks who expect them to act as 'slaves'?

They lasted about 10 days, and then when Oom Skippie came one morning they put their things on the truck.

At the field, which was far away, we left our things and walked to the house to talk, and Anna Pieterse told him we could not go on like this.

The haas said we mustn't talk a lot, because he's a bastard when he gets going, so Anna Pieterse said then we want to go.

'It's far'

He said: "Go, the road is wide and hot and white and far."

That was a Friday morning. They had the sugar, and it had rained, so they scooped up muddy water from the dirt road and made sugar water.

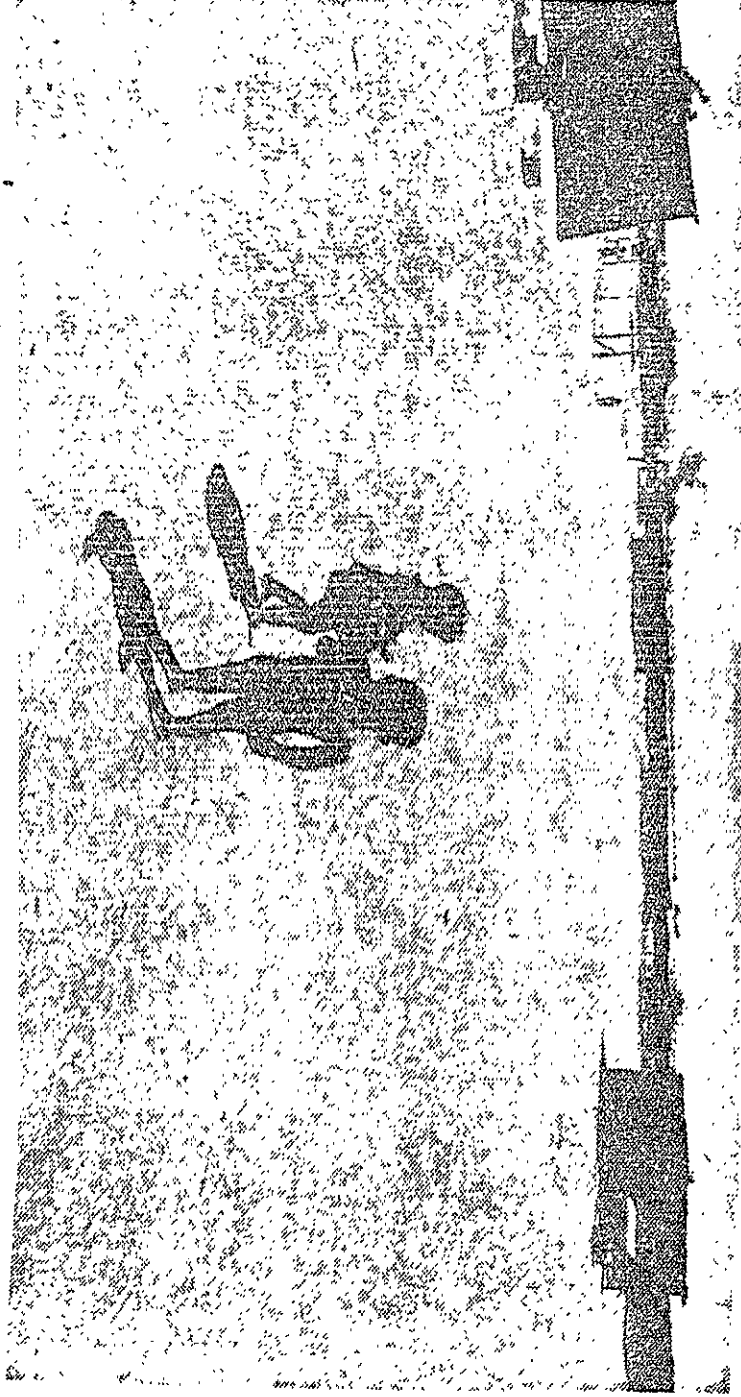
There was no milk for the baby and little shade to rest in.

After, spent the night under a bridge, and by the Saturday afternoon several wanted to cry — "Hear! Hear, now you can laugh."

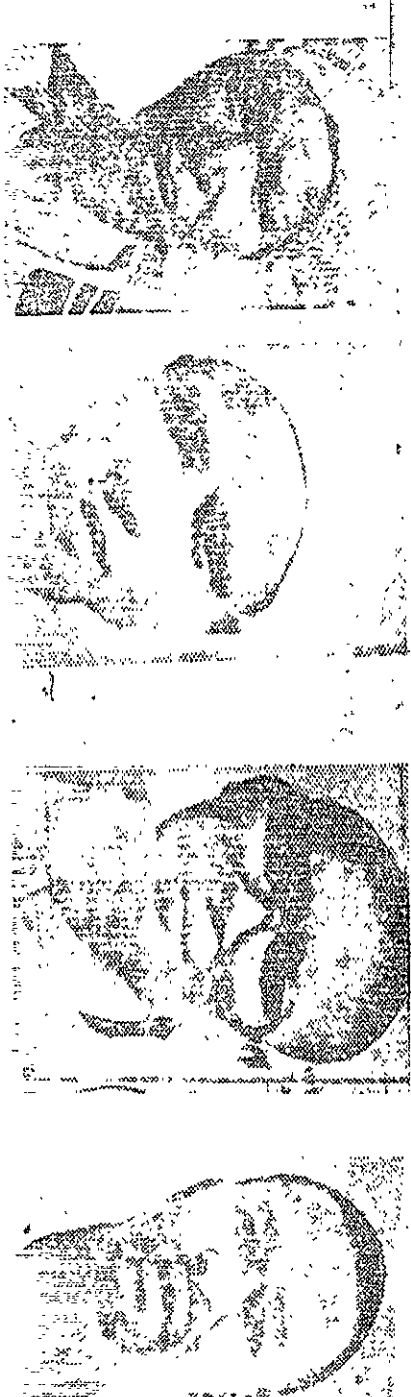
"We were limping, some with one foot at a time, and big and small were just about ready to cry." Trysie Morris said.

Truck

At about 4 pm a truck carried 7 sheep and wood



THE 'Noodkamp', Victoria West — home of the poorest, where there is least hope for good employment.



MISS ANNA JONKERS, 22, and her baby, Charlotte, who is now five months old. The baby was placed in a shelter built of potato bushes every day.

Trylle Kerries, 38, got on and took her 18-year-old daughter, Trylle Morris with her. So did Troon and Jakke Sings, both adults, and Anna Jonkers with the five-month-old baby Charlotte. The first were young; the second were old. Trylle Morris, 18, and her sister, 'Pampered' Loti, are both about 18, and there were several others between 15 and 19.

On the square in front of the Stevens brothers' flat, Kaitie the man repeated the conditions, and Mr Scott Stevens, a businessman, felt they were in good hands. Then, the 'draw' was held, and each of the women on the truck was given R10 as a 'bonus' on their labour, so that they might buy whatever they needed on the spot.

All day

We drove that whole day and that night he dropped us at the three houses in the field where we were to stay. It was late and we settled in the rooms with the others whom we knew best, 'short' at us, and we could finally taken home at about 8 pm or 9 pm. Trylle Morris said, 'I've troubles began at about 5 am the next day, when a truck driver came to fetch them and took them to a potato field. They could forget about melons and tomatoes. We had to go faster and faster. Anna Jonkers made a shelter for the child with potato bushes, because she couldn't stop to look after the child. We couldn't even stand up straight or they would be down this. He was a group claim service among the sheep. They were dropped just outside Calvina — three hours later — and went to the railway station where they waited.

'We still hadn't eaten, and the Sunday we sent two families to the white people's houses to beg for food. They got some, but they ate it themselves.

When Mr Scott Stevens in Victoria West heard of the matter he telephoned the farmer three or four times. 'I asked him why was he doing this. He was a father too, I said and would be like it if this was done to his children. I asked him whether he can't fetch them from the station just to feed them, but he said it had nothing to do with him. He said they had gone at their own risk. The group was finally fed by welfare officials.

Workers at Victoria West. Mr John Stevens told The Argus 'The people are so eager for work that they will take anything. In the end they come back here with blistered feet.

'We'll spread pamphlets in our area warning people only that those employers who will sign a contract with them here, under the supervision of the management committee. 'The time for slavery is over.'

MRS Scott Stevens, Victoria West businesswoman... phoned farmer to protest.

Mrs John Stevens, chairman of the Victoria West management committee... 'time for slavery is over.'

What must they do for a living?

Nov 27/1922

MRS Lena Mathys, of Beaufort West, has never in her life earned more than R20 a month, and that was for cooking a white family's food, washing, ironing, sweeping, making the beds, and looking after the children — seven days a week.

The last time she was that, to go to Cape Town the town did not want to pay their domestic servant a decent wage. An Indian family she had since then she has done casual domestic work at 50c a day.

'And then it's a whole day, working yourself to death,' she said.

Mrs Mathys, 35, of Ysbom Street in Rust-dene township, said this was one of the reasons why she had allowed her 18-year-old daughter, Mar-

Almost every family in Ysbom Street — far south of the town, on the edge of the settlement — has one or more children employed as servants in Cape Town, daughter, Anet and asked for money so the child could get away from Cape Town.

On January 12, for example, Mrs Sarah Maas, 36, was telephoned at work by her 14-year-old daughter, Anet and asked for money so the child could get away from Cape Town.

'I don't know if she's alive. I can't sleep at night.'

'SEX HER.'

Mrs Katie Willemsse's 16-year-old daughter, Francina, used to work for the same Indian family after she had fled her initial employer when, as her mother puts it, 'the man tried to sex her.'

Now, as far as Mrs Willemsse knows, Francina works at a clothing factory.

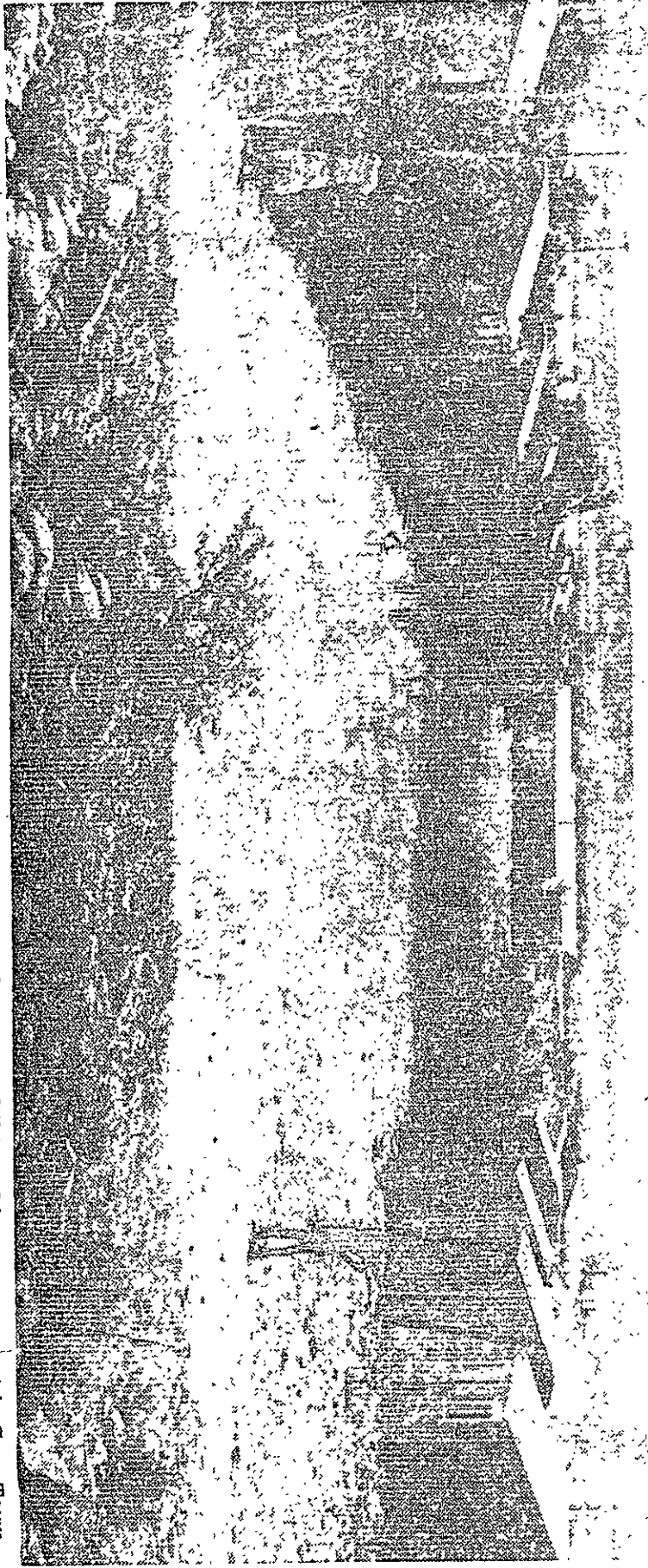
Among the Ysbom street children who recently came to Cape Town as servants are Awie Beardman, 16, Johanna Nall, 15, Japhita Grewel, 18, and Roseleene Mosker, 13.



MRS Sarah Maas, 36: 'I don't know if my daughter is dead or alive.'



MRS Katie Willemsse, 38: 'My daughter left her employer when he tried to sex her.'



YSBLOM STREET in Rustdene township, Beaufort West. Nearly an ergy house has at least one child working as a servant in Cape Town.

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Young Emma — vanished in the big city

A WOMAN from Upington is searching Cape Town for her 17-year-old daughter, Emma, who came to the city two weeks ago to work for a wealthy Rylands Estate family.

Mrs Anna Maria Basson, 48, of Louisvale village near Upington, told The Argus she travelled to Cape Town to take her daughter home when she was told, on Saturday, that the undertakings given by the man who employed Emma might not be honoured.

Reports by
**JOHANN
POTGIETER**



MRS ANNA BASSON, of Louisvale, Upington, with the statement that made her come to Cape Town to fetch her daughter. Now her daughter has vanished.

But when she arrived at the man's house in Rylands on Tuesday afternoon Mrs Basson was told her daughter had left the house on Monday and had vanished into the city.

Mrs Basson's ordeal began when a friend of Emma, Elisabeth Waters, also 17, arrived home on Saturday after barely 10 days in Cape Town, and claimed she had been assaulted in the home where she worked.

AT THE GATE

Emma and Elisabeth left Louisvale in the rich man's car on January 13 and Elisabeth — 'Bet' — was taken to the home of the man's brother, while Emma stayed in the home of the man with whom they had come to the city.

In a statement at the weekend — contained in a letter which Mrs Basson carries everywhere — Bet said she mentioned one evening that she longed for home.

This Mr... heard of this, and suddenly he came into the kitchen and said I should take my things and go. It was 10' at night and I told him I would go the next morning.

The next day I was going. The gate was open and I went out and found Mr... at the gate, furious.

'STRUCK ME'

'He asked me where I was going. My answer was that I did not know where I was going. I referred him to the

event of the previous evening.

'He pushed me in through the gate and struck me across the face.

'I cried that I wanted to go home. He looked for a stick to beat me, but he did not find one.

'I went and bused myself with my work again, because I was scared of him,' Bet wrote.

A few days later she left the house and, after searching an entire day for the police station, she had an assault charge against the man.

LITTLE FOOD

Bet's statement also contained allegations that she was given little food and made to work from early in the morning until late at night.

This, Mrs Basson told The Argus, stood in stark contrast to the friendly undertakings the rich man had given at Louisvale, when he asked if he could employ two girls, and she decided to fetch her daughter immediately.

In an hour-long telephone interview the two

brothers — well-known businessmen — denied all the allegations and implications in Bet's statement.

Bet's claim that she was assaulted, one said, was 'a lot of nonsense, probably concocted because she felt she must present the authorities with a strong enough case so they would send her home.'

'RIDICULOUS'

The man said he, as a businessman, had at least 30 people in his employ and it was ridiculous to suggest he would assault a girl in Bet's position.

'The Athlone police spoke to me about the assault charge, and I duly made a statement. I was told they are dropping the case,' he said.

Emma, the other brother said, had left his home probably because she had come to Cape Town 'under false pretences.'

He added: 'She disappeared without telling anyone, taking her things with her. For all

I know she simply used me to get a lift to the city because she had wanted to come here for other reasons.

'On Monday I saw a letter she had written to her mom saying she was happy'

'PRIVILEGES'

Asked why he knew the contents of a private letter from Emma to her mother, the man said only: 'I read it and it was sent on.'

Emma, he said, had asked him for work. He had not, as claimed by both Mrs Basson and Bet in her statement, asked if he could employ them.

'I treated her as a member of my family. We took her to the ice show with us, and she enjoyed all the privileges of my home,' he said.

'Obviously one can't bring them down from Louisvale for a day or two only. It costs one money to transport them.

'I gave both mothers property of mine —

tinned food, and so on, to the value of R4 or R5 — as an advance, and I advanced Emma money when she needed it.'

'PUZZLED'

The man said he would gladly help Mrs Basson find Emma, and indeed, he said, the girl had told two workmen at his home that she might come back. Mrs Basson would be 'most welcome' at his home.

A worried and puzzled Mrs Basson said she would not be in Cape Town if the whole thing had no basis in truth.

'I have no business here. I want to be home. But where is my child and why is she missing?' she asked.

Mrs Basson is seeing a lawyer. Her son, Johannes, who works for the railways, is helping her in the search.

Emma is light-skinned, slight, and about 1,5 m tall.

Information can be given to the nearest police station or The Argus during office hours. (41-3211).

SLAVERY

ARGUS 1/2/82 (L/S) (OFF)

Child labour widespread on farms, says report

CHILD labour is widespread, hidden, and abused in the South African agricultural sector, and the use of children as farm labourers is an integral feature of apartheid, according to the London-based Anti-Slavery Society.

In a report to the United Nations in 1980 the society said the scale and manner in which South Africans exploited child labour nevertheless remained largely hidden.

While official figures showed a 'surprisingly low' number of economically active children under the age of 15 — some 61 000 — research undertaken in South Africa had confirmed that the practice was widespread.

URBAN AREAS

There are children working in the urban areas, too, 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 most widespread, hidden and abused, the

report said. There was nevertheless evidence that such children were recruited for farm labour 'on a massive scale', that parental consent was frequently not obtained, and that children were often misled about the nature of their work.

Where parents have consented to their children's employment, it is because they have no option. Being unemployed themselves, and

taken in Duer raids children worked as apprentices to farmers, as herdsmen, woodcutters, diggers of irrigation canals, and farm labourers.

The purchase of children and the "apprenticing" of captives continued until late in the 19th century in spite of being officially illegal.

Police methods 'deeply disappointing'

THE struggle against the abuse of child labour in South Africa is a 'losing battle' and there is reason to be 'deeply disappointed' about the indifferent attitude

who abuse the children,' Mr Essop said. 'These are illiterate people who need care and patience. The people must feel they

I randomly selected a street here and within 30 minutes I had found more than 10 families who had experienced the problem.

thing have to happen in our country?'

He said he also received abusive calls from Muslims and

assaulted in the home where she worked.

AT THE GATE

Emma and Elizabeth left Louisvale in the rich man's car on January 1; and Elisabeth — 'Bet' — was taken to the home of the man's brother, while Emma stayed in the home of the man with whom they had come to the city.

In a statement at the weekend — contained in a letter which Mrs Basson carries everywhere — 'Bet' said she mentioned one evening that she longed for home.

'This Mr... heard of this, and suddenly he came into the kitchen and said I should take my things and go. It was 10 at night and I told him I would go the next morning.

The next day I was going. The gate was open and I went out and found Mr... at the gate, furious.

'STRUCK ME'

He asked me where I was going. My answer was that I did not know where I was going. I referred him to the

event of the previous evening.

He pushed me in through the gate and struck me across the face.

I cried that I wanted to go home. He looked for a stick to beat me, but he did not find one.

I went and busied myself with my work again, because I was scared of him,' Bet wrote.

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While official figures showed a surprisingly low number of economically active children under the age of 15 — some 61 000 — research undertaken in South Africa had confirmed that the practice was widespread.

URBAN AREAS

There are children working in the urban areas, too, 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 most widespread, hidden, and abused, the society declared.

'Farmers in South Africa have been using child labour since the earliest days of European settlement

As slaves in the Cape Colony during the 17th century, children served the household in its varied agricultural, pastoral, and domestic activities.

Among the captives

taken in Boer raids children worked as apprentices to farmers, as herd-boys, voorleiers, diggers of irrigation canals, and farm labourers.

The purchase of children and the 'apprenticing' of captives continued until late in the 19th century in spite of being officially illegal.

'Attitudes are slow to change. In the Republic discrimination is oppressive against black people in general; it is not surprising that black children still work unprotected from exploitation.'

Referring specifically to black children, the society said child labour on farms was officially prohibited under the age of 16.

EVIDENCE

There was nevertheless evidence that such children were recruited for farm labour 'on a massive scale', that parental consent was frequently not obtained, and that children were often misled about the nature of their work.

'Where parents have consented to their children's employment, it is because they have no option. Being unemployed themselves, and because they have no other income.

'Children taken for work frequently disappear for long periods.'

W CAPE

Most of the society's research until then had concentrated on the Eastern Transvaal and Natal, but its work has now been extended to include the Karoo and Western Cape.

Police methods 'deeply disappointing'

THE struggle against the abuse of child labour in South Africa is a 'losing battle' and there is reason to be 'deeply disappointed' about the indifferent attitude the State has adopted.

This was said this week by Mr Sollie Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union, who has campaigned to expose 'child slavery.'

'The methods followed by the police here in Beaufort West are not the methods of an investigation.

'They are seeing the children as criminals, instead of those

who abuse the children,' Mr Essop said.

'These are illiterate people who need care and patience.

'The people must feel they have confidence in the police. They must not be scared of the police. Why must they run to me with their problems.'

Mr Essop said certain policemen at Beaufort West had been 'extremely rude and sarcastic.' Local policemen had not approached him on the matter.

'Last Sunday, I realised the only names they were working on were those given to them by the Press and by me.

'I randomly selected a street here and within 30 minutes I had found more than 10 families who had experienced the problem.

'But the police here have not found a single name on their own.'

URGED TO CONTINUE

Mr Essop said after the publication last month of Argus interviews with former 'slave servants' many had urged him to continue and extend the investigation.

'A white man told me he was disgusted. Why did this kind of

thing have to happen in our country?'

He said he also received abusive calls from Muslims and Indians 'called me, amongst other things, a "I... renegade".'

'I was told to "stop persecuting Muslims" and a Muslim attorney wanted to know why statements in the Press "picked on Muslims".'

'I told him because I have no choice. I have looked for Christian names — I have wanted to find them — and I'll continue doing so.'

CAPE Times 27/1/82

Girl's letter complains of 'slavery'

Staff Reporter

A LETTER begging for help is believed to have been smuggled out of a Cape Town home by a young girl who claims she is being held as a slave.

Police yesterday were investigating the circumstances surrounding the letter.

Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union of South Africa, who has letter, believes the girl, Anna McLeod, is another of the victims of an alleged child-slavery racket in which young Bolland girls are being recruited for domestic service in the Cape Town metropolitan area.

'Desperate'

"I am afraid for her life because she seems desperate," Mr Essop told the Cape Times yesterday.

In the letter, which is understood to have been smuggled out to a passer-by and which is addressed to her grandmother in Beaufort West, the girl writes:

"Hello Ouma. My health is in a very bad way.

"Ouma, the people for whom I work make me work like a slave. I get food only at night and then I get a chance to sleep. I want to come home because I am not enjoying my work here ... I am homesick.

'Not her slave'

"I want to be home before the end of the month. I want to tell the woman I am not her slave ... I can't even wash my clothes at night. It is now 230 in the night. I am closing my letter because I am now very sleepy.

"It is 3 o'clock now. Ouma help me please with train money so that I can come home. They don't want to give me money.

"Greetings to everyone. I am now going to sleep. I am very hungry because I get only scraps which I give to the dog."

Mr Essop said he visited the girl's grandmother in Skool Street, Beaufort West.

Begged

"The grandmother, Mrs Siena McLeod, was crying and begged me to do my best to get her child back.

"She said an Asian had taken the girl away with an offer of employment and a good wage."

Mr Essop added that the girl's boyfriend had visited Cape Town in an effort to fetch her. However, he was unable to free her from the house which was locked

No response

When the Cape Times visited the address in Kensington, given by the girl in her letter to her grandmother, the house was found with door and windows locked. No one responded to the door bell.

A relative living in a separate portion of the same building confirmed that a coloured girl called Anna worked there but could give no further information.

Later, the Cape Times contacted Anna's "madam" by telephone.

"I've just had the police here asking Anna who brought her from Beaufort West," the woman said.

"She's not even been here 10 days. I've told her if she doesn't want to work, she must go home," she added angrily, before replacing the receiver.

Captain Bill Bailey, head of the detective branch at Parow, confirmed yesterday that he was still investigating allegations of child slavery.

Paul, 15, gets a kind of revenge after month working at 'prison' shop

By Johann Potgieter

THERE was a kind of revenge for 15-year-old Paul Gewers last Friday when police took him back to the shop where he was allegedly imprisoned for a month, and he could finally tell the carolous woman: 'Keep quiet. Give the rest of us a chance too.'

Paul, from the impoverished 'Noodkamp' at Victoria West, fled from the shop earlier that day, and made his way straight to the Parow office of Captain Bill Bailey, the officer investigating allegations of 'child slavery.'

His story began a few days before Christmas when an Indian man approached him in Victoria West and told him to go to a certain address in Rylands Estate if he wanted work.

'My mother still gave me R15 and said if I wasn't happy I should buy a train ticket and come home, and on Christmas Day I arrived here and found this place I had been sent to,' he said.

Man's shop

He was taken to the man's shop, and was rarely allowed to leave the building in the next month.

'I slept on the floor in the store room, with my own blanket and one they had given me. The man slept in the door so he could watch out for thieves.'

'He never slept that I saw, always smoking or just watching, right through the night.'

Once, in daylight, Paul strolled out through the barred door and stood



PAUL GEWERS, 15, ran from the shop to find police station.



GRIETA GESWIND, 15, slept on the floor in the lounge.

ARGUS 3/2/82 (4) ~~284~~

with the man's children. When the shopkeeper saw him he was told never to go out again.

Scolded

In his first days he had been scolded by the man's wife, and had cried.

'She said I had told other people around there that she was bad to me, and I hadn't spoken to

anyone. I hadn't even seen anyone, but she just shouted.'

His food was brought to the shop: rice, fish heads and bread.

Paul used the R15 his mother had given him to buy 'proper' clothes — trousers, a shirt, and so on — and was promptly accused of having stolen the money.

Finally, on Friday, he ran from the shop and began his search for the police station. At a garage he asked a 'baas' for directions, and was given a lift to the Parow station.

'I was crying, because my heart was sore and I wanted to be at home.'

That afternoon police took him back to the shop.

'This woman, she really loves shouting and scolding, and this time she was even shaking with anger,' he said.

'So I told her: "Hey, keep quiet. Give the rest of us a chance too. These are policemen here."

'And when her husband talked to the police he was saying wrong things, so I told him to shut up or tell the truth.'

The police, somewhat amazed, allowed Paul to gather his things, and the conversation switched to English.

Immediately Paul interrupted them: 'Speak Afrikaans I don't follow English too well, and I want to hear when he's lying.'

The shopkeeper agreed to pay Paul R50, but insisted that the money for the clothes had been stolen, and subtracted R15.

Grieta also

Police also took 15-year-old Grieta Geswind from the shop, and she was paid a full R50.

Grieta's father is a farm worker in the Hex River Valley, and she was recruited at her home before Christmas.

She was brought to the city with four other children — her sister Katrina, Angeline and Christine Willemse, and a boy called Kasatie.

'He took the rest to their people straight away, but he said my people would fetch me the next day. They were the people who had Paul, and they came and took me away,' Grieta said.

On floor

She worked in the Rylands Estate house, and slept on the floor in the lounge. When police asked her if she wanted to go home, she answered 'yes' immediately.

Paul, whose mother is a widow, will return to Victoria West this week. He might take up work in a factory again, he said.



EMMA BASSON, centre, reunited with her mother, Mrs Anna Basson of Louisvale, Upington, and her brother, Johannes, who had helped in the search.

'Happy' Emma back with Mum

MRS Anna Basson of Louisvale, near Upington, was reunited with her daughter Emma yesterday after a week-long search and fears that Emma had fallen victim to a 'slave servant racket.'

Mother and daughter met again in the Parow office of Captain Bill Bailey, the police officer investigating a spate of allegations about child labour.

Mrs Basson, mother of eight children, came to the city 10 days ago when she heard from an 'escaped' friend of Emma that she was insulted and assaulted.

When Mrs Basson, 48, arrived at the Rylands

estate address where her daughter was supposed to be, however, she was told Emma had left the previous day.

In a telephone interview Emma's alleged 'master' — a businessman — said he could not understand why Emma left, since he had seen a letter the girl wrote to her mother saying she was happy.

In interviews at Parow police station yesterday the following emerged:

'LOCKED UP'

The businessman saw the letter to Emma's mother long after it was written.

In the first week, Emma said, 'I was satis-

fied, yes. But then the three gates and the way I was locked up at night got to be too much for me.

'I was not given the same food that they ate and I ran away when the woman wasn't there to stop me.'

Emma is not 17 years old as she claimed, but 21. She and her mother said they had lied to get the help of the police.

Emma is now employed by a policeman who lives in a flat in Surrey Estate. She says she is happy and wants to stay there.

Mrs Basson, whose husband is a municipal worker at Upington, will go home by tonight.

Q. Col. 139
 143. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at the police stations of (a) Sea Point, (b) Cape Town and (c) Woodstock in 1981;
- (2) how many reservists attached to each of these stations retired from service in 1981?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| | (1) | (2) |
| (a) | 10 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 |

THURSDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: Hansard
 Q. Col. 139
 Coloureds: old-age pensions
 18/2/82

70. Mr. B. B. GOODALL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) How many Coloured persons applied for old-age pensions in 1981;
- (2) how many of these applications (a) were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) are still under consideration?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) 8 672.
- (2) (a) (i) 7 683.
 (ii) 751.
 (b) 238.

Liquid fuel

72. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

What percentage of the South African liquid fuel demand was met from internal sources in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

The information requested is sensitive and if made available can have detrimental consequences for the Republic of South Africa. The divulgement of such information is thus prohibited in terms of the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act (Act 120 of 1977) as amended.

Similar requests to that of the hon. member's question have also been refused previously.

Permanent and temporary residence/work

Hansard permits Q. Col. 140 18/2/82
 73. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What is the average length of time taken to process applications received from (a) Great Britain and (b) Zimbabwe for (i)(aa) permanent and (bb) temporary residence and (ii) work permits?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) (aa) Four months.
 (bb) One and a half to two months.
- (ii) Two months.
- (b) (i) (aa) Two months
 (bb) One week
 (ii) Six weeks.

Farm workers: housing loans Hansard

4
 100. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Q. Col. 140-142 18/2/82

Urgent labour inquiry called

22/2/82
Cape Times
204

Political Staff

THE Government last night called an urgent inquiry into the working conditions of the 2-million farm and domestic workers in South Africa.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced last night that the National Manpower Commission has been instructed to investigate methods of laying down minimum conditions of employment for these workers.

Because farm and domestic workers are excluded from South Africa's labour laws they have been regarded as the most exploited sector of the economically active population.

The government has in the past been criticized for not introducing some form of legal protection for the 1 200 000 agricultural and about 700 000 domestic servants.

Excluded

In a statement issued at midnight, Mr Botha said that 'owing to the particular working circumstances of farm workers and domestic servants' these people had been excluded from the scope of application of several laws administered by his department, including the labour relations act and the envisaged Conditions of Employment Act.

"On account of a variety of circumstances and developments, and because the authorities also have a responsibility to look after the interests of workers in these sectors, I have decided to direct the National Manpower Commission to urgently conduct an investigation into measures in terms of which minimum conditions of service in respect of the workers in these sectors could be regulated.

"As in almost every other country in the world, there are in South Africa a variety of factors which militate against the institution of formalized or standardized conditions of employment."

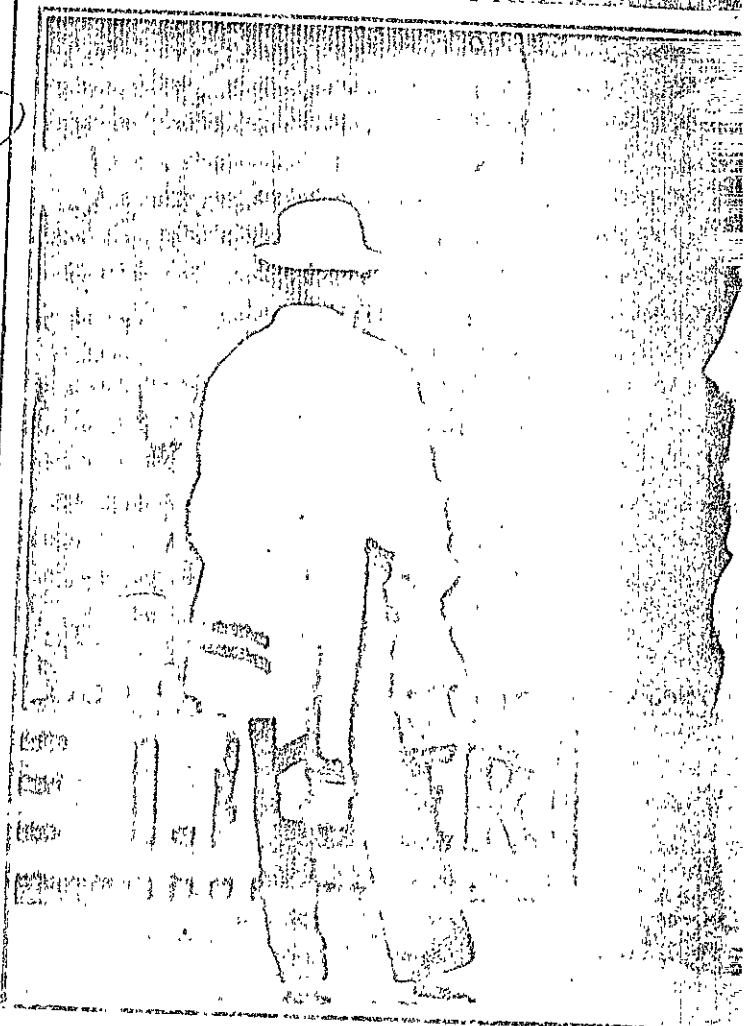
Consideration

"Factors which are peculiar to this sector and which must be taken into consideration are the intimate relationships between employers and employees and their domestic servants."

Consideration

"Factors which are peculiar to this sector and which must be taken into consideration are the intimate relationships between employers and employees and their domestic servants, the geographical distribution of such workers, the seasonal nature of farming operations, the influence of climatological factors such as rainfall on farming operations, the necessity of certain activities being performed on daily basis."

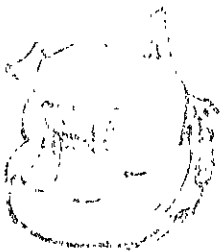
Lamb choppi



The first of Saturday's two controversial dismissals. Vintcent wicket down with Allan Lamb fractionally out of his ground... finger to give Lamb out.

Read
JOBFINDER
in today's
Cape Times

WATCHDOG



safeguards
your rights

READERS with complaints regarding retail or wholesale trading or professional practices are asked to ring WATCHDOG @ 22-4632 between 9am and 12 noon

Furniture for
Arson inves

Staff Reporter

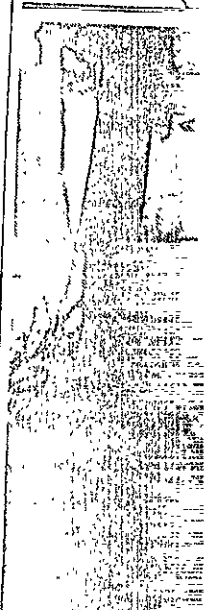
POLICE have begun investigations into arson as a possible cause of the Salt River furniture factory fire that injured four men last Friday night.

The blaze at Steele Brothers' factory in Victoria Road is believed to have caused damage estimated at nearly R300 000. The fire started on the first floor and destroyed the three-story building.

Four firemen were injured in the blaze, described by one of them as being the "worst in ages".

The injured firemen, Mr D Collins, Mr J Hancox, Mr M McClaughlin and Mr H de Witt were taken to Woodstock Hospital. Mr Collins and Mr Hancox received leg injuries, Mr McClaughlin had lacerations and a back injury, and Mr de Witt was burnt.

"It was like hell in there — the water we were



Barefoot and w...

ROM 22/2/82 4

Inquiry seeks protection for 2m labourers

Political Staff

THE Government last night announced an urgent inquiry by the National Manpower Commission (NMC) to blueprint terms for minimum working conditions for South Africa's 2 000 000 farm and domestic workers.

Because farm labourers and domestics fall outside the scope of existing labour laws, they are widely regarded as the most exploited sector of the economically active population

And the Government has drawn strong criticism for not introducing some form of legal protection for the agricultural workforce — estimated in 1980 at 1 200 000 — and the 700 000 domestic workers.

In a statement issued at midnight, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said that "owing to the particular working circumstances of farm workers and domestic servants", they were excluded from the scope of several laws administered by his department.

He said the NMC would consult with organised agriculture and the relevant organisations in respect of domestics, then conduct an investigation into measures in terms of which minimum conditions of service for workers in these sectors could be regulated.

"As in almost every other country in the

world, there are in South Africa a great variety of factors which militate against the institution of formalised or structured conditions of service for workers in agricultural and domestic services," he said.

But this did not mean practical ways should not be sought to ensure that workers in these sectors had the protection extended to those in other sectors, "insofar as this is practically possible".

Workers in these sectors represented 14,1% of the economically active population. "The Government would not be fulfilling its responsibility if it did not also look after the interests of this large group of workers."

Mr Botha said factors "peculiar to this sector" that must be taken into consideration were:

- The "intimate and long-standing" personal relationships between employers and their farm workers and domestic servants;
- The wide geographical distribution of these workers;
- The seasonal nature of farming operations;
- The influence of climate, such as rainfall, on farming operations; and
- The fact that certain work had to be done on a daily basis.

He said the NMC would liaise closely with all interested parties in connection with the investigation, and he appealed for full co-operation to ensure that the inquiry would "serve the best interests of the country and all those concerned".

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(2)

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

Dec 31: Income Statement
Insurance Expense
being closing entry

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense
Bank
being payment of premium

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: Q15

ARGUS 22/2/82

(4) (294)

Probe on farm work, servants

Political Correspondent

AN INQUIRY into minimum working conditions for domestic and farm workers has been ordered by the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha.

This follows consultations with organised agriculture and domestic servants' organisations.

These two categories of workers are at present excluded from the appli-

cation of several Acts administered by the Department of Manpower, among them the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act as well as an envisaged Conditions of Employment Act.

Mr Botha said in a statement that the author-

ities also had a responsibility to look after the interests of these workers.

There were many factors militating against formalised or structured conditions of service for these workers, but this was no reason why practical ways of ensuring pro-

tection for them should not be sought, he said.

Factors peculiar to this sector were the intimate and longstanding personal relationships between employers and workers, the wide geographical distribution of workers, the seasonal nature of farming operations and the

necessity of certain activities having to be performed on a daily basis.

In 1980 there were 1.2 million agricultural workers and 700 000 domestic workers. This represented 14.1 percent of the economically active population of the country, Mr Botha said.

	Life Policy	60	
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		60
<hr/>			
04, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
<hr/>			
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Life Policy		540
	Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable		23 460
<hr/>			
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	23 460	
	Income Statement being closing entry		23 460
<hr/>			
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The proceeds from the life policy would be shown as income in this income statement and NOT credited direct to the partners' capital accounts.

Farm workers, servants wages Probe

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tive population of the Republic of South Africa. The Government would not be fulfilling its responsibility if it did not also look after the interests of this large group of workers.

'I want to emphasise that I have requested the National Manpower Commission to liaise very closely with all interested parties in connection with the investigation and I want to appeal to all such parties to give their full co-operation in order to ensure that the investigation will serve the best interests of the country and all those concerned,' Mr Botha said.

There was no indication in the statement when the far-reaching inquiry would be completed.

(4) (2/2/82) (15/1) (2/2/82)

Mercury 22/2/82

organisations in respect of domestic servants, conduct an investigation into measures in terms of which minimum conditions of service in respect of the workers in these sectors could be regulated.

'As in almost every other country in the world, there are in South Africa a great variety of factors which militate against the institution of formalised or structured conditions of service for workers in agricultural and domestic services.

Protection

'This is, however, no reason why practical ways out should not be sought to ensure that workers in these sectors, just as workers in other sectors, also get the necessary protection insofar as this is practically possible.

'Factors which are peculiar to this sector and which must therefore be taken into thorough consideration, are the intimate and longstanding personal relationships between employers and their farm workers and employers and their domestic servants, the wide geographical distribution of such workers, the seasonal nature of farming operations, the influence of climatic factors such as rainfall on farming operations and the necessity of certain activities being performed on a daily basis.

'There are great numbers of workers in employment in agricultural and domestic service.

'In 1980 there were 1 200 000 agricultural workers and 700 000 domestic servants, thus a total of almost 2 000 000 workers.

'This represents 14.1 percent of the economically ac-

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Minimum conditions of service for about 2 000 000 farm workers and domestic servants would be investigated by the National Manpower Commission, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced last night.

The National Manpower Commission has been instructed to investigate methods of laying down minimum conditions of employment for these workers.

Because farm and domestic workers are excluded from South Africa's labour laws they have often been regarded as the most exploited sector of the economically active population.

The Government has, in the past, been strongly criticised for not introducing some form of legal protection for the 1 200 000 agricultural workers and about 700 000 domestic servants.

In a statement issued at midnight, Mr Botha said that 'owing to the particular working circumstances of farm workers and domestic servants' they were excluded from the scope of application of several laws administered by his department, including the Labour Relations Act, the Wage Act and the envisaged Conditions of Employment Act.

'On account of a variety of circumstances and developments and because the authorities also have a responsibility to look after the interests of workers in these sectors, I have decided to direct the National Manpower Commission to urgently, and after consultation with organised agriculture and the relevant

weto professional man, Dr Mosendane. land unsuitable for sub-economic housing in the Institute of South African Architecture. The doctor, his wife and three bricks. (Read more about this unusual tomorrow's issue of The Argus).

Art goes out to Burton

Argus Correspondent
VIENNA. — South African heart surgeon Dr Chris Barnard has been playing Good Samaritan to Richard Burton.



Richard Burton

Burton, whose pending divorce from racing driver James Hunt's ex-wife, Susan, was announced on Friday, had been moping in his plush hotel suite and refusing to see anyone since his disastrous appearance at the high-society opera ball on Thursday night.

The film team — planning to leave for the south of Austria on Saturday to continue filming on location today with Burton in the title role of a film about Richard Wagner — was desperate.

SENT-UP

Dr Barnard arrived at Burton's hotel late on Friday night and was sent straight up to the actor's suite. It is believed Dr Barnard himself suggested the meeting.

The two men have much in common.

Both have to live with the consequences of a broken marriage with a woman decades younger. And both live in the glare of publicity.

But while Burton moped and drowned his

sorrows, Dr Barnard was flitting from event to event with the pretty, rising actress Evelyn Engleder.

AT HIS SIDE

She met him on Tuesday, went with him to the opera ball on Thursday and was still at his side on Saturday night when he was the star guest at a big Austrian television show.

The two men had their long bachelor meeting over a meal which was taken up to the hotel suite.

Whatever Dr Barnard said, it resulted in Burton breaking his isolation and getting him back on the film set in the south of Austria today.

SAA flights boycotted

MELBOURNE. — Australian trade unions today began a week's boycott of flights by South African Airways in protest over the death in jail of Dr Neil Aggett.

Their action, which union leaders said would stop two flights, followed a similar ban last week directed at South African shipping in Australia.

Officials of the Australian Council of Trade

protests over the death of Dr Aggett, who was found hanged in his cell on February 5. — Sapa-Reuters.

in the 'manage' on available funds, and so avoid higher taxes.

The Administrator will tell the Cape Provincial Council on Wednesday whether he has succeeded in balancing this year's provincial budget without the need to increase taxes.

ESSENTIALS

In what is expected to be a 'tough' speech, Mr Louw will probably warn the public that provincial services will have to be pared to essentials only, and appeal to local authorities to follow this example.

Last year, when the Cape had hoped for some share in the Government's enormous gold tax bonanza, the Treasury announced a further cut of R10-million in the province's subsidy after Mr Louw had announced his budget for 1981-82.

This year Mr Louw has already warned of a lean time ahead. The Transvaal Administrator announced substantial tax increases and the Free State Administrator warned of difficult days ahead, when they addressed their provincial councils this month.

COMMITTED

Mr Louw is firmly committed to resisting tax increases on the basis that the man in the street is already struggling against inflation, high municipal rates and taxes, and the erosion of his money.

Since he became Administrator more than two years ago, Mr Louw has repeatedly managed to balance the budget in spite of enormous economic pressures — increased costs hit the Provincial Administration just as hard as they do the man in the street or other tiers of government.

In January last year, it seemed inevitable that both hospital fees and motor licences and related fees would be increased. Instead, 'adjustments' were made with both government and opposition benches agreeing they were necessary.

WARNINGS

In his speech on Wednesday, Mr Louw will certainly give some long-range warnings about the financial difficulties ahead. But his main task will be to end the present financial year on March 31 with a balanced budget.

Farmers to aid labour inquiry

THE Western Cape Agricultural Union has undertaken to co-operate 'to the best of our ability' with the Manpower Commission inquiry into working circumstances of farm workers and domestic servants.

The union chairman, Mr Peter Robertson, said today he hoped a 'fair and objective report' would be of value to both farm labourers and their employers.

The union, he said, pursued an enlightened policy on wages and housing, and was continually advising its members and urging them to bring farm wages in line with the cost-of-living index.

ISOLATED

'Our union cannot lay down fixed norms for farm wages and are aware of isolated cases where individual farmers possibly do not give labourers a fair deal.

'But nowhere is there any law or agricultural policy to prohibit farm labourers from seeking greener pastures.'

Housing and rations, Mr Robertson said, were not given 'the true reflection of their monetary worth', since the average wage-earner looked largely at cash in hand.

R100 EACH

'In my own case, two new labourers' houses built in the past year cost us R100 a month each for interest and redemption, and this figure is higher in the intensive farming areas, where building costs are higher.'

Farmers had to compete with the building trade for workers, but the rise in farming income was equal to only between 5 and 10 percent of food-price increases a year.

In spite of this and a reduction in the number of workers employed, the wage bill of many farmers had doubled since 1978.

See Page 6.

MID-MONTH 'GOLD' SPECIALS

FACTORY OF KENILWORTH

Servants, farm workers get probe

AN INQUIRY into minimum working conditions for domestic and farm workers has been ordered by the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha.

SOWETAN REPORTERS
Mr Ron Miller, the New Republic Party's spokesman on manpower, said: "If ever there is a group of

workers who are open to abuse by employers it is those in the domestic working sector."
He urged the National Manpower Commission to treat the investigation as a top priority.

Mr Ralph Hardingham, the NRP's spokesman on agriculture, said farmers generally would welcome the investiga-

tion because there had been a great deal of unfounded criticism levelled at the farming community in regard to the treatment of their staff.
"An aspect that is not appreciated by the public is the bond of loyalty and responsibility that exists between a farmer and his staff as well as the welfare of the families

involved — this is a responsibility that has not fallen on the shoulders of the employers in urban areas and until recently has not even been appreciated by them.
"It is true that odd cases of exploitation of labour have been brought to light which has tended to nullify so much of the good work-

that so many farmers have carried out to improve the conditions of their staff.
"The farmers must not see this investigation as a witch hunt but as a vehicle to streamline a policy which will lead to a more contented and productive labour force."
See Comment, PAGE 6



BOTHA: Orders probe.

the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act.

Mr Botha said in a statement the authorities also had a responsibility to look after the interests of these workers. There were many factors militating against formalised or structured conditions of service for these workers, but this was no reason why practical ways of ensuring protection for them should not be sought, he said.

Factors peculiar to this sector were the intimate and longstanding personal relationships between employers and workers, their wide geographical distribution, the seasonal nature of farming operations and the necessity of certain activities having to be performed on a daily basis.

In 1980 there were 1,2 million agricultural workers and 700 000 domestic workers, representing 14,1 per cent of the economically active population of the

Handwritten notes: (X) 22/1/82

exploit those in the domestic working sector."
He urged the National Manpower Commission to treat the investigation as a top priority.
Mr Ralph Hardingham, the NRP's spokesman on agriculture, said farmers generally would welcome the investigation because there had been a great deal of unfounded criticism levelled at the farming community in regard to the treatment of their staff.
"An aspect that is not appreciated by the public is the bond of loyalty and responsibility that exists between a farmer and his staff as well as the welfare of the families involved — this is a responsibility that has not fallen on the shoulders of the employers in urban areas and until recently has not even been appreciated by them.
"It is true that odd cases of exploitation of labour have been brought to light which has tended to nullify so much of the good work that so many farmers have carried out to improve the conditions of their staff.
"The farmers must not see this investigation as a witch hunt but as a vehicle to streamline a policy which will lead to a more contented and productive labour force."
See Comment, PAGE 6

Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, said his investigation and urged the Government to urgently legislate protection for these groups.
Mr Curry said many farmers had improved housing and service conditions, but there were still complaints. "And we don't want to lay this thing at the door of the black homes as well."
Exploitation occurs only in a narrow sector.

The investigation has been said to be "long overdue" and has been welcomed by a wide range of spokesmen.
Opposition spokesman Dr Alex Boraine, said "There will undoubtedly be strong and negative comments among the South African labour field."
"There will undoubtedly be strong and negative comments among the South African labour field."
"There will undoubtedly be strong and negative comments among the South African labour field."
"There will undoubtedly be strong and negative comments among the South African labour field."

Agriculture would resist wage rises for workers

Mercury Reporter

NATAL farmers yesterday reacted cautiously to the proposed investigation into the conditions of farm labourers by the National Manpower Commission but warned they would resist any attempt to raise wages above present levels.

South Africa's 1 200 000 farm workers have so far been excluded from labour legislation.

Farmers interviewed by the Mercury said that if the commission led to an increase in workers' wages then they would mechanise and reduce their labour force.

A spokesman for the Wattle and Timber Growers' Union said farmers were having to bear increased fertiliser costs, equipment cost and increased interest rates set by the Land Bank.

'If they had to cover increased wages on top of this most of the farmers would reduce their labour force,' he said.

The spokesman said there had been an incredible drop in the number of people entering farming because of increased costs.

He added it was a difficult situation for the Government and the farmer to cope with as a drop in the number of farmers would lead to an increase in unemployed workers.

Mr Heinz Bartels, an Impendle farmer, said: 'You can't pay labourers something you haven't got.'

Farmers interviewed felt that the situation of farm workers was very different to that of a worker in industry in that they received various perks. If these were taken into consideration they said they would welcome the commission.

Depending on the area, the perks underlined by farmers yesterday included housing, schooling for labourers' children — in some cases the farmer paid for school uniforms and books — pensions, medical services and some farmers gave a cattle allowance to their labourers.

The secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Alwyn Bisschoff, said it was too soon to form an opinion on the commission but said they would be discussing it with the farming sector.

He said an examination of the conditions of farm workers would be an extremely wide undertaking due to the diversity of types of farming.

We will cut ⁽⁴⁾
back on our ⁽¹³⁹⁾ ⁽¹³³⁾ ⁽³⁵⁵⁾
labour force, ⁽¹⁶⁵⁾ ⁽²⁹⁴⁾ Mercury 23/2/82
farmers warn

'Some types of farming rely on casual labour, some on seasonal labour and others had a semi-skilled permanent labour force.

'The position in farming is much more complex than industry where they have nothing to do with the worker once he has left work. The farmer provides accommodation and often medical services for his workers,' he said.

The general-secretary of the National Federation of Workers, Mr Mathews Oliphant, said they would be presenting their demands to the commission as they regarded it as a 'step in the right direction'.

Their primary demand would be to have both domestic workers and farm labourers falling under present labour legislation, particularly the Workman's Compensation Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act, he said.

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides ordinary unemployment benefits, maternity benefits, illness allowances and death benefits whereas the Workman's Compensation Act provides compensation for loss of earnings due to disabilities arising out of accidents contracted at work.

The community worker in Durban for the Domestic Workers and Employ-

ers Project (DWEF), Mrs Mary Mkhwanazi, yesterday welcomed the announcement that minimum conditions of service for about 700 000 domestic workers in South Africa were to be investigated.

Mrs Mkhwanazi said that she cried tears of joy when she heard the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, on a news bulletin yesterday.

She said that Mrs Audrey Cobden, the founder of DWEF, would have been overjoyed because she had been pressing for this move for years. Mrs Cobden has left South Africa to live in Canada.

Mrs Mkhwanazi said she hoped it would not take long for legislation in this regard to be enacted.

'We have waited and suffered long enough since we submitted a memorandum on this subject to the Wiehahn Commission on labour legislation in 1977,' she added.

Senior opposition spokesman have welcomed the Government's inquiry into minimum service conditions for domestic and farm workers.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have urged the Government to treat the in-

quiry as a 'priority' and have said that 'regional' conditions should be taken into account.

'This inquiry is long overdue. We have been asking for this for some time and I can only hope that it will be done with all speed,' Mrs Helen Suzman, chief Opposition spokesman on urban black affairs, said yesterday.

'It is a complicated issue. Great care should be taken not to jeopardise existing employment and the investigators should make allowances for regional factors.

'These two categories of workers are among the most exploited in the country in terms of wages, working hours and general conditions.'

Both categories had the added disadvantage of 'immobility', particularly farm workers.

Mr Ron Miller, chief NRP spokesman on manpower said: 'If ever there was a group of workers who were open to abuse by employers it is the domestic workers. I urge the inquiry to treat the investigations as top priority.'

Mr Ralph Hadingham, the NRP's agriculture spokesman, said farmers would welcome the inquiry because there had been a great deal of 'unfounded' criticism about their treatment of staff.

The public had not appreciated the bond of loyalty and responsibility which existed between the farmer and his staff.

This responsibility had not fallen on the shoulders of employers in the urban areas, he said.

'It is true that odd cases of exploitation of labour have been brought to light which has tended to nullify so much of the good work that so many farmers have carried out to improve the conditions of their staff,' he said.

Farmers should regard the investigation not as a witch-hunt but as a vehicle to streamline a policy which would lead to a more contented and productive labour force.

'I must emphasise that it is absolutely essential that this investigation be conducted in close-operation with organised agriculture, particularly local farmers' associations,' said Mr Hadingham.

'This is important because the fringe benefits which are associated with the whole structure of wage determination vary from area to area.'

Domestic, farm workers want 'decent' wage

By ENRICO KEMP

ORGANIZATIONS representing domestic and farm workers yesterday welcomed the National Manpower Commission's inquiry into their service conditions, but emphasized the need for a "decent" minimum wage.

However, the powerful South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), which represents white farmers throughout the country, yesterday consulted with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, and later issued a statement welcoming the fact that the government had not yet made any decisions on minimum employment conditions for farm workers.

Constant study

The union's president, Mr Jaap Wilkens, said the SAAU "constantly studies the service conditions of its labour force". The union would inform the National Manpower Commission of its stand after consulting its affiliates, he said.

The chairman of the South African Farmworkers' Union, Mr Solly Essop, said he was "thankful" for the inquiry, but hoped that the National Manpower Commission would determine a minimum wage independently.

"The whole thing will be stillborn if the Agricultural Union is allowed to have any say in the fixing of a minimum wage for farm workers. The National Manpower Commission must determine a minimum wage on its own initiative," Mr Essop said.

Professor Francis Wilson, professor of labour economics at the University of Cape Town and director of the Southern Africa Labour Development Research Unit (Salдру), said: "Saldrú welcomes the inquiry. It is long overdue and badly needed in South Africa. We hope that the commission will be able to ascertain directly from the workers their views on wages and working conditions."

Saldrú hosted a major conference on farm labour in Cape Town in 1976. Papers delivered at the conference were compiled and published in a book "Farm Labour in South Africa".

The Domestic Workers' Association (DWA) yesterday expressed the hope that the inquiry was not "the beginning of a systematic attack on the development of independent domestic and farm workers' organizations".

In a statement issued by its chairwoman, Miss Maggie Oewies, the DWA said it had seen how the government interfered in the affairs of independent worker organizations by prescribing how they should operate and by laying down minimum wage and other conditions which were below the average being paid.

"We have seen this happening with compulsory registration of independent black industrial unions under the Labour Relations Act of 1981. We have also seen the Wage Act used in the past to fix minimum wages for certain industries and areas at figures below those suggested by employers," Miss Oewies said.

R110 minimum

The association expressed concern at Mr Botha's statement that the inquiry had to take into account the "intimate and longstanding relationships" between employers and domestic workers and farm labourers.

"No attempt must be made to evade the fundamental question of a minimum wage that ensures a decent level of subsistence above the poverty datum line," Miss Oewies said.

The DWA and two other organizations representing domestic workers recommended a minimum wage of R110 for all full-time workers in January this year.



Nine-year-old John Roman jumps over a cardboard box during a roller-skating get-together at the Grand Parade on Sunday afternoon. Three clubs — the Reggae Rollers, Tigers and Freeway Cruisers — took part in the informal get-together which was watched by about 150 people.

Man is cleared in drug case

Staff Reporter

A CAPE TOWN magistrate yesterday acquitted a man charged with possessing a mandrax tablet because the State could not prove that the tablet contained methaqualone.

Mr Eric James Jackson, 20, of Second Avenue, Diep River, had pleaded guilty to the charge at a previous

1 000 expected at Louw's garden party

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 1 000 people will attend the garden party of the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, at his official residence, Leeuwenhof, tomorrow night.

The garden party, which used to be an annual event, is the first to be held in three years. This was for reasons of economy, Mr Louw explained.

Among the guests attending will be the State President, members of the House of Assembly, Provincial Council, President's Council, diplomatic

newspaper editors, heads of state and provincial departments, and mayors of towns in the Peninsula and vicinity. It is not yet certain whether the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will attend.

The gardens of Leeuwenhof will be open to the public this Saturday between 9am and noon.

Visitors, who are requested for security reasons to carry some form of identification, will be asked to make a donation of at least R1 to the Chris Barnard Fund, of which Mr Louw is chairman.

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23/2/82 (4) ~~29~~ D. D. D. Patch

Academic warns on minimum farm wage

EAST LONDON — A Rhodes University academic warned yesterday against setting minimum wages for farm workers.

Mr G. G. Antrobus, who has done research on farm labour conditions in the Albany district, was commenting on the Department of Manpower Utilisation's move to inquire into the working conditions of the country's 1.9 million farm and domestic workers.

Organisations representing domestic and farm workers generally welcomed the inquiry, but emphasised the need for a "decent" minimum wage.

Mr Antrobus, who interviewed 80 farmers in the course of his research, said the actual cash wages of farm workers made up about 25 per cent of their total remuneration.

"Farm workers get purchase and no-purchase rations and also receive housing and grazing land on which they plough and plant crops," Mr Antrobus said.

It would be unwise and unfair to base earnings on cash received.

"A labourer would probably be better off with grazing land for five or six cattle than just a good salary and people have to realise this is one of the trickiest questions of the farm labour situation," he said.

Another problem was one of seasonal labour — wives and families of the regular workers — employed on a daily basis.

"They probably are paid less than regular workers because they don't enjoy much in the way of rations," he said.

If a minimum wage was introduced, farmers might be prepared to pay it but would have to charge for housing and other privileges.

However, Mr Antrobus thought the area of working hours was one which needed investigation.

Pay had to be taken into account in relation to the total number of hours worked a month.

He said that on many farms the hours were very long, even though farmers had been reducing them in recent years.

"However, certain activities — like the milking of cows — have to be done every day".

He thought it would be difficult to set down fixed times like 8 am to 5 pm because of the unpredictability of the weather.

"One other very important point is the effect the minimum wage will have on total farm employment because if the minimum wage is set too high, many farmers will be forced to mechanise."

Another academic, Dr Simon Bekker, of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, welcomed the inquiry and said there was a need for improvement in housing as poor housing often resulted in skilled workers being lost to the towns.

However, the powerful South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), which represents white farmers throughout the country, consulted with the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday and later issued a statement welcoming the fact that the government had not yet made any decisions on minimum employment conditions for farm workers.

The union's president, Mr Jaap Wilkens, said

the SAAU "constantly studies the service conditions of its labour force". The union would inform the National Manpower Commission, which is to carry out the inquiry, of its stand after consulting its affiliates, he said.

The chairman of the South African Farmworkers' Union, Mr Solly Essop, said he was "thankful" for the inquiry, but hoped that the National Manpower Commission would determine a minimum wage independently.

"The whole thing will be stillborn if the agricultural union is allowed to have any say in the fixing of a minimum wage," he said.

On the question of domestic servants, Mrs V. Viljoen, of the Border branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which has done much work on its Domestic Workers and Employment Project, felt the inquiry was "tremendous".

But she said the question of minimum wages worried her as they could be set so low as to be meaningless.

300	300	Income Statement	Dec 31:	Insurance Expense	being closing entry
300	300	Bank	01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	being payment of premium
(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense					

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

Year 02 - same as year 01

03, Jan 1: Life Policy	Bank	300
Dec 31:	Income Statement	60
	Life Policy	60
	Policy written down to surrender value	(See Note 1 below)
0+, Jan 1: Life Policy	Bank	300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000
	Life Policy	540
	Income from Life Policy	23 460
	being accrual of proceeds receivable	

Jan 2:	Income from L	23 460
	Income Stat	23 460
	being closing	
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000
	Debtor	24 000
	being receipt	

Note 1: At the end of year 03, the balance sheet as a non-current

Note 2: The death of a partner automa

accounting entities. For th
to be drawn up for the period
ascertain the correct balance
policy would be shown as inc
to the partners' capital acc

Agreement at last

An agreement in the sugar industry has at last been reached between a company in the Barlow Rand group and a predominantly black trade union.

The agreement provides for direct bargaining on wages and working conditions between the Noodsberg Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, and the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union. It makes no attempt to force the union into the sugar industry's industrial council.

A union spokesman said the agreement, covering Noodsberg's 600 workers, was signed late last month after a nine-month deadlock.

Initially the company had tried to press the union into the industrial council, the spokesman said. It later made a compromise offer of interim recognition of the union joined the council at the end of the year.

Partnership as legal and come statement would have of the partner so as to The proceeds from the life insurance and NOT credited direct

Value of R240. Partnership

Handwritten notes and scribbles in circles, including the number '4'.

Stou 23/2/82

1001 23/2/82

(4) ~~(12)~~ 'Baboon cannon' wounds farm labourer

POLICE are investigating reports that a "baboon cannon" went off on Sunday and wounded a farm labourer in the face and chest.

The injured labourer, Mr Tommy Lotz, of the farm "Seekoegat", was taken to

hospital in Riversdale. He was later transferred to George Hospital, where a spokesman said yesterday his condition was "fair".

Mr Lotz was struck in the face by a number of twelve-

bore shotgun pellets and, according to police, one pellet struck him in the chest, narrowly missing his heart.

Police reported that Mr Frederick Rall, owner of the farm, and Mr Lotz were setting the "baboon cannon" — a

converted 12-bore shotgun — in some maize fields.

The "trap" intended for baboons went off and Mr Lotz was struck, said Major Eddie Snyman, police liaison officer stationed in Oudtshoorn. — Sapa.

SOLUTION

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

<u>01, Jan 1:</u>	Insurance Expense	300		
	Bank			300
	being payment of premium			
<hr/>				
<u>Dec 31:</u>	Income Statement	300		
	Insurance Expense			300
	being closing entry			
<hr/>				
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01				
<hr/>				
<u>04, Jan 1:</u>	Insurance Expense	300		
	Bank			300
<hr/>				
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000		
	Income from Life Policy			24 000
	being accrual of proceeds receivable			
<hr/>				
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income from Life Policy	24 000		
	Income Statement			24 000
	being closing entry			
<hr/>				
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income Statement	300		
	Insurance Expense			300
	being closing entry			
<hr/>				
<u>Jan 31:</u>	Bank	24 000		
	Debtor (Insurance Company)			24 000
	being receipt of proceeds			
<hr/>				

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

<u>01, Jan 1:</u>	Life Policy	300		
	Bank			300
<hr/>				
<u>Dec 31:</u>	Income Statement	300		
	Life Policy			300
	(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)			
<hr/>				

Continued/

Farm workers tell court of assault

O. Dispatch 24/2/82

4

EAST LONDON — A farm worker told a magistrate here that a farmer who found him and another worker walking on a commonage in Macleantown whipped his companion after accusing them of "eating up his sheep".

Mr K. Plaatjie was giving evidence in a trial in which Mr Melvin Dennis Krull, 28, and his father, Mr Leonard Gustav Krull, 60, both of Macleantown, are appearing on a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and pointing a firearm.

Both have pleaded not guilty. Mr M. Kaplan — who appeared for both — said Mr Melvin Krull would say the men stole a sheep; that he attempted to arrest Mr Orsmond Bistoli — the man he is alleged to have assaulted — and that Mr Bistoli hit him and he retaliated in self defence.

For Mr Leonard Krull, Mr Kaplan said he would deny assaulting Mr Bistoli and say that he had intervened in the fight between Mr Bistoli and his son while trying to separate them.

Mr Kaplan said Mr Leonard Krull would admit drawing but not pointing his firearm and that he had done so in self defence. He said he would also say Mr Bistoli had grabbed the firearm and they had struggled for possession of it.

Giving evidence Mr

Bistoli said that on September 6, 1981 at about 10 am he and Mr Plaatjie were walking down a commonage at Macleantown when Mr Melvin Krull, who was on horseback, approached them and asked if there was a thoroughfare where they were walking.

"We told him we did not know we were not supposed to walk there and he told us we were stealing his sheep," Mr Bistoli said.

He said that after they had denied stealing the sheep, Mr Krull hit him with a sjambok until the string part of it broke. He continued hitting him with the solid end of it.

"I turned round to go towards the road and as I was about to go through the fence, I met his father who arrived by car."

Mr Bistoli said that Mr Leonard Krull took away the stick he was carrying and hit him all over the body with it.

"He then accused me

of eating up his sheep which I denied."

Mr Bistoli said that after the beating from Mr Leonard Krull, Mr Melvin Krull said he should go with them to a place where they would kill him.

"As we walked down Mr Melvin Krull struck me several times on the forehead with the butt of his revolver."

Mr Bistoli then said that when they came to a dam he was told to wash

He said he had weals on his body and also suffered a stick wound on the head and three wounds inflicted with the butt of the revolver on his skull.

Mr Plaatjie said Mr Melvin Krull accused them of "eating up his sheep" and then hit Mr Bistoli four times with a whip.

Mr Plaatjie said he ran off towards the bush and did not see any more of the assault.

The hearing was postponed to March 17. — DDR

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Dec 31	Income Statement	04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense
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Mixed feelings about probe on servants

Sowetan
25/2/82

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT of an inquiry into working conditions of domestic and farm workers has been received with mixed feelings by domestic workers in Johannesburg.

Some could not believe that a move to improve and safeguard their workforce is due. Others expressed excitement over the news.

A mother of five, Mrs Maria Dibetlo, said they were the last workers that can be recognized by the Government. She believes that only her

employer can decide on what to pay her. She earns R70 a month and although it is not sufficient for the maintenance of her chil-

dren, she believes that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Another domestic worker, who refused to be identified, told The SOWETAN that she would not raise her hopes on "empty prom-

ises". She earned "ten shillings" (R1,00) a month when she started work in 1965, when her youngest child was a month old. Her monthly wage is now R65.

When she went on maternity leave, she had to get a relative to replace her for a period of three months. All she got as maternity benefits was a knitted baby suit from her employer.

She was also ordered to return to work as soon as possible because her employer was not prepared to keep "unknown" workers.

A gardener told The SOWETAN that it will probably take the Government "some years" to better their working conditions.

Mr Simon Tshengo added that this move was long overdue, and most domestic servants have learnt to live under exploitation.

Mr Tshengo augments his monthly earnings of R100 a month by working at a pub at night. He has been at the job for two years, but does not know a thing about leave pay and other benefits.

A member of the Randburg Centre of Concern said she appreciated the Government's move on the welfare of domestic workers. Miss Disebo Moloi said the Government has at last recognised domestic servants as part of the most important workforce in the country.

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The Domestic Workers Employment Project (Dwep) welcomed the Minister's announcement about a commission to look into conditions of work for domestics.

In a statement released yesterday, Mrs Leah Tutu says Dwep has been campaigning for the inclusion of domestic workers in the country's labour legislation for years.

"We hope in laying a minimum wage, the Minister will take a realistic view of the cost of living. It is a disgrace that workers should not be protected by the Government against their unscrupulous employers.

"Domestic workers, like any other worker sometimes get injured in the course of duty — why can't they claim Workman's Compensation?"

Mrs Tutu said Dwep hopes the Minister will treat this as a matter of urgency.

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SOLUTION

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Families ordered off Noordhoek farms

By CRAIG TYSON

ABOUT 35 coloured families staying on six closed-down poultry farms in Noordhoek were told to vacate their homes this week despite the fact that there is no alternative accommodation for them.

The plight of these families is shared by hundreds of others staying in the area.

Oceanview, the nearest "group area", has a waiting list of thousands. Nearly 500 people have applied for accommodation in 235 new houses which are currently being built.

People who cannot afford the new houses have had to join the waiting list for the older ones, which one Oceanview housing

official said ran into thousands. "I don't know where these people from the farms will be housed. The situation is just so pathetic."

On February 1 this year the families were told by the farm owners that they had to leave the farm by the 19th of the month. Some had been working for the poultry companies for more than 30 years, but had found new employment after the farms shut down 18 months ago.

The farms are leased by Farm Fare from the Ryan Group. Their lease runs out at the end of April. Many of the former farm labourers now work at the Simon's Town docks or for building companies operating in Fish Hoek.

A spokesman for Farm Fare said the people staying on the farms had been told to move because the houses had to be renovated.

"We had to give notice to certain people there, some of whom are legitimately there and some of whom are squatting, so we could return the houses in the same condition as when we took them over."

Mr Y Chotia, chairman of the Ocean View Management Committee, said the families on the farms had been harassed and threatened.

"They fear their houses might get knocked down," he said.

"On Monday they were told they had to be out that night, but

they have all stayed on because there is nowhere else for them to go."

He said the poultry farm managers should have applied for accommodation for the families when they first decided to move from the area.

"But as long as they were operating there they wanted their labour. Now that they've sold out they don't care a tuppence what happens to the families."

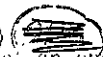
Contacted for comment yesterday, Mr J Ryan of the Ryan Group said he had nothing to do with the poultry farms or the people staying on them. Asked if he owned the property he replied he had nothing to say on the matter.

300	Income Statement	300	Jan 2:	Insurance Expense	300	being closing entry
24 000	Income Statement	24 000	Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	24 000	being closing entry
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						Years 02 and 03 - same as 01
300	Income Statement	300	Dec 31:	Insurance Expense	300	being closing entry
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(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: GL5

NMC INQUIRY



Government announced an inquiry by the National Manpower Commission to blueprint terms for minimum working conditions for SA's 2m unprotected farm and domestic workers. They represent 14.1% of the economically active population. (1) 26/7/82.

14

Will probe tackle issues?

OMBUDSMAN Eugene Roelofse has challenged the State-appointed inquiry into the working conditions of farm and domestic workers to look into the "real issues" affecting these labourers.

Mr Roelofse, who in the past few years has investigated the working conditions of farm labourers, told The SOWETAN yesterday that he would welcome the inquiry only if it gave an in-depth look into the following issues:

- Wage structures,
- Housing conditions,
- Child labour on certain farms,
- Irregularities with contracts of workers who come from homelands,

● The "sjambok-rule" on certain farms.

"Whether the inquiry will serve any use will depend on its terms of reference," Mr Roelofse said. "It will also depend on whether this will be an inquiry exclusively by the Manpower Commission or by farming interests".

He said the maltreatment of farm labourers was "tied up" in the attitude of farmers who took the concept of being "baas op die

By LEN MASEKO

plaas" to extremes.

"I do not think that any self-respecting farmer who treats his labourers as human beings has got anything to fear from an in-depth inquiry.

"There are already farmers, particularly in the Western Cape, who use modern management methods in their farms. They pay and house their workers

properly," he added.

He said there were farmers who paid their workers slave wages. These farmers — who he called "sadists" — would resist the recommendations aimed at "bringing them into the 20th century".

Mr Roelofse said he had offered "photographic" evidence to the Manpower Commission on maltreatment of farm workers, and is expecting a reply from the commission "soon".

24 000	24 000	Income from Life Policy	Jan 2:	Income Statement	being closing entry
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(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense					

SOLUTION TO: GL5

ARGUMENT 26/2/82

4

Moonlighting grape pickers are the toast of a Boland estate

THROUGHOUT the Boland, grape harvesting continues from dawn to dusk but on one Tulbagh estate the pickers are all asleep by day — they do their picking by night.

Using miners' lamps and working from 8.30 pm until dawn, the pickers of Twee Jonge Gezellen are enabling a significantly improved wine to be produced, according to the wine-maker, Mr Nick Krone.

Experiments over the past few years at the famous estate have shown that grapes picked in cool conditions produce a superior juice than those picked while the sun is shining.

'You know, we spend a whole year working hard to produce the best possible wine, it would be such a pity to spoil it in any way,' said Mr Krone.

A small quantity of grapes is being picked during the day to provide a comparison with the wine produced during the night-crushing.

Mr Krone said mechanical picking was done at night overseas but he had yet to hear of anyone else who had pickers working at night.

'The flavour lies close to the skin and when it is warm much of the best of the grape is lost to evaporation,' said Mr Krone.

'One of our biggest problems is oxidation when the grape is picked and this causes the loss of amino acids. By picking in the cool night air this is significantly reduced.'

Mr Krone said there were indications that the sugar content of grapes

was also altered during the day to the detriment of the juice.

'Of course, we could not do this without the complete co-operation of

our workforce. We have a seven-man liaison team whose job it is to motivate our many part-time workers.

'We have found our

productivity has increased greatly and there is a real carnival atmosphere here during the season.'

He said his best pickers, who were paid

for piece work, had increased their shift's output from 70 baskets a shift to more than 100 because of the more pleasant harvesting conditions.

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SOLUTION TO: GL5

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E. Post 27/2/82

'Give workers skills, not minimum wages'

By SALLY KERNOHAN

THE Government should improve training facilities for rural blacks — not force farmers to pay higher salaries for inadequate skills.

This is the view of Mr Edgar Crews, chairman of the Algoa Farmers' Union, whose six affiliated farmers' associations cover the perimeter of Port Elizabeth, from Gamtoos to Nanaga.

Mr Crews was commenting on this week's announcement that the Government is to launch an urgent investigation into the minimum working conditions of South Africa's two million agricultural and domestic workers.

He said he did not believe "forced higher wages" was the correct way to tackle the problem.

"The Government must aim to raise the productivity of the rural blacks," he said.

"For instance, the present system of farm schooling is totally inadequate.

"What are needed are central schools with proper transport facilities, plus agricultural technicians to teach labourers the basic skills.

"Then the farmer would feel justified in paying his people higher wages."

"He would do it because he would be getting higher productivity from his labour force."

He said the general feeling among farmers was that the anticipated conditions

could mean a complete rationalisation of the rural labour forces — forcing farmers towards total mechanisation.

"Farmers are likely to be restricted to specific hours of work, after which they will have to pay overtime rates," said Mr Crews.

It is traditional among dairy farmers, said Mr Crews, for their labourers to work a 12-hour day, seven days a week, "with a couple of days off every fortnight".

"You can see immediately that if we are restricted to fixed hours of work we shall run into a complete re-orientation of our entire working structure."

Farmers would also have to provide a minimum standard of housing for their labourers, grant holiday and sick leave "and all the other attendant benefits bound to be laid down under the wage determination".

"And if farmers are forced to mechanise, this could lead to redundancies and mass exoduses from the rural areas to the cities," said Mr Crews.

"In a vicious circle, this will exacerbate black urbanisation."

Already, said Mr Crews, some young black were leaving the rural areas for the cities and once they had established living rights, were "being followed by their families *en masse*".

"If farmers are forced to retrench, this will only compound the problem of the whole urban black housing dilemma."

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SOLUTION TO: GL5

FARM LABOUR PROBE BEGINS

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By Shami Harichunder

FANIE Botha, Minister of Manpower, has ordered a probe into the terms of employment of the country's two million domestics and farm workers. His announcement came immediately after a Sunday Tribune report which exposed the working conditions and starvation wages of some blacks employed by Natalso Landboukoöperasie.

The report disclosed that some black labourers at NLK's grain depots in Wasbank, Blood River and Dannhauser are earning wages of between R6.87 and R22.50 a week, do not receive paid annual leave and are not paid to work overtime.

Mr Botha said in an interview during our two-month investigation into wages and working conditions at NLK, one of the biggest farmers' co-operatives in the country, that no business sector should be paying wages like these.

The Government investigation is to be headed by the National Manpower Commission. Chairman De Henne Reyniers said yesterday his commission would start its country-wide probe next month and would probably present its findings to the Government in about a year.

At present domestic and agricultural workers — they make up 14 per cent of the country's economically active population — have no protection under any of the country's labour laws.

Trade unionists, community workers and Opposition spokesmen have long identified workers in these two sectors as among the most exploited in the country.

The community worker in Durban for the Domestic Workers' and Employment Project, Mr. Mary Mkhwanazi, yesterday welcomed the announcement that the conditions of service for about 700 000 domestics workers in South Africa will be investigated.

Alwyn Basschoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, said it was too soon to form an opinion on the commission. He pointed out an examination of the conditions of farm workers would be an extremely wide undertaking because of the diversity of types of farming.

Some types of farming rely on casual labour and others on a labour and others on a semi-skilled permanent labour force.

The position in farming is much more complex than in industry, where they have nothing to do with the worker once he has left work. The farmer is the provider of accommodation and often medical services for his workers.

Meanwhile, NLK has still not attended to worker complaints about starvation wages.

Petrus van Rooyen, general manager of NLK, has again refused to comment. So insistent was he that he did not want to answer the Tribune questions that he threatened to seek a court injunction.

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ACCOUNTING

AS the National Manpower Commission prepared to begin its probe into farm conditions last week, about 25 worker representatives were holding a union meeting in Vereeniging.

There were no songs or slogans, just discussion on workplace problems and tactics. But the workers — and their union — are attempting something which has not been tried in the Transvaal for at least two decades.

They work at the nearby Soetvelde Farms owned by the Anglo American Corporation. And they have joined the Orange Vaal General Workers' Union.

Some farm workers in the West Cape have joined the Food and Canning Workers' Union. There has also been some union activity in the Natal sugar industry.

But in both cases, the workers have been involved more in processing or packing produce than in purely farming work. And in the Transvaal, unions have regarded the farms as too tough a nut to crack at this stage.

Farm workers have no legal bargaining machinery, protection against sackings or other rights. Most labour is unskilled, with scant bargaining power.

But the OVGWU began organising Soetvelde workers last August, according to organiser Mr Philip Masia.

He says the union now has about 140 members out of 230 at a few farms and depots — a majority there, although a tiny fraction of the farm labour force.

The meeting is much taken up with the pending NMC enquiry.

"We must make sure the worker's voice is heard in this inquiry," Mr Masia tells workers. "We are interested parties and they must consult us."

He adds that farm workers must ensure that the inquiry "doesn't give employers new ways of exploiting us with Government protection".

Some workers are not so sure. The enquiry, they say, "will be done by people who own the farms, the Nationalists — how can they help the workers?"

But they are more than happy to

THE Government has announced a probe into farm workers' conditions of service. But some farm workers near Johannesburg have decided that joining a union provides a greater hope of change and have become the first Transvaal farm workers to join a union for decades. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports...

RDM 3/3/82

Down on the farm, a new union grows...

discuss conditions on the farms in the hope that their employer — and, perhaps, the NMC — will listen.

If the NMC is in earnest, it will have to listen to views like these.

Particularly as Soetvelde believes its conditions are better than at other farms. "We pay far more than other farms," says Soetvelde's general manager, Mr A A Penberthy, who denied most worker claims about his farms.

Top of the list of complaints is housing. Workers who are fired or retire lose their farm houses — and, in terms of Government influx control regulations, there is nowhere to go.

And the workers are not protected by any labour laws — not even those who work at Soetvelde's depots selling produce.

One worker recounts a problem. Says Mr Masia: "We raised this with management who pointed out that he was not covered by the law."

He delves into a tome on labour law to underline the point. Workers who work for a farming employer — even if they are doing shop or factory work — are classed as farm workers and have no legal protection.

"I tell you this so that you know what your position really is. Our only strength lies in our organisation," Mr Masia tells the workers.

Another key grievance is wages.

The minimum (at Soetvelde's feed lot) is R40 a month, workers claim. Those working on crops and at the depot start at R60 and those doing building work start at R51, they say.

"The company says the wages are low because we get free rations and housing. But it is still not enough to live on," says a worker.

Some say they have to build farm houses, but still get labourers' pay. "They got a firm in to build houses but they stopped because we were cheaper," they claim.

Workers also claim that casual labourers — from age 14 upwards — get R1,50 to R2,15 a day, but no rations. "Some are adults with families, but the company says they are on probation."

Says Mr Masia. "On one farm there are prize bulls. The man who feeds them says it pains him because they get good food but he only gets R51 a month."

What about the free rations? One man shakes his head. The others laugh.

They say they get 80kg of mealie meal a month — "coarse meal, not the Iwisa type"; a sack of coal a month, but two in winter; and "mine bread".

They also get 1,5 kg of meat a week and vegetables. But they claim the meat is "bad — it has fungus on it by the time we get it home" — and

that the vegetables are "rejects — not good enough to send to the mines".

Some get fresh, others powdered, milk.

Workers work a 12-to-10-hour day (according to the season), less an hour and a half for lunch and breakfast.

Workers claim a new manager lengthened them by two hours a day without raising pay. Union efforts to sort the issue out were unsuccessful, they say.

But on one occasion, "they increased Saturday work by an hour — but we ignored it so they went back to the old times".

And one worker complains that transport is laid on for white children who go to school, but not for blacks. The farm school does not go beyond Standard 5 and children have to move to the townships to study, he claims.

And the farm workers have one thing in common with those in industry — they're unhappy about pensions. Money is deducted, but they don't know where it goes, they say "We will have to tackle this issue soon," says Mr Masia.

Have they had any problems about joining the union? No one has been fired — or threatened with sacking — for joining, they say. But there

have been a few "provoking remarks" from farm managers.

They have not asked for formal union recognition, but management has agreed that union committees can take grievances to farm managers, then to the divisional manager and finally to Mr Penberthy.

"But the managers are rude to us and never listen. We never get to see Mr Penberthy," they claim. Not one demand has been acceded to by management, they add. "We are now going to ask for proper recognition," says Mr Masia.

But workers agree things have improved since they joined the OVGWU. Says an old man: "There are fewer firings now. The union has helped better things."

Mr Penberthy has another view of the OVGWU and its organiser, Mr Masia.

"We have nothing against them joining a union, provided it goes about things in the right way. But this one seems to be political," he says.

The OVGWU has replaced elected liaison committees with their own worker committees and these are "stirring trouble," he says.

"They are telling me how to run my business. They send letters making demands about canteens and lunch hours and they question our right to deduct traffic fines from drivers' pay."

Mr Penberthy adds: "The individual communication we used to have with our workers is gone since the union arrived. This is worrying."

He also rejects worker descriptions of conditions.

Minimum pay, he says, is R60 and some farm drivers earn up to R225, some at the depot R350. Soetvelde has graded jobs non-racially and there is no pay discrimination. Workers get a thirteenth cheque at year's end.

Mr Penberthy adds that the value of rations is over R50 a month. Meat and vegetables are fresh and workers also get tea, sugar and fresh milk.

"They couldn't get this quality for this price at any shop," he says.

And workers also get three-bedroomed houses free of charge, he adds.

Schooling is provided up to Standard 5 and transport is provided in some cases for those who continue. Where this is not possible, children are subsidised according to their results.

The pension fund is non-racial and workers have been told how it works, he says.

The gulf between Soetvelde management views and those of organised workers is large. But workers have found a vehicle in the union and, in time, negotiations may change that.

But hundreds of thousands of farm workers have no union, no legal rights. In most cases, their conditions are probably worse than those at Soetvelde.

For them, their only short-term hope is that the NMC probe will produce concrete change.

Lose your work — and you lose your place to live

IF a farm worker loses a job or retires, he or she also loses a place to live.

And, in terms of influx control regulations, they are not allowed to look for another home nearby — they become "displaced persons" with nowhere to go, except a homeland they may never have seen.

Many workers are born on farms and work their whole life there. If they worked in the cities, they would have the right to live there permanently.

But, because many farms are outside "prescribed areas" — in which workers do qualify for residence

rights — they don't qualify.

If they lose a job, their only hope is to find one on another farm — many workers are allowed by the authorities to work on farms only.

If they are pensioned off, they must go to a homeland — or move from farm to farm. At Soetvelde, workers see this is one of their major problems.

"They usually find a place in the township. But they have no legal right to be there and are always subject to arrest," says unionist Mr Philip Masia.

When these workers approach the local Administration Board, they are

told to "go to another farm," they claim.

Says Soetvelde general manager Mr A A Penberthy: "Any employee who leaves the company must lose their house." He concedes they have nowhere to go, but adds: "That is a problem for Dr Koornhof — it is not of our making."

Certainly, the workers are victims of legislation. There are several clamps on the number of blacks farmers can house and no farmer may allow a non-worker to stay on his farm without official permission.

In 1973, the Riekerk Commission recommended that farmers be al-

lowed to house elderly people on their farms without Government permission.

It noted that these people had nowhere to go and that it would be unfair to send them back in their old age to a strange area.

But the Government held this issue over for further investigation, saying it wanted to ensure that any change did not lead to "squatting" on farms.

But even this recommendation would leave workers at the mercy of the farmer and would not allow them to look for alternative housing in the cities.

Reprieve for ex-workers



© MRS SARAH RAAD . . . does the company now want us to go and squat in the bush

FORMER Noordhoek farm workers who believed they could continue to occupy their homes although the farms closed down about three years ago, have been given a reprieve from the eviction notices they received three weeks ago.

The company which hired the farm and whose lease on the land runs out in April, issued the notices in order to clear the land for the next owner.

But the families complained that they could not move because they had no alternative accommodation and they were still waiting on the Divisional Council to provide them with housing.

They were asked to be out of their homes by February 19 or face legal action.

Last week they were still there. A representative of the Divisional

Cape Herald 7/2/32 Council had made a list of the families needing housing and told the people they were looking into the matter.

Mrs Sarah Felix, who lives on Hillside Poultry farm with her husband, three children and eight grandchildren, said she had been there for more than 20 years and was shocked to receive an eviction notice from Farm Fare (Pty) Ltd 'out of the blue.'

'We were never told we had to move when the farms closed down, and now they want us to go,' she said.

LIST

'We cannot go and build in the bush again because shacks there would be broken down by the council, and we cannot move into the street,' she added.

Another family affected by the eviction notices is Mrs Sarah Raad, a mother of four whose husband worked on Finchlea Farm for seven years before being forced to find other employment.

She explained that she applied for housing when the farms first closed down, and was told last week that she was still on the waiting list.

'Does the company now want us to go and squat in the bush?' Mrs Raad asked.

A spokesman for Farm Fare admitted that the company had ordered the families off the land, but said they were regarded as squatters.

A spokesman for the Divisional Council said they were looking into the matter and would make a written reply to questions posed by The Cape Herald.

CRIPPLE TOWN 5/3/82

Farm cottages demolished: Paarl families are homeless

By ENRICO KEMP and CRAIG TYSON

THIRTEEN families with babies and minor children have been living in the open on a farm near Paarl since their houses were demolished two weeks ago.

The 13 cottages on the farm Weltevrede in Dal Josafat were bulldozed after police had warned the occupants that they were trespassing. The families have all lived on the farm for about seven years and paid rents of between R6 and R12 a month to the previous owner, Dr Martin von Weidts.

The farm is being sold by Dr Von Weidts to the Westelike Graanboere Co-op of Malmesbury, which is building a cold storage plant on the land. The co-op is believed to be planning an access road across the site where the cottages stood.

— Marilyn Martin, 2, has diarrhoea and Albertus September, 3 months, is suffering from bronchitis.

Mrs Katie Fortuin said the wind blew dust into their cooking pots. "It is very cold at night. We can't endure it any more."

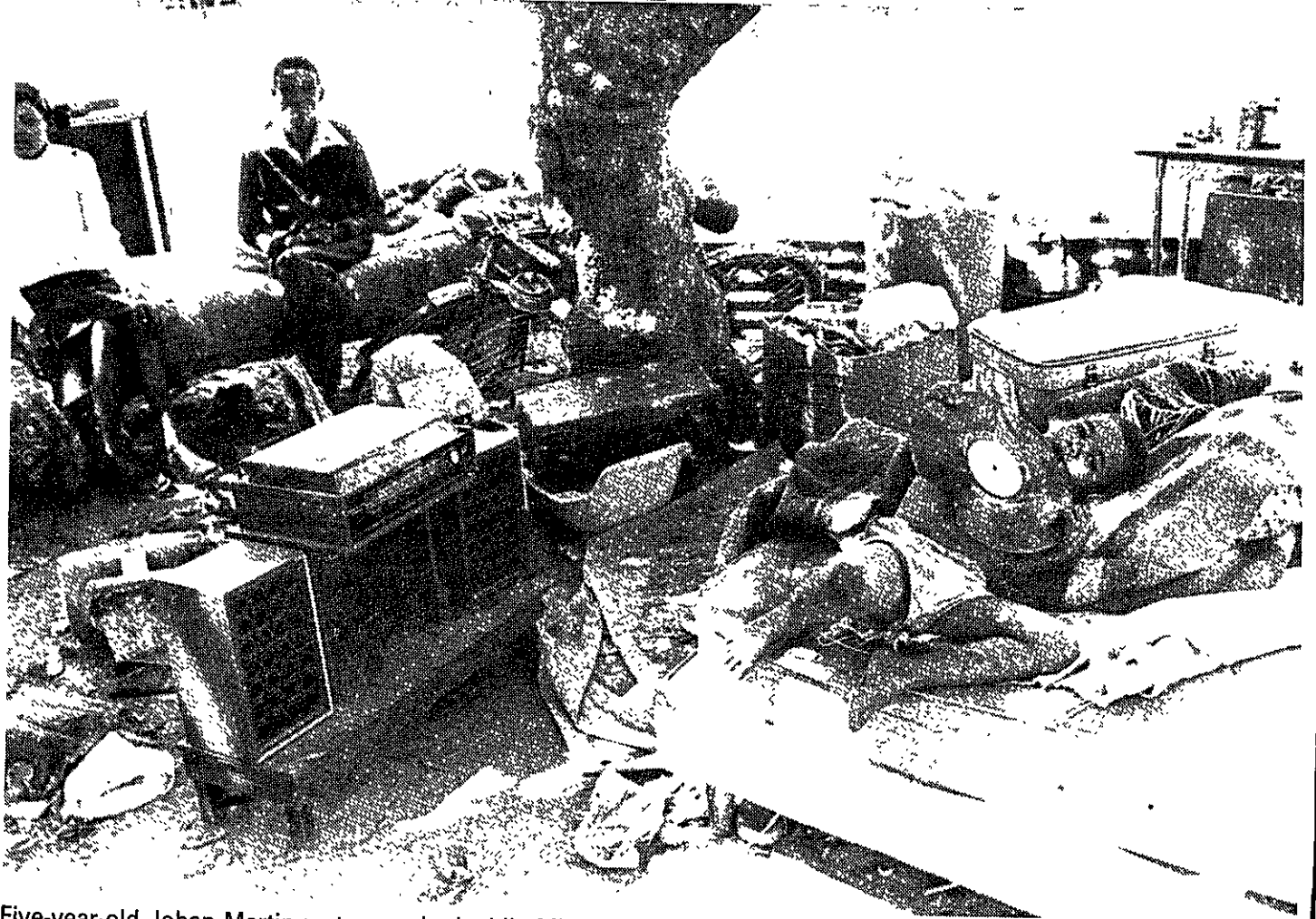
The women's husbands all work in Paarl.

Blankets

The women said they had sufficient covering and blankets, but not enough food or money. On Tuesday night, students from the Noorde-Paarl High School brought food, which was cooked by nurses from the nearby Sonstraal Hospital. The students promised daily supplies.

Mrs Maria Martin said she had approached the Paarl management committee over the families' plight. The committee's chairman, a Mr Titus, had visited the site after the demolitions and promised to arrange alternative accommodation. He had not been in touch since.

A Mr Embritz and his family moved into the farmhouse last August and told the occupants of the cottages that the farm had been sold. When the Embritz family moved out in October, the police told the families they were living on the farm illegally.



Five-year-old Johan Martin rests on a bed while Miss Sarah Fredericks and Mr Jakob Lejohn sit despondently among their possessions.

Picture: CLARENCE MULLER

Court order

The Deputy Mayor of Paarl, Mr M J Terblanche, said yesterday that the new owners of the farm had obtained a court order for the eviction of the 13 families about two weeks ago. Asked whether they had also carried out the demolition, he replied: "I assume so."

However, the general manager of Westelike Graanboere, Mr D J Broodijk, denied that his company had demolished the houses. "This is the previous owner's problem. The place is an industrial area and, in terms of our contract, he had to undertake to give us a clear area," he said.

One of the homeless women is Mrs Maria Martin, who has children aged two and five. She said an official from the Paarl municipality had arrived at the farm about two weeks ago and told the families that they were being evicted.

Bulldozed

Mrs Martin said a Mr Theron, who drove a bakrie with a Malmesbury registration, had arrived later with a bulldozer and a group of labourers. The labourers removed their possessions from the cottages, which were then all bulldozed.

Because of the housing shortage in Paarl's coloured townships, the families are now living in the open. They have no ablution facilities and the two outside toilets are defective. At least two of the children have become ill.

Vacant

They all moved to a site next to the road, but were later ordered by a police colonel to go back to the farm. The farmhouse is now standing vacant, but the families are not allowed inside it.

Mr Terblanche, the Deputy Mayor, said yesterday that the Town Council had discussed the matter and was "very sympathetic" toward the families.

"But the municipality is in no position to provide houses for them. We have explored all avenues, but we simply don't have any vacant houses," he said.

Mr Terblanche said the council had a waiting list of 2 000 and an emergency waiting list of "several hundred" in its coloured townships. He said officials from the council's housing and health departments had visited the site.

Mr Terblanche suggested that the homeless families move in with relatives living in the townships and said the council would temporarily waive its regulations on the overcrowding of municipal houses.

s at 79

5 when he accepted a peerage and became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. In this role he was an adviser and guide to the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, who studied there from 1969 to 1970.

He was married twice. His first wife was the daughter of a wealthy textile manufacturer and the widow of an explorer. He was married to Augustine Sauld. — Sapa-Reuter



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Influx arrests: Suzman challenge

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was high time that Dr Piet Koorhof's declaration of war against the dompas became more than a battle of words, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday.

She was commenting on the rise in the number of black people arrested in the main urban centres of South Africa by administration board officers in terms of influx control measures.

During 1980 the administration board officials arrested 88 397 people but last year this rose to 88 333.

There was also a rise in the number of arrests by administration board officials between the first six months of 1981 and the last six months.

These figures were given in replies by Dr Koorhof to questions which had been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Suzman. Mrs Suzman said this increase was "depressing".

"It seems that this is due to the ending of the Pretoria experiment. There were virtually no arrests there in the first six months — there were 31 — but over 6 000 in the second six months.

"We are now awaiting the remaining two bills emanating from the Grosskopf commission and one can only hope that as far as the much-hated pass laws were concerned that positive provisions will be included."

Labour changes: Farmers assured

Political Staff
FARMERS have been assured that the government will not make any changes to the working conditions of their labourers without their co-operation.

In a statement yesterday, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said the Manpower Commission inquiry into farm and domestic labour "must take place with the closest co-operation of the South African Agricultural Union".

He said the statement had been issued following widespread reaction to announcement of the investigation "to clear any misunderstandings which may exist or can arise".

Mr Botha said he wanted to stress that the agricultural industry "maintains employer-employee relations, both as far as farm and domestic workers are concerned, which differ altogether from those which prevail in the rest of the industrial life of South Africa".

Sound relationship
These working conditions also differed considerably from those in commerce, mining, the manufacturing industry and services.

"There is and always has been a very sound relationship between employer and employee in agriculture.

"Employees in agriculture also enjoy a whole package of privileges which are difficult to quantify and to compare with that in other sectors. "This includes, inter



Mr Fanie Botha

alia, free housing, free food, water, firewood, medical care and in many instances free grazing for animals and land to cultivate for own account.

"Circumstances and the nature of services also differ from farm to farm, from type of farming to type of farming and from area to area.

"Agriculture is therefore completely different. "There is great ignorance outside of agriculture with regard to the circumstances within agriculture from which much unfair criticism has flown.

"There, also is not always a sound perception of the particular risks and distinctive problems of agriculture," Mr Botha said.

To gain clarity over these issues and to protect agriculture from malicious attacks, he had instructed the Manpower Commission to examine "factors which have an influence on the determination of conditions of employment" and mutual obligations between em-

ployers and employees as well as the particular problems of agriculture.

It would also investigate the extent to which existing measures and institutions met the needs of the industry "with special reference to the employers' need for greater certainty about the availability of labour and the contractual responsibility of workers".

In the light of these inquiries it would see if a need existed for "adjustments" to existing institutions and measures.

Consultation
The investigation would be limited to South Africa outside of the self-governing states.

To prevent any misunderstanding, Mr Botha said it had been explicitly emphasized that the government "prefers to consult with all the parties before taking any decision whatsoever" in connection with the recommendation of the Wiehahn Commission that farm and domestic workers be included in the scope of the labour relations and wage acts.

"The government has already repeatedly emphasized and has proved in practice that it will not make any adaptations or changes to established practices until such time as it has consulted and conducted discussions with all interested parties and has obtained their co-operation.

"The agricultural sector can rest assured that this principle will not be departed from," Mr Botha said.

Transport 'stabilizing factor'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Stability in neighbouring countries was vital to the long-term interests of South Africa and the West, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Transport Services budget debate he stressed the importance of the South African Transport Services (SATS) as a stabilizing factor in Southern Africa.

Referring to the with-

Steenbras: MP to quiz minister

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The MP for Simon's Town, Mr John Wiley, has tabled a series of questions following the alleged illegal plundering of white steenbras in Table Bay last month.

Large quantities of the fish were allegedly landed at Kalk Bay from boats with a "bait net" licence which prohibits the catching of fish such as white steenbras.

When Mr Wiley first raised the subject at question time last Friday, he was told by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, that there was no confirmation that white steenbras had been netted.

Mr Du Plessis said, however, that his department had spoken to owners and skippers of Table Bay registered bait boats, reminding them of the conditions of their permits and receiving promises of full co-operation.

Mr Wiley is to ask Mr Du Plessis this Friday whether investigations with a view to prosecution were in progress and what procedures — including the duties of harbour masters and fisheries inspectors — were followed when fish other than bait fish were caught.

He is also to ask whether the gate-keeper at Kalk Bay harbour was requested to open the gates after hours last month, and whether he was authorized to do so.

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From Barry Streek

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Farmers' say on labour assured

④

D. Dispatch
10/3/82

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"There is and always has been a very sound relationship between employer and employee in agriculture," Mr Botha said.

"Employees in agriculture also enjoy a whole package of privileges which are difficult to quantify

"This includes, inter alia, free housing, free food, water, firewood, medical care and in many instances free grazing for animals and land to cultivate for own account.

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ployers' need for greater certainty about the availability of labour and the contractual responsibility of workers."

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The investigation would be limited to South Africa outside of the self-governing states.

Cape Times 10/3/82

13 Paarl families now on pavement

By ENRICO KEMP

THE 13 Paarl families whose cottages were recently demolished are now living on the pavement after being evicted from the farm, Weltevrede, by the new owners of the land, Westelike Graanboere Co-operative.

A Paarl caller told the Cape Times last night that officials of the Malmesbury-based co-operative had removed the people and their belongings from the land yesterday afternoon.

The caller said the families, many with babies and small children, would spend the night on the pavement. Members of the community had arrived with covering after it had started raining.

The Mayor of Paarl, Mr S F du Toit, last night confirmed the eviction

and said it was done because the people were trespassing.

Mr Du Toit said the Town Council had met yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation, but could offer no alternative accommodation. An official of the Department of Community Development was expected in Paarl today, he said.

The farm was sold to the co-operative by Dr Martin von Weidts late last year. The 13 families, who lived in cottages on the property and paid rents to Dr Von Weidts, were not informed that the land was changing hands.

They have been living in the open since their houses were bulldozed by an official of the co-operative and a group of labourers about two weeks ago.

Rain adds to stranded families' misery

Cape Times 11/3/82 (4) (12/14)

By CRAIG TYSON

RAIN yesterday added to the misery of the 13 Paarl families whose cottages on Welltevede farm were destroyed by bulldozers recently.

They are stranded on a pavement in makeshift shelters less than a metre from a busy road.

About 70 people, including 30 children, were moved so that construction could go ahead on the farm, which was sold to the Westelike Graanboere Co-operative last year. The farm is in an industrial area.

Many of the families have been waiting for houses for

years, but there are none available. The local authorities are aware of their situation, but have not been able to find accommodation for them, because Paarl, like many other South African cities, has a crucial shortage of sub-economic housing.

Friends, relatives and children from a local high school have been supplying the families with food, blankets and any form of shelter they can find. Yesterday families spent the day patching up their makeshift shelters of canvases or plastic.

Some of the working men and women stayed away from work to look after their

possessions and to put up shelters against the rain. One of them, Mr Jannie Martin, said he arrived back from work to find his possessions in the street.

"We have been paying rent on those cottages for years. Now they have been bulldozed and we have been kicked out with nothing. After all that time it's come to this," he said, pointing to his makeshift tent.

The tent is a piece of canvas which has been draped over the tops of two cupboards. Underneath are several beds, some chairs and small tables. Three families live under the canopy.

Mr Martin said he had applied for a house in 1972, but had heard nothing from the authorities. He had been staying on the farm since that date.

"I couldn't go to work today. I must fix the tent because it leaks when it rains," he said.

About 10 of the shelters have been erected on a sidewalk less than a metre from the road.

"When food is brought to us the children eat first and we have what remains," a mother of six, Mrs Elizabeth Samuels, explained.

Mrs Samuels, 55, said she had lived on the farm for 17

years before being evicted this week. Her cottage was bulldozed two weeks ago, but she stayed on, sleeping in the open. Now she is on the street.

"In August the farm owner just left. He didn't tell us a thing. But he carried on collecting rent for a month," she said.

Mrs Samuels works night shift at the nearby Langerberg factory. Since she and her six children were put out on to the street two days ago, she had not been able to sleep, she said.

"My husband is dead. I must earn money, look after my children as well as my

possessions. Three of my children are at school, two work in the town, and the youngest, who is four years old, stays with me."

She said the municipality had told them they would be moved to an area where they would be given tents. But they had not yet made up their minds, she said.

When approached for comment on the matter last week, the company manager of Westelike Graanboere Co-operative, Mr D J Broodryk, denied his firm had moved the families. He said the farm was an industrial area and the previous owner had undertaken to remove the families.

Care Times 16/3/82

Tent families decision today

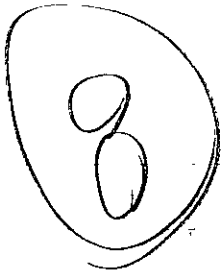
(4) Staff Reporter ~~126~~

THE fate of the 13 homeless Paarl families who have spent the past week living in tents on a roadside pavement, will be decided today when the Paarl Town Council meets to discuss the matter.

The families were evicted last week after their homes on a farm had been bulldozed to make way for a new cold storage plant.

Last night Paarl's Deputy Mayor, Mr M J Terblanche, said the position of the families "was still the same". The council would make a decision on their situation at its weekly meeting today.

So far the authorities have been unable to provide alternative accommodation for the 70 roadside squatters.



Not really adequate for a town

In an imperfect competitive market there are ~~not~~ no barriers to entry. Entrepreneurs can leave and join the market at all the time. In the case of a monopoly there are very high barriers to entry. If there were not no barriers to entry, the monopoly would not be a monopoly for very long.

Question 2

Cape Times 15/3/82 (3/15/82) (4)

Trawler runs aground at Mossel Bay

AN Irvin and Johnson trawler, the Cape Point, ran aground near Mossel Bay about 4am yesterday.

The 12m Mossel Bay-based steel trawler landed on the rocks about a kilometre west of the Gouritz River mouth. It was being buffeted by heavy seas.

The NSRI was alerted at 5.20am and a rescue launch sped to the scene. But the skipper, Mr Willem Bruintjies, and

his crew of 11 had already scrambled ashore in heavy surf.

The NSRI station commander, Mr W Shepherd, said it was an easy rescue with no drama. "The trawler was basically high and dry. All they had to do was scramble on to the rocks."

He said the sea was fairly rough, but he could not say how the accident occurred. "I don't know what the trawler was doing so close in."

Mr Shepherd said that, ac-

ording to people who had been on the trawler, the boat was "a write-off". He did not think it would be possible to get it off the rocks.

According to a spokesman for the company, the Cape Point had been completely rejuvenated only two weeks before.

Three other I & J trawlers from Mossel Bay — the Hangklip, Shela and Trio Triomi — have been wrecked off the

Gouritz coast during the past few years.

A police spokesman for the South-Western Districts said he had been told there were at least seven tons of freshly caught fish still in the holds of the vessel.

He confirmed that the skipper and 11 crew had reached safety over the rocks and that none had been injured. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

Both. In imperfect competition the price is set by demand and supply and the entrepreneur of the imperfect competitive market sets his price where his best (maximum profit point) point for him has been reached, i.e. where his marginal cost equals his Marginal revenue. The monopolist also finds his maximum at the point where marginal cost equals marginal revenue.

A monopolist's market is normally a stable one as his product is inelastic. This means that it is either a necessity or that there are no competing markets, which agrees with the definition of a monopoly. (He is the only seller)

The market in the case of imperfect competition is not very stable as the goods are highly elastic. This is due to the fact that the goods are either luxuries, there are substitutes, or there are many other opposing producers. If there happened to be a change in taste by a community or a change in fashion an entrepreneur in an imperfect competitive market could lose all his sales overnight.

Minimum wages for domestics on the cards

E. Post 18/3/82

138
4
138

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

MOST employers will have to pay their domestic servants 50% more. That is the view of experts following the recent announcement of a Government-appointed inquiry into the conditions of domestic workers.

The inquiry, regarded by many as long overdue, has been heralded as a breakthrough in Government thinking.

The aim is to lay down minimum working conditions for South Africa's 2 million domestic and farm workers.

But experts in these fields have warned that it will be no easy matter to make findings.

First, there is likely to be controversy concerning figures suggested as minimum "cost-of-living" wages compared with those suggested as "living" wages.

Second, experts have stressed, other working conditions, such as hours, over-time, leave and employment contracts, should not be neglected in the inquiry.

Ms Donna Wurzel, of the Domestic Pension Fund, asked what she thought the commission would suggest, said: "If you want good service, you are going to have to pay for it."

"Many employers say: 'My maid is part of my family'. Of course she isn't and never will be.

"The servant is an employee. She is not there to be part of the family but to make a living, like all of us.

"And, like any commod-

ity, if you can't pay for it — you can't have it."

The Domestic Worker's Employment Project (Dwep) recommends a minimum "cost-of-living" wage of R79 a month for unskilled workers and R96 a month for skilled servants expected to cook and look after children.

The average wage presently paid to domestic workers in South African cities is R65 a month.

The Women for Peace organisation sees a minimum "living" wage as R100 for unskilled and R120 for skilled workers.

But Mrs Irma Xenopolous, president of Women for Peace, said the organisation would like to see adjustable minimum wages for domestics.

"It is important that training be set up for domestics so that, like a secretary with a diploma, a domestic is able to command a wage in line with her qualifications."

The Domestic Worker's and Salesladies' Association (Dwasa) advises a minimum monthly wage of R110 for full-time workers, R10 a day for daily workers and R5 for a half-day.

Many other experts in the field have refused to lay down minimum figures, saying the issue is far too complex to deal with yet.

Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash, said it was important the

commission laid down rules not for a minimum wage "but for a living wage" for domestic workers.

"Domestics need protection and they ought to be eligible to receive all the other benefits available to workers in industry," she said.

Mrs Roberta Johnston was a member of the *ad hoc* committee on the Legal Possession of Domestic Workers, formed after a symposium on domestic workers held in Johannesburg last year.

The organisation formulated a memorandum which has been submitted to the Manpower Commission.

Mrs Johnston said "We would like to see the institution of permitted maximum hours, overtime pay, provision of working clothes, minimum standards of furnishing for live-in servants and minimum annual leave.

"It is also important that amendments be made to the Labour Relations Act, the Wage Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act to include domestic and farm workers."

The *ad hoc* committee's findings — supported by 24 organisations throughout South Africa — also suggest that employment contracts should be set up for domestic workers and that statutory records of service should be kept.

"The committee is

continuing efforts to have the proposals made in the memorandum accepted," Mrs Johnston said.

Independent ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse, who is an expert on farm labour conditions, said it was important the commission did not merely rely on agricultural unions and farmers for their findings in this field.

"Traditionally there is a great credibility gap between what the farmers claim to be paying their labourers and what their labourers claim to be receiving," he said.

"Whatever the outcome of the inquiry into the wage structure of the farm worker, I believe it will be a waste of time if they do not look at housing conditions, the health situation on farms and particularly the incidents of brutality towards workers."

Recently, a report on a investigation by the Child Labour Programme of the Anti-Slavery Society in London, which was put before the United Nations, stated that there were 60 000 child slaves — that is children below the legal working age of 16 — employed in South Africa.

The report said at least 90% of them worked on South African farms — a form of exploitation unavoidable at present because of the low wages paid to their farm labourer parents.

Newspaper investigations have revealed that child labourers — and their parents — are, in many cases, paid a pittance by the farmers.

In one case, a man with six children was paid R7 a month.

Mr J F van der Merwe, deputy director-general of the South African Agricultural Union, said labour relations was a field his organisation was "constantly looking into."

He said agriculture was different from all other industries.

"Farm labourers are paid in a package deal. Wages are only part of it — the rest of the labourers' remuneration is made up with housing, transport and food.

"For that reason it would be almost impossible to

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271 (29)

Must Matjiesfontein residents just disappear?

THE 200 'coloured' inhabitants of the Karoo town of Matjiesfontein have been told to move from their homes to make way for sheep — but they have nowhere to go.

The land on which they live is owned by Major G Buist, a grandson of the original owner, Baron Alexander Logan.

Major Buist has leased the ground to two farmers, Mr Hendrik Botes and Mr Piet van der Vyfer. These two have told the coloured residents to move, so that the area can be used for sheep grazing.

To compound their problems alternative accommodation in surrounding areas is at a premium and even the divisional council has to provide temporary accommodation for its workers.

Many of Matjiesfontein's residents work at the nearby historic Lord Milner Hotel and a move could see them facing serious transport problems.

STAFF

As the owner of the hotel, Mr David Rawdon, told Cape Herald: 'We really will have problems if the coloured workers have to move. You can't run a hotel without staff.'

One of the farmers, Mr Botes, told Cape Herald this week that he was not prepared to comment on the issue.

The other, Mr van der Vyfer, could not be contacted for comment.

Since their initial visit to the people, when they told them to leave, Mr Botes and Mr van der Vyfer have not returned.

This has compounded the residents' uncertainty. At one stage it seemed, however, as if the residents would have new homes built for them by the Matroosberg Divisional Council.

FREE

Major Buist had offered the council the land free of charge, provided they built the homes.

After an investigation, however, the council dropped the idea. A spokesman said this



● THIS is home for this group of children, but two farmers at Matjiesfontein want the area for sheep grazing.

200 must make way—for sheep



● MR John Chelan.



● MRS Sarah Chelan.

council spokesman said that even their workers have to be housed in temporary accommodation.

MEETING

The chairman of the Karoo region of the association of management committees, Mr Solly Essop, has also been approached by the residents and recently addressed a public meeting at the settlement.

An action committee, headed by Mr John Chelan, has since been formed.

DISAPPEAR

Mr Essop said that Major Buist has no objection to the people living there, but as he has let the area he has no further authority.

Mr Essop said: 'The whole problem here is that the State has no ground on which to build, while in Laingsburg there are no homes.

'So these people have to disappear into thin air.' The move will also affect the State maintained school at Matjiesfontein, which has 78 pupils.

The principal, Mrs Sarah Chelan, pointed out that the area concerned was in any case unsuited for sheep grazing.

According to a popular song the train stops at Matjiesfontein, but for 200 people living there in uncertainty it could well be time to move on.

SOME LIKE IT HOT

PECK'S Peri-Peri FISH PASTE

PE 52/E1/R

Handwritten notes in a box:

Mr Chelan's letter
to the council
on the end of
the road

(4) RDM
SAP probe
20/3/82
border shot

POLICE in the Free State are investigating a border incident in which a farm labourer was wounded, allegedly by members of the Lesotho armed forces, police in Pretoria announced yesterday.

The incident occurred on Thursday.

A statement released by the SAP said workers on a border farm in the Clarens district were putting up a fence near the Lesotho border.

A shot was allegedly fired from Lesotho and Daniel Mokoena, 16, was hit in the right elbow. — Sapa.

Industrial policies 'insignificant'

New jobs at grass roots

By Lynn Carlisle

JOB CREATION must be mainly sought at a "very basic level", starting with agriculture, and this can only take place in the underdeveloped areas of South Africa, says Dr Charles Skeen, new president of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers.

In his address at the Institution's 79th AGM last week, Dr Skeen says that for South Africa to make technology-based jobs more labour intensive at this stage is clearly "out of the question".

At the same time, in-

dustrial decentralisation policies, as they have been applied in the past, do not appear to provide more than an "insignificant" part of the job creation solution, he said.

"I believe that job creation, starting with agriculture, can be done without jeopardising the large-scale food production which takes place in the more developed areas using more mechanised methods."

Dr Skeen takes the case of intensive agricultural development which took place in the Rhodesian Lowveld at the time where the emphasis was on agriculture.

"The fact that a spin-off of suitable industrial

activity involving a capital investment of 3.5 times that on agriculture followed the success of the agricultural effort is a normal and natural development which clinches the overall success of the effort. But agriculture had first to be successful," says Dr Skeen.

At present, agricultural production in local underdeveloped Black areas is stagnant. With increasing population they will increasingly have to rely on food imports from agriculturally developed areas.

Conversely, it can be argued that the development to full potential of the agricultural capacity

of the backward area will merely have the effect of increasing the surplus production in the developed areas.

"Since these products are not necessarily competitive on world markets it will be essential to devote special study to this aspect".

Implementation of development ideas for underdeveloped areas, or decentralisation, unfortunately carries political connotations, says Dr Skeen.

"It is vital that these should be ignored in a logical process of planning for the future of the country and its populations."

Industrial Week

4

(4) Hausand Farm workers Q. 61. 447
23/9/82

339. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Justice:†

How many complaints of assault on farm workers that were lodged with the South African Police in (a) 1980 and (b) 1981 and that resulted in prosecutions, have resulted in convictions?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics of the required information are not maintained.

$$eg^2 - dg + c = a - bg$$

④ Hansard Q. 61. 446-447
Farm workers
23/3/62

337. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Justice:†

Whether any persons in the farming industry were in the past five years convicted on more than one occasion of (a) assaulting and (b) murdering farm workers; if so, (i) how many persons in each category and (ii) what sentences were imposed in each case upon (aa) the first,

$$B - p_1 x - p_2 y$$

$$U_y - \lambda p_2$$

$$U_x - \lambda p_1$$

$$U_{yy} dy - \lambda dp_2$$

$$\therefore U_{xx} dx - \lambda dp_1 + p_1 dx$$

Housing plan for retired Indian sugar estate workers

Mercury Reporter

MOST Indian sugar estate workers, who in the past have been evicted from company houses on retirement, will soon be provided with alternative housing.

The House of Delegates, with the help of sugar companies, has carried out surveys to determine the extent of the problem faced by pensioners.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of

Delegates, said talks would be held with the Development and Services Board to provide low-cost housing for the sugar pensioners.

So far, 37 houses have been allocated for sugar estate pensioners in a housing development by the DSB in Craigieburn, Umkomaas.

Mr Dookie said his department had loaned the DSB R1 100 000 for the provision of 74 low-cost houses in Craigieburn on condition that 37 were

given to pensioners and their dependants from a nearby sugar estate

Pensioners, many of whom have spent most of their working lives in the sugar plantation and mills, have been asked to vacate company houses.

Discussions would take place with several local authorities to try to resolve the long and frustrating problem faced by pensioners and to get a fixed programme of accommodation for them and their dependants

(14) ~~21~~

200 Matjiesfontein families face eviction

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 Matjiesfontein coloured families have been issued verbal eviction orders by farmers in the district, after having lived on the land for over 100 years, according to the headmistress of the local primary school, Mrs Sarah Chellan.

The land, belonging to Major John Buist, better known as "the Laird of Matjiesfontein", is on lease to Mr Piet Van der Vyfer and Mr Hendrik Botes.

The chairman of the Farm Workers' Union, Mr Solly Essop, said yesterday in Beaufort West that

Mr Van der Vyfer had told the families to move off the land — which has been their home for more than a century — to make way for more grazing land on the farms.

"The people were asked to leave within seven days, and I instructed them to ignore the notice until it was given in writing," Mr Essop said.

He said that the families, who work on the

farms, the railways and in the town, were threatened that their homes would be "bulldozed into the ground" if they did not move.

An action committee of the evicted people has been formed and they are awaiting intervention on their behalf from the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis.

"We will not move. We will have to be forcefully

moved off the land if they insist," Mr Essop said.

He said that a 73-year-old woman resident said she would "lie in front of the bulldozer before letting them flatten the graveyard where her grandfather is buried".

"The ground is very rocky and we call it "no-man's land" — it officially belongs to Major Buist but he has leased it to Mr Van der Vyfer who is re-

sponsible for the eviction," Mr Essop said.

Major Buist's attorney, Mr J E Krige of Worcester, said that no clause had been added to the lease concerning the "squatters". "so Mr Van der Vyfer is entitled to evict people from the property that he has leased if it is his wish to do so.

Major Buist could not be contacted.

Mrs Van der Vyfer asked not to be quoted and referred all questions to her husband, who was unavailable for comment.

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176-45
26/3/82
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Housing for 100 squatters

Boland Bureau
STELLENBOSCH. — The 100 people squatting on a pavement in Paarl's industrial area are to be housed in the town's coloured camping site, Orleans, the Mayor, Mr S F du Toit, said last night.

He said funds had been set aside for the development of this camping area for normal expansion purposes. These funds would now be used to build 'camping huts'.

When more permanent housing had been found for the squatters these huts would be let to holidaymakers.

Mr du Toit said the squatters had been offered housing on a nearby farm but that they had turned this down.

He said the Provincial Administration would have to approve the scheme.

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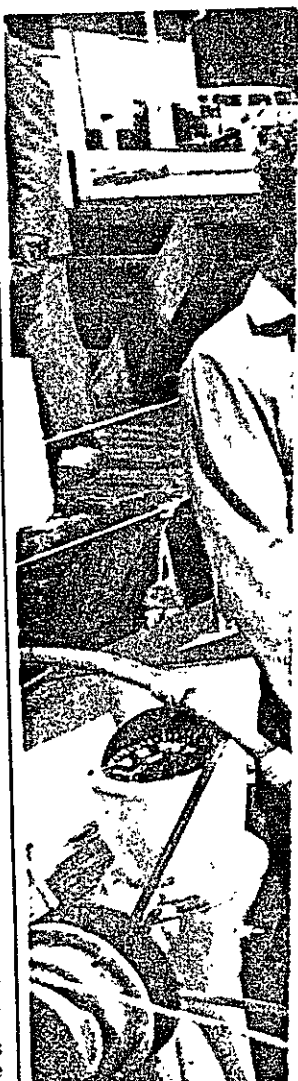
FOUNDED 1876

fraud:

CAPE TIMES 27/3/82

Jooste in his capacity as a director of

of the alleged circulation fiddle. Mr Perskor's chairman, a post which he resigned at the beginning of last year. Mr Louw, partner of the auditing firm, Lourens Standburg, is Perskor's official auditor accused in the trial, which has been set starting on May 10, is the former Perskor manager, Mr Dolf Dreyer, and senior management officials, Mr Willie Allen van Rensburg. Jooste is asking the court to order the reasons why they should not be in contempt of court following the publication, headed "Perskor se hoë na hof". Jooste asked the court to order the respon-



Defence has taken by not to file a bill before the committee, thus taking the broadest position by all

the bill does not make any principle. It does not make any difference whether the committee is selected after second

At the Royal Cape Yacht Club, the boat stopped around the world — but in opposite direction to the Spirit of P

Squatters to get temporary home

Staff Reporter

THE Paarl Town Council has decided to build 15 holiday houses to temporarily house the 15 homeless families evicted from the farm Weltevrede about a month ago.

The town's mayor, Mr S F du Toit, said yesterday the holiday cabins at the New Orleans camping site would be completed within a month.

Mr Du Toit said the project had been in the pipeline for some time, but the council had decided to implement it immediately.

The people are now living in tents on a pavement in the Dal Josafat industrial area.

The families, who have several babies and minor

children, had their cottages bulldozed recently after the farm had been sold. The new owners, the Westelike Graanboere Co-operative of Malmesbury, are building a cold storage plant on the land.

The people, who at first lived in the open on the farm, were later told to get off the land and moved on to a nearby pavement.

Mr Du Toit said yesterday the people would have to stay there until the holiday homes were completed because the council had no other accommodation.

He said the New Orleans site already had cooking and ablution facilities.

W Cape brick price increase

THE LARGEST brick manufacturer in the Western Cape is to increase prices on common bricks by less than the 17 percent national average recommended by its parent company.

A spokesman for Corobrick Western Cape said yesterday that the increase on common bricks in the region would be 14.3 percent, but 17.7 percent for face bricks, both effective from Monday.

The company's general

manager, Mr Graham Bounds, said the rise would be less than R250 on a R50 000 plastered and painted house and R429 on a R75 000 face brick house.

He said there was no longer any shortage of common bricks in the Western Cape and he was confident supplies would last through the winter. Delivery time on face bricks had been halved to eight weeks against that of a year ago.

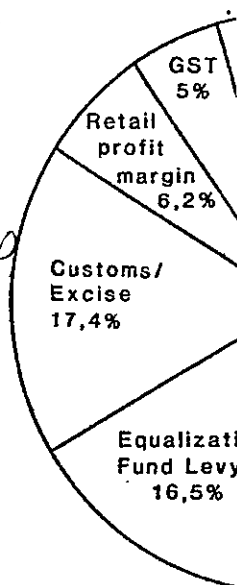
Rigou

Chief Reporter

ROBIN Knox-Johnst 1969 became the first to sail non-stop around the world alone, said in Cape today that he was pleased if five or six more sailed out of the 34 or 41 countries for the ever singlehanded world race.

The 27 000 nautical miles starts from Newport land in the United Kingdom on August 28 and the first to sail South Africa is expected to arrive in Cape Town.

South Africa is expected to arrive in Cape Town.



The chart on the Cape Times could give the impression that the percentage of the cost of 93 octane petrol received this percentage of the cost of 93 octane petrol is only 4.4 percent. The percentage for the products is 17.4 percent.

CAPE TIMES 27/3/82

There was a danger of the article published by Beeld.

The hearing was postponed after Mr W Schreiner and owner of Beeld, Beeld would not in its interest to publish anything about the case.

He gave the undertaking to publish the article without a condition of bringing the case to court.

Mr S Kentridge, SC, said he would ensure that no facts from the criminal trial were published.

Mr Jooste has not been charged in this case, he said.

Nasionale Pers, Pretoria, instituted a R12-million lawsuit against Mr J Krieger, SC, Mr A Krieger and Mr Kentridge. Mr Jooste appeared with Mr Kentridge and Mr Schreiner.

Salisbury stc

SALISBURY — Bursar of the school to 50 students at Salisbury.

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Farm evictions

'way beyond'

Argus 29/3/81

arrangement

THE threatened eviction of Matjiesfontein's coloured residents went 'way beyond' the arrangement approved by the owner of the land, Major John Buist, to whichever side they want — they told us to go, and they repeated this later.

The two farmers leasing the land from Major Buist, Mr Piet van der Vyver and Mr Henrik Botes, allegedly told residents on January 7 this year that they would have to leave since the land was required for grazing.

In mid-February this threat was repeated, and residents have for the past two months been under the impression that they would have to leave their homes very soon.

Mr Michael Emmett, the major's Cape Town attorney, today said this went 'way beyond' the arrangement arrived at between his client and the two farmers.

Major Buist was told there were people there who had misbehaved in the past, and he said they could be told to go,' Mr Emmett said.

'Not for one moment did he imagine that the entire community could be evicted.'

Major Buist was on his way back to Matjiesfontein today after spending a few days at his flat in Cape Town.

Mrs Sarah Chellan, principal of the 78-pupil Lutheran Mission school at Matjiesfontein, today said the residents would be 'very happy' if the threat of eviction was removed.

'The farmers can jump

'They said even the school would have to go. "We are cleaning up," they said.'

Major Buist, Mrs Chellan said, had told 'no one a single thing' — 'We have lived with this uncertainty for a long time, and if we are now to be allowed to stay then we want it in writing.'

'Everyone seems to know what our position is, except ourselves. They should tell us.'

The ball is now back in the court of the Matroosberg Divisional Council.

TOWNSHIP

Mr Emmett said Major Buist offered between 30 and 40 morgen to the old Laingsburg Divisional Council two years ago for the express purpose of building a township.

'He offered it free of charge, which not many landowners will do, but they and their successor, Matroosberg, have done nothing but talk about it.'

Major Buist, he said, could not be expected to finance the building of an officially approved township with sewerage.

Mr Sollie Essop, chairman of the Karoo Association of Management Committees, said it was the moral duty of Government to supply the housing.

'Major Buist has already taken the positive step of giving the land for free,' he said.

Staff Reporter

THE government has no money to build houses to alleviate the housing shortage facing coloured residents in Paarl.

This was the message from the National Housing Commission when it met with representatives from the Paarl Town Council, the Ratepayers' Association and the Coloured Management Committee in Paarl last week.

The commission estimated that time money would only be available by 1984 at the earliest.

No coloured housing for Paarl

CALL TIME'S 30/3/82 (4)

(PAARL)

Meanwhile the more than 2 300 people who have been on a waiting list for housing for some years now, must carry on living in overcrowded conditions.

Some of the two-roomed houses in the coloured residential area of Paarl East have between 20 and 25 people staying in them, while it is not uncommon to find three or four fam-

ilies sharing a three-roomed house.

Many of the houses have few windows. During winter the rain damages furniture inside the poorly built homes.

The Paarl Town Council does not have the money to build more houses. It has, however, built a grandstand — reserved for

coloured people — costing R750 000 at the Dal sports ground.

The money for this project came from a special sports facilities fund which the council says it cannot use for housing.

A few years ago, when the housing shortage was not as critical as it is now, the municipality built a

R850 000 Olympic-sized swimming pool in Paarl East.

Housing, however, has had to take a back seat. Not since 1975 has any new housing project in Paarl East been undertaken.

The municipality is currently building flats for their own employees, but

the thousands of people who are in desperate need of accommodation will not be able to move into them.

In 1980 permission for a project of 172 new houses was granted by the council.

Because of a lack of funds the scheme was shelved just before construction began. "There is no money

available whatsoever," Paarl's Mayor, Mr S F du Toit, said.

The housing commission had told the council that the Department of Community Development just did not have the funds to build houses, he said.

"I don't know what is going to happen. The housing commission couldn't promise anything definite,"

By I only hope things will improve by 1984."

The chairman of the management committee, Mr C Thus, said he had "never been as disappointed as I was after that meeting."

"I thought at least some solution would come out, even if they had considered building as few as 600 houses — but not even that."

"The people had hopes that there would be housing by the end of the year. I don't know what will happen now."



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

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

64% (4)

CAPE Times 30/3/82 (4) (111)
Farm hand dies in wine vat

A FARM worker died in a must vat near Robertson at the weekend after apparently climbing into it and being overcome by carbon dioxide fumes.

The death of Mr Willem Fortuin, 25, appears to have been an accident, but detectives from Robertson are investigating.

By **STEPHEN WROTTESELEY**

The accident occurred at the private cellar of the Bruwer family on the farm Mont Blois on Saturday.

Mr Pieter Bruwer said yesterday that it was impossible to say exactly what had happened but it appeared as if Mr Fortuin had

tried to climb down a ladder to the must, the remains of the wine-making process.

The carbon dioxide fumes had been too much for him and he had fallen into the must.

Noises alerted other farm workers but by the

time Mr Bruwer reached the scene, Mr Fortuin had disappeared.

His body was recovered with the aid of a hook and an attempt was made to resuscitate him but failed.

Mr Bruwer said people were prohibited from entering the vats until tests for carbon dioxide had been made.

Date 23/10/79

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

Subject Economic S I.B.
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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Examiners' Initials	

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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More ^{ARGUS}
31/3/82
safety
at sea
urged

Political Staff

A COMMISSION of inquiry has recommended big improvements to safety measures in South Africa's shipping and fishing industries.

The commission of inquiry into measures governing the safety of lives and property at sea, under the chairmanship of former Cape Town chief magistrate, Mr Hercules van Huyssteen, was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The commission found that there were insufficient safety staff in the marine branch of the Department of Transport, training standards were too low and safety measures generally did not come up to standard.

RECOMMENDED

It recommended the establishment of more training facilities for all races, improved training, improved safety standards, particularly with liferafts and lifejackets and a major revision of the Merchant Shipping Act.

It found that stricter application of rules for fishing vessels should be applied as well as stricter accident prevention measures by shipowners and skippers. It also recommended the compulsory fitting of two-way radio apparatus for fishing vessels.

Fishing vessels were often overloaded, placing their safety in jeopardy. capsized when pulling in nets full of fish, went to sea without radios or radio operators and crew members did not know how to handle safety equipment.

The commission has also recommended that the principal officer at a port should have the power to withdraw a safety certificate if satisfied that a ship was not seaworthy.

Deprived of a living, say line fishermen

ARGUS
31/3/82
4

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

THE line fishermen of Kalk Bay say the boats with net licences are destroying the fish stocks and depriving the 'small men' of a living.

And it is allowed because the netters, who take tons of fish at a time, sell to big fishing concerns, according to a line-boat skipper.

'If there wasn't big money at stake, the illegal goings-on would not be allowed. The bay would not have been opened to netters if they weren't supplying the big factories', he said.

'The netters are stealing the bread from the mouths of the line fishermen who are not favoured because of the smaller quantities they handle.'

Steenbras

This opinion was supported by five other fishermen interviewed on over-use of marine resources in False Bay and other areas.

● About 160 tons of white steenbras were illegally netted in False Bay recently.

● Huge catches of steenbras are being made by trek fishermen whose licences are supposed to be primarily for harders.

● Buyers for big fishing concerns pay skippers tens of thousands of rands at a time in cash for catches. Sea Fisheries officials have received presents of hundreds of rands worth of fish from fishermen.

● Anglers' catches of yellowtail have dropped to virtually nothing since the bay was opened to trawlers to catch these game fish.

● It has taken Sea Fisheries officials more than a month to complete what experienced investigators

would see as a routine case.

● Apparently no attempt has been made to get the police to help with investigations, although the amounts involved run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Lenience

In discussions with Kalk Bay fishermen and skippers it emerged that line fishermen think that while they are watched 'like mice by a hawk,' the Sea Fisheries officials are more lenient on their net-fishing counterparts.

Line fishermen have not made official complaints 'because, although we have our differences,

'Recently we found shoals of snoek just off the marine reserve at Castle Rocks. The fish are pelagic and are not part of the eco-system, but when we started catching them a Sea Fisheries patrol vessel came and ran us off,' a skipper said.

'We wonder where they were while some people were making up to R20 000 in one night's illegal netting of steenbras.'

Wildlife Society officials said anglers and divers were repeatedly 'just about any weekend you care to name' — breaking the law by fishing, spearfishing, catching perlemoen and crayfish in the Castle Rocks reserve. So far the society has not seen any Sea Fisheries inspector nearby.

In general, those to whom I spoke were unanimous about one thing: fishermen who spoke out of turn or who helped the authorities risked being ostracised by the community and even assaulted.

High-ranking Sea Fisheries officials confirmed this, saying intimidation of witnesses was bedeviling investigations.



BOATS return to Kalk Bay full of snoek. But the line fishermen, a livelihood by the bigger boats

Initials	
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(Information Paper)

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A better deal for women in rural areas

Star 2/4/82 *(4)*

By Zenaide Vendeiro

The development projects and aid programmes initiated by church groups and women's organisations to help improve the lot of women in the underdeveloped parts of South Africa were often expensive and futile, said Mrs Elize Moody in Johannesburg this week.

Mrs Moody who is a senior researcher at the Institute of Development Studies at Rand Afrikaans University addressed members of the Women's Bureau of South Africa at the monthly meeting of the Johannesburg office. She spoke on women, development and research.

"Women in the underdeveloped parts of South Africa face an increasingly oppres-

sive double burden," she said. On the one hand they were responsible for "traditional" tasks such as raising children but they also had to undertake additional work to generate income.

Most of the women worked in the unorganised sector of the economy as day labourers or as seasonal employees, in unskilled positions. They were often unprotected by labour laws and not represented by unions.

"The migratory labour system all over southern Africa with men migrating to the cities in search of employment, has left large numbers of households in rural areas, to a greater or lesser extent, the responsibility of women," she said.

She pointed out that many, if not most, development projects whether in



ELIZE MOODY — determining the needs and priorities of women in underdeveloped regions.

the fields of agriculture, education and training, or health, were not based on a true understanding of the realities of the lives of those affected.

"Approaches to aid women in underdeveloped areas are often linked to Western perceptions of sex roles and

women's status"

Such efforts, said Mrs Moody, were often based on the "donor's" perceptions of what was needed and should be done.

She felt that both rural and urban women in underdeveloped regions knew what they needed and it should be left to them to determine their priorities.

● The Women's Bureau of South Africa which aims to further the socio-economic interests of South African women of all races, in all walks of life, has opened an office in Johannesburg.

It is situated on the 8th floor of the Old Mutual Building, on the corner of Commissioner and Harrison streets, Johannesburg. Contact Mrs Susan du Toit at 836-4011 for further information.

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CAPE TOWN 3/4/82
The

More pass law raids in Paarl

REGULAR raids on the Mbekweni location and men's single quarters are being carried out by the Paarl Administration Board of the Western Cape, according to a resident, Mrs Lydia Kasi.

This has resulted in large-scale arrests of "illegal residents", most of them women and children.

However, the chief director of the Administration Board of the Western Cape, Mr A A Louw, denied that there was any special programme to "stamp out the influx of people in the Mbekweni area".

Mrs Kasi said that in the past week there had been raids on the location and on the men's single quarters almost daily.

"Most of the raids on the men's quarters take place in the early hours of the morning, when the people are fast asleep."

Try to hide

Mrs Kasi said influx control officers had also begun "an intensive search for illegal residents on farms in the area, where husbands try to hide their wives and children."

"The people cannot go on with these middle-of-the-night raids. The men have to go to work the next day, and often have to spend the morning trying to bail their wives and children out of jail."

Mrs Kasi said the men had been told that if they could find accommodation for their families, they would be allowed to stay.

"But when families with houses in the location offer to put up some women and children from the homelands, they are told that their homes are already too crowded and permission is refused."

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Tractor driver killed

3/4/82 Cape Times.

Staff Reporter (4) (18/11)

A FARM worker had drowned after being trapped under a tractor in a donga on a farm near Porterville police said yesterday

Mr Dick Frazer, 20, was working on the farm 24 Rivers near Porterville about 8pm on Thursday when the tractor he was driving slipped into the donga and fell on top of the man

The minimum education

3 Post 4 3 Post 3/4/82

Weekend Post Reporter

WEEKEND POST's expose of conditions at the Griffnock Farm School, Sunlands, last week drew swift support from Mr Jock Omrod, chairman of the East Cape Office for the Gifted and Talented.

At Griffnock, gross overcrowding has forced an overspill into makeshift classrooms in four churches. There are no tables for the 400 children, barely any desks and the primitive buildings are badly dilapidated.

"You are the first people, as far as I know, who have really focused attention on the serious situation in the farm schools," said Mr Omrod.

"I was pleased you set it out so well and I hope your article receives the attention of all the MPs. Many people are not aware of the neglect.

"It is in our own interests as whites to make sure these children receive a proper education up to Standard 5."

And he proposed a series of measures which should be adopted to improve the

schooling of South Africa's blacks generally

At present, about three million of the five million (60%) black pupils in South Africa, leave school after Standard 2, he said. This meant a great waste of taxpayers' money, because these people were not employable legally until they were 15 years old.

"It is, therefore, in the interests of the whole community that all black children stay at school until at least Standard 5.

"Unless a community has at least this standard of education, its citizens are unlikely to have a high respect for law and order, nor can they be efficient employees and employers as the free enterprise system requires.

"The 40%, or two million, pupils who now do proceed to Standard 3 and higher classes are not necessarily the most intelligent, but they probably have parents with enough money and in-

terest to send them to school.

"What, in fact, needs to happen is that it is ensured that at least the most intelligent of the whole five million black children be identified and educated to Standard 8 and beyond.

"This means that thousands of foster parents are urgently needed to keep all the children in school until Standard 5 at least. Also very important is a 'brain-wave detector' which provides a 'culture-free' test of intelligence.

"The problem here is that even if all these children are in school, the efficiency of their learning and teachers are, in many cases, far below what it could, and should, be. All taxpayers should be concerned about this, because inefficiency wastes money.

"The following points are those which could be put into practice now:

● As an emergency measure, additional teachers should be appointed to

reduce the high teacher-pupil ratio, also the present buildings could be used in the morning and the afternoons, as is done in New York, where one building is sometimes used to house three schools in 24 hours.

"A one-year emergency teacher-training scheme of suitable adults could be introduced, as was so successfully undertaken in Britain after the Second World War. Many pensioners are anxious to continue teaching as are many trained teachers now employed in industry and commerce.

"To learn efficiently, a pupil, even in Standard 1, should complete exercises regularly in all subjects. If parents cannot supply stationery, private citizens and the Government should do so. In an emergency, pupils can share a textbook between two, even three or four pupils.

"Pupils cannot share an exercise book. They learn to write by writing, not by

reading or running, and all their tests and promotions exams are 95% written exercises.

● If books are not supplied in the numbers required for libraries, could not reference books like dictionaries, an atlas, a textbook for each pupil be supplied by taxpayers or private enterprise?

● For efficient teaching, certain tools are necessary in all schools. Clerical assistance for the principal and his staff for routine matters like correspondence, preparation of exam papers and so on, requires a salaried clerk with typing and shorthand.

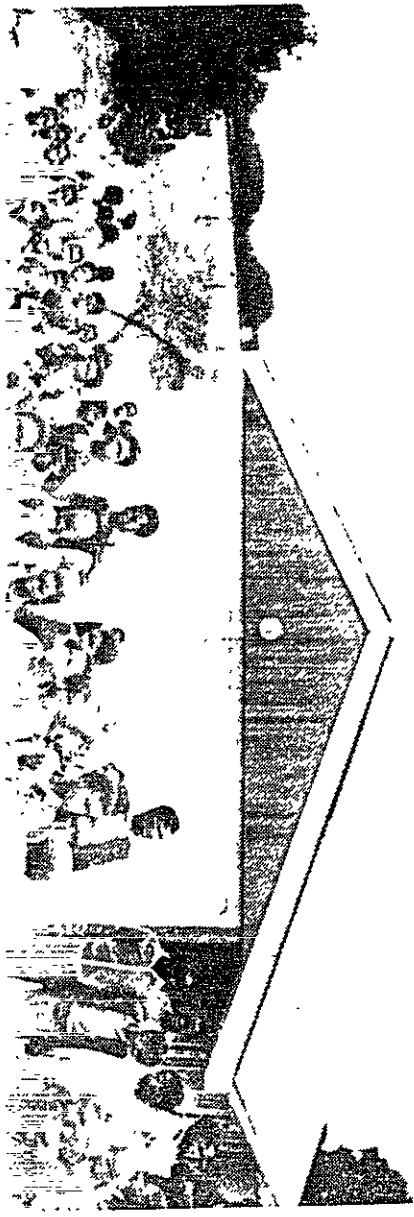
"Technical equipment found in nearly all white schools is necessary. For example, a TV set, computer, overhead projectors, film projectors, science equipment, maps, reference books, typewriters, and a duplicator.

"Electricity is required to enable much of this equipment to be used. The provision of electricity in black schools now could revolutionise the efficiency of learning and teaching, as well as enabling pupils to read and write easily.

"Provision of electricity in black homes should be regarded as number one priority, after housing.

"This could lead to greatly improved study habits, to a love of reading for its own sake and enjoyment, as well as preparation of exams, and so to greater learning efficiency and, perhaps, to less juvenile delinquency.

"Better a reader at home or in the library than a young actual, or potential, hotsi in the streets. Provi-



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"This could lead to greatly improved study habits, to a love of reading for its own sake and enjoyment, as well as preparation of exams, and so to greater learning efficiency and, perhaps, to less juvenile delinquency.

"Better a reader at home or in the library than a young actual, or potential, tsotsi in the streets. Provision of sports equipment will have the same effect

"Black education is not inferior it is only very inadequate' If it were inferior fewer, not more, pupils would be reaching Standard 5 and beyond.

"Many top black politicians in Southern Africa, as well as several professional and commercial leaders, were educated at schools in South Africa and at the University of Fort Hare.

"All taxpayers, young and old, should be concerned to ensure high learning and teaching efficiency in black schools."



African children, some in school uniform, play happily at a well-appointed farm school along the Seaview Road, near Port Elizabeth.

Success if parents take some farm school load

By CLIFF FOSTER

A GOOD example of what can be done when all-round support is drummed up for a farm school is available along the Seaview Road just outside Port Elizabeth.

Here 120 children occupy three classrooms in neat, hygienic surroundings and an on-going programme of improvement is being vigorously pursued. The staff have a kitchen and the school possesses its own 16mm sound projector.

It also has a telephone, flower garden and vegetable garden.

And a curriculum of further education is being arranged.

The school manager, farmer Mr Sydney Love, stresses that part of the secret is to insist that some of the responsibility is shouldered by the parents.

"At Griffnock, which the Weekend Post wrote

about last week, there are more than 400 children and no latrines. Why haven't the parents turned out to dig latrines?" he asked.)

On Mr Love's farm, the American and Canadian Women's Club provided the initial sponsorship in 1979 with which two classrooms for children from Sub A to Standard 4, kitchen, storeroom and latrines were built.

At the beginning of this year, a motor company provided the means to add flush toilets and an additional classroom to take pupils to Standard 5.

The same company is now footing the bill for a municipal electricity supply.

"We are going to use the school for additional education — basically the three Rs for those who haven't been to school. And there will be lectures by the Health Department on hygiene,

baby care and family planning," said Mr Love.

"We have received a 16mm sound projector from the Department of Education and Training and this will be used for educational films which are freely available.

"I have got a fund-raising committee and we are making a start with a cheese and wine party to which all local employers are being invited. I want to motivate all the local people and the African community.

"The Africans will be holding concerts, so they can help with the financing as well as the practical work of maintaining the school — levelling the ground and so on.

"We believe a good education helps the employers through stabilising the community.

"From now on we will be concerned with making improvements, not expanding. I am dead

against expanding this school. It will be far better to have another school farther down the road."

Funds will be needed for maintenance, electricity and telephone accounts, insurance, cooking, plants and seeds, sports day equipment, bus for sports, prizes at Christmas parties, cleaning equipment, materials for knitting and sewing, Christmas bonuses for teachers.

Mr Love has insisted on regular and frequent meeting of the parents' committee.

"Quite honestly, I have been amazed at the response of the blacks. They realise how terribly important education is. We will insist the blacks have a share in the running of the school.

"What we do here in the future will depend to a large extent on what the blacks are prepared to do."

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A 27-year-old farmer in the Meyerton area was arrested at the weekend after one of his workers died from a

K week

4 Jan 5/4/82
bullet wound received during an argument. After arguing with Mr Amos Sithoto, the farmer went to fetch a 12-bore shotgun. On his return to the black man's hut, Mr Sithoto allegedly rushed at the farmer with a knobkerrie. A shot went off. Mr Sithoto dropped to the ground and died soon afterwards.

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Men set squatters' tent in Paarl on fire

CAPE TOWN 1/14/82

Staff Reporter

TWO unidentified men set fire to one of the 13 tents housing homeless families in Paarl, according to school pupils who are assisting the families.

The fire was soon extinguished and, although several people gave chase, the two men were not caught. No one was injured in the incident.

A spokesman for the students said most of the people were already asleep inside their tents on Friday night when two passing men set fire to

the tent nearest to the road.

The people woke up and managed to put out the fire, which burnt a hole in the canvas. Several men ran after the arsonists, but they managed to get away.

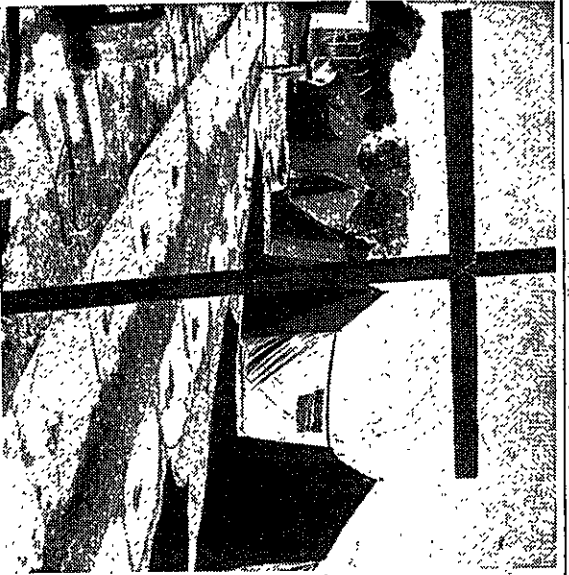
The station commander of the Paarl police, Colonel C K Burger, said yesterday he was not aware of the incident.

The 13 families have been living in tents on a pavement in Paarl since being evicted from the farm Weltevrede, which was sold to a Malnesbury

grain co-operative. Their cottages on the farm were bulldozed by the co-operative to make way for a road to a cold storage plant being built on the land.

Pupils from local high schools have been bringing food to the families and doctors are monitoring their health.

The Mayor of Paarl, Mr S F du Toit, announced recently that the families would be temporarily housed in holiday bungalows being built at a nearby camping site.



The tents erected for the squatters in Dal Josafat, Paarl, last week.

Boat arson follows Kalk Bay death

Argus 15/4/82

A LEADING witness in a fisherman from a near- by boat prevented the Kalk Bay illegal fishing scandal, Mr Piet Gouws, had his R16 000 cabin cruiser set alight by arsonists as she lay at anchor in the tiny fishing harbour last night. Dennis Preforius, died in fishing harbour last night. Dennis Preforius, died in fishing harbour last night. Only prompt action by a gas blast in his smokery

Earlier, an honorary Sea Fisheries inspector, who while walking on the beach at Strandfontein at night had seen and heard boats netting tons of steenbras illegally, was threatened when it became known he planned to make a sworn statement naming the boats concerned. The Argus reporter who first exposed the illegal steenbras catches was telephoned at home by an anonymous caller and warned to 'keep out of fishing business.'

Mr Gouws told The Argus his 13 m cabin cruiser had caught fire during the night. It would take at least a month to repair the damage. It was only through the actions of a crew member of the fishing boat on Leonard K, who rushed over, smashed the wire mesh of the burning cabin door down and pumped water into the boat, that the complete destruction of Mr Gouws's craft was prevented. Mr Gouws said a lock on the cabin door had been broken, a heavy old

blast

jersey placed under the engine after the cowling cover had been removed, and then set alight. This was a deliberate fire. There is no doubt about that, he said. Police are investigating the fire.

Mr Gouws said he had no doubt the fire was caused to try to intimidate him because he had helped The Argus during investigations into alleged irregularities and illegal fishing practices in the area.

CAPE TIMES 15/4/87

Fish scandal witness dies in factory blast

MR DENNIS Pretorius, who was killed in a gas explosion in his Kalk Bay fish-smoking factory yesterday, had made a "valuable contribution" to the probe into alleged illegal catches of white steenbras worth thousands of rands.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr John Wiley, MP for Simon's Town, who said Mr Pretorius — a close friend — had been one of the people who recently made statements to him in connection with the allegations.

A senior official at the Sea Fisheries Institute would earlier not confirm or deny that Mr Pretorius was a potential State witness for the investigation because it was still *sub judice*.

It was reported last month that angry fisher-

By MARK VAN DER VELDEN

men involved in the alleged malpractices in False Bay had made death threats to potential State witnesses.

Mr Pretorius, 40, well known in the local community, and his fisherman helper, Mr Henry Daniel, aged about 60, were killed instantly when gas which had accumulated in the smoking ovens exploded at 10.40am.

Another employee, Mrs Bonita Ferguson, 24, survived the massive explosion in the small upper-floor smoking room, but was admitted to the False Bay hospital with serious burns on her face and arms.

The blast rocked the harbour master's building

next door and ripped five out of six stainless steel oven doors clean off their hinges, flinging them into the room in which the two men and Mrs Ferguson were standing.

Although pieces of half-smoked fish still lay undisturbed on the smoking racks inside the distorted ovens, a brick wall dividing the upper storey of the building was ripped out almost in one piece and flung aside, while the outer wall behind the ovens was dislodged and pushed outwards.

The force of the explosion, which was described as "an incredibly loud bang" by people near the building at the time, sent debris from shattered window frames flying nearly 60 metres out on to an open piece of land behind the building.

The fire brigade put out a fire which started after the explosion, and police later sealed off the upper storey of the building.

Muizenberg police station commander, Lieutenant R W Dowd, said the explosion had probably been caused by accumulated gas from outside cylinders igniting in the oven.

Paying tribute to Mr Pretorius, Mr Wiley said his death would be a great loss to a wide range of people both in and out of the fishing industry.

A former deep sea diver and salvor, Mr Pretorius had also been a perlemoen diver and was an office-bearer of the Association of Perlemoen Divers, Mr Wiley said.

He is survived by his wife, Peri, and a son and daughter.



This dividing wall, was blasted aside by the force of the explosion. The smoking ovens in which the gas ignited are seen at the back.

(2) General (4) D. Dispatch
17/4/82

Squatters: board's offer to farmers

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Administration Board has offered to help farmers in the Border experiencing problems with squatters.

At the inaugural meeting of the East London District Farmers' Union here yesterday, a representative from the administration board, Mr A. Bennett, said the board would try to establish

which farms fell under Ciskei jurisdiction and which farms under South Africa as there was confusion at the moment

He said they would investigate which farmers in the district were encouraging squatting and charging squatters for land. They would also try to establish where the squatters were from

and how many there were.

The 13 farmers at the meeting said they did not allow squatters on their farms, but knew of other farmers who did — and it was these farmers who caused the problems. They said they were forced to draw labour from other areas away from their farms as most of the squatters did

not work

Farmers also called on the administration board to try to find out the origins of the squatters.

The local commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr H. Hannan, said squatting was often forced on people and in some cases relocating would mean the

people would have to commute from places such as Mdantsane to Cintsa.

Mr Hannan said the government had to find place for the squatters and farmers would have to give up more ground for the resettlement of squatters. But the farmers said the land was needed to make food for the people. — DDR



Parliament

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government had achieved outstanding success with the implementation of a labour policy to serve a developing South Africa in a fast-changing world, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Budget vote, Mr Botha said the foundation for success had been laid by the introduction of legislation which had created trust and promoted good relations.

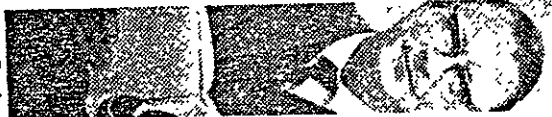
In continuing this success, four important functions would have to be fulfilled. These were: ● The promotion of labour peace and stability in the economy. ● The promotion of training and re-training of the

'Success' with labour policy

total work force of the country. ● The promotion of productivity to the highest possible level. ● And the promotion of the security and welfare of all workers.

Mr Botha welcomed the improvement in labour relations, which were being aided by a new interest in trade unions and participation in an orderly scheme. Opposition to registration of trade unions had declined and 12 new trade unions had been registered.

Mr Botha said there had been dramatic improvements on all levels of training — the most urgent need in the South African economy. In 1979 6 800 black workers were trained at public training centres, but in 1981 the figure had risen to 13 401.



Mr Fanie Botha

FOCUS ON FARM LABOUR

Argus 20/4/82

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2-29-84

Parliamentary Staff

THE working conditions of farm labourers and domestic servants came under the spotlight yesterday during the budget debate on the Manpower vote when Dr Alex Boraine (PPP Pinehills) welcomed the investigation into the situation.

Dr Boraine said there were two million people in the country employed as domestic workers or farm labourers, and all were excluded from the labour laws. 'It is generally accepted that they are the most exploited sector of the

economically active population,' he said. 'The matter was urgent, they were being exploited but not only because of the spotlight yes-terday during the budget debate on the Manpower vote when Dr Alex Boraine (PPP Pinehills) welcomed the investigation into the situation.

Mr J W van Staden (NP nominated) said farmers were not afraid of an inquiry into the working conditions of their labourers, because they looked after the interests of their employees extremely well. In fact farm workers in outlying areas had been cushioned so well that inflation had passed them by.

The farmer paid for all his workers' medical expenses, and transported them to places for treatment, just as he would for a member of his own family. When the labourers became too old to work, they were allowed to stay on the farm. The farm supplied workers with food every month — in the 1950s this cost R15 a month but today cost R60 a month. The worker, however, did not have to pay, so he was unaware of the increased cost. In addition workers initiated an investment in provided clothes, shoes, and water and meat. A cash wage of R15 and R20 a month paid, with a bonus end of the year when farmer transported workers to town for the Christmas festival. Another priviledge the fact that most labourers were allowed to keep their own a Mr S P Barnard (Langlaagte) once his attention to domestic worker. He objected to the Government's investment in

ARGUS 20/4/82

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FOCUS ON FARM LABOUR, DOMESTICS

Parliamentary Staff

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Dr Boraine said there were two million people in the country employed as domestic workers or farm labourers, and all were excluded from the labour laws.

It is generally accepted that they are the most exploited sector of the economically active population,' he said.

The matter was urgent, not only because they were being exploited but because some domestic workers and farm workers were attempting to form their own unions.

Mr J W van Staden (NP nominated) said farmers were not afraid of an inquiry into the working conditions of their labourers, because they looked after the interests of their employees extremely well.

In fact farm workers in outlying areas had been cushioned so well that inflation had passed them by.

The farmer paid for all his workers' medical expenses, and transported them to places for treatment, just as he would for a member of his own family.

When the labourers became too old to work, they were allowed to stay on the farm.

The farm supplied workers with food every month—in the 1950s this cost R15 a month but today cost R60 a month.

The worker, however, did not have to pay, so he was unaware of the increased cost.

In addition workers initiated an investigation were provided with clothes, shoes, housing, water and meat.

A cash wage of between R15 and R20 a month was paid, with a bonus at the end of the year when the farmer transported the workers to town to enjoy the Christmas festivities.

Another privilege was the fact that most farm labourers were allowed to keep their own animals.

Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) concentrated his attention on the domestic worker.

He objected to the fact that the Government had initiated an investigation

because of all the conditions of domestic servants when no one had complained about such conditions, least of all any domestic worker.

The only person who had complained was Donna Wirtzel (formerly a SABC-TV magazine programme presenter).

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, (CP Lichtenburg) also said the investigation had nothing to do with the establishment of trade unions for domestic workers of farm labourers. Farmers had requested the investigation because of all the conditions that had been levied at them in recent years.

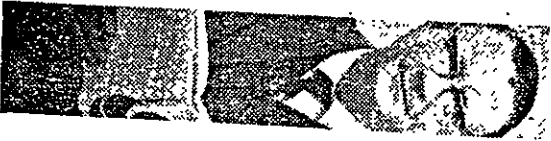
Mr Botha said Dr Boraine was wrong in stating that farm workers were exploited.

They are not exploited people, and neither are farmers exploiters,' he said.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg) also took exception to Dr Boraine's assertion that farm labourers were exploited.

He said the fact that they were not was proved by the registration of 117 farm schools this

There are some 1.5 million people in the country employed as domestic workers or farm labourers, and all were excluded from the labour laws.



Mr Fanie Botha



Dr Alex Boraine

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Farm workers and domestics are 'exploited'

(4) ~~214~~ Star

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Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The working conditions of farm labourers and domestic servants came under the spotlight yesterday during the Budget debate on the Manpower Vote.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) said there were two million people employed as domestics or farm labourers and all were excluded from the labour laws.

"It is generally accepted that they are the most exploited sector of the economically active population," he said.

The Government investigation was urgent, he said, not only because they were being exploited, but because some domestics and farm workers were trying to form their own unions.

Dr Boraine said there was a pattern of feudalism and benevolent paternalism in agricultural labour that could not be continued forever.

It was nonsense to say, that legislating for control measures for them would internationalise the issue politically.

He believed giving

certain basic rights to farm and domestic workers would move South Africa closer to acceptance by the international labour organisation.

Mr J W van Staden (NP, nominated) said farmers were not afraid of an inquiry into the working conditions of labourers, because they looked after the interests of their employees extremely well.

Farm workers in outlying areas had been cushioned so well that inflation had passed them by, he said.

The farmer paid for all his workers' medical expenses, and when labourers became too old to work they were allowed to stay on the farm.

The farm supplied workers with food every month, as well as clothes, shoes, housing water and meat.

A cash wage of between R15 and R20 a month was paid, said Mr van Staden, with a bonus at the end of the year.

Another privilege was that most labourers were allowed to keep their own animals, such as donkeys and goats.

Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) objected to an investigation into the working conditions of domestics when no one had complained about such conditions — least of all the domestics. The only person who had complained was Donna Wurzel (formerly a SABC-TV magazine programme presenter).

CRITICISM

He advised the Government not to interfere between employer and employee, saying a union for domestics would be fruitful ground for trouble-makers.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Botha, said the investigation had nothing to do with trade unions. Farmers had asked for the investigation because of all the criticism that had been levelled at them in recent years.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg (CP, Lichtenburg) appealed to Mr Botha not to legislate for farm labour.

Politicising farm labour could create a new platform for South Africa's enemies to advocate boycotts of agricultural products.

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on all loose sheets accompanying an answer to an examination question.

3. No candidate may have with him in the examination room any books or notes whatsoever unless specially instructed by the Registrar by written notice to bring such with him, when he may take into the room the books indicated but no other books or notes.

4. A candidate attempting to help or obtain help from any other candidate, or having any unauthorised books or notes in his possession will be liable to be disqualified and to be further dealt with as may be determined by the Senate.

5. A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.

6. Pages must not be extracted from this book.

2. Kandidate word herinner om hulle name op alle los blaie wat 'n antwoord op 'n eksamenvraag versamel, te skryf.

3. Geen kandidaat mag boeke of aantekeninge van watter aard ookal by hom in die eksamenkamer hê nie tensy die Registrateur deur skriftelike kennisgewing las gegee het om bepaalde boeke mee te bring.

4. 'n Kandidaat wat probeer om 'n ander kandidaat te help of om hulp van 'n ander kandidaat te verkry, of wat ongeoorloofde boeke of aantekeninge in sy besit in die eksamenkamer het, stel homself bloot aan diskwalifikasie en sulke verdere stappe as wat die Senaat nodig mag ag.

5. Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit verskaf, mag uit die eksamenkamer weggevoer word nie.

6. Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrif geskeur word nie.

ROM, 23/4/82

Labourers aren't horses

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

AN INDEPENDENT ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, yesterday strongly criticised a nominated MP, Mr J W van Staden, for defending farmers' treatment of their labourers.

Mr Van Staden said in Parliament on Monday, during the Manpower budget vote, that farmers had nothing to fear from the planned inquiry into the working conditions of farm labourers because they were looked after

very well.

He said farmers paid for their labourers' medical expenses and allowed them to stay on the farm when they were too old to work. They also supplied food, housing, clothing and paid a monthly cash wage of between R15 and R20 and an annual bonus.

Mr Roelofse — who has conducted extensive investigations into the working conditions of farm workers — said Mr Van Staden's statement confirmed what he had been saying for some time —

farm labourers were grossly exploited by their employers.

"Where I used the same facts as the basis for attacks on farm labour conditions, Mr Van Staden has the temerity to use these facts in defence of farmers," he said.

The claim that food was provided was true in many cases — but the food was not enough to live on and quantity and variety depended on the "whims and avarice" of individual employers.

In most cases the food was mealie meal, but seldom meat and was certainly not a balanced diet.

"Mr Van Staden's claim that farmers give medicines to sick labourers and allow them to continue living on the farm when they are old is not something to be proud of — farmers do exactly the same for their horses," Mr Roelofse said.

Boland workers proud of 'their' farm

Staff Reporter

BOLAND farmers have begun to show a keen interest in the novel management system on Mr Nicky Krone's wine farm, Twee Jonge-zellen, in Tulbagh.

Seven years ago, Mr Krone set up a workers' committee on Twee Jonge-zellen to help manage the farm with him.

Since then, liquor abuse, crime and sloth have practically disappeared and have been replaced by an enthusiastic pride among the

workers.

As the chairman of the workers' committee, Mr Abraham Bell said: "We feel like one big family. When you look at the farm you feel a pride because you know you are part of its success."

The workers' committee has various responsibilities, not least important of which is to advise Mr Krone on how many people to employ (at the moment there are 50 families on the farm), and which workers to employ. In addition, the committee

has established a sports club, a social club and recently an angling club. A body-building club is expected to start next month and soon the committee hopes to buy a bus to use for family outings.

"I pay half of any such project and the employees the other half," Mr Krone explained yesterday. "It puts the project within their reach."

A bonus is payable to workers every second month and the committee decides

whether or not it should be paid out. If it is felt one of the employees has not pulled his weight, the bonus is shared among the other workers.

Many farmers had begun to show an interest in the system," Mr Krone said. "They have asked me to come and talk to them about it."

He added that Mr Bell was very proud last week while shopping in George. "A farmer recognized him by the Twee Jonge-zellen T-shirt,

he was wearing and approached him to come and give a talk to his labourers about the system," Mr Krone said.

"The beauty of the system is that the employees have started doing things themselves and are not being patronised all the time. People have asked if I have taken a special psychology course but it's simply compassion and a feeling for people that has made the system a success.

"I grew up on Twee Jonge-

gezellen (which has been in the family since 1710) with the coloured folk and I think there has always been a mutual respect.

"I think the success of the system has sprouted from that and grown to what it is today.

"If possible I would like the system to spread throughout the country, because it is very worthwhile.

"You can do your work on the farm in a relaxed way without having to play policeman all the time."

Concern of West over SWA issue

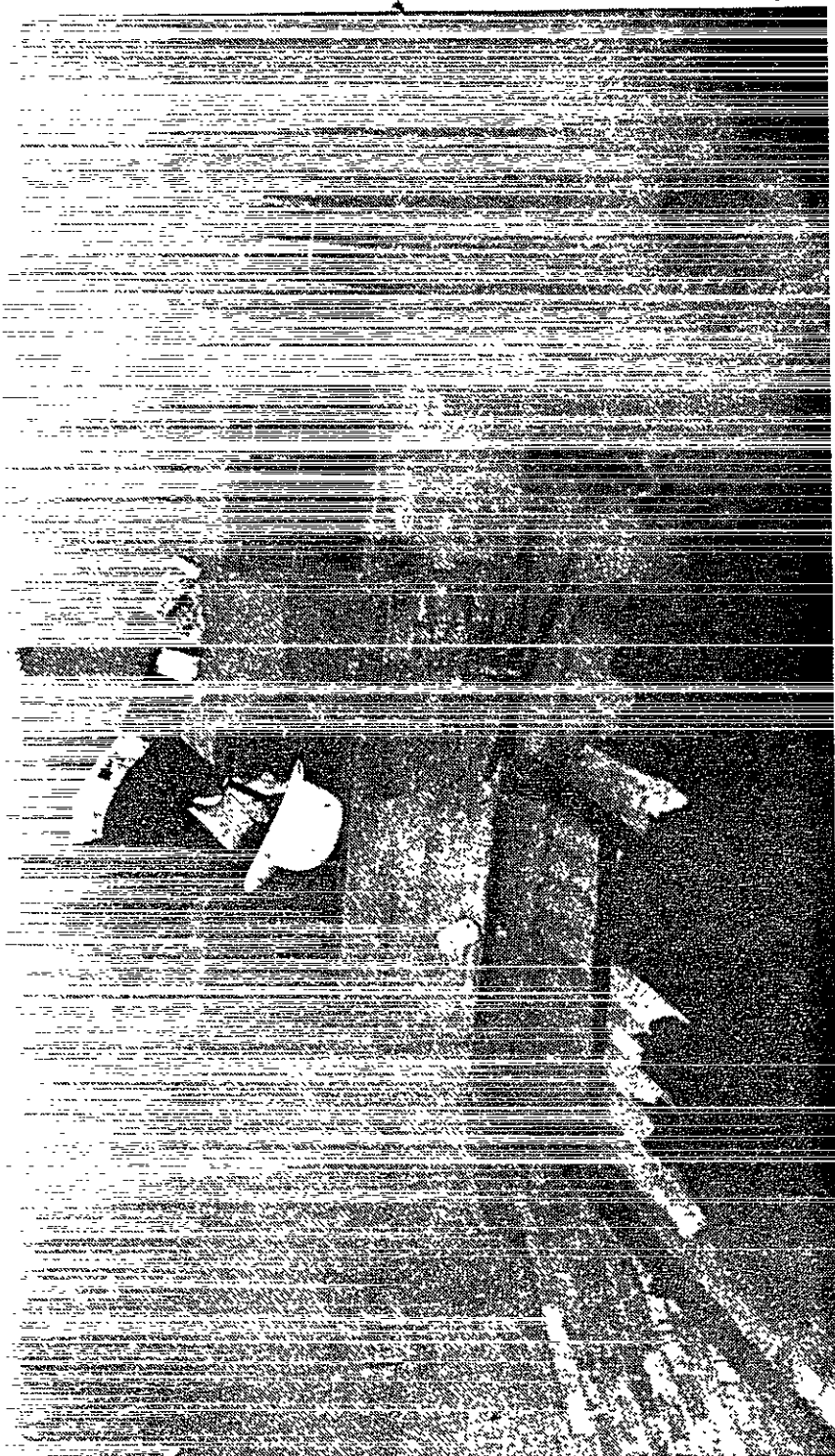
LONDON. — Western governments negotiating SWA/Namibia's independence are reacting cautiously to the latest fighting in the territory between Swapo and the security forces, maintaining that escalating military activity emphasizes the need for a peaceful solution.

The Western contact group is still waiting for proposals for a voting system in SWA/Namibia, which were handed to the parties involved late last month in an attempt to break the deadlock that has seriously impeded negotiations.

than three months, and there are no indications that the South African Government, Swapo or the internal parties are ready to commit themselves to the new proposals.

Swapo officials have tended to dismiss the latest proposals as unworkable, but Western diplomats insist that the position will not be known until definitive responses are received.

Negotiations on the Western plan have been held up by Swapo's refusal to accept the original proposals — which were accepted by the South African Government — because Swapo consid-



Labour
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farm
 27/4/82

1980 Incorporated into African Tobacco Workers Union

CAPE TOWN — Boland farmers have begun to show a keen interest in the novel management system of Mr Nicky Krone's wine farm, Twee Jonge Gezellen, in Tulbagh.

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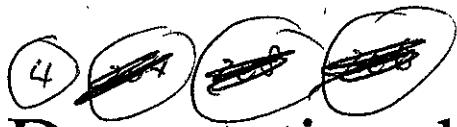
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Registration: No
 Founded: 19592
 Area of Operation: Transvaal

*	80		1980
*	80		1979
*	80		1978
*	100		1977
*	70		1976
*	70		1975
	..		1974
	..		1973
	..		1972
	..		1971
	..		1970
	Total	White	Coloured and Asian

WORKERS UNION OF AFRICAN WOMEN



Deportation breaks up man, wife, 10 children

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Zimbabwean national who has lived and worked in South Africa for more than 25 years was separated from his wife and 10 children when South African authorities repatriated him to his home country last week.

Mr Philemon Sithole, who came to South Africa while he was still a young man, was arrested at his home at Skeerpoort, a farm in the Brits district, on Monday last week.

He was then detained at Brits till he was repatriated on Thursday.

His employer, Mr Piet Hamman, who described himself as a staunch National Party supporter, yesterday described the treatment meted to Mr Sithole as "absolutely bestial."

'Gestapo'

And he added: "It's like the Gestapo — knocking on your door and bundling you out."

Mr Sithole has left behind on the farm his 47-year-old wife, Leah, and their 10 children: Jim, 24; Sofia, 21; Johannes, 18; Maria, 16; Suzan, 13; twins Julia, 11, and Miriam; Johanna, 8; Margaret, 6 and four year-old Piet, the baby of the family.

A distraught Mrs Sithole has been living alone with eight of their children in their five-roomed mud shack on the farm since the deportation of her husband — not knowing whether or not she will ever see her husband again.

Mrs Sithole also said she saw her husband on Thursday before his deportation.

He told her he would plead with the authorities to allow him to return his family within three weeks.

Mr Hamman said he always thought what the English press wrote about resettlements was "overblown" and that he believed resettlement was moving people from a position of squalor to something better.

"But when something personally affects you like this, it changes your attitude," he said.

He said Mr Sithole started working for him 11 years ago and was a "very good worker, one of the best".

"He has learnt many skills, including building and painting. I have been trying for years to get him permanent residence rights here but they always put him on a two-year contract.

"The last one expired and the police arrived last Sunday with no warning. I agreed to let my foreman take him into Brits. When they arrived they took him into custody. They wouldn't even let him sell his few assets so that he could get enough money to get his family to Zimbabwe.

"The police accompanied him back to get his few bits of clothing and the next thing I heard, he had been packed off to Zimbabwe. Now I sit with a family of 10 kids and the state will accept no responsibility at all.

"I won't just kick them off the farm but 90 percent of the people in my situation would. They just couldn't afford to keep a family like that," said Mr Hamman.

Registration

Membership				Year
	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
				1981
				1979
\$	112			1978
*	298			1977
*	298			1976
*	313			1975
*	315			1974
*	316			1973
	..			1972
	..			1971
	..			1970
	Total			

ASSOCIATION OF THE SALARIED STAFF OF THE KLIPFONTEIN ORGANIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION

No hope as father of 10 deported

ARGUS
27/4/82

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Officials say they cannot help a man forcibly returned to Zimbabwe after about 25 years in South Africa, leaving his wife and 10 children in this country.

His former employer, Mr Piet Hamman, a Brits farmer and lifelong supporter of the National Party, said: "It leaves a sick feeling in the stomach to see the implementation of certain policies."

He said Mr Philemon Sithole was arrested and repatriated to Zimbabwe last week.

The eldest of his 10 children is 24.

POLICY

The repatriation is part of South Africa's policy of returning all Zimbabwean black workers.

South Africa blames this on Zimbabwe's failure to renew the labour agreement between the two countries, which lapsed last year.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the fact that Mr Sithole claimed he had worked in South Africa since 1957 was not a ground for a request for exemption from repatriation.

Asked whether the department could not regard the case as special for humanitarian reasons, he said all cases had humanitarian aspects.

The department was powerless because of Zimbabwe's ending of the labour agreement.

Mr Hamman said he deplored the fact that the authorities had washed their hands of the case and had refused to look after the wife and children.

He would not eject the family although many other farmers would.

He described the Government's action as "heartless" and a waste of manpower, as good farm workers were scarce.

Mr Sithole had no connections with Zimbabwe and did not want to go back to a country which he did not regard as his own to swell the ranks of the unemployed, he said.

BY Mr. A.B. Sookul OF
pured and Asian)

This Union formed in 1980 is present
the Natal Branch of the Transport

(RICA) NATIONAL UNION OF S

MONDAY, 26 APRIL 1982

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND FAIRS:

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

~~297~~ *Hussey* *Q.61.*

~~25/4/82~~ *705*

527. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (a) How many posts for social workers in his Department were (i) available and (ii) filled as at 1 November 1979, 1 November 1980 and 1 November 1981, respectively, and (b) how many such posts lapsed in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (a) (i) 1 November 1979 300
- 1 November 1980 324
- 1 November 1981 357

707 ~~XXXX~~

TUESDAY, 2

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) The requested information is not readily available. Statistics are kept according to regions and not according to provinces or other divisions. In the Cape region of the Department there are, however, 904 farm schools with classes up to and including standard 5 and 4 schools with classes up to and including standard 6. In 1981 2 047 pupils were enrolled in standard 5 and 109 in standard 6 in these schools. In the Cape region there were 38 secondary schools in 1981. Boarding facilities are at present being erected at one secondary school in Fort Beaufort. In the independent states there are also several established secondary schools with hostels.

- (2) Yes, the number of secondary schools are increased according to demand, taking into account the availability of funds, sites and teachers.

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For written reply: ~~4~~ *Hussey* *Q.61.* *706* - *Queenstown—East London Corridor* *707* ~~XXXX~~ *27/4/82*

383. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether the children of Black parents domiciled in the rural areas of the (a) Cape Province and (b) Queenstown—East London Corridor who attend farm schools in the primary stage have access to secondary education institutions; if so, (i)(aa) how many pupils are involved, (bb) how many secondary schools are available to them, and (cc) where are they situated, in respect of each category, and (ii) how many hostels or other boarding facilities are available at each such school;

- (2) whether he intends increasing the number of secondary education institutions in these areas?

Sugar industry row aired in Court

Mercury Reporter

THE Industrial Court yesterday began a week-long sitting in Durban to consider the distinction between farm labourers and industrial workers in order to resolve a dispute within the sugar industry which has been going on since 1950.

The Sugar Manufacturers' and Refining Employers' Association and the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees have asked the Court to consider whether workers loading sugar cane to be transported to the mills fall within the Sugar Industry's Industrial Council rules

Excluded

The hearing is being presided over by the president of the Industrial Court, Mr B J Parsons, and the deputy president, Dr D B Ehlers.

In terms of South Africa's labour legislation, farm labourers are excluded from industrial council agreements.

Advocate K R McCall, appearing for the Sugar Manufacturers' and Refining Employers' Association, told the Court that in the days of private tram

lines there had been a dispute as to whether locomotive drivers and mechanics transporting cane were engaged in agriculture or industry.

'A ruling had been obtained from a Government law adviser which said they were employed in farming operations and therefore were excluded from the industrial council agreement,' he said.

'The engineering union

had never been happy with the ruling and in 1969 the industrial council had again taken counsel from a Durban attorney who had disagreed with the previous ruling of the Government law adviser.

'The Industrial Council for the Sugar Industry has always acted on the basis that the industrial agreement commences from the time that the cane goes

over the weighbridge in the miller's yard

'Everyone within the physical boundaries of the mill yard is treated as if he were subject to the agreement.'

When one went outside the boundaries of the mill yard the dispute began

Mr McCall told the Court that this specific dispute began last year over workers loading and

unloading sugar at the Chaka's mill site.

'The dispute was referred to the industrial council but was not resolved there and the union made its original application to the Industrial Court.'

The hearing continues today. Advocate M Pillimer appeared for the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees.



THE Court in session in the cane . . . (far left) deputy president Dr D B Ehlers and (left) the president, Mr B J Parsons.

Christmas eve feast kills four five labourers

FIVE PEOPLE, including a year-old baby, from Paul Roux in the Orange Free State died at the weekend, after eating liver cooked in a tin containing a weed-killer police said yesterday.

Major Victor Haynes of the police directorate in Pretoria said Mr Skow Vilakazi (42) and four girls aged one, two, seven and 16, died after eating the poisoned liver on Friday. Five other people were rushed to hospital for treatment and were discharged yesterday.

Major Haynes said, Mr Jurgens Human of Wildealsskop Farm had given his labourers sheep to slaughter on Friday morning. The labourers cooked the liver in a tin which presumably contained a weed-killer. The five people died during the night.

A 27-year-old police constable killed his wife and then fatally shot himself at Makgapane, Gazankulu, on Christmas day, police said yesterday.

Constable M E Mohale of Tzaneen fired

two shots at his wife. Erner Mohale (26) and then turned the gun on himself and shot himself through the head after an argument. They both died instantly.

The charred body of an unidentified person was found in a burnt-out car on a mine dump near City Deep, Germiston, on Friday at about 5am. Major Haynes said the body was found on the back seat of the car. The race and sex of the person has not yet been identified and no arrests have been made.

Mr Reginald Steenkamp, age and address unknown, is in a critical condition at the H F Verwoerd Hospital after being gunned down by an unidentified man at Boom Street, Pretoria on Sunday night.

Police said he left a gambling session at about 11pm and while walking down Boom Street, a man travelling in a white car approached and shot him in the stomach. He was rushed to hospital where he underwent an emergency operation. His

condition was yesterday described as serious. No arrests have been made.

A 25-year-old man, who together with a few others "gatecrashed" a labourer's party at Mr Charles Hamilton's farm near Hammanskraal, is at the Kalafong Hospital after being shot by the owner of the farm on Friday night.

After being informed that a group of people had invaded his plot and was causing a disturbance, Mr Hamilton took his shotgun and went to investigate. When he told the men to leave his premises one of them, Mr Bosman Matlhaba, allegedly charged at him with a hunting knife. Mr Hamilton shot him in the left upper leg. His condition is not serious.

Police are looking for two armed men who allegedly held a 31-year-old petrol attendant, Mr Abraham Matjila and robbed him of R237 in cash at Hammanskraal Motors on Christmas Day. Mr Matjila was allegedly approached by the two men on foot and about 11pm. He was injured.

Wage ⁴ ~~10/8~~ finding ^{Mercury} ~~10/8~~ on farm ^{Mercury} 17/12/82 workers

Labour Reporter

MORE than 60 percent of farm workers in the Hluhluwe and Mtubatuba areas earn less than R50 a month, according to a survey conducted by the Centre for Research and Documentation of the University of Zululand.

And Mtubatuba labourers have now called on the National Manpower Commission to introduce a minimum wage of R6 a day.

Writing in the latest South African Labour Bulletin, researcher Paul Daphne said the average wage of workers from sugar, pineapple, cattle and vegetable farms was R50,30 a month.

However, this average could be regarded as being 'slightly high' of the true state of affairs because it included supervisors earning about R100 a month, he said.

In fact 26 percent of those interviewed earned less than R30 a month.

In their submission to the NMC, the farm workers said 'the R6 a day may seem a drastic demand, but even on that we will struggle to feed, clothe, house and educate our families'.

They also called for farm workers to be protected by legislation governing sick leave, unemp-

loyment, pension benefits and notice pay.

'It is only through an organised representative body that we will be able to negotiate without fear. therefore we demand the right to organise ourselves with protection in legislation from victimisation,' their submission said.

Mr Daphne said some farmers attempted to justify payment of low salaries by the fact that rations were issued to workers, but the R16 a month average value of these rations did not substantiate this claim and rations should be seen as no more than a 'fringe benefit'.

Worth more

When asked what aspect of their conditions of service most required improvement, 83 percent had mentioned salaries.

'Not only are workers asking for higher salaries because they need the money, but also because they feel the work they do is genuinely worth more.'

He said most farm workers commuted from the nearby Mpukonyoni reserve, which led to many farmers classifying them as 'casuals' with consequently lower salaries and smaller fringe benefits than 'permanent' workers.

... 500 bottles

V sign



V-sign from Taynton's father after verdict

AS SON



Taynton: Guilty of culpable homicide

WHO SHOT YOUTH DEAD GOES FREE

S. Tribune 19/2/82

Tribune Reporter

RICHMOND farmer Alfred Kenneth Taynton, who shot dead a 15-year-old youth, walked free from the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, this week after being found guilty of culpable homicide.

Taynton, 24, who had denied murdering the boy in June, was fined R500.

He shot Ntabeni Chonco dead on the family farm, Sandy River on June 2.

Mr Justice W H Booysse fined Taynton R500 (or 12 months), and imposed a two-year prison sentence suspended for three years.

Ntabeni had been shot by Taynton after the dead youth had threatened the lives of the children of one of the Taynton's labourers.

Finding Taynton, who stood stone-faced throughout the hearing, guilty of culpable homicide, Mr Justice Booysse said Taynton acted out of concern for the lives of the farm labourer's children, and for this he was to be commended.

However, he had strayed in that he had used a firearm negligently.

"It is important to consider that the accused's blameworthiness is not that of a person who set out to kill another person. He acted out of concern for young lives," the judge said.

"But people should know that they should exercise great care when using firearms."

Pleading for a fine or alternatively a suspended sentence, Mr Anton van Zyl, for Taynton, said the court was dealing with a case of negligence, with no specific intent which would call for a harsh sentence as a deterrent.

"The requirements of society do not necessarily demand accused to be sent to prison. The accused should not be punished to the point of being broken, which will bring hardships to his family," Mr Van Zyl said.

Taynton was young, married and the couple were expecting their first child in February. The shame and inevitable stigma of going to prison would be a severe punishment.

Mr N J le Roux, for the State, said the unlawful killing of a human being was a serious matter and a person who used a gun should be punished.

Mr Le Roux, however, said it was difficult for the State to suggest an appropriate sentence.

New clamp on 'illegals' will hit farmers

By CHRIS MARAIS

MORE than 9 000 registered Mozambican workers in the Eastern Transvaal must return to Maputo by New Year's Day to renew their documents.

It will cost farmers almost R500 000 in agency fees. If they don't pay up, they will be liable to fines of R2 000 for each unregistered worker.

Police units in the area will visit farms in the New Year to weed out "illegals", authorities have warned.

The exodus of workers to "interim camps" in Maputo for more than two weeks while they await new papers, will seriously drain Eastern Transvaal farms of essential labour.

In an attempt to monitor the movement of Mozambicans crossing the border to South Africa in search of work, the Pretoria and Maputo authorities have agreed to the annual registration of labourers.

In the past, workers were able to renew their documents at the Ressano Garcia border post. Now they must do so in Maputo.

The process could deprive farmers of nearly two months of essential labour and workers of much-needed wages.

All Mozambican nationals who arrived in South Africa after 1958 must return to Maputo by December 31 and wait in the special camps while their new papers are processed.

Farmers employing the workers must pay R48 an employee to a "go-between" agency handling the processing.

Many of the workers who arrived shortly after 1958 have set up new families in South Africa and say their villages of origin in Mozambique have long since moved or been

destroyed by the war of independence in the 1970s.

Mozambicans who arrived in South Africa before 1958 qualify for suspension of repatriation. They fall into two categories:

- Those who arrived before 1953 and have worked for a number of employers; and
- Those who arrived before 1958 and have worked for one employer.

Farmers and local observers in the Eastern Transvaal say they have heard that workers returning to Maputo for new papers have not been given food or shelter. Many of them have been forced to return to South Africa illegally, they say.

However, a spokesman for the "go-between" agency - L F Placements - said facilities were provided for them in a compound in Maputo.

"That's partly what the R48 fee is for," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said: "Why the sudden panic? This law has been known to farmers for some time now. It's not as if it was suddenly sprung on them."

A spokesman for T H Hall and Sons, a major Eastern Transvaal employer, said the company would pay workers while they were away.

"We object, however, to having to pay more than R10 000 to the agency to handle the move," said the managing director Mr Bob Snaddon.

● See INSIDE MAIL
Page 9

A paper chase for a living

SOPHINIA Ngomane can't tell you his age, except to say there were no whites around when he was born.

Sitting in a gnarled crouch on a wooden tripod chair at the black staff compound of Hall and Sons, Sophinia with serious eyes remembers that he crossed the mountains in 1941 to look for work.

He lifts a long, thin, time-hewn finger at Mozambique in the distance:

"I came from the tribal village of Magudu. I left a wife behind. When I found out my mother died, I was so upset I never wrote to my family again."

Next to him, completing the gnome-giant canvas, is the 54-year-old Salmao Mabunda. He's been with Hall and Sons for nearly a year, and he hails from Matola, where he used to work in a cement factory until money ran out.

Salmao is a huge and happy man. He provides for his wife Pauline and their baby every payday. He misses them terribly. But with the tragic resignation of the migrant worker, he is proud to be earning money for his family.

Salmao looks as if he could pick Sophinia up in his trunk-like arms and carry him around all day as if he was a tame vervet. But in his day, the men say, old Sophinia was even strappier and larger than life than his younger friend.

They're the Mozambicans, and there are many of them who work for Hall and Sons.

IT'S an old tradition that stretches far into the Mozambique hinterland, ever since the company began in 1890. Grandfathers sent fathers who sent sons across the border to work on the citrus-forestry-cattle-tobacco complex that nearly surrounds the Eastern Transvaal town of Nelspruit.

Moskin Mubi is 58, and comes from the tribal authority of Gijane.

"There's been a war since I left. There have been many changes and I could never go back. We all know about Hall and Sons in Gijane — the old boss (T H Hall) used to run his cattle through our district. So I came here for work when there was nothing at home."

We interviewed the actual people who have become numbers in a computer, figures on many forms, digits for massive transportation back to Maputo.

One farmer says of his men:

"Some have even asked me to shoot them instead of sending them back across the border — they have made their homes here."

The game — in the old days — used to be relatively simple. A man could not earn money in his own depressed, civil war-torn country, so he hopped the border wire and presented himself for work on a South African farm.

By New Year's Day, more than 9 000 registered Mozambican workers from the Eastern Transvaal will have returned to Maputo for new papers. Red tape demands it. But for the local farming community, it has caused a major upheaval. This report from **CHRIS MARAIS**.

The farmer — if he needed labour — employed him, often at a lower rate than he would be able to offer a local black.

As the years passed, the security situation became more critical and the South African Government became distressed at the easy flow across the border. Honest workers might cross, but among them guerrillas could also move easily enough — some even reaching the Reef

The victims of red tape and raids

to do more than earn a wage.

So now it's the Red Tape and the Police Swoop games.

Every worker from Mozambique has to have papers identifying him and allowing him to be in the area. So many illegals have crossed that police can only catch them in the early hours of the morning asleep in their compounds.

This leaves a bad taste in the farmers' and workers' mouths, and does nothing at all to promote harmony between them and the law in the Eastern Transvaal.

The men remember:

"A month ago, the police came after midnight. They took us all out to the field and made us stand in a line so they could check our documents. There were more than 20 of them, black and white, and they encircled the whole compound. They took away six men who had allegedly forged their documents."

Hall and Sons, which provides schools for the children, shelter and food for the pensioned-off workers and takes pride in their long association with Mozambican labour sources, regards the recurring police raids as an acute embarrassment.

THE man in charge of the black labour force, Johnny Johnson, talks about them as people talks to them in their language and it's an obvious change in attitude from some of the other faceless descriptions we had of the people from others involved in the situation.

"We're losing a lot of good will around here because of the raids," he says.

The law states that every Mozambican who arrived after 1958 has to register himself annually in Maputo. Farmers are concerned that the men won't return — for any of a number of reasons.

Actually proving when a worker entered South Africa is one of the major problems facing the farmers.

"That's a long time ago, and it's not easy to obtain documentary proof, especial-

ly from people who cannot even write, about the length of time they have been here," one farmer said.

The futile paper chase is evident in the case of Francisco Khumbane.

HE came to South Africa in 1952, and he would naturally qualify for exemption. Except that his first employer, a Witbank mine, no longer exists and he has nothing to prove that he actually arrived here before the cut-off date.

He was single when he left Mozambique. Now he has a wife and three children in South Africa and knows nothing of his country of birth.

Unless Francisco meets an understanding official or some Red Tape Magician, he will have to join the thousands in their exodus to a strange city for new papers.

Farmers in the Lowveld were recently issued a warning: register your workers in Maputo or face a fine of R2 000 for every "illegal".

The Lowveld Farmers Association were told:

"... all Mozambican workers who have been employed by you since 1958 will have to be redocumented in Maputo.

"Those in your employ before 1958 will have to get special permission from the Commissioner in Nelspruit to qualify for their repatriation to be suspended for five year periods.

"You are urgently requested to take all Mozambican labourers together with their documents to the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Nelspruit as soon as possible as the deadline for registration is December 31, 1982.

"Please comply with this request as anybody employing undocumented labourers from Mozambique after that time will be liable to a fine of R2 000."

"If we don't have these Mozambicans, our farming operations could stop right here," said the MD of Hall and Sons, Mr Bob Snaddon. "We also understand that if they don't have any identification, they must return to the village of their origin for it.

"Many of these villages don't exist after all these years, and the political changes that have taken place in Mozambique, making it impossible for a man to get his ID."

THE Mozambican situation has led to thousands of illegal workers pouring across the border every month.

The local courts are filled to capacity, and have been for more than a year now. Because of the shortage of commodities and employment in many areas of Mozambique, anything an illegal worker earns is sent back to his family in the form of food or money.

Police crackdowns on illegal workers came late in 1976 immediately after two police officers were seriously injured by a terrorist grenade near Border Gate on the South African/Swaziland border.

South African authorities erected a two-metre high diamond mesh fence — costing R1-million — along the border between Komatipoort and Swaziland, but this proved ineffectual.

4

Star 13/12/82

Black amputee seeks aid

By Maud Motanyane

Three days before Mr Alfred Khumalo completed an 80-day prison term for drunken driving, his left leg was crushed in a harvesting machine while he was working on a farm near Bethal.

He was taken to the Bethal Provincial Hospital on May 19 last year and later transferred to the Kalafong Hospital in Pretoria, where his leg was amputated. Four months later he walked back home to Sebokeng with an artificial leg.

"The last time my wife and children saw me was when I took a drive to Evander where

I was arrested. Seven months later I walked back to them with an artificial leg," Mr Khumalo said.

Mr Khumalo has not been able to find a job since he was released from jail more than a year ago.

With the help of the Industrial Aid Centre in Vereeniging he was able to claim from Workmen's Compensation.

Last month he was granted R1 115, which he will get in monthly payments of R10,35.

"This is not enough to support my family. My house rent alone is more than R40," Mr Khumalo said.

He is now seeking legal advice on whether Mr N C Greunen, the farmer for whom he was working when injured can be held responsible for his disability.

Mr Greunen hired Mr Khumalo and several other prisoners from the Bethal Prison to work on his farm.

"My job was milking cows, but on the day of my injury Mr Greunen asked me to help him on the harvesting machine," he said.

The Department of Prisons has asked Mr Khumalo to submit a written complaint before his case can be investigated.

(28) (4) (30) RDM
13/12/82

Coloureds kept out of towns says Essop

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Government had drawn an "iron curtain" around the plateland by extending influx control to coloured people, Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers Union, said yesterday.

Mr Essop said it was now very difficult for coloured farm people to get jobs legally in Western Cape towns.

He said the controls had applied in towns such as Cape Town, Paarl and Stellenbosch since August 1977.

A Department of Community Development proclamation gazetted in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act last month extended the controls to six Northern and Western Cape areas.

These included the divisional councils of Langeberg and Swartland and the municipalities of Ceres, Klawer, Port Nolloth and Garies.

Employers in these towns wishing to employ a coloured

person from outside their area have to satisfy the department that "proper housing" is available first.

According to the department, the aim of the controls is to prevent squatting and the development of slums.

Mr Essop said the measure was aimed at country people who wanted jobs in the towns. Housing was limited in the towns and unemployed workers from the farms were being prevented from getting jobs legally.

"People who earn R1 a day on the farms are being denied the opportunity of earning R5 a day in the towns. Many are being forced to take jobs illegally and face a minimum penalty of R500, or six months.

"How can they expect us to tell people the Government is sincere about reform when they are extending these unfair restrictions to the coloured people," asked Mr Essop.

HOT YOUTH:

JUDGMENT

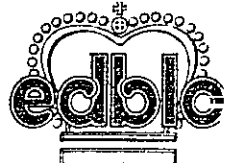
ON WEDNESDAY

4

~~STP~~

S. Tribune
12/12/82

SPECIAL
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TRIBUNE REPORTER

JUDGMENT will be given on Wednesday at the College Road Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, where a Richmond farmer is on trial for the murder of a 15-year-old black.

The State alleges Alfred Kenneth Taynton, 24, shot and killed Ntabeni Chonco on the Taynton family farm, Sandy River, in Richmond on June 2 this year. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Both the prosecution and the defence concluded their arguments this week and Mr Justice H W Booyesen, sitting with two assessors, indicated he would be ready to deliver judgement on Wednesday.

Mr Taynton, who manages his father's farm, told the court on the morning of the shooting he had gone to look for a man who had threatened to kill his employee's children.

The children had told him that a man had threatened to cut their throats. They were very nervous, he said.

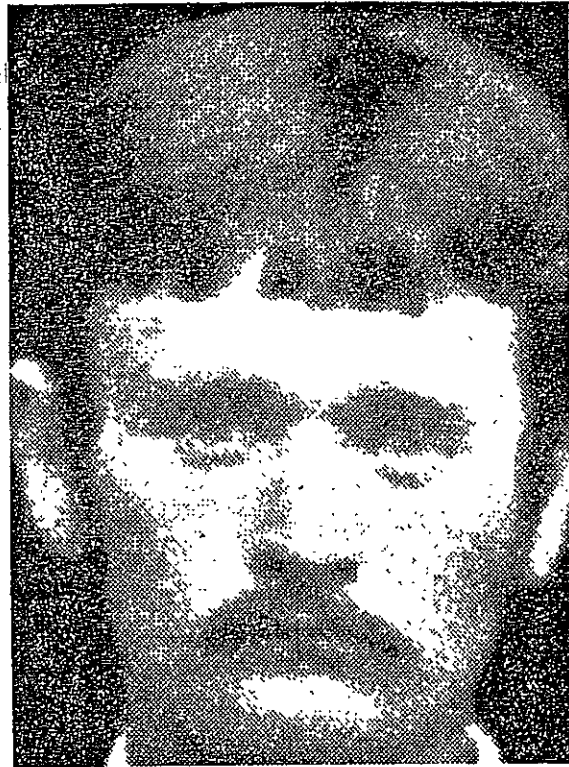
He was accompanied by his father, Mr Ivan Taynton, and the children's father, Hlophe, who jumped on to the back of the bakkie.

"It seemed there was something definitely wrong," he told the court.

"The children were very nervous and I decided to go and find out immediately...I was nervous at the time. I didn't know what the boy was up to. I thought I might just be attacked and I took my revolver with me. Everybody was concerned."

He and Hlophe searched through the mealie fields which

**ALFRED
Kenneth
Taynton ...**
"I thought
the direction I aimed
at was a safe direction."



for the State, that he had no idea what the man he was looking for looked like.

"The children gave no description. They only said they were threatened by an African. That was the only description they gave."

They had picked up a man along the main road but he was not satisfied he was the man they were looking for. He was old and not

the bullet would ricochet. I thought the direction I aimed at was a safe direction.

"He carried on for three or four paces and then he fell down. I ran up to him and to my horror he was gasping.

"He was lying with his face down. I turned him over and saw blood. I was shocked. I didn't know what had happened. I knew it was the bullet that came out of

shooting competitions on the farm over weekends.

Asked whether he was angry when he heard a man had threatened children on the farm, he replied: "I certainly didn't like the idea of a man coming into the farm and threatening the lives of my labourers' children. I was nervous. The sole reason I took the revolver was to protect

MATTRESS
panel an

BASE: Boni
base. Hig
legs with
glides.

decided to go and find out immediately... I was nervous at the time. I didn't know what the boy was up to. I thought I might just be attacked and I took my revolver with me. Everybody was concerned."

He and Hlophe searched through the mealie fields which were about two metres high as his father was driving around. They could not find anything. His father then ordered Hlophe to go back to his work, while they continued with the search.

"We were still looking for the man. We were still sure he was in the area. We wanted to confront him, take him to the children for identification and then hand him over to the SA Police."

Mr Taynton agreed with Mr N J le Roux,

"The children gave no description. They only said they were threatened by an African. That was the only description they gave."

They had picked up a man along the main road but he was not satisfied he was the man they were looking for. He was old and not agile enough to fit the description of a man who had threatened the children.

As they were still driving, he saw some movement along the side of the road and jumped out of the car.

"I saw an African crouched up and as he saw me he got up and ran away. I shouted at him in Zulu to stop but he didn't. I decided if I fired a warning shot he would stop. I aimed away from the deceased. I didn't think

a safe direction.

"He carried on for three or four paces and then he fell down. I ran up to him and to my horror he was gasping.

"He was lying with his face down. I turned him over and saw blood. I was shocked. I didn't know what had happened. I knew it was the bullet that came out of my gun that did it, but how it happened I don't know. I recognised him as a boy who had worked for us."

He said the deceased was running on his left and he aimed the shot on the right.

"I'm pretty sure the shot went exactly the way I intended it to go," he said.

Mr Taynton who described himself as a "fair shot" said he had always used the firearm on the farm. His father, brother and he had

Asked whether he was angry when he heard a man had threatened children on the farm, he replied: "I certainly didn't like the idea of a man coming into the farm and threatening the lives of my labourers' children. I was nervous. The sole reason I took the revolver was to protect myself."

He was certain the boy he shot was the "man" they were looking for because he acted suspiciously.

"When you're driving on the road not everybody turns his back and runs away."

Mr Taynton snr had told the court in a previous hearing that his son had used a gun since the age of six.

Taynton jnr disagreed with the evidence of his father who had told the court he was standing when he fired the shot.

The boy was taken to District Surgeon who said he was already dead. When the police accompanied him to the scene of the shooting a cap and a hacksaw were found. The cap was identified by the children as belonging to the man who had threatened them.

Both the prosecution and the defence brought ballistic experts to support their arguments, the State arguing that the shot that killed the deceased was a direct shot from Mr Taynton's fire-arm and the defence submitting that he may have been killed by a deflected or ricocheting bullet.

The bullet entered the body 10cm to the left of the mid-line and came out to the right of the chest and Mr Le Roux for the State said it was impossible for the bullet to have ricocheted from the right of the deceased and entered his body on the left.

He submitted that the shot was direct and that the accused had been negligent.

Appearing for the defence, Mr R van Zyl said there was no legal intent on the part of the accused to kill and it was possible and conceivable for the fatal shot to have been deflected before it struck the deceased. The accused could at best be found guilty of culpable homicide.

Farmer evicts his striking workers

Mercury 8/12/82
Labour Reporter

STRIKING labourers and their families at a Mtubatuba sugar farm have been evicted from the farm's compound and taken to the bus ranks in town, union sources said.

The National Iron Steel Metal and Allied Workers' Union's general secretary, Mr Mathews Oliphant, said the farmer, Mr Peter Hitchins, had told his labourers that he would be closing his farm until May because of the strike.

According to Mr Oliphant, Mr Hitchins also said he would not be re-employing the striking workers when the farm reopened — as had been reported before.

The labourers downed tools on Monday following the dismissal of a colleague. They were subsequently fired but talks between the farmer and the strikers continued.

The strike is believed to be the first labour action in decades by farm workers who, because they are excluded from the country's labour legislation, technically have no right to strike or belong to a trade union.

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Boy shot: ⁽⁴⁾ farmer to ^{EROSH} pay damages ^{3/12/82}

By CHRIS RENNIE

A KIRKWOOD farmer who admitted shooting a young boy through the thigh was ordered to pay R2 000 damages, interest and costs by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today.

Mrs Thini Zink, of Bomperug, Kirkwood, acting on behalf of her 15-year-old son, Sphiwo, sued Mr Willem Petrus Wagenaar of Noustrop, Kirkwood, for R4 500 damages arising from the incident which occurred on September 20, 1979.

She originally claimed R1 000 for contumelia and R3 500 for general damages, suing in the alternative for R3 500 general damages if the shot was fired negligently.

Mr Wagenaar disputed all aspects of the claim until the pre-trial conference, when he conceded he had

been negligent when firing the shot.

There was medical evidence today that the bullet had penetrated the left thigh about 12cm above the knee and lodged under the skin. There was no other structural damage.

It was removed under local anaesthetic and the boy was discharged from hospital two days later.

Sphiwo said he felt pain for about six months after the shooting.

He had been obliged to give up rugby and boxing because severe exertion still caused him pain.

Mr Justice Eksteen accepted his evidence and also found that the emotional shock of being injured by gunshot was a material factor.

Mr P. J. de Bruyn (instructed by C. Harding and Co) appeared for Mrs Zink. Mr L. Schubart (instructed by Oosthuizen, Hazel and Wilmott) appeared for Mr Wagenaar.

Cape's chronic poverty

Grim picture of life
on wine farms in
Wellingtton district

Wellingtton district

Staff Reporter

A PICTURE of staggering poverty among coloured families on wine farms in the Wellingtton district has emerged from a scientific investigation.

It was found that the average cash wage of breadwinners was R17 a week.

Only 3.4 percent earned more than R30 a week; 13.5 percent between R22 and R29.99; 25.8 percent between R18 and R21.99; 36.3 percent between R14 and R17.99; 15.4 percent between R10 and R13.99; 4.2 percent between R5 and R9.99; and 1.4 percent earned less than R4.99 a week.

The report, written by Mr Kobus Pienaar, a Wellingtton community worker, is based on 227 interviews on farms in the district. There are 196 farms with a total population of 7 149 coloured people and 974 whites. The interviews involved first-hand information on 1 257 coloured people, or 18 percent of the population.

Other findings include:

- Seventy-five percent of children born in 1961 were illegitimate and of the 769 children directly involved in the study, 392 (51 percent) were illegitimate;

- Fifty-five percent of mothers were aged between 16 and 20 when their first children were born and 18 percent were between 10 and 15 while the average age at which women first gave birth was between 17 and 18;

- Thirty-four percent of the population were illiterate (excluding pre-school children);

- Ten percent were unemployed (only a fraction because of health reasons; the others "without acceptable reasons";



● Thirty-four percent were given liquor — in terms of the "dop system" — three times a day; 15 percent twice and 17 percent once a day;

● Thirty-two percent told researchers they were given no leave; 38 percent said they were never given increases and 54 percent were never given bonuses;

● Only half the employees said they were given paid sick leave and slightly less than half received free medical services;

● Three percent contributed to pension funds administered by their employers;

● There was no old-age home or creche for the farm families; and

● Only 14 percent of houses had electricity.

The report quotes earlier research showing that the poverty datum line for a five-member coloured family in the Western Cape agricultural sector is now R193 a month, which is well above the average income of a breadwinner in the Wellington district even if payment in kind is added to the cash wages.

The report estimates the cash equivalent of such rewards to a family of five as R86 a month: R20 for food; R5 for medical services; R5 for wood, gas and so on; R40 for housing; R3 for work clothes; R5 for transport and R8 for liquor.

Average

The total average theoretical income for a breadwinner is thus R154 a month (R68 in cash; R86 in kind) and if the income of other family members is added this rises to a R245,20 average.

"The condition of chronic poverty in which a large part of the coloured population of Wellington district finds itself is apparent from this," the report says.

"A large percentage of breadwinners cannot read, write or calculate and thus have very little insight into the extent of their financial problems."

Problem

The problem of alcohol abuse assumes "terrific proportions" in the area, the report says, with large numbers of shebeens.

Mr Pienaar writes that he encountered a small number of farmers who encouraged alcoholism on their farms "since this removes the worker's attention from the appalling conditions in which he must live".

The report pays tribute to those farmers working for the upliftment of their workers and gives examples of farmers co-operating to supply land for sports facilities, for example, and improving housing for their workers.

Farmers urged to talk to staff

Employment 'up' on farms in W Cape

CAPE TIMES 11/11/82

Labour Reporter

FARMERS should not wait for the state to set up structures for dealing with their workers, Mr M Brand, the group personnel manager of Langeberg Co-operative, told a Cape Pomological Association symposium yesterday.

Mr Brand said employer-employee relations were crucial.

Communicate

"You must be prepared to set up internal structures through which you can communicate meaningfully with your staff."

He said this meant talking to employees individually and collectively.

Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the National Manpower Commission, which is investigating the position of farm and domestic workers, said the government recognised the right of every employee to reasonable and just service conditions.

He said one of the most important principles was self-governance or minimum interference by the government.

Protecting

The National Manpower Commission was considering regulating service conditions for farm workers, as the government did not want "to shirk its duty in protecting the interests of such a large portion of South Africa's workers".

But, he said, there were special conditions in agriculture, such as the "long established personal relations between employers and farm workers"; the wide geographical distribution of these workers; and the seasonal nature of work.

CAPE TIMES 11/11/82

Labour Reporter

EMPLOYMENT of whites and coloured people in agriculture in the Western Cape has grown at an exceptional rate, according to Professor S P Cilliers, dean of the Faculty of Sociology at the University of Stellenbosch.

Speaking at a symposium held by the Cape Pomological Association yesterday, Professor Cilliers said that between 1970 and 1980, white employment in agriculture had increased by 26,5 percent while coloured employment had increased by 34,89 percent.

This was compared to 4,2 percent for whites and 27,7 percent for coloured people in the rest of the country.

Shortage

But, according to the secretary of the Western Cape Agricultural Union (WCAU), Mr G Bosch, there is a shortage of suitable coloured labour in certain areas, depending on the seasons and the economic conditions.

And one delegate to the symposium, Mr P Roux of Paarl, said farmers were experiencing major problems in employing black women, whose labour was needed as contract workers.

Professor Cilliers said the interesting fact about the Western Cape's sig-

nificant agricultural growth was that it was much less subsidized than agriculture in other areas.

Importance

Agriculture's importance in the Western Cape economy was, in fact, increasing.

He said fruit and wine farming could be mechanized only up to a point and so they had remained substantially labour-intensive.

Another remarkable fact was the very high increase in the number of coloured women workers in agriculture, largely a result of the restrictions on black labour because of the coloured labour preference policy.

Economic position

Referring to the shortage of coloured labour, Mr Bosch said the coloured labour preference policy was a "good principle" but one had to consider the economic position as well.

He said the WCAU was also extremely concerned at the large number of desertions from farms of black contract workers who were brought to the Western Cape at great cost.

Mr Roux said farmers in his area were increasingly reliant on black labour because of the shortage of suitable coloured labour.

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

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ink must be used for written work. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Blue ink may be used only for emphasis or for diagrams, for which a blue ballpoint pen may also be used.

Answers must be printed on each separate sheet of paper. Where sheets additional to the answer book(s) are used.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

Training for farm workers

(4)
E Post 9/11/82

THERE'S not much a farmer can do about breaking a drought but another drain on his profits — unproductive labour — can be remedied

Among the organisations offering tax-deductible training courses for farm workers is the Kromme Rhee Training Centre at Koelenhof.

The centre's training programme for 1983, which includes courses on the care of small stock, the maintenance of farm buildings, tractors and farm implements, the care of pigs and dairy animals and truck maintenance, has just been released.

Costs per employee sent to the courses (which are around four days each), are only R2,50 a day.

'WHITE' GUN DRAMA

13-year-old boy shot down on Zululand farm

A 13-YEAR-OLD boy is lying in a critical condition at the Nywelezini hospital in Empangeni, after allegedly being shot in the head by an

By **MONK NKOMO**

unknown white man on a farm in Zululand this week's Maj Willem J du Plessis, spokesman for

the Police Directorate in Pretoria said yesterday. Mashine Myeni from Tshaneni Reserve,

Ubombo, was found with a bullet wound in his head on the farm Nonile on Tuesday morning at about 10 am. His condition was yesterday described as very serious.

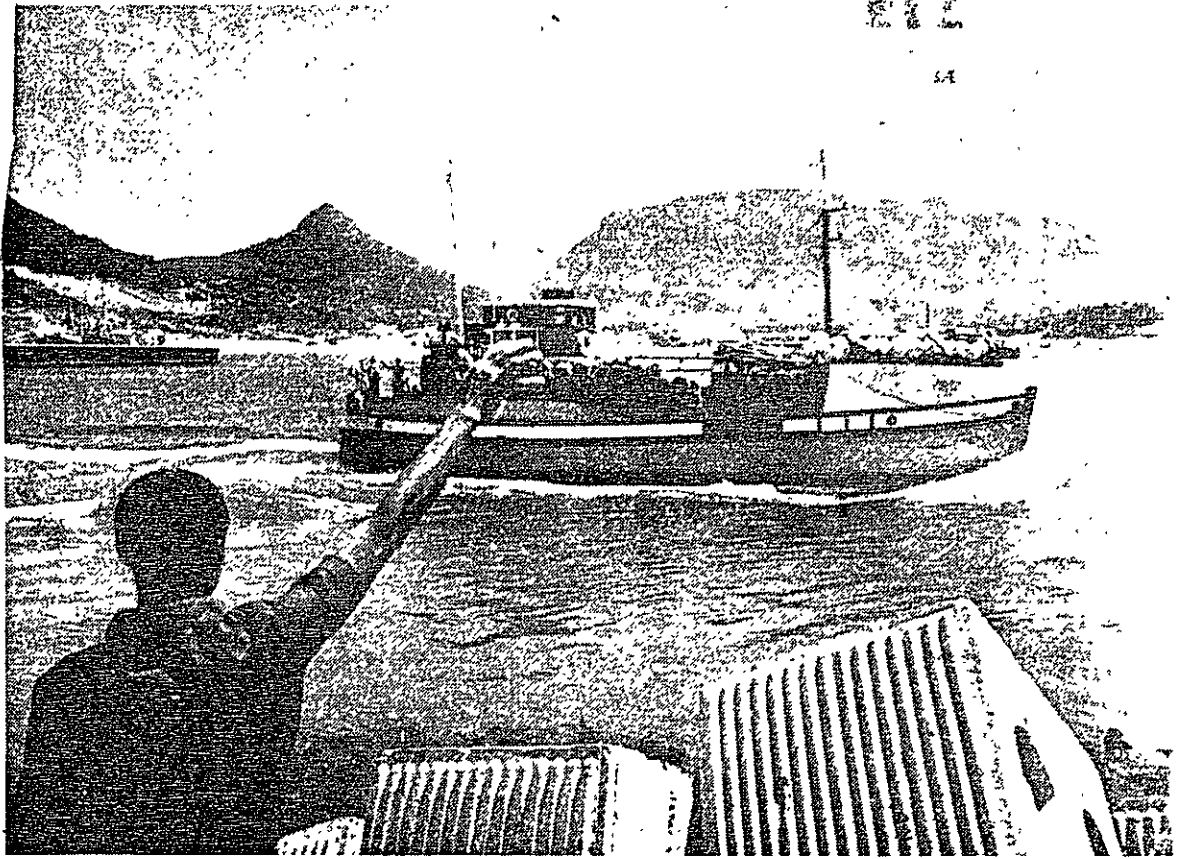
Maj du Plessis said five boys were "unlawfully" hunting with dogs on the farm Nonile, near Ubombo, in Zululand when they were confronted by an unknown white man on Monday at about 7.30 pm. The white man fired a number of shots at them. Myebi was found lying there the next morning and rushed to hospital. The other four are believed to have fled to

safety.

Police found a number of cartridges at the scene.

• A 45-year-old man suspected of stealing stock valued at R55 000 was shot dead by police when he tried to resist arrest on a farm near Bultfontein in the Orange-Free State on Tuesday.

Maj du Plessis said a member of the police went to Beyersfontein farm on Tuesday about 5 pm after receiving certain information. On his arrival, the suspect fled. A number of shots were fired and the man, of no fixed address, was killed instantly. Police are investigating.



After a delay of almost 24 hours one of the Hout Bay crayfish catchers sets out for a six-week fishing trip. Fishermen refused to go to sea yesterday because of a wage dispute. A well-wisher stands on the pier to see them off.

ARGUS 4/11/82 (4)

Fishermen settle pay dispute

Labour Reporter
TWO crayfish trawlers left Hout Bay harbour today after being delayed for a day because of a wage dispute between the crews and their employers.

A spokesman for the committee representing the fishermen said the employers, S A Sea Pro-

ducts, had not met the demand for a daily wage increase from R6 to R10, but had agreed to raise the commission on crayfish caught.

On one trawler, commission will increase from R1,10 to R1,50 a man per 100 crayfish caught and on the other, from R1,10 to R2.

The reason for the difference in the commission, according to the fishermen, is that one crew cleans and packs the crayfish.

The committee spokesman said the fishermen were "quite happy" with this increase.

Mr W Visagie, the financial manager of S A

Sea Products in Hout Bay, confirmed the matter had been settled.

When asked to confirm the increases, Mr Visagie said: "I am still not prepared to discuss company business with newspapers. All I will say is that the matter is settled and the boats are going to sea."

Exposed by the Tribune, now NLK gives some labourers an increase

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NATALSE Landbou-kooperasie has increased the wages of some of its black workers by an average of 60 percent after a SUNDAY TRIBUNE report had exposed the working conditions and pitiful wages of some blacks employed by the giant farmers' co-operative.

The pay rise — the first many workers have received in two years — was welcomed this week by the National Federation of Workers and the Natal Agricultural Union, although it was still described as a pittance by the federation.

In one case the wages of a female labourer have gone up by nearly 108 percent. She is now earning R12.50 a week after four years' service with NLK, a high-powered business organisation which has a turnover of R150 million a year.

Other examples of wage increases are:

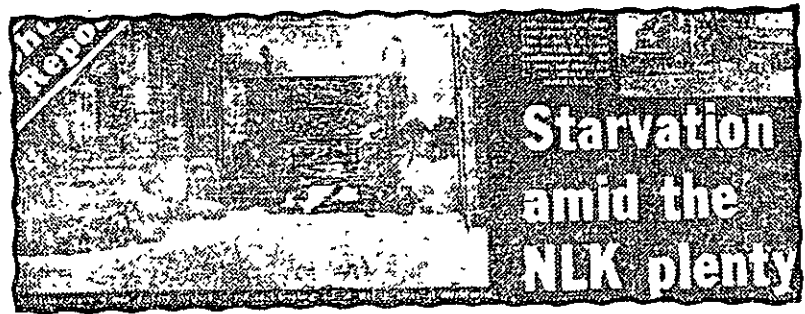
- A man who was earning R11.50 a week is now being paid R17.50 a week.
- The wage of a female labourer has gone up from R9 to R12.50 a week.
- A 53-year-old man, who has been with NLK for 12 years, has been given a R5 increase. He is now earning R17.75 a week.
- One of NLK's oldest workers, a man with 27 years' service, is earning R20.50 a week after being given a R2.50 increase.

Increases of R10 have been given to workers earning R15 a week.

NLK's general manager, Petrus van Rooyen, refused to discuss the wage increases when he was contacted at his Dundee office this week.

The increases came soon after a SUNDAY TRIBUNE report in February which exposed the shocking working conditions and wages of some of NLK's black labourers.

The report disclosed that some labourers at the co-operative's grain depots in Wasbank, Blood River and Dannhauser were earning between R6.37 and R22.50 a week.



THE story which exposed the wages and working conditions of NLK labourers

Wages up but still they earn 'a pittance'

4
S. Tribune
24.10.82

Report by SHAMI HARICHUNDER

did not receive paid annual leave and were not paid to work overtime.

Some labourers said they had to beg and steal food to feed their hungry children.

Minister of Manpower Utilisation Fanie Botha condemned the poor wages in an interview during the two-month investigation into wages and working conditions at NLK.

He ordered a probe into the terms of employment of the country's two million domestic workers and farm labourers immediately after the SUNDAY TRIBUNE expose.

Workers disclosed their new wages in clandestine interviews this week. They claimed that they had been warned by their bosses that they would be fired if they were seen talking to SUNDAY TRIBUNE reporters.

Sipho Sithole — this is

not his real name — is a happy man today... he is now earning R5 a week more.

He said with his wage having been increased, he would be able to buy more mealie-meal, his staple diet.

"We have more food now," he said Mr Sithole went to bed often without having anything to eat.

What little food he had went to his children.

"I can't see them starve. I'd rather go to bed without having anything to eat," he said.

Pius Khumalo (also not his real name), a man with many years of service with NLK, said he would be putting away the R5 extra he earned now for a second-hand bed.

Mr Khumalo, who does the back-breaking job of loading sacks of mealie-meal on to railway and company trucks, earns R20.50 a week.

Mr Sithole and Mr Khumalo are among the hundreds of NLK workers who want to move away from a life of squalor and poverty, but they can't afford it.

Magwaza Maphalala, organiser of the National Federation of Workers, which is involved in an intensive drive to recruit farm labourers and domestics as members, described the increases as a "great" breakthrough. He said the labourers' wages should now be brought in line with the household subsistence level.

He said legislation was needed to stop the exploitation of farm workers and domestics by unscrupulous employers.

Alwyn Bisschoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, said his union welcomed the increases which had come at a time when the cost of living was increasing.

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External

Crayfish clash: Cartels v boat owners

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

A MAJOR row is brewing between the big cartels which control the multimillion-rand crayfish industry on the West Coast and private boat owners who scored a victory with the introduction of zone fishing, announced by the Government recently.

The zoning was the first firm stand against monopolies which have gradually taken over more and more of the fishing industry. Now the cartels complain they are being discriminated against.

Zone fishing means that if quota holders cannot fill their quotas, they are not allowed to move into another zone.

Private boat owners have for years asked the Government to implement zoning, and the Treurnicht Commission recommended this. But the former Min-

ister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr P T C du Plessis, turned the idea down.

Mr du Plessis was replaced by Mr Sarel Hayward shortly after, and Mr John Wiley, a member of the commission, was appointed a Deputy Minister.

Informed sources say Mr Wiley was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to "sort out the mess in the fishing industry".

BOTHA ADAMANT

Following a lot of lobbying it appeared Mr Wiley might not handle the portfolio. But Mr Botha was adamant, and soon after his appointment Mr Wiley announced sweeping measures which the cartels say are disastrous.

They claim that by introducing zoning the Government has "succeeded in increasing the number and intensity of pressure groups in the industry".

The general manager of Lamberts Bay Canning Company, Mr M G Potgieter, said West Coast crayfish should be managed as an entity.

However, most people other than the cartels seem to believe zone management is the key to a long-lasting resource.

A spokesman for the private boat owners said the cartels had fished out the northern areas. The risks were that the south could be over-exploited and that the cartels would scotch any chance of expansion by small quota holders.

The cartels also claim that coloured fisherfolk in the north will be out of jobs because the cartels are not allowed to move south. But private boat owners say many are in fact from Transkei and Ciskei.

The scene is set for furious behind-scenes lobbying by the cartels in an attempt to restore the status quo.



secret

choice

non-proportional
to note homogeneity

'Illegal' farm workers held

CAPE TOWN 29/10/82 (4/20/82)

Staff Reporter

WESTERN Cape Administration Board officials arrested five women and chased five others from their place of work during a "raid" at a Wellington poultry farm yesterday.

Their employer, Mr Grant Murray, of Nesenhof poultry farm, said the woman had been arrested because they were not legally allowed in the area and were without passes.

He said he had been issued a summons to appear in the Wellington Magistrate's Court on November 11 and was informed that if he was convicted, a maximum fine of R100 in respect of each woman he had employed "illegally" could be imposed.

The director of WCAB, Mr A Louw, said yester-

day that no raid had taken place but that officials had been asked to investigate a complaint by two women who claimed Mr Murray had not paid them.

He said during the investigations five women had been arrested and steps would also be taken against Mr Murray.

Mr Murray said the "raid" began at approximately 11am yesterday when he saw two Administration Board trucks enter his premises on his closed-circuit television cameras.

"They didn't approach me for permission but went into the abattoir and arrested the women," he said.

"They also insisted I pay off a further five women because they weren't registered temporary daily employees."

Man claims sacking unfair

UMTATA — A former employee of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) alleges he has been treated unfairly. The corporation has denied the allegation.

Mr Mike Harris, 52, said he was a sectional manager and was fired because he objected to the treatment meted out to him and his family when they were transferred to a new project.

Tracor's managing director, Mr K. Humphrey, said Mr Harris had transgressed staff rules and had been dismissed.

Mr Harris' wife,

Nomode, 30, said: "My husband has not been treated fairly all because he is a white married to a black woman. Race is the only reason we have been treated this way. "A white couple would not have got the same treatment."

Mr Humphrey said he did not want to get into a verbal wrangle with Mr Harris but rejected the allegations.

Mr Harris, a former Johannesburg scrap merchant, said he had been hired three months ago on a Tracor project at Mhlepokazi near Engcobo. — DDR.

D. D. D. 14/10/82

Equal pay for farm workers proposed

(4) (H) (S)

DURBAN — It would be in the general interest of South African society if farm labourers were persuaded to remain in employment in the rural areas by being given wages equal to workers in the towns rather than by legislation preventing them from entering urban areas.

This was said in a memorandum submitted by the SA Domestic Workers Association (Sadwa) to the National Manpower Commission which is investigating the position of farm and domestic workers.

The association said an "adequate" supply of labour could be better maintained by the "operation of market forces" rather than to restrain the movement of farm labourers.

This would lead to better productivity on the part of the employee and an opportunity for the employee to acquire and develop skills which would be useful to their employers.

But bad conditions of employment, poor living conditions, lack of job security, seasonal and

migrant labour militate against a "stable work force".

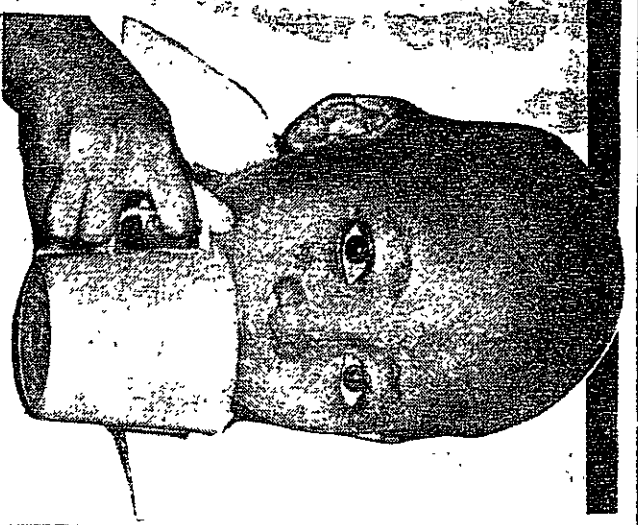
Sadwa said the present level of wages of domestic servants and farm labourers were "quite insufficient" to sustain the worker and his family and "completely inadequate" as a basis for developing and advancing the welfare of the employee and his family.

Sadwa urges that the manpower commission introduce a basic minimum wage for all workers and suggests that this be R120 a month for a 40 hour week plus a transport allowance of R1.20 per day.

In the case of daily employees, it suggests that a minimum wage of R10 per day for an eight hour day or R1.25 per hour for a maximum of eight hours.

The memorandum also suggests that labour laws guaranteeing minimum working conditions, unemployment pay and compensation for on the job accidents should be extended to farm labourers and domestic workers —
DDC

Fighting for food



CONSTANT increases in the price of basic commodities could take food out of their mouths.

BY SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

CHILDREN at some schools in the Western Cape are so hungry they fight for sandwiches on their way to school, faint in class and beg for food during the lunch breaks.

At some schools voluntary feeding schemes provide relief from the dizziness and hunger pains, but the rock-eling bread price is jeopardising the future of this vital service.

Teachers, doctors, politicians and parents this week urged the Government to help feed the hungry children.
Letters to the Pen-

CHILDREN GO HUNGRY TO SCHOOL

Her reaction is almost echoed by Mrs Delia Boonzaier on a nearby farm.

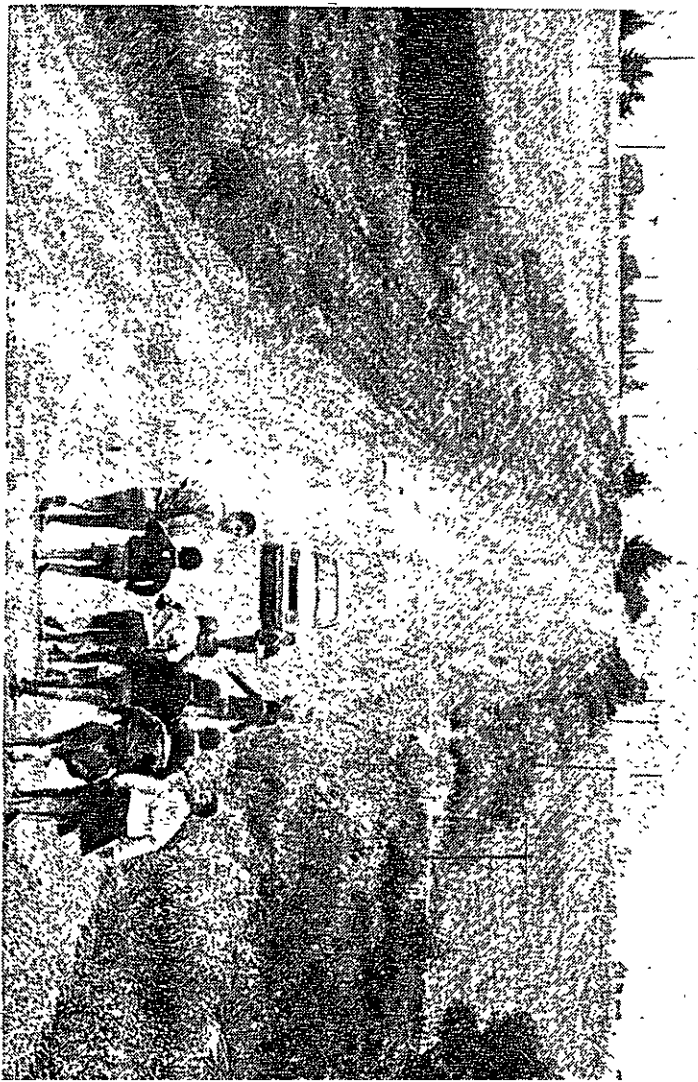
"I only give the one in Sub A some of the bread I bake myself. The others (her three primary school children aged 12 to 16) say I mustn't worry," she says.

PUPILS
Their children are all pupils at the Kersboslaagte school

ty," says Professor Maurice Kibel of Red Cross hospital's Institute of Child Health.

He referred to a study done in the Transkei recently in which one group of school children were fed well while another was not.

EXTRA FOOD
"Those who had extra food showed better..."



FOR the children of the Kersboslaagte school in Paarl, the long walk school on an empty stomach can end in a fight for a slice of bread.

Professor Kibel said this survey incidence of malnutrition which is burden on these organisations. Teach- solve it," said Harry Schwartz,

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w/e Argus
9/10/82

At some schools voluntary feeding schemes provide relief from the dizziness and hunger pains, but the rock-levelling bread price is jeopardising the future of this vital service.

Teachers, doctors, politicians and parents this week urged the Government to help feed the hungry children.

Letters to the Peninsula School Feeding Association from school principals asking for assistance are heart-rending.

BY FORCE

"At our school things are so bad that pupils (who have no food) take bread from others by force, on their way to school," says a letter from the principal of the Kersboslaagte school in Noorder Paarl.

Another application for help, from Moorreesburg, says: "There are children who are coming to my school on empty stomachs and become sick during lessons as a result of hunger. Would it be possible for you to feed us?"

There are many hungry children in the Peninsula but it seems the problem is worse on the plateau.

Mr Tommy Davids, a principal at

Kalbaskaal near Malmesbury, says he became worried at one stage about children who always looked ill on a Monday afternoon.

MEAL

"After questioning them I often found they hadn't eaten since the family's midday meal on Sundays," he said.

While the row rages about price hikes, many people most affected are simply not buying bread any longer.

Mrs Christina Diedericks, a Paarl farm labourer's wife, looks down shyly at the kitchen table when asked how much bread her children take to school.

"They don't really want any," she says, obviously embarrassed. "They tell me they get it twice a week from the feeding scheme."

Her reaction is almost echoed by Mrs Delia Boonzaaier on a nearby farm.

"I only give the one in Sub A some of the bread I bake myself. The others (her three primary school children aged 12 to 16) say I mustn't worry," she says.

PUPILS

Their children are all pupils at the Kersboslaagte school where some children walk about 16 kilometres to school and back every day.

Invariably they have no shoes and breakfast is a luxury. In winter the cold bites through scant clothing and it is so much harder to walk the long farm roads on an empty stomach.

"There's a lot of evidence that hunger and malnutrition in young children has a profound and long lasting effect on their learning ability."

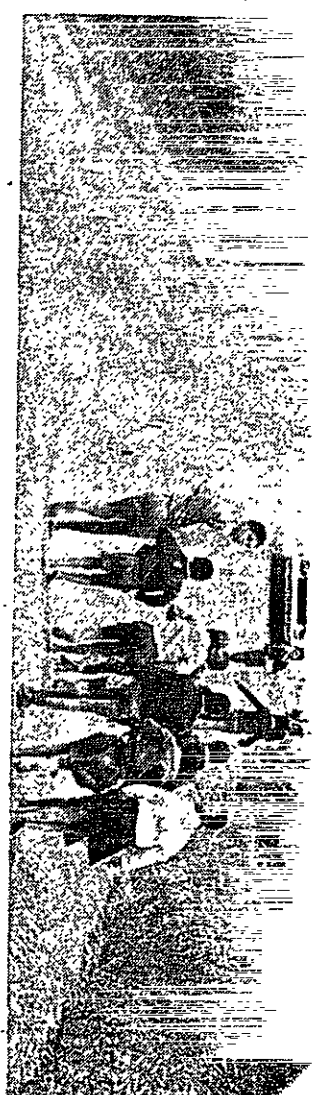
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He referred to a study done in the Transkei recently in which one group of school children were fed well while another was not.

EXTRA FOOD

"Those who had extra food showed beneficial effects. It's self-evident that a child with an empty stomach can't learn and concentrate," said Professor Kibel.

Another recent report — from the Department of Internal Affairs' psychological services — states: "In considering the many factors that can contribute to the social, emotional, intellectual and physical welfare of children, school feeding schemes play a significant role."



FOR the children of the Kersboslaagte school in Paarl the long walk school on an empty stomach can end in a fight for a slice of bread.

Professor Kibel said this survey showed there was less tranquility and absenteeism at schools where the children were well-fed.

"They are also taught proper feeding habits, caring and sharing. Incidents of fainting and stomach pains and requests for medical attention are lessened."

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, says the hike in the bread price is a "disastrous blow."

"The price increase will place a well nigh impossible burden on these organisations. Teachers see that this will adversely affect academic performance of children and increase the drop out rate among pupils," Utaasa said.

BURDEN

At its recent annual meeting, the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utaasa) passed a resolution calling on the Government to assist school feeding schemes.

"The price increase will place a well nigh impossible burden on these organisations. Teachers see that this will adversely affect academic performance of children and increase the drop out rate among pupils," Utaasa said.

The latest bread price hike will cost the Peninsula School Feeding Association — which feeds about 130 000 children daily — an extra R65 000 a year.

"I think the Government is responsible for this debacle and they should

solve it," said Harry Schwarz, spokesman on consumer affairs.

"We are in recessionary times, people can't find money readily where. Not enough being done in regard to school feeding in South Africa."

Approached for comment on possible Government assistance for school feeding, the private secretary for Mr O. Horwood, Minister of Finance, referred the weekend Argus to the various education departments.

MIR F W de KLERK, the Minister of Internal Affairs said his department was "sympathetic towards the application of schemes by outside organisations" and it was made easy for them to operate the schemes in the schools.

"... as to whether the State should get involved financially in such schemes... (it is) not in the domain of the education authorities, but of the Department of Health and Welfare," says Mr de Klerk's statement.

"To our knowledge they (Health and Welfare) are busy with an investigation into aspects of the matter," he said.

Mr de Klerk said the Minister of Education and Training, Mr D W Steyn, held the same view and identified himself with this statement.



Probe into welfare of SA's farm workers

ARGUS
11/11/82

4 (circled) or Supplied)

Labour Reporter

THE investigation by the National Manpower Commission (NMC) into the situation of farm workers would not concern itself with the working conditions of farm workers as such, but only with the question of whether structures could be created to determine these conditions, Dr H J Reynders, chairman of the NMC, said yesterday.

Dr Reynders was addressing a symposium organised by the Cape Pomological Association on management practices in agriculture with specific reference to labour matters.

Wide range

Part 5 of the Wiehahn Commission had recommended that provision be made for farm workers within labour legislation, said Dr Reynders

In the White Paper the Government pointed to a wide range of factors militating against the establishment of a formal system of labour relations in agriculture. Among these were the wide geographical distribution of the agricultural workforce, the absence of an effective communications medium and the problems of applying labour legislation to agriculture.

New probe

However, the Minister of Manpower had announced earlier this year that the NFC would undertake investigations into possible mechanisms that could determine the working conditions of farm workers, because the Government would be neglecting its duty if it did not take into account the interests of such a large section of the South African workforce.

Old links

The Minister had indicated that particular conditions affecting agriculture had to be taken into account in such an investigation, Dr Reynders said

"Among these are the intimate and longstanding personal relations between employers and farm workers, the wide geographical distribution of these workers, the seasonal nature of agricul-

lation

THE A

Get more efficient, farmers are urged

SOUTH AFRICAN farmers have been told to look at ways of managing their farms more efficiently.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr G J Kotze, this week urged farmers to apply the basic principles for successful business enterprise into farming.

Opening the manpower symposium in Cape Town, he said the complexity and risk of modern farming were high and farmers could no longer use "hit-and-miss" methods of labour management.

He said it was important to increase the productivity of farm workers and a programme to achieve this should be worked out.

South African farmers would also have to ask themselves whether they were partly to blame for making farm work less popular for black and coloured workers.

The NMC also emphasised the "total package" which farmworkers earned, which included free housing, medical services and free food

Stability

The NMC was aware of initiatives among farmers to further the spiritual and physical welfare of their workers.

"A satisfied and happy workforce in agriculture is not only in the interests of the farmer himself, but also in the interests of the country as a whole. It brings stability, order and labour peace and has a noticeable influence on productivity," Dr Reynders said.



Dr H J Reynders

ture and the influence of climatical factors on agriculture."

Develop farming and create jobs — Heunis

ARGUS 8/10/82

Staff Reporter

GREATER attention would have to be paid to agricultural development in the Western Cape so that it could make a larger contribution to the creation of job opportunities, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

Addressing the Boland regional committee of the Afrikaanse Handel-sinstituit, Mr Heunis said he foresaw the agricultural sector playing an even more important role in the economy of the Western Cape.

He said agriculture was responsible for 11 percent of the gross domestic product in this region while it was only responsible for 8 percent in the rest of the country.

"In the West Cape region agriculture plays an even larger role in areas like Caledon, where it forms 50 percent of the GDP."

"The question is can agriculture play a bigger role in the future growth of the region and in the creation of job opportunities?" Mr Heunis said.

This would have to be investigated in all its aspects, including the role that the State should play in this development.

The Western Cape was also fortunate in having the natural wealth of the sea to make an even larger contribution to the country's food production.

Although the fishing industry was fully exploited as far as pelagic shellfish and crayfish were concerned, the extension of South Africa's fishing waters from 12 to 200 miles meant the exploitation of the fish shoals could be extended.

Tomatoes, tomatoes, everywhere...

Picking tomatoes by the ton... workers toil in a sunny valley.

Tomatoes galore. On the hillside, in the valley. Up the next hillside and down the next valley. Everywhere.

This is Mr Bertie van Zyl's tomato farm near Mooketsi, south of Kimberley.

On his 20 000 ha spread, fields are rotated and any season about 500 ha will be under tomatoes with about 100 ha under five-curved tobacco. Mr van Zyl is also a stock farmer, with over 1 500 cattle in his kraals and a stud farm of Pinzgauers.

Employing 50 whites and 2 000 blacks — of whom 1 300 are women — this farm is a business organisation comparable to a well-sized factory.

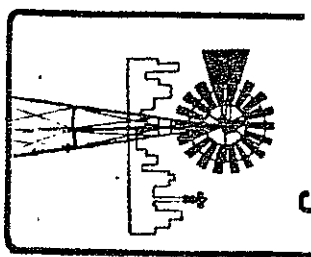
Mr van Zyl's packing shed between 140 and 250 black women pack an average of 16 000 cases of tomatoes daily, filling nine heavy lorries.

Field operations are being scheduled and rotated like an engineering shop.

Still, this is a real farm. Not only because it is subject to all the risks inherent to agriculture, or just because it produces a

16 000 cases a day as big Bertie's dreams bear fruit

Hannes Ferguson Farming



Mr van Zyl's farm. But his interests have become more and more market-oriented. With such a large slice of a high-risk line, the amounts at stake on the distribution side tend to be astronomical.

More than others, he has felt the effects of the two main problems of fresh produce marketing — market concentration and erratic supplies.

He feels strongly about the efforts of supermarket chains to by-pass the open produce market by con-



prices and prevented tomatoes from becoming the basic food they should be.

To get farmers to plant according to full price and supply information and to keep low-quality, undergrade tomatoes from clogging the markets, were the objects of the proposed Tomato Control Board.

As chairman of the Fresh Produce Committee of the SA Agricultural Union Mr van Zyl has done much to promote this idea in a fine, public-spirited manner.

Farming on the scale he does, a scientific management approach is a must. Formal business administration does not come easily to farming — it must be willed into existence.

By putting his tomato empire under a registered company in which the well-known farm economist Professor W F Kassier accepted a directorship, and by having his two sons trained in management techniques and marketing economics, Mr van Zyl has brought the best of today's business know-how to his tomato

Labour force being Shangans, rooted in nearby Gazankulu, he keeps close relations with the Gazankulu Government. Understanding well how the process of breaking down the African subsistence economy causes an initial over-

supply of unskilled labour, Mr van Zyl tries to contribute to the obvious remedy by throwing his full weight behind the economic development of the impoverished homeland. His directorship of STOK, the Shangaan-

Tsonga Development Corporation is close to his farmer's heart. Sensing this, Gazankulu chief minister, professor Hudson Tsanwisi, has rewarded him with his confidence, relying heavily on his practical advice.

In the present unfortunate situation of economic neglect of the black states by the central government, Mr Bertie van Zyl and other farmers of the same calibre may be doing more to sustain black trust in the white men than all officials put together.

Handwritten notes:
 4
 S. van Zyl
 1/10/82

... this farm is a business organisation comparable to a well-sized factory.

In Mr van Zyl's packing shed between 140 and 250 black women pack an average of 16 000 cases of tomatoes daily, filling nine heavy lorries.

Field operations are being scheduled and routed like an engineering shop.

Still, this is a real farm. Not only because it is subject to all the risk factors inherent to agriculture, or just because it produces a farm product, but mainly because its owner is a real farmer. To Mr van Zyl, farming is a way of life as well as a business — but his is a larger business than most.

His father was one of the pioneers of the old lowveld. He grew up in the years when farming in the lowveld was one long battle against malaria, bad roads and a thousand other odds.

Taking over a modest farm about 30 years ago, he got down to realising a dream — a vision of a large vegetable farm run like clockwork.

Ably assisted by his wife, a woman of remarkable intelligence and character, he built his empire step by step, overcoming setbacks with hard work and still more hard work.

Now his dream has come true, but it is a dream made of solid achievement on a par with anything mining or industry can show.

Bertie van Zyl has become a legend in his own time, proving an entrepreneur in the classical mould can also be a true farmer. He is equally at home between his rows and rows of tomatoes, in his up-to-date office, in the exacting stud cattle business, in committee meetings of the SA Agricultural Union — or in the board room of the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation (STOK), trying to get the economy of Gazankulu off the ground.

Production had to be efficient to the hilt on

Mr van Zyl's farm. But his interests have become more and more market-oriented. With such a large slice of a high-risk line, the amounts at stake on the distribution side tend to be astronomic.

More than others, he has felt the effects of the two main problems of fresh produce marketing — market circumvention and erratic supplies.

He feels strongly about the efforts of supermarket chains to by-pass the open produce market by con-



Bertie van Zyl . . . sustaining black trust in the white man

tracting directly with growers at prices based on those on the produce markets. This was but a ploy to create a supermarket monopoly to the detriment of both producers and consumers, he maintains.

By removing part of the demand from the produce markets farmer prices would spiral downward without benefiting the consumer.

According to Mr van Zyl, tomatoes should be recognised as a staple food. This requires a stable, economical price level for the consumer, a stable producer price through orderly supply, and the cheapest possible distribution through the mechanism of the open market.

Erratic supplies caused by fly-by-night operators who would plant large fields of tomatoes today and forget about them next month or next season, bedevilled consumer

mote this idea in a fine, public-spirited manner.

Farming on the scale he does, a scientific management approach is a must. Formal business administration does not come easily to farming — it must be willed into existence.

By putting his tomato empire under a registered company in which the well-known farm economist Professor W E Kassier accepted a directorship, and by having his two sons, trained in management techniques and marketing economics, Mr van Zyl has brought the best of today's business know-how to his tomato fields.

He will need it — the challenges are real indeed.

Such as the staff situation. Mr van Zyl employs about 50 whites, all in key positions. But to compete successfully with city lights and attract well-qualified men prepared to share his own dedication to the job — and keep such men — is a major task. It puts human relations right in the centre of management.

It also means some jobs may have to be tailored to fit the men available instead of vice-versa. This may be against the textbook, but it works because sound leadership on a personal level comes naturally to a true farmer. In the field of business economics, this is one of the few inherent advantages of a farming enterprise.

Motivating his 2 000 black workers is another major concern. More than 60 percent of them live on the farm, the others are commuters fetched daily from their nearby Gazankulu or Lebowa homes and brought back after work.

Understanding the nature of black labour relations means understanding the nature of blacks themselves.

Mr van Zyl does not only pay his labour well above the going rate, providing good food prepared in large modern kitchens and free medical care, for which he employs two qualified nurses.

This is what every large agricultural estate does for its labour. But Mr van Zyl also has a true farmer's personal approach to labour relations.

Crucial to proving his bona fides is his interest in his workers as human beings.

Most of his black

Politics not motive of unions experts

145

138

S-Post

133

132

11/9/92

By SANDRA SMITH

RECENT increases in trade union activity and worker militancy in South Africa have led to speculation that the labour movement is being used largely as a channel through which blacks can achieve political expression. There have also been claims that overseas union groupings are manipulating the South African labour situation for political aims. Weekend Post spoke to authorities in the field to canvass their opinions.

LAST week saw the sacking of several hundred dockworkers in Port Elizabeth after a go-slow aimed at forcing the South African Transport Services to hold talks with the General Workers' Union.

For almost a year, the union has attempted to meet the SATS management. But the Transport Services are adamant that they cannot deal with any body representing workers other than their staff associations.

Employer representatives, trade unionists — nationally and internationally — and Opposition spokesmen are united in their criticism of SATS' refusal to concede an internationally-recognised right — that of workers to be represented by a union of their choice.

The SATS has never refuted the GWU's claim that most of the dockers — about 900 out of a workforce of 1100 — belong to the union.

Against this background, the belief is still widely held that the South African trade union movement is being used as a political platform and that this is the root of labour unrest.

Weekend Post asked trade unionists, major employer representatives, a sociology lecturer and an industrial relations expert how they viewed statements that action by workers or trade unions was largely politically motivated.

The Executive Director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr J van Zyl, felt such generalised statements were often aimed at undermining the status of all trade unions.

"If the intention of such allegations about political motivation is to cast doubt on the whole black labour movement, they should be rejected. They are not true, and possibly dangerous," he said.

On the other hand, how-



Manpower Minister Mr FANIE BOTHA called for dialogue.



Naawu's Mr FREDDY SAULS says labour demands reflect need.

ever, it was probable that political influences motivated by considerations other than the welfare of workers were at work, he said.

The executive director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, Mr Brian Mathew, pointed out that trade unions had never raised political issues or demands in strikes or labour action in the Eastern Cape.

The Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, Mr Henk Botha, said all trade unions had political views but this was not necessarily sinister.

The fact that South African blacks did not have political rights meant the trade union movement would be used to express political views. This was not necessarily a bad thing as long as it did not effect the employer-employee relationship.

"A worker's existence is

not merely in the workplace — and that is why trade unions will always be used to express political views — in black as well as white trade unions," Mr Botha said.

However, workers' real concerns were with wages, and the long-term political situation was a secondary concern.

A political interest expressed through a trade union did not invalidate wage demands, Mr Botha felt.

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, felt the Port Elizabeth dock dispute made nonsense of statements that the trade union movement was being used as a political platform.

"I do not believe workers choose strikes as a way of resolving disputes: it is a last resort when it appears

to them that no other course of action is available," he said.

Those acting on the supposition that strikes were orchestrated by union leaders or outside forces had no conception of the working class, particularly in the face of high unemployment.

"People who are well-paid and have a say in determining their working conditions are not going to place everything at risk at the urging of some outside agent. Neither do workers expect employers to change the political status quo," Mr Theron said.

Far from attempting to "cause chaos" to focus international attention on South Africa, unionists were trying to build organisations for the benefit of workers.

While there were political implications in people belonging to trade unions, it was not possible for them to be content with business

say in the running of factories without having any say in the running of the country, he said.

Referring to the dispute between SATS and the GWU in the Port Elizabeth harbour, a Rhodes University sociology lecturer Mr Paul Stewart, said the Government's present stand on labour relations was "riddled with contradictions".

These contradictions forced trade unions into the political arena, to the detriment of attempts in the private sector to establish sound labour relations.

On the one hand, the Government was attempting to provide a framework for collective bargaining, while on the other it employed "its traditional strong-arm tactics to squash worker organisation".

The contradictions between, for example, the call by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, on the private sector to keep open the channels for dialogue with unions, and the SATS refusal to talk with the GWU, served to politicise the labour situation.

The general secretary of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), Mr Freddy Sauls, said people who believed the trade union movement was primarily political in nature "show a clear lack of understanding of what is really taking place in the South African labour situation".

He cited the example of the wage demands in the Eastern Province automobile industry which were "based purely on the socio-economic needs of the workers and have nothing to do with political aspirations".

The reason for the widespread view that trade unions were politically motivated was that often those confronted with workers' demands needed to avoid the issues with which they were confronted — to invalidate them.

"Workers are not going to listen to someone else dictating to them what they should do," Mr Sauls said.

Connections between South African and foreign trade unions were based on co-operation on matters of mutual interest.

Coega man fined for assaulting labourer

By CHRIS RENNIE

A COEGA shopkeeper, Pieter Willem Olwagen, 50, convicted of assaulting a farm labourer by hitting him twice with the barrel of a gun, was sentenced to a fine of R150 (or three months' imprisonment) by the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today.

Olwagen was originally charged with:

- Malicious injury to property on December 24 last year by setting fire to a wood and iron hut at Coegakop and destroying goods belonging to its occupants.

- Attempted murder by shooting at Mr Faraway Babana Moni and hitting him with the barrel of a gun on May 22.

- Pointing a firearm at Mr Moni at Coega on May 22.

Olwagen pleaded not guilty on all three counts and while he admitted pushing Mr Moni with a gun barrel and firing a shot into the ground, he said he acted in self-defence.

In his judgment, the magistrate, Mr P Crous, found that the witnesses on the first count were thoroughly unreliable and acquitted Olwagen of malicious injury to property.

On the charges of attempted murder and pointing a firearm, he found that Mr Moni was an impressive and reliable witness. Olwagen, on the other hand, was hesitant, evasive and contradictory.

On May 22, Olwagen went to Mr Moni's hut on a neighbouring farm with a shotgun in his car. A shot was fired. He rejected Olwagen's evidence that Mr Moni drew a knife on him and found Olwagen had hit Mr Moni twice with the gun barrel and fired a shot near his feet.

The magistrate found the State had failed to prove the necessary intent to kill required for a conviction of attempted murder. He found Olwagen guilty of common assault for hitting Mr Moni with the barrel.

He said it had also not been shown that Olwagen pointed the gun at Mr Moni and, in any event, as this action flowed out of the assault, such a finding would amount to a splitting of charges. He acquitted Olwagen of pointing a firearm.

Olwagen admitted previous convictions of pointing a firearm (1957), fraud (1957), assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm (1961), 19 counts of theft (1970) and making a false declaration in connection with a firearm (1979).

Mr H J Liebenberg, who appeared for the defence, argued in mitigation that the previous convictions pertinent to this case were 20 years old. He said Olwagen suffered from heart problems and had a wife and two children to support.

He asked the court to consider the surrounding circumstances of considerable squatter trouble in the area and the threats that have been made to Olwagen and his family.

Passing sentence, the magistrate said he did consider the circumstances in the area at the time, but he had also to consider that Olwagen went to Mr Moni's hut without lawful cause, armed and expecting trouble.

Mr H Goosen appeared for the State. Mr Liebenberg was instructed by Brown and Braude.

Divco pledges aid to evicted squatters

Cap Times 29/9/82

(4) ~~307~~

Municipal Reporter

THE Divisional Council yesterday pledged to help the squatters evicted from farms in the Sunnydale area.

The owners of the two farms are to be asked to stay the eviction of about 24 families and all possible avenues in assisting the affected people are to be explored, including discussions with the Department of Community Development.

According to Mr H C Langley, the families consisted of 48 adults and 80 children. Some were labourers on the farms but most worked elsewhere in the area.

Given notice

They had been given notice to leave the farms by the end of September.

Replying to Mr Langley's request for alternative accommodation, the secretary, Mr W R Vivier, said the people could not be classified as squatters as they lived in brick structures and were employed on farms. The owners were ejecting them from the land after having employed them and settled them on the farms.

Mr Vivier said the 34 families recorded in 1980 would be re-housed in Ocean View as part of the Department of Community Development's allocation. However, there had been a delay in the completion of the housing.

The council agreed at its monthly meeting yesterday to do all it could to

assist the squatters.

● The issue of subdivision in the Hohenhort Township in Constantia is still being investigated by the Divisional Council, but it is expected to freeze the present plot sizes.



The council referred the matter back to the Works Committee yesterday to study the technical means of doing this.

All 76 plots measure 8 000m² but about 40 of them were zoned for 4 000m².

Property owners in the area were surveyed earlier in the year on whether to retain the title condition which prevents further subdivision.

The majority wanted the status quo maintained but according to the Engineer's Department, this resulted in a conflict between the title condition and the plot size zoning.

● Constantia's new fire station is not expected to be built before 1984 but temporary premises have been set aside on the site of the suburb's proposed civic centre.

The Divisional Council is negotiating for part of the park-and-ride site for the new fire station but in the meantime will convert a house on the civic centre site.

'WE SHOULD BE INCREASING WORK OPPORTUNITIES,' SAYS ECONOMIST...

Farmers

fear

labour

snags in new se

FARMERS, the country's most powerful voting bloc are strongly opposed to certain sections of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Per-Bill.

Not only will farmers have to endure pass raids if the bill becomes law — a feature of urban life the rural areas have been spared up to now — but the bill will also allow for the curtailment of the number of workers a farmer may have, through the operation of farm tenement boards.

The controversial bill has become the subject of a commission of inquiry, chaired by the

Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Chris Heunis, which sat for the first time this week. Mr Heunis said the committee looking into the bill was only "technically" a commission. He said that it had received hundreds of submissions about the bill from organisations and individuals.

Johan Willemse, chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union, criticised the section of the bill pertaining to farm labour.

"We already have problems recruiting labour in some areas — nothing to do with wages.

"The Government will create an impossible situation if

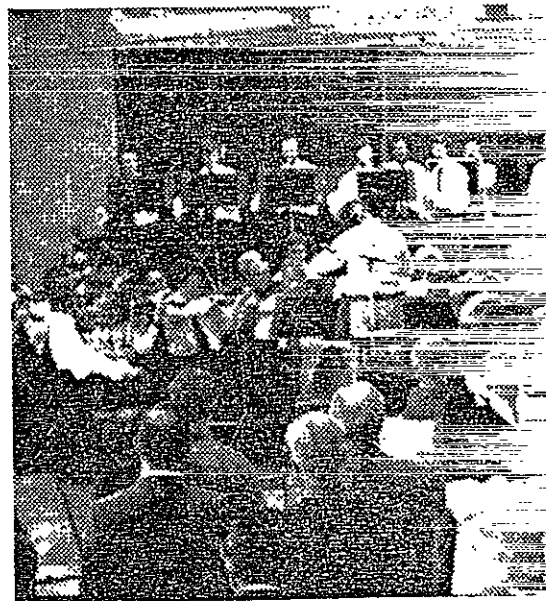
movement is further restricted — sheep shearers move over a wide area, so do season workers.

"We should be increasing work opportunities, not curtailing them. If this happens farmers will be forced to mechanise, which will push up food costs and create more unemployment."

Problems

However, a leading Komatipoort farmer, Jan Lourens, said much of the bill had "been in force" for the past three years. Mr Lourens, chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association and vice-chairman of the Onderberg Agricultural Union, said problems with obtaining local

Tea and



Canteen ladies get a taste of the class

By Charlene Beltramo

farmworkers meant that many came from Mozambique.

"Our recruiting permit stipulates how many we can employ. But we are not really restricted. I would like to see how the Government determines the number of workers we may employ — it differs from farm to farm."

The new bill also has a provision compelling farmers to remove any "surplus" black population living on their land. Failure to do so will make a farmer liable to a fine of R500 or six months imprisonment.

Criticism of the bill

has been wide and far-ranging. Most trade unions and organisations such as the Black Sash, the University of the Witwatersrand Centre for Applied Legal Studies, the Black Lawyers Association, the Federation of Cape Civic Association and the Institute of Race Relations have condemned the bill and called for it to be scrapped.

They warned the bill would introduce the most rigid influx control yet.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the proposed legislation was

and symphony . . .



LONDON: THE STRAINS of Johann Strauss's Blue Danube waltz wafted over the dinner plates.

Later came a Strauss march rechristened for the occasion: "A Symphony for the Afternoon Shift."

There were a few cacophonous chinks of cutlery on china but the audience, Ford car workers, did not seem to mind.

They were delighted that culture — in the shape of the London Philharmonic Orchestra — had come to deepest Dagenham in Essex.

At the end of the lunchtime concert, they were yelling for more.

Supervisor Mary Wheatley, 53, said: "I just wish we could have something like this every day."

The orchestra, under conductor Harry Rabinowitz, was paid R7 500 for its first concert in a canteen.

It has already been booked to go back.

The orchestra was paid by the Greater London Council as an experiment to try to widen the audience for classical music.

a taste of the classics . . . from the London Philharmonic Orchestra

settlement bill

ramo

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Mrs Sheena Duncan,
resident of the Black
in, said the proposed
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appalling, it must
either have been
planned by bureaucrats
who do not understand
what they are doing, or
by bureaucrats who
understand very well
what they are doing,
but are prepared to
sacrifice the principles
of Christian justice the
Government claims to
base its policies on.

Pressures

"It is difficult to
imagine that such
discriminatory,
outrageous, and
unworkable legislation
has been presented to
parliament with the
serious intention of
making it law."

She sketched some of
the pressures forcing
rural blacks to migrate

to cities — a world-
wide phenomenon as
rural poor move to
squat in the generous
lap of urban areas.

"In KwaZulu 830 000
of the people must be
shed to urban areas if
the agricultural land is
to be used productively.

"The picture is as
bleak in Venda where
the optimum number of
families who can live
off the land is 14 000.
In 1980, 24 739 families
were eking out a living
on the land.

"Absolute poverty
forces people to leave
the homelands and
come to town. The
Cape Peninsula, as an
example, has, according
to official figures, 42
percent of its black
population illegally
squatting there."

Mrs Duncan said
resettlement, which
would dramatically in-
crease if the OMSBP
Bill became law, had
meant an increase in
homeland populations
of 68 percent since
1970.

Increased

"In that decade the
populations of
KaNgwane, Qwa Qwa
and KwaNdebele
increased between 200
percent and 500
percent"

Henry Kanemeyer,
secretary of the Fed-
eration of Cape Civic
Associations, which
represents more than
40 organisations and
thousands of mainly
coloured people, said
"there is no point to

the President's Council
reforms or the new
labour dispensation
when the rights of the
masses are ignored."

"It makes the Prime
Minister's reforms look
like an attempt to buy
off certain sectors of
the black population."

Ramuramo Monamo
of the Centre for
Applied Legal Studies
at the University of the
Witwatersrand, said jail
populations — already
the highest in the world
— would increase.

The Institute of Race
Relations warned the
new bill would worsen
unemployment. A
spokesman said that
already only one in six
workers could find
employment in the
homelands

Row brews over shock farm labour report

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

A HORRIFYING picture of farm labour conditions in South Africa has emerged in a report into the plight of the country's 1,3-million farm workers.

The report was compiled by a "group of concerned individuals", calling themselves the Farm Labour Project.

Their findings have been submitted to the commission of the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, which is investigating the conditions of farm labour and domestic servants.

The conclusions of the report have been well received in some sectors and condemned in others. The South African Agricultural Union called the findings "sweeping generalisations".

The SAAU is collating information for the Ministry of Manpower's commission and a spokesman said that, as in all areas of the economy, there were a "few black sheep", but that they should not be used to tar the whole industry.

A major section of the Farm Labour Project report deals with the use of child labour by farmers, describing the practice as "extensive and unscrupulous".

"Only 31% of farm children attend farm schools and only 13% of them reach Standard 5.

"Many schools have up to 100 children in a class and some walk 40km daily to school because there are no Government subsidised transport schemes.

"Many children are fetched from rural areas and taken to work on white farms without their parents' knowledge or consent. This illegal contract is then breached when the farmer refuses to pay them the agreed wage.

"Some children have been collected for seasonal labour and have been housed in unsupervised accommodation, in unhealthy conditions, and subjected to abuse."

The project's document claimed that assaults and torture of farm workers had reached epidemic proportions.

"In law, such conduct is illegal. However, the likelihood of a sympathetic investigation by the police appears unlikely," it said.

The document quoted the Cape Divisional Council Medical Officer of

Health, Dr L. Tibbet, as saying in his 1981 annual report that "poor housing and low wages of much of the farm labour continues to contribute towards the problems of alcoholism, tuberculosis and child abuse".

The report claims that outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, polio and eye diseases were the fault of farmers who had failed to provide adequate nutrition and sanitation for workers.

The report found that 300 workers a year were killed in farm accidents, while another 2,000 were permanently disabled. Few received compensation for damages as provided for by the Workmen's Compensation Fund because "we believe that many farmers fail to submit their wage returns and pay their

assessments to the accident fund".
"They discourage claims for fear of prosecution for failing to submit returns, or because of the paperwork involved," the project claimed.

It believes that the cash wage of South African farm workers is low.

A recent Government survey reported an average wage of R25 to R35 a month in most regions, though it was common to find employees who were not paid at all, or paid R2 or R6 a month.

Surveys indicated that some workers might be on duty for 70 hours a week. Most appeared to work a 12-hour day.

"However, in summer the hours of work can go up to 17 hours a day (Albany district)," said the report.

Herald helps stranded woman find her family!

TEARS, THEN JOY AS HESTER ⁴ COMES HOME

LAST week Cape Herald was involved in a fairy-tale reunion which saw a "lost" Zambian woman "find" her Cape Town family after more than two decades.

It all started when Mrs Hester Nkata saw the slopes of Table Mountain for the first time in 24 years. But it was not a happy home-coming offered by the Mother City to her prodigal.

Mrs Nkata — born Plaatjies — married Bright Mackson Nkata in Somerset West in 1951 and seven years later left with her husband to set up home in his native Zambia.

On Sunday September 5 this year she set off by train from Lusaka to Cape Town, armed only with a letter bearing a Retreat address, which, she thought, belonged to one of her three brothers resident in Cape Town.

HOLIDAY

Her intention was to spend a three month holiday with her family here, bringing with her the three youngest of her seven children, Alick 14, Mary nine and Ruth seven.

She was accompanied by her husband as far as Zimbabwe. In Johannesburg, however, she had to buy train tickets for her entourage and herself and the only "money" she had, was £70 (about R125) in traveller's cheques.

These were worthless to her, though, because they could only be exchanged by her husband.

The goodwill of the ticket examiner ensured that the group reached Cape Town, on the understanding that they pay for their tickets on their arrival here.



● And... four hours later, reunited with her brother Nicolaas, on a chicken farm in Philippi. He and the other members of Mrs Nkata's family had given up their sister for dead.

Lost!

● Which way do I go? A hopelessly lost Mrs Hester Nkata with her children Alick, left, Ruth and Mary, extreme right, at Cape Town station last Thursday morning.



TROUBLES

Their train slid into Cape Town station last Wednesday and that is when Mrs Nkata's troubles started.

She found out that her traveller's cheques were indeed worthless. Again the kindness of the Railways staff prevailed. Sensing that Mrs Nkata's was a genuine case of hard luck, they allowed to seek out her family in Retreat, on the proviso that she would repay them the R94 she owed, as soon as she was settled.

They even gave her train fare to get to Retreat, since she had none.

At Pollen Street Retreat, Mrs Nkata drew a blank. The people living at the address she knew of, had no knowledge of the Plaatjies family at all, but were kind enough to arrange accommodation for the travelling brood for the Wednesday night.

Next morning they were back on Cape Town

station — no money and nowhere to go.

Cape Herald was contacted and a reporter was despatched to the station.

All Mrs Nkata could remember from the last time she was in Cape Town were the names Athlone and Lynedoch, where her brothers had apparently worked on a farm.

The Cape Herald arranged transport, but a visit to the Athlone area proved fruitless. Mrs Nkata had spoken of living in a house near the railway station, but she did not recognise the station when we were arrived there.

So it was off to Lynedoch, near Stellenbosch, in the hope that there might be some trace of the Plaatjies family there.

Once there Mrs Nkata remembered the name of a farmer, Sarel Joubert, and we were informed by a shopkeeper that the Jouberts' farm was not far away.

Our front wheel driven car did not take to the hills readily and the Nkatas had to traipse half-way up a huge hill to

reach the farmhouses.

Luck then started to turn in our favour.

NANNY

It turned out that Sarel Joubert had died and that his son now owned the farm — the same son to whom Hester Nkata had once been a nanny.

Further investigation led to us discovering an aunt of Mrs Nkata's on the farm. A few tears of relief were shed, but the brothers and sisters still had to be found.

By
Michael Doman

More traipsing and we learnt that two of the Plaatjies brothers were working on a chicken farm in Philippi.

We piled into the car and headed for Weltevreden Road, Philippi where, after a couple of "wrong addresses", we bumped into a Mr Nicholas Plaatjies, totting four squawking chickens.

EMBRACED

In the best fairy tale tradition, he embraced his long-lost sister and the nephew and nieces he had never seen, amid the clucking and flying feathers.

An incredible journey had ended

Farm workers working for ^{17/6/82} _{23/9/82} ⁽⁴⁾ nothing, research shows

PRETORIA — Some farm workers in South Africa are not paid while others work up to 70 hours a week without overtime pay, according to an independent research group.

The group's findings on the conditions of farm workers and a call for a major overhaul of labour laws governing them are contained in a memorandum submitted to the National Manpower Commission.

The memorandum says that farm workers' salaries have "actually decreased in real terms" over the last two decades.

On some farms, the memorandum says, workers are not paid at all — they receive only payment "in kind" — and live in inadequate housing.

Much of the blame for this is placed on the fact most labour laws do not apply to farm workers — and on influx control.

The memorandum was submitted to the NMC by the Farm Labour Project, a research group which has been studying conditions since May and has conducted independent research into conditions in several areas.

SLAVERY

The memorandum urges the Government not to "perpetuate a system where farm workers can be paid virtually nothing and in some cases are provided with less security and benefits than slaves receive."

The researchers claim: "It is common to find employees who are not paid at all or are paid sums as little as R2 or R6 a month."

The survey found that average pay was R25 to R45 a month in most regions.

Child labour, it claimed, was "widespread" and the law in some cases allowed farmers to employ eight-year-olds without their parents' permission.

ALBANY CITED

In some areas — such as Albany in the Eastern Cape — workers were on duty for up to 70 hours a week, receiving no overtime pay.

Most workers worked a 12-hour day, including meal breaks, but in summer workers put in up to 17 hours a day.

The researchers say laws enforcing minimum standards for farm housing are not enforced and "evidence exists of farms where there are no toilets, running water and no washing facilities" for workers. — Sapa.

Manpower

For the past three years, 1 300 000 farm workers have increasingly become South Africa's forgotten workers. Government labour reforms over that period have opened up training and job advancement for workers in industry, granted them official union rights and sought to better their social security.

Not only have farm workers been unaffected by these changes, but most laws which have been changed to give black workers greater rights, have specifically excluded them.

They are subject, also, to special controls, and a detailed report handed in last week to the government's National Manpower Commission — which is investigating farm labour — argues that key elements of the government's influx-control policy are designed to tie these workers to the farms

The policy acts, the report charges, specifically to answer farmers' demands for "cheap labour"

The report, compiled by the Farm Labour Project, says pay is low. Real wages have actually dropped on the farms and hours are long. In one case workers received only tomatoes as pay.

Child labour is rife and farm housing woefully inadequate. Workers who lose their jobs or become too old, have little or no income.

But the report argues that workers have not been the only losers. The labour situation on the farms, it says, is "neither efficient nor economically rational."

Workers are ill-trained, it says, because farmers believe trained workers will leave them for better jobs. According to experts, damage in South Africa caused by mishandling of machin-



Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof — a recommendation that influx control measures be scrapped and that Dr Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, be dropped.

ery is among the highest in the world.

The report discloses a "vicious cycle" which is holding back farming progress.

Because conditions are "so poor", the report says, blacks are reluctant to work on farms. Because they are reluctant, farmers have asked for tougher laws "to ensure a captive labour supply." Because there is a "captive" supply of workers, conditions re-

main poor.

And, says the report, because farmers are able to rely on "cheap labour", there is less incentive for them to run their farms efficiently.

One of the report's chief concerns is farm workers' exclusion from legal protection.

The report argues that farm workers' best hope for long-term improvements lies in the right to organise unions. Farm

worker unions are not illegal, but cannot be registered under the Labour Relations Act. Farm workers, also, are not protected from victimisation by labour law.

It notes that government regulations ban all gatherings in non-prescribed (country) areas. Not only have workers been arrested for attending wedding and funerals on neighbouring farms, but also this makes union wor-

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

3. No part of an answer book
4. All answer books must be submitted to an invigilator.

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

report slams farm labour system

4
D. Dispatch
21/9/82

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN,
Johannesburg

almost impossible.

The Wage Act, which allows the Wage Board to set minimum pay, does not apply to farms, thus denying workers wage protection.

Farm workers are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, but not by the Unemployment Insurance Act, and they are not entitled to benefits if they lose their jobs.

The report recommends that farm workers be covered by all labour laws and that the ban on rural gatherings be scrapped.

It charges that those laws which do protect farm workers, laying down minimum housing and nutrition standards, are not adequately enforced and calls for measures to improve enforcement.

But perhaps the most vital part of the report sets out the way in which the law has tied farm workers to their employers, making it difficult for them to leave a bad employer for a better one.

The report argues that influx control and methods of recruiting black labour "have sealed (the farms) from the need to improve conditions."

By law, blacks may not own land outside the "homelands". In addition, regulations have barred the long-established system whereby they could work on "white farms" as "labour tenants", working for a farmer in exchange for the right to work a part of his land.

So they can work only on "white" farms if they are employed by a far-

mer. Their own access to farming land has been sharply cut by growing overcrowding in the "homelands."

Conditions in the black rural areas are worsening all the time and both the Quail (Ciskei) and Buthelezi (Natal) reports showed that two-thirds of "homelands" blacks are landless. The situation has been worsened by the eviction of thousands of ex-labour tenants from white farms.

"They have no means of support in the "homelands" and influx control prevents them working in the cities. "It is almost impossible for farm workers to qualify for permanent residence in the cities," says the report.

Farm labour is thus "the only alternative".

Many send their children to the farms to work: "At least our children have food in their stomachs on the day we send them to the farms," a woman told the researchers.



Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha — farm workers have been excluded from his labour reforms.

Labour bureaus in the rural areas play a key role in ensuring that farmers have a cheap labour supply. Indeed, the bureaus were introduced "to assist in supplying farm labour," according to the then Minister of Native Affairs.

All "homeland" blacks who want to work legally in "white" areas must seek work through their local bureau. The bureaus decide, without consultation, which work a job-seeker may do. The workers are placed in a job category and may not take any other work.

In farming areas, all blacks must be registered as farm workers only. The labour officer will not allow these workers to take other work legally while there is a labour shortage on the farms.

In 1968, the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration said this system aimed to "prevent as far as possible the infiltration of farm labour into urban areas."

This "control over the work-seeker's right to sell his labour cannot be supported", says the report.

It suggests that labour bureaus should be used as ordinary employment bureaus only and that labour mobility should be allowed within economic regions.

It argues that part of the answer to the problem lies in scrapping all influx control measures and the dropping of Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which aims to tighten control.

From F W Pettit, President, East Cape Agricultural Union, Queens-town:

THE report by Steven Friedman under the headline "Farm Labour: Shock Report" which appeared on the front page of the Eastern Province Herald of September 16 was misleading and therefore unfair to the farming industry. It is a great pity that the claims made therein could not have been discussed with someone who knows about farming and farm labour before being used as a sensational news report.

The self-appointed do-gooders responsible for the report are meddling in matters of which they obviously have a very imperfect and one-sided understanding. Their comments, insinuations and protests can clearly do no one any good — neither the general body of farm labourers, nor the farmers, nor the general public.

Their outcry is calculated to disturb the good relations which exist between employer and employee on most farms. The improved pay and working conditions for which they are agitating will mean an increase in the prices the consumer will have to pay for all farm produce, and/or unemployment for many existing workers on the farms.

Farmers will gladly pay their farm workers much higher wages — if the consuming public is prepared to pay substantially more for food and other farm produce. However, up to now, the "cheap food" policy demanded by the consumer has kept prices at a level which gives the farmer minimal profit margins and makes it impossible for him to pay his labour more.

No doubt the so-called "Farm Labour Project" (and others) will dispute this assertion, pointing to the farmer's expensive motorcar as proof that he can afford to pay his labour more. However, they will again be jumping to false conclusions because (a) not all farmers are able to buy the more expensive makes of car and (b) by and large, by far the greater portion of a farmer's income represents interest on his very considerable investment in his farming undertaking. Deduct the interest on this investment at current rates from the incomes of most farmers and the remainder (it may be a minus quantity) will certainly not leave much (or any) scope for high living, expensive cars or substantial wage increases to his employees.

To speak of "overtime" on the average South African farm is laughable, un-

less one also takes into account the "undertime" that the farmer pays for. It is futile to speak of laying down minimum wages or working conditions unless there are also minimum standards of performance.

The reference to and comments on "child labour" also create the wrong impression. I do not know of any child who is forced to work on a farm. Where they do, they do so because they want to. Youngsters who work on farms can only benefit from what they learn by taking part in the farm activities, learning discipline, keeping out of mischief and earning money for themselves.

The relationship between the farmer and his labour is very much more personal than that between employer and employee in the towns and cities. The farmer lives in close proximity to the employee and the whole family and takes full responsibility for his needs.

The farming industry is the largest single employer of labour in the Republic. There are well over a million people employed on farms. Instead of attacking the farming industry, the busybodies should be telling the nation what a wonderful service the farmer is rendering by providing so many people with a roof over their heads and food to eat. Housing for workers and old age pensioners is provided at the farmer's own expense and there is more laughter and contentment among the employees and their families on most farms than in the urban areas.

Like most farmers, most farm workers are prepared

to work long hours for less pay because they prefer to live in the country, away from the tsotsies and skollies. How otherwise can one explain the fact that so many of them who find work in the towns return to the farm sooner or later?

The statements that "It is common to find employees who are not paid at all or are paid sums such as R2 or R6 a month" and "Their survey found that in most regions average monthly pay was between R25 and R45" are equally meaningless.

The cash wage on its own means nothing. The man who receives no wages (I would like to meet him) could be better off than his urban counterpart earning R200 or more per month when one calculates the cash income he derives from free grazing for his livestock and the value of free housing, food, clothing, medical attention, etc. He may have a longer working day but certainly does not spend an hour or two every day travelling to and from his place of work.

Likewise, the farm worker who earns a cash wage of R100 per month may be worse off than the one who receives only R30 per month on another farm.

The farming industry is fully aware of the need to have a satisfied and happy work force and farmers do what they can (within the limits of their financial resources) to improve conditions on their farms. We are quite capable of managing our affairs without outside interference from people who think that time-clock methods can be applied to farming conditions.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question (in the order in which it is numbered); leave columns (2)

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
9	

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1982

LETTERS

Farming industry views on labour

WARNING

- No books, notes, piecemeal material may be brought in unless candidates are allowed to do so.
- Candidates are not to discuss their answers with other candidates or with any person.
- No part of an answer may be written on the margin of the answer book or on any other sheet of paper.
- All answer books must be handed in to the invigilator or to an invigilator designated for the purpose.

page and in column (1) enter the number of the question. A ball point pen is acceptable for writing answers or for diagrams, for which separate sheets may be used. Candidates must use separate sheets for answers and diagrams. Candidates must use separate sheets for answers and diagrams. Candidates must use separate sheets for answers and diagrams.

the candidate liable to disqualification and to pass the University

Farm researcher denies union director's claims

Mercury Reporter

Mercury 18/9/82

4

THE woman who compiled a report exposing shocking working and wage conditions for farm workers in South Africa has denied claims by the South African Agricultural Union's director, Mr Piet Swart, that it contains 'sweeping generalisations'.

The compiler, research worker Marian Lacey, said yesterday the Farm Labour Project, which produced the memorandum submitted to the National Manpower Commission, only had four months to gather its findings.

Evidence

It was not a vast scientific survey, she said.

But Mrs Lacey said research from the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Transvaal and Natal showed evidence of massive abuses. There was evidence that farmers in the Weenen area were the worst offenders as far as Natal was concerned.

The abuses, she said, stemmed mainly from the fact that farm workers were not protected by legislation.

The memorandum called for farm workers to be granted registered trade union rights, and to be included in protection offered by the Wage Act, Unemployment Insurance Act and other pieces of legislation.

Mrs Lacey said she was pleased to hear the agricultural union was preparing its own evidence for the Manpower Commission.

She said that when the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced in February that minimum conditions of service for farm workers were to be probed by the commission, there was an adverse reaction in organised farming circles.

The national organiser of the National Federation of Workers, Mr Magwaza Maphalala, said yesterday the plight of the farm workers was even more serious than was reflected in the report.

Benefits

He said his union had sent a memorandum to the Manpower Commission recommending the introduction of an eight-hour working day for farm workers as well as unemployment benefits, sick leave benefits, and a month's paid holiday.

Mr Maphalala said the federation had recommended a minimum wage of R110, even though this was well below the poverty datum line.

The memorandum prepared by Mrs Lacey found that some farm employees were only being paid 'in kind' and others earned as little as R2 a month.

4

D. Dispatch 18/9/82

Compiler defends survey of farm workers

DURBAN — The compiler of a report exposing shocking working and wage conditions for farm workers in South Africa has defended the survey against claims by the director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Piet Swart, that it contains "sweeping generalisations."

The compiler, research worker Mrs Marian Lacey, said yesterday the Farm Labour Project which produced the memorandum submitted to the National Manpower Commission only had four months to

gather its findings.

It was not a vast scientific survey, she pointed out.

But Mrs Lacey said research from the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Transvaal and Natal showed evidence of massive abuses. There was evidence that farmers in the Weenen area were the worst offenders as far as Natal was concerned.

The abuses, she said, mainly stemmed from the fact that farm workers were not protected by legislation.

She said the memorandum called for farm workers to be granted registered trade union rights, and to be included in protection offered by the Wage Act, Unemployment Insurance Act and other legislation which does not include farm workers at present.

The national organiser of the National Federation of Workers, Mr Magwaza Maphalala, said yesterday the plight of the farm workers was even more serious than was reflected in the report. — DDC.

Farm workers paid tomatoes

4 Sowetan 17/9/82

A NUMBER of women and children who work on tomato farms in Rustenburg earn nothing more than tomatoes and onions.

This shocking revelation was submitted this week by the Farm Labour Project group to the National Manpower Commission after investigating conditions of farm workers and domestic servants in the country.

In a memorandum, the group submits that farmers rely on using the labour of destitute people who are not allowed to be registered in other employment, and who work on the farms as a last resort.

Farmers do not provide competitive conditions and they are afraid to train their workers because they know they will seek better jobs once trained.

"We submit that the development of South African agriculture is being held back by the reliance upon and exploitation of cheap labour," the group says.

The group says that its surveys have revealed wages far lower than expected; in some areas workers earn little or no wages. Families are dependent on remittances

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

from workers in the cities.

In some areas women and children worked on tomato farms for no "wage" other than tomatoes.

On the whole, salaries of farm labourers had

decreased in real terms over the past decade, with some workers not being paid at all and others earning R2 to R6 a month. A recent survey had reported an average of R25-R35 monthly in most regions.

Govt gets shock farm labour report

Mercury
17/9/82

Mercury Reporter

SHOCK findings on the conditions of farm workers, which reveal that some were not paid at all but received only payment in kind, are contained in a memorandum submitted to the Government's National Manpower Commission this week.

The memorandum, submitted by the Farm Labour Project, a Johannesburg-based research group of academics and lawyers, called for a major overhaul of labour laws governing farm workers.

The group had studied conditions of farm workers since May and had conducted independent research into conditions in several farming areas.

The report charged that farm workers had to work long hours and lived in inadequate housing.

It attributed much of the blame for this to the fact that most labour laws did not apply to farm workers and to the Government's influx control policy, which forced some workers to work on farms only.

The researchers maintained that salaries of farm workers had 'actually decreased in real terms' over the past two decades.

Not paid

'It is common to find employees who are not paid at all or are paid sums such as R2 or R6 a month,' they added.

Their survey found the average pay in most regions to be between R25 and R45 a month.

Child labour was 'widespread', they claimed, and the law in some cases allowed farmers to employ eight-year-olds without their parents' permission.

Only 31 percent of farm children attended farm schools and only 13 percent reached Standard 5.

The researchers said that laws requiring minimum standards for farm housing were not enforced and evidence exists of farms where there were no toilets, no running water and no washing facilities for workers.

They had found that, in some areas such as Albany in the Eastern Cape, men had worked for up to 70 hours a week without overtime pay.

Most workers appeared to work a 12-hour day, including meal breaks, but in summer farm workers could be called upon to work up to 17 hours a day.

The report said some farmers did not grant annual holidays and in some cases employees had claimed money was deducted if they had been ill.

Our Pretoria correspondent reports that some of the claims in the report were rejected by the South African Agricultural Union yesterday as

Shock report

• FROM PAGE 1

'sweeping generalisations'.

The director of the union, Mr Piet Swart, said it was currently preparing its own evidence for the Manpower Commission and could not accept some claims already made.

Mr Swart said there was little value in sweeping generalisations on employment conditions of farm workers.

As in all other sectors of the economy, there were a 'few black sheep' but they should not be used to tar the whole industry.

• TURN TO PAGE 2



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EX FARM LABOUR 17/9/82 JOK
Circle of poverty

4

Increasingly tight controls to channel rural blacks into farm labour have failed to provide a secure and stable workforce for agriculture, according to a report submitted this week to the National Manpower Commission investigation into farm labour

The report, compiled by the Farm Labour Project - "a group of concerned individuals" - portrays an alarming view of the conditions under which many farm labourers work. Its authors include people from various professions and academic disciplines who have a knowledge of labour matters. Among them is Marian Lacey, author of *Working For Boroko*, a book which analyses the origins of SA's coercive labour system.

Laws and regulations which have forced rural blacks into farm labour have resulted in some farmers not being prepared to compete for labour on an open market, says the report. Instead, they rely on using the labour of destitute people who are not allowed to be registered in other employment, and who work on the farms as a last resort

Farmers who treat their workers well have adequate supplies of labour. But

All answer books

Number of books
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Surname.....

First Name(s).....

Date.....

Degree/Diploma you are registered.....

Subject (to be) farmers who do not provide competitive conditions are afraid to train their labour because they know that trained workers will seek better jobs elsewhere. The report argues that the development of agriculture in SA is being retarded by the reliance on the exploitation of cheap labour

Paper No (to be) It points to a vicious cycle which has been created against the background of impoverishment in the reserves "Because the conditions of employment are so poor, blacks are reluctant to undertake farm labour. Because blacks are reluctant to undertake farm labour, the farming community has asked for greater legislative intervention to ensure a captive labour supply. Because there is a captive labour supply, the conditions of employment remain poor and uncompetitive

NOTE C

1. **Enter** The final outcome is an untrained, unstable and erratic labour force for farmers. There is a realisation in SA that government cannot afford to subsidise unviable and inefficient farming. Says the report, Laws which force people to be farm workers at whatever wage and under any conditions are also a form of State subsidy to those farmers who choose to exploit the situation.
2. **Blue answer** A government survey in 1980 revealed that real wages and working conditions of farm workers have deteriorated in the past 20 years. It found that in many parts of SA full-time farm workers were earning a
3. **Name** (e.g. the examination)
4. **Do not**

monthly cash wage of less than R34, plus about R30 to R50 in non-cash benefits. But says the report, "our surveys have revealed wages far lower than these." It says in some areas it is common to find employees who are not paid a cash wage or are paid as little as R2 or R6 month

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

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
3	27 } 60 33 }	
1	43	

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Shock findings on farm workers

JOHANNESBURG. — Shock findings on the conditions of farm workers and a call for a major overhaul of labour laws governing them are contained in a memorandum submitted to the government's National Manpower Commission.

On some farms, according to the memorandum, workers are not paid at all — they receive only payment "in kind" — and

it also charges that farm workers work long hours and live in inadequate housing.

It puts much of the blame for this on the fact that most labour laws do not apply to farm workers, and on the government's influx control policy which forces some workers to work on farms only.

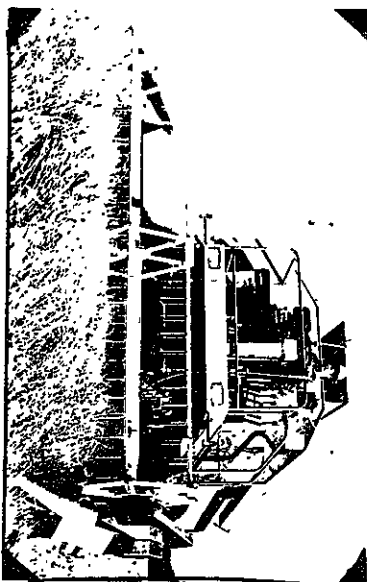
The memorandum was submitted to the NMC by the Farm Labour Project,

a research group which has been studying farm workers' conditions since May and has conducted independent research on conditions in several farming areas.

The NMC is investigating the legal position of farm workers. The memorandum urges the government not to perpetuate a system where farm workers can be paid virtually nothing and in some cases are

provided with less security and benefits than slaves receive." The researchers charge that farm workers salaries have "actually decreased in real terms" over the past two decades.

"It is common to find employees who are not paid at all or are paid sums such as R2 or R6 a month," they add. Their survey of workers found that average pay was R25-



R45 a month in most regions. Child labour is "widespread" and the law in some cases allows farmers to employ eight-year-olds without their parents' permission. The researchers also found that in some areas — such as Albany in the East Cape — workers were on duty for up to 70 hours a week, receiving no overtime pay. Most workers appear to

work a 12-hour day including meal breaks, but in summer, workers can work up to 17 hours a day.

The memorandum offers detailed recommendations on farm labour conditions.

It calls for farm workers to be granted registered trade union rights and to be included in protection offered by the Wage Act, Unemployment Insurance Act and other measures which do not include

farm workers.

It criticizes influx control measures which, it says, force rural blacks to work on farms only, and urges the scrapping of influx control, the revision of the official labour bureau system and other measures.

● The claims that some farm workers were not paid and that others worked up to 70 hours a week without overtime pay were rejected by the

South African Agricultural Union yesterday as "sweeping generalizations".

The director of the SAAU, Mr Piet Swart, said in Pretoria yesterday that the SAAU was currently preparing its evidence for the Manpower Commission committee investigating conditions of employment on farms.

Mr Swart said there was little value in sweeping generalizations on employment conditions of farm workers.

As in all other sectors of the economy, there were "a few black sheep", but they should not be used to tar the whole industry.

Workers

The high cost of cheap farm labour

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

FOR the past three years, 1 300 000 farm workers have increasingly become South Africa's forgotten workers.

Government labour reforms over that period have opened up training and job advancement for workers in industry, granted them official union rights and sought to better their social security.

Not only have farm workers been unaffected by these changes, but most laws which have been reformed to give black workers greater rights have specifically excluded them.

But they are also subject to special controls, and a detailed report handed in this week to the Government's National Manpower Commission — which is probing farm labour — argues that key elements of the Government's influx control policy are designed to tie these workers to the farms.

The policy acts, the report charges, specifically to answer farmers' demands for "cheap labour".

The report, compiled by the Farm Labour Project, finds startling evidence of how this has affected farm workers. Pay is low — real wages have actually dropped on the farms and in one case workers received only tomatoes as pay — and hours are long.

But the report also argues that workers have not been the only losers. The labour situation on the farms, it

says, is "neither efficient nor economically rational".

Workers are ill-trained, it says, because farmers believe trained workers will leave them for better jobs. According to experts, damage in South Africa caused by mishandling of machinery is among the highest in the world.

Because conditions are "so poor", the report says, blacks are reluctant to work on farms. Because they are reluctant, farmers have asked for tougher laws "to ensure a captive labour supply". Because there is a "captive" supply of workers, conditions remain poor.

And, says the report, because farmers are able to rely on "cheap labour", there is less incentive for them to run their farms efficiently.

One of its chief concerns is farm workers' exclusion from legal protection.

The report argues that farm workers' best hope for long-term improvements lies in the right to organise unions. Farm worker unions are not illegal, but cannot be registered under the Labour Relations Act. Farm workers are also not protected from victimisation by labour law.

It also notes that Government regulations ban all gatherings in non-prescribed (country) areas. Not only have workers been arrested for attending weddings and funerals on neighbouring farms, but this makes union work almost impossible.

WE are the people who work on the farms. A white man has become a white man because of us. However much money he has it is we people who do the work. We have made him a big man. But he ignores us. He gives us nothing.

— Piet Retief farm worker, quoted in report by the Farm Labour Project.

The Wage Act, which allows the Wage Board to set minimum pay, also does not apply to farms.

Farm workers are covered by the Workman's Compensation Act, but not by the Unemployment Insurance Act, and they are not entitled to benefits if they lose their jobs.

The report recommends that farm workers be covered by all labour laws and that the ban on rural gatherings be scrapped.

It also charges that those laws which do protect farm workers, laying down minimum housing and nutrition standards, are not adequate-

ly enforced and calls for measures to improve enforcement.

But perhaps the most vital part of the report sets out the way in which the law has tied farm workers to their employers, making it difficult for them to leave a bad employer for a better one.

The report argues that influx control and methods of recruiting black labour "have sealed (the farms) from the need to improve conditions".

By law, blacks may not own land outside the "homelands". In addition, regulations have barred the long-established system whereby they could work on "white farms" as "labour tenants", working for a farmer in exchange for the right to work a part of his land.

So they can only work on "white" farms if they are employed by a farmer.

Their own access to farming land has been sharply cut by growing overcrowding in the "homelands".

Conditions in the black rural areas are worsening all the time and both the Quail and Buthelezi reports showed that two-thirds of "homeland" blacks are landless. The situation has been worsened by the eviction of thousands of ex-labour tenants from white farms.

They have no means of support in the "homelands" and influx control prevents them working in the cities.

Farm labour is thus "the only alternative".

Many send their children to the farms to work: "At least our children have food in their stomachs on the day

we send them to the farms," a woman told the researchers.

Labour bureaux in the rural areas also play a key role in ensuring that farmers have a cheap labour supply — indeed the bureaux were introduced "to assist in supplying farm labour", according to then Minister of Native Affairs.

All "homeland" blacks who want to work legally in "white" areas must seek work through their local bureau. The bureaux decide, without consultation, which work a job-seeker may do. They are placed in a job category and may not take any other work.

In farming areas, all blacks must be registered as farm workers only. The labour officer will not allow these workers to take other work legally while there is a labour shortage on the farms.

In 1968, the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration said this system aimed to "prevent as far as possible the infiltration of farm labour into urban areas".

This "control over the work-seeker's right to sell his labour cannot be supported", says the report.

It suggests that labour bureaux should be used as ordinary employment bureau only and that labour mobility should be allowed within economic regions.

And it argues that part of the answer lies in scrapping all influx control measures and the dropping of Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which aims to tighten control.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

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Farm workers are abused, ⁽⁴⁾ says survey ^{16/9/82 RDM}

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

SOME farm workers are not paid, and others work up to 70 hours a week without overtime pay, a survey has found.

These shock findings on the conditions of farm workers, and a call for a major overhaul of labour laws governing them, are contained in a memorandum which was submitted to the Government's National Manpower Commission yesterday.

The researchers also claim that farm workers' salaries have "actually decreased in real terms" over the last two decades.

On some farms, according to the memorandum, workers are not paid at all — they receive only payment "in kind". It also claims that farm workers work long hours and live in inadequate housing.

It puts much of the blame for this on the fact that most labour laws do not apply to farm workers — and on the Government's influx control policy.

The memorandum was submitted to the NMC by the Farm Labour Project, a research group which has been studying farm workers' conditions since May and has conducted independent research into conditions in several farming areas.

The NMC is investigating the legal position of farm

workers.

The memo urges the Government not "to perpetuate a system where farm workers can be paid virtually nothing and in some cases are provided with less security and benefits than slaves receive".

Among the abuses exposed by the researchers are claims that:

- "It is common to find employees who are not paid at all or are paid sums such as R2 or R6 a month". Their survey of workers found that average pay was R25-R45 a month in most regions.

- Child labour is "widespread", and the law in some cases allows farmers to employ eight-year-olds without their parents' permission. Only 31% of farm children attend farm schools and only 13% reach Standard 5.

- In some areas — such as Albany in the Eastern Cape — workers are on duty for up to 70 hours a week, receiving no overtime pay.

- Most workers appear to work a 12-hour day, including meal breaks, but in summer workers can work up to 17 hours a day.

The researchers say that laws enforcing minimum standards for farm housing are not enforced and "evidence exists of farms where there are no toilets, running water and no washing facilities" for workers.

Warnings over raising pay on farms

16/9/81

14
By SANDRA SMITH
E Post

TWO Eastern Province farming bodies warned today that moves to set minimum standards for the conditions and wages of farm labourers would lead to increased mechanisation and unemployment.

This came after a shock report on the conditions of farm workers, which called for a major overhaul of the labour laws, was submitted to the National Manpower Commission yesterday.

In a memorandum the Farm Labour Project disclosed that some farmers paid labourers in kind only, that in some areas — such as Albany — labourers worked a 70-hour week, that the use of child labour was widespread and that minimum housing standards for labourers on farms were not enforced.

The memorandum called for farm workers to be grant-

ed trade union rights and to be included in labour legislation, and for the scrapping of influx control, which bound some labourers to farm work.

Responding to the memorandum, the president of the Algoa Farmers' Union, Mr C W Heathcote, and Mr Edgar Crews, a member of the Coega Farmers' Association, warned that the introduction of minimum standards for farm workers would have "serious repercussions".

They said the entrenching of minimum wages and conditions for farm workers would lead to increased mechanisation by farmers in order to meet costs.

Farming would cease to be a labour-intensive industry. This would lead to higher unemployment and a demand for housing in urban areas, resulting in increased squatting.

Farmers were also opposed to the idea of trade unions for farm workers as this would have the same results, Mr

Heathcote said.

Mr Crews said the introduction of new legislation would mean the creation of an inspectorate to see that the minimum standards were implemented, with the resulting costs.

Mr Heathcote said conditions in the Eastern Province were not as bad as the memorandum suggested and that these practices were probably more common "in remote areas".

Workers were to some extent paid in kind in that they often obtained free milk or "rations" and had grazing and dipping rights on farms. These made up for low salaries, Mr Crews said. The standardisation of wages would lead to a loss of these privileges.

Mr Heathcote said: "There is certainly room for improvement, but the picture is not as bleak as is painted in the memorandum."



Control boards vital to farmers'

Mercury Reporter

CONTROL boards were defended at the Natal Agricultural Union's congress in Durban yesterday as 'fundamental pillars on which farmers depend'.

Their role was vital in the handling of products and in order to maintain price stability, said Sentaquem group vice-chairman Francis la Riche. He challenged anyone to come up with a better idea.

It was easy for consumers to criticise the functions of control boards, but doing away with them would be disastrous.

'Who would risk producing beef or mutton, or planting wheat or maize, if he could not bank on getting a minimum return?'

NAU president Donald Sinclair said he was a strong supporter of control boards, but nevertheless felt some criticisms of the system were justified. Too much emphasis was placed on control and not enough on marketing, he said.

Interjections Street minister

Mercury Reporter

A RESOLUTION that administration boards should be abolished in rural areas of the province drew round applause — and a lone dissenter — in being adopted at the Natal Agricultural Union's congress in Durban yesterday.

Howls of derision greeted a claim by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, in his reply, that 99,9 percent of farm labourers were registered pass-book holders.

A barrage of interjections arose when the minister said the boards did 'magnificent work' and were an important link in the chain of labour control.

'Saying the boards serve no purpose in rural areas displays an ignorance of the facts... asking that they be done away with is like trying to shoot the pianist who's doing his best to play the tune,' Dr Morrison said.

Laughter greeted Dr Morrison's announcement that from next year the boards would become known as 'development boards'.

The boards were worthy of, and needed, the full support of the agricultural sector, he said.

'Sure, we have our black sheep as everyone does — and not the type you are thinking of that go grazing in pastures.'

Natal farmers face 'crippling interest rate debts'

Mercury Reporter

THE 1982 season was 'a disastrous year' for most Natal farmers who also faced crippling debts due to high interest rates, the President of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr D C Sinclair, said yesterday. It could be argued that

the danger signals should have been forecast long ago, but several critical factors had suddenly befallen the industry and precipitated the situation in which it now found itself, he said. There were surpluses of some products and shortages of

Earlier the meeting heard from several delegates among the 500 present that the boards served no purpose, hampered farmers in some instances, and were inadequately and incompetently staffed.

Mr Alan Goss, of Vryheid, could see no reason for their retention.

Administration board officials, he said, were 'a bunch of Mafia who waste our money on their own salaries and aren't any good to anyone'.

The board's staff were totally uninterested in their jobs and labour control was non-existent, said Mr J Mason, of Umvoti.

'We fill in screeds of forms for nothing, it seems,' he said.

A Mr Rennie, of Mount Currie, said black farmhands were required to be registered, but it was 'virtually impossible' for them to get documentation.

The labour bureaux the boards purported to manage did not — and could not — work in rural districts. Farmers would be erring if they sought reasons why administration boards should be retained, he said.

Estion farmer Arthur Stankbank said he agreed with all that had been said, but had been told by various deputy ministers that farmers did not co-operate with administration boards and were unappreciative of the work they did.

others, necessitating importation. This had had a disruptive effect on the economy.

'We are facing a scenario that is cause for the gravest concern', Mr Sinclair said. 'The immediate future is economically gloomy

THE Natal Mercury Soil Conservation Trophy was won this year by the Hlabisa committee of the Natal Agricultural Union, to whom it was presented yesterday. The award goes to whichever district makes the most worthy contribution to protecting the province's natural resources.

With the Hlabisa committee members are Mr D M Rix, district extension officer of the Department of Agriculture, Mr W M MacNab, Dr P Hildyard, the department's regional director who presented the trophy, Hlabisa committee chairman Mr P D Kennedy, Mr D C Sinclair and Mr G G Gauche.

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C. Times 15/9/82

Concern over squatter move

Own Correspondent

FISH HOEK. — A member of the Divisional Council, Mr Hilary Langley, has spoken out against the moving of squatters from other areas into the Fish Hoek area.

Speaking as a Fish Hoek Town Councillor at the council meeting on Monday night, Mr Langley said he was "concerned at the movement of squatters from Red Hill and Raapkraal into this area".

"The area already has a squatter problem. There is no need to introduce more squatters."

A fellow-councillor, Mr Alleyne Yeld, chairman of the Yeld Commission on Housing, "supported strongly" Mr Langley's views, "as unskilled labourers who lose their jobs easily under normal circumstances would cer-

tainly lose their jobs if they moved here".

"One thing worries me," he said. "The Divisional Council has stated in public that their priority of housing in Ocean View is for families already living there. But it is humanitarian to first give something to those who have nothing."

"These people living in the bush should be attended to first. Also the Sunnydale people must have accommodation before those from over the mountain."

The Fish Hoek Town Council agreed to write to the Divisional Council.

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst, has agreed to meet the Fish Hoek Town Council "when next in Cape Town" on the question of housing squatter families.

Farm families face eviction

From COLLEEN
HEDDERWICK

FISH HOEK. — Twelve families living on the farm Hillside above Sun Valley in the South Peninsula had till yesterday to move out of their homes to make way for a further 12 families who had been given notice to vacate their homes on a neighbouring farm, Chemory.

This game of human checkers is the result of a series of land deals between Epol (Pty) Limited and private land-owners.

The owner of Hillside, Mr Jack Ryan, had to house his own employees who were at present living on Chemory and who had been given notice by the new owners, Epol, to leave by the end of the month; his agent, Mr Jim Taylor, said yesterday.

If the Hillside people

had not vacated their homes by today, a charge of trespassing would be laid with the police, who would then issue a warning and eventually a summons to the people.

Mr Taylor said he had already suggested to the Divisional Council, through a local welfare association, that the seaside holiday resort of Soetwater, on the coast beyond Ocean View, be opened as a temporary housing area for the homeless people of the Peninsula.

"It has all the services already laid on: The water, the sewerage, the space is all there and it is already classified a coloured area. But the Divisional Council refused to consider the idea because, they said, the people of Kommetjie might complain."

WORKERS TELL OF TORTURE ON FARMS

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOSEPH says he was so badly beaten up by his employer after being accused of neglecting his work that he needed stitches in his lips. He also lost a tooth.

He also needed stitches in his right leg after being bitten by a dog which was let loose on him by his employer.

Joseph — The SOWETAN is withholding correct identities in order to protect sources — is one of the five people who claim they were assaulted, whipped and tortured by their employers.

Joseph, a 23-year-old bachelor from Emblamba Busani near Weenen, said he was working on a farm in the Weenen district when his employer, a wealthy farmer, struck him several times with a knobkerrie and then set his dog on him.

"I can't understand the reasons for such a vicious attack on me. He accused me of being lazy and then attacked me with a knobkerrie. No person in his right frame of mind will do a thing like that," he said.

"I was in great pain, and all my appeals to my employer not to beat me were ignored. When I eventually fell to the

ground, he pulled the dog off me.

"He then dumped me in the back of his bakkie and took me to a doctor in Weenen. He left me outside the surgery and returned to his farm."

The doctor called an ambulance and he was

Some Zulu farm labourers in Northern Natal — including an elderly woman — claim they have been tortured, beaten up and whipped by white farmers.

taken to the Estcourt Hospital, where he spent eight days recuperating.

When he was eventually released from hospital, he said, he complained to the police at Weenen, who took a statement from him.

He said he had not heard from the police since then.

In February this year John K was relaxing in his hut on a farm near Estcourt when his employer and his employer's son arrived. Both were armed with guns.

"They called me out of the hut, pointed their guns at me and asked me to get down on my hands and knees. I was made to crawl on my hands and knees to their house, which is about 500 metres away.

"As soon as we arrived there, my boss's son went into the house and returned with a chain and rope. The

chain was put around my neck and tied to a tree and the rope around my waist and tied to another tree. I had to remain on my hands and knees," John said.

According to John K, his employer then pro-

duced a bottle containing a white coloured liquid. While his employer's son held his jaws apart, the liquid was forced into his mouth.

"The chain was then removed from my neck and I was made to stand with my hands outstretched. Two weights were then placed on my palms, I had to remain like that for about an hour.

"While I was standing with my arms stretched, several goats from a nearby pen escaped. They untied me and asked me to bring the goats back. Instead of going after the goats, I escaped."

His mother, 55-year-old Florence, who also works for the farmer and lives on his property, was beaten by the farmer a few days later.

According to Mrs K, she was returning home from her sister's house when she saw her em-

ployer driving her cattle in the direction of the Weenen pound.

"When I asked him where he was taking the animals, he punched me in the face and on the body. I fell to the ground. He booted me. Every time I tried to get up he kicked me.

Mrs K and her son reported the alleged assault on them the day Mrs K was beaten up.

Justin N was less fortunate than the other alleged assault victims. He claims that, after being beaten up, he was thrown off his employer's property, where he had lived for about 12 years.

Justin, a frail old man who worked as a herdsman, said:

"I was herding the goats when he came up

to me and accused me of stealing one of the animals. Although I denied this, he insisted one was missing."

Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the National Manpower Commission, which is investigating service conditions of the country's two million farm workers, said this week his commission was willing to consider investigating the assault allegations if complaints were made to him in writing.

Major Martinus Steyn, head of police public relations in Natal, confirmed that some of the people interviewed had complained to the police.

He said investigations had been completed and dockets sent to the senior prosecutor at Weenen.

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NORTHERN NATAL FARM LABOURERS ALLE HAVE BEEN WHIPPED AND TORTURED BY W

BY SHAMI
HARRICHUNDER

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My boss be-

Police probe assaults

SOME Zulu farm labourers in Northern Natal — including an elderly woman — claim they have been tortured, beaten up and whipped by white farmers.

Major Martinus Steyn, head of police public relations in Natal, said this week several incidents of alleged brutality had been investigated and

some of the dockets forwarded to the senior prosecutor at Weenen.

The Sunday Tribune this week spoke to five labourers who said that in the past eight months they had been beaten up, whipped and tortured by their employers after being accused of stock theft, failing to pay grazing

fees and neglecting their work.

One of the alleged victims, a 23-year-old man, said he did not know why he was "tortured" by his employer and his son. He said he was made to crawl on his hands and knees at gunpoint for about 500 metres before being chained to a tree by the neck.

During this two hour ordeal, he said, two

weights were placed on the palms of his outstretched hands for about an hour.

The allegations came to light this week following a Sunday Tribune investigation conducted mainly in the Weenen / Msinga / Estcourt areas.

Others interviewed — including an elderly woman and 72-year-old man — told of how

heard from the police since then.

In February this year John K was relaxing in his hut on a farm near Estcourt when his employer and his employer's son arrived. Both were armed with guns.

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"As soon as we arrived there, my boss's son went into the house and returned with a chain and rope. The chain was put around my neck and tied to a tree and the rope around my waist and tied to another tree. I had to remain on my hands and knees," John said.

According to John K, his employer then produced a bottle containing a white coloured liquid. While his employer's son held

his jaws apart, the liquid was forced into his mouth.

"The chain was then removed from my neck and I was made to stand with my hands outstretched. Two weights were then placed on my palms. I had to remain like that for about an hour.

"While I was standing with my arms stretched, several goats from a nearby pen escaped. They untied me and asked me to bring the goats back. Instead of going after the goats, I escaped."

John said he spent that night in the veld. He was afraid of returning to his hut.

His mother, 55-year-old Florence, who also works for the farmer and lives on his property, was beaten by

the farmer a few days later.

According to Mrs K, she was returning home from her sister's house when she saw her employer driving her cattle in the direction of the Weenen pound.

"When I asked him where he was taking the animals, he punched me in the face and on the body. I fell to the ground. He booted me. Everytime I tried to get up he kicked me.

Mrs K and her son

reported the alleged assault on them the day Mrs K was beaten up.

Justin N was less fortunate than the other alleged assault victims. He claims that after being beaten up, he was thrown off his employer's property where he had lived for about 12 years.

Justin, a frail old man who worked as a herdsman, said:

"I was herding the goats when he came up to me and accused me of stealing one of the

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FARM LABOURERS ALLEGE THEY WERE BEATEN AND TORTURED BY WHITE EMPLOYERS

BOSS beat me

probe assaults claims . . .

Some of the dockets were referred to the senior prosecutor at Weenen. The Sunday Tribune last week spoke to five farmers who said that in the past eight months they had been beaten up, whipped and tortured by their employers after being accused of stock theft, leading to pay grazing

fees and neglecting their work. One of the alleged victims, a 23-year-old man, said he did not know why he was "tortured" by his employer and his son. He said he was made to crawl on his hands and knees at gunpoint for about 500 metres before being chained to a tree by the neck. During this two hour ordeal, he said, two

weights were placed on the palms of his outstretched hands for about an hour. The allegations came to light this week following a Sunday Tribune investigation conducted mainly in the Weenen / Msinga / Estcourt areas. Others interviewed — including an elderly woman and 72-year-old man — told of how

they had been attacked with a knobkerrie and sjambok. They also claimed to have been punched and booted. Alwyn Bisschoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, said he did not know about incidents of assault on Natal farms. He also said his union could not answer for the conduct of individual farmers as

they were not directly involved with the body. Local farmers' associations were affiliated to the union, he said. His union, he said, condemned any form of violence on farms. But when he was asked for names and numbers of officials of the Weenen Farmers' Association, he refused, saying it was not the policy of his union to reveal this information.

... jaws apart, the ... was forced into ... mouth. The chain was then ... moved from my neck ... I was made to ... with my hands ... stretched. Two ... were then ... on my palms. I ... to remain like that ... about an hour. While I was standing ... my arms stretched. Several goats from a ... pen escaped. They untied me and ... me to bring the ... back. Instead of ... after the goats, I ...aped." John said he spent ... night in the veld. ... was afraid of ... turning to his hut. His mother, 55-year- ... Florence who also ... works for the farmer ... and lives on his ... property, was beaten by

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reported the alleged assault on them the day Mrs K was beaten up. Justin N was less fortunate than the other alleged assault victims. He claims that after being beaten up, he was thrown off his employer's property where he had lived for about 12 years. Justin, a frail old man who worked as a herdsman, said: "I was herding the goats when he came up to me and accused me of stealing one of the

animals. Although I denied this, he insisted one was missing." Dr Henrie Reynders, chairman of the National Manpower Commission, which is investigating services conditions of the country's two million farm workers, said this week his commission was willing to consider investigating the assault allegations if complaints were made to him in writing. "If the evidence is sent to me, I will

discuss the matter with members of the working committee and see how they feel about looking into the allegations," he said. Major Martinus Steyn, head of police public relations in Natal, confirmed that some of the people interviewed had complained to the police. He said investigations had been completed and dockets sent to the senior prosecutor at Weenen.

... were better informed. ... consultation by our staff ... where two of our sisters ... pamphlets, booklets and ... Talks are given on hygiene ... of accidents in the home ... hypertensive, asthmatic, ... cation plays a big part ... that has played a effective role ... in spite of worsening socio-economic

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

Working with people and not for people members of the health team, the patients in order to achieve optimal economy in the identification of the community objective. This theme has been taken one step ... professional staff available for ... D.H.O. in conjunction with St. Job ... with the help of the Urban Foundation

No room in black areas, so officials turn blind eye to illegal homes on E Cape farms

By CLIFF FOSTER

A CORNERSTONE of the Group Areas Act has collapsed in the Eastern Cape under the weight of the housing crisis.

Hundreds of black families, who cannot be accommodated in black areas, are now living illegally — but immune from arrest — in white areas

Most have makeshift homes on farms ringing Port Elizabeth and pay rent to the farmers. Officials accept that they do not work on the farms but are refusing, on humanitarian grounds, to move them.

Some have established more permanent structures

and in at least one case — beneath the Witteklip mountain, near Thornhill — have become a recognised community.

Throughout the area, the Dias Divisional Council, in co-operation with the Department of Community Development, has numbered many of the homes and recorded the names of the owners in a register.

Asked if the council might take further steps to regularise the situation — like overseeing an adequate water supply — the council's engineer, Mr John Kemp said: "We would like to regularise the situation — but it's politics with a big P. We can

do this only if it becomes policy.

"In the majority of these cases, the people are living on privately owned land and it can only be with the consent of the landowner. But it's difficult to regularise a situation of this sort — supposing the landowner changes?"

On the council's attitude towards the Group Areas Act, he said. "Our powers are restricted. We have control over the buildings but not over the people in them. So we are reluctant to exercise our powers.

"It would be stupid of us to demolish these structures without any guarantee that

the people in them would be looked after.

"We know that, if we did, they would just go round the corner and erect the same building the next day."

Opinions vary on the degree of acceptance by white communities nearby.

In the Greenbushes-St Albans area, a farmer said that stock theft was rife and he had lost sheep and pigs.

A woman in the same area said the blacks were troublesome and police had to drive into their "settlement" with two vans at a time for safety.

But a reporter went in alone without trouble and, at a nearby cash store, was told by the owner. "I have been

here 11 years and have not had so much as a window pane broken.

"They are no trouble to the whites and are generally well-behaved."

At Sunnyside, more than 20 houses have been numbered by the Divisional Council. Most of the owners work in Port Elizabeth and the understanding is that a house is broken down only if the owner leaves.

The community is settled to the extent that the children have a school and the families live there with official consent.

But although Sunnyside lies in pleasant, almost idyllic rural surroundings, life there is not without its hardships and the families are there only because no accommodation is available in the blacks townships of Port Elizabeth.

"Some of the people have got their names down on the housing list with the municipality," said Mr Damons, "but they never seem to get anywhere."

There is no piped water at Sunnyside and a constant problem is fuel.

FM 27/8/82
SUGAR WORKERS

Drawing the line

Hundreds of farm labourers in the Natal sugar industry have been reclassified as industrial workers in terms of a recent Industrial Court ruling.

The court's decision has far-reaching implications. It means the industry will have to renegotiate wages and employment conditions of a significant number of its employees at a time of depressed world sugar prices. In addition, any new deal struck with erstwhile farm labourers has the potential to spark off labour unrest in other agricultural sectors.

The court's ruling on the status of the workers was sought after a dispute had arisen between the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees and C G Smith over the wages paid to

workers loading and unloading cane for transhipment to the mill at Chaka's Kraal

The union claimed that the workers were industrial ones and as such should be paid industrial council rates. C G Smith claimed that labourers working in the loading zones were traditionally agricultural workers and consequently fell outside of the council agreement.

The differences are significant. Agricultural workers in fact are not covered by the industrial council agreement for the sugar industry. Mill workers, on the other hand, do fall within the agreement and consequently benefit from industrial council wage rates.

Wages paid to industrial workers are more than 50% higher than those paid to agricultural workers. In their submissions to the court, representatives of the sugar industry argued that the factory fence should be the legal point up to where the agreement should be honoured. Any attempt to re-define the dividing line between industrial and agricultural workers could possibly disturb the industrial peace in the industry.

In an historic ruling the court decided to uphold the factory fence as the legal boundary for those workers covered by the agreement. But at the same time it reclassified workers in the cane loading zones and mill sites as industrial workers. It recommended that conditions of employ-

ment for these workers should be renegotiated

Neither party claims to be satisfied with the ruling. Selby Nsibande, general secretary of the union, says the court had no standing to make recommendations. All it was asked to do was decide on a classification for the workers.

C G Smith's personnel director, Barry Horlock, believes that the decision was "equitable," although he concedes that a large body of opinion in the sugar industry would like to have seen the *status quo* retained. Nsibande says, as the court has now ruled that the workers are industrial workers, he is expecting the industry to pay them full industrial council rates.

Horlock says he would like to see a new agreement negotiated outside of the existing industrial council agreement. He warns that the financial position of the industry is precarious: "We have to try and aim at an economic rate. The unions must realise that they cannot keep on pushing up wages and expect to maintain employment levels."

Sugar millers will be meeting shortly in an attempt to get a mandate for the negotiations. At one stage, Horlock says, millers thought of appealing against the decision, but they are now preparing themselves for a period of tough negotiations with the union.

One factor which complicates the situa-

tion is that the Commission of Inquiry into the Sugar Industry is examining cane transportation as part of its brief. Although it is not known what its recommendations will be, it is possible that it will suggest that the responsibility of getting the cane to the mill should be taken away from the millers and given back to the growers.

(Handwritten: Lambert's Bay) (4)

Times are bad — so a boy steals food...

A SMALL boy broke into a shop in Lambert's Bay recently and stole some food. His parents were not surprised at his actions.

Daily, farmers in neighbouring Sandveld drive into town to load up dozens of gnarled men for a day's labour on the farms.

Every week another young man packs his bags to seek his fortune in "the city".

"It doesn't surprise us," say the old-timers as they stand on the quay-side watching the "bak-kies" filter back from a day's fishing. "Things are bad here."

LUCKY

Some of the men who rely entirely on the small West Coast village's crayfish harvest have been lucky enough to be employed by "die fabriek".

They are slightly better off than the crayfishermen who wait impatiently for the season to open, earning nothing on days when the weather is bad or fish don't bite.

With much of the coloured community dependent on "die fabriek" for an income, it was towards Lambert's Bay Canning Company that the men directed their acrimony.

Said one old man who was forced to stop work because he became "pap" (weak): "I started work for them when they were still housed in a wood and iron building. Look at them now."

He pointed to a dominating facebrick building casting its shadow across the green waters of the bay.



THE day's catch — the proceeds may have to feed a family of nine.

"They never made any provision for my old age and I am not yet 65 so I am told I don't qualify for an old age pension."

BITTER

The active fishermen (there are about 400 of them) are equally bitter.

For several months of the year they crew on the boats which belong to the fish processing company. During the cray-fishing season they earn up to R300. Once the quota has been filled some switch to limited vacancies in pelagic fishing to see them through to mid-year.

Then, they say, their problems start. Debt erodes money made at

the height of the season.

And life is generally expensive in Lambert's Bay.

"Look in the bay," one resentful fisherman told me. "Once the quotas have been filled 'die fabriek' ties up the boats and we are left to fend for ourselves."

"They made R6,5-million from our labours last year. And they won't even allow us the use of their boats to go fishing. We are forced to beg, steal and borrow from others."

EVICIONS

The men also accuse the factory management of high-handedness. A week ago several fam-

ilies were evicted from their houses because they were behind with rents.

"We were given notice on the one day and the next factory workers came to evict us. They have no option if they want to keep their jobs. Some people may even have to help move furniture out of relatives' homes."

The factory, which owns the houses in the "skema", recently increased rents by up to 35 percent.

"We just don't have the money to pay. But they show no mercy."

But most of the families evicted last week were re-installed in their homes the same day.

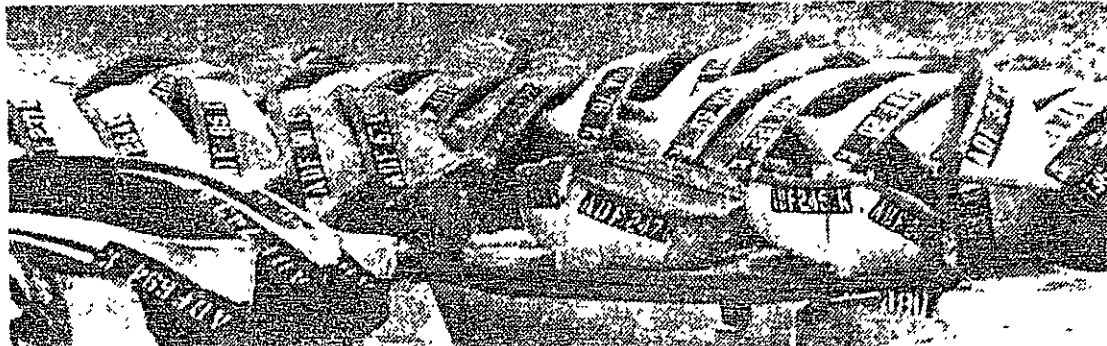
During the closed season the men attempt to scrape together a few cents by rowing out in tiny boats to fish. Some row constantly for an hour or two to reach a fishing spot. Their catch may be sufficient for a loaf of bread and a bottle of milk.

The manager of Lambert's Bay Canning Company, Mr M G Potgieter, told The Argus: "I do not want to enter into dispute with the fishermen. Times are hard, but I think that those with complaints are the fishermen attached either to private enterprise or the Coloured Development Corporation (which also has a quota).

"This proud started through. The ou... demand Almost market frozen led to a period."

With housing both fish factory wor Bay h squatters

A... started... ies. Afric ing Cou- oured Corpora bert's D-



ad - so food...



have to feed a family of nine.

NO fish today.

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...houses because they
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Coloured Development
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has a quota).

"This company has a
proud record. It was
started in 1918 and lived
through a hard period.
The outbreak of World
War 2 suddenly created a
demand for canned food.
Almost simultaneously a
market developed for
frozen lobster tails. This
led to a fantastic growth
period."

With growth came
housing problems for
both fishermen and fac-
tory workers. "Lambert's
Bay had the first
squatters."

A housing scheme was
started by three compan-
ies, African Inshore Fish-
ing Company, the Col-
oured Development
Corporation and Lam-
bert's Bay Canning Com-

pany. LBCC eventually
took over the entire
housing scheme of 330
units.

"Traditionally our ten-
ants have always paid a
rental subsidised by the
company and for many
years we never increased
rents annually. And we
subsidise the entire com-
munity. Last year we ran
the housing scheme at a
loss of R45 000."

Mr Potgieter said
many of those evicted
had been up to seven
months in arrears.

Jobs in the closed sea-
son were limited. Many
fishermen made suffi-
cient money to tide them
over during the off sea-
son. However, the com-
pany had tried to help all
those fishermen at its

disposal during the cray-
fish and pelagic season.

Mr Potgieter said all
monthly paid workers
were part of a pension
scheme. It was available
to weekly-paid workers
— the fishermen and oth-
ers — but there had been
little interest from their
side.

Mr Potgieter said
LBCC had created other
job opportunities to off-
set the decline in the in-
dustry. "We do not want
the community to de-
cline. It must stand on
its own feet."

The community's hous-
ing committee, elected
by the community, said it
felt the accusations
against the LBCC were
unfair.



Court looking at status of sugar workers

28/4/82 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS important for the sugar industry that costs were maintained at a low level so that it could successfully compete in the export markets, the general manager of C G Smith's Management Services, Mr Don Macleod said yesterday.

He was giving evidence in this week's Industrial Court sitting to consider the distinction between farm labourers and industrial workers in order to resolve a 30-year-old dispute within the sugar industry.

The dispute revolves around the status of workers loading and unloading cane at 'mill sites' and 'loading zones' and who have been regarded as agricultural workers and therefore not covered by the Sugar Industrial Council agreement.

The Industrial Court, which is being presided over by the president, Mr B J Parsons and the vice-president, Dr D B Ehlers,

has been asked by the Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employers' Association and the National Union of Sugar and Manufacturers and Refining Employees to consider whether these workers should not fall within the agreement.

Mr Macleod told the Court that if cane loading workers were brought into the Industrial Council agreement each miller/planter — a miller who also farms sugar — would have to pay a higher transport rate and therefore would be prejudiced in comparison with the farmer.

Under cross-examination by Mr M Pillimer, representing the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees Union, Mr Macleod conceded that the present sugar transport system was in the interest of the miller.

'It is absolutely essential for the miller to make

sure the cane is delivered properly in order for the mill to operate,' he said.

Mr Pillimer said it was therefore in the interest of the miller to continue the present transport operation even if he had to pay higher wages to the cane loader workers.

Earlier, Mr K R McCall, representing the Sugar Employers' Association, outlined the numerous types of 'mill sites' and 'loading zones' where cane was loaded before being transported to the mill.

The Court heard how a substantial number of workers — more than 543 — employed at these sites to load and unload cane were paid agricultural wage rates, but no contributions to an unemployment insurance fund were paid. Workers covered by the agreement had the benefit of an unemployment insurance fund.

The hearing continues today.

Starving farm people come to Soweto for help

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

FARMWORKERS' starvation wages are being blamed for the high number of malnutrition and kwashiorkor cases admitted to Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital, doctors at the hospital told the Sunday Express this week.

The disclosure was made after the announcement that the National Manpower Commission had appointed a commission of inquiry into conditions of farm and domestic labour.

The commission would investigate, among other things, whether to impose the Wage Act on farm labour.

Baragwanath doctors told the Sunday Express most malnutrition cases came from Reef farming areas.

In their desperate attempt to get treatment, these patients claim to be Soweto residents.

In 1980, about five cases of malnutrition were admitted to the hospital daily.

A sixth of all patients in the children's ward were suffering from malnutrition. Most were from rural areas.

Mr Eugene Roelofse, an independent ombudsman, told the Sunday Express that according to his research, this was 'only the tip of the iceberg'.

Recent research has shown that Reef farm wages varied between R10 and R20 a month, with a sack of mealie meal as rations.

Prof Harry Stein, head of the paediatrics ward at Baragwanath, said that with together with malnutrition, gastro enteritis made up "substantially half of the cases admitted to the hospital".

In 1980, 1 089 children suffering from malnutrition were treated at the hospital.

"A fair number of them come back because they return to the same conditions as they left," Prof Stein said.

One doctor told the Sunday Express: "It is common knowledge at Baragwanath that when a malnourished kid comes in it is likely he has been living on the farms.

"We keep them for about three weeks to feed them up but some of them die."

Doctors said that white farm areas were badly served by health clinics but because transport was poor, only a fraction of malnourished cases ever reached Baragwanath.

A group of independent researchers is conducting a study of farm labour conditions around Piet Retief, Muldersdrift and Amersfoort. They asked not to be identified while research continues.

Mothers had told them that frequently "swollen babies die of hunger" — an indication of widespread kwashiorkor.

The researchers found that labourers worked 12 to 14 hours a day with no overtime or leave pay.

"When they lose their job, they lose their house. One family said they earned R180 a year from the mother and father's wages. Women can make R1 from three days of washing," a spokesman for the group said.

Workers who earned R20 a month — or 9c an hour — had to work for one and a half days before they could afford a tin of corned beef at trading store prices.

The commission of inquiry will work with farmers from the South African Agricultural Union.

In a recent debate in Parliament, a nominated MP, Mr J W van Staden, said farmers were not afraid of an inquiry into farm labour because they looked after employees extremely well and provided them with rations.

The first trade union for farm workers was organised this year under the Orange Vaal General Workers' Union.

Organiser Mr Philip Masia said: "We welcome a spotlight on farm labour but if the commission into farm labour is to be effective it must work independently of farmers who have vested interests in paying low wages."

Address: P.O.
Joh
200

Telephone:

Officials:

Area of Operati

Founded: 1979

Registration:

(1) Applied for registration but objections raised by other registered unions.

Chief attacks eviction of workers

African Affairs Correspondent

14
LUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday gave examples in the Legislative Assembly of alleged 'victimisation' of Zulu farm labourers evicted from white farms in the region. He said the three cases he cited were just the 'tip of the iceberg' and were examples of the amount of persecution that was going on.

It was one of the factors, he alleged, that persuaded young blacks 'to skip the borders' of South Africa and take up arms against the Republic.

'We have been flooded by complaints by our people who have been kicked off white farms,' Chief Buthelezi declared, quoting the example of a near-blind pensioner, Mr Nkobe Nxumalo, who has been ordered off the farm Llanwarne Estates in the Candover district.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Nxumalo had lived on this farm since his birth but has now been ordered off by the assistant manager. He said Mr Nxumalo had first been told by the assistant manager that the services of his children were required on the farm.

Expelled

Later he fired the children and ordered Mr Nxumalo to pay R740 for the cattle and the land he owned.

Mr Nxumalo complied with this request, Chief Buthelezi said, but he had none the less been expelled from the farm.

The Chief Minister cited another case concerning five labourers working on Diepkloof Farm in the Vryheid district.

These men had been given 90 days to leave the farm, he said, and the owner had issued notices demanding that every kraal should pay money for livestock grazing on the farm.

Last month the farmer visited the kraals, according to Chief Buthelezi, in order to collect the money. He did not find adults in the kraals and the children present had told their parents that the farmer then produced a gun and fired two shots. The Chief Minister said the complainants had stated that they had been staying on the farm for many decades and had no place else to move to.

4 Rivers 7/15/22

Two die under ⁴ potatoes

TWO Cape Town men were suffocated when a seven-ton lorry carrying a load of potatoes overturned near Prince Alfred Hamlet.

Mr Joseph Erasmus, 36, and Mr Kenneth Finnis, 27, both of Elsie's River, were found dead under the potatoes after the accident on Saturday at Gydopas between Ceres and Prince Alfred Hamlet.

A post-mortem report showed yesterday that both had been suffocated.

LOAD

The lorry was returning to Cape Town with a load of potatoes from farmers in the Koue Bokkeveld when the accident occurred.

Five men also received superficial injuries in the accident. They are Mr C Claassens, Mr P Stevens, Mr F Samuels, Mr M Macree and Mr A Davids all of Elsie's River.

7/5/82 X
Farm colonies
Hansard Q. 61 778-779

7. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

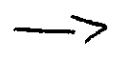
- (1) Whether any farm colonies have been established under section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, if so, (a) how many, and (b) where are they situated;
- (2) how many persons had been sent to such farm colonies in terms of this section as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Farm colonies are not established in terms of the Blacks (Urban) Areas Consolidation Act 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), but in terms of section 20(1)(e) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959).
 - (a) 2
 - (b) Pretoria and Virginia
- (2) The figures as requested are not available, but during January, February and March 1982 five, seven and three persons respectively were admitted to the farm colony at Pretoria and two, eleven and twenty-seven respectively at Virginia. As at 31 March 1982 there were 84 detainees at the farm colony at Pretoria and 111 at Virginia.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, my question refers to those people who are declared idle and undesirable and who are, as a result, sent to a farm colony. Have any farm colonies been established for that purpose under this section?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon



member should have phrased her question correctly.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I did.

The MINISTER: I have replied correctly to the question as put to me. I should be delighted to reply to the question now put to me by the hon. member, but I do not have the facts for her new question at my disposal.

Call 815 818 2

NMC labour investigation

PRETORIA (S.A.P.) The National Manpower Commission will investigate possible measures to regulate employment conditions for farm labourers and domestic servants, according to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Interested parties or bodies are invited to submit evidence or make representations in writing to the commission in Pretoria within the next two months. — Sapa

(b) and (c):

Name	Date of appointment to the Appellate Division
(1) P. J. Wessels	1.2.1963
(2) E. L. Jansen	16.9.1968
(3) P. J. Rabie, D.M.S.	16.4.1971
(4) G. v. R. Muller	16.4.1971
(5) M. M. Corbett	1.6.1974
(6) G. P. C. Kotze	1.6.1976
(7) S. Miller	30.7.1976
(8) M. A. Diemont	1.7.1977
(9) C. P. Joubert	10.7.1977
(10) I. J. Tengrove	16.12.1978
(11) P. M. Cillie	1.1.1980
(12) G. Viljoen	1.1.1980

50 ~~Howard Gifted Black child~~ 24/5/82
 Q. Col. 891 - 892
 Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) recognizes and (b) subsidizes organizations offering educational facilities for the gifted Black child; if so, (i) how many such organizations are there in the Republic, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children do they cater for in each case and (iv) what amount is allocated for each child; if not, (2) whether gifted Black children are catered for in the Republic; if so, what procedure is followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) No.
 (b) No, subsidies are only granted to State-aided schools.

(2) Although no specific facilities are provided for the gifted child the differentiated syllabuses (higher grade and standard grade), as well as teaching method and the grouping of pupils into homogeneous classes do provide opportunities for the development of the gifted child.

Gifted Black child
 645. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether any specialist courses providing for the education of the gifted Black child are available for teachers trained at universities and colleges falling under his Department; if so, (a) what courses and (b) at which (i) universities and (ii) colleges?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No.
 657. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What amount was allocated by his Department for the subsidization of farm schools in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

1978-'79	R16 986 000
1979-'80	R18 681 000
1980-'81	R23 167 000

As from 1981-'82 all amounts which are allocated for the subsidization of schools

are being combined and separate figures for farm, mine and hospital schools are no longer available

Farm schools

658. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many applications for the subsidization of farm schools were received by his Department in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available and (b) how many such applications (i) were (aa) granted and (bb) refused and (ii) are pending;

(2) what estimated number of pupils benefited from the subsidization of farm schools in each such year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

1979-'80 1980-'81 1981-'82

(1) (a)	185	193	327
(b) (i)	185	193	326
(ii) (bb)	—	—	1

(2) 1979	439 443
1980	449 794
1981	459 201

340 ~~Nomondi Township, Mofleno~~ 24/5/82
 660. Mr. R. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether there are any schools in Nomondi Township, Mofleno; if so, (a) how many schools are there and (b) (i) how many (aa) classrooms and (bb) teachers are there, and (ii) what is the highest standard, in each such school;

(2) whether it is the intention of his Department to increase the number of class-rooms in such schools; if so, (a) when and (b) by how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) Yes
 (a) 3

(b) (i) (aa) The Nomondi Primary School is accommodated in Church buildings and other temporary rooms. The Neeba Lower Primary School consists of a 13 classroom schoolbuilding. The Zakheni Lower Primary School does not have any class-rooms and makes use of the class-rooms of the Neeba Lower Primary Schools and other rooms in the afternoon (platoon system).

(bb) Nomondi	11
Neeba	11
Zakheni	15

(ii) Nomondi	Standard 6
Neeba	Standard 2
Zakheni	Standard 2

- (2) Yes
 (a) 1983-'84 financial year.

(b) The erection of a complete school consisting of 20 classrooms with all the necessary facilities is being planned by the Department.

50 ~~Black children attending schools~~ 24/5/82
 688. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many Black children of schooling age were attending schools as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many schools for Black children are there in the Republic;

(3) (a) how many Black (i) pupils and (ii) schools are affected by compulsory

Labourer's

ARGUS 27/5/82

hut arson

4

- appeal

dismissed

Argus Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — An appeal by Dr Hendrik Botha, chairman of the Dias Divisional Council, against his conviction on a charge of arson and an effective nine months' imprisonment, was dismissed in the Supreme Court here today.

Notice of leave to appeal to the Appellate Division was lodged and bail of R100 was allowed to stand.

A full judgment, giving reasons will be handed down later.

Dr Botha was convicted last November in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court of setting fire to the hut of a neighbouring farm labourer, after chasing the occupants out with a firearm.

He suspected the labourers of stealing his Friesland cow.

SUSPENDED

He was sentenced to 18 months, half of it conditionally suspended. He was also ordered to pay R1.000 in compensation.

His appeal was heard by Mr Justice Stewart and Mr Justice Kanne-meyer.

If leave to appeal to Bloemfontein is refused, the only course will be to petition the Chief Justice for such leave.

If this is refused, Dr Botha has to begin serving his sentence.

7th November, 197

DWM/lw

freeway in "cut and cover" under
 ar advantages over other propo-
 sition possibilities, that a
 this matter with local, pro-
 posed to formulate proposals
 nity on a landscape programme
 nicipating planning issues, pro-
 a of the University community
 permanent exhibition to invite
 l concern at an appropriate

That an architect be appointed to design the library which will
 Link the back of Jagger to the northern Science section of the
 Linear Library.

6. That the pedestrianisation of University Avenue be approved in
 principle; that consideration be given to including mobile ser-
 vices on a pedestrianised University Avenue and that a plan be
 drawn up for 1975 to route the bus through the Avenue, but to
 close it to all other traffic except the cars which park on it.

7. That a comprehensive plan for traffic circulation and parking on
 the Upper Campus be drawn up as soon as possible. That this plan
 to take note of the outcome of recently surveyed preferences relat-
 ing to the bus service and parking procedures and seriously consider
 all alternative strategies before providing additional parking.

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Court dismisses Botha's appeal

Post Correspondent

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If this is refused, the applicant has to begin serving his sentence.

Pretoria Bakers, Confetti
Operative Bakers, Confetti
National Union of Wine, So
National Union of Sugar Ma
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National Milling Workers I
Natal Sugar Industry Empl
Natal Baking Industry Empl
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Brewery Employees Union (C
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Black Allied Workers Union
Bakery Employees Industria
Amalgamated Engineering Un
African Food and Canning W

MANUFACTURING Food & Beverages

Underground Officials Association of S.A.
S.A. Technical Officials Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen and Operators Association
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Bollemakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
Mine Workers Union
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Farm school subsidy increased

ARGUS
27/5/82
4

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Subsidies for farm school buildings have been substantially increased.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr D J de Villiers, has announced that buildings built after April 1 could be subsidised to half the construction cost.

There was a maximum limit of R5 000 a classroom, he said. The previous limit was R2 000 a classroom.

To provide for escalating costs, however, the unit construction cost of a classroom would be revised annually.

One of the conditions of the subsidy is that the school owner must build additional services and facilities as stipulated by the department.

Where three classrooms are built, a storeroom must be added, and with four or more a storeroom and office must be built.

TOILETS

"Under normal circumstances the buildings must be completed before the subsidy can be paid to the farmer," said Dr de Villiers.

"However, should the farmer be unable to finance them up to completion, special arrangements can be made for the subsidy to be paid as the work progresses."

For each classroom two toilets and drinking water must be provided. At existing schools where no toilets, storerooms or offices have been built, the owners will be subsidised.

Up to half the construction cost for each toilet will be paid, with a maximum amount of R100.

The same will apply to storerooms and offices, except for the maximum level, which rises to R500.

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State plans new deal for farm schools

OWN BOOK

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

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Education and Training has announced an increase in subsidies of up to 50 percent to build farm schools and has taken tentative steps toward guaranteeing education for farm school pupils.

The department is setting out to rectify poor farm school facilities but with every care not to anger white farmers who have played a major role in the education of these children.

There are currently 459 201 black primary school children enrolled at farm schools.

In new moves to improve the pitiful educational prospects of about 30 percent of South Africa's black school pupils, the DET has announced the following:

- School buildings erected after April 1 1982 can be subsidised to 50 percent of the construction costs. The average costs of a classroom is R10 000.

- More than R1 million had been set aside this year for construction at farm schools.

- Certain service and facilities such as toilets, drinking water and, in some cases, storerooms must be provided before full subsidies will be paid.

Existing schools where no sto. offices or toilets can apply for subsidies of 50 percent to upgrade facilities.

Despite these encour-

aging announcements, many educationists feel the reforms have been a long time coming and fall far short of placing farm schools within the State's responsibility — where it is believed they belong.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the announcement is a move to bind the owner of a farm school to an agreement with DET in connection with duration and usage.

"Any step that leads to more permanence of education for children on farms must be welcomed," said Dr Franz Auerbach, a leading educationist and president of the Institute of Race Relations. "But I look forward to the day when the State accepts that the education of all children is its responsibility."

However, there are no safeguards to ensure that the new owner of the farm will continue to allow the education of black children on his property.

Another bone of contention is the appalling lack of secondary schools for farm pupils, who usually drop out after completing primary school because there is nowhere for them to go.

So far the DET has been unwilling to ensure the education of black farm school pupils at the risk of offending white farmers.

The department still does not have the authority to keep departmentally-run schools going according to DET public relations officer, Mr G Engelbrecht.

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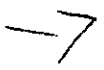
WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

4 (206) 206 Housard
Farm colonies
Q. Col. 938-939
*13 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minis-
ter of Justice: 26/5/82

- (1) Whether Blacks who have been declared idle or undesirable under section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945, are sent to farm colonies falling under his Department: if so.
- (2) whether the Prisons Act prescribes certain types of work to be performed at these farm colonies by such Blacks if so, what types of work are (a) so prescribed and (b) performed there: if



not, what types of work are performed there by such Blacks?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) and (b) Section 20(1)(e) of the Prisons Act, 1959 read with Prison Regulation 143(1) stipulates that such persons may be sent to prisons known as farm colonies to learn habits of industry and labour. The aim with this is, as far as practicable, to qualify such persons for regular and steady employment after release.

Due to the relative short period of detention, such persons are exclusively trained in farming activities, or employed for performing constructive unskilled labour.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO

Unions have been classified according to the of All Economic Activities. The full extent of general workers unions has not been established

- National Federation of Workers
- Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
- General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

- Black Allied Workers Union
- Farmworkers Union
- Food and Canning Workers Union
- National Certified Fishing Officers Association
- Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
- Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

- Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
- Black Allied Workers Union
- Black Mineworkers Union
- Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
- Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
- Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
- Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
- Mine Workers Union
- S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Union
- S.A. Electrical Workers Association
- S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen and Operators
- S.A. Technical Officials Association
- Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

- African Food and Canning Workers Union
- Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
- Bakery Employees Industrial Union
- Black Allied Workers Union
- Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
- Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
- Cadbury In-Company Union
- East London Meat Trade Union
- Food and Canning Workers Union
- Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
- General Workers Union
- General Workers Union of South Africa
- Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
- Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
- National Milling Workers Industrial Union
- National Union of Dairy Employees
- National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers
- National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Allied
- National Union of Wine, Spirits and Allied
- Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Conductor
- Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging

Legal help for ill-treated farm workers

CME files 2/5/82 (4)

Staff Reporter
Two contract farm workers who were assaulted by their employers were recently awarded out-of-court settlements after being aided by the Cape Town branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

In both cases, the institute acted as a liaison body to help the workers institute court action, obtain legal aid and extend their permits to remain in the area during court proceedings.

According to the regional secretary of the institute, Miss Hazel Bowen, the men learned by chance or word of mouth of the Institute's willingness and ability to help.

"It is important that other labourers realize there is help for them somewhere and that they don't have to accept everything dished out to them," she said.

"Farmers must wake up to the fact that they do not have the right to mishandle their labourers."

Mr Mohi Vincent Dzingwa, a contract worker on a Somerset West estate, approached the institute after his farm had been fractured during an alleged assault. He had to seek medical attention in the City. Legal action was instituted and an out-of-court settlement of R2 054 made in February.

Mr Simon Tomase, a worker on his second one-year contract on a Malmesbury farm, was assaulted and left immediately. In May this year he won an out-of-court settlement of R1 000, with costs. This was after his lawyer, who had requested R1 165 in March last year, had rejected an offer of R500 with costs.

Mishandled farm workers were welcome to contact the institute, Miss Bowen said. "Farm workers are in a very vulnerable situation. Their food and homes are provided by the farmer. If anything goes wrong, where do they go? They have no protection at all and no minimum wage, and often don't realize they can get some sort of recompense."

Many were hesitant to leave farms because they would lose earnings and were compelled to return to their homeland to renew their contracts.

"If they encounter problems with their contracts, they are locked up or deported," Miss Bowen said.

'We are not rubbish to be thrown away'

GERMAN 'SETTLERS' RESIST EVICTION

W/E ARGUS 5/6/82
3/Footwear
4
387
384



AN eviction notice, and no other home for (from left) Mr Frank von Buchenroder, 78, Mr Aubrey Scheuble, 55, Mr Fred Scheuble, 73, and Mr Jacobus Scheuble, 63.

From CASSIE DU PLESSIS

PORT ELIZABETH: — "We are not rubbish that can be thrown away," say the retired woodcutters of Colchester, who, with the pride of their German settler ancestors, are resisting eviction from the only home they know.

Members of their community, which has lived on the banks of the Sunday's River about 30 kilometres from Port Elizabeth for more than a century, have been concerned about their future since March 8, when they received letters from a firm of attorneys giving them three weeks to clear out.

Port Elizabeth notices which say the land belongs to the Nelson Pearson company of Colchester, who need it for redevelopment.

"Is there no such thing as birthright?" asked Mr von Buchenroder.

"Our ancestors were real Germans who took coloured wives here, but later their land changed hands and we have no claim to it."

Mr Aubrey Scheuble, 55, says: "Mr Pearson (the owner) acquired this land in the year I was born. Then our grandfathers had already been here. My mother worked for his wife."

Mr Scheuble is unmarried but supports his sickly parents of 77 and 86.

Said Mr Fred Scheuble, his cousin: "We shall move if we have to, but where to? Where is there place for old people, Port Elizabeth has its own housing shortage."

Residents' deputations to the Department of Community Development and Dias divisional council have achieved nothing.

"DILEMMAS"

The regional representative the Department of Community Development, Mr Awie Verwey, said the situation was a "dilemma." Mr Nelson Pearson required his land for development, but the people had no alternative place.

The department had decided not to develop a coloured township as the community was too small, and the area had been proclaimed white.

If they indicated that they wanted alternative accommodation, it would make matters easier, although there was a housing shortage in Port Elizabeth.

SQUATTING

Because they have not complied, three men have been charged, and briefly appeared in court this week on a charge of illegal squatting.

Their names echo their claims to German descent: Mr Fred Scheuble, 73, his brother, Mr Jacobus Scheuble, 63, and Mr Frank von Buchenroder, 78.

They were not asked to plead, and the Circuit Magistrate's Court in nearby Kinkelbosch village has postponed the case to August 5.

HARMONY

Their modest sun-bleached houses are spread out on a grey and flat piece of land between the Port Elizabeth-Grahamstown national road and the railway line, across the road from the expensive houses of Colchester holiday resort, near the Sunday's River mouth.

Older residents say the harmony of more than a century has been disturbed by the attorneys'

Footwear
Tobacco Workers
Union
Shipbuilders and Welders
(SAWU) Union
(Natal)
XXXX

Worker dies
under tractor

(127) (4) E. Post

Post Reporter 11/6/82

A FARM worker in the Pearston district died yesterday when the tractor he was driving overturned and fell on him.

A police spokesman said Mr Roelf Jordaan, 40, who worked for Mr G T Botha on the farm Hartebeeslaagte, was delivering poles for a fence which was being built on the farm.

As he drove up a steep slope the tractor skidded backwards and overturned.

~~17/6/82~~
E. Pest
Man dies of exposure 4

JOHANNESBURG — A 45-year-old farmworker at Richmond in the Karoo has died of exposure after going out on horseback to look for a flock of sheep in the cold weather which has swept much of the country. The body of Mr Jonas Johannes, of the farm, Lui-paardsvlei, was discovered on Tuesday near the kraal where his horse was found. Mr Johannes went out to look for the sheep on Monday evening. — Sapa

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CAPE TIMES 16/6/82 (4) ~~21~~ ~~24~~



Members of one of the eight families facing eviction on Friday stand outside their house on a Noordhoek farm yesterday. They are Mr Ronald Corker and his wife Edith and their grandchildren, from left, Fabian, 2, Lucia, 6, Patricia, 7, Bernadette, 11, and Sean, 10.

Families face eviction at Noordhoek

Staff Reporter

EIGHT families face eviction from a Noordhoek farm on Friday — and they have nowhere to go. "I suppose we will go and live in the bush," Mr Ronald Corker, one of the people threatened with eviction, said yesterday.

He lives in a labourer's cottage on the farm Finchlea in the Noordhoek district with his wife Edith, her daughter and husband and six grandchildren.

Notice was served on the eight families last Friday and they have until this Friday to leave. But eviction has been pending for the families, many of whom work in Simon's Town, since the beginning of the year, when the farm was sold.

The blame for the situation was laid on the Divisional Council yesterday by a spokesman for the estate agency which sold the farm and served the eviction notices.

"They have known about this situation for five months and have made no attempt to help," he said.

He added that the council had not rehoused the families and did not seem to be "interested in the rights of individual property owners".

The new owner had sold his own property and had to take occupancy of

the new farm within 30 days. He needed the labourers' cottages for his own staff.

The people living there — and the Divisional Council — had known since January that they would have to find somewhere else to live.

"The Divisional Council knew what was going to happen but they have done nothing to help. Some of these people have had their names on waiting lists for over five years."

He said it was an "unfortunate" situation, but that the owner had no alternative but to exercise his rights as a property owner.

A member of the Ocean View management committee, Mr Yusuf Chotia, said yesterday that there were no houses in the town available for the families.

"There are new units being built, but building costs have risen so much that these people cannot afford the rents."

Mr Chotia said he could only hope that the owner would have a "humane attitude" towards the families.

● The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, was not available for comment and the Cape Times was asked to submit written questions, which were submitted yesterday, on the matter.

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including names like 'R. Vivier' and 'R. Vivier'.

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Karoo (4) farmer dies of exposure

17/6/82
A FARMWORKER at Richmond in the Karoo has died in the cold weather which has swept large parts of the country, ruining crops and killing livestock

Mr Jonas Johannes, 45, was found dead from exposure yesterday after he had gone out on horseback to look for a flock of sheep on Monday evening

For much of the northern Cape, Free State and Transvaal, Tuesday night had been the coldest this year.

Lesotho weather stations reported that scores of lambs were perishing in bitterly cold winds that blew off the snow-covered Maluti Mountains.

Transport throughout the country was disorganised by the freeze.

Flights to Johannesburg from Bloemfontein and Cape Town were delayed or cancelled and there was a spate of minor traffic accidents on the icy roads.

The cold weather continued over much of the country yesterday.

● Editorial comment
- Page 8

Man in hospital after shooting

④
~~2~~
Sowetan
18/6/82

A 30-YEAR-OLD Hill-brow man is in hospital with a bullet wound after he was mistakenly identified and shot in the head.

The injured man is Mr Johannes Tsebetsebe, whose address given is Barkley Square, Hill-brow.

From his hospital bed Mr Tsebetsebe told police that he was walking

down Main Street on Tuesday night when a blue car passed him and stopped a little distance away. He said he could feel the men in the car were watching him. They drove away and after some time returned. This time two men got out of the car and a shot was fired.

Mr Tsebetsebe was hit in the head. As he was

lying on the ground the two men came closer to look and one of them said: "It is not him."

Johannesburg Police Liaison Officer, Colonel Fred Bull, said police were investigating a case of attempted murder.

In another incident a 20-year-old man was shot in the leg and five people arrested after a white farmer fired several shots at a number of people who had gone on the rampage attacking farm workers and damaging property.

The farmer called the police and five men were arrested and will be charged with assault and malicious damage to property.

Farm schools have recently been in the news because the Department of Education and Training has improved its support for them. In such a large country, providing schooling for children living on farms has always been a problem.

Before World War 2 the Transvaal Education Department decided that, as small farm schools for whites provided a poorer education, even primary schooling should be centralised — and larger schools with hostels were built.

This has disadvantages too. Few people would like to see children under 10 compelled to attend school away from home, but it was felt better quality schooling justified the change.

It has been generally accepted, and white farm children now seem to get similar quality schooling to that of town children.

Provision for African farm children is less satisfactory than for pupils in other sectors of the African system. Admittedly it is not easy to provide schooling for almost a million children on thousands of farms.

The DET has long encouraged farmers to build schools for children of workers, offered subsidies for buildings, and will pay the teachers' salaries. (In the fifties, farm teachers were paid less than others.)

Statistics on farm schools tell much, but do not reveal the key problem: whether African children on farms get any schooling is decided not by the State or their parents. It is the farmer who can decide to build a

Improve these farm schools

4 Star 18/6/82

It should be the State's responsibility to provide schooling for black children on white-owned farms, says Franz Auerbach.

school or not, or to close an existing one.

It is laid down that a farm school should provide education for the children of workers "on the farm concerned." If farmers band together to provide a school on one farm, this requires prior approval.

A 1981 Departmental circular says that "wherever possible farmers are encouraged to apply for their own school. Pupils from neighbouring schools may only be admitted if there is accommodation available, but this is a privilege enjoyed by the children of neighbouring farms and not a right."

Commendably, within the existing system, the department is raising its subsidy per classroom from R2 000 to R5 000 when the estimated cost of building a classroom is now R10 000. It is also encouraging farmers to provide storerooms, drinking water and toilets for their schools.

Many farmers run good farm schools established for many years. I visited a fine one in East Griqualand last December.

But as with the white farm schools mentioned earlier — most are small, rarely attract



Auerbach . . . new deal required.

well-qualified teachers and have fewer facilities than bigger schools in country towns or cities.

We should know more about farm schools for African children growing up on white-owned farms: There are almost 5 000 (averaging 91 pupils to a school) and staffed by 9 500 teachers. The average for all other African schools is 474 pupils.

Of the 4 865 farm schools, only one is a high school: of their 450 000 pupils, exactly half are in the two sub-standards (1980). In the African system as a whole, the percentage in the grades is 33.8 — in the coloured system 27.5, the Indian

19.8 and the white 17.8

This shows the high drop-out rates just over 40 percent of African beginners reach Std 2, and one in seven gets to Std 5

Some farm schools still have Std 6 attached to their higher primary section, so that 2 500 of all farm pupils are in Std 6.

There is little chance of farm children getting to high school, this would need hostel facilities in country towns, not a priority in the over-extended DET.

A guess is that half the African children on white-owned farms get no schooling. That position is unlikely to change significantly until the State decides to provide some schooling for all, no longer leaving it to individual farmers.

Surely neither the burden of building schools nor the decision whether to do so should be on the employers of the parents. The initiative and responsibility should be the State's, even though parents and employers can be involved. We need a completely new deal for farm children.

● Franz Auerbach is a Johannesburg educationist.

ARGUS 18/6/82

Paarl
link to
highway
horror

Argus Correspondent

MARTZBURG

Four people, believed to be from Paarl, died in the mangled wreckage of a heavy duty truck which crashed on the Wembley section of the N3 here yesterday.

The truck, transporting a load of wine, crashed through the steel safety barrier on a sharp curve on the south-bound carriageway and overturned.

Cases of wine were thrown across the road. Shocked rescuers retrieved the severely mutilated bodies.

The bodies were taken to the Government mortuary. The identities have not yet been established.

Cape Times
19/6/82
④

Evictions: Families granted reprieve

Staff Reporter

EIGHT Noordhoek families scheduled to be evicted yesterday have been granted a reprieve while welfare organizations try to find them alternative accommodation.

The families, who are living on the farm Finchlea, had eviction notices served on them on Friday last week.

A spokesman for the estate agency handling the property said yesterday that an extension had been granted after the welfare bodies had approached him.

He said the farm's new owner was waiting to take occupation with his staff but could not do so while the labourers' houses were occupied by the other families.

Some of the families were registered in a survey of people in the area taken by the Divisional Council and the Department of Community Development.

The registered families will be rehoused at Ocean View when houses become available.

The council secretary, Mr W R Vivier, said the council would have to give first preference to existing tenants in Ocean View, who were living in overcrowded conditions.

He denied claims that some of the families had been on the council waiting list for more than five years, or that the council had shown no interest in the problems faced by private landowners in the area.

Charges withdrawn

Staff Reporter

CHARGES of unlawfully entering a proclaimed area were yesterday withdrawn against two community workers by an Athlone magistrate because the State witness was unavailable.

The two were Mr Paul Germond, 25, and Mr Ron Begbie, 25, both of Berg Street, Rondebosch.

The State had alleged that they contravened the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945, by entering Guguletu without a permit on April 6.

Mr N Burt was the magistrate. Mr J Riley appeared for the State. Mr J Dickerson appeared for both men.

Machinery traps, kills worker

NEWS 21/6/82

(4)

A MIDDLE-AGED farm driveshaft as he knelt
worker was battered to over the machine. He was man
death in a freak accident repeatedly whipped
at Killarney today when against the pump before
his coat was hooked in the tractor was switched
the moving driveshaft of off.

Mr Harry Mellish, his
Mr Jan Louw, 55, was
operating a water pump
attached to the tractor's
driveshaft when the acci-
dent occurred.

A woman died and a
received serious burns in a shack fire in
Lansdowne Road, Phil-
ippi, early today. The
blaze was extinguished
by neighbours.

Both their names are
being withheld until
their next-of-kin have
been notified.

An ambulance took the
man, who was uncon-
scious, to Groote Schuur

A woman, who drowned
in Kalk Bay harbour on
Saturday when she got
into difficulties after
falling from the jetty has
been identified. She was
Miss Beryl Hendricks, 36,
a vagrant with no fixed
address.

He was later
transferred to the burns
unit at Tygerberg Hos-
pital where his condition
was described as serious.

Another unidentified
man was knocked down
and killed in Blue Bell
Street, Ravensmead early

berg early today, tied her
up, and robbed her of
R430.

Another unidentified
man, who was knocked
down and killed in Blue
Bell Street, Ravensmead
early today, was
killed in Blue Bell
Street, Ravensmead early
today.

Police are hunting for
the three men who broke
into the home of an 85-
year-old woman in Steen-

Mrs Cornelia Smith,
who lives alone, told
police she was asleep
shortly after midnight
when the men broke in
and tied her hands and
feet with cord before tak-
ing the money.

Mrs Smith managed
to free herself and raise
the alarm.

Inquiry wanted on farm labour and domestics

Stu 23/6/82

~~1/8~~
4
~~2/11~~

Own Correspondent

The National Manpower Commission has called for representation on the service conditions of farm workers and domestic servants.

The chairman of the commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, said in Pretoria that South Africa had about 1,2 million farm workers and 700 000 domestic servants, but labour laws which regulated the basic service conditions of millions of other workers did not apply to them.

Earlier this year the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, asked

the commission to probe the need for measures to protect agriculture and employers of domestic servants against malicious attacks and to determine the mutual obligations of employers and employees.

MEASURES

Dr Reynders said minimum wages were not relevant because the Minister's directive concerned only measures regarding conditions of employment in general.

Representations may be submitted in writing to the Secretary, National Manpower Commission, Private Bag X316, Pretoria 0001.

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The National Manpower Commission
has called for representation
on the service conditions
of farm workers and
domestic servants.

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is to probe the need
for measures to protect
agriculture and
employers of domestic
servants against
malicious attacks
and to determine
the mutual obligations
of employers and
employees.

Dad's
plough
kills son

(121)
(4)

Angus

26/6/82

Weekend Argus
Bureau

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY died under a disc-plough driven by his father on a farm in the Cradock district yesterday.

Jannie van Rensburg was taking water to his father, Gert van Rensburg, a labourer on Mistkraal Farm.

Owner of the farm, Mr Schalk Vorster said Jannie went to an onion field at about 4 pm.

His father told him to stand back so he could turn the tractor and plough.

"He must have turned too fast. The boy landed under the plough. It went right over him."

The father frantically reversed but went too far and the rear wheel went over the boy.

Mr Vorster's wife Marianne ran to her home with the badly mutilated child in her arms.

He died after about 10 minutes.

He was the second youngest of seven children of Mr van Rensburg and his wife.

12:30 M 5/7/82

Workers die in farm fire

Pretoria Bureau

TWO unidentified farm workers were burned to death early yesterday when their quarters on a plot south of Pretoria caught fire.

Mr J.H. Botha, who lives on a neighbouring plot, said two other farm workers informed him of the fire about 5.30am.

He notified police, who investigated and found two people — a man and a woman — had burned to death.

An unidentified motorcyclist died in Eugene Marais Hospital, Pretoria, yesterday morning from injuries sustained in a smash.

Illegal immigrants (2/8) Star 5/7/82 (2/8) 'streaming into SA' (4)

Illegal immigrants are streaming into the Eastern Transvaal from Mozambique.

The chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association said at Komati-poort today that growing numbers of illegal work-seekers from Mozambique were being driven into the Lowveld by hunger and poverty. Farmers in the area

were prepared to employ some but found it difficult to get permits from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A labour bureau in Lebombo area was urgently needed, he said. More than 9 000 farm workers from Mozambique were illegally employed.

Proclamation was repealed — counsel

10/1

4

D. Profuteh
6/7/82

10/1

ZWELITSHA—Defence counsel for the 20 people who appeared before a magistrate here yesterday, following disturbances on the Fort Hare University campus in May, argued that proclamation R252 did not form part of the Ciskeian law because it was repealed by the Constitution Act of 1981.

Advocate, T. K. Moerane is appearing for 19 Fort Hare students and a Border Council of Churches field worker, Mr Alfred Metele. They are charged on three counts.

The first accuses them of public violence and charges them with congregating at the campus and creating a riot by singing, shouting and giving black power salutes; of assaulting or attempting to assault Ciskeian policemen with stones, bricks or other objects, and of damaging three vehicles.

Count two alleges that the accused attended an unlawful meeting, at which more than 10 people were present, which had not been authorised by the Alice magistrate.

Count three refers to unlawful statements and acts threatening violence, disadvantage or inconvenience to the person or property of people in Ciskei.

Counts two and three cite contravention of proclamation R252. Mr Moerane claimed yesterday this proclamation ceased to form part of the law of Ciskei on December 4, 1981 when Cis-

kei became independent

He said the proclamation, promulgated in terms of the Black Administration Act, was in conflict with the Ciskei Constitution Act, which stated that all human beings were born free, everyone should be equal before the law and no one should be favoured because of sex, beliefs or race.

"Proclamation R252 is inconsistent with the fundamental rights conferred by the Constitution Act, including those relating to freedom of movement, thought, expression and association.

"It is also conflict with the declared policy of Ciskei enshrined in the Constitution Act, making Ciskei a sovereign independent democracy.

"Another provision of the act is that the constitution will be the supreme law of Ciskei, binding the executive, legislature and judiciary."

Mr Moerane noted that the Constitution Act had been amended by an act promulgated last Friday "after apparently being rushed through the National Assembly with unseemly haste."

The amendment provides that no law made by the National Assembly or which continues enforced in Ciskei under any provision of the constitution can be declared invalid by any court of law.

"Within a week," Mr Moerane said, "the National Assembly pas-

sed a law which purports to amend provisions of the constitution dealing with the fundamental rights of the citizens of Ciskei, and making the amendment retrospective."

Mr Moerane argued that the amendment did not affect the constitution "because it is meaningless and it cannot be allowed to operate retrospectively in respect of proceedings already instituted."

The magistrate, Mr J Kotze, pointed out that only the Supreme Court could determine the validity of proclamation R252. The Attorney-General, Mr W. F. Jurgens, replied that the magistrate could rule whether the proclamation was applicable in Ciskei.

Mr Moerane said he was not asking the magistrate "to declare R252 invalid because if it doesn't exist it cannot be declared invalid"

Mr Jurgens conceded that the proclamation would not have been applicable "had it not been for the amendment"

Mr Moerane replied that the amendment had no bearing on proclamation R252 "because R252 was excluded from the law taken over by Ciskei on December 4, 1981"

"It is an absurdity that until the amendment was promulgated on Friday, R252 did not form part of the law of Ciskei."

Mr Kotze will rule on Mr Moerane's objections this morning. — DDR.

By JOHANN POTGIETER who also took the picture

An obituary for a 'nobody'...

ARGUS 6/7/82 (4) (W)

DRIEKA BENJAMINS was born on a Sunday night when the hooves of white men's horses struck sparks from the firestones of the Great Karoo.

The way they told it to her, she was born as the rebels, going towards their war, passed the shacks in the veld near Prince Albert Road. It was late 1899, probably, and the war was between Boer and Brit.

Life passed quickly. She married a farm labourer, Jan Benjamins and bore six sons and four daughters. They lived on farms in Willowmore district and distinguished themselves as a hard-working family.

Jan Benjamins died more than 20 years ago and was buried beside one of their sons on a farm near Willowmore.

Arthritis

Already the arthritis was twisting Drieka's hands.

She went to live with her youngest son, Flip, and his wife.

Then, a few years ago, her blankets were placed on a bakkie, and she was brought to Prince Albert to live with her youngest daughter, Mrs Siena Hendricks.

OBITUARIES are usually written for people who have distinguished themselves in legitimate public life.

Here is an obituary for a nobody. Drieka Benjamins, an elderly woman wracked with arthritis, died in the Prince Albert Hospital at 7.20 pm on June 8. She was buried four days later, in pouring rain.

She had spent her life on white farms; her husband, who died long ago, was considered a good worker. So were their sons.

She is deeply mourned by her sons, daughters, grandchildren, and those who came to know her in her final days.

She slept on a small canvas stretcher in the back room. There was no mattress.

Beside her bed was a chest of drawers, and her medicines — sterk druppels, rooi laventel, haarlemensis.

They rubbed her with olive oil, and washed her with Dettol water.

Pension

Her old age pension was administered by a Ned Geref Sendingkerk social worker, and once a month she was given a small box of groceries — tinned fish, a tin of milk, flour, sometimes sugar, and so on.

She was never given cash to buy vegetables since, so the social worker told The Argus, she had no funeral insurance, and the money was needed for her funeral.

To Mrs Hendricks and her daughters — Lina, Sanna, Koekie — it seemed that Drieka was getting smaller every day.

When strangers came to her room, she seemed obsessed with her hands.

"They do not hurt," she said, over and over. "They just look like this because of all the cold water through the years."

Memories

More and more, her mind drifted back to the farm, and to Flip.

Please, she said, could she not go back to Flip, even if she had to lie alone all day long.

On the morning of Tuesday, June 8, Mrs Hendricks and her daughters saw the end was near.

Drieka talked incoherently about death and things from the past. Several times she seemed to fall asleep while she talked. In mid-morning she called Lina and asked if they were ready to go.

She asked if the cases were packed. She told

Lina to prepare well, since they had to go down many steps. She said: "Lina, do you see the man with the long hair? Look, there he stands."

The ambulance fetched her about 4 pm, and in the early evening the nurses summoned the family to hospital.

It was visiting time, and there was a screen drawn round Drieka's bed.

Koekie looked through a gap in the curtain and saw the doctor bent over Drieka.

When he came out he said they should pray for her; it would not be long.

Six or seven of them stood round her bed.

When the praying was over she asked for Willem, a son who had not visited her before.

His wife said he should touch Drieka's face so she could know he was there.

He moved his hand twice slowly over her face.

The moment

Then, as Koekie saw it, it seemed that Drieka's tongue was itching; you could see her tongue swelling. You could see the moment when she died.

"Onse ma," someone said. Everybody cried.

There remained only the funeral.

She had said she wanted to be buried beside her husband, so the farmer was telephoned and asked if he would allow this. He said it would be an honour; he said old Jan Benjamins had worked on the farm for so long, he remembered.

Someone went to the church office and collected the money due to Drieka from her pension. There was R24, and a coffin was bought.

Two daughters, Malie and Sanna, went to the mortuary and placed the body in the coffin.

On the Thursday the grave-diggers went to Willowmore in the Hendricks's blue Ford Custom. On their way back the following day the car broke down.

Drieka's body left Prince Albert at sunset on the Friday, and was stored in a garage on the farm. Rain began during the night.

Since the car had broken down, Mrs Hendricks and her family tried to hire another bakkie on the Saturday morning.

Two bakkies had already gone — one with the corpse, the other with 14 mourners — and the third driver wanted R5 from each passenger for the return journey.

Nothing

They did their sums over and over, but there were too many of them. It would have cost nearly R50, and they had nothing.

As Mrs Hendricks later heard the story, it was a day of torrential rain at Willowmore — the kind of rain Drieka would not have seen very often.

When they were finally ready to bury her, at sunset on Saturday, her grave was half full of water and the sons emptied it as best they could with buckets and tins.

A deacon from the Willowmore Congregational Church led the service. It rained softly while they sang.

Soup

Afterwards the farmer's wife gave soup to the mourners.

The farmer, who had attended the funeral, parked his bakkie beside the grave, and in the light of the headlamps they filled the hole.

Then everybody went home.

They've put a low bench where her bed stood.

Her medicines have gone; the chest of drawers has a colourful cloth over the dark wood; her bed lies in the yard.

Her few worldly possessions have been given to her daughters.

As soon as the blue Ford Custom is fixed, Mrs Hendricks will buy a small wreath and ask to be driven to the grave. She still has not seen it.

"Ja," she said, standing with a child on her hip in her back door, "onse ma."

BENJAMINS, photographed in May this year. She died on June 8.

Cape Times 9/7/82 (4) 488

'We are gunning for such people'

Staff Reporter

MR Eugene Roelofse, who spearheaded court action against two Cape farmers convicted of brutally assaulting a Transkei contract worker, yesterday praised an Appeal Court judgment which increased the amount of damages awarded to Mr Nkosana "Popeye" Mangwane from R3 612 to R5 012 with full costs.

"The judgment shows that justice is on the side of the oppressed. The problem is to get justice moving. This is what we are going to be doing," he said.

Mr Roelofse, former ombudsman of the South African Council of Churches and now attached to the Office of the Independent Ombudsman, praised the SACC for continuing its financial assistance throughout the lower and Appeal Court actions.

He issued a warning to

other farmers who assault and torture their workers:

"While I am aware that many farmers, particularly in the Western Cape, treat their labour force well, there are others who are left-overs from the previous century.

"We are gunning for such people. If in the process of bringing justice to the victim we ruin some farmers economically, it's tough luck. We are out to get them."

Mr Roelofse attacked the agricultural unions and the Ned Geref Kerk for not speaking out publicly against assaults on farm labourers.

"Unless they (the agricultural unions) commit themselves to eradicating this kind of incident, South Africa could very soon be faced with an international boycott of agricultural products.

"I am also astonished that churches, including the Afrikaans churches, have remained silent."

Assault victim wins R5 000 after appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday ordered an increase in the damages to be paid to a Transkeian contract labourer who was assaulted by a Cape farmer and his son.

Three judges ordered that the amount to be paid to Mr Nkosana "Popeye" Mangwane be increased from R3 612 to R5 012.

The assault case received wide publicity in 1979 when one of the culprits, an elderly Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, had his sentence increased by the Appeal Court as a result of the death of Mr Hendrik Jacobs, who died on the Du Toit farm on December 12, 1977.

Mr Mangwane, who was assaulted in the same incident, was awarded damages against Mr Du Toit and his son, Mr Roelof Erasmus du Toit, by the Cape Supreme Court.

The son was also convicted and sentenced for the assaults.

The Appeal Court yesterday allowed an appeal by Mr Mangwane against the quantum of damages awarded to him as a result of the assault.

Allowing the appeal, the judges took into account:

- The contempt with which the Du Toits treated Mr Mangwane in the humiliating assault that lasted about four hours;
- The attack on him in the presence of his fellow workers, and;
- The use of insulting words and expressions and accusing Mr Mangwane of a crime he did not commit.

The damages granted by Mr Justice A P Burger in the Cape Supreme Court on May 1 1980 amounted to R3 612, with certain costs.

Yesterday Mr Justice Cillie, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Muller and Mr Justice

Viljoen, set aside the lower court's order, except for the part declaring Mr Mangwane a necessary witness.

Mr Mangwane was granted R5 012 in damages, with costs.

Mr Justice Cillie said the assault was not committed by two men who had lost control of themselves. It was not committed in anger caused suddenly by provocation.

It was a deliberate, calculated and sadistic assault on two defenceless men, the judge said. The lower court had found that the Du Toits at no stage attempted to find medical assistance for Mr Mangwane. On the contrary they ordered him to take a hoe and resume his work in vineyards.

This would have increased his pain and agony and probably his injuries also. Furthermore, one of the results of laying a false charge against him and saying he had disappeared was that police did not find him until 3am on the day after the assault.

Medical aid and the alleviation of pain were therefore considerably delayed.

Mr Justice Cillie said it was not clear Mr Justice Burger had taken all those aspects into account.

The lower court had found that the experience "will be an unpleasant and painful memory for the rest of his life".

In assessing damages, it was significant that the Du Toits tried to shift the blame for killing Mr Jacobs to Mr Mangwane by laying a false charge against him. Prior to this they had failed to implicate him by trying to force him to be a collaborator in the hanging of their other victim.

The award was made up of a loss of a week's wages (R12), R2 000 for pain, shock and suffering and R3 000 for mental anguish. — Sapa.



The three candidates announced for the Mr Flip van der Walt (NP), Mr Willie

Switch on your lights at sundown

By DAVID CAPEL

MOTORISTS in Klerksdorp take a dim view of certain road regulations — they fail to turn on their dipped headlights at sunset.

In doing so, they ignore the law and create danger for themselves and other road users.

However, although Klerksdorp motorists are the worst offenders, the problem is common to nearly all areas in South Africa.

A survey by the Automobile Association revealed that only one in two motorists observed the compulsory regulation to use dipped

Balloon device suppresses fat in coronary arteries

CAPE TOWN. — A new technique to suppress the build-up of fat in coronary arteries was successfully used at Groote Schuur Hospital recently, Professor Wally Beck of the Heart Clinic at the University of Cape Town confirmed.

The technique was developed by a Swiss doctor and American and Russian doctors have also employed it.

A plastic catheter attached

to a small balloon is inserted into the branching of the aorta in the leg. The catheter is pushed towards the narrowing of the artery where the build-up of fats has occurred. The balloon is then inflated and the fats are suppressed.

Prof Beck said the patient recently treated in this way was discharged soon after the operation and is making excellent progress. — Sapa.

Mail Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have decided to stay out of the Germiston District provincial council by-election fight.

When the nomination court closed at 11am yesterday three candidates were announced — one each for the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Conservative Party and the National Party.

Voters will go to the polls on August 18 to vote for candidates Mr Flip van der Walt (NP), Mr Jack Myburgh

PFP

(HNP) and Mr (CP).

Mr Myburgh, man, stood for municipal election. Mr Carel van der Walt, the NP in the City Council.

Mr Van der man, and Mr G. manager, served the Germiston divisional council. Guy joined the



Toddle after v 300-km

CAPE TOWN. lance made dash from on Wednesday

Extra damages for labourer

CAPL. Toits 9/7/82 (4)

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday ordered an increase in the damages to be paid to a Transkeian contract labourer who was assaulted by a Cape farmer and his son.

Three judges ordered that the amount to be paid to Mr Nkosana ("Popeye") Mangwane be increased from R3 612 to R5 012.

The case received wide publicity in 1979 when the sentence imposed on the elderly Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, was increased by the Appeal Court. The case followed assaults on Mr Mangwane and Mr Hendrik Jacobs on the Du Toit farm on December 12, 1977. Mr Jacobs died as a result of the assault.

Mr Mangwane was awarded damages against Mr Du Toit and his son, Mr Roelof Erasmus du Toit, by the Cape Supreme Court.

The son was also convicted and sentenced for the assaults.

Humiliation

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Sadistic

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The lower court had found that the Du Toits at no stage attempted to find medical assistance for Mr Mangwane. On the contrary they ordered him to take a hoe and resume his work in vineyard. This increased, if not his injuries, then at least his pain and agony.

Furthermore, one of the

results of laying a false charge against him and saying he had disappeared was that police did not find him until 3am on the morning after the assault.

Medical aid and the alleviation of pain were therefore considerably delayed.

Mr Justice Cillie said it was not clear Mr Justice Burger had taken all those aspects into account.

The lower court had found that the experience "will be an unpleasant and painful memory for the rest of his life".

Hanging

In assessing damages, it was significant that the Du Toits tried to shift the blame for injuring and killing Mr Jacobs to Mr Mangwane by laying a false charge against him after they had failed to implicate him by trying to force him to be a collaborator in the hanging of their other victim.

Mr Justice Cillie said the extent to which Mr Justice Burger had failed to take into account the gravity of the behaviour of the Du Toits would appear from the Appeal Court's estimate of fair and equitable compensation.

The award was made up of a loss of a week's wages (R12), R2 000 for pain, shock and suffering and R3 000 for mental anguish. — Sapa

EXPRESSSCOPE

LOOKS AT CONDITIONS DOWN ON THE FARM

'That evil place'

S. Express
11/7/82



● Johnny Da Silva — "I drive my workers hard but no harder than myself." Picture by Pierre Oosthuysen

MRS Emily Mahlangu, a frail, 65-year-old labourer, calls Mr Johnny da Silva's farm near Vereeniging "that evil place". She says the time she spent there was a scalding, terrifying experience. Mr Da Silva denies that she was harshly treated or beaten but admits that he works his labourers hard, or else he would not survive. "If you give them a finger they take an arm," he says. Emily's story was brought to the Sunday Express by a local farmer who

said conditions on Mr Da Silva's farm had given rise to other complaints. Another farmer in the area said exploitation was common among farmers. "Their attitude is just to get as much work as they can out of the workers for as little as possible." Such accusations are not unusual among the thousands of black labourers on the country's farms, often in conditions of misery and squalor. The Sunday Express decided to look into the case of Mrs Mahlangu. This is her story.

...but you have to be tough, says ironman John da Silva

"I DRIVE my workers hard," said Mr Johnny da Silva, showing his calloused hands, "but no harder than I drive myself." And to survive, he said, "you've got to be tough". Mr Da Silva, 51, who comes from Madeira and has been farming near Vereeniging for more than 10 years, denied allegations by a former employee, Mrs Emily Mahlangu, that he mistreated her and other workers and that they lived in poor conditions.

and go as they please. If I give them a finger, they'll take my arm." Mr Da Silva said he paid wages up to R60 a month and provided workers with food and paraffin. He denied he beat Mrs Mahlangu, withheld money from her, or confiscated her possessions.

Mr Da Silva lives on his farm with 10 workers and claims to make only R100 a month from his 200-morgen farm, which he patrols each night with a revolver and an assegai. A recent theft of cabbages cost him R50.

"I get on with the workers on my farm," he said. "Ill-treating them will only make them more stubborn — I have to talk to them, reason things, but sometimes intimidation is the only way to get them to respect me otherwise this farm would die in a week."

"I give my workers as much as I can," he said, "but at the present that can't be a lot."

He said most farmers treated their workers the same way — but he criticised absentee landlords.

He used to make a good living from the soil but now, with prices sky-high and labour scarce, he says he struggles to make ends meet.

"The only way to run a farm is to have close and intimate contact with the workers," he said.

Mr Johan Willemse, chief agricultural economist of the South African Agricultural Union, said: "Farmers would like to improve the wages and living conditions of their workers but are facing severe labour and economic problems which have been getting steadily worse for seven or eight years."

SHE came to the farm, Mrs Emily Mahlangu recalled, after Mr Da Silva promised to "pay her well" and provide all her food and fuel.

By DREW TORCHIA

But, three weeks later, she said, she discovered her real wage was just R4 a week and

she was expected to work a 10-hour day.

A widow who wants to die

JOHNNY Da Silva is not the only man accused of treating labourers badly.

She was also expected to buy her own paraffin and food, but her working day left her no time to shop. So, she said, she had to buy her needs from Mr Da Silva.

A 60-year-old arthritically crippled widow, Mrs Lena Xaba, told how she was recently turned off a farm where, it was said, she had lived with her husband since 1948.

Soon she was in debt to him and she could not leave. Anyway, she said, she had nowhere to go.

She claimed the system meant almost every worker owed him money — although he would never tell them how much.

She had to borrow R10, or two and a half weeks' wages, to make ends meet.

She said twice a week a van came from the local market with old vegetables for the pigs, from which they could take scraps. They broke up the wooden vegetable boxes for fuel.

Mrs Mahlangu alleged the penalty for disobeying one of the farm's regulations was a 'fine' of two to three weeks' wages, or a beating with Mr Da Silva's assegai. She claims he beat her husband when he came to visit her.

She tried to intervene and Mr Da Silva attacked her — scars on her back were proof of the assault, she claimed. Mr Da Silva denied he as-

saulted her or anybody else, and none of the incidents were reported to the police.

"We were all too frightened to report any of these incidents, or to leave the farm," Mrs Mahlangu said.

After four months Mrs Mahlangu's husband found another place to live and she

was able to leave the farm to join him — but even then Mr Da Silva had a hold on her, she said.

Mr Da Silva allegedly refused to let her take her belongings without giving him R20 to repay him for having

brought them there in the first place.

She said it eventually took a letter to Mr Da Silva threatening legal action and a visit to the farm by police to retrieve her belongings.

Mr Da Silva denied he confiscated her belongings but

the Legal Aid Bureau confirmed that a letter was sent to him to demand the release of her property.

"At first I was angry and upset. I went to church and they told me not to be," Mrs Mahlangu said.

"We prayed for him..."

Call for legal protection

A SENIOR researcher at the Institute of Race Relations said the fact that blacks, even in areas of high unemployment, refused work on farms suggested they preferred unemployment to farm working conditions.

Mrs Marion Lacey esti-

mated that more than half of South Africa's 1 400 000 farm workers lived in "appalling poverty and misery".

Until farm workers got adequate legal and statutory protection, misery and exploitation would continue.

Some labour experts doubt the Manpower Commission investigating farm labour is sufficiently representative of the labourers to improve their conditions.

Of 61 commission members, 15 belonged to organisations promoting workers' rights. By law, there are no agricultural trade unions in South Africa.

Commission members must serve "entirely in a private capacity".

While in February the

Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, suggested "minimum conditions of service" for farmworkers, in March he emphasised "the very sound relationship" between farmers and workers.

Labour experts have charged that pressure from the influential agricultural lobby caused this apparent change of direction by the Government.

Mr Johan Willemse, chief agricultural economist the South African Agricultural Union, said: "We welcome the commission because we have nothing to hide."

"If the situation can be improved, then by all means improve it — it may remove all the accusations and fingerpointing that plagues agriculture."

"I found a way to beat the high cost of ()"



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Mr Adams was last week assured by Mrs Adams that she would be returned to his mother's care. A chicken processing plant in Stillmore

white boy to be returned to his mother's care.

chicken processing plant in Stillmore

A Mapolie at the creche telephone 98-2793.

40 C. Herald 17/7/82
Farm families move

'Garage' churches

THERE are at least three "Garage churches", with congregations of about 30 each in Pretoria. No "black church" may be built in a white area.

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FIVE of the eight families on Finchlea Farm in Noordhoek who were told to vacate their farm cottages by July 5 have moved out.

But they are still staying in the immediate area.

Only three families are left on the farm after ignoring the demand that they be out on June 18, and then on July 5.

These families say they have nowhere to go and will stay until the owner of the land puts them out on the street.

Mrs Maria Josephs, a mother of four, said her family was forced to stay in their cottage as long as possible, because the Divisional Council could not offer them alternative housing.

"We were supposed to be out on July 5 but we stayed and we don't know what is going to happen. We can't go and build in the bush because the inspectors may come and break down our homes," she said.

"The owner told us that he would like to help us, but he first has to house his own workers."

BUSH

Mrs Josephs said one woman, Mrs Miriam Swartbooi, and her year-old baby had a shack in the bush.

"They were told by an inspector that their shack was illegal and it would have to come down. But they are still living there," she added.

Two other families, the Millers and the Josephs,

moved to rooms at Hillside Farm, across the way. Residents in these cottages, who had also been under threat of eviction, were told they could remain until they were rehoused.

A woman known as Martha had moved with her several children on to private land owned by a Noordhoek resident and Mrs Margaret Bosman was staying in the grounds of another family in the area, Mrs Josephs said.

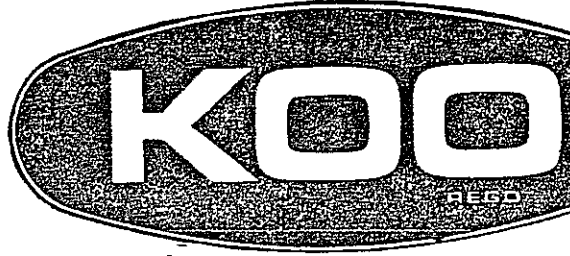
Mr Frank Petersen, who lives with his wife and two children in one of the cottages, said he was told to leave but did not know where to go.

"The three families here cannot stay. We were supposed to be out last Monday," he said.



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1,19

SASKO

OLD PRICE CHOICE BUTTER
 500 g

1

CLARICS ICING & CASTOR SUGAR
 500g pkt

30

FARM FAMILIES FACE EVICTION

4
[Handwritten signature]

C. Herald
 17/7/82

FIVE families in Simondium, Paarl, have been given until Sunday to move out of their 35-year-old homes — but there is an acute shortage of houses in the Paarl area.

A well-known Paarl farmer, Mr D D Marais, owns the land and plans to use the houses, which he has been renting to the families for the past 35 years, for housing his labourers. Mr Marais sent the families letters on May 18

telling them that they had to leave the houses within 60 days. The 60 days end on Sunday. The Paarl municipality housing waiting list already exceeds 2 000 families and they don't have money to build more houses. At the moment there are 36 families in the "Ysblockke", as the houses are known, and the five who have to be out by Sunday are the first lot to be asked to find other accommodation. The rest of the families will have to leave before the end of the year.

The families say that they are willing to move out if they can find other accommodation.

"We are not prepared to let our families sleep out in the cold. Many of us have young children," said Mr Ronald Hendrickse, 27, a father of four young children.

35 YEARS

"I have only been living here for 10 years but my common-law wife has been living here for 35 years. We have been paying our rent regularly by the due date.

"As soon as we find another house we will move out of this one. We have been trying very hard to find another house but because of the housing shortage here this is almost impossible."



● ON Monday morning these people may be out in the bush. They have until Sunday to find other accommodation.

Veld blaze hero save

A TERRIFIED farm worker valiantly fought off a raging veld fire with his clothes for several hours in a desperate bid to save his unconscious employer who had fallen 30m down a cliff.

At dawn, several hours later, a rescue team reached the pair and helped carry the injured man to safety and hospital.

This week a tired Dr Brian Baker, of Shongweni, Natal, said he was "very grateful" to his headman, Mr Isaac Matshotyana.

Dr Baker, who suffered concussion, broken ribs and a broken leg, was unconscious for several days after the accident.

He has only recently returned home to his farm, where he has been ordered to rest.

He cannot recall much of the accident and can only relate what his wife, Janet, and other helpers have told him.

And the hero of the drama, Isaac, 29, shyly admits that he was "very, very scared" in the few hours he spent with his employer on the hillside.

Loyal worker strips to fight flames near injured employer

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

"I must have misjudged my footing and fallen over the cliff. When I came to, I was in hospital," he said.

Mr Matshotyana said that he and Dr Baker had momentarily been separated on their way down to the fire.

"I could not see Dr Baker anywhere so I called to him. I went a little way down the hill, but it was too steep to climb down so I went around," he said.

Mr Matshotyana then saw a tree with a sack hanging from it and realised it was the one Dr Baker had been using to fight the fire.

'Sleeping'

"A little further down I found Dr Baker 'sleeping' under a tree. I tried to wake him, but I couldn't. His head was covered in blood," Mr Matshotyana said.

After examining Dr Baker further and seeing that his leg was broken, Mr Matshotyana settled him as comfortably as he could and then called other workers.

A message was taken to Mrs Baker who was asked to drive down to the bottom of the cliff to fetch an injured person.

Worried

"I did not want Mrs Baker to know who had fallen, because she would have been very worried," Mr Matshotyana said.

Mr Matshotyana was joined by two youngsters, sons of employees of Dr Baker.

When Mr Matshotyana saw the fire rapidly approaching them he tried to carry Dr Baker down the hill on his back — but the slightly built Mr Matshotyana could not manage it.

"All three of us tried to carry him, but we couldn't manage it. We put him down

Blazing

The drama began when Dr Baker and his wife returned home from a party to see the land below their house blazing.

"Veld fires are a fact of life out here and we have them nearly every year.

"The land on that particular stretch is not utilized so it was not a serious problem, but we had to prevent the fire from spreading," Dr Baker said.

"We got our staff together and went out in pairs. I was with Isaac and we set off down the side of the hill. It was dark, but we know the area well.

Refused

Mr Matshotyana was one of Dr Baker's first visitors in hospital.

"He just would not stop crying and refused to believe that Brian was not dead," Mrs Baker said.

"We decided to take him to see Brian so that he could see Brian was alive and well," she said.

"All the staff were very good and rallied around us. They have all showed incredible concern for Brian."

While Dr Baker is determined to be up and about as soon as possible, Mr Matshotyana is still very concerned about him.

He admits he wouldn't have known what to do had they not been able to contain the fire.

"Somehow we would have dragged Dr Baker away, but I don't know how. All I know is that I would not have left him there," Mr Matshotyana said.



Dr Brian Baker and his headman Mr Isaac Matshotyana relaxing after their harrowing ordeal
Picture: SELWYN TAIT

SUNDAY TIMES, July 18, 1982
5

BOSS

No pay (4)
~~stay~~
we stay,
19/7/82
say rebel
COM
seamen

CAPE TOWN. — Nine "foreign" members of the crew of 23 of the Greek freighter Marika are prepared to face arrest as illegal immigrants rather than sail for East London today.

Some claim they have received as little as R60 in wages since joining the ship in Piraeus 13 months ago. Contracts show most should have been paid about R7 000 since they signed on.

The Marika has been discharging a shipment of Brazilian soya beans in Cape Town, which it took on last month.

Since leaving Piraeus, the Marika has called at Marseilles and Lisbon and was delayed for over nine months in Angolan ports before heading for Brazil.

During all this time, the nine seamen say, requests for their salaries to be paid in American dollars, accepted anywhere in the world, were refused.

The nine and the master, Captain Georcios Sapoundelis, met the Greek Consul yesterday. Captain Sapoundelis said on Saturday he had wired the owners to have the men's back pay today.

The men are adamant they will not sail without their outstanding wages. Immigration authorities say that if they jump ship they will be arrested as illegal immigrants and held for repatriation. — Sapa.

^{Stow}
Survey planned (4)
22/7/82
on farm labour

Farming Correspondent
The widest farm labour survey yet will be launched by the Manpower Commission.

A sub-committee of about 14 members will be set up, on which all interested parties will be represented.

A survey of domestic servants' working conditions will be undertaken simultaneously.

The Manpower Commission's terms of reference are to "report on possible measures to regulate

the conditions of employment of farm labourers and of domestic workers."

Farmers are adopting a wait-and-see attitude. They were shocked however by the announcement yesterday by the Minister of Finance that loans for black housing on farms have been discontinued. As none of the urban black housing projects has been shelved this is discrimination against the farm workers, they say.

Peninsula seamen in missing liferaft

4
12/10

ARBUS 23/7/82

TWO Cape Town seamen are known to be among the crew of the Taiwanese tunny catcher, King Chun, who are adrift in a liferaft after abandoning the 184-ton vessel shortly before it sank 900 miles west of Table Bay on Wednesday night.

This was indicated today by both the ship's agents and the Taiwanese consul-general, Mr David Hong.

A spokesman for the agents said two seamen, Mr David Cupido and Mr Clive Arendse, signed on as temporary crew of the ill-fated vessel shortly before it left Cape Town four weeks ago.

Two other seamen, Mr Vernon Bentley and Mr Samuel Dunn, both of Bellville South, had also signed on as crew, but decided against sailing with the ship shortly before it left Cape Town.

Agents for the King Chun confirmed today that the two local seamen sailed with the ship.

They were also trying to track down relatives of the two men.

EXPOSURE

The search for the 20 missing crewmen has been extended to an area of 6 000 square miles as their chances of survival decrease by the minute.

After 36 hours in a liferaft on stormy seas the men will now be suffering from exposure, exhaustion and dehydration from the continual motion of the dinghy which introduces acute sea-sickness.

In addition, drift and wind have possibly blown

their frail liferaft hundreds of miles away from where their vessel went down on Wednesday night after developing a leak.

Today's first search aircraft reached the vicinity where the men are thought to be adrift at mid-morning. It was joined at lunchtime by a second Safair Lockheed L-100.

They will spend a combined 11 hours scanning the South Atlantic in the hope of finding the crew.

VISIBILITY

Maritime Command reported that the wind in the vicinity had freshened to 10 knots. This was accompanied by a 3 m swell.

Three other vessels, the freighters Victorian, Arabian Sea and Sea Explorer, have altered course to aid the three ships and two aircraft already involved in the rescue mission.

They are expected to join the Kung Ben 202, Chen Chung 6 and Merian overnight.

Shipping Editor
and
Defence Reporter

● See Page 3.

Cape Times 24/7/82

Today may be last of search

Defence Reporter

TWO Safair L-100 Hercules aircraft are scheduled to take off this morning on what will probably be the last attempt to find the crew of the missing Taiwanese tuna boat King Chun.

Late yesterday afternoon, with one of the aircraft back from the search area and the other due to land soon, an Air Force spokesman admitted that "hopes of finding survivors are fading fast" and that "in all probability" the aerial search will be called off after today's flights.

Weather and visibility in the area remained good yesterday, with 10-knot headwinds and five-eighths cloud cover, and the search teams were confident that "had there been a liferaft in the search area they would

have detected it", the spokesman said.

"To make absolutely certain, we intend covering the whole area again tomorrow."

But it is three days since the King Chun's crew sent a desperate radio message that the ship was sinking and they were taking to an inflatable liferaft — and with every passing hour the raft, if it is still afloat, will be drifting further away from the vessel's last known position.

If any of the crew are still alive and in the search area, their chances of being found will improve today, when the Safair L-100s will be joined by five merchant vessels who have been steaming towards the search area since being alerted by the distress message.

Faint distress signal ^{W/L ARGUS} from the missing seamen ^{24/7/82}

Weekend Argus Reporter
A FAINT distress signal believed to be from a dinghy radio has been intercepted by ships searching for crewmen of the Taiwanese tuna catcher King Chun, reviving hopes of finding the 20 missing men alive.

"This is the first positive information that we've had and we have

renewed hope of finding the survivors," a spokesman for Southern Air Command at Silvermine said today.

Late today the spokesman said they were tuned into the radio frequency and were still receiving the signal, trying to determine its exact position. The search aircraft was due to leave the search

area at 8 pm, but would "definitely" return early tomorrow to continue the search. Ships will continue searching throughout the night.

Two Cape Town seamen are known to be among the crew of the 184-ton vessel which sank 900 miles west of Table Bay on Wednesday night.

If they are alive, the crew have been adrift in

liferafts on stormy seas since they abandoned ship. In spite of an intensive air search since Thursday, their chances of survival were thought to be diminishing rapidly.

It had been decided, before the signal was heard, that if the seamen were not found today the search would be called off.

According to the spokesman for Southern Air Command, the faint distress signal was intercepted by the Taiwanese trawler Yi Sheng and another vessel in the search area at midnight last night.

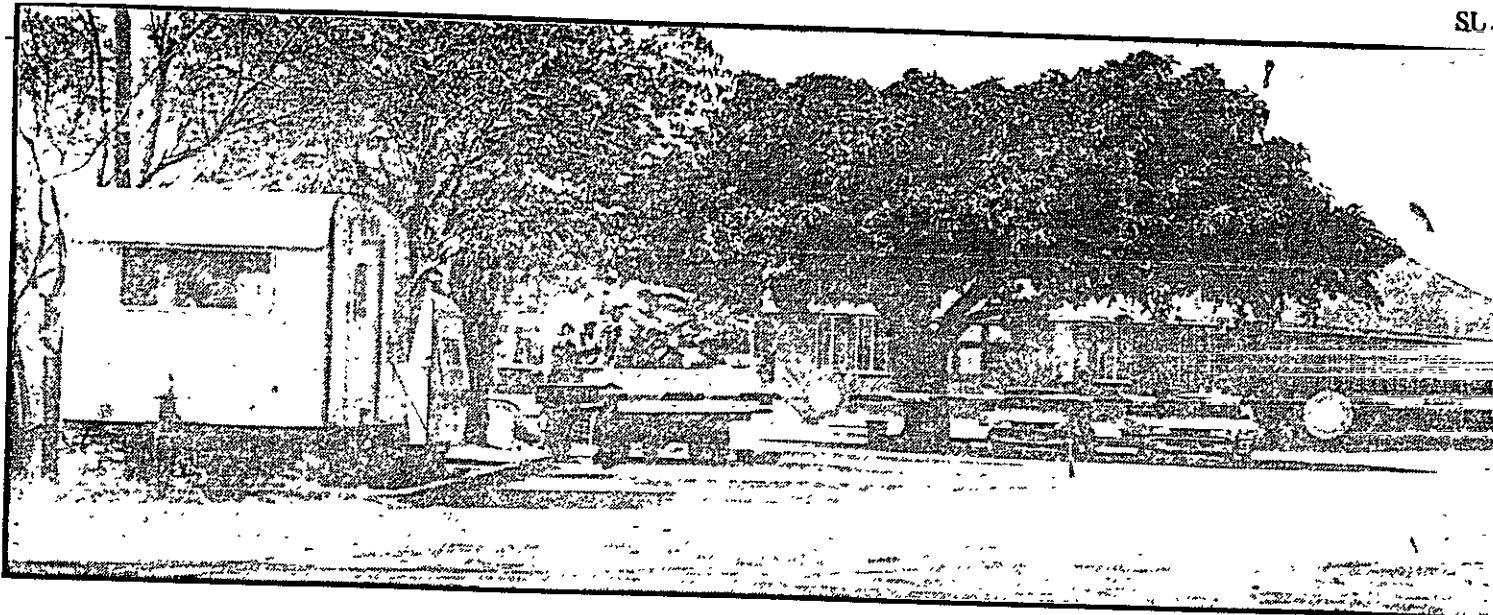
REVISED

"A revised search area has been planned, based on this information, and the aircraft and ships in the area are being advised," said the spokesman.

The two Cape Town crewmen are Mr David Cupido and Mr Clive Arendse, who signed on as temporary crew of the ill-fated vessel shortly before it left Cape Town four weeks ago.

The spokesman said the weather in the new search area, adjoining the earlier search area to the west, was fair and visibility was good.

Searchers were covering an area of 1400 square nautical miles.



from Maputo University but is content to work as a cane cutter just to make sure he has a daily square meal...

Report: CHRISTINA PRETORIUS at Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG

bique," she said. Mr Peter McCarter, manager of Haliboma Fibre's Masgobe Farm near Hectorspruit, said he employed at least 100 Mozambican workers at the sisal plant and on the land.

"All my workers have permits but they expire on December 31.

"When that happens they will be repatriated and I shall be left with less enthusiastic local labourers.

"I have turned away hundreds of Mozambican refugees who plead with me to give them work.

"They walk for days through the bush - some with little children - but we can't take the risk of employing them without the proper permits," he said.

Mr McCarter said his employees were recruited by labour officials in Maputo.

"I send the necessary permits to them but if they do not hire the required number of labourers, the permits immediately become void.

"Then we have to start applying for fresh permits which take up to four months to process."

When the workers arrived in South Africa they were under-fed and sickly, Mr McCarter said. He gave them food and allowed them to rest for at least a week before they were strong enough to start work.

Handwritten notes: 248, 2017, 4

Antonio Sithole (checked shirt), 31, crossed the Lebombo mountains in April.... "I had to find work to feed my wife and children."



Handwritten notes: S. E. M. 25/7/82

Mr Theuns Theunissen, a fruit and vegetable farmer of Komatipoort, is selling his farm - mainly because of labour problems.

"I can't get good workers, so I can't grow good crops and make a profit," he said.

"I have been raided several times by the police.

"They come in at night and load all my Mozambican workers on to trucks and haul them off without my knowledge.

"The Mozambicans are so valuable to us farmers. They are willing workers who never tire," he said.

A sugar farmer said he employed a cane-cutter who had a degree from Maputo University.

"Even an educated man like him is more than happy with his job and says that he would much rather be working in the cane than living a

life of fear in Mozambique."

The labourers are so scared of being forced back into their old lives that when they hear a truck coming down the farm road, they scatter into the bush.

The truck-loads of refugees being returned to Mo-

zambique are allowed a final stop - at the Hectorspruit supermarket.

"They come in and buy up the shop," an assistant said.

"The police watch them carefully to see that none escape."

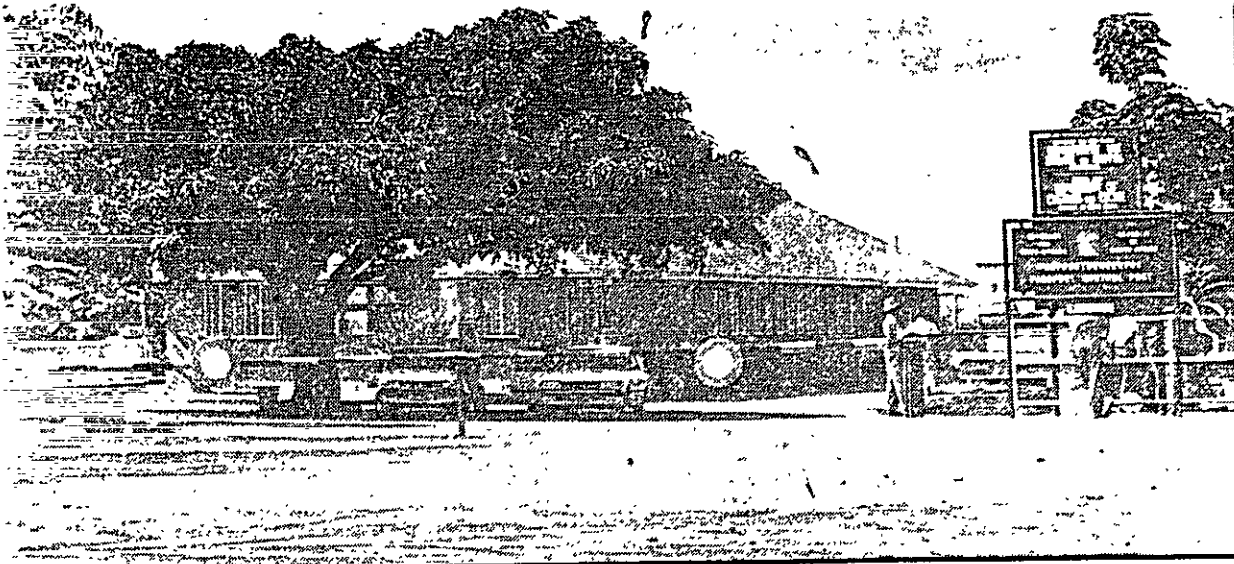
But it appears many of the

workers been bique, Africa Mount border through where

Alexandra de M

A VERY SPECIAL O

SEX ON CASSETTE



● The Komatipoort border post. As many as 1 000 illegal immigrants a month are returned to Mozambique through here ... but many more sneak over the Lebombo mountains in the dead of night.



Report: CHRISTINA PRETORIUS and NANCY HOGUET
Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE



A sugar farmer said he employed a cane-cutter who had a degree from Maputo University. "Even an educated man like him is more than happy with his job and says that he would much rather be working in the cane than living a

life of fear in Mozambique." The labourers are so scared of being forced back into their old lives that when they hear a truck coming down the farm road, they scatter into the bush. The truck-loads of refugees being returned to Mo-

zambique are allowed a final stop — at the Hectorspruit supermarket. "They come in and buy up the shop," an assistant said. "The police watch them carefully to see that none escape." But it appears many of the

workers, once they have been sent back to Mozambique, double-back to South Africa over the Lebombo Mountains, evading the daily border patrols. Another escape route is through the Kruger Park, where the largely unpa-

trolled fence is easily scaled. Mr Henk van Rooyen, former MP for Barberton, has a huge sugar farm bordering the park. A woman living on the farm said they, too, found the Mozambican labourers to be excellent workers. "The police do have a difficult job preserving the security of the area but we try to protect our employees by making sure they have proper, legal papers. "It costs R30 a person to get the correct papers, but it is worth it as long as they are doing a good job," she said. Other farmers say there are a lot of risks involved in hiring Mozambicans. Their permits stipulate that they may only work for one employer in the time that they are in South Africa. Many refugees, realising that at the end of that time they will be sent back home, tear the page out of their passports and head inland to urban centres. One said: "It is unlikely that we will be arrested in places like Johannesburg because most of the people there are unaware of the laws governing Mozambican refugees."

Alexandra de Markoff

New York

A VERY SPECIAL OFFER

Finding only a cell in Land of Promise

THOUSANDS of out-of-work labourers from Mozambique are flooding into South Africa — and are being crammed into prison cells before being sent back to their own country.

Each month at least 1 000 refugees who cross the Lebombo mountains in search of food and work are arrested in the bush and on farms along the

Eastern Transvaal border. Scores are being returned to Mozambique each day.

They are jailed while waiting to be repatriated by South African authorities — often against the wishes of white farmers in the area, who claim the Mozambicans are better workers than local blacks.

The farmers say that it is because work permits and permanent resi-

dence papers take so long to process that the Mozambicans they employ are often arrested in police raids and forced back across the border.

On the other hand, police believe the refugees pose a security threat.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, district commandant of police in the Eastern Transvaal lowveld, said border patrols were arresting "at least 1 000" illegal immigrants a month.

And, he said, there were probably far more people crossing the border than were being arrested.

Mr Antonio Sithole, 31, is one refugee who has managed to find work and to avoid being arrested.

He crossed the Lebombo Mountains in April.

"I had no choice, my children and wife were starving," he said.

"It is better here because I am working and can send money home.

"In January I worked as a petrol attendant in Mozambique but I lost my job when the garage closed down for lack of petrol.

"There is no food anywhere — particularly in Matola where I come from. Life is far better here on the farm in South Africa. I only hope that I won't have to go back."

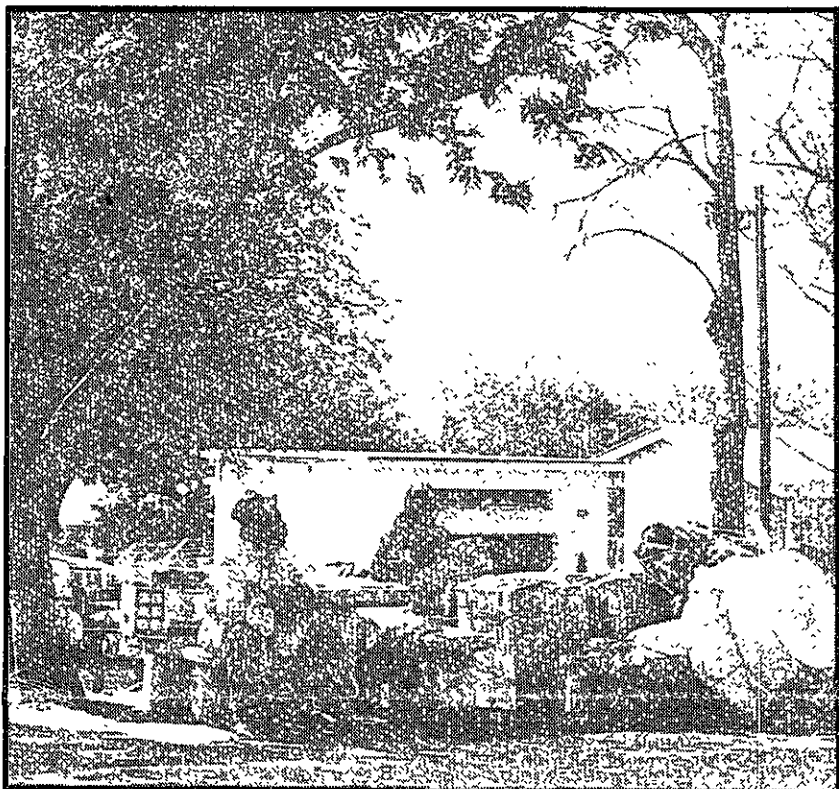
The illegals are charged with being prohibited immigrants and with unofficially crossing the border.

Col Naude said: "They are generally sentenced to six months' jail and then repatriated.

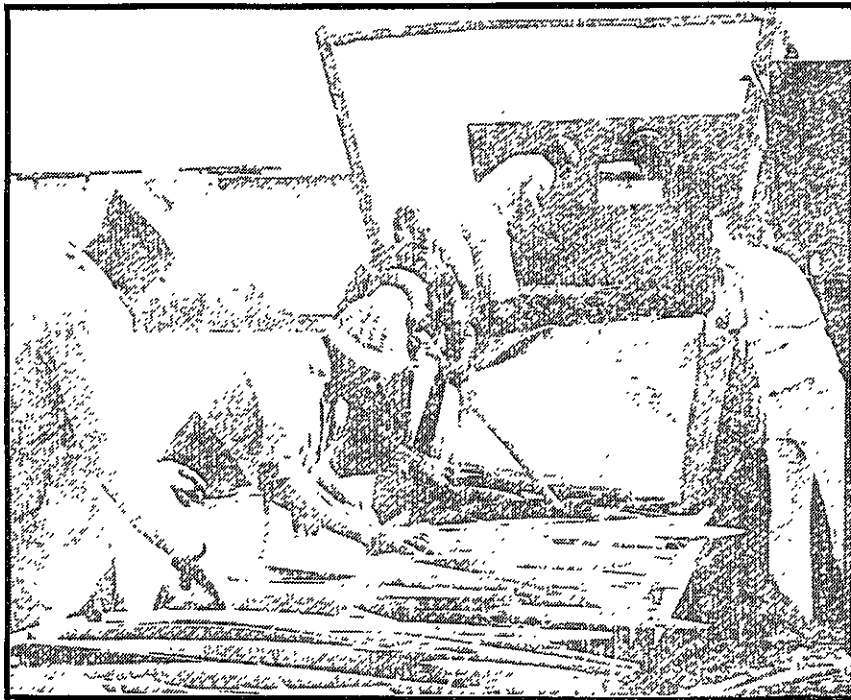
"The enormous number of people we are arresting has caused a shortage of jail accommodation — where are we to put them all?"

A customs official at the Komatipoort border post

Thousands of labourers from Mozambique are crossing into South Africa in search of food and work. One of them has a degree



● Illegals waiting to return to Mozambique — sometimes the wait for Customs processing at the Komatipoort border post can take as long as three days.



● Masgobe Farm near Hectorspruit employs nearly 100 Mozambican labourers at its sisal plant and on the farmlands.

said up to 100 refugees were returned to Mozambique each day.

"People sometimes wait at the border for three days for customs clearance and approval before re-entering Mozambique," she said.

When the Sunday Express visited the Komatipoort border post this week we found dozens of people waiting for customs clearance before

being taken back across the border.

Many were laden with blankets, tin baths and bicycles — items which are just about unobtainable in Mozambique.

Mothers feed their babies in the dust outside the border post, men play cards and all sleep in the open while waiting for repatriation.

Mrs Maggie Duzibana

wept when she told us of her misery.

"What am I taking my child to? Disease and starvation. There is nothing there for us.

"We have made a life for ourselves here in South Africa. My children are well fed and attend school — God only knows if my husband will be able to find a job to support us all in Mozam-

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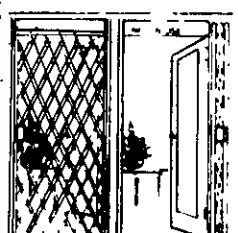
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hand — Eglin



Dr John Sonnenberg

There was in fact growing Government arrogance and a drift towards totalitarianism.

He accused the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, of interfering with court proceedings in the Aggett inquest hearing and the Seychelles hijack trial.

Dr John Sonnenberg, MPC for Green Point, said that the incidence of tuberculosis, polio, cholera and serious malnutrition in the homelands showed how Third World conditions were present in South Africa.

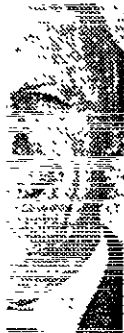
Government policies, including the migrant labour system, were directly responsible for these conditions.

There was also mismanagement of health services due to the actions and attitudes of policy makers and Government ideology.

...ge and make difficult task peaceful solu- much more me will say

n van der for Green the Govern- arnt nothing ing support arrogant atti- last year's tion.

— Boraine



Dr Boraine

before handing it over to Swaziland.

Dr Boraine said he earnestly hoped both these special meetings would contribute to constructive and peaceful change.

"I urge the Prime Minister to leave the laager and to lead our country away from ever-increasing confrontation and hostility into a just and secure and peaceful future," Dr Boraine said.

Referring to detentions without trial and the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett, Dr Boraine said: "The charges and rumours surrounding the inhuman treatment meted out to those in detention are so consistent that I urge the Government to institute a commission of inquiry so that the question of whether or not torture is practised in our jails can be resolved once and for all."

On the issue of Press freedom, Dr Boraine said a government that banned people and newspapers, as the present Government had done, could not be trusted with the freedom of the Press.

Mr Geoff Everingham, MPC for Pinelands, said the whole apartheid framework, which pervaded South Africa's economy, was a debilitating factor.

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of this meet- among other ble the king e agony" with and to seek e on how to Government's excise the ma district



MRS MAUDE ARENDSE, mother of one of the 19 missing crewmen of the Taiwanese tunny boat, the King Chun, is comforted by her granddaughter, Grizelda, as she awaits "any" news of her son. Clive who was on board the vessel when it sank last week. Mrs Arendse still has hope that her son is alive.

Family 'unaware' city man on sunk vessel

ARGUS 27/7/82

4

CLOSE relatives of Mr David Cupido — one of the 19 men who is missing, presumed drowned, after the sinking of the Taiwanese tunny catcher King Chun 900 miles west of Cape Town last week — were unaware until yesterday that he was on board the vessel.

An extensive sea and air search for the missing men covering 12 000 square miles was called off, on Sunday when an empty, deflated liferaft was found floating in shark-infested waters.

To date only one body has been found and the rest of the crew are all missing presumed dead.

UNAWARE

When The Argus yesterday traced Mrs Lea Cupido to where she is employed in Durbanville, she was still unaware that her brother-in-law had been a crewman on the King Chun.

All she knew was that he was at sea and that he had said when he left "in June sometime" that he would be away for about two or three months.

Mrs Cupido said he had "always worked at sea."

He had been a painter for a short while, but longed for the sea and returned.



THE last photograph taken of Mr David Cupido before he left Cape Town on the ill-fated King Chun. It was an offer of more money which prompted him to join the crew of the doomed tunny catcher.

Mrs Cupido said he was at home for about two weeks before he went to sea on this last occasion.

He had always worked on the same ship, but before he left he told her he was joining another one (the King Chun) because he was offered more money.

She said when he returned from sea he always brought fish and her five children were always very happy to see him as he was fond of them.

Mrs Cupido said her brother-in-law was very much a loner and very often happy only when he could go to sea.

He had other relatives, but visited her and her husband most frequently.

He was not married, and had no other home, besides the sea.

The other Cape Town man on the King Chun when it sank was Mr Clive Arendse of Lavender Hill, Retreat.

Both men signed up as temporary crew before the vessel left Cape Town about four weeks ago.

Two Bellville men, Mr Samuel Dunn and Mr Vernon Bentley, are lucky to be alive today.

They signed on as temporary crew, but left the ship only hours before it sailed because of a dispute over wages.

Even when he returned "home", he stayed on the ship and came to visit them at their home in Durbanville each day.

Trawler had only one raft

Cape Times 27/7/82

4

Staff Reporter

THE Taiwanese tuna catcher King Chun carried only one inflatable liferaft and the vessel's safety equipment was probably last inspected nine months ago — in Taiwan, which like South Africa is not a signatory to the 1977 Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels.

A spokesman for the Marine Division of the Department of Transport Affairs said yesterday that normal international practice was for vessels the size of the King Chun to carry at least two inflatable liferafts.

At a press conference at the 35 Squadron base at D F Malan Airport yesterday it was learnt that the freighter Victoria 1 had found an unactivated liferaft from the sunken trawler on Sunday afternoon with the carbon-dioxide canisters for inflating the raft rusted solid.

Had the gas canisters been working, the 19-man crew might have survived — but there were no survivors from the vessel's crew of 19, which included two South Africans.

The Victoria 1 is expected to arrive in Table Bay about 9pm today.

Yesterday's top-level briefing included Colonel J Kotze and Commandant Ben Kriegler, respectively Southern Air Command's senior staff officer operations and staff officer maritime operations; Commander D F Silberbauer, OC naval operations command; representatives of Port Control, and Mr David Hong, Taiwanese Consul-General in Cape Town.

Colonel Kotze said buoys found around the liferaft indicated an attempt had been made to make it float.

Mr Hong said the King Chun's only liferaft was large and capable of carrying up to 25 people.

In terms of Taiwanese safety regulations, vessels such as the King Chun had to be checked annually, he said. Such a check would have been made before the vessel left Taiwan nine months ago and another would have been done in three months' time.

Life-rafts were sealed off after a check and set to inflate automatically when released in an emergency.

Mr Hong said he could only surmise that the rusting-up of the King Chun's carbon-dioxide canisters had been caused by "the very rough weather" in the South Atlantic fishing grounds in the past few months.

The cause of the sinking is not yet known.

Taiwan 'lax in checking its ships'

AGUS 27/7/82

4

BY

By Bill Goddard
Shipping Editor

THE Taiwanese Government's lax approach towards the seaworthiness of ships and the unscrupulous attitude of many Taiwanese shipowners are two of the main contributing factors to the death of the 19 crew of the tunny catcher King Chun.

This is the opinion of the American Bureau of Shipping's principal surveyor for Southern Africa, Mr Harry Millard, who said that many of the Taiwanese fishing craft operating out of Cape Town could only be described as "floating death traps."

"Taiwan is not a signatory to the SOLAS agreement — an international society which lays down set rules governing the safety of life at sea — and has its own laws covering the surveying and checking of vessels," he said.

The 184-ton ship sank 900 miles off Cape Town last week.

Regulations

Mr Millard said that Taiwan's marine regulations made it obligatory only for ships over 500 tons to be checked by a surveyor from one of the recognised classification societies.

"This means that the bulk of Taiwanese-registered ships escape having to go through regular checks by a qualified marine surveyor.

"International marine laws are very elastic and are bent to suit the needs in each country," he said.

Owners

Mr Millard said the owners and operators of the fishing craft — a large number of which operate out of Cape Town — were just as much to blame for the King Chun fatality which claimed the lives of 17 Taiwanese and two South African seamen.

"You'll find many of the Taiwanese fishing boats are over-crowded and do not have sufficient serviceable life-saving equipment . . . Life is cheap to some of the shipowners," he said.

"Taiwan's shipping regulations for small ships should be tightened up all round . . . but there is nothing anybody except the Taiwanese Government can do about it," he added.

SA praised

Mr Millard complimented the South African authorities for what he described as "fantastic work" they did in carrying out a search for the ill-fated King Chun.

"Nowhere else in the world would you find sea rescue organisations spending so much time on a costly search outside of territorial waters," he said.

The Taiwanese Consul General in Cape Town, Mr David Hong, disagreed with Mr Millard's accusation about his country having lax attitude towards shipping regulations.

"I agree that we do have two sets of rules for different classes of ships, but our men who check the vessels are qualified

marine surveyors," he said. Mr Hong acknowledged that Taiwan was not a signatory to the international SOLAS agreement, "but we adhere strictly to the regulations," he added.

Mr Hong said that as far as he could ascertain the King Chun was checked shortly before it left Taiwan. He could not say why the CO, canisters in the inflatable liferaft of the King Chun were found to be rusted and unserviceable.

Liferaft had floats attached to it

Shipping Editor

THE 20-man liferaft from the ill-fated Taiwanese tunny catcher King Chun was only partially inflated and most of the mattress section had broken away from the support walls and was hanging limply underneath when it was found by the Panamanian freighter Victoria 1.

This has been disclosed by the Taiwanese consul-general, Mr David Hong, following talks he had with the master of the 7382-ton vessel which sailed from Cape Town today.

Mr Hong said that the captain of the Victoria 1, which was on its way from South America to South Africa when it interrupted its voyage to assist in the search for the 19-man crew from the 184-ton King Chun, had also told him that the large number of fishing line floats which he brought into port had been attached to the rubber raft apparently in an attempt to keep it afloat.

Officials from the Taiwanese consul-general's office and local representatives of the China Corporation Register of Shipping have examined the two sections of the liferaft which had several patches and other repair marks.

Although the South Africa authorities are not officially connected with



OFFICIALS from the Taiwanese consul general's office and surveyor representatives of the China Corporation Register of Shipping examine the bottom section of the inflatable life-raft from the ill-fated tunny catcher King Chun. The partly inflated rubber raft was found and brought to Cape Town by the Panamanian freighter Victoria 1. Circled in the foreground are two of the numerous patches on the craft.

the issue the pieces of the liferaft and two rusty steel CO2 bottles have been taken to Ysterplaat air force base to be examined by safety equipment specialists.

The claim that Taiwan's marine safety regulations are rather lax and that many Taiwanese fishing boat owners are unscrupulous was made earlier

this week by the American Bureau of Shipping's principal surveyor in Southern Africa, Mr Harry Millard.

Mr Hong said today: "Although the Republic of China is not a signatory to the international SOLAS agreement — due to international politics — we can assure you that the Chinese maritime authorities are extremely

strict and spare no effort in maintaining a very high standard of safety on all seagoing vessels.

"These safety requirements are based on the international SOLAS regulations."

Mr Hong said the regulations required fishing vessels from 20 to 1000 tons to comply with the requirements set down by authorities.

"These vessels do not escape the annual and special four yearly surveys required by the authorities."

"Further, the lifesaving equipment is, at the time of survey, serviceable and in good condition.

"It is unfair to state that the vessels are overcrowded — the accommodation is small but reasonably comfortable."

By MIKE HEWITT

A MAN who slept on the job, died on the job ... crushed by tons of maize in his strange hiding-place.

The 25 year-old man might still have been alive today if he had not slipped away for a cat-nap — on top of a pile of maize inside a railway truck.

When the valve under the railway truck was opened, the napping worker was sucked down and crushed as the maize gushed out.

The dead man, Mr Hendrik Bezuidenhout — who need not even have been at work last Sunday — was only spotted when his legs slipped through a valve as the maize poured out of the truck.

Horrified workers rushed to the rescue, but it was already too late to save him from the crushing weight of 40 tons of maize.

The dead man's boss, Mr H P Geldenhuys, said this week:

"Nobody knows why he climbed into the truck. If Mr Bezuidenhout had been so sleepy, he could easily

Killed by a catnap

NT Times 11/8/82

Sleeping man crushed by maize

have just walked home to his house up the road.

"It is a real mystery and I doubt we will ever know the answer."

Mr Geldenhuys, manager of Koeberg Mills near Malmesbury, said that it was also mystifying why Mr Bezuidenhout had decided to work on Sunday — his day off.

"But he obviously decided to do overtime of his own free-will and clocked in at 9am.

"The foreman, Mr A P Kooorts, asked him to clean the mixer as the only other work being done last Sunday was offloading of the maize ... And Mr Bezuidenhout was not on that team.

"He was seen again in the afternoon by the foreman, and he obviously climbed into the maize truck after that," said Mr Geldenhuys.

Every day maize railed from the Transvaal arrives at the mill and is emptied into a pit before being stored in silos. Mr Geldenhuys explained that

each railway truck holds 40 tons of maize, which takes 90 minutes to empty through three valves underneath the trucks.

The trucks can be entered only from the top through a trap door.

Although it appears most likely that Mr Bezuidenhout crept into the laden truck to sleep, Mr Geldenhuys says his worker may have suffered a heart attack.

"The noise when those trucks are moved and when they collide is enough to waken the dead," he said.

"And anyone sleeping inside would surely have woken up, but it remains a mystery what happened to Mr Bezuidenhout, who was sucked down into one of the emptying valves."

After his feet were seen sticking from the valve, the foreman opened side gates on the truck to empty the maize faster, but Mr Bezuidenhout was already dead when workers reached him.

A Railways Police spokesman at Malmesbury said it appeared that Mr Bezuidenhout died from suffocation.

However, post-mortem results would be known in two weeks.

ple are aware of the need for safety measures.

erty for E

esidents feel quite their rooms and and without making too alarmed we ly have to remind the safety precautions make them aware ngers,' she said tron of a munic- ce centre. Mrs A H there was no ten- as for their safety residents of them are much and braver than me," she said heless, safety pre- were strictly en- there had never

been any trouble at this cottage complex

At a complex of flats for the aged in Walmer, residents said they were aware of the problems and kept their doors locked.

Elderly women carried walking sticks to protect themselves and night-watchmen patrolled the grounds

One retired couple, Mr Frank Hughes, 74, and his wife, Eunice, 69, said they were quite safe in their home

They had added a brass security gate to their front door and all the windows in their flat were burglar-proofed

Mrs Hughes said one of the problems with the elderly people staying in the flats was that they forgot to lock their doors and were absent-minded about where they left their keys.

Another resident, Mr Bert Harradine, 72, said he had a revolver for his protection. He would not hesitate to use it if necessary.

moting the abortive years in South Africa - Seychelles coup attempt. he Sapa

to become Swazis or remain Zulus

Labourer alleges farmer shot at him

Post Reporter

A COEGASKOP farm labourer told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today that a farmer he had never seen before had beaten him with a gun and then fired a shot at him.

Mr Pieter Willem Olwagen, 50, of Coegaskop, is charged with attempted murder, pointing a firearm and malicious damage to property. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The first two charges arose after a farm labourer on a nearby farm, Mr Faraway Moni, 25, claimed that Mr Olwagen hit him in the face and body with a barrel of a gun.

Mr Olwagen had then shot at Mr Moni's right foot.

Mr Moni told the court that on May 22 he had been at home with his sister and uncle. His girlfriend was sleeping in an adjacent room.

Mr Olwagen, two white men and a policeman arrived and arrested his sister and girlfriend for creeping through a hole in a fence onto Mr Olwagen's land.

The following day, Mr Monis said, Mr Olwagen had arrived and questioned him about spreading false rumours.

Mr Olwagen, Mr Moni said, got out of his car and hit him on the forehead, right side of his chest and arm before shooting at him

Mrs Klaas told the court that, on the Sunday, Mr Olwagen had bashed her leg with the car door as he climbed out of the car. He hit her on the back of the head

Mr Olwagen admitted firing a shot and hitting Mr Moni on May 23, but said both actions had been in self-defence

Warrant Officer Stephanus Roos said Mr Moni had reported the incident and showed him his injuries. Together they returned to the farm and Mr Moni pointed out where the shot had hit the ground

W/O Roos said he went to the farm on December 28 and found the burnt out shacks with radios and clothes in them.

(Proceeding)

Mr P Crous was on the Bench. Mr H S Goosen, prosecuted. Mr H J Liebenberg, instructed by Brown, Braude and Vlok, appeared for Mr Olwagen.

E Olympiad qualifiers five lecturer fathers

TH GOLEMBO Elizabeth pupils fied for the final the Mathematics run by the South Academy of Arts once both have who lecture in ties at the University Elizabeth. re Dawid Kriel, of y High School, ber, Mr D Kriel is in mathematics and Louwrens van Pearson High ose father, Prof Zyl, heads the tical Statistics at the University Elizabeth. ar a record num- schools took part

and altogether 5 185 pupils entered. Out of those only 116 qualified for the final exam, which will be written on September 9

For Dawid Kriel, a 17-year-old matric pupil who hopes to study engineering when he completes his military training which he is to do next year, winning was "quite a surprise".

"I entered the Olympiad last year as well and though I had obtained an 'A' for my paper I did not have high enough marks to qualify for the final round

"A few nights ago I was reading the newspaper and saw that I had made it. This was the first I knew of the results.

"The first round of the Olympiad was a multiple choice question paper, but in the final round they want to see your calculations too. I think it is going to be much more difficult," he said with a grin.

Dawid also entered the Science Olympiad, but he was not as successful in that.

"The questions they asked were more general knowledge history-type questions, like who was the first man to discover the laser beam and I much prefer answers that one can calculate," he said.

The other finalist, Louwrens van Zyl, 17, had more luck in his attempt at

the Science Olympiad.

He is at present in London enjoying his two-week prize of a trip to England for a fifth placing in the finals of the Science Olympiad.

Louwrens, who is a matric pupil at Pearson High School, plans to study aeronautical engineering at Stellenbosch High School.

His elder brother, Don, 19, who is at present a first-year engineering student at Stellenbosch University, was named student of the year at Pearson High School last year.

He achieved top marks in mathematics and science while at school.

Man held after bag snatch

Crime Reporter

AN alleged bagsnatcher was caught red-handed yesterday by two policemen in a patrol vehicle only moments after a woman had her bag snatched.

Mrs D G Grundlingh, of Parkview Flats, Central, was walking on the corner of Cadles Street and Commercial Road yesterday when a man grabbed her handbag and ran off.

She screamed. Constables T Baadjies and H Johnson, of Algoa Park police station, drew up while she was screaming.

They jumped out and gave chase on foot. A 22-year-old man was arrested and a handbag containing R77 was recovered.

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Man electrocuted in freak farm accident

(121) (4)

G. Post
Crime Reporter 5/8/82

A man was electrocuted today in a freak accident on a farm in the Patensie district.

Police said Mr Jimmy Blaauw, 40, a labourer on the farm De Mist Kraal, belonging to Mr Theo Ferreira, was cleaning nozzles on an irrigation system.

The irrigation plant is mounted on wheels, with two boom pipes each 60 metres long, which rotate.

Mr Blaauw jumped on to one of the boom pipes to clean the nozzle. The other boom flipped up into the air — as in a see-saw — and touched an overhead power line.

Mr Ferreira rushed Mr Blaauw by car to a doctor in Patensie who injected him in the heart. But there was no response.

Remarkable success by sugar cane co-op

(4) Stan 12/8/82

By David Braun

Four years ago Umzimkulu Planters' Co-operative in Port Shepstone moved 350 000 tons of cane in 24 vehicles over a distance of 900 000 km. In 1981, 16 vehicles transported 640 000 tons over 1,5 million km.

This remarkable improvement in productivity has won the company a National Productivity Award this year for its participative management programme applied to the entire process of trans-

porting sugar cane."

The overall productivity increase between 1978 and 1981 was 77,1 percent, maintenance cost a kilometre went down 11 percent and tyre life was lengthened by an average of 154 percent.

The programme started with optimising vehicle utilisation. Strict vehicle scheduling and maintenance was introduced, combined with driver training and driver incentive schemes. Two-way radio and tachographs monitored driver schedules and performance.

Drivers received incentive bonuses to make sure correct payloads were transported. Advice was given to farmers on cane loading and, to keep them payload oriented, reduced rates were offered for maximum payloads.

Management philosophy throughout the

programmes was motivation through involvement. Proof of this motivation was demonstrated by Umzimkulu's absenteeism rate for 1981 of 0,002 percent.

Successful communication with farmers has meant that 45 percent more farmers use the service than they did in 1978.

18/8/82 Star

Blacks call for a say

(4) 2014

By Jennifer Moran

More than 60 percent of the people in the survey were breadwinners.

Some workers started at 6 am and were expected to stay on duty until 11 pm. Several were not given annual leave; others got two weeks a year.

The most serious exploitation was in work, says the brigade.

Most domestics were expected to cook, clean the house, wash and iron, and baby-sit. Some were also expected to help in the garden and wash cars.

The brigade recommended creation of separate legislation to regulate the relationship

between employer and domestic, bearing in mind that this relationship was different to most other employer-employee relationships.

It suggests:

● A minimum wage of R90, increased every six months.

● An eight-hour day; hours worked after that to count as overtime.

● Annual leave to be agreed by both parties; the worker to get a bonus equal to at least a month's salary.

● Employers should provide accommodation and where this is not possible compensate the worker for transport.

● A clear, written agreement specifying work and hours. It should be an offence for employers to force employees to do work not agreed on or exceed working hours.

● Training for domestics to encourage professionalism.

● A watchdog body to monitor employers and employees.

The brigade also asked that the present labour law be amended to include domestic workers in the Workman's Compensation Act and the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Blacks should be serving on the National Manpower Commission on Domestic and Farm workers to make it representative, says the Inkatha Johannesburg Domestic Workers Brigade.

In a memorandum to the commission it says: "Blacks should have a say in matters affecting their fate."

The brigade circulated questionnaires to members to get a picture of what the domestic worker faces in Johannesburg.

It found that wages ranged from R32 to R150 a month. Some workers had not had an increase for five years.

**Millers
and
workers
unhappy
over
decision**

--- Labour Reporter
ABOUT 700 farm labourers in the sugar industry in Natal have been reclassified as industrial workers following a recent industrial court decision — a move which could significantly alter their conditions of employment and wages.

The decision followed a week-long sitting in Durban earlier this year in a bid to resolve a dispute within the sugar industry which has been going on since 1950.

But, millers and the union said yesterday the dispute was likely to continue as the Court's judgment left 'too many grey areas'.

The decision to shift the dividing line between industrial workers and farm labourers outside of the actual factory premises could also spill over into other agriculture-based industries and spark off labour disputes.

South Africa's farm workers at present are excluded from labour legislation and therefore have no access to any legal bargaining structures, including trade unions.

Disputes

But, although the workers who load and unload cane for transhipment to the mill now fall under labour legislation, the Court ruled that conditions of employment 'other than on an agricultural basis' would have to be negotiated.

20/8/82
Mercery

This ruling is likely to lead to further disputes when sugar millers and the union wrestle over higher wages and improved conditions of service for these employees.

C G Smith's personnel director, Mr William Horlock, said the judgment was like 'launching a new model of car along a road with no sign posts or directions'.

He said millers were 'considering the possibility of appealing against the judgment because the issue has tremendous implications for the industry'.

Mr Selby Nsibande, general secretary of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees, said the judgment was not 'constructive' as there were still a number of grey areas.

AGRICULTURE - LABOUR

1983

JAN. - DEC.

Pay allegations upset farmers

CAPE TIMES 1/1/83 (4)

Staff Reporter

BEAUFORT WEST farmers are up in arms about allegations that members of the local farming community had gone on holiday leaving workers on their farms unpaid and destitute.

The allegations, described by the secretary of the Beaufort West Farmers' Union (BWFU), Mr L Reynolds, as "wild and false", were made to the Cape Times this week by the chairman of the Karoo region of the Association of Management Committees, Mr Solly Essop.

Mr Essop said between 40 and 50 labourers had approached him for help after their employers had gone on holiday leaving them unpaid.

'Abusive' calls

Mr Essop said yesterday that he stood "100 percent" behind his allegations, and said that since the report appeared in the Cape Times on Thursday he had been "flooded" with abusive telephone calls from local farmers.

He also said executive members of the BWFU had called him and "tried to make me say that the Cape Times had misquoted me — and that is rubbish, because if anything, the story was played down a bit".

In a telegram to the editor of the Cape Times, Mr Reynolds said: "BWFU very perturbed about wild and false allegations made on front page Thursday. Investigation revealed only one case out reported 50 worth mentioning."

Black sheep

The BWFU wanted the names of the farms involved so an investigation could be conducted, as "if there are black sheep in the farming community, we will act against them, because they damage the image of the whole community."

Mr Reynolds said he had received details of "only two cases" in which charges had been laid against farmers by labourers, one of which was *sub judice*, the other still under investigation.

Mr Essop said yesterday that only two workers had laid charges as many were scared of being victimized and losing their jobs.

Mr Reynolds said no worker would lose his or her job, as "there is just not that sort of relationship between our farmers and their workers".

'Amazed'

Mr Essop also said he was amazed at a statement made to the SABC by the vice-president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, Mr Tobie Meyer, that organized agriculture regretted it had not been consulted before "the report" was issued.

"I've approached the local farmers' union on a number of occasions to ask for negotiations on matters like a minimum wage and industrial protection for farm workers, and every time the door has been slammed in my face."

BWFU statement

"I wrote three letters to their head office recently repeating my offer, and they have not even bothered to respond to them."

Mr Essop was also angry at a statement to the Cape Times by the chairman of the BWFU that the allegations had come from "workers under the influence of drink — then they come out with all sorts of stories".

"If these people can't even afford to buy food, how then could they possibly afford to get drunk?" Mr Essop asked.

Farmers doubt Essop's ⁽⁴⁾ ~~127~~ allegations ^{D. Aspith} 1/1/83

JOHANNESBURG — Organised agriculture responded to an allegation by the chairman of the Farm Labourers' Union in the Karoo, Mr Solly Essop, that Karoo farm workers are being exploited.

The vice-president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, Mr Tobie Meyer, said the allegation has created a negative image of agriculture and is not a true reflection of the relation between employer and employee in agriculture.

He says that in view of the appointment of a commission of inquiry into agricultural labourers, organised agriculture regrets that it was not consulted before the report was issued.

Referring to Mr Essop's allegation that 50 labourers and their families had been left destitute over Christmas and had been forced to approach welfare workers for assistance, Mr Meyer said that it had not been proved. He seriously doubted its accuracy. Mr Meyer said that agriculture would welcome details of each of the 50 cases so that the matter could be investigated.

Earlier, in his capacity as chairman of the Farm Labourers' Union of the Karoo, Mr Essop urged the government to introduce legislation protecting the rights of farm labourers and relaxing influx control governing coloured people. —
SAPA.

Little legal protection

The Cape Times, Tuesday, January 4, 1983 13

for 1,3m farm workers

ALLEGATIONS that a number of Karoo farmers went on holiday leaving their workers destitute have again highlighted a labour system which is wide open to abuse.

In recent years there have been consistent reports of cruelty and exploitation on farms.

And while many individual farmers treat their workers with dignity and respect, the country's 1,3 million farm workers are not covered by most of the

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

farm workers and domestic workers, who together comprise more than a third of the country's workforce.

A memorandum submitted to the commission by a nationally based research organization, the Farm Labour Project, called on the government "not to perpetuate a system where farm

workers can be paid virtually nothing and in some cases are provided with less security and benefits than slaves receive".

The memorandum said that child labour was widespread and in some circumstances it was legal for eight-year-olds to work without their parents' permission.

It recorded instances of farm workers working 70 hours a week, others earning between R2 to R6 a month and some earning no wages at all. Most wages were in the range of R15 to R50 a month.

The director of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Piet Swart, called the claims "sweeping generalizations" and said a few "black sheep" should not be allowed to tar the whole industry.

The fact remains that,

laws which protect other workers:

They are excluded from the Labour Relations Act, the Wage Act, the Shops and Offices Act, the Factories Machinery and Building Work Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

There is hardly any limit to how bad their conditions of service may be and no limit to how low their wages may be.

Lacking any real bargaining power, farm work-

ers have simply to depend on the goodwill or otherwise of their bosses. Surveys have found that farm workers generally work long hours, are often poorly paid and have no rights to holidays or overtime.

Farmers are assured of an abundant pool of labour by laws which prevent their workers from looking for better work.

The Urban Areas Act makes it illegal for black workers to move from the rural areas into the cities.

Coloured workers too are trapped in the rural areas by the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

When a black farm worker becomes "redundant" by losing his job or retiring, he loses his home too. Legally, he becomes a "displaced person" who must return to a homeland he might never have seen.

The government-appointed National Manpower Commission is at present investigating the working conditions of

unlike in other industries, farm workers are not legally protected against such abuse. And even the government's own survey last year found that the real wages of farm workers had dropped in the past 20 years.

One of the Farm Labour Project's recommendations was that farmworkers be allowed to join registered trade unions.

Already trade unions such as the Farm Workers Union and the Orange

Vaal General Workers Union have started organizing farm workers, but they have a difficult task ahead in a situation not conducive to trade unionism.

Farm workers are usually poorly educated, divided from one another by vast distances and face mostly conservative employers in the platteland. Laws such as influx control have further loaded the dice against them.

On the other hand, farm-

ers are well-organized and united and have substantial power in the central government.

The Orange Vaal General Workers Union, in their submission to the commission, called on the government to "put right the great wrongs that have been done to us for so many years.

"What you cannot put right, we ourselves will have to put right — otherwise who is going to do it?"

Farmers 'use child labour',

Cape Times 7/1/83

4

By PHILIP
VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

CHILD labour is allegedly being widely used on Western Cape farms, and some Boland farmers have been accused of shipping in children as extra labour during the fruit-picking seasons.

According to Mr Jonny Stevens, an official of the Farm Workers' Union, three truckloads of adults and children left Victoria West on Monday afternoon for farms in the Boland.

CW numberplates

Mr Stevens said some of the children were taken away without their parents' permission. The only information he had was that the trucks had CW (Worcester, De Doorns or Touws River) numberplates.

A Cape Times reporter who visited a farm in the Hex River Valley on Tuesday found a number of children from 10 to 14 years old thinning grapes.

The children, who were working under adults in teams, had been brought in from the Matroosberg location. The teams were being paid 20c a vine.

Mr Pierre du Plessis, chairman of the Worcester Farmers' Union, said

Worcester farmers would not bring extra labour in from other areas and would not employ children "as far as we can avoid it".

He said farmers from the Hex River Valley were collecting unemployed men, women and children in Worcester in 40 to 50 trucks every day during the season for casual work on their farms. He said these people welcomed the opportunity to work and children often chose to stay out of school to earn money working on the farms.

Low wages

A University of Cape Town researcher who is investigating conditions on seven Boland wine farms, said four out of the seven farms employed children of 13 to 16 years full-time.

During the school holidays, 90 percent of children over 9 living on the farms worked, returning to school at the end of the vacation. Children continued to work part-time after school and often missed school to work during harvest times.

The researcher said the reason why children wanted to work, and were in fact encouraged by their parents to work, was

because wages were extremely low — an average of R15 a week for females and R20 a week for males on the seven farms.

According to an article by a labour researcher, Mr Jeremy Baskin, in the latest edition of the SA Labour Bulletin, child labour is widespread in the Ceres/Bokkeveld area.

The article said that although farm workers in the Western Cape were generally believed to be better off than those in the rest of the country, wages in the Ceres/Bokkeveld area were low and children usually began working between the ages of 10 to 12.

'Deprived'

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union (FCWU), said child labour was common on Western Cape farms. He said that without organization or proper wages, people were forced to send their children to work.

In a memorandum to the National Manpower Commission, the FCWU said: "As a result of having to work on the farm, the children are often deprived of the opportunity of furthering their education or of ever being able to get better work."



Magrieta Hartog, 11, thinning grapes on a farm in the Hex River Valley on Tuesday. Behind her is Philip Meyers, 14. They were part of a group of workers from the Matroosberg who were brought in to do piecework on the farm.

(4)
FM
14/1/83

FARM LABOUR On stony soil

SA's farm workers have little protection against exploitation. Yet each time the idea of an intensive investigation into their working conditions has been mooted, it has been resisted by the powerful agricultural lobby. So the National Manpower Commission's (NMC) current investigation into farm labour conditions is to be welcomed.

According to Jeremy Baskin, writing in the latest issue of the *SA Labour Bulletin* (SALB), a government survey discussed in Parliament last year revealed that the real wages and living conditions of SA's 1,2m agricultural workers, almost all black, have deteriorated in the last 20 years.

Wages are notoriously low and often paid in kind. "At the beginning of 1980 the average monthly cash wage (value in kind in brackets) paid to full-time workers in various areas was: eastern OFS R26,60 (R31,98); western Transvaal R33,56 (R34,26); north western OFS R33,51 (R49,99); Highveld R26,42 (R50,87); western Cape 1 R53,42 (R76,35); and western Cape 2 (Ruens) R79,08 (R67,24)," says Baskin.

In 1980 a survey in the maize growing area of the western Transvaal revealed that over half the adult labourers were receiving R12 a month or less in cash. Their

SOWETO SURVEY

Soweto — SA's largest and most important black city — is the focus of an in-depth survey to be published by the *FM* on March 18.

The survey will present an authoritative picture of what Soweto and its people are all about today as well as taking a look into the future.

Topics to be covered include: population, business activity, housing, the electrification and civil engineering programmes, local government, political groups, education, transport, health, crime, shebeens and cultural life

payment in kind consisted of one to one-and-a-half bags of mielie meal plus an annual bonus of a bag of maize. A 1979 report revealed wages of less than R30 a month for a 72-hour week (approximately 10c an hour) on the Letaba Citrus Estates.

Farm workers have almost no standing in law and have been excluded from government's new labour reforms. The provisions of the Wage Act and other protective legislation governing workers does not apply to them. They are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, but not by the Unemployment Insurance Act and are not entitled to any benefits if they lose their

jobs.

Baskin points out that "in addition to the deterioration of wages over the last 20 years, account should also be taken of the fact that in this period large numbers of workers have suffered from the abolition of the labour tenancy system, by losing almost all access to land."

(The labour tenancy system was finally legally abolished in September 1980. The system had provided workers with access to a piece of land for six months in exchange for six months of unpaid labour.)

However, according to Baskin: "The system still exists illegally in some areas of the country, but no longer on a widespread basis. For the labour tenants the change has frequently been disastrous. The loss of access to land has in no way been fully compensated by wages.

Farm worker's lives are also complicated by the influx control laws. In most cases farm workers have no option but to remain on the farms, as influx control prevents them finding higher paid work in the cities, and the alternative is grinding poverty in the homelands.

Old age or the loss of a job also means possible removal to a homeland. The Riekert Commission recommended the provision of accommodation for aged Africans on white farms and that the farmer should be allowed to decide the issue, rather than the State.

Pistol demo 'goes off'

Cop shoots farm labourer

A FARM labourer is lying at the Ga-Rankuwa hospital after being allegedly shot by a member of the South African Police college during a pistol demonstration at a farm near Brits at the weekend.

Mr Klaas Khutsaeatso (34) was shot in the hip and his condition is satisfactory, Maj Victor Haynes of the Police Directorate in Pretoria said yesterday.

He said a man attached to the college in Pretoria met a group of farm labourers during a visit on Mr N G Botha's farm at Sandrift near Brits on Saturday.

While he demonstrated "the mechanism of a pistol", a shot went off and hit Mr Khutsaeatso in the hip. He was rushed to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital. No arrests have been made and police are investigating.

Police have launched an intensive search for

the killers of a 34-year-old domestic, whose battered body was found in her employer's home in Brits at the weekend.

STABBED

Mrs Salamina Thamsaka was left to care for two children aged five years and eight months old. She was found by her employer, Mr H Zille, after being allegedly stabbed in the neck at 30 Aletta Street, Brits, on Friday afternoon.

Two Mamelodi men are lying with gun shot wounds at the Kalafong hospital after being shot by unidentified men in the township on Saturday night. Brigadier H A du Plessis, Northern Transvaal chief CID officer, said Mr Matthew Boya (41) of 10199 Mamelodi East and Mr Jacob Mahlangu (19) of 10175 Mamelodi East, were walking in the street when a car stopped near them at about 10pm.

An argument ensued and shots were fired by the occupants of the car. Both men were rushed to the Kalafong hospital after being wounded. Their condition was yesterday described as satisfactory. No arrests have been made.

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

Table with 3 columns: (1), Internal (2), External (3). Includes handwritten '6' and 'Examiners' initials'.

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
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Gazankulu plans to survey labour

④ By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal,
Bureau
27/1/83

A committee representing Letaba farmers and the Gazankulu Government has asked the Human Sciences Research Council to survey the labour position in the region.

An HSRC research team will interview about 200 farmers and workers between January 31 and February 4.

The co-operation committee, formed in December 1981, has identified problems and explored common ground with a view to launching mutual projects in the region.

Water resources, labour matters, infrastructure and agriculture have been found to be areas where co-operation is possible.

The committee's chairman, Mr Kobus Jordaan, who is Commissioner-General for Gazankulu, has appealed to farmers to help the HSRC by supplying accurate information, which would not benefit only the Letaba region, but be of value to the country's agricultural sector in general.

Farmers told to register workers

27/1/83
Star
LOWVELD BUREAU

NELSPRUIT — Many Lowveld farmers have not met the December 1982 deadline to have the work documents of their Mozambican labourers renewed.

No official extension has been granted but farmers have been told they can still apply — provided it is done immediately.

More than 12 000 labourers are affected by the ruling which demands that all Mozambicans who have lived and worked in the Lowveld for 25 years or more must renew their work documents in Maputo

Addressing members of the Lowveld farmers union this week Barberton's commissioner for the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr Frans Piek, said: "Only 170 farmers in the Nelspruit and Baerberton districts have so far applied for permits which entitle them to re-employ their Mozambicans for a 12-month period.

Permits are only issued to persons able to prove they have lived and worked in the Lowveld since 1958.

Farmers expressed concern for employees 60 years and older who were unable to prove they had worked on farms in the Lowveld for 26 years or longer.

Mr Willem Joubert, who farms near Nelspruit, said he could not prove that one of his 70-year-old employees had been working for him since 1962.

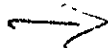
"He is an old man now and I cannot afford to pay him R65 a month but I do not have the heart to send him back to maputo where he has no family ties," he said.

2/2/83
 Vereeniging: erection of compound
 Hausard, Q Col. 3 - 4
 *4 Mr. W. L. VAN DER MERWE asked
 the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
 ment:†

- (1) Whether he recently gave permission for the erection of a compound on the farm Blesbokspruit in the Vereeniging district; if so, (a) who is the owner of the farm and (b) for the settlement of how many persons is provision being made in this compound;
- (2) whether he consulted the (a) Community Council of Sebokeng, (b) Transvaal board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas and (c) Administration Board Vaal Triangle Area in this connection, if not, why not; if so, what advice was he given by each of these bodies;
- (3) whether alternative accommodation for the persons concerned was available (a) in Sebokeng and (b) elsewhere; if so, (i) what accommodation and (ii) where is it situated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION;

- (1) Approval for the erection of the compound was given by the Chief Commissioner, Bloemfontein in terms of Regulation 2 of Chapter VII of the Black Labour Regulations as promulgated in general notice R.1892 of 1965.
 - (a) Mr B. Shapiro.
 - (b) 300 persons.
- (2) (a) No. It is not required by law
 (b) No. It does not fall within the



area of jurisdiction of that Board.

- (c) Yes. No accommodation is available in the Administration Board's hostels.
- (3) (a) No.
 (b) No.
 (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Note: A site is available in the Sebokeng Black Township if the employer is prepared to erect permanent accommodation and to cede the buildings to the Administration Board. The cost of the buildings will amount to R300 000 but will be required by the employer for 18 months only.

The employer is not prepared and cannot be expected to invest such an amount in permanent accommodation and amenities which he will not be able to remove after completion of his contract. On the farm Blesbokspruit temporary structures only will be erected and will be removed at the expiry of the contract.

†Mr. W. L. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, could he tell us whether he is giving favourable consideration to the representations of the farmer's association and district agricultural union concerned?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, no representations in this regard have been made to me. [Interjections.]

4

Western Cape farmers using child labourers

Kids would rather stay away from school to earn a wage

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

UNEMPLOYED men, women and children in the Western Cape are being used by farmers for labour during the fruit and grape picking season.

Some children have often stayed out of school to become "wage earners" because their parents had no jobs and

as such no money to feed them, according to union members.

According to the chairman of the Worcester Farmers' Union, Mr Pierre du Plessis, farmers used unemployed men, women and children during the picking season for casual work.

These people welcome the chance to work and children often

chose to stay out of school to earn money.

According to a researcher of the University of Cape Town, the children wanted to work and were encouraged by their parents because adult wages were so low.

Adults were earning an average of R15 a week for women and R20 a week for men. National Union of

Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers' general secretary, Ms Fay Mandy said that although the claims might be true there was little that the union could legally do.

She said that co-operative wine farms and the estates were excluded from the liquor industry as they were classified as agricultural enterprises.

Agricultural workers are excluded from the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, even where they do work that in other establishments is done by union members.

However, she said, children should not be used as casual labourers, especially if it was during school hours.

Boesak's
Slavery

claim is dismissed

Argus Correspondent

8/2/83

WELLINGTON — Farmers are up in arms because of a claim by Dr Allan Boesak in a lecture at the University of Cape Town that labourers on Wellington wine farms are the victims of a streamlined form of slavery.

Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said conditions in the Wellington district were an example of socio-economic oppression which had to be ended.

He quoted from a survey covering 190 farms in the Wellington district.

The secretary of the Wellington Farmers' Association, Mr Pierre Joubert, of the farm Groenendal, says that if Dr Boesak had taken the trouble to read beyond the first page of the survey he would have seen that after all the benefits on the farms were assessed the report estimated the average salary of labourers at R245.20 a month.

Adequate housing

One of the main benefits was adequate housing. The standard of accommodation had improved greatly over the past few years, said Mr Joubert.

Forty percent of the cottages were free-standing brick houses while many were wired electrically and had bathrooms with hot water. Thirty percent of the employees had flush sanitation inside their homes.

In many cases labourers were given food rations and had free access to farm products. Children on the farms and elderly labourers received special Government subsidies.

The survey said the quality of life on the farms was often superior to that of labourers' counterparts in towns as usually only one family occupied a house in contrast to crowded conditions in cities.

Earnings dropped

Because of the growing wine surplus and slump in the canning industry, the earnings of most farmers had dropped considerably. Yet in spite of this, farm labourers still received their normal annual rise and no one was retrenched.

Mr Joubert said Dr Boesak might be interested to know that 93 percent of the coloured people on farms in the Wellington district belonged to the Ned Cheref Sendingkerk.

There was a close relationship between farmers and their workers — "much closer than you will find in other sections of the economy".

The survey also found that 38 percent of the workers stayed on the same farm for more than 12 years and that most of the elderly were given housing and only light duties.

Fraser losing out to Hawke

Argus Correspondent

BRISBANE — The first opinion poll commissioned in the current election stake puts the opposition Labour Party's new leader, Mr Bob Hawke, well in front of the Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser.

The poll shows that Mr Hawke has the support of 52 percent (if the electorate compared with 31 percent support for Mr Fraser.

The survey was undertaken only hours after Mr Hawke unseated Mr Bill Hayden as party leader.

It also shows that if an election was held now, the Labour Party would win 46 percent of the votes compared with only 34 percent for the ruling coalition.

CAUTION

The figures need to be treated with some caution, however, as the poll was limited to the main cities.

It also showed that 16.6 of the respondents were uncommitted.

Nevertheless, it demonstrated that the Government faced an uphill battle to win the March 5 election.



Mr Malcolm Fraser



Mr Bob Hawke

Dr Allan Boesak

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination)

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**Father of two
drowns in dam**

AKGUS 9/28/87
Staff Reporter (4)

A LABOURER has drowned after falling into a dam on a farm at Raithby, near Firgrove.

Mr Isak Blom, 45, a father of two, was found floating in the muddy water yesterday.

Mr Blom lost his balance and fell in the dam while tethering a horse.

4 ~~204~~ ~~(165)~~ ~~House~~
Farming operations/domestic service:
conditions of employment

Q. 6/1/29 16/2/83

*10. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
Minister of Manpower:

Whether the report of the National
Manpower Commission on the conditions
of employment in farming operations and
domestic service in private households has
been completed; if not, when is it ex-
pected to be completed?

DD 12/2/83

Farmers angry at health tariff hike

EAST LONDON — Stiff protests against the Divisional Council's 68 per cent increase in its rural health rate will be made by farmers soon, the council was warned yesterday.

The councillor for Komga, Mr Dudley Lloyd, said he had attended a Komga Farmers' Association meeting yesterday morning — "and they are very unhappy"

He said the council could expect a flood of protests from other associations against the increased health rate and asked the council to approach the relevant Minister urgently.

The health rate in the rural area was increased by the council from 0,069c in the rand to 0,125c in the rand to increase the health budget from R63 000 to R106 000.

Mr Lloyd said an immediate approach to the government should be made to subsidise the rate further. The account is already subsidised by seven-eighths by State Health.

"The ratio of blacks to whites in this region is totally disproportionate.

In this division we have the least number of whites to the most number of blacks," he said

"If the government wants us to continue administering health in this manner, they should bear the responsibility

"You can't levy increases like this on ratepayers who are going through a severe drought and economic climate."

The council's senior public health nurse, Sister Korsch, said that the divisional council's health service was for the farm labourers and families.

"We do not provide health services in black states."

The acting secretary, Mr B. Q. Andrews, warned the council that it could "bump its head" if it approached the government for help in lowering the health rate.

"Last year when the estimates were being considered, we all sat around this table, trimming the budget and deciding on the rates.

"The council decided on the rate, so it can't go running to higher au-

thorities now, crying that the rate is too high"

Mr Lloyd acknowledged that the council had "slipped up", and challenged any of the councillors to say that they knew the health rate was being increased by 68 per cent when the estimates were being considered.

He said the health rate was levied only on rural ratepayers and that those living in urban areas did not have to pay the rate.

"Is this fair?" he asked.

The council's senior administrative officer, Mr Naude, said municipalities had their own health services to which people living in municipalities paid their own rates.

"Is it fair to expect someone living in a town to pay for their health service and to pay for rural health services as well?"

"It was a stupid question, Mr Chairman, and I knew the answer," Mr Lloyd replied with a smile.

"I was just testing our officials." — DDR



In death's dominion

South African mine safety

Unsafe and not sorry

JOHANNESBURG

"Production is more important than safety." That statement by the chief safety engineer of one of South Africa's big mining companies goes a long way towards explaining the appalling safety record of South Africa's gold mines. In 1982, accidents killed 596 miners and injured 15,250 badly enough to keep them away from work for two weeks.

South Africa's mining industry paid R60m (\$55m) in pensions and compensation to accident victims and their families in 1982. The size of payments depended on the nature of injuries and on the miner's earnings.

Mine bosses argue that the casualty figures look less alarming when measured against the 500,000 or so working in the mines. Not so. The fatality rate last year was around 1.25 per 1,000 workers—about eight times as high as the annual death rate among Britain's 220,000 coal miners, for example.

Mining in South Africa is more dangerous: some mines go as deep as 12,000 feet; high temperatures, complex geological formations and a high turnover of unskilled workers add to the risks. Mines with the worst accident records, such as Anglo American's Western Deep Levels, also have the highest labour turnover. A big accident invariably pushes up absenteeism and resignations.

Some mines have tightened up on safety. The rate of injuries at the President Steyn mine in the Orange Free State, for

example, has halved in the past decade. Better underground ventilation has improved working conditions and productivity in a number of mines, and reduced the death toll from heat exhaustion. A new way to detect fires, using electrical monitoring of carbon dioxide and dust has replaced fire patrols. Losses from fires in Anglo American's mines have declined sharply.

Yet the overall fatality rate has barely fallen in the past two decades. Better safety precautions have been offset by increasingly dangerous mining conditions. Shafts must be sunk deeper to get at the gold. Patches of gold-bearing rock reckoned to be too dangerous or unprofitable to exploit in the 1940s and 1950s are now being mined. Companies are tempted to put their workers at risk by the shortage of new reefs and the rising price of gold.

Casualties could be reduced if the mines were more mechanised and better lit. That would be technically difficult and, say the companies, too expensive. Tunnels would have to be bigger to accommodate more machinery. And machines themselves cause accidents. Gencor's Evander mines, among the most labour-intensive in the industry, report fewer fires than their competitors because these mines have fewer electric cables and winch ropes, which can easily cause fires by fusing or rubbing against wooden props.

Bigger tunnels would also mean more rock bursts—the sudden collapse of rocks into tunnels and shafts—which account for about a quarter of all deaths in the mines. As the mines dig further—Driefontein Consolidated, the second biggest gold producer after Vaal Reefs, removes over 5m tonnes of ore a year—the rocks around them become unstable. Western Deep recorded no fewer than 4,268 tremors in 1982, of which 789 damaged mine workings. The chamber of mines and Anglo American have been trying for three years at Western Deep to predict rock bursts by computer analysis of tremors as light as the impact of a pencil being dropped on the floor. But mine managers cannot tell whether these tremors are likely to cause accidents. If they evacuated men whenever one occurred, the deeper mines would never do any work.

Mining waste mixed with cement is now pumped into disused shafts at one gold mine to prevent them from collapsing. And in several of the deepest mines along the West Witwatersrand, rectangular pillars of rock are being left at regular intervals along the rock face to hold it up. This precaution means that one in every seven ounces of gold stays in the ground, but mining companies can still make fat profits on that.

Foreigners go home

JOHANNESBURG

South Africa is shedding the foreign labour which it has used for more than a century. In 1973 there were 475,000 foreign blacks working legally in South Africa. The most recent official figure is 287,000. With unemployment rising among the country's black population, foreigners are no longer welcome.

The tide began to turn nearly 10 years ago, when only one in every four black workers in the gold mines was South African. The mining industry found itself dangerously exposed in 1974 when the president of Malawi, Dr Hastings Banda, angered by the death of more than 70 Malawian miners in an air crash on their way home, suddenly ordered its recruiting offices to close.

Helped by the higher gold price, the mines raised wages to attract more local blacks and reduce their reliance on foreign workers. Three out of every five black miners are now locally recruited. There are only 15,000 Malawians left in the mines, down from 110,000 in 1973. The number of Mozambicans has dropped from 91,000 in 1975 to around 40,000. Most of the black Zimbabweans who filled the gap left by the Malawians have also gone home. South Africa claims that this is what the Zimbabwe government wants.

Foreign black workers have lost jobs in other industries too. The latest crack down is on Mozambicans working on farms, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal. South Africa's police have been assigned to look for any without permits, a move which they say has nothing to do with guerrilla incursions in the area.

There has been a big influx of illegal immigrants from Mozambique for some years as its people have tried to escape food shortages and even starvation. Mozambicans are regarded by farmers as excellent workers, and are willing to take jobs that local blacks reject because pay is too low, the work too dirty and the hours too long. One observer in the Eastern Transvaal estimates that there are 60,000-70,000 Mozambicans working illegally in South Africa.

The police are also cracking down on Mozambicans who crossed into South Africa legally but whose contracts have expired. They used to renew their contracts in South Africa at offices of the delegations representing the Mozambique labour department. The South African government now insists that they return to Mozambique to do this.

One big employer in the Eastern Transvaal said that 250-300 of his 2,500 workers would have to be sent back to Mozambique to get new papers. Another estimates that the rule could affect 8,500 Mozambicans.

Economist 12/2/83

4 ~~20~~ Howard A. L. 83
Farm/domestic workers
11/2/83
~~30~~ *20. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether the National Manpower Commission has commenced its investigation into the possibility of establishing mechanisms that could determine the working conditions of farm and domestic workers; if not, why not; if so, what progress has been made with such investigation,
- (2) whether the report on such investigation will be made available for comment by interested parties?



Growth in farm school education

(4) *11/2/83 D. Dispatch*

EAST LONDON — Farm school education within a radius of 100 km from East London has grown from three pupils and one teacher in one class in 1967 to 3 500 pupils, 44 fully qualified teachers and 50 classrooms this year.

According to the coordinator of farm schools in the area, Mr J. H. Deaval, of Emmanuel Mission, the needs of the schools are growing everyday and even with the valued co-operation of the Department of Education and Training and the farming fraternity in the area, growth is outstripping provisions by a good margin.

"We control 16 farm schools in the area and 15 are up to Standard Five with one up to Standard Six," Mr Deaval said.

"We are now trying to get Standard Six status for two but of the others one has ten pupils in Standard Five although we have not received approval for the class."

All schools were accommodated in buildings built by Emmanuel Mission.

The first school was started at Thoboshana, near Macleantown in 1967 with three children and one teacher with hardly any qualifications, Mr Deaval recalled.

"At this time we are not encouraging growth because while we can cope in the classrooms we need to consolidate on what we have."

The other problem was that it was hard to find administrative staff to process the work of the schools.

"We do Christian work for which we have to pay and at the salaries we pay we cannot hope to

attract good staff for administration.

Teachers are paid by the Department of Education and Training and apart from the fact that some teachers have to teach pupils in three classes in one room, there are no serious problems there.

"What is a serious problem at present is the shortage of water throughout the area and we have to buy it from the Divisional Council.

"Were it not for the co-operation we get from farmers — in most instances the farmer's wife is on the schools committee — we would be worse off."

Organisers of the schools made provision for those children wishing to go beyond Standard Six.

"Five of our pupils have just been admitted to Thubulethu Secondary School, Fort Beaufort and we were able to organise scholarships for them."

Mr Deaval said Christian teaching was emphasised in the schools and an evangelist called on the schools regularly.

There had been a move away from the days when farm school children wore different clothes at schools.

"We have now organised uniforms for the schools and things are looking different."

Mr Deaval agreed the pupil-teacher-ratio was high — there were instances where one teacher was responsible for up to 90 pupils in four classes — but added that in a situation where one had schools spread over a wide area, with limited numbers this was inevitable. — DDR

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

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	14 1/2	
	13 1/2	
	9	
	10	
	10 1/2	
	57 1/2	
Examiners' Initials		

All answer books

Number of
Number of

Surname.....

First Name(s)

Date.....

Degree/Diploma you are registered for

Subject.....
(to be copied)

Paper No.....
(to be copied)

NOTE CARE

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Slavery CAPK-1m 5 22/2/83 reports!

Police reply

Crime Reporter

ALLEGATIONS last year that farm children were being abducted, forced into slavery and mishandled had been found to be "groundless", Brigadier "Dries" van den Heever, Divisional CI officer for the Western Cape, said yesterday.

In a statement, the brigadier said that as the result of "dozens of sensational reports in nearly all newspapers in the first half of 1982" alleging large-scale abductions of youths from country areas to the City, the police had investigated 35 cases.

Maltreatment

He said that allegations of slavery, maltreatment and abuse of child labour were made.

Brigadier Van den Heever said that of the 35 cases investigated, the Attorney-General had declined to prosecute in 29 cases. In six cases, people were charged for offences under the Shops and Offices Act for letting youths, among other things, work for too long hours.

Minor offences

In three cases those charged were found not guilty. In two instances the accused were found guilty of minor offences.

Investigations had disclosed that youths and adults, with the knowledge of their next-of-kin, had come to look for work in the cities of their own free will.

In many instances, the children had been pressured by their parents to send money home, the brigadier said.

Drought: Call to help pay labourers

CALL TIMES 2/3/83

4

Labour Reporter
THE government has been called on to subsidize drought-stricken Karróo and Northern Cape farms as increasing numbers of farm workers are reported to be leaving for urban areas in search of jobs.

The chairman of the Farm Workers Union, Mr Solly Essop, says that farmers, facing the worst drought in 50 years, could no longer afford to pay their workers wages and a "new Great Trek" to Cape Town had begun.

Workers, many with their families and belongings beside them on donkey carts were leaving the

farms to find work in the cities.

He called on the government to subsidize farm workers so that farmers could keep them employed.

"There is a catastrophic depopulation of the rural areas under way. This must be stopped, because many of these people will never return."

The chairman of the Calvinia Farmer's Union, Mr Pieter Lombard, said government loans were available to help farmers who could not afford to pay their workers.

He was not, however, aware of a lot of farm workers being laid off.

"Sheep farming is not labour intensive and at the moment farmers still need workers to distribute feed to their sheep."

Mrs Danetta Hoef, of the Luriesfontein trading store, said a number of labourers in her area had been laid off.

She said many had gone to work on the mines, leaving their houses and families behind. "There has been no rain between here and Pofadder for seven years," she said.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, of the Williston meat cooperative, said a few farmers had been forced out of business as a result of the drought.

Probe child labour

Blank city walls

From Mr ANDRÉ PAUL JOUBERT (Plumstead):

I WRITE in response to a letter by Mr J C Faure about child labour on farms, and more specifically to the reply to that letter by the spokesman for Allied Publishing.

Firstly Mr Faure's claim that there is no child labour on farms is incorrect. There are children working on those farms (not only during the school holidays). This is a fact. I used to work in a children's home for coloured boys and most of these boys from country areas had worked on farms (not only during the school holidays), often due to economic necessity and mostly due to social deprivation.

Also — on the point of school attendance — I wish all farm kids did go to school. Even if they aren't working on the farm not all have a school nearby that can take

them. The children's mothers can't all leap into their cars and drive them to school.

It is about time that the whole question of farm labour and their socio-economic status was looked into. Wages, the dop system, farm schools, medical services, community services, pensions, recreation, housing and working conditions are some of the issues that should be looked at now.

Thank you, Mr Faure, for bringing up the issue of the newspaper vendors. I must take issue with the spokesman for Allied Publishing on this. His claims are also incorrect. Firstly, his claim

that nobody under 15 is employed is evasive. These young boys (and sometimes girls) are recruited to sell newspapers, they often live in appalling conditions, being sent out to work by their family or because they have no one to care for them.

These children are not taken home to stay but often taken to the van driver's home to sleep. They are open to corruption by gangs, getting involved in petty crimes, dagga smoking, glue sniffing, etc. This is not a figment of my imagination. I have worked, as I said, in a boys' home, and a lot of them worked selling papers before they were 10 years old, and I have seen the damage this lifestyle does to these boys.

The socio-economic condition of these sectors of the population should be studied and something done to remedy this situation now to stop the cycle of damage.

4 C. Times
letters

PO Box 11
Cape Town
8000

From DAVID ALPERT (Camps Bay):

I AM a standard VI pupil at Herzlia Highlands.

I read your article about blank walls in Cape Town (February 22) and I remembered that in my latest edition of National Geographic World there was an article on the same subject with lovely illustrations. Overseas they have the same problem but artists managed to brighten up the blank walls by painting interesting pictures or murals on them.

We often pass a wall in Upper Orange Street that was decorated by children. It is very colourful and we like it very much.

Maybe this could be done in Cape Town by some of our own artists. Perhaps this suggestion will help to brighten up our city with its "blank walls".

Six-day working week urged

5/2/83

Weekend Post Reporter

49 Post

THE six-day working week should be brought back in order to control inflation, says a committee representing the South African Agricultural Union.

The committee's chairman, Mr Jan Schutte, representing the country's wheat, oats, barley and rye farmers, said farmers were concerned that no success had been achieved in controlling inflation and concluded that increased labour activity was still one of the best solutions.

"The way we farmers see it is that we must all work harder and longer to harness inflation. It's the only way we can bring down inflation," Mr Schutte said in an interview this week.

He believed the Free State was the only area where farmers made their employees work a six-day week.

"But if everybody in the country did the same, it would bring down inflation," Mr Schutte said.

"At the moment there is absolutely no mealie crop in the whole of the Free State and the wheat crop has failed badly over the last three years.

"There is only going to be a 20% crop this year."

But one of the major factors which contributed to the high inflation rate in the agricultural sector was the high cost of fertiliser and machinery.

An East Cape farmer, Mr Edgar Crews, disagreed with the recommendation and said he could not see the six-day week working.

"The market trend is for a five-day week, but while a six-day week might work in theory, it goes against the trend, especially in wage determination terms.

"We are in competition with industry. The direction to take is to make labour forces more efficient by improved education and better training.

"If increased productivity is what is desired, farmers will have to pay for it and work for it by training their staff, technically or basically.

"With no real education, we are fiddling around if we cannot improve the efficiency of the labour force. If we want to compete, then the correct thing is to teach these people," Mr Crews said.

OUR LEASE EXPIRES ON 26th MARCH

Labourers in tragic trek from thirstlands

~~S. Tribune~~
4

S. Tribune
6/3/83

THE DROUGHT has left thousands of farm labourers battling for survival and without work. In some areas they now live a nomadic life and move from place to place in search of grazing and water for their dying cattle.

Two women the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** spoke to this week, through an interpreter, said they had walked their cattle hundreds of kilometres from their village near Mahlangasi to Jozini, and some north to an area south of Piet Retief in search of grazing and water.

There is no work for them on the farms and they have no means of making money. But some are staying on farmer's land where they are still given rations of maize meal.

Farmers spoken to expressed their concern over the situation.

"It is with great reluctance we are forced to lay people off. We have tried to keep them as long as was humanly possible but crops have died and there is nothing for them to harvest, and many farmers cannot afford to pay them," said a farmer in the Pongola area.

Many are still being given rations of maize meal only from farmers, and water, if they can get it.

It is understood that in certain areas many of their own cattle have died or had to be killed for food, and in the Pongola and Magudu areas

By DOMINIQUE
GILBERT

evidence that all their own maize and vegetable crops had completely died.

"If it wasn't for the water and the food we get from the farmers here, we would all surely die, what else would we be able to do," said Mfah Dlamini, a mother who lives in the village near Mahlangasi.

"The people are worried. We don't know how we're going to feed our children and animals."

She, like many others, walks several miles a day carrying the drum loads of water she fetches from a nearby farmer, to her village.

Most of the people in her position were dependent on work they were given working cotton and vegetable lands.

But now no vegetables or cotton is being planted anywhere, and standing crops will not be harvested because they are dead.

Even their own maize and vegetable crops died and dried out before they

could yield anything. A farmers' cooperative society spokesman in Pongola said maize meal sales had increased by 37 percent this year.

According to the superintendent at a mission hospital near Ubombo, some of the rural blacks had been forced to kill their cattle.

"This is not entirely a bad thing. But on the whole in this area the cattle are still in a reasonable condition," he said.

"People are moving their cattle from place to place looking for water because some areas have had better rains than others."

He said he had noticed an increase in malnutrition and kwashiorkor among people who had been affected by the drought.

Most areas visited by the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** this week had been hard hit by the drought, but in some, like Nongoma, cattle were still in a reasonable condition where a little grazing was still evident.

CAPE TOWN 8/3/83

Farm workers' lives

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

A STARTLING picture of the poverty-stricken lives of Western Cape farm workers is contained in a book "Vir 'n Stukkie Brood", by a Stellenbosch art teacher, Sandra Kriel.

The newly-released book quotes about 50 farm workers and is illustrated with photographs and farm children's drawings.

The author's only comment is the dedication, which says the book is for

"all those whose lives are ploughed into the ground without their ever seeing the fruits of it. To those who are seized as private property; who cough and bleed without knowing they have rights simply because they are human".

In the book, which is in colloquial Afrikaans, Leonard April, 32, tells of his love for his "meisie", Koekie; Magrieta Prins describes Saturday shopping in a Boland dorp; Anna Gouws tells about her recipe for "pampoenkos".

Koekie Ann Abrahams, 27, says "the white people have it much better than us brown people. We must work. We must walk to work and it is cold and at work the grass is wet.

"Its a very hard life. And the money we get! Friday everything gets taken off ... Then we have no money. Everything we need, we must ask the baas for."

Tom Prins says: "The baas is good to me. I do what the baas says. If the baas says: Tom, you must do it now, then I do it."

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PROTECTION

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COMP. ABS.
CHENBERG
SW

FREE TRADE

Workers barred from funeral

17645
10/2/63
(4)
Staff Reporter

COLOURED farm workers were turned away by the church council of the Oudtshoorn-Noord Ned. Gerf Kerk when they wanted to attend the funeral of their farm manager, Mr. Sidney Berry.

The acting head of the Oudtshoorn Teachers' Training College, Mr. L.L. Hattingh — who asked the church to allow the workers to attend the funeral — said today he and his staff had been "disappointed" by the church council's decision.

The workers "simply wanted to pay their last respects to a beloved man".

Mr. Berry had worked at the college's farm for 15 years. He was 54.

Mr. Hattingh said Mr. Berry was beloved by both his superiors and people who worked under him. He respected the dignity of all people, black or white.

"The request to attend his funeral came spontaneously — the farm workers had no ulterior political motive when they asked to attend the funeral."

REQUEST

Mr. Hattingh said he had asked the minister, the Rev. Willie Liebenberg, whether the coloured workers could attend the funeral "a couple of days" before the funeral last week.

The day after the request Mr. Liebenberg phoned him and said his church council had taken a policy decision not to allow coloureds into the church.

Mr. Berry, who had a heart attack, is survived by his wife, Catharina, and five children.

● The event is latest in a series of racial incidents in Oudtshoorn. Recently an Indian businessman and an overseas visitor were asked to leave the "whites-only" restaurant at the famous Cango caves.

The use of the town hall for Capab performances has also been restricted to whites only by Oudtshoorn's town council in spite of statements by the Administrator, Mr. Gene Louw, that the Province's policy is that Capab shows should be accessible to all.

11/3/83 Mercury (4)

Farmer drove over donkeys with tractor

OUTSHOORN—A local farmer who killed six donkeys belonging to one of the labourers on his farm with a tractor was fined R400 (or 200 days) with half of the sentence suspended for three years.

Mr Anton Greeff, 22, appeared in the Oudtshoorn Magistrate's Court on a charge of malicious damage to property.

Evidence was that Mr Greeff was angered by the donkeys straying into a

camp on his farm.

He climbed on to a tractor and chased two of the donkeys into a kraal where he crushed them under the tractor's wheels.

He then pursued four other donkeys knocking them down and driving over them.

Mr Greeff was ordered to replace the donkeys or compensate the labourer in full, in addition to the sentence. — (Sapa)

~~Q. 596~~ Farmers: housing for labourers 11/3/83

4 Hansard Q. 61. 596
*5. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the
Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether his Department makes any funds available to farmers for the purpose of providing housing for their labourers; if so,
- (2) whether any limits have been laid down (a) per farming unit and (b) per labourer; if so, (i) what are the limits, (ii) what is the rate of interest charged and (iii) what are the terms of repayment?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) Yes.
 - (b) No.
 - (i) Loans are limited to a maximum of ten houses per farming unit per financial year.
 - (ii) 8% of which is subsidized.
 - (iii) Depending on the applicant's financial capability, loans are repayable over a period not exceeding 20 years.

Rygersdal Flats, Cape Town

*6. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether the Rygersdal Flats in Cape Town are fully occupied at present; if so, by whom; if not, how many such flats are vacant;
- (2) what is the monthly rental per flat?

Cape Times ~~(200)~~
Eleven
arrested (4)
in WCAB
farm 12/3/83
raid

Staff Reporter

ELEVEN people were arrested by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board in a pre-dawn raid on a Hout Bay farm yesterday and charged under influx control laws.

A nearby resident, who asked not to be identified, said inspectors arrived at the farm Oakhurst in seven vehicles about 4am and "raided" occupants of the cottages.

"They loaded men, women and children into the vans and took them away. As far as I know, they all had passes, but were picked up for trespassing," the woman said.

Later yesterday, she gave some of the people a lift back to Hout Bay after they had been dropped on Constantia Nek by the inspectors.

"There were about 30 people walking down to the valley, which is about three kilometres from Constantia Nek."

The liaison officer of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Gert du Preez, confirmed that eight men and three women had been arrested by inspectors and charged under influx control regulations.

Death after E. P. Port accident

18/3/83
Post Reporter

A PATENSIE resident who was seriously injured last week when an irrigation system collapsed while he was repairing it, died in the Provincial Hospital, Port Elizabeth, yesterday.

Major Annelize Melville, acting police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said Mr Andries Pienaar, 20, of Patensie, was busy repairing an irrigation system on the farm, Condoma, belonging to Mr Zol Ferreira, on Wednesday last week when the pipes fell on top of him and crushed him.

ARGUS 24/3/83

Mist hampers search for trawler crew

Shipping Editor

THE search was intensified today for the four Lamberts Bay fishermen missing since Tuesday when their boat sank 55 miles north-west of the harbour and about 16 miles offshore.

The search is being hampered by thick mist.

The missing men — Mr Hennie van der Horst,

Mr Dirk Atkins, Mr Lotte Don and Mr Apie Philand — were crew on the 80-ton pelagic trawler, Boy Donald, which sank after capsizing shortly after 3am on Tuesday.

All four are aged between 40 and 50 and are married with families.

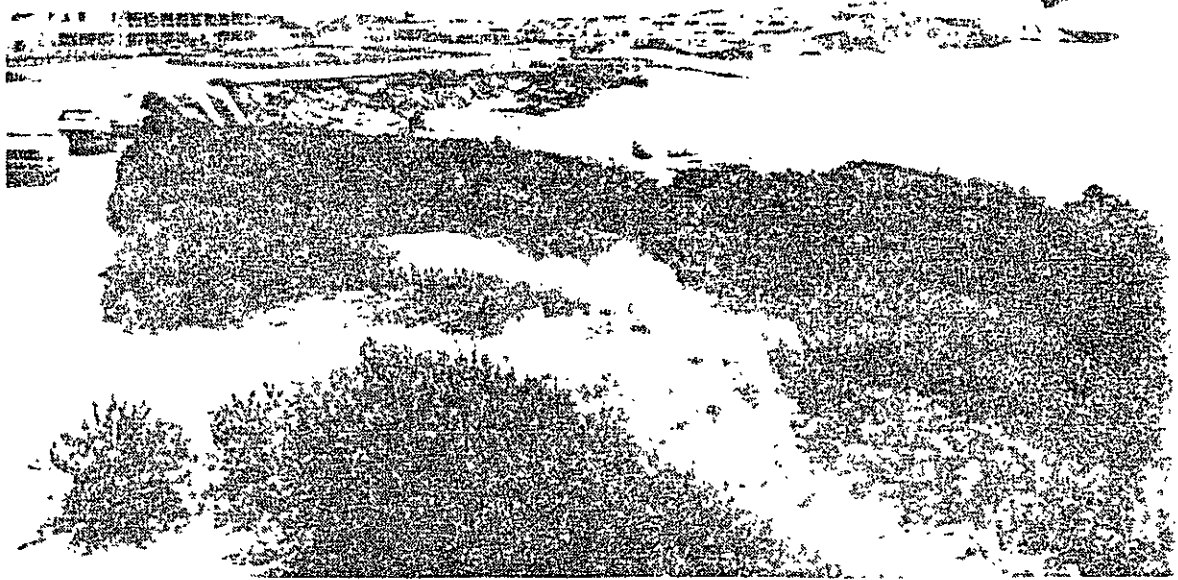
The other five crew were rescued by fishing boats operating in the area at the time

(4) The manager of the firm that owned the Boy Donald, Mr M G Potgieter, said today that three of the company's craft were searching for the missing men, "but they report thick mist in the area".

Several land-based teams are using four-wheel-drive vehicles to scour the coastline as far

north as Hondeklip Bay, but they have been hampered by wind

"We have several teams checking the coast as well as a number of police units... now we have asked every farmer along the coastal strip north of Lamberts Bay to send out small squads to search their respective beachfronts," Mr Potgieter said



THE arrow in front of the fishermen's village in Arniston shows Langklipkrans, the start of Armscor's proposed firing area on the southern Cape coast.

Armscor range could harm fisherfolk's living

ARGUS 25/3/83 (254) 4

Environment Reporter
THE livelihood of about 500 people living in Arniston's historic fishing village, and of the fishing families at nearby Skipskop, may be threatened by Armscor's plan to establish a weapon test firing range on the Southern Cape coast.

The Arniston fishing village is only a few metres away from Langklipkrans, which is the start of the proposed firing zone.

Mr John Murtz, chairman of the Fishermen's Union in Arniston, said if the sea area around Langklipkrans was affected the people would lose their traditional and most productive fishing ground.

While fishermen did fish to the south-west of Arniston, in an area not included in the firing zone, most of their fishing was done to the

north-east, in the Skipskop area.

Mr Murtz, who built eight of the ten boats used at Arniston, said: "We make our living from the sea and fishing. If that area of sea is closed to us, God must look after us, as we're going to suffer badly."

He said he did not believe the older fisherman at Arniston would be able to adapt and take on other jobs, although some of the younger ones might be able to.

Asked whether the village would be able to take in the fisherfolk from Skipskop if they were moved, he said the Arniston village had always been "fairly exclusive", including only relatives of "born and bred Waenhuiskrans people", but if need be a plan would have to be made.

There are also fears that if the coloured fish-



MR JOHN MURTZ

ermen are forced by economic reasons to move away from the area their historic houses will become white holiday homes.

Mr Henry Villet, who is an architect and town planner on the Preserve Arniston Committee, said the committee had been battling to prevent this for some time and had received assurances from Government officials that this would not happen.

He saw no reason why the village, which had

been provisionally declared a national monument, should not become one.

If the fishermen were affected by an Armscor closure of their fishing grounds, it would negate efforts made by the committee to preserve the area and help the fishermen.

PUBLIC FUNDS

"Since 1975 we have been involved with the buildings and in assisting the fishing community at Arniston. We have already collected public funds to help the fishermen and are busy negotiating with them. What will we do with the money if we can't use it there?"

Skipskop, according to Mr Fred Bell, the executive general manager of Armscor, will be considered "a high activity area".



Mr Hennie Groenewald whose fishing business in the settlement of Skipskop is in the balance following Armscor's announcement to take over the area between Arniston and Cape Infanta as a missile-testing range.

Picture by
JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

Fishermen of Skipskop don't think of missiles

CAPC Times 29/3/83 *2514 36 4 3-5-83*

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE in the doomed fishing settlement of Skipskop are so shattered by Armscor's intentions to take away their homes as part of the Cape south coast missile-testing range they are trying not to think about it.

"We want to know from the government exactly what is going on and then we will decide how to fight this thing," said Mr Hennie Groenewald, the only businessman in the community.

"Until then we don't want to think about it because, I mean, I don't know where else we can go and what else we can do. We will stay even if we have to fight to stay here," he said.

Together with the recreational spots Ryspunt, Emerson Point, Hope Point and a 60 km stretch of beachline, Skipskop will be closed permanently to the public if plans to establish the testing range between Arniston and Cape Infanta go ahead.

Skipskop was accidentally founded in 1856 by

John Wilson, a Scottish stow-away on the Queen of the Thames which was wrecked off the coast in 1856. He raised 18 children and many of the people still living in Skipskop are direct descendants.

Boasting a shop and one petrol pump, the settlement consists of a cluster of white-washed cottages which are home for 17 families. Numbers swell during holidays.

There is no running water or electricity and the people don't want it because it will ruin the unspoilt, natural character of the place.

One fisherman said: "Why do they want to come here. Why don't they go somewhere else. This is our home, we want to stay here."

Equally perplexed is Mrs Dolly Vermeulen who is well into her 60s. "I have lived here all my life. I even went to school here. I can't understand it. I don't know what I'll do," she said.

Mr Groenewald who runs the shop, petrol pump and a few holiday cottages employs eight

fishermen and runs two fishing boats off the coast. "I asked the fishermen what they will do and they said they had no alternative but to stay and fish," he said.

One of the fisherman, Mr Michael Mathys, said he felt the government had driven the community "into a corner".

"Surely we people who earn our livelihood from fishing should be heard in this matter. We are a fisher folk, it's all we know, it's our home," he said.

'Can't eat fynbos'

Mr Groenewald said that the attitude of the mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche, had infuriated him. The Bredasdorp municipality last week voted in favour of the project which they regarded as a financial boost for the area.

"The Bredasdorp municipality is selling us out for money they are not ever sure of getting. And when I tried to point out that conservation of the area was more important than money, the mayor Mr Louis le Riche told me, 'You can't eat fynbos'."

"It's bad when you live somewhere, have a home, a business and someone phones you out of the blue and tells you its not your's anymore," said Mr Groenewald.

Mr Groenewald said he wondered if Mr Le Riche had ever thought of the economic advantages of supporting moves to develop the coastline's tourist potential.

"That would be infinitely preferable to supporting moves to establish a missile testing range here," he said.

④ Labour control boards
169 Mr R A L SWART
Col. 839 29/3/82
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many Black labour control boards are functioning in the rural areas of Natal at present and (b) in which districts are these boards functioning;
- (2) how many orders to farmers to reduce the number of employees and/or persons living on their farms have each of these boards made in each year since 1979;
- (3) whether any Black persons have been evicted from White farms as a result of such orders; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) One.
- (b) Weenen
- (2) 1979—24
1980—30
1981—15
1982— 4
—
Total 73

✓ (3) None. ✓

Trek to a better life ends in despair

4/8/83
By Eugene Saldanha (4) Star

Thousands of rural coloured workers who made a trek to the Witwatersrand in search of the "better" life have instead found a chronic housing shortage and little chance of employment. Many have been forced into the miserable world of crime.

Some have found jobs — albeit at salaries which can best be described as exploitative — but for others the search to find the proverbial "pot of gold" remains a shattered dream.

While the majority of the "migrants" to the Transvaal are poverty-stricken rural workers who were forced to move to the Witwatersrand because of the depressed rural economies, many are well-educated people who board in overcrowded homes and backyards and pay exorbitant lodging fees.

An investigation has revealed that many coloured "migrants" sleep in abandoned cars or on shacks on farms where, in some cases, they are charged exorbitant "rentals".

The majority of the workers come from areas such as Cape Town, Ceres, Worcester, Upington, Paarl and Port Elizabeth.

The Star was told of cases where mothers between the ages of 20 and 45 were forced to take "jobs" in shebeens or patrol Johannesburg's "red light" districts.

Others have taken to working in massage parlours in Hillbrow, Berea and the city.

The trend to "migrate" to Johannesburg started about five

years ago when employment in the coastal and platteland areas was scarce. For the few who came here then, employment as artisans, clerks, secretaries and general office workers was plentiful.

People from the coastal areas found employment opportunities in the Transvaal were far better than in the coastal areas. They were fortunate. Generally, their standards of education and the favourable economic climate enabled them to find employment easily.

But for the rural workers, many of whom had grown up on farms, education was a luxury few could afford.

They came to the Witwatersrand to seek employment as domestic workers and farmhands, always hopeful that they would earn enough to live the "better life" they had come to find.

"I have worked for coloured people, Indians and whites. But in all those homes I was underpaid and threatened with dismissal when I complained," said a domestic worker in Boksburg who asked not to be named.

"I wanted to come to Johannesburg. We heard from others who were here that we could earn a lot of money. There is no money in the Bo-Kaap (upper Cape)," she said.

Community leaders point out that the influx of rural workers to the Reef has resulted in serious anti-social behaviour, drug addiction and crime.

Cricketer fined R250 for assault

DURBAN — Natal fast bowler Evan Hodgkinson was fined R250 (or 100 days) in the Durban Magistrate's Court for assaulting a man with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Hodgkinson, 22, pleaded not guilty to assaulting Mr Ernest Hayes, at the Northlands Sports Club on February 20.

The scuffle between the two men followed an incident when Hodgkinson slapped a dog and was reprimanded by a woman sitting nearby.

The court heard he told the woman to mind her own business.

Hodgkinson, said he had slapped Mr Hayes in self-defence because he thought Mr Hayes was going to attack him.

Hodgkinson is due to leave shortly to play for an English cricket team on a six-month contract and is also facing civil action. — Sapa

Warning as farm workers start quitting the land

Weekend Post Reporter

FARM labourers and their families are quitting the land and trekking to the cities because the drought has left them without work and wages, claims Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union.

He said as many as 1 000 labourers could have left farms in the Karoo and headed into Port Elizabeth or East London.

Mr Essop said a catastrophic depopulation of the rural areas was under way and called on the Government to assist farmers with subsidies for workers' wages.

Workers and their families were leaving on donkey carts to find work in the cities. "This must be stopped because many of these people will never return," he said.

He told Weekend Post the exodus could be worse than in 1932, when whites headed for the cities.

"A few months ago I made a plea to the Government to subsidise farmers because they couldn't afford to pay their workers.

"My biggest concern is that the workers will drift away and never return to the land — and there is no housing or work for them in the cities.

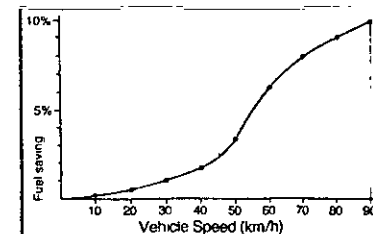
"They are not qualified to do anything but manual work. There will be cause for friction and the situation in the cities will worsen."

● A spokesman for the East Cape Agricultural Union said he had no knowledge of such a large-scale exodus from the land and a spokesman for the Farmers' Union pointed out that Government loans were available to farmers to help meet wage bills.

W cuts

The new Hino F-Series medium to heavy trucks have all-new look. Biggest change Air Flow Cab, aerodynamic reduce air resistance by 33% usage by up to 10%.

Inside, the cab is hi engineered for maximum



The cab is designed along aerodynamic principles resulting in 35% less air resistance than the previous cab, and up to 10% improvement in fuel consumption, as the graph above shows.



F-SER

Air

Top SA road runner is out of job

Weekend Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One of South Africa's greatest athletes, Matthews Batswadi, is destitute and out of a job after being re-trenched by a mining company three months ago.

Batswadi, 34, a Springbok who won the South African cross-country title three years in a row, took the country by storm when he broke several road records in the mid- and late 1970s.

He is perhaps the finest cross-country runner South Africa has produced and dominated this branch of athletics like a giant for several years.

He was also a superb road runner and was unbeatable for some seasons over 16 kilometres and the

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good Living

Monthly supplement to the Evening Post

THE Evening Post's next edition of GOOD LIVING will be published on Wednesday, April 27. Editorial inquiries to Sandi Krige, Good Living Editor, ☎ 523480.

To advertise in GOOD LIVING, the Eastern Cape's only consumer magazine, contact the deputy advertising manager, Dave Grey, at ☎ 523470. Booking deadline is Tuesday, April 12.

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17/4/83

ANIMAL CURES KILL 100 WORKERS

4

~~100~~

City Pulse

CAPE TOWN - More than 100 farm workers died last year after working with animal medicines.

This is a marked increase, according to the Department of Health and the highest number ever.

There were 101 notifications of people dying after using agricultural or stock remedies last year. Only 66 of the 852 recorded notifications came from the homelands.

In the last 12 years, 94 people have died from agricultural poisons, according to official records.

Although most of the people poisoned were classified as black, black people had the lowest death rate from agricultural poisons.

The Department of Health's records show that most of the people poisoned on the farms were between ten and 19.

The two worst areas for agricultural poisoning over the 12 years were Barberton and Nelspruit in the Eastern Transvaal.

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Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including a checkmark and some illegible text.

Large handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a checkmark and several lines of text.

~~1053~~ Hansard

(4) Farm labourers: housing loans ^{2/14/83}
 Q. 61. 1053 - 1054
 723. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
 Minister of Agriculture:
 (1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater
 Western Cape area, (b) the remain-
 der of the Cape Province, (c) the
 Orange Free State. (d) the Transvaal

and (e) Natal applied for housing
 loans for farm labourers in 1982:
 (2) (a) how many of the applications in
 each area were granted and (b) what
 was the total amount granted in (i)
 each area and (ii) the Republic as a
 whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)(i)
(a) Greater Western Cape	276	267
(b) Cape Province (Remainder)	104	100
(c) Orange Free State	25	21
(d) Transvaal	80	78
(e) Natal	27	24
(2)(b)(ii)	512	490

R3 664 950
 R1 653 059
 R 472 800
 R1 758 280
 R 525 900
 R8 074 989

1009.
 1038.
 9
 12.

E Cape farm workers not hit

(4) E.P. Post Reporter 26/4/83
THE poor economic situation and the drought so far appeared to have had little effect on the employment of farm workers in the Eastern Cape, according to Mr Lourens Schoeman, Press relations officer for the East Cape Agricultural Union.

"If that was the case, we certainly would have heard about it," he said.

He said that the union would be meeting representatives of farmers' associations later in the week and would seek clarification on the issue.

The SABC reports that the Assistant Secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Jan Human, said he did not know of any instances in the Transvaal where farm labourers had been retrenched.

He said farmers in the Karoo and North Western Cape had for some time been making do with the minimum

number of labourers and there had been no reported instances of entrenchment to the unions.

The chairman of the Manpower committee of the Free State Agricultural Union, Mr Tewie Wessels, said that although workers had not been retrenched yet, the situation could change drastically if the coming wheat harvest failed. Despite the drought, cattle farmers were still taking on labourers.

In Natal the employment situation had not remained as favourable, with retrenchment of labourers in the platteland causing concern among farmers.

The Secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Alwyn Bischoff, said owners of farms where crops had failed had been unable to retain their workers and had been forced to retrench them, resulting in the workers with nowhere to go taking produce from the land without permission. — Sapa

Drought: Farm workers' move

Staff Reporter

THE Farmworkers' Union has temporarily frozen its negotiations for better service conditions until the end of the nationwide drought, and has called on the government to subsidize farmers who are struggling to pay their workers.

In a statement issued yesterday by the union's chairman, Mr Solly Essop, its executive committee said many farmers had actually gone into debt to pay their workers' wages and urgent steps were needed to keep labourers on farms or some country towns would become "like Crossroads".

The union has been engaged for years in seeking such benefits as a minimum wage and annual leave for farm workers, but at last week's meeting "it was decided that at this stage that the union would not press on with

negotiations for better service conditions, but resume at a later stage when the situation has improved".

"This decision was taken in the light of the devastating drought under which farmers virtually throughout the country are bowed."

"The union realizes that the farm-owner finds it a great burden to retain his workers, and therefore the union begs the central government to subsidize farmers immediately so that they will be in a position to pay their workers' wages.

'Appreciation'

"The union has great appreciation for farmers who have shown tenderness towards their workers by keeping them on the farm, caring for them and providing housing. Numerous such cases have come to the union's attention.

"The union feels this good attitude exhibited

by the farmer has promoted good race and labour relations".

Mr Essop said that as chairman of the union, he believed "this drought has brought the farmer and his workers closer to one another".

50 000

● About half-a-million blacks — 50 000 farm workers and their dependents — might be forced to evacuate farms because of the drought, reports our Pretoria correspondent.

This is the finding of a study by the National Maize Producers' Organization (Nampo) in the worst-affected drought areas.

Nampo's economist, Dr Kit le Clus, said there was just no work for the 50 000 farm labourers who had had to be retrenched because of the drought. Most of them, with their big families, would trek to the urban areas in search of work and housing.

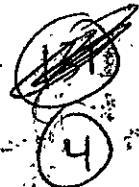
Rationing

● Water rationing goes into effect in Durban and Maritzburg today.

Home-owners in the metropolitan areas of both cities are allowed 400 litres a day, Sapa reports. Flat dwellers are allowed 200 litres in Durban and 300 litres in Maritzburg.

From June 1 there will be a fine of R10 for every kilolitre used over the quota.

**Six
die
in**



**lorry
Mercury
plunge**

2/5/83

Mercury Reporter

SIX blacks were killed at the weekend and 24 seriously injured when a lorry carrying 82 passengers plunged down a steep slope near Jozini in northern Zululand.

None of the dead — three young women, two men and a boy — has been identified.

Names of those injured will be released only after their relatives have been told.

The passengers, all workers from the Makathini Research Farm at Ubombo, were returning from a morning's shopping in Mkuze when the accident occurred.

Rescuers battled to bring the dead and injured up the mountainside to waiting ambulances.

Police said the lorry's brakes appeared to have failed. The driver was one of the seriously injured, all of whom were taken to the Bethesda mission hospital near Ubombo.

Police arrest man after labourer drowns in pool

4 SOUTHERN 3 MAY 1983

By MONK NKOMO

POLICE have arrested a 22-year-old white man who allegedly murdered a farm labourer by repeatedly submerging his face in a swimming pool on a plot near Hammanskraal at the weekend.

Brigadier H A du Plessis, chief criminal investigating officer for the Northern Transvaal, said Mr Victor Mogale (33) of Lushof Plot near Hammanskraal, was invited by a white man to the plot on Saturday.

At the pool Mr Mogale was allegedly grabbed and his head pushed repeatedly under the water until he lost consciousness and died. His body was found floating in the pool at about 2.30pm.

A 22-year-old white man appeared in court yesterday.

104
2

Fisherman lost after sinking

CAPE TIMES 6/5/83 (4)
By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

A FISHERMAN is missing, believed drowned, after the sinking of a fishing boat near Mossel Bay yesterday morning.

Ten other people were rescued from the sea when the 10,7m boat, the Seal, sank in Dana Bay.

A police spokesman said yesterday from Mossel Bay that the missing fisherman, Mr Petrus Valentine, 50, disappeared after apparently going into a cabin to fetch a life-jacket while the boat was sinking.

A search by other vessels in the area was launched but there was no trace of the missing man.

The spokesman said the boat was fishing in Dana Bay about 2,5km from the shore about 8am. The master decided to weigh anchor and move to another area.

It is thought that the boat's rudder broke loose and the vessel sprang a leak.

Ten crew-members took to the water, wearing life-jackets or clutching pieces of debris. According to sources, the water was calm at the time.

Another boat fishing in the area, Mooi Diamant, rescued the men.

Captain Rodney Chalk, the Mossel Bay harbour master, said that as soon as he heard of the sinking, he organized a search for the missing man.

Other fishing boats and a helicopter from Republic Helicopters were involved in the search.

Help offered to Karoo workers in dire straits

w/e ARGUS 7/5/83

4

By KEVIN JACOBS
Weekend Argus Reporter

AN attorney offered his services free and almost R4 000 was pledged this week to defend a blind and workless labourer charged with trespassing because his wife took a bucket of water from an overflowing farm dam.

Mr Adam Maans, blind since childhood, was charged after the white farmer near Beaufort West objected.

Late this week Cape Attorney-General Mr Neil Rossouw ordered the charge to be withdrawn.

But coloured community leaders in Beaufort West — the hub of the Karoo — believe the town faces a growing problem with jobless farm labourers.

They have asked the town council to set up urgently an interim camp to accommodate workless drifter families

trekking towards the town from drought-ravaged Karoo farms.

At an emergency meeting early this week, the coloured management committee agreed to ask for a controlled facility, with water and sanitation provided.

They want to avoid "a second Crossroads" and to prevent harassment of homeless coloured families settling on the outskirts of the town in defiance of anti-squatting legislation.

The widespread publicity about the incident involving Mr Maans drew a heartwarming response, says Farm Workers' Union chairman Mr Solly Essop, who intervened on behalf of Mr Maans and threatened to fight the issue in court.

Mr Essop, speaking from Beaufort West — where he is also chairman of the management committee — said that following newspaper reports of the incident, telephone calls from various parts of the

country included:

- An offer of R400 from a Port Elizabeth doctor to assist with legal costs;
- A R40 pledge from an East London woman to pay the admission of guilt fine Mr Maans faced;
- A Durban woman who said her church group wanted to contribute to legal costs;
- A man who claimed to be a staunch National Party member, offering to "go to the top" to have the charge withdrawn;
- And an offer by an attorney to travel to Beaufort West to defend Mr Maans in court free of charge.

Mr Essop said he intervened after being approached by Mr Maans last weekend. He asked policemen from Beaufort West to accompany him to the farm dam on a rural road outside the town and, after discussion, insisted that a prosecution would make "a laughing stock" of the case.

SUN. Times Extra

Trespass row is hotting up

8/5/83 (20) (4)

By EUGENE ABRAHAMS

THE ROW which blew up when a trespassing charge was laid against a blind man by a Beaufort West farmer has gone a step further with the threat of a civil suit against the farmer.

Chairman of the Cape-based Farmworkers' Union Mr Solly Essop said this week he was taking action on behalf of the blind man, Mr Adam Maans.

The trespassing charge was withdrawn by the public prosecutor.

The farmer, Mr Piet Oosthuizen, of Lemoenfontein Suid, said he warned Mr Maans several times not to take things from the farm, although he never saw him take anything.

Donkeys

Last Tuesday Mr Maans, his wife and three children needed water for themselves and their three donkeys. There was a dam beside the road and Mr Maans, 38, who has been blind for 33 years, asked his wife to get water from the dam with a can.

Later, Mr Oosthuizen charged Mr Maans with entering the farm, Nommerskraal, illegally. The can was held as evidence.

Mr Maans was told he had until May 18 to pay R40 admission of guilt or face prosecution and a maximum fine of R100 or three months imprisonment.

Lieut C J Swartz, of Beaufort West, confirmed that a charge had been laid against Mr Maans, but said he had not been arrested or detained for questioning.

Blown up

He added that the matter was finished and that it had been blown up out of all proportion.

He said he had no knowledge of a civil action against Mr Oosthuizen.

Mr Maans and his family are itinerent labourers in the Beaufort

Cape-based Farmworkers' Union and chairman of the Karoo region of the Association of Management Committees, the charge was withdrawn after he interceded with the police on Mr Maans's behalf.

Mr Essop and the police established that Mr Maans had not, in fact, set foot on the farm Nommerskraal.

Mr Essop said he took the police, led by Lieut C J Swartz, to the scene and pointed out the flaws in the charge.

Happiness

Lieut Swartz afterwards spoke to the prosecutor, Mr C F Nieuwoudt, who withdrew the charge.

Mr Essop said: "You won't believe how happy Mr Maans is. When I told him the news, he cried with happiness."

Mr Oosthuizen said this week: "Mr Maans stayed on my other farm, Nommerskraal."

"I gave him shelter, but he did not work for me. Several times, I saw him loitering on Lemoenfontein Suid and I warned him about taking things."

"I never saw him actually taking anything, but you can't be too careful with drifters."

"In fact, I even went so far as to tell the police about it and they also warned him."

"Now, after I laid a charge against him for trespassing on my property, all hell has broken loose. I hear the charge has been withdrawn, and suddenly he wants to sue me."

"How can I be expected to pay someone who hasn't worked on my

farm?

"They say Mr Maans spanned wire on the farm. That's ridiculous. All he and his family did was stay there."

Mr Oosthuizen admitted laying the trespassing charge, but refused to comment on its being withdrawn.

"Justice must be carried out and serve as a lesson to others," he said.

Mr Oosthuizen said he previously saw Mr Maans and his family on the road outside Nommerskraal, felt sorry for them, and let them stay on his farm for a while.

"They looked a sorry lot and I felt I had to help them."

Mr Essop, who is assisting Mr Maans in pressing his claim for wages, says the matter is in the hands of his lawyers.

Bro Chambers
Victoria Street

Telephone: (031) 321988

ary: A.R. Naidoo

Durban area

Industrial Council for the Non-European Passenger
Transportation Trade (Durban)

MONDAY 9 MAY 1983

MONDAY, 9 MAY 1983

~~20~~ ~~4~~ ~~277~~
Indicates translated version
Hansard, Q. Col. 1233--
for written reply: 9/5/83 1234
Tamboekiesvlei Commonage, Stockenström

521. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many Coloured families are resident on the Tamboekiesvlei Commonage, Stockenström;
- (2) whether the rights of these persons to the commonage have been evaluated; if not, why not; if so, what are these rights;
- (3) whether these persons will be compensated; if so, in what manner;
- (4) whether they are to be resettled; if so, where?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) According to the Deeds of Transfer obtained in respect of the various portions of the farm Tamboekiesvlei in the District of Stockenström, there are approximately 84 Coloured owners, owning several portions of the farm individually or in undivided shares. According to the relative Deeds of Transfer, there is no commonage involved.
- (2) No. The Various portions of the farm which are being held under Title by Coloureds will be valued by the Land Tenure Board of the Department of Community Development in the near future.
- (3) The Coloured landowners will be compensated at market value determined on the same basis as the value of land which belongs to Whites.
- (4) There is no provision under which

the Department of Co-Operation and Development can resettle other persons than members of Black communities and the resettlement of the Coloured families concerned is therefor being investigated in collaboration with the responsible Departments and other local authorities

Sporting facilities

679. Mr. M. A. IARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the total amount spent by his Department on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The financial year 1982/83: R4 309 686.12

Note Over and above the expenditure of the Department, considerable amounts are spent by administration boards on the provision of sporting facilities. The amount spent in respect of the 1982/83 financial year is not yet available as their financial year ends on 30 June 1983. For the financial year 1981/82 an amount of R3 888 779 was spent by these boards on the provision of sporting facilities.

Suspect, 13, dies — probe

CAPE TOWN 12/5/63

4 ~~251~~
Staff Reporter

BOLAND police are conducting a top-level investigation into the death of a 13-year-old Darling schoolboy whose head was allegedly banged against a cell wall while he was in custody.

Daniel Benjamin, a Std 4 pupil, died in his mother's arms on Wednesday last week.

He and three other boys, all minors, had been released into the custody of their parents the previous day — May 3 — after being detained since April 27 for allegedly stealing pigeons from a farm.

Daniel was buried the same day after the local district surgeon, Dr C F Fourie, had issued a death certificate stating he had died of "natural causes". No post-mortem was carried out, as this is not done if a doctor has issued a death certificate.

The dead boy's father, Mr Moos Benjamin, a labourer on the farm Soutdam outside Darling, said one of the boys arrested with Daniel had told him a policeman had banged his son's head against the wall of their cell on the night of April 28.

A police liaison officer for the Boland, Major George Kershoff, said yesterday police were continuing their investigation into the allegation. Colonel R van der Westhuizen, Divisional Criminal Investigations Officer for the Boland, is in charge.

Major Kershoff said the body would be exhumed for a post-mortem.

Dr Fourie said yesterday he was "not interested in questions and answers" regarding the incident.

Another death at police station

CAPE TIMES 12/5/83 (4) (SP)

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Zephaniah Sibanyoni, a farm dweller in the south-eastern Transvaal, is the second person to die within a week in police custody at Dirkesdorp — the police station serving Driefontein and the surrounding areas in the district of Wakkerstroom.

He and Mr Timothy Themba Manana, a 38-year-old father of seven, were detained by police on May 2. Mr Manana died "in his cell" the following day.

Three days later the Sibanyoni family was told Zephaniah was also dead, but were not told the exact date of his death. They had also not been shown his body by yesterday.

A spokesman of the Directorate of the South African Police in Pretoria, reading a prepared statement, said:

"Zephaniah died in the kitchen of the police station at Dirkesdorp while enjoying a meal."

The spokesman said police were investigating his death.

Meanwhile a last-minute technicality resulted in the postponement of a post-mortem which was to have been held on the body of Mr Manana in Johannesburg yesterday, the day on which news of his death was published.

Lawyers representing the family said they had applied on Monday to the Johannesburg inquest magistrate for permission for a private pathologist to conduct the post-mortem.

Dr J Botha, a Johannesburg private pathologist, was asked by the Manana family lawyers to conduct the post-mortem at 9am yesterday, but it could not be held because

permission had not been obtained for a private pathologist to carry it out.

Mr Manana was detained on an allegation of stock theft.

It is not yet known why Mr Sibanyoni was arrested. His family have said they were not told the reason for his arrest.

They have also said they have not been able to trace his body, even though police told them it was at the Volksrust mortuary.

The deaths of Mr Manana and Mr Sibanyoni bring the number of deaths involving Dirkesdorp police in recent weeks to three.

Constable J A Nienaber, from the police station, shot and killed Mr Saul Mkhize, a Driefontein community leader, at a village meeting on April 2.

What Killed Little Daniel?

wife Mrs. 14/5/83

A BOLAND district surgeon has refused to speak publicly about the death certificate he issued stating that a 13-year-old boy had died of "natural causes" less than 24 hours after being released from police custody.

After a Press report, the boy's body was exhumed this week for a post-mortem.

The exhumation follows allegations — now being investigated — that a policeman had banged a cell wall during the six days he spent in detention.

Daniel Benjamin, a Standard 4 pupil at the Voortuisig Junior School in Darling, was arrested with three friends on April 24 in connection with the alleged theft of several pigeons (valued at R18). The four boys, farm



Daniel Benjamin labourers' children aged between nine and 13, were held in the police cells at Darling for six days before they appeared in the periodic court in the town on Tuesday last week.

**REPORT: BRUCE HOPWOOD
PICTURES: WILHE DE KLERK
Weekend Argus Staff**

They were released into the custody of their parents and Daniel returned to the farm Soutdam, outside Darling, where both his parents are employed.

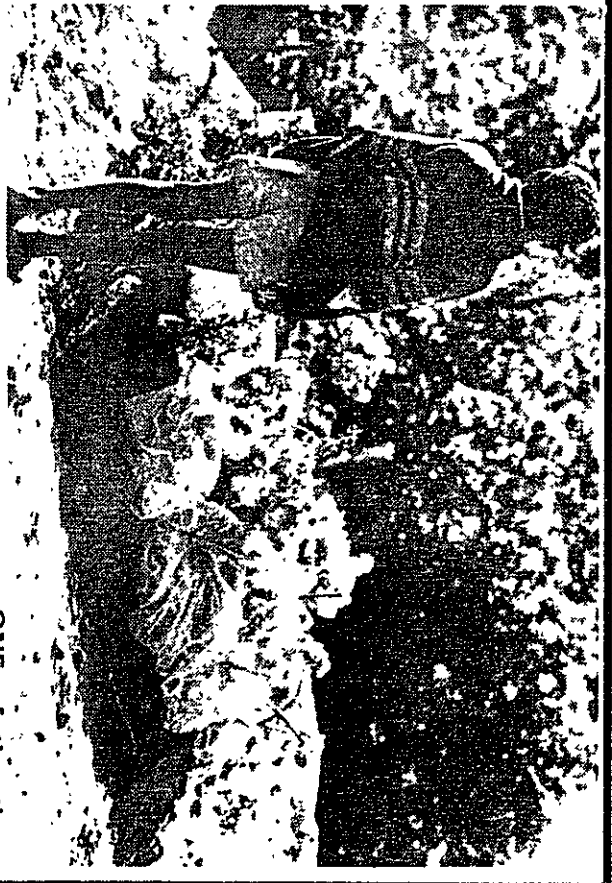
"Daniel looked healthy when we fetched him and I did not suspect that something was wrong with him," his distraught mother, Mrs Elizabeth Benjamin, said this week.

"In the evening my husband asked him what had happened while he was in the police cells, but he didn't say anything. "The next morning

when I woke him for school, he said his neck was stiff and that he was in pain." Mrs Benjamin said his face suddenly became conformed — she described it with her own facial action — and his hands buckled.

"It was frightening. The farmer phoned for a doctor but Daniel died in my arms before we could get help. It was so sudden and he didn't have a chance to tell me what was wrong."

Buried
Two days later Daniel was buried in the cemetery outside Darling. No post-mortem



was held as the district surgeon, Dr C F Fourie, had found that Daniel had died of "natural causes".

"Daniel was always a healthy boy. He was good friends with the farmer's children and he would always join them when they went to the beach for the day," Mrs Benjamin said.

"Now the doctor has told us that an artery in his head burst and that's what caused his death. "A detective told us that the boys were

playing in the cell and that Daniel fell and knocked his head. "We don't know what to think or say."

Since the burial last Friday there have been allegations that Daniel's head was banged against the wall during interrogation and a top-level police investigation into the matter has been launched.

This week one of the three boys who were with Daniel in the cell, returned to the row of unmarked graves in the cemetery where his friend is buried and spoke about their six days in police custody.

"We were arrested on a Wednesday and taken to the cells where a policeman began asking Daniel questions. I saw one policeman take Daniel's head in both his hands and knock it against the wall," the 10-year-old boy said.

"He screamed and began to cry. The police

ONE of the three young boys who were kept in a police cell for six days with Daniel, stands at the graveside.

The boy denied that they had played in the cell and that Daniel had fallen and knocked his head.

A receptionist at Dr Fourie's surgery said yesterday that Dr Fourie "had no comment to make to the Press". Dr Fourie could not be contacted personally.

Boland police liaison officer Major George Kerstoff said the results of the post-mortem could not be released as the investigation into the allegations was continuing.

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A comedy for incurably romantic



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Weekend Argus May 14 1983

illed niel?

NRCS 14/5/83

REPORT: BRUCE HOPWOOD
 ILLUSTRATIONS: WILLIE DE KLERK
 Weekend Argus Staff



They were released from custody of their parents and Daniel returned to the farm where both his parents are employed.

Daniel looked shocked when we interviewed him and I did not suspect that something was wrong with his distraught mother. Mrs Elizabeth Benjamin said this

the evening my son asked him what had happened but he didn't say anything. The next morning

when I woke him for school, he said his neck was stiff and that he was in pain." Mrs Benjamin said his face suddenly became contorted — she described it with her own facial action — and his hands buckled.

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"He screamed and began to cry. The police

ONE of the three young boys who were kept in a police cell for six days with Daniel, stands at the graveside.

He said he must keep his mouth shut and then knocked Daniel's head against the wall a second time.

The boy denied that they had played in the cell and that Daniel had fallen and knocked his head.

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**At Ridgmont High
 Only the Rules
 get Busted!**

CAPE TIMES 14/5/83
Police exhume
④ schoolboy's body

Crime Reporter

THE body of a 13-year-old Darling schoolboy, who died on May 4 after being in police custody, was exhumed by police on Wednesday. A post-mortem was held and the findings will be submitted to the Attorney-General.

Daniel Benjamin, a Std 4 pupil, died in his mother's arms a day after a Darling magistrate released him and three other boys into the custody of their parents. The boys had been detained by police since April 27 for allegedly stealing pigeons.

The local district surgeon, Dr C F Fourie, issued a death certificate stating that Daniel had died of "natural causes". The boy was buried the day he died. The body was exhumed a week later.

Daniel's father, Mr Moos Benjamin, a labourer on Soutdam farm near Darling, said one of the arrested boys had told him a policeman had banged his son's head against the wall of their cell on the night of April 28.

The police liaison officer for the Boland, Major George Kershoff, said yesterday that an investigation dossier into allegations surrounding the boy's death would be submitted to the Attorney-General.

Colonel R van der Westhuizen, divisional CI officer for the Boland, who is heading the investigation, said yesterday: "So far, we have obtained no evidence that Daniel Benjamin was assaulted."

Horror, outrage over 14/5/83 3 cell (4) deaths (10)

Weekend Argus
Political Staff

IT WAS scandalous and horrifying that three police detainees — one of them a 13-year-old boy — should die in the same week, Opposition MPs said today.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Bohis Le Grange, is to be questioned in Parliament about the deaths in police custody of Mr. Themba Timothy Manan and Mr. Zofania Sibanyani.

Both died in Drieston town where, only a week ago, commando leader Mr. Saul Mkhize, was shot dead by Constable J. A. Ntshaba.

Mum's arms

Mr. Le Grange is also to be asked about the death of Daniel Benjamin, aged 13, who died in his mother's arms the day after he had been released by police at Darling.

Daniel had been held for a week, allegedly because he had stolen pigeons. One of his companions claimed police had banged the child's head against a wall.

PFM MP Mr. Harry Pitman said he was "absolutely horrified".

"The public have the right to know what the hell is going on."

Immediate

"The Minister must make an immediate statement saying why these people were arrested and how they came to die."

Mrs. Helen Suzman said the deaths were "scandalous".

"I just hope this is not becoming an accepted method the police have of dealing with troublesome blacks."

"Should there be any police culpability, the Minister should take the strongest possible public action."

● What killed little Daniel? — Page 6.

The story that has captured the hearts of South Africa

THE BLIND MAN AND A BUCKET OF WATER

By BARRY STREEK

BEAUFORT WEST — The blind jobless farm worker, Mr Adam Maans, who was to be fined R40 for taking a bucket of water from an overflowing dam, has captured the hearts of South Africa.

Mr Maans and his wife just wanted some water for the children and their thirsty donkeys.

The white farmer who owned the dam objected, and Mr Maans was charged for trespassing.

He was offered a R40 admission of guilt fine, but after much controversy, the charge was withdrawn by the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Neil Rossouw.

He did this after an attorney offered to defend Mr Maans free, and almost R4 000 was donated by a large number of people.

Some of these offers were for assistance for his legal costs. And a man who claimed to be a staunch National Party member offered to go to the top to have the charge withdrawn.

Mr Maans is now free, but the problem of unemployed farm workers in the Karoo is getting worse.

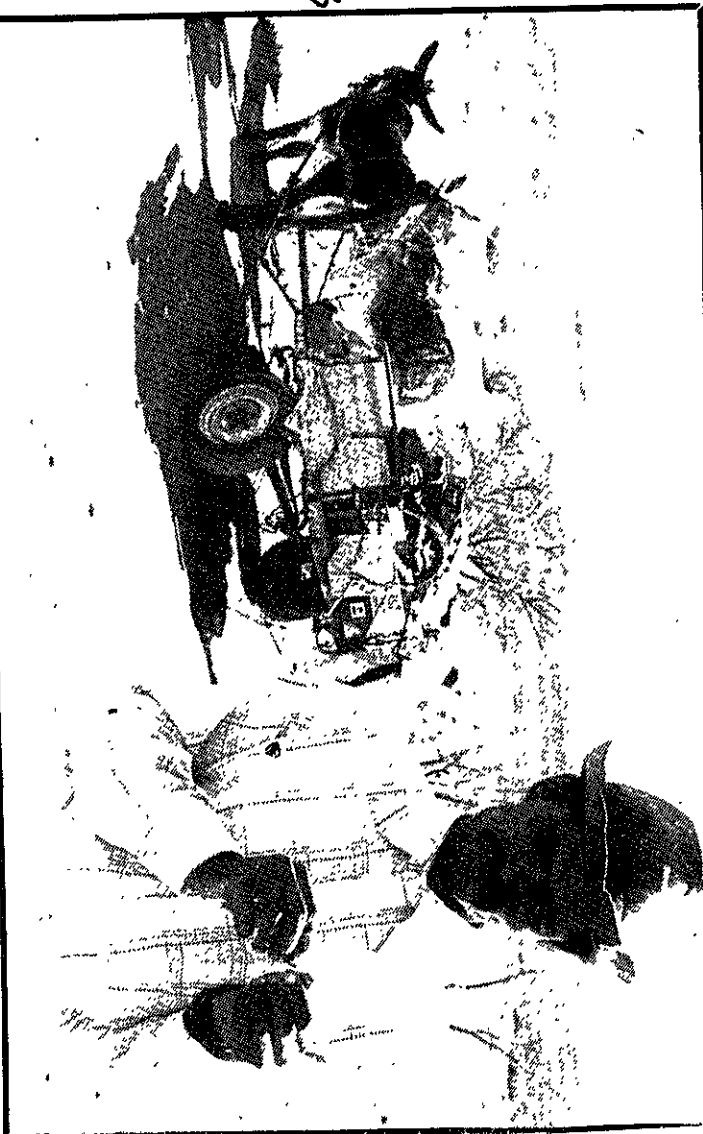
Farmers

"The farmers here are in a bad situation. There are farmers who are on their knees. If it does not rain, God help us all," the chairman of the local Management Committee as well as the Farm Workers' Union, Mr Solly Essop, said.

Community leaders in the Beaufort West area here said that in the last drought in 1973, most of the newborn babies died. They believe the devastation of this year's drought could be even heavier than 10 years ago.

The experience of Mr Maans and his family seems to confirm their fears.

● Mr Adam Maans . . . all he wanted was some water for his thirsty children and donkeys. Mr Maans has been blind since early childhood.



(4)
City
Reno
15/11/73

Monday, May 16, 1983

Murder dockets on Dirkiesdorp deaths

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Police have started murder investigations after the deaths of two men in police custody at Dirkiesdorp near the troubled south-eastern Transvaal settlement of Driefontein, where community leader Saul Mkhize was shot dead by police last month.

A state pathologist has taken skin samples from the wrists of one of the dead men, Mr Themba Manana, 30, to test for burnt

skin which could be linked to electrical shocks. Mr Manana died on May 2.

It is believed that a post-mortem has shown the second man, Mr Zofanie Sebovane, died of natural causes.

Despite this, police are investigating a murder charge. Murder dockets are automatically opened when someone dies in detention but this does not necessarily mean a murder charge will be brought to court. On Friday, Mr Manana's

brother, Mr Hablie Manana, claimed the dead man and their father had been ill-treated by the police.

"When my father came back after being released he walked stiffly and told me what had happened to him. My father didn't look good at all," Mr Hablie Manana said.

According to a police statement, Mr Sebovane, 33, whom they said had been held as a witness in a cattle-theft case, died "while enjoying a meal in the

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CAPE TIMES 17/5/83

Autopsy: No light on cell death

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A private autopsy held yesterday on the body of a south-eastern Transvaal man who died while in police custody last week did not reveal the cause of death.

Mr Thema Manana, 30, of Driefontein, died at the Dirkiesdorp police station cells after he had been arrested on suspicion of cattle theft.

His family instructed Johannesburg lawyers to intervene on their behalf and to arrange a second post-mortem.

The first post-mortem, performed by the chief State pathologist of Johannesburg, Professor I Scheepers, indicated that Mr Manana might have died from asphyxiation.

Extensive skin samples were taken from his wrists and ankles to test for burn marks which could have suggested he had had electrical shocks.

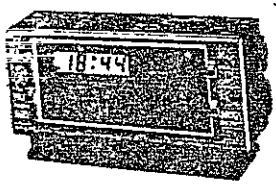
Mr Manana was the second person to die while in custody at Dirkiesdorp last week.

Mr Zofanie Seboyane, 33, died while eating in the police kitchen, police say of natural causes.

Police have opened murder dockets and investigations are continuing.

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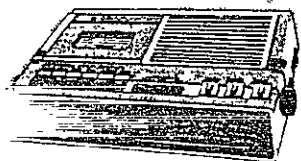
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DION'S LOW PRICE

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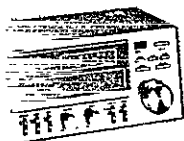


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DION'S LOW PRICE



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DION'S LOW PRICE

SABS is fined for 'nuclear' offence

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The South African Bureau of Standards and a chief technical officer were convicted by Mr X Odendaal in the regional court here today of contravening the Atomic Energy Act.

The SABS was fined R250 while Kurt Wehr (59) of Durban, was cautioned and discharged.

They pleaded guilty to a charge that on October 13 1981 they allowed Mr J O Swan to use radioactive material at the Karbochem industrial site at Newcastle when he was not authorised to do so by the Atomic Energy Board.

They admitted Mr Swan had been using radioactive nuclides to carry out industrial radiography which was used to test structural welding.

Passing sentence, Mr Odendaal said it was a technical offence. Mr Swan had passed examinations in industrial radiography in November 1979 and had completed a practical training course.

It was clear that since passing the tests he had carried out industrial radiography competently.

The fact he had not been registered with the board was due to an oversight and he had since registered.

Mr Odendaal said he had to impose a fine to make it clear to other users of radioactive material that this sort of offence could not be regarded as trivial.

Mr J Wolmarans appeared for the State, Mr M Maritz appeared for the defence.

New scheme to aid farm workers

Labour Reporter

A bold scheme to improve the skills and working and living conditions of farm labourers has been launched in the Cape.

The scheme is being run by the Foundation for Rural Community Development, which combines the efforts of the private and public sectors as well as organised agriculture.

The foundation was launched in February and has plans to initiate projects in 20 districts this year, of which 17 will be in the Cape and one in each of the other provinces.

Mr Okkie Bosman, general manager of the foundation, said the organisation's basic aim was to improve the quality of life of farm labourers in the rural areas.

Although the foundation was at this stage largely operating in the Cape, there were plans to operate nationally.

The foundation's leadership was balanced be-

tween the private sector, agricultural organisations and a State representative he said.

The foundation subsidises schemes to the tune of 75 percent, with the farmer paying the remainder.

Meanwhile a Government-initiated scheme is battling to overcome various problems.

The Boskop Training Centre near Potchefstroom, which trains farm labour in conjunction with the SA Agricultural Union, had its lowest intake in several years last year and the centre's 1982 report complains that training facilities are being underused by the farming community.

Boskop's principal, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, attributed the low intake last year largely to the drought — which meant that farmers had less money to spend on training.

● See Page 14 of the Metro section.

Mecca: Talks on

By Yussuf Nazeer

A Saudi Arabian Airlines official flew into South Africa today to discuss the visa ban his government imposed on South African Muslim pilgrims who were preparing to fly to Mecca and Medina this month. The ban affects thousands of Muslims who were ready to leave for their annual pilgrimage.

Hundreds of would-be pilgrims who were booked on flights for Mecca in past weeks have had to cancel their trip until the matter was resolved. And thousands more will be effected next month when the Ramadhan fast begins.

The Saudi Airlines sales manager, M- Samuallah Shaikh, told The Star soon after his arrival that he was fully aware of the anxiety the ban had placed on the pilgrims, but he was hoping to find a solution in his discussions with booking agents here.

Before the ban, South African Muslims were permitted to fly to Jeddah where visas were issued to them. Mr Shaikh was not certain why the ban was imposed. But a Lenasia spokesman for the powerful world-wide Saudi government's religious body Rabi-

CNC TIMES 18/4/83 4

Institute for farm-workers

Labour Reporter

THE Institute for Rural Community Development — a new national body which aims to uplift the living and working conditions of South Africa's 1,3-million farm-workers — has been set up with its headquarters at Paarl.

The institute aims to provide better housing, sport and recreation facilities, housewives' clubs and training for farm-workers. It has 20 projects planned for implementation this year, 17 of them in the Cape.

The idea grew out of the efforts of several Boland farmers who have been involved for the past 12 years in setting up projects for the upliftment of farm-workers.

However, the scheme was criticized yesterday by Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union. "Farm-workers don't want charity. Pay us properly and we can uplift ourselves," he said.

He was grateful for what progressive farmers

were doing, but said they would be better employed pressing the government to provide legal protection and minimum wages for farm-workers.

"Most farm-workers earn below the poverty datum line. By providing playing fields the institute is avoiding the main issue. How can we play games if there is no food in our stomachs?"

"While this is good advertising, showing the world how good the farmers are, it is like Marie Antoinette telling us to eat cake when we are asking for bread."

Mr Essop said farm and domestic workers were excluded from the legislation which protected all other workers. The Farm Workers' Union demanded a decent minimum wage, a 45-hour week, a two-week annual holiday and a pension scheme.

● The chairman and vice-chairman of the institute are two Boland farmers, Mr Frans Malan, and Mr Jan "Boland" Coetzee respectively.

Farmers volunteer to help rural labourers

A special foundation was established in the Cape earlier this year to improve the quality of life of farm labourers.

The Foundation for Rural Community Development gives farmers the direction to fund, educate, train and generally aid their labourers.

Farmers, who take part on a voluntary basis, can assist directly or indirectly. Some of the assistance comes from social workers who advise farmers or farmers' groups.

The foundation, which receives some State aid, is a mix of public and private groups and agricultural bodies.

Its origins lie in a farm labour project organised in Stellenbosch about a decade ago which led to research being done at the university there.

There are more than 1,3 million farm labourers in South Africa employed by 70 000 farmers. They represent a largely neglected workforce and the National Manpower Commission is examining this field. Attempts have been made to improve the labourer's lot but much still needs to be done, reports Tony Davis.

Foundation organisers found the answer lay with the farmers and efforts had to be made in that direction to be of any benefit.

The foundation began work in February and the board of directors includes representatives from the private sector, SA Agricultural Union, Western Cape Agricultural Union and the State.

General manager Mr Okkie Bosman said it was important to keep the character and support of

private enterprise in projects.

Twenty schemes have been organised for this year, the majority being in the Cape province.

However, the foundation was a national body and would concern itself with projects further afield, Mr Bosman said.

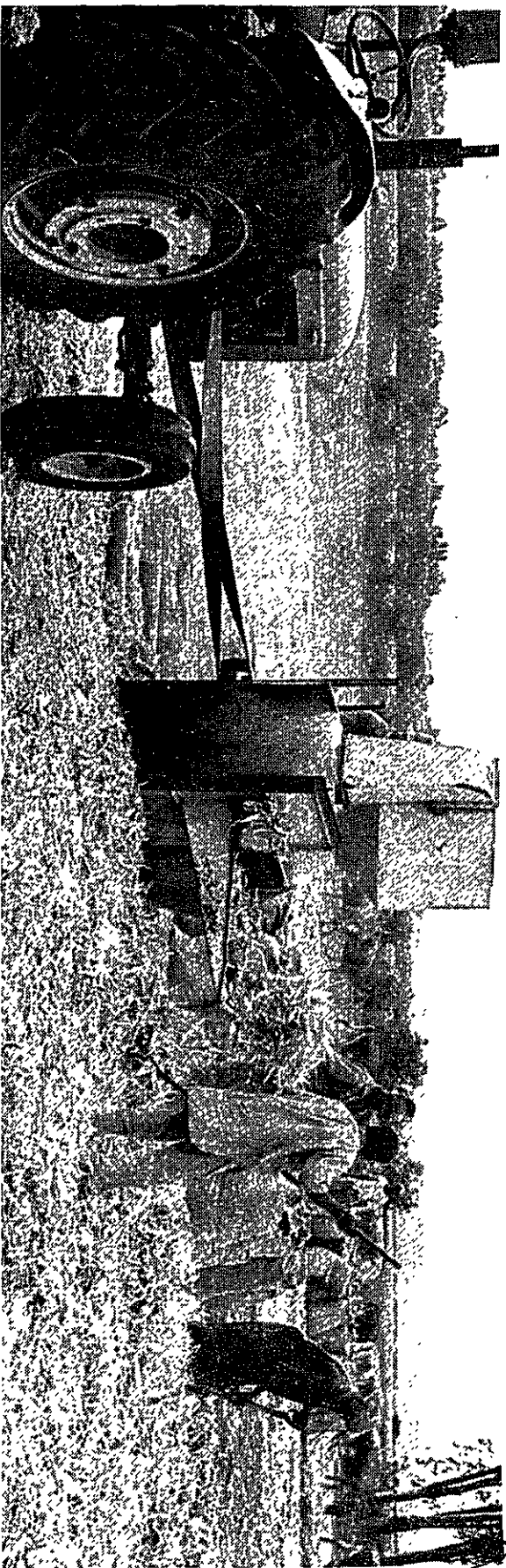
"We respond to co-ops or farming association requests and stress that any role played by farmers is on a voluntary basis," he said.

The foundation subsidises 75 percent of the cost of schemes with the farmers paying the balance. Farmer contributions are based on the number of people, or families involved in a scheme.

Mr Bosman said the foundation wanted to decentralise and farmers involved were asked to establish their own executive committee to handle local matters. It was also looking for area managers to co-ordinate activities.

Community development was seen by the foundation as a tool to achieve improved living and working conditions for farm labourers.

Decentralisation and voluntarism were the foundation's key tenets, Mr Bosman said.



The Boskop Training Centre near Potchefstroom was being under-used by employers of farm labour.

This was the central problem in the centre's operations last year, says the 1982 report.

While some training courses were fully booked, attendance was falling short, the report says.

"What this means, apart from the waste of Boskop's tuition and residential facilities, is that other trainees who would have been brought for training by their employers, if they had been able to get reservations, are unable to undergo training."

Reasons given in the report for absence ranged from forgetfulness, need for labour on the farms, illness or trainees leaving a farmer's service.

The Boskop Training Centre was established in 1977 and is run by the Department of Manpower

Drought a major cause of centre's attendance drop

and the S A Agricultural Union. About half the centre's expenditure comes from farmers through a levy to the SAAU and through course fees at the centre.

There are nine black instructors and courses range from tractor driving to cattle husbandry.

In 1982 enrolment at the centre was 699, compared with 867 in the previous year.

The centre's principal, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said the drought was another major factor in the drop in attendance.

"Because of the drought farmers complained they didn't have the money to pay for courses," Mr van der Merwe said.

The centre was also re-evaluating its marketing strategy to see if it could attract more applicants, he added.

One problem was getting the information out to farmers. Mr van der Merwe said he felt many farmers still did not know about Boskop, despite brochure campaigns.

In addition to the practical training courses, Boskop also provides lectures on community development issues.



Survey claims many abuses of farm labour

Many abuses of farm labour were detailed last year by the Farm Labour Project in a lengthy submission to the National Manpower Commission.

The submission noted that poor conditions on many farms were producing an untrained, unstable and erratic workforce.

Badly trained labour was costing the farmer and the country huge sums every year in mechanical breakdowns and many farmers were afraid to train their labourers because they feared they would leave to seek better jobs.

The development of South African agriculture was being held back by reliance on, and exploitation of, cheap la-

bour, the submission claimed.

While the Government could not afford to subsidise inefficient farmers economically, neither could it afford to perpetuate a system under which farm labourers were paid virtually nothing.

The lack of protective legislation and the channelling of labour to farms allowed abuses to exist, the submission said.

Important areas of protection for farm labour included education, training and rights to organise as well as welfare, pension and unemployment benefits.

Abuses in the use of child labour were also detailed in the submission.

Hulley calls for urgent survey of Natal prawns

(4) Mercury 27/5/83

Shipping Reporter

AN urgent survey of the prawn resources off Natal was called for yesterday, as local and foreign fishing restrictions threatened the province's R10-million prawn trawling industry.

Mr Roger Hulley, PFP spokesman on fisheries, said from Cape Town yesterday that he would call for an all-out effort to survey Natal's prawn resources with the fisheries vessel *Afrikaner*. 'Meanwhile, the plight of the Natal prawn trawlermen should be

seen in a sympathetic light,' said Mr Hulley.

Mr Hulley's call came six days after Natal trawlers were ordered out of the prawn-rich Mozambican waters, and two days after the arrest of three Durban trawlers for fishing illegally inside South Africa's 12-mile limit.

Skippers Bob Cumming, Niels Lassen and Jacob Nielsen of the three trawlers appeared briefly in the Stanger Magistrate's Court yesterday. No charges were put to them, and they are to appear again on

July 22.

Meanwhile, owners of 16 Durban trawlers have found themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea.

The deep blue sea beyond the 12-mile limit offers only a remote chance of catching a livelihood, and almost certainly means operating their vessels at a loss.

'We can do nothing else; I'm sending out my vessels as soon as possible. We won't give up,' said company director Paul Chinneck of Brooks and McLeod, Natal.

The alternative is to tie up

the trawlers and pay off labour.

'Trawling is no longer a viable proposition,' said Mr Raul Quintas of Quintas Sea Foods who has tied up his three trawlers and has had to pay off 105 men.

Mr Hulley feels the Government has too little information on Natal's prawn resources.

'But I can see that they are forced to control the situation to prevent the resources being destroyed. I intend to raise the matter in Parliament as soon as possible,' he said.

stances of the recent detention of certain farm labourers' children in police cells at Darling; if so, (a) how many such children were involved, (b) what were their ages at the time and (c)(i) why and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions were they detained?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order):

No.

*3. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS—Health and Welfare—Reply standing over.

Airways: company

*4. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether it is his intention to form any part of the South African Airways into a company; if so,
- (2) whether any shares of such company will be sold to the private sector; if so, what percentage;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Airways: passenger payload

*5. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) What was the passenger payload on South African Airways flights to and from Houston in April 1983;
- (2) whether crew members of such flights are entitled to a stopover at Houston; if not, why not; if so, what is the duration for the stop-over?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Particulars of the passenger payloads for April 1983 are not yet available

(4) 27/5/83
 Detention of certain farm labourers' children
 2058 2059 *Hans and @ 101.1408 -*
 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
 Minister of Law and Order: 1409

Whether he is investigating the circum-

→

4 ~~28/5/27~~ 28/5/27
Scores of trawlermen paid off

Shipping Reporter *Hickey*

ONE quarter of Durban's 20 prawn trawlers are tied up, and at least 143 people have lost their jobs in the light of restrictions which threaten to cripple Natal's prawn industry.

Mr Colin Taylor, a director of Sterling Fisheries, said yesterday he had tied up the trawlers Sagitta and Scorpio and paid off 19 crewmen from each vessel.

On Wednesday Mr Raul Quintas of Quintas Sea Foods paid off 105 men when he wound up his three-trawler business.

All this follows the expulsion of all South African trawlers from Mozambican

waters, and the arrest of three Durban trawlers fishing illegally within the South African 12-mile limit.

But another firm, Brooks and McLeod Natal, have sent their vessel Recovery out to fish.

Repeated messages over the past three days have brought no response from Mr John Wiley, the Minister of Fisheries, as to what the Government has in mind to alleviate the situation.

'We need answers now. There are thousands of rands at stake,' said Mr Taylor, who is also the chairman of the Natal Trawler Industry Association.

MONDAY, 30 MAY 1983

Hausand 30/5/83
† Indicates translated version.

For written reply: **4** ~~177~~ Q. 61.
1421 - 1422

Agricultural workers: training facilities

750. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What contributions were made by the respective Administration Boards in

Drakensberg Administration Board

1980/81—R29 000
1981/82—R14 000

Port Natal Administration Board

1981/82—R8 250

(b) 135 Black workers attended courses since August 1982 when the training centre came into operation.

Note. Of the R29 000 which has been contributed in the 1980/81 financial year by the Drakensberg Administration Board, R8 200 has been for classrooms and the rest for sport and recreation facilities. Therefore the contribution of R14 000 in the 1981/82 financial year indicates in fact an increase in the contribution for that purpose

Natal towards training facilities for agricultural workers in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) how many workers benefited from such training in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) The following contributions were made to the Baynesfield Training Centre which is the only training centre in operation in Natal for Black agricultural workers:

(1) In the case of contract workers resident on farms and who wish to be employed in prescribed areas, the answer is as follows:—

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes, the landowner and organised agriculture are required to give their written consent. For this purpose a roneoed form is being used by the West Rand Administration Board.

According to Departmental policy certain procedures should be followed if a Black person resident on a farm wishes to be employed in a prescribed area. This includes *inter alia* that the landowner and the organized agriculture should give their consent. This procedure to which the organized agriculture has agreed to, is also with a view to give effect to the provisions of section 26 of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936.

XX ~~205~~ 4 ~~205~~ Heussard
 Employment of contract workers
 Q. 61. 1435 - 1436 1/6/83
 *5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the West Rand Administration Board requires (a) employers and (b) any other persons or bodies in the rural areas to sign a form before a contract worker may be employed; if so, what other person or bodies are involved;
- (2) whether these (a) employers and (b) other persons or bodies are entitled to refuse to sign such form; if so, under what statutory provision or regulation;
- (3) whether this statutory provision or regulation applies to the employment as contract workers of minors in respect of whom consent has been obtained from their fathers and the persons by whom their fathers are employed;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (2) (a) and (b) The landowner and/or organised agriculture are entitled to refuse. The admission of Black workers from farms to prescribed areas is *inter alia* controlled by section 10(1)(d) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 according to which the labour officer should give permission for such admission and is also entitled to lay down conditions under which such admission can be allowed.
- (3) Yes, but only in terms of the answer given in paragraph 2 above.

X (4) No. X

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Apartheid policy is anything but petty

Argus 16/6/83 (4)

LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, reviews the report by the Surplus People Project, which records the forced removal of 3,5-million individuals in 13 years and the threat hanging over 2-million more

OBJECTIONS to apartheid have often been directed at its "petty" insults to people. But a recently-completed study has shown that the real affect of separate development has been anything but petty.

The study, done by a group of volunteer researchers operating under the name Surplus People Project, has put an awesome perspective on the artificial population shift that has taken place in terms of the policy.

Forced removals have from time to time evoked outcries, particularly against the authoritarian terms on which people were moved and the dismal conditions in which they were sometimes resettled.

The Surplus People Project set out in 1979 to sketch the national dimensions of this policy and what its impact has been on the communities that have been relocated.

Startling

One of the most startling findings was: Since 1960 there have been more than 3,5-million individual removals of various types. At least 2-million more people are currently under threat of removal. Many people have been moved more than once, and some are living in fear of further relocation.

The estimated 3,5-million removals exclude relocations due to betterment or land-use planning in the homelands and endorsement out of the "white" cities under influx control regulations.

Betterment removals in Natal alone are thought to exceed a million since the 1950s.

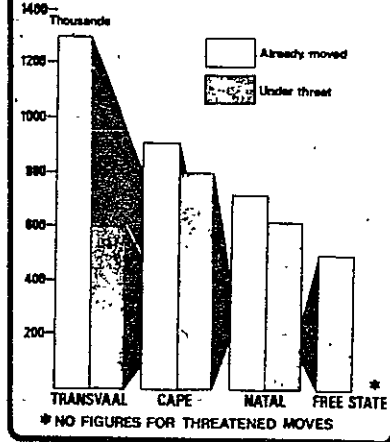
It was impossible to count the number of people displaced under the influx control laws, as the records did not tell how many of the hundreds of thousands arrested were actually expelled.

Biggest category

The single biggest category of people removed have been farm workers — 1 129-million. This includes people who have been living on farms as tenants and workers who have become redundant owing to old age or mechanisation.

Group area removals have been the second largest category — 834 000. Thousands of black people who were moved to homelands from areas in Pretoria in the 1950s and early 1960s had to be moved again because they were settled with the wrong ethnic group.

The Removals Record 1960-82



The largest category of those under threat of removal is that of black spots and consolidation. It is estimated that 1 153-million people are to be moved in terms of the 1975 proposals for consolidation of the homelands. The rest of the estimated 2-million future removals are expected to be made up through farm evictions, influx control and infrastructural development.

Most of the removals have taken place in the Transvaal. But the large number of homelands in the province and their ill-defined borders have created such confusion in certain areas that even the people living there are not sure whether they live in Gazankulu or Lebowa, Venda or Gazankulu or in Lebowa or kwaNdebele.

Worst conditions

In the Eastern Cape the SPP concentrated on Ciskei, where it found resettlement conditions to be "some of the worst in the country — extremely high unemployment, little economic activity, a very dense population and a particularly repressive Bantustan government."

Piecemeal removal of farm families and the re-establishment of townships in black areas account for the mass of the 400 000 recorded removals in the area. Black spot removals account for a small proportion, but these are presently in the limelight because more than 40 000 people in the white corridor between the Transkei and Ciskei are scheduled for relocation.

On the infamous Dimbaza resettlement project, the SPP says in a statement publicising its report: "Dimbaza is an often quoted example of how a closer settlement be-

came a showpiece. There are factories in Dimbaza, and housing has been improved, but SPP found a 35 percent unemployment rate among the economically active population — among the highest in the country.

"Dimbaza was improved only as a result of an international outcry. There are hundreds of Dimbazas throughout South Africa needing development, but little happens unless they somehow make the limelight — and even then, as Dimbaza shows, the development does not meet local needs."

The Western Cape was found to have been affected mainly by Group Area evictions and by the destruction of informal settlements, the black occupants of which were shipped back to the Transkei and Ciskei because of the Government's coloured labour preference policy for the area.

Relocations in the Northern Cape are virtually complete.

The Free State lays claim to the largest resettlement area in the country — Onverwagt, with an estimated 160 000 people, although some put it at 200 000.

Material loss

In Natal only half of the scheduled relocations have been carried out. The province differs in that it includes only one homeland, kwaZulu, which has the largest population but which is at the same time also the most fragmented.

Many parts of the homeland about white urban areas, encouraging a proliferation of informal settlements, making access to jobs somewhat easier and also making commuting possible on a much wider scale.

The SPP says in its report that living conditions in relocation areas are generally very poor and most people suffer material loss when they are relocated, particularly those moved from where they had agricultural land to areas where they do not.

However, basic facilities have been to "since the terrible days of Mondlo and Stinkwater in the early 1960s". It insists that conditions are highly variable and still so rudimentary as to make the Government's repeated assurances that removals mean development and upliftment "a public relations exercise only".

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Drought forces trek of workers from the Karoo

CART TRENDS 17/6/83

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The central Karoo's crippling drought and the onset of winter are making Beaufort West, the largest town in the area, a "mecca" for poverty-stricken farm labourers who are trekking along major trunk and dirt roads in caravans of donkey carts loaded with families, furniture, poultry and other possessions.



Still only 25 years old, Mr Schalk Frieslaar has trekked through the Karoo from Rooipoort, Sterkfontein, Murraysburg, Waaifontein, Soutpoort, Fraserburg, Brandfontein, Oppermanskraal, Victoria West, and Nelspoort.

The "trek" labour exodus from major towns like Carnarvon, Murraysburg, Victoria West, Fraserburg, Prince Alfred Road, Laingsburg and Loxton (areas called the Nuweveld in the north and the Koup in the south) is not unusual, but this year's disastrous drought, said to be one of the worst in history, and the already freezing cold weather in the Nuweveld, Sneeu-berg and Winterberg mountain ranges, are driving entire families towards Beaufort West.

Snow peril

According to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Farm Workers' Union, if it now snowed in Karoo's mountainous regions "many will perish in the mountains".

"There is not much work in Karoo towns any more because of the crippling drought, and coloured labourers are trekking into our area by the thousands," said Mr Essop, a Beaufort West businessman and former member of the old Coloured Representative Council (CRC).

'Willing hand'

"Already about 30 to 40 families are outspanned near Nelspoort, about 60 kms from Beaufort West. Schools, churches, town and divisional councils, white farmers' unions and co-operatives, farmers themselves and shopkeepers are giving a willing and helping hand, while the Department of Internal Affairs has sent many social workers and other staff into the field to assist these desperate and illiterate people.



Rev George de Vos, Nelspoort's church minister, with Karoo's 'trek' children.



Mr Pieter Lund, chairman of the Beaufort West Farmers' Union and a member of the area's Koup Divisional Council, confirmed "conditions can become critical".

'Survey'

"However, we have all put our heads together and believe through a spot-check survey employment for these luckless north and central Karoo trek-labourers exists in the Merweville and Leeu-Gamka areas to the east," said Mr Lund.

"But we doubt these people will be keen to make the trek to these areas because they are traditionally not from that part of South Africa. If they now have to live by trapping hares, dassies and other small game with outmoded snares, then they must really be going through bad times."

Mail.

56 hurt in collision

(4) Mercury Reporter *Mercury*
18/6/83

FIFTY-SIX people were admitted to hospital after two farm vehicles collided at Mvutshini Citrus Estates near Pongola on Wednesday morning.

Five people are in a serious condition at the Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma. One is critical.

Mr A Roux, secretary of the estate, said: 'The accident involved our seven-ton truck and one of our tractors, pulling a trailer. Both were carrying labourers to the orange orchards and the packhouse.'

By yesterday 42 people had been discharged from hospital

Drought sparks Karoo farm labourers' trek

(4)
S. TIMES
19/6/83
~~Journal~~

By Eugene Abrahams

THE drought has brought a trek by unemployed farm labourers in the Karoo to the biggest town in the area.

This massive exodus by farm labourers to Beaufort West has been aggravated by rife unemployment and the onset of winter in the Nuweveld, Sneeuberg and Winterberg mountain ranges.

Roads to and from Beaufort West are laden with donkey carts and caravans ferrying entire families with furniture, poultry and their worldly possessions.

Labourers are streaming in from towns like Carnarvon, Murraysburg, Victoria West, Laingsburg and Prince Alfred Road.

The town clerk, Mr J van der Merwe, said the presence of the la-

bourers was not a problem at present.

"But it can become one when it starts getting colder.

"Most of them only come into town to buy their provisions, while others come here visiting relatives and looking for work.

"But work is hard to find here, so they drift out again and stay on the outskirts of town in their donkey carts.

"They have a sort of 'community' out there," he said.

About 30 or 40 families are camping near Nelspoort, about 60km outside Beaufort West.

Schools and churches near the town coupled with town and divisional councils, farmers' unions and co-operatives have opened their doors for the "trekkers".

This was confirmed by Mr I G Pieter, superintendent and secretary of the local management committee.

He said: "The people of Beaufort West are trying their best to help these people by contributing food."

The chairman of the Beaufort West Farmers' Union, Pieter Lund, said conditions could become critical for the unemployed labourers.

He said a spot-check survey had shown that employment for these people existed in Merweville and the Leen-Gamka areas to the east.

"But we doubt whether these people will be keen to go there," he said, "as they are not traditionally from that area.

"They are really going through hard times, as most of them are having to survive by trapping hares and dassies."

that were recently imported and to which he referred in his reply to Question No. 1 on 17 June 1983;

- (2) whether (a) organized agriculture and (b) other bodies or persons were consulted beforehand in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (i) which persons or bodies were consulted and (ii) what was their reaction?

†THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) The actual tonnage of potatoes imported, is not yet known. Permits were issued for 700 tons of table potatoes and 2 000 tons of potatoes for processing.
- (2) (a) No.
- (b) Yes.

(i) Potato Board and the National Marketing Council. Proclamation R.20 of 1978 stipulates that the quantities are determined by the Minister after consultation with the said bodies.

(ii) Both the Potato Board and the National Marketing Council recommended the importation.

32/6/83
Employees from Mozambique Zimbabwe
Hansen O. G. 1637
 Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

How many Black employees from (a) Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are legally in the Republic at present?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development):

- (a) Mozambique—50 144.
- (b) Zimbabwe—13 201.

These people are mainly employed on

the mines and to a lesser degree on farms. No new Zimbabweans are employed and as a rule they are repatriated when their contracts expire.

Maize
18. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Agriculture:
22/6/83
O. G. 1628

- (1) Whether the Maize Board recommended the importation of maize in 1983; if so, (a) why and (b) on what date;
- (2) whether a decision was subsequently taken to import maize; if so, (a) who gave the necessary authorization, (b) when was it given, (c) how much maize is to be imported and (d) where is it to be imported from;
- (3) whether tenders were invited for the importation of such maize; if so, who was the successful tenderer;
- (4) whether tenders have since been invited for further maize imports; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who gave the necessary authorization and (d) who was the successful tenderer;
- (5) whether tenders for transporting such maize have been invited; if not, when will they be invited; if so, (a) who is responsible for awarding the tender, (b) who submitted tenders and (c) who was the successful tenderer;
- (6) (a) when will the first shipment of imported maize be landed and (b) where will it be stored;
- (7) whether the consumer price of such maize will differ from the sum of the landed cost plus the cost of inland transportation; if so, (a) what will be the extent of the difference and (b) who will receive this money?

†THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) To provide for the expected local requirements.

(b) At the meeting of 21 to 24 March 1983

- (2) Yes
- (a) The Minister of Agriculture.
- (b) On 28 March 1983.
- (c) 1.4 million tons as estimated by the Maize Board
- (d) Any country.
- (3) Yes—for 600 000 tons Louis Dreyfus and Co. Ltd.
- (4) Yes—for 100 000 tons.
- (a) On 18 May 1983.
- (b) A further quantity of maize was needed over and above the quantity of the first tender.
- (c) The Minister of Agriculture.
- (d) Springbokvlakte Ondernemings (Edms) Bpk.
- (5) No, maize is imported on a c.i.f. basis. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
- (6) (a) On 20 June 1983.
- (b) The imported maize will be raised directly to buyers.
- (7) Yes.
- (a) The extent of the difference will depend on the tender price and the inland handling and transport costs.
- (b) All debits and credits are for the account of the State.

Mr. P. G. SOAL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply to subsection (5), will there be an opportunity for one of the national carriers like Safmarine to transport this maize to South Africa?

†THE MINISTER: They had the opportunity.

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to put a further question to him. It is in regard to the maize which was recently landed in the Cape and which is being used locally in the Western Cape and was transported directly from the harbour to the consumers. Is there any possibility that those consumers can enjoy the benefit of the cheaper price of maize as it is landed and that they do not have to pay the full price which they would have to pay in any case for maize coming from the interior?

†THE MINISTER: The answer is "no". Other methods are being considered to accommodate the people of the Western Cape

Mr. P. G. SOAL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply to my supplementary question, is he indicating that Safmarine will be given the opportunity to undertake such transport in future?

†THE MINISTER: As far as I know, they had the opportunity

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, in which he said that other methods are being considered to benefit the Western Cape consumers, can he give us an indication of what this might comprise?

†THE MINISTER: At this stage it is not possible. It is still being discussed.

32/6/83
Hansen O. G. 1630
 Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he intends promulgating regulations relating to the utilization and protection of (a) vleis, (b) marshes, (c) water sponges, (d) water courses and (e) water sources as contemplated in section 6(2)(e) of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) whether any of these areas have been identified; if not, why not; if so,

These people are mainly employed on

Dispute over Great Karoo trek

CAPE.
Times
23/6/83
4
ST
ST

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The senior social worker for the Department of Internal Affairs at Beaufort West, Mrs Evelyn de Villiers, said this week that the "situation" of the Great Karoo's farm labourers, trekking from town to town in search of work, was "well under control".

"We have searched out the donkey-cart trekkers travelling south towards Beaufort West and have taken a count of their needs. We have told them there was work in the Merweville area. Some are sure to take our advice and move there," said Mrs De Villiers.

However, Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Farm Workers' Union disagreed: "That's not how we see things. Mrs De Villiers, as a white person from the Karoo, seems to think the traditional farm trek-labourers would be happy if they trekked further westward to Merweville, Leeu-Gamka and Fraserburg and do any type of work.

"They are shepherds and wool shearers from the northern parts of the central Great Karoo and will eventually just trek back when the drought is over. Some will even move further to the Western Cape, nearer the Boland.

"This is a serious problem for the government. They must somehow improve the socio-economic lot of these people, or be prepared later to learn from the squatters around cities like Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, who originally come from that distant platteland," said Mr Essop.

Congress

Mr Essop, who is also chairman of the Beaufort West management committee, said the issue of the trekkers would be brought up at this week's annual congress of Association of Management Committees (Assomac) in Cape Town.

"The Beaufort West management committee last week approached the local town council for a temporary camp site for the trekkers — last week they were outspanned at Nelspoort, 60km from Beaufort West — but the town council appears to be arguing with the Koup Divisional Council as to which local authority should accept responsibility for the workless migrant workers."

Mr Essop said the South African Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's League had also recently drawn up a special motion petitioning the government to urgently look into problems faced by farm labourers, especially in the Little and Great Karoo.

However, Mr Bill Francis, the league's national chairman, declined to comment on "this political matter", but confirmed he had referred the matter to the league's Karoo branch at Fraserburg and the Karoo Farm Workers' Union for an in-depth survey of work conditions on farms in the platteland.

ARCUS 23/6/83 (21/33) (4)

Aid plea as jobless quit Karoo farms

Staff Reporter

THE Association of Management Committees has called on the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, in a telegram to investigate and alleviate the plight of destitute Karoo farm labourers who have trekked to plateland towns in search of work.

During the past few months, since the drought reached its peak, scores have trekked to the towns because hard-pressed farmers can no longer offer employment.

The telegram was sent by the president of Asomac, Mr David Curry. It expresses concern at the disastrous effect the critical drought is having on the livelihood of these people.

The association asked the Minister, as a matter

of urgency, to put this matter before the Cabinet Committee of Social Affairs or any other appropriate high-level body for its "critical consideration".

The association asked for Government relief and life-support measures for the workers, as well as either temporary or permanent shelters.

The labourers and their families have trekked by donkey cart with all their belongings southwards towards Beaufort West

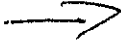
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④ ④ *Hansard*
Farm schools
24/6/87 Q.601. 1681
930. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Education and Training:

(2) Separate financial statistics in respect
of farm school pupils are not avail-
able.

- (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 1982;
- (2) what was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) 5 057.
 - (b) 10 362
 - (c) 455 644
- 

Major decision on 'idle' blacks

MARITZBURG. — A landmark ruling that will affect thousands of urban blacks was handed down in the Supreme Court here this week.

A Full Bench of the Natal Provincial Division ruled that the legal definition of the term "idle and undesirable" as applied for 60 years since the Urban Areas Act was passed, was incorrect.

Mr Justice D L L Shearer, Mr Justice J M Diccott and Mr Justice D B Friedman also called on the government to scrap the section of the Act which empowers commissioners to banish people to prison farms for up to two years.

Section 10 rights

Another consequence of being found "idle" is that the accused automatically loses his or her Section 10 rights, which entitle black people to live and work

in urban areas.

The judges' ruling has overturned four previous Supreme Court decisions.

The judgment arose from the case of a part-time domestic worker Ms Beauty Duma, who was declared "idle and undesirable" by a commissioner and sentenced to a term on a prison farm.

Set aside

Following argument by Mr Chris Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre, the three judges set aside the declaration of Ms Duma as an idle person and her prison farm term.

They ruled that the commissioners involved in previous cases had applied incorrect criteria to decide whether the person was idle. The commissioners should have used the ordinary dictionary meaning of the word idle — not the highly technical defini-

tion they had been using, the judges said.

Mr Justice Friedman described the definition as "unworkable".

Mr Justice Diccott commented: "A number of judgments delivered by the Supreme Court have called Section 29 drastic. That seems the least that can be said of it. No counterpart, nothing at all similar can be found in any system of jurisprudence with which we would like ours to be compared".

Under Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act there are technical definitions of the terms "idle and undesirable".

Ruling hailed

Mr Peter Gastrow of the Progressive Federal Party's justice group, hailed the ruling as a landmark and said it meant black urban residents would have a more secure hold on their Section 10 rights.

Mr Chris Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre said in Durban last year that more than 5 000 people had been investigated for being "idle and undesirable".

Durban Black Sash Advice Office supervisor, Mrs Jillian Nicholson, said most would depend on the decision being generally known by those implementing the Act and those likely to be charged under it. — Sapa

35 kisses a night at camp

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN teenagers are having a tough initiation into "motherhood" at a camp for a week of their holiday to brush hair, make beds and give about 35 goodnight kisses before their day's work is done.

The girls who are on holiday from school or university are spending this week at a camp mothered at the Cape Times Fresh Air Camp at Frog Pond.

Their day starts early — they must wake before the children — who then have to be washed, dressed, helped with tidying their bungalow, and hustled through to breakfast.

Each of them is directly responsible for six or seven girls aged between six and nine. This demands constant vigilance and the girls have two hours off a day, when other workers look after their group.

Why should 18 young women choose to be "maternal drudges" in their vacation?

"We all love children," they said.

They agreed the experience also forced them to re-examine their own situations and home lives.

They feel rewarded by the reactions of the children, who cluster around them, draw them pictures and bring them small treasures from the beach. Many workers attend camps regularly.



Leonora... holiday... Dant

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8/18? 2001
Farm schools may be forced to close

4 by SOPHIE TENA
ABOUT 1 000 black children attending farm schools may be forced to leave school at the end of this year following the decision by some white farmers to close the schools down.

Farm-owners in the Magaliesburg district have al-

ready told three schools — two in the Magaliesburg district and one near Tarlton — to close at the end of the year.

Two of the schools — the Koesterfontein and the Sello-Moreneng combined schools — have sought legal advice on the threatened closures of the schools, which were built from funds raised and donat-

ed by the black community. Negotiations to transfer the third school — the Tarlton Combined School, on the farm 'Morningside' — to another area in Vlakplaas, are under way.

A site for the Sello-Moreneng School has also been found, but building has not started.

Boy's death not due to negligence of hospital staff

AW *U Mercury*
25/7/83

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE investigation by the Department of Hospital Services into the death of a nine-year-old boy last week has revealed that there was no negligence on the part of any hospital staff.

Zulinkosi Lindedu died at Wentworth Hospital last week after being taken to Northdale Hospital and referred to Edendale Hospital from where he was sent to Wentworth.

The boy had fallen from a truck and had suffered brain injuries.

The assistant director of hospital services, Dr Charles Roper said yesterday no one could be blamed for the boy's death and that he probably would have died in any event.

We took statements from the doctor who examined the boy at Northdale

and from the nursing staff who were present, and it appears that the boy was fully conscious when he arrived at the hospital.

'He appeared to have only a scratch on his head and was referred to Edendale Hospital. By the time he reached Edendale his condition had deteriorated and he was sent to Wentworth for treatment.

'Brain injuries are extremely difficult to diagnose and we are satisfied there was no negligence involved.'

Dr Roper emphasised that the policy of the Province was to treat and if necessary admit any patient at Provincial hospitals if their condition was serious.

'It is tragic that a young child has died but we are satisfied that it was the result of the injuries he sustained and not from lack of treatment.'

Divco members clash on unequal pay, squatters

ARGUS 26/7/83 (26) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500)

Staff Reporter

LIBERALS and conservatives on the Cape Divisional Council clashed today on the issues of unequal pay for blacks and whites and on squatters

The liberal councillors, with Mr Neil Ross, national director of the Progressive Federal Party in the vanguard, won the unequal pay issue but lost the squatter issue.

The first dispute occurred over the issue of

allowances for road construction staff.

The recommendation before the council included camp allowances of 52c an hour for married whites and 49c an hour for unmarried whites.

The corresponding allowance for other races was to be 30c an hour for married employees and 27c for unmarried

Mr Ross said this would mean that black and white people with the same qualifications

would be paid differently and proposed this aspect be discussed with the Cape Provincial Administration.

Mr M J Aggenbach, deputy chairman of Divco, said he was not prepared to go to the province on the matter.

The item was put to the vote and Mr Ross won narrowly by eight votes to seven.

Mr Ross later raised the issue of Divco's demolition of squatter

shacks. He moved that the housing committee be directed to consider a squatter policy including the question of alternative accommodation and temporary site and service schemes.

But Mr P J Grobbelaar said he felt strongly about the subject as farmers in the Boland complained that labourers left the roofs over their heads to go and squat in the cities.

"We should not make it

so easy for them to lie in the bushes," he said.

Mr D Lambert, chairman of the housing committee, said there must be some form of influx control, but he was taken to task by Mr P L Andrew who dissociated himself from the idea of influx control and said South Africa must accept the world trend to urbanise.

Mr Ross's motion was defeated by nine votes to six.

Fishermen could face hard times

PK645
9/8/83

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

FISHERMEN in Hout Bay and other areas could face an economic crisis if recommendations in the Alant Commission report on pelagic fishing are accepted.

Severe restrictions on the West Coast industry are proposed which would affect catches in the area.

The Hout Bay industry is particularly affected by the recommendation that fishing east of Cape Point be restricted to protect pilchard and anchovy spawning grounds.

ESSENTIAL

Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, said yesterday that it was essential to prevent fishing in breeding grounds and spawning areas should not be exploited while spawning was taking place.

He said his main concern was to preserve resources even if this

meant a reduction in the number of active boats

The report notes that "the fact that the maximum sustainable yield of the mixed-species resource could be captured and processed by an industry very much smaller than now, strongly suggests that rationalisation is necessary to bring the size of the fishing into line with the expected yield of the resource"

Mr Wiley said that if the quota were reduced by 4 000 tons, one boat with a nine-man crew would be put out of operation. The report recommends an 80 000-ton reduction in this year's quota.

The Government would be having discussions with industry representatives over the next few weeks on reducing the local fishing capability, but the emphasis would be on voluntary moves rather than enforcement.

Invasic as US go to H

TEGUCIGALPA. — The first United States forces sent to Central America have landed in Honduras for manoeuvres which, Nicaragua alleges, are a prelude to its being invaded.

The Honduran military spokesman, Mr Cesar Elvir Sierra, denied this today, but added that the manoeuvres carry a "clear warning" to Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan junta leader, Mr Daniel Ortega, said yesterday his country was rapidly preparing to fight US troops and to defend its territory "inch by inch".

Meanwhile, a military coup in Guatemala has brought to power a gen-

eral believed to be favourably inclined towards the US

Military sources say the manoeuvres in Honduras will last at least six months and will be the largest ever staged in the region

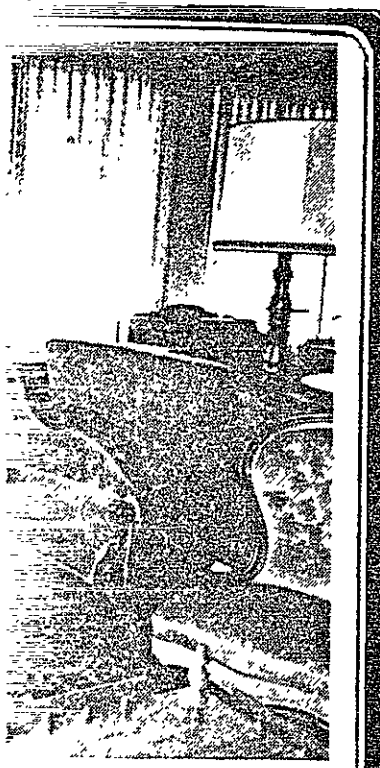
A total of 5 600 US soldiers will join 6 000 Honduran troops. They will be backed by 19 US warships carrying more than 16 000 personnel and 12 fighter planes.

Reasons

Diplomats say the manoeuvres are intended to demonstrate US ability to deploy forces overseas quickly and as a show of strength in Central America, where President Reagan sees spreading Soviet and Cuban influence.

The first Americans to arrive were engineers who landed in the northern coastal town of San Pedro Sula yesterday to build training camps, barracks and a hospital.

More personnel were expected today, and between 2 500 and 3 000 troops are expected to arrive within four to five weeks.



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W/E News 13/8/83 4

Daisies — and despair

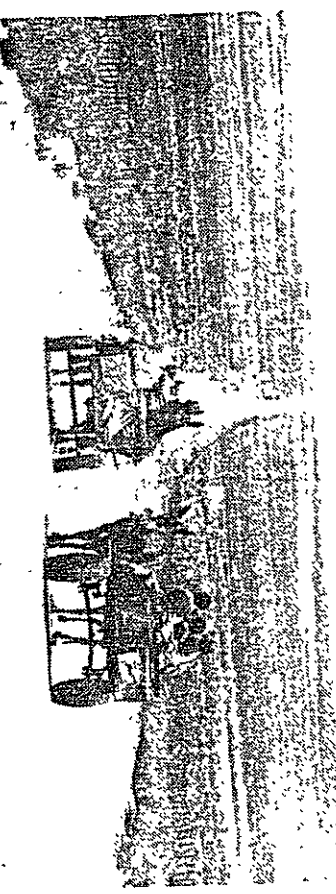
By KEVIN JACOBS
Weekend Argus Reporter

BEYOND Namaqua-land's myriad wild flowers an unending drought is blackening the land, forcing farmers from their homesteads and leaving hundreds of farm labourers workless and destitute.

Cape Town representatives of a volunteer emergency feeding programme are preparing to visit parts of the region next week to assess the need for urgent food aid.

They have been told that members of at least one drought-ravaged community in the north of Bushmanland are slaughtering their donkeys to avoid the burden of feeding the animals.

A community worker in the region says farm



Farm labourers take to the road in a search for work opportunities.

labourers are among the most severe casualties — as farmers leave their farms and head for the mines, the labourers either take to the roads in a region with few or no work opportunities, or squat hopelessly on the abandoned farms.

No work

There are no statistics available to reflect the situation, but churchmen ministering particularly to the coloured communities say the situation is depressing.

The Rev Japie Appollis, a NG Sendingkerk minister based in Pofadder, said this week: "At the moment we have a big problem."

He said the situation was forcing many farm

Many coloured families were left with no

source of income and were being forced to move in search of work.

"They need food and clothing. If only they could get a little bit of extra soup, or something, then things will be a bit better."

Ms Hilary Morris, co-

ordinator in the Cape for Operation Hunger, said this week: "Last year, when the drought worsened in Namaqualand, many workers left the farms for the towns. But there was no work in the towns and they are back on the farms, just squatting."

Flowers

"The interesting thing is going to be seeing the beautiful flowers — and malnutrition at the same time."

One rural church minister based at Okiep told the Operation Hunger workers of a community at Witbank, in the north of Bushmanland, where donkeys were being

slaughtered because of drought and hunger. The regional manager of the SA Institute for Race Relations — which set up Operation Hunger in 1980 — will visit some communities in the region next week to assess the situation.

Children

"We want to visit the communities that we provide with food, and also some of the clinics, to see how things are," Ms Morris said.

Earlier in the week, Mr N H Patterson, chairman of the Cape region of the SA Red Cross Society, told the annual meeting in Cape Town that the organisation was feeding 5 500 malnourished schoolchildren in greater Namaqualand every day.

Regional director Miss B Pienaar said the feeding scheme had been operating for some time, but that the situation had been aggravated by the drought.

He said the situation was forcing many farm labourers to become migrant workers. He believed many farmers in the region had left their farms, some to work on mines in the vicinity. "At the moment there is no work here," he said.

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~~914~~ ~~68~~ *Hansard 17/9/83*
Working conditions of farm/domestic
workers: investigation

4 Q. 61. 1888
37. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 20 on 11 February 1983, the investigation by the National Manpower Commission into the working conditions of farm and domestic workers has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

→

1889

WEDNESDAY, 1

No.

- (a) Further evidence is still being gathered.
- (b) During 1984. The rest falls away. X

4) 214 156 expost 17/8/83

Official clarifies need for displaying Conditions of Employment Act forms

By CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

EMPLOYERS of both farm workers and domestic workers in private households who have received forms saying they are legally required to have a copy of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1983, on their premises, do not have to do so.

This was confirmed today by the Divisional Inspector of the Department of Manpower in Port Elizabeth, Mr J C Greyling.

The question arose when a group of domestic employers in Port Elizabeth received forms from an undertaking calling itself South African Regulations, in Excom, urging them to send off payment in exchange for summarised copies of the Act.

Mr Greyling stressed it was only employers in commerce and industry who had to keep these summaries on their premises since the Act came into operation on June 1, according to Government Gazette No 8558 of February 23, 1983.

Any of these employers failing to comply would be contravening Section 21 of the Act and would be liable, on conviction, to a maximum fine of R500 or imprisonment for a maximum period of six months.

Employers were also required to make

the summaries available to employees for perusal in the event of such a request

But farm workers and domestic workers in private households were not defined as "employees" in terms of the Act and their employers did not have to comply with its regulations, Mr Greyling said.

Section 2 of the Act says the following are not regarded as "employees":

- People involved in charitable operations for which they are not entitled to remuneration.
- People employed by the State or any organisation funded by the State.
- Any person employed by a control board under the Marketing Act of 1968.
- Anyone employed by an institution as defined in the Children's Act, 1960, or in the Cultural Institutions Act, 1969.
- Anyone employed by a welfare organisation registered in terms of the National Welfare Act which receives State aid.
- People employed on a vessel at sea in terms of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1951.
- Anyone temporarily employed at any agricultural, horticultural, industrial or similar show.

Prison deaths: Court told of heat,

Own Correspondent
NELSPRUIT. — A doctor said yesterday that he had found three dead men and "several prisoners in different states of shock" the day after eight Barberton warders had allegedly beaten inmates with rubber truncheons while they were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel, in a temperature of 35 deg C.

"prison heat exhaustion" trial before Mr Justice B C Vermooten in the Nelspruit Circuit Court.

Eight warders from the Barberton Prison Farm are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault.

They are Warrant-Officer Gert Louis Joubert Smilt, 38, and Warders Christiaan Johannes Wynand Horn, 19, Jacques Coenraad Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyaane, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 32, Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Fanyana Ma-

humane, 32.
The State alleges that the accused, who were armed with rubber truncheons, repeatedly beat the prisoners as they carted wheelbarrow-loads of gravel from the farm dam and that three of the prisoners had died because of the beatings, administered on a hot day while they were doing arduous manual labour.

All the warders pleaded not guilty.
A rubber truncheon, 60cm long and 10cm in di-

ameter was handed in as an exhibit.
Dr Pretorius said the bruises, cuts, swellings and abrasions he found on the prisoners seemed to be the result of "rather serious assaults", which could have been administered by a rubber truncheon — like the one before the court — applied with some force.

He told the court he had been called to the hospital section of the Barberton Prison Farm on December 30. He had found three men dead and "a room full of

people lying there in conditions of shock".
"They seemed to be delirious and suffering from cramps."

Dr Pretorius said that after ordering that the dead to be taken to the mortuary, he examined all 34 others present and found evidence that they were "traumatic" and had been assaulted in a serious way.

He handed in as exhibits several colour photographs of the prisoners showing cuts and abrasions on their arms, legs, backs and chests. He also handed 34 separate medical reports to the judge.

Dr Pretorius explained that the effect of the blows could be traumatic shock — which he described as the circulation system giving up — which could result in heart failure.

Dr Pretorius testified that it had been very hot the previous day, when the offenses were alleged to have taken place.

Mr Justice Vermooten then inquired whether the State prosecutor was able to establish what the temperature was that day.

It was confirmed that he also wanted what the humidity was. That information was not available yesterday.

Dr Pretorius said he also wanted to know what the symptoms were. He described the stroke as the worst sun-stroke.

19/8/83

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ns: Court told of heat, shock, cuts

32. ^{Capl} ^{T-15215} 19/8/83

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what the temperature had
been that day.
It was confirmed to have
been 35 deg C.
The judge then insisted
that he also wanted to know
what the humidity reading
was. That information was
not available yesterday.
Dr Pretorius said he di-
agnosed the prisoners as
having symptoms of heat
stroke. He described heat
stroke as the worst form of
sun-stroke.

Sun-stroke, he said, had
its origin in a shortage of
sodium (salt) in the sys-
tem, which resulted in the
blocking of the perspiration
system. Heart, kidneys,
lungs and liver then could
not cope and death could
result.
When defence counsel,
Mr J Els, referred to cer-
tain reference numbers of
exhibits he mistakenly left
out a reference "SS".
Mr Justice Vermooten
rectified him and added on
a lighter note: "I suppose
you left out SS because it is
too much resemblance to
the symbol by which the
nazi storm troopers were
known."
The eight accused, all
dressed in suits, sat in a
row in the dock.
During an adjournment
they did their utmost to
avoid being photographed,
covering their faces with
jackets or motor-cycle
crash helmets, or by hiding
behind the black robes of
their defence counsel.
The hearing continues to-
day.

Prisoners in 'heat' trial fear fo

ARC Times 20/8/35 (4)

Own Correspondent

NEILSPRUIT. — The "heat-exhaustion prison trial" came to a halt yesterday

after the first prisoner called as a witness had read a statement — smuggled into court in his socks — alleging maltreatment.

He also said the prisoners feared for their lives, as other warders had threatened "to get them" if they testified against the accused.

He then refused to give further evidence in the case in which eight prison warders from the

Barberton prison farm are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault.

The accused are Warrant-Officer Gert Smit, 38, and Warders Christian Horn, 19, Jacques Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyané, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 32, Lefasa Makholo, 40, and Panyana Mahunane, 32. All have pleaded not guilty.

After being sworn in yesterday, Barry Bloem, a strongly built man who is serving a 10-year sentence, interrupted the prosecutor,

Mr S A Engelbrecht, saying he wanted to make a statement.

Bloem bent down and pulled two sheets of paper out of his socks.

He told the court that on December 28 last year he and 46 other inmates of the Durban Point prison were told at 2am that they would be transferred to Barberton.

They had had to travel 1 000 kilometres, which took 15 hours, and were given neither food nor water during that time.

"We arrived in Barberton at 6pm after this long trip only to find that at the reception we were assaulted by prison staff.

"We were assaulted for no apparent reason. We asked for this matter to be investigated, but so far nothing has been done," he told the judge.

Other complaints read out to the court included the refusal by prison authorities to notify the prisoners' families about their transfer from Durban to Barberton, and fear that

their lives would be in danger when they returned to Barberton prison farm after this trial.

The judge then wanted to know who was in charge of Barberton prison command. The commanding officer, Brigadier E J Victor, was in the court building and the judge ordered him to be brought before the Bench.

The judge requested Brigadier Victor to see to it that Bloem and the other complainants in the case would not be returned to Barberton.

Brigadier Victor said he would arrange this.

Bloem then caused another stir by stating that Brigadier Victor should not be trusted. "That man has assaulted me personally before. He is the man driving us all to suicide."

Mr Justice Vermooten then told Bloem that he had done his best for him and that he should start with his evidence.

Bloem then told the court that on the morning of December 29, about 44 inmates at Barberton had

been marched on the prison farm.

The warders telling the court are the master show you!"

Bloem then interrupted the proceedings and asked the judge: "The charges in I read them out. I explained that he, one of the 34 concerned concerning the charge against Bloem then said

Prisoners in 'heat trial' fear for lives

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 20/8/35 (4)

Prison farm are three charges of assault. 34 of assault. used are Warrant-Christiaan Horn, as Stoltz, 18, Burdick, 20, William 47, Jonas Madon-Lefasa Makhola, nyana Mahumane, ave pleaded not

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Mr Justice Vermooten then told Bloem that he had done his best for him and that he should start with his evidence.

Bloem then told the court that on the morning of December 29, about 44 inmates at Barberton had

been marched to the dam on the prison farm at 8am.

The warders had kept telling the convicts: "We are the masters. We will show you!"

Bloem then again interrupted the proceedings and asked the judge: "What are the charges in this case?"

Mr Justice Vermooten read them out and explained that he, Bloem, was one of the 34 complainants concerning the assault charge against the accused. Bloem then said he was

no longer prepared to continue with his evidence.

"I was almost murdered by these people. I want this to be investigated, and the charge should be one of attempted murder and not just assault."

He said he did not want to give any further evidence in this trial.

Mr Justice Vermooten then adjourned the trial until Monday — "to give Bloem and his comrades a chance to discuss the situation and hopefully reconsider their stand."

Prisoners fear jail 'revenge'

ARC 43 23/8/83
Argus Correspondent

NELSPRUIT. — All prisoners in the Circuit Court case against eight jail warders charged with murder and assault have refused to give evidence at the hearing here.

Following the appointment of a pro-Deo lawyer, Mr Stan Swanepoel, for Barry Bloem and four other prisoners who refused to give evidence, the court resumed at 2pm yesterday.

Mr Swanepoel told Mr Justice Vermooten that in an interview with Bloem and four other prisoners he was told that more men were unwilling to give evidence in the Nelspruit trial.

VISITED

He then visited Nelspruit jail — where the prisoners are being held during the hearing — and after discussing the matter with the prisoners he was handed a memorandum saying that all refused to give evidence while the hearing was in Nelspruit.

Mr Swanepoel said the prisoners told him their greatest fear was warders' revenge once they returned to jail after giving evidence.

In the memorandum the prisoners said the court would get their cooperation provided they were given guarantees that:

● The hearing be transferred and heard anywhere in South Africa except Nelspruit or Barberton; and

4. ● They be assured they will not be returned to either Nelspruit or Barberton prisons once the trial is over.

When Mr Swanepoel warned them they ran the risk of getting an additional two years' jail for withholding information, the men said "we would rather serve an additional two years' jail elsewhere than have to return to Barberton or Nelspruit".

Among the main points witnesses raised in the memorandum included:

● Because Barberton and Nelspruit prisons were under the "same command" they feared for the future; and

● As prisoners they were deprived of the opportunity to obtain legal representation during the trial.

One remark in the long memorandum, said to have come from a warder, was: "Barberton is the last stop — you don't go further from here. You turn over."

Mr Justice Vermooten said although the witnesses did not have sufficient grounds to escape punishment for refusing to give evidence, the matter should be viewed from a human point of view.

"Perhaps justice will be better served if the case is transferred to Pretoria and the prisoners taken to a jail there," he added.

State prosecutor Mr S A Engelbrecht agreed, but defending counsel Mr J Els and Mr H de Vos disagreed.

Pretoria jail, Mr Els said, did not have accommodation and it was for this reason it was decided the case be held in Nelspruit.

RULED

The judge ruled that the hearing be adjourned to enable Mr Engelbrecht to establish:

● Should the prisoners agree to give evidence in Pretoria, can they be given a guarantee they will not be returned to either the Barberton or Nelspruit prison?; and

● Whether accommodation is available.

The judge concluded by saying a big jail was recently completed in Johannesburg and if necessary the prisoners could be taken to and from Pretoria during the hearing.

"The most important factor is that justice must be done," he said.

Exhaustion' trial may be moved

Cape Times 23/8/83

Claims of offers by warders of better prison conditions and "good food" if they withdrew from the case were also made.

The convicts also stated that warders had told them: "Barberton is the last stop. The train does not turn back — it turns its over."

Mr Justice Vermooten has meanwhile obtained

guarantees that the 34 will not be returned to Barberton.

He has instructed the State prosecutor, Mr SA Engelbrecht, to investigate the possibilities of continuing the trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court — but heard that the prison there is so full that the 34 could possibly not be accommodated there.

The judge will decide today where the trial will continue — either in Pretoria or at any other venue in South Africa where prison accommodation is available.

The case continued its dramatic course yesterday morning when Barry Bloem still refused to continue his evidence.

He is the first of the complainants to be

called as a witness in the trial in which Warrant Officer Gert Smit, 38, and warders Christian Horn, 19, Jacques Soltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyan, 47, Johannes Mahonse, 32, Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Fanyana Mahumane, 32, are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault in that they repeatedly beat convicts at the

Barberton Prison farm with truncheons while they were pushing loads of gravel in a temperature of 35°C.

The three convicts who were allegedly beaten to death were Mhlakaza Kaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhathini.

A Nelspruit senior attorney, Mr Stanley Swanepoel, appointed by

the judge yesterday to assist the complainants with legal advice, told the court that the 34 would rather receive an extra two years' jail sentence than give evidence in Nelspruit.

Rieom told the court at the start of yesterday's proceedings that he refused to give evidence and that he wanted a lawyer to assist him.

"I feel I would be safer in Pretoria. I am frightened to give evidence because I fear the unforeseen. We have been threatened by officials in the Barberton and Nelspruit prisons," he said.

Mr Justice Vermooten then decided to appoint

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To page 2

to rate rise



'Delay' worried on SWA: UN chief

Cape Times 23/8/83

worried

Political Staff

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Cape Town last night and immediately expressed deep concern at the "inordinate delay" in achieving a settlement in SWA-Namibia.

Mr Perez de Cuellar and a group of

Mr Perez de Cuellar gave the assurance that the UN placed the highest importance on the SWA situation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, who led the South African delegation at the airport to meet the UN team, said the decades old SWA dispute ought to

Botha. He is to move the guillotine-motion today and all three opposition parties have said they will vote against it

Two prisoners die in brawl

PRETORIA. — Prisoners in a communal cell at the Barberton maximum security prison were involved in a brawl last night, and two of three prisoners admitted to the Barberton General Hospital later died from their injuries, the liaison office of the SA Prison Service said in Pretoria.

The statement said the fight broke out at about 6.45 pm. — Sapa

'Heat exhaustion' trial may

Own Correspondent
NELSPRUIT. — All 34 witnesses in the Barberton Prison farm "heat exhaustion trial" yesterday refused to give evidence in the Nelspruit Circuit Court unless the trial was moved to another venue and they were given guarantees that they would not be returned to the Barberton or Nelspruit prisons.

In another day of dramatic arguments and fresh claims of violence, bribes and a prison hunger strike, the 34 convicts handed in a memorandum to Mr Justice D Vermooten, stating that they feared reprisals from prison officials if they gave evidence, and giving details of alleged threats against them.

Claims of offers by warders of better prison conditions and "good food" if they withdrew from the case were also made. The convicts also stated that warders had told them: "Barberton is the last stop. The train does not turn back — it turns over."

Mr Justice Vermooten has meanwhile obtained guarantees that the 34 will not be returned to Barberton. He has instructed the State prosecutor, Mr S A Engelbrecht, to investigate the possibilities of continuing the trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court — but heard that the prison there is so full that the 34 could possibly not be accommodated there.

The judge will decide today where the trial will continue — either in Pretoria or at any other venue in South Africa where prison accommodation is available. The case continued its dramatic course yesterday morning when Barry Bloem still refused to continue his evidence. He is the first of the complainants to be

called as a witness in the trial in which Warrant Officer Gert Smil, 38, and warders Christiaan Horn, 19, Jacques Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyan, 47, Johannes Mabonsetla, 32, Lefasa Mahola, 40, and dead Fanyana Mahumane, 32, Xab are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault in that they repeatedly beat convicts at the Swa

Govt is to axe debate on change

CAPL TINKS 23/8/83

3044

By MICHAEL

Botha He is to move the



tan Island using the butterfly stroke.

PK captain's 10 years ashore

CAPE TIMES 23/8/83

Chief Reporter



Captain De Lange

CAPTAIN Wim de Lange, commanding officer of the SAS President Kruger (PK) and senior officer of a naval force taking part in anti-submarine exercises 18 months ago conceded yesterday that he had not had a sea-going appointment for 10 years before being given command of the PK in 1980.

At the time of the collision between his ship and the fleet replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg, he had been in command of the PK for 14 months, before which he had been commanding officer of a sister frigate, the SAS President Steyn, for three months.

Staff course

After his first sea-appointment since 1970, he had gone ashore again to complete a staff course at Muizenberg and Commander Robert Myers (PK's executive officer at the time of the collision) had acted as captain in his stead.

Commander Myers had received the Chief of the Defence Force's Commendation Medal for the competent manner in which he had recommissioned the President Kruger in 1980.

Captain De Lange confirmed, under questioning by Mr T E Kleynhans, the advocate representing Lieutenant Peter Smith, planner of the PK's last, fatal manoeuvre, that his last sea-going appointment before being sent back to sea was in 1969, when he was navigating officer in SAS President Pretorius.

After that he had had a number of shore-based postings and "an overseas appointment" in 1976 about which he could not disclose de-

tails.

Captain De Lange answered "I do not agree" when Mr Kleynhans put it to him that he did not appear to have had sufficient command-time in frigates in which to build up the experience necessary to control an entire naval force in exercises such as those in which the collision occurred.

Further questioned by Mr Kleynhans, at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, the captain also conceded that "one could conclude" there would have been no collision if he had been on the bridge during the PK's last manoeuvre, or if he had been put fully in the picture as to how the manoeuvre was to be executed.

'Resting in cabin'

Evidence has been that Captain De Lange was resting in his cabin at the time and did not expect to be called if the manoeuvre was executed as planned.

He specified in his night orders to officers of the watch (OOWs), however, that he was to be called if an OOW had doubts about anything.

Further questioned by Mr Kleynhans the captain also said he was acutely conscious of the differences between his own evidence and that of Lieutenant Smith concerning the method of turning the ship at the outset of a screen-representation manoeuvre such as that in which the collision occurred.

Captain De Lange, who said he had tried to avoid any personal confrontations with his officers, for whom he had the highest regard has testified that he made his wishes clearly known — that the PK must be turned outward from, not inward towards Tafelberg — to his ops-room officers including Lieutenant Smith

Lieutenant Smith on the other hand has testified that at no time was he given any such instruction and that if this had happened he "most certainly" would not have disobeyed an order from his captain.

Inward turn

Evidence has been that an inward turn planned by Lieutenant Smith in the ops-room took the PK across Tafelberg's bows, and that the collision occurred when the frigate did a virtual U-turn and attempted to cross the tanker's bows a second time

At the outset of yesterday's sitting of the inquest court Mr Marcus Jacobs, representing Captain De Lange, handed in a new sworn statement by the captain in which he called for expert opinion on whether Tafelberg's gyro-compass was not perhaps faulty and that this had caused Tafelberg to be farther west than the course she was supposed to be on at the time of the collision

The inquest continues today.

down in favour of en drivers.

"They are more and more careful chap is liable to chance, but a woman more aware of her tations."

Hout Bay driving instructor Miss Lyn says women drivers don't take risks, learn faster and more

Mr Hennie van Iburg, a Parow driving instructor, says women drivers are scarce "My sister is of them," he said.

His sister and partner Mrs Joey Liversage, only one comment

"All accidents involving death and serious injuries are caused by men — of course women are better drivers"

The managing director of a Johannesburg driving school, John Lelliott, said don't think women learn to drive as quickly as men, but they are more receptive and more better to teach"

He said a good female driver was better than a good male driver

TV2 review

PROBABLY the amusement of the evening watching an informal dressed Chief Kaiz Matanzima, President of Transkei, officiating opening the Bu Bucks-Kaizer Chiefs friendly game with classic sidekick of ball before a tumultuous crowd at the Independent Stadium Umtata

While on sport, last night it was a big disappointment — as opposed to the variety of events at the week — to be bored by a dreary, one-sided rugby game. Nor was Mr Cunnick Mdyesha, president of the SA Rugby Association, impressive when interviewed in the news about the programme made towards normalising rugby in the country

If Bongani Mchunu could just cut down his clowning the youth quiz Yebo Noma Ch could be more delightful

Although Harari occupied the best part of Jikelele, it was second best to Juluka. It's always a thrill listening to Jonathan Clegg and Siphon Mchunu talking about the roots of their indigenous music.

JOE GUW!

C.T. 23/8/83

Mr Swanepoel to act as representative for Bloem.

When the judge was told that another four witnesses were also planning to refuse to give evidence, the judge said Mr Swanepoel had to represent all those who wished to be represented.

After a court adjournment of almost three hours, Mr Swanepoel told Mr Justice Vermooten that after talking to Bloem and four other complainants, they had insisted on seeing nine other complainants. "I went with them to the Nelspruit Prison and there talked to all 34 witnesses," he said.

Mr Swanepoel said they were prepared to give evidence, but only if the trial were no longer held in Nelspruit or Barberton and if the State could give guarantees that after the trial they would not be returned to either of the two towns' prisons, which fall under one command.

They told Mr Swanepoel they feared reprisals by prison staff there and complained that the charges against the eight accused should be of attempted murder instead of assault, and that a previous assault against them, on the day of their arrival at Barberton, had not been investigated, and that they had not been allowed to contact their lawyers or families.

Mr Swanepoel then read out a written statement by the complainants.

The judge was then told that contact had been made with the Deputy Chief Commissioner of Prisons in Pretoria, who had given an official guarantee that the convicts would not be sent back to the Barberton Prison farm or Nelspruit Prison.

SONIC CHALLENGERS

59 1541
94 1175
71 7063
55 9992/3
2487

Loch Ness monster 'seen'

LONDON. — Photographs of "splashes" in Loch Ness

shape.

"We think this

that these are Nessies, but this is evidence of

purported to live in

24/8/83
4

Inquiry finds doctor guilty

Staff Reporter

A DISCIPLINARY committee of the South African Medical and Dental Council found at an inquiry held in Cape Town yesterday that a Ceres doctor had been guilty of improper and disgraceful conduct.

Dr GJD Volschenk was found guilty of improper conduct in that he did not administer or have treatment administered to a Mr Pieter Goeieman who was admitted with a bullet wound to Kenhardt Hospital as his patient on August 14 1981.

The inquiry found that the possibility of perforation or damage of the colon or other internal organs could and should, in the circumstances, have been foreseen.

The committee said it would recommend to the full council in October and that Dr Volschenk, whose practice is at Prince Alfred Hamlet, Ceres, be warned on

this first charge

On the second charge, Dr Volschenk was found guilty of disgraceful conduct in that he wilfully or negligently, during a post mortem on a male body identified to him as Mr Goeieman, failed to open the important body cavities and to examine all the internal organs on the spot.

Incorrect

He also wilfully or negligently completed the post mortem report form incorrectly, certifying that the chest and diaphragm, as well as the left lung and pleura were normal, while both the diaphragm and the left lung had been penetrated by a bullet.

On this charge, he was suspended for six months and his sentence was suspended for three years on condition that Dr Volschenk is not found guilty of any charge during a three-year period.

Heat trial waits for new venue

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Barberton Prison farm "heat exhaustion trial" was bogged down in Nelspruit yesterday with the Deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal and the prosecutor in the case, Mr SA Engelbrecht, driving to Pretoria to make alternative arrangements to continue the trial at another venue.

This followed Monday's stand by the 34 complainants — all long-term convicts — not to give evidence in Nelspruit and their demand not to be returned to either Barberton or Nelspruit prisons for fear of reprisals by prison staff.

They are the key witnesses in the trial against eight Barberton prison warders who

have been charged with three murders and 34 assaults.

It is alleged the warders beat inmates with rubber truncheons while prisoners were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel on a hot day in December last year.

The Assistant State Prosecutor Mr G Jonker, told Mr Justice B Vermooten at the Nelspruit Circuit Court yesterday that Mr Engelbrecht had travelled to Pretoria to investigate personally the possibilities of continuing the trial at the Supreme Court there and to establish whether any prison accommodation was available for the 34 complainants.

It is understood there might be an accommodation problem in Pretoria or Johannesburg, and in that case the trial might be moved to a Transvaal platteland centre where maximum security prison facilities are available.

It could even be considered, depending on the Attorney-General to use a venue anywhere in South Africa where the facilities are available.

New venue

No further evidence was led yesterday and Mr Justice Vermooten adjourned proceedings until this morning when Mr Engelbrecht is expected to announce a new venue — if any.

The 34 complainants made it clear through their newly-appointed pro deo counsel, Mr Stanley Swanepoel, on Monday that they would refuse to give evidence at all if the trial was not moved from Nelspruit.

They are prepared to receive an extra two years' jail sentence.

This could mean that if no alternative venue can be found, the State's case would virtually crumble and no evidence would be heard on what happened at the Barberton Prison Farm on December 29 last year.

Silence on jail 'brawl'

Own Correspondent

BARBERTON. — Local prison officials were unable to give details yesterday of Monday night's trouble at the maximum security Barberton prison complex where three inmates died in "a brawl".

The incident happened in the old town section of the detention complex, not far from the prison farm section which is the subject of a dramatic Circuit Court trial in nearby Nelspruit.

It is alleged that three convicts were beaten to death there by warders last December.

The officer commanding the prison complex — which houses close to 3 000 inmates — Brigadier E J Victor, said yesterday that he had no further information.

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C.T. 24/8/83 292
From page 1
sporting field and mixed teams help break down prejudice

Ca M. Pr. tal da wf

JOI The tice Cis' ext lan cur Tai was Afr day G wa: pol his tio Sup rel

C.T. 25/8/83 (4)

Trial shifted for fearful convicts

Own Correspondent
NELSPRUIT. — The judge presiding over the "prison heat exhaustion trial" yesterday ordered the removal of the proceedings to Witbank because 34 State witnesses are "fearing for life and limb as the result of threats by certain warders".

Mr Justice D Vermooten made the order after the prosecutor, Mr SA Engelbrecht, told the court that he had made

inquiries in Pretoria about an alternative venue for the trial in which eight Barberton prison farm warders are charged with three counts of murder and 34 of assault against convicts.

Truncheons

The eight allegedly repeatedly beat convicts at the prison farm with their truncheons while the prisoners were carting gravel in wheelbarrows on a very hot day

in December last year. Mr Engelbrecht reported to the court that it would be preferable to continue the trial in Witbank as accommodation for the 34 witnesses in Pretoria would be difficult.

He also confirmed that the convicts would not be returned to either Nelspruit or Barberton prisons after they had given their evidence.

Mr Justice Vermooten summed up the events in the trial so far, saying that it was apparent that complainant Mr Barry Bloem, the first of the 34 convicts called as a State witness, had refused to give evidence as he was "fearing for life and limb as a result of threats by prison staff" in Barberton and Nelspruit.

All other witnesses were of the same opinion, he said.

The judge said it was clear that the complainants were quite prepared to give evidence anywhere else. "It does not seem to me that they refuse to give evidence. On the contrary they are willing to testify on the subject," he said.

"I considered ordering the removal of this trial to Pretoria," said the judge, "but it has now been ascertained that prison accommodation in Pretoria is not a practical possibility, while, on the other hand, facilities are available in Witbank.

'Top echelons'

"Mr Engelbrecht confirmed that prison authorities — and this means from top echelons in the Prisons Department — have given guarantees that the witnesses would not be returned to Nelspruit or Barberton but sent to another prison for the rest of the terms they are serving.

"Under all these circumstances I deem it necessary and expedient that this trial be moved from Nelspruit. As arrangements and facilities are available in Witbank, I am of the opinion that the trial be removed to Witbank for further hearing."

Mr Justice Vermooten then adjourned proceedings until 10am today at the Witbank Magistrate's Court.

PK captain tells court of 'hindsight' conclusion

Chief Reporter

CAPTAIN WIM DE LANGE, commanding the SAS President Kruger (PK), said yesterday he had placed too much confidence in Lieutenant Smith, and the lieutenant had disobeyed outward turn order during a manoeuvre.

And he added he was confident that if the of the watch (OOW) at the time, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, had been left in control of the bridge the PK would not have collided with the ship *Tafelberg*, the ship being screened in an anti-submarine exercise on February 18 last year.

Lieutenant Smith, in his evidence at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, has denied having received any instruction from Captain De Lange regarding the method of turning the PK, in a reorientation manoeuvre such as that in which the collision occurred.

Captain De Lange also said yesterday that "with hindsight" he could now see that a dangerous situation could have been averted if he had gone up to the bridge before retiring to his cabin after midnight to reassure himself Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock was standing watches for the first time at sea in the PK, which was fully conversant with what was required of him.

Evidence has been that Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock executed an inward turn towards the ship *Tafelberg* on instructions from Lieutenant Smith, principal warfare officer (PWO) in the operations room, who was also the PK's training officer.

Subjected to close questioning

As the hearing of evidence at the inquest reached its climax, on the 59th sitting day of the trial which was constituted at the end of last year, Captain De Lange was subjected to close questioning about the collision by the Deputy Attorney General, Mr F W Kahn, SC.

At one stage when Mr Marcus Jacobs, the advocate representing Captain De Lange, rose to object to what he referred to as a "sinister implication" by Mr Kahn, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, C F W van Zyl, said: "I will not allow you to put up and lodge objections in this manner."

"As with other witnesses who have appeared in these proceedings, the captain has to take confidence to questioning by legal representatives is coming his way."

In his replies, Captain De Lange said, "other things, that:

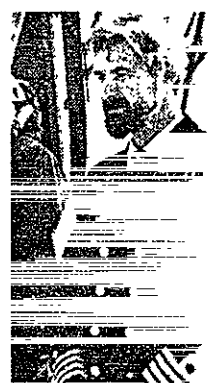
● Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock appeared to have placed too much confidence in Lieutenant Smith.

Prohibition on inward turns

● There was a captain's prohibition on inward turns during these particular exercises, and the OOWs had no discretion in this regard.

● He had not, as Mr Kahn suggested, been on the bridge during Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock's first-ever night watch, because his presence there might have given Pickstock the impression the captain did not have sufficient confidence in him.

Asked for details of when he, the captain, gave an "outward turn" instruction to Lieut-



Officer in command of the Captain Wim De Lange

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Cape Times 26/8/83 3

Convict tells court he saw

Own Correspondent Xaba while they were lying helplessly slumped next to wheelbarrows.

Mtembu also said that two of the warders, Lefasa Makhola and Fan-yana Mahumane, had told him to say that they were not involved. "That is what I want to say now, those two are innocent," he said.

Eight Barberton prison farm warders are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault. They are: Warrant Officer Gert Smit and Mayors Christiaan Horn, Jacques Stoltz,



Warder Jonas Mabonsele.

Burger van Dyk, William Kobyan, Jonas Mabonsele, Makhola and Mahumane.

The three convicts allegedly beaten to death were Mhlakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhatini.

Earlier, Barry Bloem, the first complainant to give evidence, claimed that after being repeatedly beaten by several warders, he was thrown into dirty water, told to drink it, and later beaten unconscious by Warrant Officer Gert Smit.

Mtembu told the court that after arriving from

Durban Point Prison the day before, he was sent along with other convicts to the Prison Farm dam on December 29.

He said that there were 44 convicts, twelve were issued with spades, two were sent to fetch water and the rest, including himself, were to push wheelbarrows to be loaded with gravel by the 12 with spades.

After he had started the work he saw Smith hit convict Johannes Zuma with a truncheon. "Zuma is a cripple, a man who couldn't stand



Warder Jacques Stoltz

properly," he said. He had seen a number of fellow convicts, including Bloem, Khumalo and Makhatini, being beaten by warders. He named Smit, Horn, Stoltz and Madonsele.

"Later I saw Khumalo lying slumped in his wheelbarrow. He was crying and said that he was sick.

"I then saw Khumalo getting up from his wheelbarrow. Smit, Horn and Stoltz then ordered him to push the wheelbarrow again. Smit hit him again.

beaten to death

"I then made a remark to Smit and said: That man is sick. You can see for yourself.

"Then Smit and Horn turned to me and started beating me saying: Do you think you are a policeman?"

"I ran off with my wheelbarrow to offload and later Horn hit me again.

"I then saw Stoltz hitting Khumalo again who was lying slumped next to his wheelbarrow. When I passed that point again Khumalo was lying further away with several other

people. There was no shade."

Mtembu said that when they were given a break, he saw Xaba, who was lying on the ground, trying to get up. He had cried out: "I'm dying".

"Xaba fell down and Burger van Dyk then hit him several times with his baton over the front of his body."

Van Dyk then dragged Xaba back to where the others were lying, Mtembu said.

The trial continues today.



Warder Lefasa Makhola

4 374 ROOM 29/8/83
One bullet hits two people

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Two people were injured by the same bullet when a shot was fired during an argument between a Mossel Bay farmer and some of his labourers early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman for the South Western Districts, Major Eddie Snyman, said Mr H P Meyer, of the farm Rietvlei, went to investigate

an argument which had broken out among labourers about 1.15am.

A scuffle started between Mr Meyer and some of the labourers. Mr Meyer was allegedly stabbed in his right hand.

A shot went off. A 22-year-old man was hit in the chest, and as the bullet left his body it penetrated the left thigh of a woman standing nearby.

Bullet injures two people

CAPE TOWN — Two people were injured by the same bullet when a shot was fired during an argument between a Mossel Bay farmer and some of his labourers yesterday.

A police spokesman said Mr H. P. Meyer had gone to investigate an argument at some labourers' cottages on his farm. A scuffle broke out between Mr Meyer and some of the labourers and a shot went off. A man was hit in the chest and as the bullet left his body it penetrated the thigh of a woman standing nearby. — DDC.

D. Dispatel 29/12/83

Water curbs. Many jobless

21/8/83

By J MANUEL CORREIA

SEVERAL hundred black and white workers in the South African nursery industry have lost their jobs because of the current water restrictions — and more may lose their livelihood.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Keith Kirsten, chairman of the South African Nurserymen's Association, who said the R200-million-a-year industry was being severely threatened by water restrictions. Of this, R100-million lies in the PWV area.

Mr Kirsten attacked the chairman of the Rand Water Board, Mr Dale Hobbs, for "taking the easy way out" in the current water crisis "by shifting the onus almost entirely onto the shoulders of the gardening man".

"We are most disillusioned by the latest measures. Frankly, we think that rationing would have been the best solution."

Mr Hobbs had said recently that he was looking to industry to effect the necessary savings because he believed no more savings could be achieved by the householder.

"Why then punish the gardener further?" asked Mr Kirsten.

Three nurseries had closed down as a direct result of the water restrictions. Several hundred blacks and at least 100 whites had lost their jobs.

The industry countrywide employed more than 10 000 blacks.

"We feel the water restrictions could affect the whole ecology of the Transvaal, with the permanent loss of valuable plants," Mr Kirsten said.

● See Page 2

Handwritten notes: "Having the attempt of Government to influence... nurserymen... fixed..."

Handwritten notes: "In theory not needed... nurserymen... S.A. - M3 in the garden..."

Warder 'ignored complaints',

Own Correspondent
WIRANK. — A prison dog handler, appearing as a State witness in the Barber-ton "prison farm heat ex-haustion" trial, yesterday told the judge he was un-able to follow up pleas from a very sick inmate — who was being beaten up and subsequently died — be-cause "a white warder had already ignored the prison-er's complaints."

has been with the Prisons Services Department for 14 years and still has no rank. Mr Zulu said: "I could see the prisoner, Ernest Makhahini, couldn't take it any more, but what could I do? I am a black man and the white warder had al-ready made a decision."

They are Warrant Officer Gert Smit and warders Christiaan Horn, Jacques Stoltz, Burger van Dyk, Wil-liam Kobyan, Jonas Ma-donsela, Letasa Makhola and Fanyana Mahumane. The three convicts who died were Ernest Makha-tini, Mayo Khumalo and Mhlakaza Xaba. Mr Zulu told Mr Justice D Vernooten that on the morning of December 29 he was instructed to go with his dog to the Pretorius dam on the farm where in-mates were instructed by Smit to load wheelbarrows and "to move fast". There were seven ward-

ers armed with batons, two dog handlers and four other warders armed with guns who were placed around the site as guards. "Smit told Horn that if the inmates didn't work fast enough, they should be helped," Mr Zulu said. He understood by that that they should be beaten with batons. "Many were beaten," he said, "among them Makha-tini — one of those who died — and a coloured man called Harry Bloem."

He said Horn beat Mak-hahini very hard. "I then saw Makhahini talking to Mr Zulu. I was called over to interpret. "Makhahini told me that he couldn't take it any more because he was suffering from asthma. Makhahini added that he had not worked before in Durban Point Prison but had been at the hospital. "Horn replied that he could not do anything about that and that he had to con-tinue with his work." Mr Zulu said. Makhahini was beaten again and fell unconscious. One of the prisoners was then sent to load Makhahini in a wheelbarrow and take him to the medical officer. Meanwhile Horn and Jac-

gues Stoltz continued beat-ing the others. "I then saw Bloem lying on the ground," Mr Zulu said. Mr Zulu also told how he was called by Smit, who was pushing Bloem towards the dam water. Bloem walked like a drunk person. He then saw Bloem in the water lying on his back. "I cannot say how he got in there. Bloem refused to come out, and then Smit pulled him out. Bloem's clothes were full of water and mud and it splattered on to Smit's uniform. Smit then hit Bloem with his baton on the back about

three or four which Bloem the ground." M He then told then accomp who could only a child" on at Jordan, the n cer. There he nine to 11 oth lying in the si them unconsic He said one oner then sto staggered are drunk person who had arti scene, then g baton from Sn after the priso

NEW bill: NO time for many rest was

Capk
 Trunks
 1/9/83



Ignored complaints, court told

Case 746 1/9/83

253

Mr Justice said on the 29th he went to go with Pretorius where in-structed by rebarrows "I".

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Mr Justice said on the 29th he went to go with Pretorius where in-structed by rebarrows "I".





Detentions at Ciskei request

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The SAP detained four unionists at the request of Ciskei police. Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday to questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP-Pinelands).

servants

The government went before Octobers for civil service Affairs. Mr F W

Jan van Zyl (CP) had announced salary increases giving the highest government had not — Sapa

Govt speaks on prison deaths

Cape Times 1/9/83 (4)

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Details of serious violence and overcrowding at Barberton Prison, where three inmates died in a fight last month, were given yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

In reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Coetsee confirmed that three prisoners died after a fight in a communal cell in the maximum-security section on August 22.

He said the fight occurred in an area "completely unconnected" to the area where "incidents took place which are at present the subject matter of a Supreme Court trial at Witbank".

Eight warders from the prison are facing charges of murder and assault following the deaths of three prisoners at the Barberton Prison farm in December.

'Worst elements'

The fight on August 22 was still being investigated and the outcome would be submitted to the Attorney-General.

He said the "average over-population" of the six prisons in and around Barberton was "in the region of 36 per cent".

In a statement tabled in Parliament, Mr Coetsee said prisoners at Barberton Prison represented "the most dangerous and worst possible elements" of South Africa's prison population.

"The prisoners are

hardened criminals serving long sentences of imprisonment mainly for crimes in which some or other form of serious violence was an element and who continue this violent behaviour in prison," he said.

Mr Coetsee added that 47 prisoners were serving determinate sentences of more than 20 years and 91 were serving indeterminate sentences.

was impossible to completely prevent the formation of gangs.

The ideal control of the prisoners would be to detain each one in a single cell and let them work on their own but the costs were too high.

The personnel position at the Barberton Prison was kept on a "sound basis". All 83 posts were filled if possible by experienced personnel.

Hammer attack

In spite of this several incidents occurred at the prison during the year. On three occasions staff members were injured while trying to restore order and on one occasion the head of the prison was assaulted with a hammer and needed hospitalization "for a considerable period of time", Mr Coetsee said.

On June 20 four "very dangerous" prisoners attempted to escape and could only be stopped by having shots fired at them. On July 1 night-duty personnel were overpowered by 10 prisoners during an escape.

"From the above it is obvious that high demands regarding the maintenance of order and discipline are made on the personnel of this institution," Mr Coetsee said.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview later that the overcrowding at the prison "obviously" placed every prisoner in danger. Violence in prisons was on the increase and it was linked to accommodation problems.



Mr Kobie Coetsee

These prisoners apparently had "little to lose" and were continually clashing with or undermining the authorities, which made it extremely difficult to control them.

"When conflict arises among them or with the personnel they do not hesitate to resort to serious violence," Mr Coetsee said.

Special security and other measures were taken in the case of these prisoners.

Many problems also arose from gang activities and although everything possible was being done to identify the leaders and to "neutralize" their activities, it

PFP: 'Partisan' PC

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— A provision in the Constitution Bill for disputes between the three houses to be referred to a so-called "non-partisan" president's council was ostensibly a move away from the Westminster style of settling conflicts, but was in fact not that, the Leader of the

Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

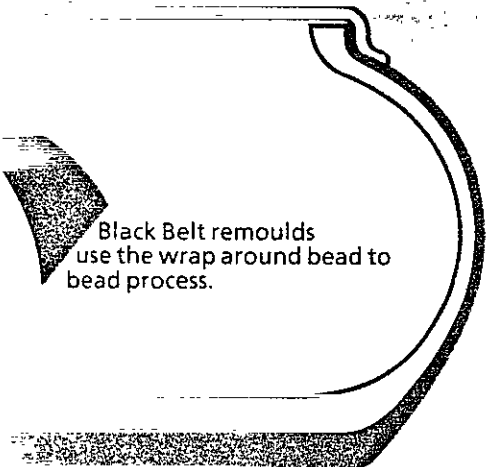
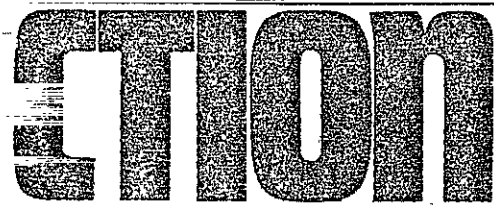
Speaking in the bill's committee stage, he said the present President's Council functioned purely in an advisory capacity, but would be a key decision making component in the new dispensation.

It was obviously not

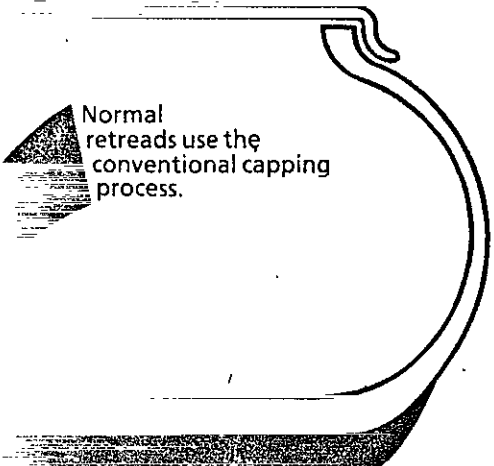
going to be a non-partisan body and it was "highly unlikely" it would make a decision on a dispute which did not reflect the opinion of the white majority party.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) moved an amendment which would reduce the president's council's arbitration power in order that it might only refer back to parliament any disputed measure with or without recommended amendments.

Mr Harry Schwarz



Black Belt remoulds use the wrap around bead to bead process.



Normal retreads use the conventional capping process.

Briefs

Cape Times 2/9/83

Barbington jail CO. in hospital'

Own Correspondent

WITBANK. — It was learnt here yesterday that the officer commanding the Barbington prison complex, Brigadier E J Victor, who is to be called as a State witness in the "prison heat exhaustion trial," had been admitted to hospital in Barbington.

He is reported to be suffering from a nervous collapse.

Brigadier Victor was called before the Bench when the trial was still sitting in Nelspruit two weeks ago after the complainants in the case had caused a stir by claiming that they were being intimidated at the prison and "fearing life and limb" if they were still kept there during and after the trial.

Witness Barry Bloem told the court the brigadier was the man who "is driving us all to suicide".

Two weeks ago another three inmates died at the ill-fated prison as the result of what

has officially been called a "brawl".

No further details about Brigadier Victor's condition could be obtained last night.

● Barbington trial: Yesterday's evidence, page 22

18/10/83

Court tells farmer not to harass tribesmen

MARITZBURG — A Northern Natal farmer has been ordered to refrain from molesting, assaulting or damaging the property of a group of tribesmen living on his farm.

The Supreme Court in Maritzburg has granted an application by eight people living on the farm of Mr F J "Boet" Palmer near Babanango, for an interdict preventing him from interfering with them.

The return date is October 21 by which time Mr Palmer has to file answering affidavits with the Supreme Court.

The tribesmen allege that Mr Palmer shot their dogs, confiscated some of their cattle and ordered them to leave the farm where they have lived for years.

One of the applicants, Mr Bomvu Buthelezi, said Mr Palmer had told him to leave the farm "Doornkop" within three months. During the three months he had to do roadwork without food or pay in return for his cattle being allowed to graze on the farm.

In his affidavit Mr Buthelezi said he had nowhere to go because his kraal on the farm was his only home. He claimed Mr Palmer threatened him with a firearm, shot dead his six dogs and assaulted his wife with a stick.

Similar allegations of assault, threats and confiscation of cattle were made by the other applicants against Mr Palmer.

The hearing continues on October 2. — Sapa.

roll over?

Dogs in 3 other attacks OWNER

4
C. J. Jones
Sept. 1985

Supreme Court Reporter THE owner of Gambit and Onnooi, two bulldogs which allegedly savaged an apple-picker near Elgin in July 1981, conceded in the Supreme Court yesterday that the dogs had attacked three people previously.

Giving evidence in a civil case before Mr Justice Tebbutt, in which

Mr Paulus King is claiming R154 650 damages, the dogs' owner, Mr William Geldenhuis, said the dogs had attacked a Mr Andries Williams in 1980.

"It happened on a Good Friday while I was attending a church service," said Mr Geldenhuis, an Elgin apple farmer.

"On my return, I saw a

puddle of blood near the gate leading to my farm. Both dogs were covered with blood."

In earlier evidence, the court heard that the two dogs had followed Mr Williams who was walking to Elgin station.

The dogs grabbed him by his trouser-legs, throwing him to the ground. He landed on his stomach and was badly

mauled.

He claimed damages from Mr Geldenhuis and received R695.

"The other attack happened when I was away from the farm to attend a sports meeting at Newlands.

The dogs attacked a man on the outside of the fence. I took him to a doctor and paid all his medical expenses," Mr

Geldenhuis said.

He had also paid an admission of guilt of R10.

The third attack occurred inside the fence of his house.

The dogs had attacked a vagrant who was so drunk "he was unable to explain what he was doing on the premises", he said.

His wife, Mrs Magdalena Geldenhuis, said in

evidence she had heard the gardener call for help and, on investigation, found that the dogs had attacked the vagrant.

His medical expenses were also paid, Mr Geldenhuis said.

On the day of the attack on Mr King, Mr Geldenhuis and his wife were at Hermannus.

They returned to their farm, Molteno's Trust,

after sunset and noticed that the dogs were not running around on the premises as usual, Mr Geldenhuis said.

He found them locked in an outer building on the premises.

Later he was informed the dogs had attacked a passerby on the main road earlier in the day.

"It was important that I should find out wheth-

er the dogs had any blood on their bodies. I examined them very carefully, but I was quite unable to find anything.

The trial continues today.

Mr R D McDougall, instructed by Butirski, Herstein and Ipp, is appearing for Mr King and Mrs J H B Traverso, instructed by Rowan and Pullen, is representing Mr Geldenhuis.

(4) ~~13/9/83~~
Grenade kills
RWM 13/9/83
farm worker

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A herdsman has been killed by a high-explosive grenade he picked up on Defence Force ground near Bloemfontein.

The man, Mr Sam Mhlaba, 50, worked for a local farmer, Mr Ben Pretorius.

Police found his mutilated body after searching for him for two days on restricted land on which farmers had permission to graze cattle.

According to the police, the grenade apparently exploded as Mr Mhlaba tried to put it in a rucksack. — Sapa.

Dogs were 'calm' court told

Supreme Court Reporter A GRABOUW farm manager said in the Supreme Court yesterday that two bulldogs which had allegedly savaged a farm labourer were "playful and calm" after the alleged attack and he was unable to see any blood on their bodies.

Giving evidence in the continued civil action before Mr Justice Pat Tebbutt in which Mr

Paulus King, 43, is claiming R154 650 in damages from an apple farmer, Mr Willem Geldenhuys, following the loss of his right arm, the farm manager, Mr C J Burger, said he was called to the scene of the alleged attack on July 25, 1981.

He had seen Mr King lying in a culvert and had asked him what he was doing there, but Mr

King could only grunt in reply.

Mr Burger thought he would die and went to Grabouw police station to call an ambulance.

On his return, a policeman, Sergeant D J Hamman, suggested to him that Mr Geldenhuys's dogs should be shot because they had "caused a lot of trouble".

Mr Burger said he couldn't give him per-

mission.

Two bulldogs had been called from their box and Sergeant Hamman had said they had blood on their faces and bodies.

Mr Burger said in court that the dogs had brown and red marks on their bodies which could have been mistaken for blood.

Another witness, Mr A S le Roux, a former commanding officer of the

police station at Grabouw, said he did not have any blood samples taken from the dogs because he did not think it was "necessary".

The hearing continues today.

Mr R McDougall, instructed by Buirski, Herbststein and Ipp, appears for Mr King. Mrs J H B Traverso, instructed by Rowan and Pullen, represents Mr Geldenhuys.

Farmer held after 2 workers shot dead

GRISLY DOUBLE KILLING

Sowetan 22/9/83

(4)

MADE IN IT

TWO FARM labourers were shot dead in a West Rand farmhouse this week.

This was announced yesterday by Colonel Martin "Cowboy" Saunders, head of the CID in the West Rand.

A white farmer has been taken into custody. Col Saunders said the bullet-riddled bodies of the two — young men believed to be in their twenties — were discovered by the farmer's wife. Their identity has not yet been disclosed.

According to Col Saunders, police have confiscated a .38 Special revolver. The farmer, boss of a large estate, is expected to appear in court today.

According to Col Saunders police were called to the scene minutes after the grim discovery of the two bodies on Tuesday.

Meanwhile four white teenagers are being held by Eastern Transvaal police in connection with the death of a 12-year-old black girl whose naked body was found near Groblersdal at the weekend. The girl had, according to reports, been sexually as-

By **ELLIOT TSHINGWALA**

saulted, beaten, dumped at the roadside and then driven over by a car.

She has not yet been identified.

It is not known when the four youths will appear in court.

And in Johannesburg police are looking for a Randburg man who raped a 26-year-old domestic worker on Tuesday. According to police the man, who was driving a car, had pretended that he was looking for a certain address and when the woman moved closer he dragged her into the car and drove to a deserted spot where he raped her.

In Soweto police have arrested two men who allegedly raped an 11-year-old girl after luring her into a house with sweets. The two men are expected to appear in court soon.

Brigadier J J Viktor, Soweto CID commander, said one of the alleged rapists had called her into the house with the promise that he would give her sweets and when she entered both men raped her.

Friends injured
— PAGE 2

INSIDE TODAY
Det denies ban
— PAGE 20

Racing results
— PAGE 18

Trade

Bottleneck (4) slaying: woman gets 3 years

"WINE is causing the downfall of the farm labourers' community," a Cape Town judge said last week when he jailed a 35-year-old Vredendal woman for killing her brother-in-law during an argument about a bottle of wine.

Diena Diedericks, of Stevensdal, in the Vredendal area, was sentenced to an effective three years imprisonment after pleading guilty to a charge of culpable homicide.

Mr Justice C Broeksma sentenced Diedericks to four years in jail and suspended half the sentence for five years.

A suspended sentence of a year in jail, which stemmed from an assault case, also came into operation when Diedericks was convicted last week.

In a statement explaining her plea, Diedericks said that on March 11 this year, she visited Mrs Sophia Cloete and her husband Coenraad, 47, at their home in Stevensdal.

STEALING

The three of them drank wine and, while they were talking, Diedericks took one of the bottles of wine and drank it. Mr Coenraad Cloete accused her of stealing his wine.

Diedericks went to the toilet and broke an empty bottle. She returned to the room where Mr Cloete and his wife were sitting and threatened to stab him. An argument ensued and Diedericks stabbed her brother-in-law in the neck with a bottleneck.

She said it was not her intention to kill the man. She wanted to stab him on his body.

A doctor's report said that Mr Cloete's back was smeared with blood from behind his head to his toes.

Five fishermen lost in W Cape sinking

CAPE TIMES 3/10/83
Staff Reporters

FIVE Bonnievale fishermen are believed to have drowned when the boat they were fishing from — the six-metre Bakvissie — went down off the Gouritz River mouth west of Mossel Bay at the weekend.

A 4½-hour search on Saturday by an Albattross aircraft from 27 Squadron at Ysterplaat proved fruitless, as did two separate searches by fishing boats on Friday night and Saturday morning in the area in which the Bakvissie was last seen.

Wreckage which has been positively identified as coming from the Bakvissie has washed up along a 7-8km stretch of beach about 20km from Stilbaai, but so far no trace has been found of the five fishermen — Mr Deon Muller, about 25, and Mr Hannes Robertson, 41, both of New Cross Street, Bonnievale; Mr Johnny

Africa, 39, and Mr Willem Page, age not known, of Milner Street, Bonnievale; and Mr Hansie Claassen of Hanepoort Road, Bonnievale.

The owner of the Bakvissie, Mr Kobus Cronjé, said yesterday that the Bakvissie was his standby boat. He operates nine others.

At the time of the sinking, the boat was being operated by a Mr Rensburg of Bonnievale, whose own boat was being repaired. Mr Rensburg was operating the Bakvissie with his own crew, but was not on the boat.

The Bakvissie was launched from Stilbaai about 6.30am on Friday, and was last seen by other boats fishing the same area about 12.30pm, Mr Cronjé said.

A boat was sent out to search for the Bakvissie when it had still not returned on Friday night.

"The crew could not find the Bakvissie and had to return because the weather became quite bad and the sea very rough," Mr Cronjé said. Another boat was sent out at 9am on Saturday, again with no result.

According to a South African Air Force spokesman, Lieutenant Francois Baird, an Albattross reconnaissance aircraft from 27 Squadron, was diverted from a normal patrol to search for the Bakvissie about 11am on Saturday. It stayed in the air until 2pm, after which it refuelled at George.

"From about 3pm the aircraft conducted a low-level search in the Ystervarkfontein Point area after the Albertinia police had found wreckage in the area positively identified as coming from the Bakvissie," Lieutenant Baird said. The search was discontinued at 4.30pm.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
BEGIN ON PAGE 14 TODAY

The Cape Times on Kruger Day

THE Cape Times will be published as usual on Monday, October 10, (Kruger Day). The advertisement offices on the ground floor as well as on the fourth floor of our building at 77 Burg Street, will be closed from 5pm on Friday, October 7, until 8am on Tuesday, October 11. Birth and death notices may be telephoned to 41 3361 between 10am and 5pm on Sunday, October 9, for publication in Monday's Cape Times and between 10am and 5pm on Monday, October 10, for publication on Tuesday.

IRA escape: Family's v

From MARGARET SMITH LONDON. — An amazing detail of the recent mass IRA jailbreak has come to light of a family held hostage by eight of the men soon after their escape from the Maze Prison.

The most surprising aspect is that the family did not inform the security services of their ordeal for three days, because they had sworn on a Bible to the IRA jailbreakers that they would not do so.

The farmer and his family — Church Protestants and oppo-

nents of the mainly Roman Catholic IRA — kept silent for three days.

As a result, the hunt for the 38 IRA jailbreakers lost 72 vital hours while eight of the most prominent prisoners were hiding in a nearby farmhouse they had entered only minutes after their escape.

The farmer, Ian McFarlane, his wife Doreen and three sons were held hostage at gunpoint while the jailbreakers hid from the security forces.

They had arrived in a car and, after five hours left on

foot. But before they went they made the couple take a three-day oath of silence.

The couple, staunch Presbyterians, later consulted their minister, the Rev Bertie Moore, who confirmed that the oath was binding. The McFarlanes then waited three days before telling the security services.

They disclosed that one of the jailbreakers appeared to be top IRA man Brendan McFarlane, who led the IRA in Maze Prison during the 1981 hunger strike and who

was serving life five Protestants

While the father, the son and the daughter were threatened to shoo unless they obeyed. The family was then taken to a bedroom and in the night it was found that the father had gone.

Security forces are searching homes in the area as well as fearing other families might be held hostage. A number of captives are still on

2 Racing 12
4 Classified 14-18
9 Look at today 8

Aircraft 8	Editorials 10	Smalls ... 14-18
Business 8, 9	Horoscope ... 8	Sport . 13, 18-22
Cinema 4	Marketplace .. 8	Transport 8
Comics 15	Radio 8	Women's 7
Crossword .. 10	Science 5	World Report . 4

The Facts correction
41-3361 (Mon)
Cape Times, Box
Cape Town,
(Registered at the
as a newspaper)



These views were expressed during a television programme where Mr Crutchley was not at all hesitant in attempting to cut Mrs Thatcher down to size. This attack would not be so significant if it did not closely follow the

image among her supporters (estate) with Denis. Eye brows were raised at the Conservative central office when Mr Crutchley described Mrs Thatcher on Friday as "a great Churchillian".

5:27: Program
5:30: From
5:34: Battle
fiction
7-Zark
will for

Controls 'forced on Natal farmers'

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

4 ~~2/28~~ Mercury 3/10/83
~~2/28~~
THE Government seemed determined to force an unwanted system of labour control on Natal farmers, according to the president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Donald Sinclair. In a front-page article in the latest issue of Naunlu, the union's mouthpiece, Mr Sinclair slams the authorities for their 'cavalier treatment' of the NAU in ignoring its unanimous call in 1982 for the abolition of administration

boards in the rural areas of Natal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development, which controlled the boards, was 'perhaps the most misnamed department in the Government service since there seems to be little co-operation and less development,' he said.

In an interview later, Mr Sinclair said the article arose out of his presidential address at the recent NAU congress.

However, shortly before making the speech he had received a letter from the Deputy Minister, Dr G de V Morrison, saying he believed in the administration board system but was prepared to meet a delegation from the NAU to discuss the issue.

'The feeling among our members is that boards contribute little to labour relationships and in fact cost farmers money,' Mr Sinclair said.

11 000-volt shock kills youth on farm

Mercury Correspondent

A 16-YEAR-OLD black youth was killed instantly while holding a chain hanging from a crane which touched 11 000 v high-tension wires, it was learned yesterday.

The accident occurred on Sunday in a canefield on the farm of Mr Ken Wilkinson at Umzumbe.

The youth, Thamaliya Maganu, was helping the driver of a cane loader to offload chains from a truck. As he was guiding the chains the crane touched overhead high tension wires.

'He was killed instantly.

Eleven thousand volts passed through him,' said Mrs Shirley Wilkinson.

'We gave him mouth to mouth resuscitation for about half an hour but he had no pulse the whole time. When the doctor arrived he certified him dead.

'The driver was insulated by the tyres. He didn't even know he had touched the wires at first. He thought the other chap had been hit by the chains.

'It was a freak accident. We load there often and we've never had anything like this happen,' she said.

(4)

Thousands flee to rural starvation

OFFICIALS are trying to turn back a tide of desperate and hungry black people fleeing to the cities from drought-devastated bantustans.

The East Rand Administration Board is trying to evict about 29 000 people and has demolished 11 800 homes — called "illegal structures" — in its campaign against squatters.

The number of illegal squatters in Erab's area is put by officials at 58 000. Another 3 000 squatters are estimated to be in the Orange-Vaal area, and an unknown number are in the area controlled by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

At Crossroads, outside Cape Town, 4 000 squatters have been ordered to leave.

The removal campaign erupted into violence this week when squatters, churchmen and journalists were beaten at Katilehong, near Alberton. One reporter had his arm fractured in two places, and the incident has resulted in a spate of court actions.

Pictures of angry officials, advancing on the camera, one of them wielding a heavy stick, have gone around the world.

Erab charged 32 people for squatting in Katilehong. Mr Charles Marx, chief director of Erab, said there were 58 000 people without accommodation in the area under the board's jurisdiction.

Homelands? Send us to jail, say squatters

THE 32 squatters arrested in Katilehong this week don't want to go to the homelands because they fear there is no future there.

The people, who come from as far afield as Transkei, KwaZulu and KANeywane, believe their lives in Katilehong are much better than the homelands offered.

This week about 80 squatters were batedon-charged by East Rand Administration Board officials who have been harassing them for months.



● Katilehong this week — the squatters don't want to hear about 'homelands'

BY MIKE CADMAN and LAUREN GOWER

... cause they have no work and perhaps no food, but our services are so overloaded we cannot cope with the population anymore.

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said: "We do not deny that people are living illegally in Soweto, but the numbers are far less than I anticipated."

He would not say how many 'illegals' there were "because these numbers are vulnerable". He refused to elaborate.

He acknowledged that the drought and the economic recession had put tremendous pressure on people living on the plateau.

"I have given instructions that people in Soweto should in all cases be treated humanely by officials of my board," Mr Knoetze said.

Mr D Ganz, director of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board, said there were about 3 000 people without urban rights documents in this area.

"We can't just leave them in the air, so we allow them to stay on a temporary basis," he said.

Squatters in Klipfontein, Johannesburg, were charged in June and squatters near Grasmere, south of Johannesburg, have been continually harassed.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said this week men seeking work were coming into the Black Sash advice office, weeping.

"They say: 'What must we do? My children are crying and there is no food in the homelands. We have no more credit because we have not paid the shops for a year.'"

BY MIKE CADMAN

The chief director of Erab, Mr Charles Marx, said this week that nearly 29 000 people had been asked to leave the area in recent months.

But the squatters didn't want to hear about homelands.

"I will refuse to go to the Transkei — even if they put me in prison it will be better than going there," Mr Ndoda Rora said.

"There are no jobs, the drought is very bad, there is nothing there for us."

"I can't return — I have nowhere to stay and no money," Mr Sikololaka Mkingedane said.

"My wife and child will have to come with me and we will be going to a situation worse than this."

"I have done temporary jobs in the Witwatersrand area since 1970," Mr Mkingedane said.

"How am I to find a job there (in the Transkei)?"

After Tuesday's baton charge at the squatter camp 32 people appeared in the Germination magistrates court. Their case was postponed until November 9.

Mr David Cuthbert, marketing director of World Vision, an organisation that administers drought relief, said: "We come across families that are destitute — they have no food and no cash to buy any."

"Water resources are running dry, the soil is depleted and people are having to rely more and more upon hand-outs."

Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger co-ordinator, said: "I can tell you quite simply what happens to people who are endorsed out of the urban areas. They, and their families will starve unless they get relief feeding."

She said the pattern that was emerging was one of a "steep deterioration in health, grazing and cattle."

"A very disturbing thing is the increase in pellagra — a malnutritional disease — among adults."

● See Pages 18, 19.

'I want to start my own farm'

New life for savaged farmworker

(4) C. Herald 15/10/83

GRABOUW apple picker Mr Paulus King, who lost one of his arms when he was savaged by two dogs near Grabouw two years ago, was relieved when the Cape Town Supreme Court awarded him R76 330 damages last week.

But the soft-spoken 43-year-old's dream of financial security may turn into a nightmare — the owner of the dogs says he does not have the money to pay him.

Mr King claimed damages of R117 000 from the owner, Mr Willem Jacobus Geldenhuys after Mr King was attacked by Mr Geldenhuys' dogs at Elgin station on July 25, 1981.

One of the issues which received much attention in the case, was whether the dogs which attacked Mr King, were in fact those owned by Mr Geldenhuys.

At the end of the case, Mr King said that the wanted to start a new life.

"I want to start a small farm somewhere, raising some pigs and some poultry," the modest farm worker said as people stood around congratulating him after the decision by Mr Justice Tebbutt.

"The ruling is a weight off my mind, even though I always felt I would win the case. I am very happy that the court believed me. I feel that justice has been done now.

PAY

"I have not been sleeping very well because of the pain in my arm. But now, hopefully, I will get more rest," Mr King said.

While Mr King was very happy with the outcome of the case, the same could not be said for the Geldenhuys family.

Mrs M J J Geldenhuys said: "We were so sure that our dogs (Ounooi and Gambit) had not attacked Mr King that the thought of the court decision going against us never even crossed our minds." We never even contemplated that we would have to pay out so much money.

DAMAGES

"Now we have found out that our insurance does not cover such incidents. My husband is a farm manager on Molteno Trust and with all our expenses I don't know how we are going to pay Mr King his money. We can only hope that we will come to some arrangement with Mr King," she said.

In the court hearing last week, Mr Justice Tebbutt awarded Mr King R31 000 for the loss of past and future earnings,

R45 000 for general damages and R330 for medical expenses. The Geldenhuyses will have to pay the cost of the action as well.

In his judgement, Justice Tebbutt said: "There is no evidence of Mr King provoking the dogs, but the bulldogs have shown a tendency to attack people

"There is conclusive evidence on the balance of probabilities that Mr Geldenhuys' dogs were responsible for the attack."

This included dog tracks found in and outside Mr Geldenhuys' property, blood on the dog's mouth, the fact that Ounooi and Gambit were the only dogs seen in that area and direct evidence of the attack on Mr King and evidence by an eye-witness, Miss Denise Wilson.

His only 'crime' is selling flowers

(295) C. Herald 15/10/83

FLOWERS have been his life - growing, drying, buying, but mostly selling them. It has enabled him to house, feed and educate his family.

One of his children is in Standard 10, another in Standard 6 and the eldest is at the Peninsula Technicon. And he is a ratepayer in Mitchells Plain.

Selling flowers was a tough life, but in the end, his hard work paid dividends.

Until recently that is. Now, top flower-seller

feed his family and it is not of his own doing.

"Flowers have been everything to me. It has been my whole life," he said.

CRIMINAL

"I have worked hard and I have worked honestly. The thanks I get is to be chased around as if I was a common criminal."

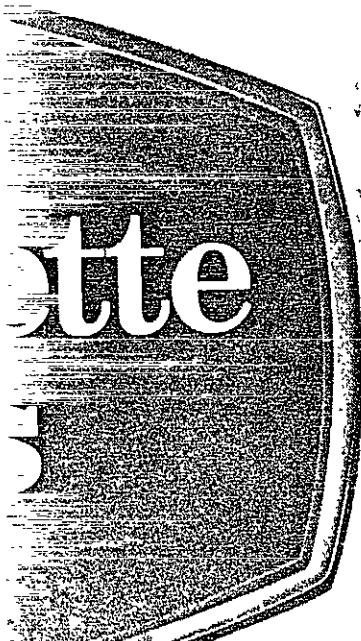
Mr Carelse was referring to the action being taken against hawkers at the Mitchells Plain Town

presence apparently leads to vulgarity, loitering and robbery.

Mr Carelse is a hawker at the Town Centre. He has been there for the past three years.

"It is not that I like hawking like that," he said, "but the authorities forced me to.

"More than three years ago they promised to provide stands for us at the Town Centre. We dutifully filled in the forms supplied but we have heard nothing since



Foreman 'beaten with rifle'

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK. — A farm foreman was assaulted by his boss who hit him with a rifle butt on the head, and as a result he no longer recognized his common-law wife, according to papers filed in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

Miss Aletta Guim applied to the Supreme Court's Motion Court to have a curator appointed to care for Mr Paul Ganeb's affairs, as her common-law husband could no longer do so himself, the Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, was told.

The judge was told Mr Ganeb was assaulted by Mr Piet Vermaak on his farm in the Kamanjab district, north-west of Outjo, on May 7 last year.

Maintenance

Mr Vermaak had not given her any maintenance, and she and her six children had been thrown off the farm soon after the incident, Miss Guim said.

She said that before he had been beaten, Mr Ganeb used to look after the farm when Mr Vermaak went on holiday, and had been responsible for fencing and for driving tractors and cars on the farm.

But after he had been beaten, he could not recognize his wife, could not remember his past, spoke with a slur, could not walk normally, his movements were retarded, and his right hand was paralysed.

"Even today he cannot call my name," Miss Guim told the court. He has also been unable to engage in sexual intercourse since the alleged beating.

Permanent

Two doctors consulted concurred that Mr Ganeb's condition was permanent and that he would never again be able to care for himself.

A claim for damages against Mr Vermaak was also being considered, Miss Guim said.

Mr Justice Berker appointed Mr George Coetzee, an advocate, as curator of Mr Ganeb's effects and dependants *ad litem*, and Father Georg Geiger of St Michael's church in Kamanjab as *curator bonis*.

Political comment by A H Heard, G E Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott and M P Acott; sub-editing and headlines of political material by A J Moth, W C Odendaal and E I Zinn; cartoons by A Grögen, all of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN

18/10/83

(4)

Labourer knifes farmer

Crime Reporter

A LAINGSBURG farmer who destroyed some beer brewed illicitly by labourers on his land was knifed at the weekend.

Major Eddie Snyman, police liaison officer for the South-Western Districts, said yesterday that Mr Wilhelm du Plessis Theron, 30, owner of the farm Dwars-in-die-Weg, had been attacked about 8pm on Saturday.

"Mr Theron found some containers of illicit beer at the dwelling of a labourer and promptly overturned them. While he was doing so, one of his labourers attacked him."

The farmer had received "a deep horizontal cut from his navel around to his back", and a wound in the thigh.

The labourer fled and is still on the run.

Mr Theron was taken to Tygerberg Hospital where his condition was described yesterday as "unsatisfactory".

VD survey shocked authorities

ARGUS
19/10/83

(244) (14) (92)

Tygerberg Bureau

A HEALTH survey among rural labourers in the Durbanville district located 38 children — some only three years old — with active venereal diseases.

The comprehensive survey, published in the SA Medical Journal, was carried out three years ago by the Divisional Council's health department.

Their initial findings, recorded in the council's 1980 health report, caused such shock waves among community leaders that the Durbanville District Child Welfare Society was founded as a result, according to Dr L.R. Tibbit, the council's medical officer of health.

"This trail-blazing society has since worked closely with farmers towards improving their workers' overcrowded living conditions and increasing their wages, among other things," he said.

Aggressive

They also started an aggressive family planning programme, 286 of the 897 farm workers questioned on this subject had said they were "not interested".

A total of 6 197 people on 783 sq km of rural land were tested. Durbanville's urban population was not included.

The greatest shock was the high percentage of people with sexually-transmitted diseases.

While these usually show an average of 1,79 percent for all groups in the Western world, Durbanville's average was 14,9 percent for men, 23,9 percent for women and 6,9 percent for children.

Overcrowding

Dr Tibbit said the smaller children usually did not contract VD through sexual contact.

"They have endemic syphilis, which is usually contracted through sleeping closely in the same bed with infected people, usually parents. It is therefore caused by overcrowded living conditions.

"The type of venereal disease the survey found among the children was indeed horrifying — some were only three years old, with syphilitic sores on their faces."

The Durbanville experience had brought closer co-operation between health services in the entire metropolitan area as a result, he said.

"We have, in fact, formed a committee to co-ordinate the efforts of all the medical people now treating venereal diseases.

"These are the town and city councils, Cape Divisional Council clinics, the teaching hospitals, the school nurses and day clinics of the Province."

Treatment had now been standardised, he said.

Unexpected

"We are making a really co-ordinated attack on venereal disease, in which we use our mobile clinics to visit the rural areas."

Dr Tibbit praised the Durbanville committee for its determined effort to improve the quality of life of everyone in their community.

Some of the survey findings were totally unexpected.

"Malnutrition, which we had expected to be a big problem, was not a marked feature of this survey. It found that 2,8 percent of the children were underweight while 0,6 percent of the adults were malnourished — a much lower figure than was expected."

The aged were, on the whole, also found to be in good health.

Preventable

The greatest problem remained care of the children.

Besides the 2 percent positive tuberculosis cases discovered among them, they were also found to have rampant dental decay.

"Again, this is a case of educating the community. Dental decay is preventable with proper cleaning of teeth and a correct diet," Dr Tibbit said.

He added that his department was delighted with the excellent co-operation from the farmers in the area.

"They have allowed their labourers to attend clinics whenever necessary and have made sound efforts at improving the housing, the quality of life and health of their workers."

Chained to their jobs

(4)
C. Herald 29/08/83

NAZEEM HOWA investigates

JAN and Hannah Jantjies don't earn much as farmworkers. But they cannot think of looking for another job, because if they did, they'd lose the home supplied by their farmer-employer.

They and their children could leave Prince Alfred Hamlet, but that would be daring too much, considering their low standard of education and training, and the fact that they have never been able to save any money.

Jan and Hannah Jantjies* are merely two of the victims of South Africa's festering sore of insufficient housing.

For the needy black residents of picturesque Prince Alfred Hamlet, this sore is turning out to be a life and death battle in which the one central issue which affects all parties is an antiquated law which allows only whites to own land in the village.

The unfranchised community of this Boland village can't win.

BUSINESSES

They live in homes provided by big businesses. If they lose their jobs, they lose their homes. But there is nowhere else to go except to Bella Vista, a "coloured township" about seven kilometres away.

But they have virtually no chance of getting into Bella Vista. The few homes built by Prince Alfred Hamlet's authorities to ease the accommodation problem, have already been taken up by state employees.

So what is left for these poor folk of Prince Alfred Hamlet? They don't want to leave their birthplace. So they hang onto their jobs for dear life.

The Town Clerk of Prince Alfred Hamlet, Mr J P Swanepoel, says that the municipality will be applying for a loan (for coloured housing) from the Department of Community Development in the near future.

In the meantime, the housing waiting list is getting longer and longer, increasing as the population increases naturally.

And, as the residents of this small village square-up for their battle to remain in the area, the authorities stand firm in their belief that the village is not big enough to establish a residential area for blacks.

At present whites are the only people allowed to live in the centre of the town, while blacks live on the outskirts of the village in an area called Kliprug. There are a few families who are living on farms.

According to the Jantjies family, who have lived there all their lives, one has to work for a white person to qualify for a house in any part of Prince Alfred Hamlet.

"The white employer buys or rents land from the municipality. He then has to build houses for his employees on this land, though there are some cases where people live in houses belonging to people for whom they do not work."

No one wants his or her name mentioned. The bosses might think them trouble-makers. They might lose their jobs. Their homes.

There is that all-present fear again.

"If our children marry, they will have to obtain a house from their employers, or, failing that, they will have to live with us in these tiny cottages."

OVER-CROWDED

Most houses are two- or three-bedroomed, without electricity or water and most of the families are big. People live in squalid, poverty-stricken, over-crowded conditions in the few houses that are available to them.

Some of the families have lived in these houses for many years. But as soon as they stop working for one employer, they can be asked to leave his house.

They complain that this prevents them from being able to sell their labour to the highest payer. They say that they have to work for people who have houses to give them, and these people are often not the highest payers.

Could a place with such a beautiful name, be festered with such sores?

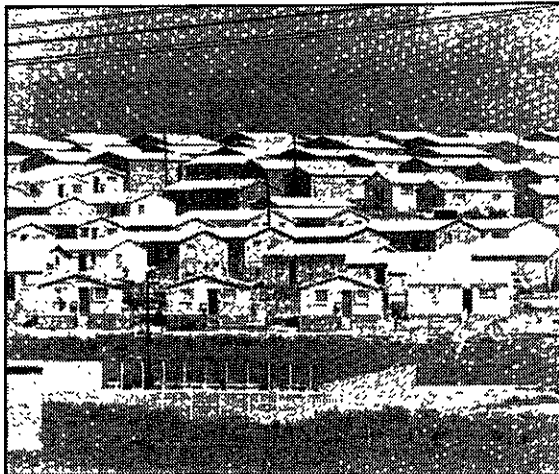
* We have changed the names of our informants in order to protect them.



● AS soon as one loses one's job, one has to move out of the house owned by your employer. Here are some of the houses provided for employees.

They give you a gold watch and take your home away!

MOST people, generally, dread growing old. Old age brings infirmity and infirmity brings on endless problems. In Prince Alfred Hamlet, it's no different. Except for one thing.



● BELLA Vista, the "coloured" township near Ceres — the unwanted alternative.

For the old-age pensioner in this place, it brings on eviction.

Then the aged, and their families join the ranks of the many young couples who are looking for houses. If they don't work for the employer any longer, they have to clear out of his home.

CHOICES

The retired workers normally live in homes with relatives, but they face three choices if they wish to have a house of their own.

- They can work for someone who will give them a house,

- they can rent a house from people who have houses, or

- they can buy a plot in Bella Vista, the township in neighbouring Ceres.

Recently, the Prince Alfred Hamlet municipality bought 10 plots from the municipality of Ceres. An application was made to the Department of Community Development for a loan to build 30 houses. The Prince Alfred municipality was granted a loan for 10 houses. These houses have been built and, at present, State employees are living in them.

STAY

Even though conditions are very uncomfortable in the village, the residents are almost unanimous in their decision to stay in the village as long as possible. They have asked the authorities continually to provide homes for the many people who are in dire need of housing.

The residents' request will almost certainly come to nothing because the Government feels that the establishment of Bella Vista, seven kilometres from Kliprug, is the answer to the housing shortage in that area. They have suggested that those in need of homes, move there.

People who take that option will have to build their own houses on plots they buy from the Government, because the Ceres municipality, under whose jurisdiction Bella Vista falls, has stopped its building programme because of a lack of funds.

School but no 'coloured area'

A COLOURED primary school is to be built in Prince Alfred Hamlet — even though there are no plans to establish a permanent residential area for coloured people there. The new school will replace the St Mark's Primary School.

Mr Noel Eales, press liaison officer for the (coloured) education department, said that even though a coloured group area was not to be proclaimed in Prince Alfred Hamlet, "to avoid disruption, employers will be permitted to provide houses for their

employees in the area of the present school."

St Marks Primary School has an enrolment of 717 pupils and 24 teachers, and operates in two shifts to cope with the number of pupils attending the school. The sessions are 8 am to 12.20 pm and 12.20 pm to 3.40 pm.

St Mark's caters for Sub standard A to Standard 5 and pupils who complete their schooling there have to attend a secondary school in Ceres, 10 kilometres away.

Kreef men lost at sea

Cape Point 16/11/83

4
Crime Reporter

TWO Port Nolloth kreef fishermen are missing, presumed drowned, after their three-metre vessel was found yesterday balancing on a reef out at sea.

The men, whose names have not been released, worked at the Higson Canning Company in Port Nolloth. They set sail in Die Anna about 8am on Sunday.

When they had not returned by Monday, a search was launched and the boat was found on the reef.

"There was no trace of the men," Major George Kershoff, a police liai-

son officer, said. The search is continuing.

● Eight Kalk Bay fishermen watched helplessly yesterday as their boat, Lochinvar, sank while being towed.

Leaking

The boat began leaking during a snoek run off Cape Point, and the captain, Mr C Daniels, called for the help of another fishing vessel.

The Anna Amelia came to the rescue and took the fishermen on board. Another vessel, Taj Mahal, towed the Lochinvar, but it sank at Basata Rock near Smitswinkel Bay.

The Lochinvar was estimated to be worth R15 000.

Barborton-trial prisoners harassed?

care times 21/11/83 (4)

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A lawyer acting for the assaulted Barborton prisoners rushed through letters of demand on Friday for nearly R1 million against the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, and his warders. Mr. Frank Berman, Johannesburg attorney acting for 28 prisoners who were assaulted by warders at Barborton Prison in December last year, said yesterday he had received reports from prisoners claiming they were being severely harassed for their trial. The prisoners' claims ranged from R3,000 to R22,500 — the highest

claim coming from J Shunge, who alleged he became deaf in one ear after the assault. The minister and the warders were called on to make the payments by December 19. Six of the Barborton prison warders were found guilty in October of assault on more than 40 prisoners, three of whom died.

The prisoners were now suing for injuries, pain and suffering, temporary disablement and the costs of future medical treatment. The letter of demand also blamed the Prisons Department for several "aggravating factors" which had increased their suffering — including failure to cooperate in investigating

the convicts' injuries or to provide adequate medical treatment to badly assaulted prisoners in all except one case. And a principal witness in the trial against the warders, prisoner Mr. Barry Bloem, had slashed his wrists in March last year following assaults and threats to his life, Mr Berman

claimed. Mr Berman said yesterday that a letter smuggled out of prison claimed witnesses at the warders' trial were being severely harassed. Only one of the assaulted prisoners had been given medical attention since the immediate treatment for injuries sustained during the assault, although

several believed they had internal injuries and had asked for X-rays, he said. They had been dispersed to prisons across the country and Mr Berman had to collect statements from Waterval Prison, Utrecht, Witbank, Baviaanspoort and Zonderwater, both near Cullinan, and Modder Bee near Benoni.

Farmer fired, 'knowing' he might kill thief

E. Post

(4)

By CHRIS RENNIE

A KIRKWOOD farmer admitted shooting to hit a fleeing stock thief, knowing he might kill the man, when he was cross-examined in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today.

Mr Petrus van der Walt, 26, and Mr Nico Bezuidenhout, 29, are charged with murdering Mr Zalisile Mkoto on the farm, Orange Grove, Kirkwood, on the night of October 29 last year. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr Van der Walt told the court there had been previous stock raids on his farm during the two weeks preceding the incident.

The police had told him that they were too short-staffed to do anything about it and also warned him that the thieves might be armed and dangerous.

It was subsequently established that Mr Mkoto was being sought on charges of attempted murder, stock theft and house-breaking. It was alleged he had shot a man who tried to arrest him.

Mr Van der Walt described how he and Mr Bezuidenhout kept watch on the sheep kraal three nights running. They were armed with rifles for their own protection, but their objective was to arrest the thieves.

To this end he had installed special lighting in the sheep kraal, hoping to trap the thieves in an open, well-lit area where they could not escape.

It became obvious when they arrived at the kraal that the sheep had been disturbed, but there was nobody there.

After hearing a snort and the sound of a knife being sharpened on a stone, they became aware that somebody was in the vicinity.

Mr Van der Walt said he decided to investigate a clearing in the bush where sheep had been butchered after previous thefts.

When they reached the clearing he saw the white blob of a sheep. He raised his rifle to get a better look through the telescopic sight and could just make out a form bending over the sheep.

He knew Mr Bezuidenhout was with him, but he did not watch what Mr Bezuidenhout was doing. They did not talk.

Withing seconds, the man must have detected them and made a dash for the bushes a few metres away. He and Mr Bezuidenhout fired almost simultaneously.

There was a sound of crashing through the bushes and, thinking the man was escaping, they fired more shots and gave chase. It was only when they returned to the clearing that they found Mr Nkoto dead near the sheep. There was another sheep with its throat cut nearby.

Cross-examined, Mr Van der Walt admitted that he made no attempt to arrest Mr Nkoto. He had neither shouted nor fired a warning shot.

Pressed as to what his intention was in firing the shot, he first said it was to stop the man by scaring him.

He later conceded that he shot at the man intending to hit him as that was the only way to stop him escaping into the bush. He also conceded that he was aware when he fired that he might cause the man's death.

He said he had discussed the case with Mr Bezuidenhout, but he could not remember if Mr Bezuidenhout had told him that he fired for the same reason.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice Kannemeyer was on the Bench with Mr J de Vilhiers and Mr J A F Nel as assessors. The Attorney-General, Mr E C Heller, SC, appeared for the State. Mr J P W Erasmus, SC, instructed by P C van Staden, Venter and Co, appeared for the defence.

By CHRIS RENNIE

TWO Kirkwood farmers, charged with the death by shooting of a stock thief, were today convicted of culpable homicide by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

They were each fined R500 (or nine months), plus two years conditionally suspended for three years.

Petrus van der Walt, 26, and Nico Bezuidenhout, 29, were originally charged with the murder of Mr Zalisile Mkoto at the farm, Orange Grove, Kirkwood, on the night of October 29 last year.

In his judgment today Mr Justice Kannemeyer accepted that after repeated stock thefts the two farmers set out to trap and arrest the culprits.

He also accepted that the police had asked them to help and had warned them the suspect may be armed and dangerous.

It was common cause that when the men reached the kraal the sheep had

2 fined for shooting stock thief dead

4 344

been disturbed.

It was accepted that they found Mr Mkoto bending over a partly butchered sheep in a clearing nearby.

The court made the finding that on detecting them, Mr Mkoto tried to flee or made some action that caused them to think he was fleeing.

The action resulted in both men firing in order to prevent his escape. They admitted firing to hit and were aware they might cause his death.

But it was clear their intention was not to kill and they had not planned to kill.

The basis of their defence was that under Section 49 of

the Criminal Procedure Act they would be justified in killing if killing was the only reasonable means of overcoming resistance to arrest or preventing escape.

The judge said the defence failed to prove Mr Mkoto knew an arrest was being made.

Although the State had failed to prove whose bullet actually hit Mr Mkoto, he found them both guilty of culpable homicide because they had both used guns to achieve the same purpose.

Both men were first offenders, married and fathers.

They were farmers and

useful members of society.

The offence was culpable homicide which had many grades of seriousness ranging from almost murder to slight negligence.

In this instance there was a measure of sympathy for the men both by society and the court.

The court was aware of the prevalence of stock theft.

It accepted that the accused were acting because the police were too short-staffed to help.

The court also accepted that, as laymen, the ac-

cused may not have known the exact extent of their legal rights and when confronted with the slaughtered sheep they would have been determined to make an arrest.

It also appreciated that the man they killed was a wanted criminal who had already shot somebody else.

But a life had been taken and the courts had to guard against over-lenient sentences.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Mr J de Villiers and Mr J A F Nel sat as assessors

Mr Erasmus was instructed by P C van Staden, Venter and Co.

4

11/20

Search ends

(cont from Page 1)

But the captain of the Verbena, Mr Bobbie Naidoo of Colorado, Mitchell's Plain, said none of the 22 survivors was in the water for more than 10 minutes.

"We just have to thank God it didn't happen in the dark," he said.

Engines failed

He said the Saint Gerard was dragging a netful of fish in a strong south-easterly wind at about 6.15 this morning when its engines failed. The Verbena was lying about 30 miles away when it received a call for aid.

"With the help of the wind we were righted by him in hardly any time. The boat was lying with its stern towards the wind, shipping tons of water. The crew was trying to cut away its gear (the nets) to free themselves.

"As I approached, it capsized. In less than five minutes it was gone," Mr Naidoo said.

Roll-call

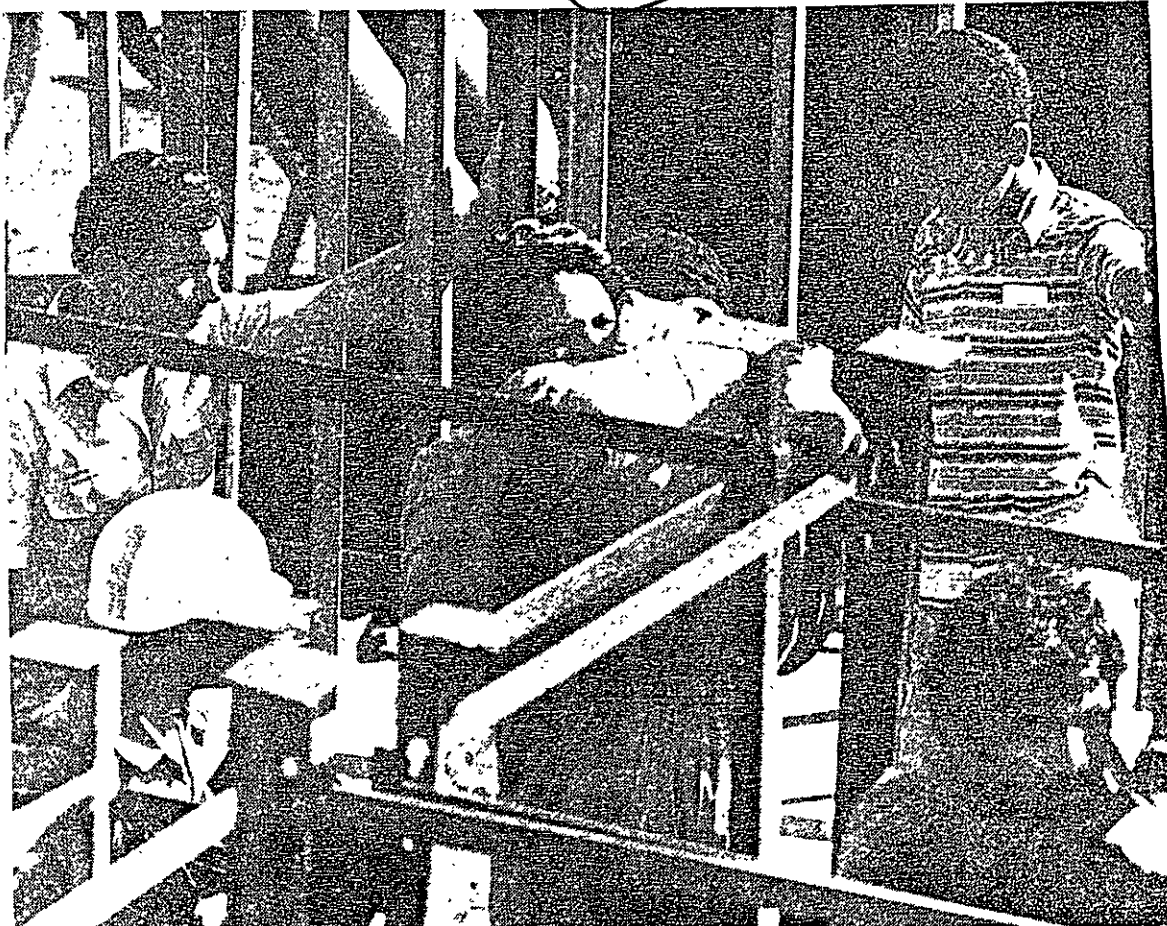
The full 26-man crew managed to assemble for roll-call on the deck and abandon ship before the vessel capsized, he added.

Three I&J vessels and two Sea Harvest trawlers joined in the search for the missing men, but the search was discontinued at 5 pm.

An Albatross reconnaissance aircraft on a routine patrol began a search early this morning, to be relieved by another which continued until mid-afternoon.

"Flawless"

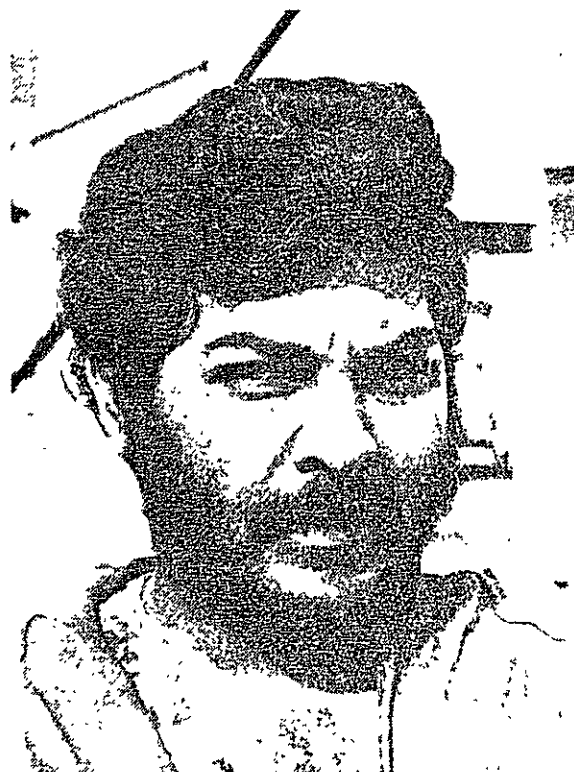
But Lieutenant Francois Baird, liaison officer for Southern Air Command, said the search was hampered by a two-mile oil slick from the Saint Germain, a wind reaching 10 to 15 knots, a one-metre swell and "a lot of white foam".



Safe, thank God ... a wife embraces her husband, one of the 22 rescued crewmembers of the Saint Gerard.



Crew members of the Saint Gerard in new overalls.



Verbena skipper Bobbie Naidoo ... "thank God it wasn't dark."

Poverty wages ⁴ rare, says NAU

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

1/12/83

HARD words used earlier this year by a judge towards a farmer who kept a labourer — who had been convicted of theft — in poverty, did not mean farm labourers were generally underpaid, the director of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Alwyn Bisschoff, said yesterday.

In the case, which was reported in the latest edition of the union's mouth-piece Naunlu, the unnamed farmer said he paid the man R12 a month plus a bag of meal once a month as well as allowing him to milk two cows from time to time and his wife to sell wood to bring in R3 or R4 a week.

Short

In a review judgment Mr Justice Didcott said ordinarily a sentence of eight months for the theft and slaughter of an employer's sheep would have given one no qualms — especially as the accused had four previous convictions for theft and similar offences.

However the reason furnished by the accused for the theft was that his employer kept him short of cash and food and he had three children to maintain. The farmer had himself testified as to the accused's pay.

'How the employer imagined that the accused could support him-

self on such wages, let alone a family, is something I cannot imagine,' the Judge said.

Farmers had to show some willingness to fulfil the social responsibilities they owed to those on whose labour they depended.

Mr Justice Didcott suspended all but the six weeks of the man's sentence already served.

Approached by the Mercury for comment yesterday, Mr Bisschoff said he wanted to state emphatically that such treatment of labourers was now quite rare.

Farmers had some years ago decided 'after deep soul-searching and discussion' that it was necessary not only to train and retain a competent labour force, but to encourage those that might have left to return to the agricultural sector.

Mr Bisschoff said the mere fact that the NAU had chosen to print the story showed that they believed such cases were exceptional.

Row erupts over deadly weedkiller

2/19/83
Mall Correspondent
DURBAN. — A major supplier of the deadly chemical paraquat, used in weedkillers, is telling clients that there is an antidote to the poison.

But medical authorities yesterday confirmed that there is no antidote, and death almost certainly follows poisoning.

The poison can get into the system simply by skin contact or being inhaled. The poison is used extensively in agriculture and horticulture throughout the country.

A spokesman for the poison unit of Addington Hospital said that the poison was considered one of the most lethal and there was no antidote.

"In some cases fatal pulmonary fibrosis (malfunction in the respiratory tract) follows the ingestion of very small quantities of paraquat."

A Cape Town doctor writing in the SA Medical Journal has called for stricter control following a number of deaths

due to poisoning by weedkillers with paraquat as an ingredient.

According to the article, once the poison is ingested, even in small quantities, death is virtually certain.

The Addington poison unit confirmed that ingestion, inhalation or skin contact could result in death — even when amounts of the poison were exceedingly small.

But a technical adviser for the Farmer's Organisation, a major outlet in Maritzburg, said that according to the manufacturers there was an antidote — Fuller's Earth.

"If you mix paraquat with muddy water it loses its toxicity," he said.

But the poison unit disagreed.

"According to the Poisindex, an American system of rating poisons, there is no specific antidote, but the recommended treatment is the oral intake of large quantities of activated charcoal.

"Of course, this would work only in cases where the poison had been taken by mouth, and the treatment

would have to commence very shortly after the poison had been taken.

"Even with this treatment there is a good chance that some poison would be taken through the stomach wall. The charcoal is a treatment, not an antidote," the unit spokesman said.

Doctors have written to the Department of Health asking that over-the-counter sales of paraquat be restricted, and that users should be educated about the extreme dangers associated with its use.

According to the poison unit, death can occur within 24 hours of ingestion, due to failure of the liver, heart, kidneys and adrenals.

"Survivors (of the initial 24 hour period) often develop progressive pulmonary injury and often respiratory failure within five to 10 days or longer.

"All cases of exposure to paraquat, no matter how small the amounts, must be treated as potentially fatal poisoning," the unit spokesman said.



R2 a month? That's

Sunday Times Reporter

A WEALTHY farmer said this week he did not consider the R2 a month he paid one of his farm labourers to be an unfair wage.

And another Natal midlands farmer believed the labourer, whom Colenso Magistrate J Strydom described as so badly off that he had "no alternative" but to steal, should have been jailed for stealing his cattle.

The plight of some farm labourers was brought to light in a trial last week.

Mr Les Wood, a wealthy Colenso farmer, admitted that he paid a married labourer, Mr Sikhala Masengemu, who was supporting his wife and two children, R2 a month.

At the trial Mr Masengemu pleaded guilty to stock theft, but pleaded in mitigation that he was forced to steal to support his family.

In passing sentence, Mr Strydom said the accused was so badly off he "was left with no alternative" but to steal.

But Mr Wood, who is also chairman of the Colenso Far-

4/5 Times
11/12/83
Wages

Court says farm worker had no choice but to steal

workers' Association, was not sympathetic.

He said in an interview this week that "as far as the labourer is concerned, he never asked for an increase."

"He didn't have to work for me," he said. "He could

have been worse off."

Mr Wood felt the wage was justified because the labourer was living on his farm with his family and was allowed to keep cattle on his land.

Commenting on Mr Masengemu's sentence, nine months in prison suspended for two years, Mr Wood said a man's social condition should have nothing to do with a crime he committed.

And equally unsympathetic was Mr Eddie Young, the farmer whose cattle had been stolen.

"I am disappointed at the outcome of the trial," he said. "He should have gone to jail," he said.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre in Durban called farm labourers "the most exploited people on earth."

"There is nothing to protect them, no minimum wage and no minimum working conditions," he said.

Mrs Gillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Durban Black Sash advice office, outlined the labourers' choice.

"These people often fear losing the roof over their heads," she said.

"They must choose between exploitation or being removed to a homestead, and it would seem that their best bet for survival is to remain on the farms and continue to be exploited."



Mr Raymond Furniss ... lack of control over tenant labourers "has led to a high incidence of stock theft and illegal squatting"

A commission has been set up to inquire into measures relating to farm labourers and domestic workers, but it will not consider farm labourers' wages.

Dr Andries du Toit, speaking on behalf of the National Manpower Commission, said this enquiry is definitely not to set up employment for farm labourers.

Labour pools

Dr du Toit would only say that the inquiry was concerned with ways of regulating conditions of employment for farm labourers.

He said it would be completed within a year. A former town councillor and Drakensberg Admini-

stration Board member, Mr Raymond Furniss, explained that there were four "labour farms" in the Colenso area where labourers were allowed to stay for six months of the year, provided they worked the other six months for the landowner.

"These farms are not occupied by the landlord and act as pools from which he can draw labour."

Mr Furniss said no assistance was given to these tenant labourers and there was no control over them.

"This has led to a high incidence of stock theft and illegal squatting," he said.

The secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Alwyn Bisschoff, said Mr Masengemu's case was definitely not a fair reflection of the wage structure for farm labourers in Natal.

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a fair wage

Times

11/12/35

Court says farm worker had no choice but to steal

He said in an interview this week that "as far as the labourer is concerned, he never asked for an increase." He didn't have to work for me," he said. "He could have been worse off."

Mr Wood felt the wage was justified because the labourer was living on his farm with his family and was allowed to keep cattle on his land. Commenting on Mr Masegenu's sentence, nine months in prison suspended for two years, Mr Wood said a man's social condition should have nothing to do with a crime he committed. And equally unsympathetic was Mr Eddie Young, the farmer whose cattle had been stolen.

"I am disappointed at the outcome of the trial, he should have gone to jail," he said. A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre in Durban called farm labourers "the most exploited people on earth." "There is nothing to protect them, no minimum wage and no minimum working conditions," he said. Mrs Gillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Durban Black Sash advice office, outlined the labourers' choice. "These people often fear losing the roof over their heads," she said. "They must choose between exploitation or being removed to a homeland, and it would seem that their best bet for survival is to remain on the farms and continue to be exploited."



Mr Raymond Furniss ... lack of control over tenant labourers "has led to a high incidence of stock theft and illegal squatting"

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Workers in Cape at risk

Own Correspondent

12/12/83

CAPE TOWN — Western Cape farm labourers and municipal workers risk being poisoned by an extremely toxic weed-killer called paraquat for which there is no antidote.

Three people have been admitted to Grootes Schuur Hospital in the past six weeks with paraquat poisoning. Two of these mistook the poison for a soft drink.

Symptoms take a long time to appear. At first there is usually only a burning sensation in the throat, gradually developing into respiratory problems.

Of those who take it between 70 and 80 per cent die.

→ 3 years
2 years

FARM LABOUR Unions coming?

(4)

FM 30/12/83

Trade unions that have tried to organise SA's farm labour in the past have obtained extremely modest results. However, a perceptive investigation into the effects of new agricultural technology on employment in the western Transvaal reveals a rising potential for labour organisation.

Mike de Klerk of the University of Cape Town's School of Economics has conducted intensive research into the effects of tech-

nological change on employment in SA agriculture. In an article in a recent edition of the *SA Labour Bulletin*, he analyses a survey of 61 maize farms in six magisterial districts of the western Transvaal: Coligny, Delareyville, Koster, Lichtenberg, Schweizer-Reneke and Wolmaranstad.

"Maize production almost certainly generates considerably more employment than any other branch of agriculture in SA, and the western Transvaal, in most years, produces more maize than any other region," he says. However, radical changes to tech-

nology and the introduction of extensive mechanisation have had a profound impact on employment patterns during the past decade.

This has been accompanied by a substantial reduction in employment, mainly of seasonal workers, by the transfer of seasonal jobs from workers living in black rural areas to those living on white farms and by the replacement of men by women and children in seasonal teams.

Much of this change has resulted from the introduction of labour-saving

technology:

- Combine harvesting. In 1968 between 25% and 30% of the area planted with maize was being harvested by combine, but by 1981 this figure had risen to about 95%;
- The adoption of bulk handling and storage techniques. In 1968 about half of the crop was being delivered in bulk, but by 1977 virtually all maize was reaching silos in this way; and
- The introduction of chemical weed control. Only 15% of all the area planted with crops was being sprayed in 1968, but by

1981 this figure had risen to 95%.

In addition, De Klerk also reports that the average gross surface area of farming units grew by almost 75% during this period. Farm enlargements have increased potential economies of scale, and, there-

fore, the introduction of labour-replacing machinery.

All this has presented extremely bleak employment prospects for many farm workers. But De Klerk says farmers' increasing control over the harvesting, deliv-

30

(4) FM 30/12/83

ery and weeding processes has yielded, paradoxically, a possibly greater potential for labour organisation. He says machine operators — mostly drivers of combines and heavy duty delivery vehicles — hold some skills which are in demand in urban areas.

"Though the 'training school,' Boskop, in Potchefstroom, is regularly over-booked, and most farmers approved of its courses in principle, many expressed reluctance to send workers employed on their own farms for training — particularly in the driving and vehicle maintenance courses — because of the tendency of such workers to leave farms soon after training.

"For workers, driver's licences and maintenance skills create more than a little leverage, as is reflected by rising real wage rates for permanent workers. Organising labour — which many farmers expect in the near future — may be less difficult in these circumstances," he concludes.

Strike threat after

Cape Herald
Reporters

R10 'fine'

WORKERS at a Klappmuts brick factory have threatened to go on strike after their boss took R10 off each of their wages on Friday, "as punishment for stealing his grapes".

One of the employees of the company, Vlake Bricks, said: "He (the boss) lined us up, told us to tear open our pay envelopes and personally removed the R10.

"Those who refused to open their envelopes were instructed to hand back their pay."

All the workers at the plant, which reportedly

produces 100 000 bricks a day, are housed on company property. On Sunday most of the 38 men and women involved in the dispute said they were prepared to strike to force their boss, Mr Johan Faure, who is also the owner of the factory, to hand back their money.

One of the men said: "Mr Fourie's been going on about his grapes for a long time, always accusing us or the children of stealing.

"A few weeks ago he said he had sprayed the

crop with poison, and beware anyone who tried to steal

"But that didn't help because on Friday at pay time, he called us all together and said he was sick and tired of 'this messing around' with his grapes.

"He said as punishment he was taking R10 off each of our wages. He then handed us our sealed envelopes, ordered us to open it and removed the money."

Another man said he and eight others had re-

fused to open their envelopes.

"Mr Faure then took back our pay, telling us we'd get it back once we agreed to hand over our R10."

A woman who worked in the factory asked "Why should we be treated like animals? Our living quarters are bad enough and we can barely come out on what we get. R10 is a lot of money to us"

In a telephonic interview on Monday morning, Mr Faure said: "I don't have anything to say over the telephone. I would suggest that you come out here and have a look around to see the damage (*skade*) these workers are causing."

AGRICULTURE — LABOUR

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

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help us make a profit. We were depending on the four-day Test."

The SACU last year lost R520 612 in staging tours by the West Indies XI and the Arosa Sri Lanka XI. Of this net loss, R493 816 was attributed to the Sri Lankan visit, and R26 795 to the first phase of the two-season West Indian exercise.

It is unlikely that any team will tour South Africa next season — but the SACU certainly has plans for the long-term future of international cricket in this country.

● Match report, back page



WHAT do you think of the changes in the Springbok cricket team? If you would like to comment on this or any other issue phone Teleletters 24-2233 between 9am and 12 noon. Please keep your comments brief and be prepared to give your name and address if you would like to be quoted.

● Today's Teleletters, page 9

3 held after farm fires

Cape Times
18/1/84
4

Crime Reporter

TWO MEN and a woman have been arrested in connection with a fire which swept through 11 farms in Piketberg and destroyed at least 600ha of veld, fruit orchards and protea plantations.

The fire started on Saturday night and the local farmers and about 150 fire-fighters have been fighting the blaze for three days.

Major Nico Slabber, a Boland police spokesman, said the people had been arrested yesterday on a charge of arson. He said that the fire was now "reasonably under control".

Those fighting the blaze worked through Monday night when the fire, fanned by a strong wind, flared up again.

Yesterday morning the fire had spread to the farm Kaffirskloof, owned by Mr Kobus Lambrecht. His sister, Mrs A Smit, said yesterday the farm had not been seriously affected.

She said the water pipes on another farm, Riebokfontein, owned by Mr Frank Smith, had burst when the fire blazed through his land.

By late yesterday afternoon Mrs Smit said the fire had been controlled, but said the farmers and firefighters were still fighting sections of the blaze on a mountainside. She said a westerly wind was blowing.

Some of the other farms affected by the fire are Diepkloof, Excelsior, Waterval, Akkerdal, De Hoek, Tierhoek and Somerlus.

● Boland police are investigating two separate cases of arson after a fire in a public toilet in a Wellington hotel and another at a timber concern in Paarl.

On Monday a fire in the public toilets of the Station Hotel, Wellington, caused R5 000 damage and completely gutted the building, police said paint had been stored in the toilet.

A pile of wood at the firm Timber City, Main Road, Paarl caught fire on Monday morning. The flames were doused and about R1 000 damage was caused.

No arrests have been made.

● Fire at Haut Bay har-



Latest betting

BETTING at Cape Tattersall's yesterday:

J & B MET STAKES (Kenilworth, 2 000 m, Sat)

- 18-10 Wolf Power
- 6-1 Devon Air
- 7-1 Stella Maris
- 8-1 Spanish Pool
- 12-1 Hawkins
- 20-1 Count Du Barry, Versailles, Mr Fabulous
- 33-1 Grey Sun, Chief-Of-Staff
- 50-1 Mystery Me, Big Charles
- 66-1 Denizen, Lawn, Alpine Home
- 100-1 Happy Heracles, Libran

day's gallops at Kenilworth in preparation for the straight so he certainly has something to show to 18-10 yesterday. RIGHT: Spanish Pool put up a good performance in yesterday's Met Stakes at Kenilworth. Pictures: Stewart Colman

fettle for Met

own way," he said.

He said she had a good chance of doing well in the big race if she recovered her Durban form.

"She is bred to stay and has run Wolf Power to a half-a-length second place, so she should be in at the finish," he said.

One man who likes horses of the female kind is current South African champion trainer, Terrence Millard, who saddles the filly Devon Air in Saturday's race.

"I train a lot of fillies but I always pick the strong ones with big girths,

and I've had a lot of success with them," he said. "I won last year's Durban July with Tecla Bluff and I feel a good filly is every bit as valuable as a good colt."

Mr Millard described Devon Air, currently second in the betting, as "a very big, strong horse with a sensible, pleasant temperament".

"I think she's got a very good chance with the weight she's carrying," he said.

● The Met winner should be a grey — but which one?, page 20

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Assault: Two accused of using band to castrate sheep on farm labourer

Argus Correspondent
WELKOM. — An accused in an assault case has denied he kicked a farm labourer, whipped him with a sjambok and bound his scrotum with a band normally used to castrate sheep.

Jan Hendrik van Dyk, 24, of Erfdeel, Brandfort, and co-accused Cornelius Andries van Wyk, 26, of B Hope Avenue, Whites, Hennenman, have pleaded not guilty to two counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm to Mr John Sethunya on July 17 last year near Lubbesfontein farm in the Bultfontein district.

They are accused of beating Mr Sethunya repeatedly with a sjambok and kicking and punching him. They are also charged with placing a band used by farmers in the castration of sheep around his scrotum.

A doctor's report stated that after the incident, Mr Sethunya's testicles had to be removed as a result of gangrene which had set in.

Two state witnesses, Mr David Mota and Mr Willem Letswide, said they saw, from a distance of about 700

metres, Mr van Wyk assault Mr Sethunya and then sit on him.

A police detective, Warrant Officer Jacobus de Ru, said that on July 17 he was called to Hertzog farm in the Theunissen District where he found Mr Sethunya wrapped in a blanket and unconscious. He tried to revive Mr Sethunya by shaking him, but could not.

The detective took Mr Sethunya to the Theunissen police station, where he regained consciousness, but was incoherent.

"I noticed there were several marks on his back and face, and that his right foot was swollen. He was not bleeding at all and did not appear to have suffered any serious injury," W/O de Ru said.

However, W/O De Ru did not examine Mr Sethunya's private parts and could not give evidence on these injuries.

Farmer ordered to relay messages

Supreme Court Reporter
A NORTH Paarl farmer was today ordered by the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to relay messages from an attorney to two farm labourers in connection with a suit against the Minister of Law and Order.

The farmer, Mr Chris du Toit, was also ordered to allow the Deputy Sheriff of Paarl on to his farm to arrange an appointment between the

AG 4) 8/11/84
attorney and the labourers.

Mr Gideon Bosman, the attorney, said in an affidavit that he had been approached by Mr Kortman Kleinhans and his son, Mr Niklaas Kleinhans, to institute legal proceedings against the Minister following alleged assaults on them by members of the South African Police and alleged wrongful arrest on July 2 last year.

Mr Bosman said that on various occasions he had tried to contact the Kleinhanses by telephone. He had spoken to Mr du Toit's wife twice and to Mr du Toit once. He had been promised that his clients would receive his message.

After speaking to Mr du Toit a second time he was told to "do your own bloody work", he said.

When he went to the farm on December 23 Mr

du Toit ordered him off and threatened to "donner" him.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes also ordered that Mr du Toit allow Mr Kleinhans and his son to meet any appointments made for the case.

Mr du Toit was ordered to pay Mr Bosman's costs.

Mr J le Roux, instructed by Fairbridge, Rademeyer and Lawton, appeared for Mr Bosman.

Argus 24/7/1944 (4)

Boost for farm workers on way

Argus Correspondent

PAARL. — More than a million farm workers and their families on 70 000 farms could benefit from projects launched by the Foundation for Rural Community Development in South Africa.

Known as the Rural Foundation and functioning under the auspices of the Western Cape Agricultural Union, the 17-month-old organisation wants to broaden its work in developing and improving the living conditions of farm workers and their families.

It functions similarly to the Urban Foundation which has helped improve living standards of blacks in urban environments, according to Mr Herman Bailey, social welfare worker and senior executive of the Rural Foundation.

Welfare work

Boland-born Mr Bailey said in an interview that welfare work to improve farmworkers' living standards had been undertaken by individual farmers in the Stellenbosch-Paarl area in recent years.

But their praiseworthy efforts to improve housing, health, recreational, educational and social amenities had not even touched the tip of the iceberg when viewed against the low standard of living of the 1.3 million workers and their families on 70 000 farms throughout South Africa, said Mr Bailey.

"The needs and interests of this large group of the country's population are crying out for a nationwide survey and projects

and schemes to promote a better way of life for the people involved," he said.

To this end, the foundation had launched 25 projects in the Western Cape and three in the Transvaal.

The aim of each project is to encourage affiliation to the foundation by groups of farmers and farmers' organisations and to appoint a full-time social worker in each area, under supervision and guidance of the foundation.

"We have already received tremendous moral and financial support from agricultural organisations and the private sector," Mr Bailey said.

The foundation was started in February last year with Mr Frans Malan, chairman of the KWV, and owner of the Simonsig Wine Estate at Stellenbosch, as chairman, and Mr Jan "Boland"

Coetzee, also of Stellenbosch, as vice-chairman. Dr J P H Rossouw represents the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. The head of the Paarl office is Mr Ockie Bosman.

The foundation's efforts will be highlighted at the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union in Cape Town next week.

A motion by the Paarl-based Western Province Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association will ask the congress to applaud the foundation's "exemplary" work in improving living standards of farmworkers in the past year.

The motion will also urge the congress to request that the foundation's activities be expanded urgently and that the private sector be asked to give more money.

Tough challenges facing agriculture

CAPE TOWN 25/1/84

By ALEX PETERSEN
Deputy Financial Editor

AGRICULTURE in the Western Cape provided the backbone of the economy of the region, and faced major challenges in the tasks that it had to achieve, the chairman of Sanlam, Dr Fred du Plessis, told the Western Cape Agricultural Conference in Stellenbosch yesterday.

Dr Du Plessis said there was a higher degree of inter-dependence between agriculture and industry in the Western Cape than elsewhere in the country.

Although in relative terms agriculture was producing a declining proportion of the gross national product, the statistic belied the crucial role that agriculture played in the region.

"Agriculture is much more important than it would seem from the national accounts."

Surplus

A large part of South Africa's agricultural surplus was produced in the Western Cape, and production levels for the area were generally more stable than in other parts of the country.

Not only was the industry an important employer, but 35 percent of other industry in the region used agricultural inputs, which led to a high degree of inter-dependence between agriculture and industry in the region.

The challenge that agriculture faced was to continue to increase productivity. With South Africa's population set to increase by 50 percent by 1990, it was crucial for agriculture to meet the challenge.

While in other Western countries expenditure on food averaged 20

agricultural machinery, would become more costly. Another cost factor would be the continuing pressure to improve the situation of farm labour

Domestic demand was likely to remain on a low level, restricting the ability of producers to increase prices, so the profit position of farmers would be under pressure.

Interest rates were likely to remain high, and with agricultural debt still on the increase, the rates would squeeze the financial position of the farmer.

"Everything points to the fact that in the agricultural industry, especially in the intensive sector, a lot more attention will have to be given to planning in the future than has been the case up to now."

Structural change

Mr De Vries said that an important structural change in agriculture had been the degree to which it become more capital intensive. While in 1960 for each worker employed there had been a capital investment of R2 600, by 1980 this had risen to R5 300, with the bulk of the change occurring in the last decade.

This had been a faster change than in the economy as a whole, and could in part be ascribed to changes in the tax laws. It had occurred at a higher rate in the Western Cape than in other regions, particularly because of the type of agriculture practised in the region.

Reflected in employment opportunities, the percentage of the workforce employed in the agricultural sector had declined from 21,3 percent in 1960 to 9,3 percent in 1980



Dr Fred du Plessis

percent of income, in South Africa for certain groups it was as high as 40 percent.

"The food question is much more sensitive in this country, and the challenges faced by agriculture are harder in this part of the world," Dr Du Plessis said.

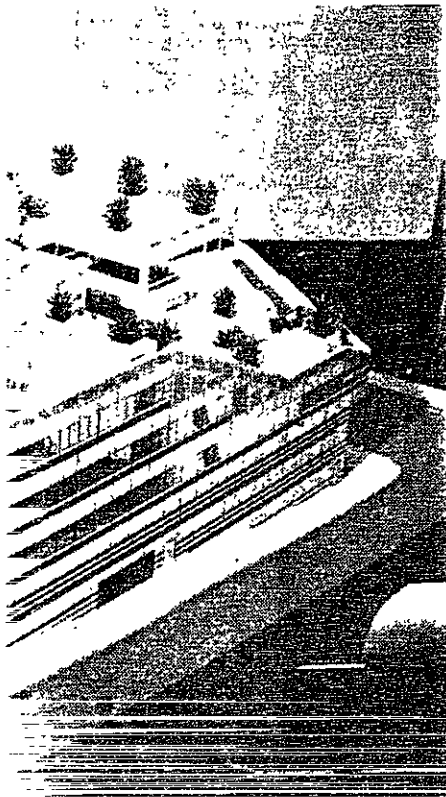
Mr Attie de Vries of the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch warned farmers at the conference that the easier times of the last 15 years were now a thing of the past.

Subsidies

Because of the government's need to cut back on spending, agricultural subsidies would be an obvious area for cutting back. Such a move would be in line with the government's increased emphasis on a free market policy.

Looking at other economic factors, Mr De Vries said that while the weaker rand would favour exporters, its chief drop had been against the dollar. It had shown a smaller drop against the currencies of the traditional export markets of Western Cape agriculture.

The other side of the coin was that imported goods, in particular



the office complex to be built

title office pe Town

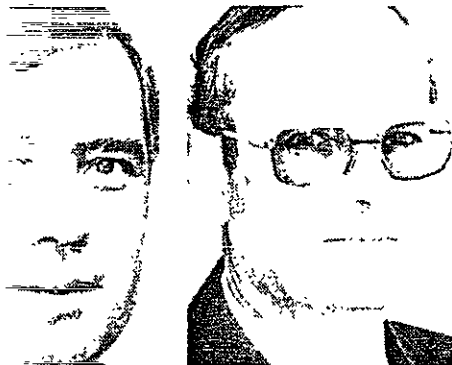
space and 50 of the parking building has been sold. The cost will cover 100m² of office space above six parking.

Architects; Douglas and Peter Incorporated designed the building to accommodate cars on four parking, of which are below

at wells penetrating building and

planted terraces occur on all office floors. The design is such that all offices are naturally ventilated.

The facade of the building is in silver and white aluminium panels, with variously dark and mirrored windows, depending on the elevation. White and silver reflects the heat of the building on the north and west faces. The facing of the building at street level comprises white and light grey ceramic tiles.



announced three main board appointments: Graham Barr, general manager accounts and Grahame Barr, general manager government. Keith Brooke-Sumner, general manager have been appointed alternate directors.

higher taxes

coloured people's elections have to be taken

Gold drops to \$365,25

LONDON. — Gold showed little change yesterday, holding in a narrow range after the lower opening yesterday morning. Bullion closed at \$365,00-\$365,50, compared with the opening \$365,60-\$366,10 and Monday's close of \$371,00-\$371,5.

Dealers reported a moderately active day but business was domi-

Closing gold prices

(In \$ an ounce)

LONDON:

365,00-365,50

Fixing am: 365,20

Fixing pm: 365,10

ZURICH:

364,00-367,00

major European currencies yesterday in what dealers described as featureless trading. But the dollar attraction for investors helped depress gold prices by more than five dollars an ounce

The dollar remained strong on continued expectations of high United States interest rates, but eased slightly near

7/2/54 (22) (257) (4) D. Rode's date

Tax amendment to benefit servants

EAST LONDON — A proposed amendment to the Income Tax Act, which comes into effect on March 1, will increase the amount farm labourers and domestic servants can earn before they are required to reg-

ister as tax payers.

The current wage limit for these categories of workers is R480, in excess of which employers are required to register and render returns for the staff concerned.

Mr W. Rode, receiver of revenue for the Border, said yesterday that this figure is likely to be increased to R2 400 in the near future

Mr Rode said, however, that this did not mean that workers earning less than this sum would not be eligible for deductions.

If a domestic worker is the first wife of a husband in employment, her earnings up to R1 600 are exempt from taxation. Thereafter, the balance is added to her husband's earnings and is taxable.

Mr M. Stein, a tax expert in Cape Town said yesterday that the new Act's requirement that employers should register employees who received income in excess of R2 400 would generate an unnecessary administrative problem for both

employers and revenue staff

"Even though these categories of people may be required to render returns, in some cases they are not eligible for taxation.

"The government should introduce some legislation whereby people whose employees aren't eligible for deductions are not criminals just because they fail to register those employees. It is creating unnecessary paperwork for everyone," Mr Stein said.

Mr Rode said that there would be very few people in this category.

"How many people pay their domestic servants more than R200 per month? In a year or two the situation may change but then we shall be able to raise the minimum wage level again," Mr Rode said. — DDR

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Harward
Farm schools Q. 601.105

10/2/84

*1. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What was the cost to his Department of the subsidization of farm schools in 1983?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Subsidies towards the erection of farm school buildings amounted to R2 614 338 in 1983.



Mr Gerhart Dienst got together with the Grasmere villagers 15 years ago and converted a stable to a school. Mrs Olga Mdbu has been the principal of the school ever since.

Farmyard pupils will not give up

Story by
Maud Motanyane

Pictures by
Alf Khumalo

By Maud Motanyane

The 70-year-old silo still stands at the the Hartbeesfontein farmyard. The derelict red-brick stable and sty, once parts of a flourishing farming business, still exist long after the cattle and the pigs have moved out.

That was 15 years ago, when the children of the Duzenendlela Community School moved in.

Their mission school was demolished when the area in which it stood was declared white.

Sympathising with the villagers and their children, Mr Gerhart Dienst, owner of a nearby farm, helped them convert the Hartbeesfontein farm into a school.

From the humble beginning of one classroom with 10 little boys and girls, it now caters for 200 pupils with three teachers and the principal, Mrs Olga Mbadu.

But once more the Grasmere school-children face displacement.

Five years ago the Grasmere area was declared Indian and the Government ordered the villagers to move.

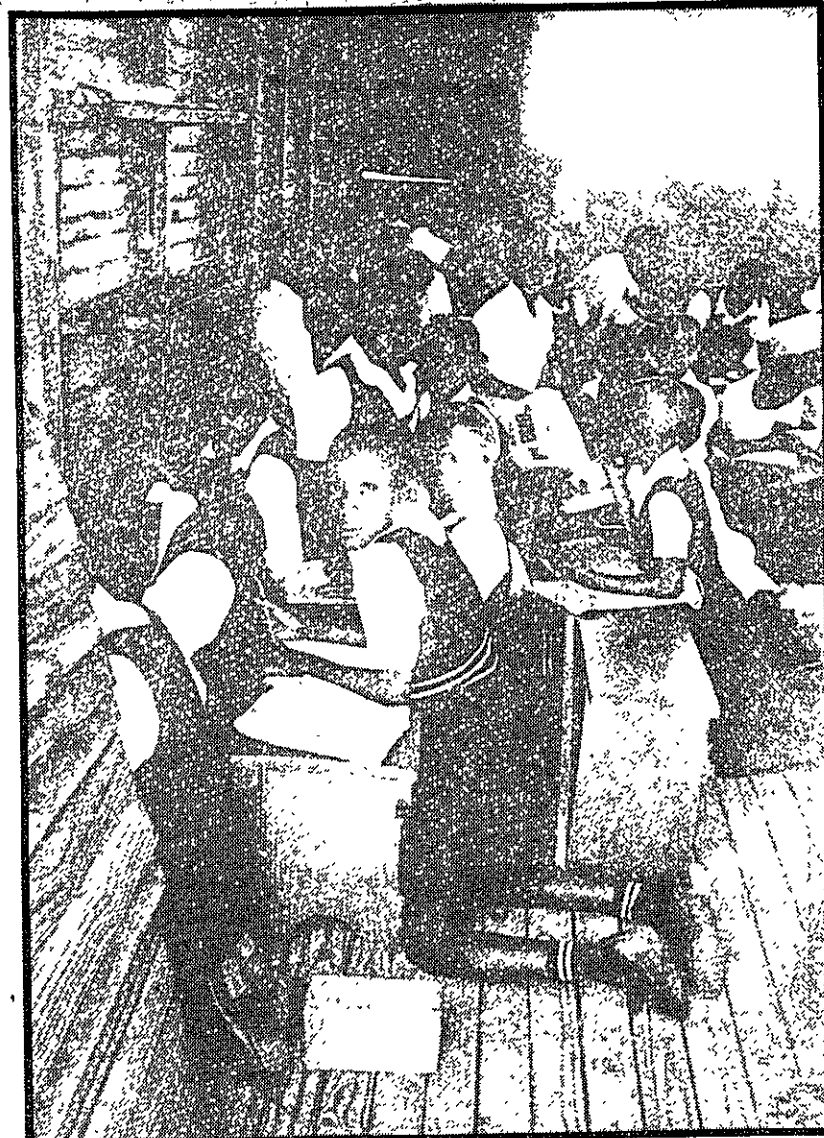
They did not despair. The spirit of dedication brought them together.

Together with the school's patron, Mr Dienst, they have embarked on an aggressive fund-raising campaign for a new building with the initial contributions coming from the parents themselves.

Today, long before the Government's deadline for the school's removal, almost three-quarters of the R60 000 needed has been raised.

"If we manage to raise the R6 000 balance we will be able to start building by the middle of the year," Mr Dienst said.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) has agreed to pay a R5 000 subsidy for each classroom in the new school.



Crouching at their benches, used for sitting and writing, the children take notes in one of the Duzenendlela school classrooms.



The old barn was a haven when the villagers' former school was rescheduled as a white-area property. Now they are to lose the barn under another race area decision, but are making a virtue of necessity.



With education highly prized by their parents, an impressive sum has been raised. A sympathetic farmer helped and the State is chipping in too.

(4) *Hansen*
Farm workers: housing
Q. 67. 227 17/2/84
316. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the
Minister of Agriculture:

What amount was advanced in loans granted by the Division of Financial Assistance of his Department for the purposes of housing for farm workers in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

1979: R1 819 813.
1980: R3 765 376.
1981: R5 397 060.
1982: R8 074 989.
1983: R5 823 930.

FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Official residences

*1. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development:†

- (1) Whether he has purchased an official residence for the Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly; if so,
- (2) whether, in view of the new constitutional dispensation, he intends to provide official residences for the Chairman of the (a) Council of Representatives and (b) Council of Delegates; if so, (i) what is the estimated cost of the provision thereof and (ii) where will these residences be situated or erected?

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Cape Town before February



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2 injured workers serious

Own Correspondent
PAARL — Two of five
workmen injured here
when a gable of a histor-
ic Paarl farmhouse fell
on them on Thursday,
are in a serious condi-
tion in the Conradie

Hospital.
The accident hap-
pened when the men
were chipping plaster
from the base of the ga-
ble of the historic farm
Vlakkeland, outside
Paarl.

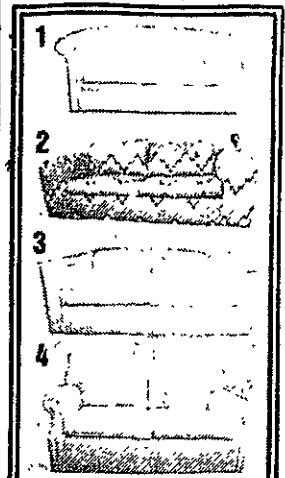
Mr Adonis Mentoor, 59,
of Suider Paarl, and Mr
Pieter Hermanus, 39, of
Paarl East who had
back injuries.

A Paarl Hospital
spokesman said Mr
Mentoor and Mr Herma-
nus were in a satisfac-
tory condition and Mr
Fiemies had been dis-
charged.

Ambulances raced to
the farm and took the
five men to Paarl hospi-
tal. Two of the men who
were seriously injured,
Mr Clive Lewis, 30, of
Wellington, and Mr Hen-
ry Faraa, 26, of Welling-
ton were transferred to
the Conradie Hospital
in Pinelands soon after.

The other men in-
jured and were taken to
the Paarl Hospital. They
are Mr Willem Fiemies,
35, of Wellington, who
received hand injuries,

Yesterday the owner
of the farm, Mr Micheal
Copeland, said the
brickwork on the old ga-
ble of the 250-year-old
farmhouse had appar-
ently been rebuilt twice
and the men were busy
restoring the gable's
"hol bol" stucture for
the third time when it
collapsed outwards.



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Ex-sergeant robbed bank

Staff Reporter

A FORMER police sergeant who robbed a Parow
bank of R9 970 cash at gunpoint on Tuesday, was
convicted in the Bellville Regional Court yesterday
on a charge of armed robbery.

Arjen Peter Klomp, 33, of no fixed adress, was also
convicted on two other charges of theft and illegal
possession of a firearm. He pleaded guilty to all the
charges.

On Tuesday Klomp stole a pistol worth R300 from
Mrs Elena Klomp of Main Road, Belhar, and used it
to rob the Bank of Lisbon in Voortrekker Road,
Parow.

The case was adjourned to March 20 for sentence
and Klomp was remanded.

Mr Mr W J Faught was the magistrate. Mr P V Higgs was
the prosecutor. Klomp was not represented.

ing of 20 tons of rock
lobster in the Hout
throwing pupils,
time a police ve

MR CHRIS HEUNIS
LESSOR NIC OLIVIER
sapa

(4) Harwood 20/2/84
Farm schools
Q. Col. 261

208. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the
Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many applications for the subsidization of farm schools were received by his Department in 1983 and (b) how many applications (i) were granted, (ii) were refused and (iii) are pending;
- (2) what estimated number of pupils ben-

FEBRUARY 1984

262

efited from the subsidization of farm schools in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) 468 applications involving 510 classrooms.
(b) (i) 468.
(ii) and (iii) Fall away.
- (2) 22 950 pupils in respect of classrooms referred to above.

CTPA 'to sue police' after arrest of teachers

NEWS 2/2/87

Education Reporter

MORE than 300 Cape teachers have asked their professional body to take up the case of two members arrested by police on a farm while they were driving children home from a school athletics meeting.

The 20 000-strong Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) has agreed to institute legal action and says it will sue the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for "unjustified treatment and handling" of the two teachers.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the CTPA, said today that Mr Johan Frans and Mr Ernest Lintnaar, of the Ceres Primary School, had been arrested by police on February 8.

Lawyers

He said the decision to take legal action and to go to the highest authority was taken by more than 300 teachers at a meeting in Ceres last week. The matter had been handed over to the CTPA's lawyers.

He said the two teachers were returning pupils to their home on a farm 18 km outside Ceres at the request of their principal after an athletics meeting. The teachers had to pass the house of the owner of the farm, who stopped them and called the police.

"They were arrested and taken to the police station and kept there for five hours until they paid an R20 admission of guilt fine for trespassing."

He said teachers were angered by the way their colleagues had been treated.

"Apart from the personal affront to the teachers concerned, we cannot let this matter go by. It is very important that teachers enjoy the

respect of the community.

"If the standing of teachers in the community is destroyed, the community itself is destroyed.

"We have to restore the standing and integrity of these teachers," he said

"At least three other people stood up at the meeting and told of maltreatment they had experienced at the hands of police.

"Some whites still think they can ride roughshod over other people. If we don't stand up and fight it, who will?"

"Immune"

"It is only through action like this that people will realise they do have recourse. It is the only way to make real progress. Talking is no longer effective as people have become immune to it," he said.

● In 1981 they assisted an Oudtshoorn teacher to sue the Minister of Police for unjustified arrest. The teacher was awarded R1 500 in compensation.

● Also in 1981, a telegram of protest was sent to the Minister of Police after a busload of teachers was stopped and searched at a roadblock on the way to a conference in East London. "The Minister of Police sent a telegram apologising for the incident. He followed this up with a letter in which he admitted the police had 'overdone it' and assured us further action would be taken against those concerned," Mr Sonn said.

● Major George Ker-shoff, police liaison officer for the Boland, today confirmed that the two teachers were arrested by Ceres police on February 8 on Kaalberg farm in the Ceres District. He declined to comment further.

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[Handwritten signature]

Will manual farm labour become a thing of the past?

ISRAELI agriculturists are turning to computers in a bid to contain soaring production costs and maintain their competitive edge on lucrative world fresh produce markets.

Computerisation in agriculture was initially developed by the Israelis to overcome the problems caused by terrorist attacks on farms, the country's political isolation, harsh climate and meagre water resources. But Professor Benjamin Zur, dean of the faculty of agricultural engineering at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, believes computers also hold the key to cost-cutting farming methods.

"Farming is a complicated business," he says. "There are far too many variables, such as weather and soil conditions, capital investment and operating costs, for the farmer to handle alone. He needs a computer to help him."

The computer, he points out, has the ability to store all the vital information a farmer needs, then usefully integrate it so he can derive maximum yield at minimum cost.

"In a nutshell," the professor adds, "it is all a matter of control and automation, and the computer is involved in both."

An experiment now being done on the Tech-

nion campus by Professor Ido Segner involves two co-ordinated computer processes in computer-controlled greenhouses.

"First," he says, "the many factors which influence the growth of a particular plant in a greenhouse — such as temperature, humidity and daylight — are fed into the Technion's main computer, where they are analysed and integrated."

Gardener

"The computer report tells the gardener the most practical conditions for growing plants in the greenhouse under particular outside conditions. For example, on a chilly and overcast day late in winter, the computer will tell the gardener precisely what adjustments should be made to the environment inside the greenhouse to get the best growth from tomato seedlings."

"If the computer says a certain amount of heat should be added from a conventional furnace, the amount indicated will not be suf-

Micro-computers are already used to sort and size fruit. Now new Israeli research projects also look into other ways of using computers to automate agriculture.



ficient to waste fuel or so miserly that the plant doesn't grow properly."

The second computer process, says Professor Segner, eliminates the gardener.

Data from the Technion's main computer, he explains, is fed into a micro-computer, which functions like a robot.

"Every two minutes, night and day, the micro-computer analyses all the data from appropriate instruments, such as thermometers, barometers and hygrometers, in the greenhouse. It then compares the existing conditions with the information which, according to the main computer, is best for plant growth.

COMPUTER

00

1422

P.T.O.

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the National Manpower Commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, has replied to an attack on the inquiry into farm labour.

The Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) has threatened to quit the commission in an article in the latest issue of its journal, Labour Mirror.

The article also charged that Dr Reynders had rejected the idea that the NMC should lay down specific

4 75 135
NMC chief
D. Reynders
replies
8/3/84
to Tucsa
attack

minimum work conditions for farm workers.

Dr Reynders said yesterday the attack had "come as a complete surprise". Tucsa, he said, had not raised criticisms of the NMC at its recent meetings nor had it

approached him on the issue.

Its attack on his farm labour stance, he added, "seems to misunderstand what I have been saying".

Dr Reynders said he had said the NMC should not lay down actual minimum wages or conditions for farm workers.

"Instead, our role is to suggest machinery for ensuring these standards are laid down — which is exactly what Tucsa itself is demanding," he said. — DDC.

farm schools

WEEKEND ARGUS SPECIAL REPORT

by
LINDA VERGNANI
Weekend
Argus
Reporter

into Poverty and Development in South Africa lecturer, has found hardship among children at m schools.



hours of walking to and from school each day. At farm school near Paarl trudge home.

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What Education Directorate says

The credibility of Dr Bill Nasson's findings on farm schools in the Cape has been strongly questioned by the Directorate of Coloured Education.

In a lengthy statement Mr Noel Eales, Press Liaison officer of the Directorate, says the directorate is satisfied that farm schools are on the whole functioning satisfactorily and "that there is insufficient justification for their independence to be enforced by law."

He told Weekend Argus the Directorate did not know of any children being poached from classrooms. The alleged Stellenbosch incident had been investigated and found to be "devoid of substance".

School hours

The element of time was lacking from Dr Nasson's statement about children being taken from the farm school at a Stellenbosch wine estate. In his statement Mr Eales said if this took place after school hours it was "naturally only the concern of the parents".

The Chief Inspector of Education, Mr N R P Arendse within whose area Stellenbosch fell, "has serious reason to question the veracity" of the issue of the headmaster feeling powerless to act.

It was the headmaster's duty to report such incidents of the violation of school attendance and discipline to the circuit inspector. "As no such reports have been received, the substance of the allegation cannot be confirmed and therefore stands questioned."

Awesome powers

The issue had also not been raised by the teachers organisation "which normally speaks out vehemently either verbally or in memoranda" against alleged malpractices at schools.

Mr Eales also took issue with

He said the findings of the study did not take into account the reality of the situation that coloured people had become intensely education conscious. "Woe betide that farmer who closes the school for such an arbitrary reason because he immediately places the availability of his important farm labour in serious jeopardy which inevitably also leads to his farming activity being closed."

Travel time

Mr Eales said the allegation that children had to travel up to 60 kilometres to Nelspoort school on foot or by mule cart had been described as "nonsense" by the headmaster. "There is not a single child who walks to school or uses a donkey cart".

He said the directorate was committed to eliminating the backlog in the provision of educational facilities and it was expected that by the end of this decade "the goal of equivalent education would have been reached or be in sight".

Facilities at farm schools were being improved as an ongoing process. Transport schemes were already in existence where economically feasible and "where such needs elsewhere arise they will be investigated and implemented where possible." Expenditure on transport schemes had increased from more than R1 200 000 in 1979 to 1980 to more than R6 600 000 in the present financial year.

Some 400 mobile classrooms units were being provided this year as part of a process to eliminate all double shift classes.



A pupil at Leeuwenjacht farm school eats her lunch. Because hunger is a major problem at the school pupils are supplied with bread and soup by the Peninsula School Feeding Association.

Spotlight on

A new report for the Carnegie Inquiry into by a University of Cape Town history lect farm sci

What the Nasson report says...

CHILDREN at some Cape farm schools are regularly "poached" from the classrooms by farmers and taken to work on the land in spite of compulsory education.

This is one of the findings in a new study on black farm schools by University of Cape Town history lecturer Dr Bill Nasson.

The study of 40 Western Cape and Karoo schools forms part of the second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa.

Dr Nasson said at a school on one Stellenbosch wine estate, farmers from the area take truckloads of children away from school during the height of the fruit season.

Dr Nasson said: "On paper it's totally illegal because there is compulsory education. But the headmaster feels powerless to stop it.

"He told me the farmers could stop the children from coming to school altogether if they wanted. The same farmers who collect the children from the classrooms have provided the school with television and sports equipment and this is presumably a spin-off."

"The farm manager at the estate said bluntly that the workers were paid such poor wages that all children over the age of eight had to work for extra income."

Dr Nasson said the nub of the matter was the "awesome powers of white farmers."

He said "... ultimate power over the destiny of any school is always in the hands of the landowner. A farmer who opens a school may equally, if he so chooses, close it."

Among his findings were:

Forced to work

● Children at certain primary schools had to walk long distances to school each day. While the black children walk to school they are sometimes passed by buses only half full of white

were without toilets or piped water. At one Beaufort West school an overhead projector, television set and video recorder lay unused because there was no electricity.

● Many children were weak and undernourished. At 25 of the schools there were pupil feeding schemes which were immensely popular. At some schools where there was a dramatic drop in attendance during winter, children would trudge to school no matter what the weather on days when food was provided.

● The "trickle" of children who pass matric find themselves too well qualified for work in the local area.

● Farmers regarded educational qualifications with "scepticism and some scorn" and usually do not take them into account for purposes of pay and promotion. One farmer in the Stellenbosch district said: "It's all very well to have gone to school, but that doesn't mean you'll make a reliable tractor driver."

● Staff were "bitter" that farm schools were often seen as inferior and their pupils caricatured as rural idiots.

More muscle

Dr Nasson says the independence of farm schools should, if necessary, be enforced by law. "Farm schools must be given more muscle so they are not dependent on farmers for their existence and for the attendance of pupils."

He also believes there is little chance of improved attendance at farm schools unless there is "is proper legislation on child labour in the rural areas."

Without this "it is difficult to see how compulsory education in the countryside can be really ef-



Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK

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Here pupils from Leeuwenjacht farm s

Hour-and walk to g

AT Leeuwenjacht farm school near Paarl some Sub A pupils have to walk a round trip of 16 kilometres to and from school each day.

Headmaster Mr Paul Haas says: "It takes the children who are furthest away about one and a half hours to walk to school. In win-

we put in toilets and running water but the problem is we do not have enough money to fund any improvements."



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 farm school near Paarl trudge home.

and-a-half get there



Mr Paul Haas, headmaster of Leeuwenjacht farm school near Paarl.

He told Weekend Argus the Directorate did not know of any children being poached from classrooms. The alleged Stellenbosch incident had been investigated and found to be "devoid of substance".

School hours

The element of time was lacking from Dr Nasson's statement about children being taken from the farm school at a Stellenbosch wine estate. In his statement Mr Eales said if this took place after school hours it was "naturally only the concern of the parents".

The Chief Inspector of Education, Mr N R P Arendse within whose area Stellenbosch fell, "has serious reason to question the veracity" of the issue of the headmaster feeling powerless to act.

It was the headmaster's duty to report such incidents of the violation of school attendance and discipline to the circuit inspector. "As no such reports have been received, the substance of the allegation cannot be confirmed and therefore stands questioned."

Awesome powers

The issue had also not been raised by the teachers organisation "which normally speaks out vehemently either verbally or in memoranda" against alleged malpractices at schools.

Mr Eales also took issue with Dr Nasson's statement about the awesome powers of white farmers. He said: "That there are isolated incidences where the conditions at farm school can be considerably improved is not denied but attention to such improvements at all schools in this directorate is an outgoing evolutionary process such as is also evidenced by the reduction in double shift classes from 2 500 by some 1 500 in the last few years."

... immediately places the availability of his important farm labour in serious jeopardy which inevitably also leads to his farming activity being closed."

Travel time

Mr Eales said the allegation that children had to travel up to 60 kilometres to Nelspoort school on foot or by mule cart had been described as "nonsense" by the headmaster. "There is not a single child who walks to school or uses a donkey cart".

He said the directorate was committed to eliminating the backlog in the provision of educational facilities and it was expected that by the end of this decade "the goal of equivalent education would have been reached or be in sight".

Facilities at farm schools were being improved as an ongoing process. Transport schemes were already in existence where economically feasible and "where such needs elsewhere arise they will be investigated and implemented where possible." Expenditure on transport schemes had increased from more than R1 200 000 in 1979 to 1980 to more than R6 600 000 in the present financial year.

Some 400 mobile classrooms units were being provided this year as part of a process to eliminate all double shift classes.

● Dr Nasson said in reply to Mr Eales's statement that he stood by his findings. The fact that the poaching of children had not been reported did not mean it was not happening. He would check on his information on the Nelspoort school.

A spokesman for the Western Cape Agricultural Union said he did not wish to comment until he had read Dr Nasson's original report.

Programme to beat the poverty cycle

THERE is a major need for remedial education for children at farm schools, according to Mr Raymond O'Grady, personnel manager of Anglo-American farms.

Anglo-American, which runs two farm schools in the Groot Drakenstein valley, forbids the employment of any children under the age of 16.

Its farm school project is seen as part of a long-term programme to break the poverty cycle. The programme includes paying better wages, improving housing, offering creche facilities for pre-school children and literacy classes for adults.

Mr O'Grady said: "One of the reasons we offer the literacy classes is because it is very difficult for parents to play a meaningful role in the education of their children when they can't read or write."

The two primary schools, one for African children and one for coloured children, have facilities equal to many other black schools in Cape Town.

Special holiday and after school programmes are run for the children — partly to prevent their parents from trying to send them out to work.

Mr O'Grady is negotiating with the education authorities for a remedial education programme for the schools.

"I would say about five percent of the children at our schools are slow learners or are mentally retarded. Yet at the mo-

ment we are only providing a normal education programme which does not take cognisance of the child who doesn't have the mental ability but might have other skills."

Mr O'Grady said depending on their capabilities children at farm schools should have the choice of doing more practical subjects like agriculture or woodwork or doing more academic courses.

The study of 40 Western Cape and Karoo schools forms part of the second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa.

Dr Nasson said at a school on one Stellenbosch wine estate, farmers from the area take truckloads of children away from school during the height of the fruit season.

Dr Nasson said: "On paper it's totally illegal because there is compulsory education. But the headmaster feels powerless to stop it.

"He told me the farmers could stop the children from coming to school altogether if they wanted. The same farmers who collect the children from the classrooms have provided the school with television and sports equipment and this is presumably a spin-off."

"The farm manager at the estate said bluntly that the workers were paid such poor wages that all children over the age of eight had to work for extra income."

Dr Nasson said the nub of the matter was the "awesome powers of white farmers."

He said "... ultimate power over the destiny of any school is always in the hands of the landowner. A farmer who opens a school may equally, if he so chooses, close it."

Among his findings were:

Forced to work

- Children at certain primary schools had to walk long distances to school each day. While the black children walk to school they are sometimes passed by buses only half full of white pupils. Dr Nasson said at Nelspoort, for instance, children had to travel up to 60 kilometres to school with those furthest afield using mule carts.

- Few black farm school children ever get to secondary school because of the long distances involved and because poverty forces them to go out to work. Many farm labourers' children leave school between the ages of 12 and 14 so they can earn a wage.

- Some farmers "boldly remove" children from classrooms for one or two hours a day during harvesting. In addition pupils from 37 schools were found to work after school hours, at weekends and during holidays. The work was "far from light" but the "miserable pittance" the children earned was welcomed as family income. In some cases teenagers bartered their labour in return for things like school uniforms.

- Many of the schools had double shifts and 37 of the 40 schools had different standards sharing classrooms at the same time.

- Accommodation was often inadequate and several schools

lay unused because there was no electricity.

- Many children were weak and undernourished. At 25 of the schools there were pupil feeding schemes which were immensely popular. At some schools where there was a dramatic drop in attendance during winter, children would trudge to school no matter what the weather on days when food was provided.

- The "trickle" of children who pass matric find themselves too well qualified for work in the local area.

- Farmers regarded educational qualifications with "scepticism and some scorn" and usually do not take them into account for purposes of pay and promotion. One farmer in the Stellenbosch district said: "It's all very well to have gone to school, but that doesn't mean you'll make a reliable tractor driver."

- Staff were "bitter" that farm schools were often seen as inferior and their pupils caricatured as rural idiots.

More muscle

Dr Nasson says the independence of farm schools should, if necessary, be enforced by law. "Farm schools must be given more muscle so they are not dependent on farmers for their existence and for the attendance of pupils."

He also believes there is little chance of improved attendance at farm schools unless there is "is proper legislation on child labour in the rural areas."

Without this "it is difficult to see how compulsory education in the countryside can be really effective".

Among other suggestions to improve the situation are:

- That the authorities should lay on transport for all children who have to walk more than a certain distance to school. This transport to and from school should be a right.

- That school feeding should be upgraded and extended

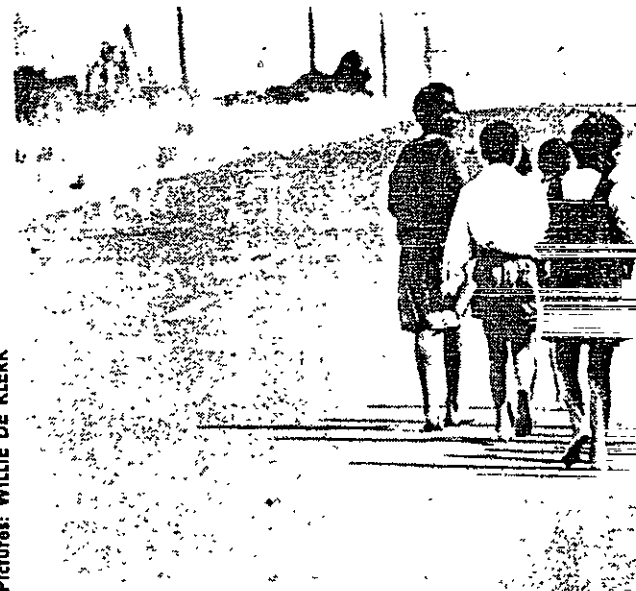
- That there should be local secondary schools available to all.

Dr Nasson said at present although the state paid the teachers and provided generous subsidies for the maintenance and construction of schools, the erection of schools was "a voluntary private initiative defined not by law but by goodwill and paternalism."

"Under present arrangements, farm schools are always vulnerable, insecure and at risk from arbitrary actions."

A Namaqualand headmaster who found one of his three classrooms being used as storage space spoke bitterly of the landowner. He said: "He gave the land, he helps with repairs to the building, so now he looks upon my school as part of his farm."

Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK



Many farm school children-face hours of
Here pupils from Leeuwenjacht farm

Hour-and walk to g

AT Leeuwenjacht farm school near Paarl some Sub A pupils have to walk a round trip of 16 kilometres to and from school each day.

Headmaster Mr Paul Haas says: "It takes the children who are furthest away about one and a half hours to walk to school. In winter they sometimes arrive here cold and soaking wet and we have to dry them out in front of the gas stove before they can go to class."

"There is a bus to take older children from here to the high school in town but there is no bus for our children."

The school is in a fairly pleasant, white-washed building but it has no running water or electricity. Toilets for the 116 pupils and five staff members consist of three black plastic buckets.

Mr Haas says: "Even the staff have to use the pails. That's why I can't keep the teachers here."

He said although the farmer who owns the land had bought toilets he had not installed them. "He is so busy there isn't time for him to attend to the school."

"The department says it will refund us if

we put in toilets and running water but the problem is we do not have enough money to fund any improvements."

Mr Haas sees the biggest problem at the school as poor attendance. He says: "All the parents are really poor. Most of them are farm labourers and some are not interested in giving their children a proper education."

Mr D.G. Malan, owner of Leeuwenjacht farm, said he had spent more than R 1000 buying new toilets for the school and would install them "in the next week or two."

He bought the farm about two years ago with the school on it. "There are a lot of problems with having the school. I am responsible for seeing the building is in good condition and whenever something like a window is broken I have to replace it. I also have to sign all the correspondence about the school."

Mr Malan said in return he got "very little rental" from the school.

Boat missing in thick fog

ONE TIMES 12/3/00
4

Staff Reporter

TWO National Sea Rescue boats were searching a wide, fog-bound area around Dassen Island late last night after a four-crew fishing boat, the L23, had failed to return to Yzerfontein village.

One of the boats interrupted the search to escort a five-crew ski-boat, the Collie, through thick fog to Yzerfontein.

The NSRI boats were alerted late yesterday afternoon by Port Control in Cape Town after the owner of the L23, Mr C de Engelbrecht, of St Helena Bay, had reported his vessel overdue.

A Port Control spokesman said the Howard Davis, a training yacht based at Granger Bay which had been cruising in the Dassen Island area, had joined the search.

● Meanwhile rescuers in Cape Town spent an anxious hour searching for a diver, Mr Godfrey Herring, who was thought to have gone missing while diving near the wreck of the Antipolis at Oudekraal yesterday.

Camps Bay police were alerted by a fellow diver, Mr Richard Ridge of Rondebosch, and an NSRI boat was launched from Bakoven at 4.40pm.

Mr Herring, of Walmer Estate, surfaced near the rescue launch and told the crew he had become disorientated in the fog and had lost his way.

● Humid conditions prevailed over the Peninsula during the weekend, reaching 100 percent yesterday. The highest temperature recorded in Cape Town was 27C.

Widespread rain has fallen over large parts of the southern and south-western Cape and up to 90mm has fallen at Clanwilliam, Worcester and Laingsburg.

● Forecast, page 15

(4) *Hansard*
 Farm labourers: housing
 510. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) How many farmers in (a) Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing

607

WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH 1984

608

loans for their farm labourers in 1983;

- (2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what

was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)(i)
(a) Greater Western Cape	201	R2 825 300
(b) Cape Province (Remainder)	73	R1 189 250
(c) Orange Free State	26	R566 580
(d) Transvaal	35	R867 300
(e) Natal	16	R375 500
(2) (b) (ii)	351	R5 823 930

(2) whether the Regional Director left in progress; if so, (a) why and (b) during what stage of the proceedings;

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

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 23 February 1984.
- (b) New primary school at Hamba-nathi.
- (c) Sod turning ceremony for the erection of the new school building.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Because he took offence at certain remarks made by the last speaker about the Department of Education and Training. At that stage the Regional Director had already made his own official speech and was therefore not in a position to respond to the speaker's statements.
- (b) In the course of the speech made by the last speaker.
- (3) No.

Hansard Q.61/707
 Krugersdorp magistrate's court: teacher
 21/3/84
 *15. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether a former teacher in his Department appeared in the Krugersdorp magistrate's court in February 1984 in connection with teaching at a deregistered school; if so, (a) what was the charge, (b) what were the circumstances leading to this charge and (c) by whom was it laid;
- (2) (a) what is the name of the school in question, (b) when was it first estab-

lished and (c)(i) when and (ii) why was it deregistered;

- (3) whether alternative school facilities were available to pupils at this school; if not, (a) why not and (b) where are they attending school; if so, (i) at which school or schools and (ii) how many pupils are involved?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The teacher unlawfully provided education to persons at a deregistered school.
- (b) The farm on which the school was situated, was sold and during March 1983 the new owner gave notice that he intended closing the school at the end of the fourth term, 1983. The local Circuit Inspector immediately made arrangements for the transfer of the pupils and teachers concerned to other schools for the 1984 school year. In spite of the arrangements made by the Circuit Inspector and despite the fact that the school had been deregistered, the teacher concerned "reopened" the school and continued to provide education to pupils.
- (c) The owner of the farm laid a charge of trespassing against the person concerned with the Police. This charge was later changed to that of illegally providing education.
- (2) (a) Koesterfontein.
- (b) The exact date of the establishment of the school cannot be determined with certainty. The school was taken over as an existing registered, "Native Farm School" as it was known at that time, when the Bantu Edu-

cation Act, 1953 came into effect.

- (c) (i) As from 1 January 1984.
- (ii) The farmer on whose property the school was, closed the school.

(3) Yes.

- (i) Hässler Primary School
 Magaliesburg Primary School
 Randgold Primary School
 Tumeia Primary School.
- (ii) 168.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he not considering providing some means of security to 30-year old schools to prevent the situation arising whereby a school providing education for some 300 children can be closed within six or eight months because there has been a change of ownership of the farm?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we are of course very dependent upon the goodwill of farm-owners to provide this type of facility. There are of course certain benefits that accrue to the farm-owner and to the Department. The Department meets the expenses of erecting the school to the extent of R5 000 per classroom up to the maximum of four classrooms. The farmer then enters into a contract with the Department to keep the school running for at least 10 years. Should he close the school before the expiration of that period, he forfeits the entire subsidy. Arrangements are also made that if a school is to be closed, it may only be done at the end of a school-year and after proper notification. I may tell the hon member that we are looking at means of securing longer terms of tenure of these premises. One of the things we are looking at in this connection is to rent the premises from the farmer, but in that case certain other difficulties arise. In any event, we are looking at the whole situation right now to overcome the problem the hon member has raised. May I suggest to him that this matter could be

more properly discussed under my Vote when it comes up later this session?

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware of how far the alternative schools are located from the Koesterfontein school, which has been closed?

†THE MINISTER: All four schools are in relatively close proximity to that school. I am, however, not in a position to say exactly how many kilometres. If the hon member wants precise information, he must table another questions.

Questions standing over from Friday, 16 March 1984:

Hansard Q.61/710
 National Senior Certificate examination
 21/3/84
 *10. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether any steps were taken in 1983 in respect of pupils at schools in Natal failing under his Department concerning the writing of the national Senior Certificate examination; if so, (a) what steps, (b) why, (c) which schools are involved, (d) what is the period for which the pupils concerned are to be subject to these steps and (e) who conducted the investigations resulting in these steps being taken;
- (2) whether the case of each such pupil was investigated individually; if not, why not;
- (3) whether individual pupils have a right of appeal; if not, why not; if so, with whom are they to lodge appeals;
- (4) whether any pupils have lodged appeals; if so, what was the outcome in each case;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.

Sweet talk soon runs out in State's voluntary removals

Since the outcry over starvation in the resettlement camps of the '60s and '70s, the Government has embarked on a "hearts and minds" campaign to persuade the public and those marked for removal that people are not forced to quit their homes.

"But the basic question," says a rural field worker for the Black Sash, "is whether sweet talk alone is enough to convince people to leave everything they have built up and to participate in their own removal."

Putting the poser to a recent Black Sash conference was Miss Aninka Claasens. She contended that events in the Transvaal showed that "the sweet talk runs out very early in the process of 'persuasion' — in fact as soon as there is any sign of resistance".

A pattern had emerged in State action on re-

movals, involving increased use of force, she said "If the community crumbles at the first attempt to divide it, the removal issue becomes lost in a confusion of 'leadership splits', 'tribal disputes' and 'voluntary removals'.

"However, if the gentle nudgings of parked bulldozers, no pensions, no passes, smashed schools and no water are ignored — and the people still refuse to move — the gloves come off.

"The community is given a D-Day and told that on that day they will be moved. It is at this point that the issue is recognised as a 'forced removal'."

Miss Claasens isolates particular strategies she says are used by the State at various stages in the removal process:

● Correct timing. After the initial announcement of the Government's intention to move a commu-

nity "if there is an immediate, strong negative reaction the officials may disappear for years and only return where there is evidence that the community is in a weak position or split".

In Botlokwa the authorities steered clear of the two settlements headed by chiefs vehemently opposed to removal and "started with the third who was scared and out of his depth".

● Divide and rule. This strategy was said to occur at many levels — between leaders and community folk, legals and illegals, landlords and tenants, men and women and along class lines. In some cases there was evidence of the State "setting up a partner" to agree to removal.

● Restrictions in threatened areas. Miss Claasens said prohibitions on meetings applied in Mgwali, Driefontein and kwaNgema. Building freezes had been applied to townships under threat — like Huhudi in the Northern Cape — resulting in the creation of slums.

● Cutting off of services. "The degeneration of the place influences some people to go elsewhere, but I don't know of any case where it has persuaded people to move en masse.

"Those remaining can now expect that their existing services will be cut off." The issue of pensions and reference books has become a battle in many places, including Driefontein. Mogopa and Makgatho experienced the smashing of many houses and communal facilities such as schools and churches.

● Setting of D-Day ... the waiting game ... and employing direct force. "If the cutting off of services doesn't work the Government brings the use of

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. Today The Star features the last in a series of highlights from the 40 papers presented at the Black Sash national conference last weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

Relocations part of Govt's total strategy, says Sash

The reduction in the number of black residents on the platteland is seen by the Government as important for security purposes — and the cost of the resulting removal of farm workers and tenants is born almost entirely by the victims, says the Black Sash Natal Midlands Region.

In a paper at the recent Black Sash conference in Johannesburg, the region quoted the former Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr H J D van der Walt, speaking in the Assembly in June, defending the Government's removals strategy:

"Does the Honorable Member mean to tell me that if we concentrate on the so-called black spots these are the only removals that should take place?

"It has been said that the most dangerous situation that has arisen in Zimbabwe was due to the fact that the Government did not give attention to the black people on the farms, in the rural areas."

The paper pointed out that Natal had not had any "black spot" removals in the past two years although 200 000 people on 188 properties were under threat of such action.

But it highlighted the removal of two tenant communities from the Hammarsdale and Inanda areas. The Cliffdale move, near Hammarsdale, involved about 400 people, the Inanda move involved an unknown number. At Cliffdale the Indian landlords were as opposed to the eviction as the tenants but they were subject to prosecution and — having as little redress in law as their tenants — complied.

In both cases the homeless were offered remote resettlement camps at Compensation and Frankland, near Port Shepstone.

The tenants scattered into parts of kwaZulu, close enough to their former homes for them to keep their industrial employment.

The eviction of individual fa-

Poisoned crop-spraying farm labourers are d

FREELY AVAILA

Tribune Reporter

LETHAL poisons which can kill within hours by absorption through the skin or inhalation are freely available on South African supermarket shelves and are widely used by housewives and gardeners.

The poisons, which have already caused a number of deaths and have cost South Africa thousands of rand in medical bills, are organophosphate insecticides (OPI).

OPI is contained in the commonly used garden pesticides metasystox and Lebacyd, and in all household insecticides like Doom and Baygon and also in certain dog shampoos, dips and flea collar is also widely used — and abused — in crop spraying and livestock dipping.

In Bloemfontein farm labourers poisoned by OPI or related carbamate insecticides during crop spraying are sometimes dumped on the doorsteps of a teaching hospital by employers wishing to escape detection.

At Tygerberg hospital poisoning by OPI is the third most common reason for admission to the respiratory intensive care unit. More than half those admitted with OPI poisoning have made suicide attempts while the rest have been accidentally poisoned.

Now South African doctors have called for a massive education campaign on the dangers of OPI products and stricter control on the selling of these and other insecticides.

For although OPI products are clearly labelled poisonous and most have detailed instructions on how they should be used the public often ignores them.

Professor FO Muller, professor of pharmacology at the University of the Orange Free State, said there should be severe punishment

QUOTE

In Bloemfontein farm labourers poisoned by OPI or related carbamate insecticides during crop spraying are sometimes dumped on the doorsteps of a teaching hospital by employers wishing to escape detection.

ple who cause death or illness through negligent use of insecticides.

Head of the Poisons Control Centre in Bloemfontein and an authority on OPI poisoning, he said: "People are often negligent with these products. It's more than negligence, it's a total disregard for human life.

"Some farmers around here and in the Cape wheatlands use labourers as markers during crop spraying. The workers are not dressed in gas masks and protective clothing and they get doused with insecticide from the aeroplanes.

"All these poisons are potentially lethal and exposure to them can make the patient very ill and cause death unless the person is treated immediately.

"If you take 100 mls of Lopis dog dip you would die, yet if you took 100 grams of Rattex you would probably just lose your appetite. You would have to eat about seven packets of Rattex before you died — yet from the warnings it appears more dangerous.

"We've spoken to the Department of Health about the matter. The authorities feel there will be difficulty in controlling it if restrictions are placed on the sale of these products"

Countdown to

"YOURS duly to hand, I accept your offer of 7 pounds per month for a piece of land for 50 years. The piece of land you pointed out to me on the 19th January, 1895."

In these simple terms William Gillitt concluded the lease of more than 500 acres of prime farmland at Emberton.

Eighty-nine years later William Gillitt would scarcely recognise his farm.

Much of it is now owned by Anglo American Property Services for the development of their new township, Dovehouse.

A corner of it houses an exciting exhibition, the first of its kind in Natal — the Sunday Tribune Homes for Living Festival.

Just three weeks away from opening, the area boasts five magnificent show houses built by Derreg Construction, the company chosen by Sunday Tribune as exclusive builders for the show, and the beginnings of what will be an exhibition of home decorating ideas by leading members of the industry.

Soon too, the quiet cul-de-sac will be turned into an entertainment boulevard with a first class restaurant, fashion shows, musicians ...

It's a show Sunday Tribune and Derreg have had in a communal melting pot for three years and one that was thwarted by the lack of suitable land.

With the purchase of Dovehouse by Anglo American Property Services, its subsequent proclamation as a township and Amaprop's belief that a homes exhibition would be the perfect official launch for their project, a three-year dream has become reality.

On Friday, May 4, Sunday Tribune Homes for Living Festival will open its doors to the public.

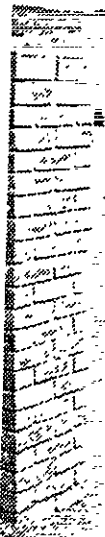
Essentially it's an ideas show. One where the homeowner and seeker will find an abundance of attainable ideals.

It's geared to bring through the gates thousands of couples looking for the gracious and the necessary to transform the simple into the sophisticated.

It will also give an appreciation and insight into the biggest single investment most families will ever make.

Dovehouse is just 30 minutes drive from the heart of Durban and 40 minutes from Pietermaritzburg.

The Homes for Living Festival will be open daily from 11.30 am to 5.00 pm (weekdays) and from 10.00 am to 10.00 pm at weekends from May 4 to 12.



An elegant houses,



Lauren Steyn and Carol Metel Standard 4 pupils at Athlone Park School, arranged a variety concert to raise funds for the Sunday Tribune Cross Emergency Relief Fund. They are seen with their cheque for

CAPL Times 23/3/84 (4) 50/81

Greater security for farm schools?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The government is looking at means of providing greater security for the approximately 500 000 black schoolchildren in farm schools.

At present "we are very dependent upon the goodwill of farm-owners to provide this type of facility", the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Bar-end du Plessis, said this week.

He was replying to questions from Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) about the closure of the Koes-terfontein farm school near Krugersdorp.

A former teacher at the school has appeared in the Krugersdorp Mag-istrate's Court on a charge of "illegally providing education" after continuing to provide education to the pupils after the school was



closed at the end of the 1983 school year.

The new owner of the farm had given notice that he intended closing the school after he bought the farm.

Mr Du Plessis said arrangements had been made for transfer of the

168 pupils to four other schools in the area.

Mr McIntosh asked him whether the depart-ment was not consider-ing providing some means of security to schools "to prevent the situation arising where- by a school, providing

education to some 300 children can be closed within six to eight months because there has been a change of ownership of the farm".

Mr Du Plessis said his department met the ex-penses of erecting the school to the extent of R5 000 per classroom up to a maximum of four.

"The farmer then en-ters a contract with the department to keep the school running for at least 10 years. Should he close this school be-fore the expiration of that period, he forfeits the entire subsidy.

"Arrangements are also made that if a school is to be closed, it may only be done at the end of a school year and after proper notifica-tion."

He said authorities were looking at means of securing longer terms of tenure for these premises.

STAMMBOCKED!

By farmer ⁽⁴⁾ who calls himself her 'father'

A FARMER told a court this week how he slambokked a 20-year-old woman labourer — whom he considered "a child" — and then grappled on the floor with her because she would not lie on a table and "take her punishment".

The court also heard that the woman, Miss Mzukle Mwele, was savaged by the farmer's dog while her hands were being bound by his son.

Johannes Petrus Bekker, 46, a farmer in the Weenen District of Natal, was facing charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm by flogging Miss Mwele, throwing stones at her, Mr Bekker admitted slambokking the woman. He said had lived on his farm for the past 18 years, but said he had not assaulted her with stones or fists and had not seen his dog savage her.

He was found guilty of common assault by the magistrate, Mr Basil King, in the Weenen Magistrate's Court on Friday and fined R50 (or 25 days) suspended for three years.

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, Mr Rod Stewart, the farmer said it was a "long-standing traditional practice" to punish his labourers by flogging them with a sjambok to maintain "discipline" on his farm.

Leaning heavily on the rails of the witness box the stoutly built, ruddy-faced farmer said: "It's not the first time workers have been punished on my farm.

"It's been a standing rule for 18 years since I became familiar with my black work-ers.

"I am responsible for them like a father, I have a fatherly responsibility towards them as long as they live on my farm."

REPORT SHAWN MANNIS PICTURES: JIMMY HUTTON

and fallen to the floor. "She grabbed the front of my shirt so hard that it tore," he said.

Replying to a question from Mr Stewart, Mr Bekker said he "did not count" how many times he hit Miss Mwele with the sjambok, but admitted that it was "many times".

He said while they were grasping his two sons entered the barn with his dog, although he claimed he did not see the dog at the time. He said his sons were holding Miss Mwele so that he could give her "a hiding".

"One of my sons was trying to hold the dog back while my

"my wife, and my six children were ordered off Mr Bekker's farm when Mzukle went to the police and complained about Mr Bekker. We now live in a township in Weenen and can't find work on the farms", Mr Mwele said.

Before sentence was passed the defence lawyer, Mr Moritz Randelhoff, said it should be taken into account that "this is not Switzerland — we are living in Africa".

Giving his verdict of guilty of common assault and sentencing Mr Bekker to R50 or 25 days imprisonment, the magistrate said evidence giving by Miss Mwele and her father had been inconsistent. He said the complainant had given the impression she had been more seriously injured than a doctor could confirm, and the court could not find that the accused had intended to seriously harm Miss Mwele.

After sentence was passed in the tiny courtroom, the handful of local labourers who had watched the proceedings filed outside with grim faces.

Earlier that day they had seen a fellow labourer, Miss Sibongile Ndumande, fined R50 for stealing butterknives from the farmer she worked for.

Inconsistent

After sentence had been passed, Miss Mwele's father, Shongo Mwele, said people living on the farm who had witnessed the assault had been told by Mr Bekker that if they appeared in court they would be "chased off the farm".





Johannes Bekker — a "fatherly responsibility" towards the women he flogged

"like a father. I have a fatherly responsibility towards them as long as they live on my farm."

Mr Bekker said he was not guilty of assaulting Miss Mwell on the morning of August 27 because he had "her father's permission to punish her".

Punished

He said Miss Mwell and other women who lived on his farm were "punished" because they had been continually making a noise in the sleeping quarters.

When he went to their sleeping quarters on the Thursday night before the flogging incident to make them keep quiet, he said they would not let him in and locked the door.

Mr Bekker said he threw a "few metal pipes" he found lying on the ground through the sleeping quarter windows because "I wanted to bring home the message that I was cross with them".

The next morning, when he could not find the women he said were responsible for making the noise, he summoned their parents and asked for permission to "punish the children".

Mr Stewart told the court the women's parents had no option in the matter because Mr Bekker had given them a choice between letting him punish their children or leaving his farm.


Mr Bekker admitted this, saying if any parent felt he was "punishing the children unnecessarily" they could leave his farm.

At an earlier hearing, Miss Mwell, who still has scars on her breasts and legs from the dog attack, claimed Mr Bekker attacked her with a sjambok and his fists when she would not lie across a table in his barn to accept the flogging.

She said Mr Bekker and his two teenage sons had then tied her hands and attempted to force her to lie on the table.

Screaming

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She said that she was screaming all the time and one of the sons had repeatedly banged the back of her head against the wall.

She claimed that Mr Bekker had then set his dog on her, who savaged her while her hands were still tied.

Describing the events on the day of the flogging, Mr Bekker said he had the parents of the "children" he intended to punish assemble in his barn and ordered a table to be brought in.

Asked by Mr Stewart why he wanted a table, Mr Bekker said it was easier to sjambok women lying across a table than to try and whip them on the ground.

He said when he punished his labourers the "boys have to bend over and the women have to lie down".

"If the child hadn't resisted in the first place none of what followed would have happened.

"I've punished her before and she has not complained", he said.

Mr Bekker said the other women he had flogged on the same day had accepted their punishment and had lain across the table while he whipped them.

He said when Miss Mwell refused to lie on the table the two of them had grappled

...y responsibility" towards the women he flogged

FARM LABOUR Promoting the best

(4) Fm 30/3/84
Trade union rights for agricultural workers are probably a long way off. But Natal farmer, Dougie Horton, for one, believes that much can be done in the interim to improve their lot.

In Natal, where the last vestiges of the labour-tenant system still linger, some farmers pay their labourers R2/month plus a mealie meal ration, and employers hire and fire at will.

Convinced that the path to improved productivity lies in sharing farm management burdens, Horton has been able to intensify cultivation at his Eston estate — raising turnover from R22 000/year in 1963 to R1m/year on the same acreage. Horton's success has not been due to any textbook approach to labour problems. He operates on a simple set of rules, formulated after years of analysis.

Horton's concern for labour sprang more from personal circumstances. Initially a weekend farmer, he needed a responsible man to run the farm in his absence.

A common view among farmers is that labour is inherently bad and virtually untrainable. Horton refused to accept this. "I realised that if I could not motivate my workers and get them to accept responsi-

Continued on page 51

49

(4) Fm 30/3/84
bility I might as well pack it in," he says. His first task was to choose as his "induna" a man of natural leadership ability. This done, he briefed the man carefully on what was expected of him and gave him the assurance that he would have his backing: "When you delegate responsibility, you must also give the authority that goes with it."

Predictable problems arose. Workers were unaccustomed to being given instructions by a fellow black and acceptance of the change was slow. Horton persevered, offering his induna support and advice through the difficult adjustment period.

Now the concept of a black management level is well-established. There are indunas for the dairy, the vegetable and the cane sections of the farm. In addition sub-indunas have been appointed as well as special ranks of tractor drivers, irrigation workers and maintenance staff — all distinguishable by different coloured overalls.

"This is important," says Horton, "because it has created new job opportunities and allowed for promotion — which is accepted practice in industry but rare in agriculture."

The farm is run on a committee system. When a new project is commenced the respective indunas and key personnel are called in, the task is explained to them, and their advice sought.

Collective

Horton says he has found it useful to involve his workers more intimately in the farm by referring, in the collective sense, to "our cows" and "our maize."

"The change in attitude of the employee accelerates to the point where you find them working with you instead of for you," he comments.

He pays his workers well by agricultural standards — some earn in excess of R200/month in addition to the normal rations, free accommodation and other fringe benefits.

While many farmers remain sceptical of Horton's approach, he has read papers on the subject of farm labour and held farmers' days to demonstrate how the system works in practice. Some have followed his example with varying degrees of success. But he stresses the whole concept of upgrading farm labour must be viewed as a long-term project. "A lot of them think it will be an immediate solution to their problems. It's not. It has to be an unfolding process."

Horton believes the labour problems of industry, with strikes and their attendant difficulties, are not far off for farmers. Consequently he feels that the correct machinery for communication must be created now. He sees a real prospect for increased farm output through the proper utilisation and training of black farm workers in management roles — an important consideration in the current inflationary climate.

Former prison head fined

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Lieutenant Johannes Niemand, the former acting head of the Barberton Prison Farm, was yesterday found guilty of common assault and fined R900 (or 360 days) by a Nelspruit magistrate.

Mr W De Vos sentenced Niemand, 48, to a further two years' imprisonment suspended for four years.

Passing sentence, Mr De Vos said that Niemand had not foreseen that the prisoners would be seriously injured when they went to do forced labour at the prison dam.

The lieutenant's trial was a sequel to the marathon "heat exhaustion" trial last year in which six warders under his command were given jail sentences ranging from one to eight years for their part in what a Supreme Court judge described as "an orgy of assaults".

During the Supreme Court trial in which eight warders faced charges of three counts of murder and 34 of assault for beating prisoners continuously with rubber truncheons as inmates pushed laden wheelbarrows in roasting temperatures of 35 deg C, Mr Justice D O Vermooten laid the blame "squarely on the shoulders of Lieutenant Niemand" for ordering "a punitive expedition which ended in a battlefield".

Niemand faced charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Poisoned crop-spraying farm labourers are dumped on the doorsteps of hospital *by employer.*

FREEELY AVAILABLE — BUT

Tribune Reporter

LETHAL poisons which can kill within hours by absorption through the skin or inhalation are freely available on South African supermarket shelves and are widely used by housewives and gardeners.

The poisons, which have already caused a number of deaths and have cost South Africa thousands of rand in medical bills, are organo-phosphate insecticides (OPI).

OPI is contained in the commonly used garden pesticides metasytox and Lebacyd, and in all household insecticides like Duvon and Baygon and also in certain dog shampoo dips and flea collar dips widely used — and in crop spraying. Bloemfontein farm-owners and livestock dipping centres poisoned by OPI or related carbamate insecticides during crop spraying are sometimes dumped on the doorsteps of a teaching hospital by employers wishing to escape detection.

QUOTE

In Bloemfontein farm labourers poisoned by OPI or related carbamate insecticides during crop spraying are sometimes dumped on the doorsteps of a teaching hospital by employers wishing to escape detection.

ple who cause death or illness through negligent use of insecticides.

Head of the Poisons Control Centre in Bloemfontein and an authority on OPI poisoning, he said: "People are often negligent with these products. It's more than negligence, it's a total disregard for human life."

"Some farmers around here and in the Cape wheatlands use labourers as markers during crop spraying. The workers are not dressed in gas masks and protective clothing and they get doused with insecticide from the aeroplanes.

Countdown to opening of Homes for Living Festival

"YOURS duly to hand, I accept your offer of 7 pounds per month for a piece of land for 50 years. The piece of land you pointed out to me on the 19th January, 1895."

In these simple terms William Gillitt concluded the lease of more than 500 acres of prime farmland at Emberton.

Eighty-nine years later William Gillitt would scarcely recognise his farm. Much of it is now owned by Anglo American Property Services for the development of their new town-ship, Dovehouse.

A corner of it houses an exciting exhibition, the first of its kind in Natal — the Sunday Tribune Homes for Living Festival.

Just three weeks away from opening, the area boasts five magnificent show houses built by Derreg Construction, the company chosen by Sunday Tribune as exclusive builders for the show, and the beginnings of what will be an exhibition of home decorating ideas by leading members of the industry.

Soon too, the quiet cul-de-sac will be turned into an entertainment boulevard with a first class restaurant, fashion shows, musicians...

It's a show Sunday Tribune and Derreg have had in a communal meeting pot for three years and one that was thwarted by the lack of suitable land.

With the purchase of Dovehouse by Anglo American Property Services, its subsequent proclamation as a township and Amaprop's belief that a homes exhibition would be the perfect official launch for their project, a three-year dream has become reality.

On Friday, May 4, Sunday Tribune Homes for Living Festival will open its doors to the public.

Essentially it's an ideas show. One where

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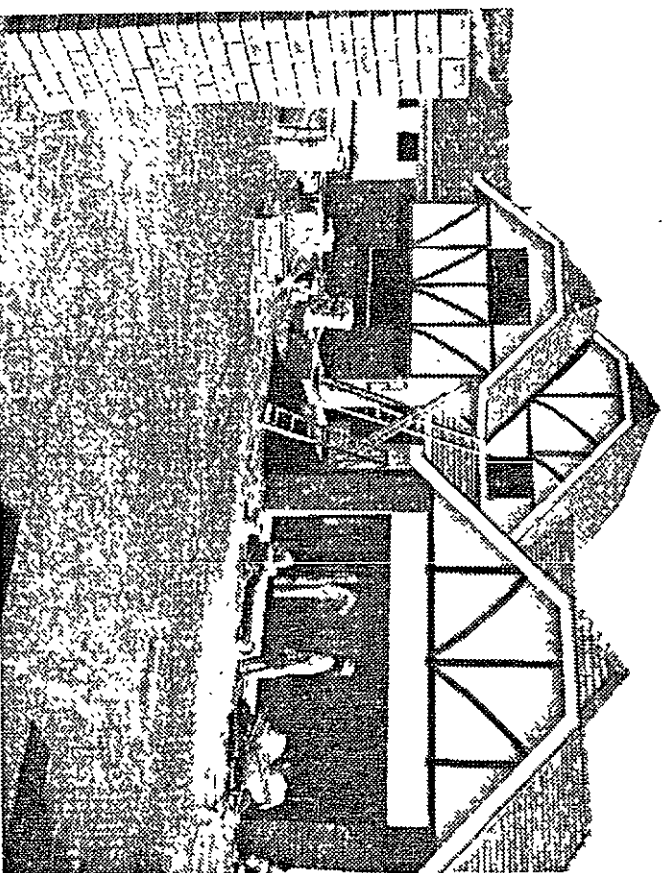
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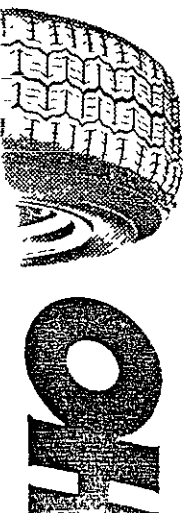
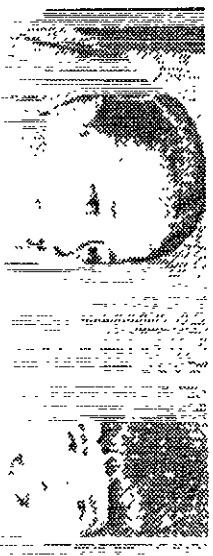
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An elegant Tudor-style house, one of five specially-designed show houses, nears completion for the Sunday Tribune Homes for Living Festival



Poisoned crop-spraying farm labourers are d

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OPI is contained in the commonly used garden pesticides metasystox and Lebacyd, and in all household insecticides like Doom and Baygon and also in certain dog shampoos, dips and flea collar is also widely used — and abused — in crop spraying and livestock dipping.

In Bloemfontein farm labourers poisoned by OPI or related carbamate insecticides during crop spraying are sometimes dumped on the doorsteps of a teaching hospital by employers wishing to escape detection.

At Tygerberg hospital poisoning by OPI is the third most common reason for admission to the respiratory intensive care unit. More than half those admitted with OPI poisoning have made suicide attempts while the rest have been accidentally poisoned.

Now South African doctors have called for a massive education campaign on the dangers of OPI products and stricter control on the selling of these and other insecticides.

For although OPI products are clearly labelled poisonous and most have detailed instructions on how they should be used the public often ignores them.

Professor FO Muller, professor of pharmacology at the University of the Orange Free State, said there should be severe punishment

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"Some farmers around here and in the Cape wheatlands use labourers as markers during crop spraying. The workers are not dressed in gas masks and protective clothing and they get doused with insecticide from the aeroplanes.

"All these poisons are potentially lethal and exposure to them can make the patient very ill and cause death unless the person is treated immediately.

"If you take 100 mls of Lopis dog dip you would die, yet if you took 100 grams of Rattex you would probably just lose your appetite. You would have to eat about seven packets of Rattex before you died — yet from the warnings it appears more dangerous.

"We've spoken to the Department of Health about the matter. The authorities feel there will be difficulty in controlling it if restrictions are placed on the sale of these products"

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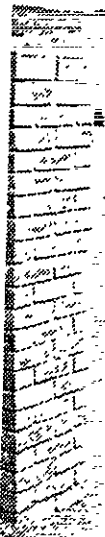
Essentially it's an ideas show. One where the homeowner and seeker will find an abundance of attainable ideals.

It's geared to bring through the gates thousands of couples looking for the gracious and the necessary to transform the simple into the sophisticated.

It will also give an appreciation and insight into the biggest single investment most families will ever make.

Dovehouse is just 30 minutes drive from the heart of Durban and 40 minutes from Pietermaritzburg.

The Homes for Living Festival will be open daily from 11.30 am to 5.00 pm (weekdays) and from 10.00 am to 10.00 pm at weekends from May 4 to 12.



An elegant houses,



Lauren Steyn and Carol Metel Standard 4 pupils at Athlone Park School, arranged a variety concert to raise funds for the Sunday Tribune Cross Emergency Relief Fund. They are seen with their cheque for

By Themba Molefe
Is an immigrant farm owner entitled to close down a school used for 30 years on his farm?

Krugersdorp Magistrate Mr P S McLeod will decide on May 3.

The issue arose after 169 pupils and three teachers were ordered off the property last December and the farm school principal was charged with providing education illegally.

The principal, Mr Themba Emmanuel Khumalo (29), taught at the school which his mother Mrs Lydia Khumalo and her late husband, Mr Edgar Khumalo, built on the Koesterfontein Farm in Magaliesburg in 1954 and registered as a native farm school in terms of the Bantu Education Act of 1953.

Mr Khumalo, his wife Mrs Audrey Khumalo, and his mother were ordered to close the primary school by an immigrant, Mr Franz Eismeyer, who bought the farm four years ago.

169 pupils hope their farm school stays open

74
Star
19/4/84

The Khumalos, in defiance of the eviction order served on them by Mr Eismeyer, reopened the school in January.

Legal proceedings against the teaching family ensued. Then came the forced removal of the school's furniture which was loaded on a truck.

This left the children of the local farm labourers stranded without education.

Some children brought their own chairs and

others sat on the floor when Mr Khumalo reopened the school for 1984.

Since then the teachers have not received their monthly salaries from the Department of Education and Training.

Leading legal argument on behalf of Mr Khumalo, Mr M B Mohlahledi said Mr Eismeyer did not own the school building.

He said conditions in the title deed regarding ownership of the farm did not stipulate that

Mr Eismeyer owned the school building.

"In fact, the sale of the farm to Mr Eismeyer has not been finalised and therefore he cannot prove he owns it yet."

If Mr Eismeyer did own the school building, said Mr Mohlahledi, he would be liable for the maintenance of the building and subsidising the teachers' salaries.

Krugersdorp DET Circuit Inspector Mr C W A Steyn said the Minister of Education and Training had the sole right to authorise the deregistration of a farm school in terms of the Education and Training Act.

Mr Mohlahledi argued that before the deregistration of a farm school, the Minister afforded the school's governing body the right to consider the action in terms of the Act.

Mr Eismeyer had acted without consulting the governing body, Mr Mohlahledi said.

The case was postponed.

CAPE TOWN 23/4/84

Joblessness a 'major cause' in SA poverty

By RIAAN DE
VILLIERS
Labour Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT is a major cause of poverty in South Africa, a working group at the Carnegie conference on poverty found last week.

In a report drafted, the group said the extent of unemployment was "socially unacceptable" and created social and economic conditions which adversely affected the lives of the "majority of people on the sub-continent".

The policies of the State had exacerbated the historically-determined racial and regional bias of unemployment.

"It is only with the termination of such policies that the people of South Africa will be able to regain control of their working lives," it said.

Particular groups such as women and female-headed households, new entrants to the labour market, the disabled and workers approaching retirement were "particularly vul-

nerable to unemployment".

A major factor was influx control, compounded by resettlement and relocation, which debarred large numbers of people from urban employment and hampered the search for jobs.

Women were particularly severely affected as they could not get jobs through the labour bureau system and had "tenuous access" to migrant wages.

In recent years, changes in technology and the recruitment policies of mining and agriculture had brought about an increasingly unequal distribution of income and employment in the rural areas, the group found.

This was particularly significant because the poorest people traditionally relied most heavily on these sectors for income.

It suggested the government should consider spending much more on socially beneficial public-works projects, particularly in impoverished rural areas.

Workers cry 'fowl' over farm rule

City Pers

6/5/84



IS THE slaughter house at Rainbow Chickens a farm or a factory?

That's the question to be decided by the Industrial Court, and the outcome could vitally affect hundreds of workers.

The issue was raised this week when seven workers from Rainbow Chickens, sacked on February 6 when they refused to do overtime, applied to be re-instated.

Lawyers for the Chicken giant said the court had no jurisdiction over the seven men because they were farm workers and are therefore excluded from taking action through the court.

The seven want to be re-instated because they claim their dismissal was an unfair labour practice, and that they were given no hearing before being sacked.

Their lawyers, Durban's legal resources centre, argued that they were busy with industrial rather than farm work, and that the court could therefore rule that they be re-instated.

According to the lawyers:

The plant is in the Hammarsdale industrial

area. The land is zoned for industrial use.

The company pays rates on the plant land assessed as factory not farm land...

They argued that if relief was not granted to the seven, it would indicate to the workers that management was entitled to do what they liked.

Workers at the plant would know they had no rights and everyone would live in fear of being dismissed as the seven.

Agriculture as 'employment creator'

Carle Times 8/5/84

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A reduction in market interference by the agricultural control boards and a possible contribution by government to the social and welfare needs of farm labourers are issues raised in the White Paper on Agricultural Policy, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The last White Paper on the government's goals in the agricultural sector was compiled in 1946.

According to the new White Paper, future agricultural development would have to depend largely on vertical expansion, "where fewer farmers



The White Paper also emphasizes the importance of improving farm workers' skills and maintaining sound labour relations.

"Not only does agriculture play a vital role in providing employment, but it also offers 'Lebensraum' such as housing and other facilities on a decentralized basis to a large portion of the population."

The White Paper mentions the possibility of government provision for welfare needs of farm labourers.

It says that, on the marketing side, the government should ensure its involvement does not distort production, marketing and price structures in the agricultural sector. Also, since the government advocates free-market principles, "The control board system needs to be applied with great circumspection."

At present, the National Marketing Council is evaluating the control schemes and considering "the advantages of moving towards a freer market system". — Sapa

(ii) Fort England Hospital—100 beds for Coloured and Asian children.

15. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police were called to any farms in or near Randfontein on or about 15 April 1984; if so, why;
- (2) whether these members were accompanied by dogs; if so, (a) why and (b) how many;
- (3) whether any action was taken by them on this occasion; if so, (a) what action and (b) what were the circumstances necessitating this action;
- (4) whether any persons were injured as a result; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the nature of the injuries in each case;
- (5) whether an investigation has been held into the incident; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) No, but as a result of numerous complaints from farmers over a period of time that their farms were being overrun over weekends by unauthorised Blacks coming from the surrounding mines, the Police on 15 April 1984 carried out a cleaning up operation on a farm near Randfontein.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) Because dogs are specially trained and utilized as an aid to the Police in the execution of their functions.
 - (b) 15.

16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether any schools in Ateridgeville have been closed by his Department since his reply to Question No 3 on 13 April 1984; if so, (a) which schools, (b) when and (c) how many pupils are involved;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to reopen these schools; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results in each case?
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) and (b) On the arrival of the police, they found approximately 300 to 400 blacks illegally congregated on the farm and that excessive drinking, unlawful liquor and daga trafficking and the molesting of females were of the order of the day. Once the offenders became aware of the police, they fled in all directions and in an effort to effect their arrest, use was made of the patrol dogs. Thirty nine persons were arrested while approximately 1 000 litres of illegal concoctions were destroyed.
 - (b) Superficial bite wounds on their arms and legs.
- (4) Yes.
 - (a) 28.
 - (b) Yes, the incident was investigated by a senior officer and the finding was that the police action was justified.
- (5) Yes, the incident was investigated by a senior officer and the finding was that the police action was justified.

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) No.
 - (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) Falls away.

For written reply: **Howard** Q. 61.1169 Housing 9/5/84

252. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state at the end of 1983;
- (2) how many houses were provided in 1983 for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state by (i) the State, (ii) local authorities and (iii) the private sector;
- (3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in each (a) province and (b) national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) It is not possible to give an accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the demand for housing. For this reason it is also not possible to estimate the figure for each province. The estimated shortage of housing for members of the Black communities in the White areas is in the region of 168 000 units.
- (b)

Lebowa.....	18 000
Owagwa.....	24 000
kwaZulu.....	75 000
KaNgyane.....	5 600
kwaNdebele.....	3 500
Gazankulu.....	1 500
Other South African Development Trust areas...	14 800

	(i) The State	(ii) Local authorities and Administration Boards	(iii) Private sector
Transvaal.....	4 117	56	2 843
Orange Free State.....	2 077	11	508
Cape Province.....	628	—	312
Natal.....	35	—	—
(b) The State	(i) 13	(ii) —	(iii) —
Lebowa.....	540	—	43
Owagwa.....	1 650	—	440
kwaZulu.....	2 502	—	16
KaNgyane.....	580	—	—
kwaNdebele.....	201	—	—
Gazankulu.....	—	—	—
Other South African Development Trust areas.....	13	—	—

- (3) (a) and (b) This will depend on the funds made available by the State and the private sector and the contribution made by individual prospective home owners.

According to the Government's policy on housing, housing is only provided to

those categories of persons in the very lowest income group. Serviced sites are made available to those in the income groups above R150 per month in order to enable them to erect their own houses using their own financial sources and the assistance of employers and financial institutions.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, can he tell the House why then a decision regarding the Voortrekker Monument was taken?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in the discussion of my Vote yesterday I already replied in detail to a similar question asked by the hon member for Rissik. I therefore advise him rather to go and read my Hansard. He will find all the details there.

Mr F J LE ROUX: They do not appear there. [Interjections.]

Handwritten: 325 Hammond Q. 601. 1139
Teachers: training 9/15/84

*12. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many persons studying to become (a) pre-primary, (b) primary and (c) secondary school teachers (i) were enrolled in and (ii) qualified as teachers at each specified teacher training institution falling under the control of his Department in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Name of institution	1981	1982	1983
Transvaal			
(a) Pre-primary	Not offered.		
(b) Primary			
(i)	309	320	236
(ii)	160	27	51
(c) Secondary			
(i)	307	372	504
(ii)	140	110	36

Cape

Category	(i)	(ii)
(c) Secondary	105	166
(a) Pre-primary	—	57
(b) Primary	—	—
(ii)	—	—
Sebokeng	Not offered.	

Category	(i)	(ii)
(a) Pre-primary	92	88
(b) Primary	42	47
(i)	—	—
(ii)	—	—
(c) Secondary	142	163
(i)	47	58
(ii)	—	2

Category	(i)	(ii)
(a) Pre-primary	224	233
(b) Primary	99	110
(i)	—	—
(ii)	—	—
(c) Secondary	63	68
(i)	30	31
(ii)	—	—
Indumiso	Not offered	

Category	(i)	(ii)
(a) Pre-primary	140	214
(b) Primary	—	—
(i)	—	—
(ii)	—	61
(c) Secondary	121	321
(i)	—	60
(ii)	—	30

Category	(i)	(ii)
(a) Pre-primary	45	102
(b) Primary	—	27
(i)	—	—
(ii)	—	4
(c) Secondary	78	156
(i)	—	48
(ii)	—	—
St Francis	Not offered.	

Category	(i)	(ii)
(a) Pre-primary	17	—
(b) Primary	17	—
(c) Secondary	—	19

Note: The transition from two-year courses to three-year courses, which was conducted in different ways at different colleges, had the effect that the number of qualifying students decreased after 1981. In several cases final year students who were enrolled for a two-year course, chose to continue with newly introduced third-year courses—hence the small number of students, if any, who qualified as teachers in certain years.

*13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in (a) 1983 and (b) 1984; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved;
- (2) whether any farm schools for black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in (i) 1983 and (ii) 1984; if so.

Handwritten: 4 Hammond Q. 601. 1142 9/15/84

how many (aa) schools, (bb) pupils and (cc) teachers were involved in each case:

- (3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there in 1984 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) (a) Yes.

(i) 29

(ii) 2 076

(iii) 42.

- (b) Yes.

(i) 2

(ii) 144

(iii) 3

- (2) (a) Yes.

(i) (aa) 308

(bb) 24 245

(cc) 537.

(ii) (aa) 35

(bb) 2 730

(cc) 60.

- (b) Yes. Statistics are not readily available.

- (3) (a) 5 222

(b) (i) 10 722

(ii) 464 086.

Statistics for March 1983. Statis-

tics for 1984 are not yet available.

Defence Force: Reserve

*14. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

How many members of the Reserve were called out to render service in terms of section 52(1)(a) and/or (b) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in 1983 or at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

None.
*Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department has received representations from any Black local authorities regarding their financial position; if so, (a) when, (b) from which local authorities and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether any Black local authorities are in financial difficulties; if so, (a) which local authorities and (b) to what extent;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to (a) find ways of generating revenue for these local authorities and (b) assist them in other ways to solve these difficulties; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, from one Black local authority.

(a) 29 February 1984.

(b) The City Council of Soweto.

(c) (i) Suggestions in regard to the generating of additional

sources of revenue within the area of jurisdiction of the City Council were raised.

(ii) The representations are presently receiving attention and will in due course be further discussed with the City Council

(2) The Black local authorities are in the process of preparing their estimates for the 1984/85 financial year.

(a) and (b) Upon receipt of the estimates it will be known which of the local authorities experience financial problems and to what extent.

(3) (a) Almost all local authorities in the Republic of South Africa experience financial problems. The Permanent Finance Liaison Committee (formerly the Crosser Working Group) is giving attention to the question of creating additional sources of revenue.

(b) Until the additional sources of revenue are realized the newly established Development Boards will assist the Black local authorities.

Masinga: tribal clashes

*16. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No. 20 on 13 April 1984, how many persons died in tribal clashes in the Masinga area from 3 April 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether an investigation has been held to determine the underlying causes of these clashes; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) None.

(2) No. It is not the duty of the South African Police to order an investigation into the underlying causes of the tribal clashes. It is the duty of the Minister of Law and Order to order an investigation into the underlying causes of these clashes. The necessary special operations are being carried out and will provide an even more efficient service a contingent of one officer and 31 other ranks have now been deployed in the Masinga area on a permanent basis.

Mr M A TARR: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he not consider that in the interests of finding a solution to this problem an inquiry should be instituted as to what the underlying causes of the problem are and whether the responsibilities of the hon the Minister or any one of his other colleagues are involved?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in view of the length of the supplementary question and the absence of the hon the Minister involved, I suggest that the hon member table that question.

Appointment of Indian/Coloured persons in Department

*17. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether (a) Indian and (b) Coloured persons are appointed to clerical posts in his Department; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the appointment of such persons is subject to special conditions; if so, (a) why and (b) (i) what special conditions and (ii) in what respect do they differ from conditions applicable to members of other race groups;

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

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Firing of 59 workers is 'unfair legal practice'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MAJOR agricultural co-operative Vetsak committed an "unfair labour practice" by firing some workers who took part in a work stoppage at its Isando plant, and rehiring others, the Industrial Court heard yesterday.

Vetsak replied that, by stopping work, workers "repudiated" their work contracts and that the organisation was therefore free to fire all or some of them.

The court yesterday heard argument in a case brought by 59 former Vetsak workers who belong to the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu).

They were fired after a stoppage on January 27 in which Vetsak fired its entire workforce and then rehired 71% of its workers. The 59 are asking the court to reinstate them temporarily until their dispute with Vetsak is settled.

Argument yesterday centred round charges by counsel for the workers, Mr Arthur Chaskelson of the Legal Resources Centre, that Vetsak's decision to selectively fire workers was "arbitrary" and thus "unfair".

The workers allege that those fired included 13 of Mawu's 17 shop stewards at the plant and that the sackings were a "purge" aimed at the union.

In two previous cases, the court has grant-

ed temporary reinstatement to workers whose lawyers argued that selectively rehiring workers who had stopped work was an "unfair labour practice".

Mr Chaskelson also argued that, by stopping work, the workers had not been taking part in an illegal strike because they had made no demands, but were merely seeking "explanations" from management.

The Vetsak stoppage flowed from demands by workers for recognition of Mawu, wage increases, and the granting of "stop orders" to the union.

Mr Chaskelson argued that management behaved unreasonably in rejecting all three demands and therefore caused the stoppage.

He charged that Vetsak had given no valid reasons why the 29% of workers who were fired were selected for dismissal and others were not. The firings were therefore "arbitrary" and an "unfair labour practice".

Mr J Hiemstra, for Vetsak, said they had chosen to strike and had therefore repudiated their contracts. Management, therefore, was not bound to rehire all or any of them.

Management, Mr Hiemstra said, had treated each case for rehiring "on its merits" and had not been "arbitrary".

Rehiring all workers would have reduced discipline in the plant, he added, and granting the order the workers sought would cost Vetsak R80 000 in wages.

CAPE TOWN 12/15/44

Farm 'Cinderellas' of black education

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Farm children have for too long been the Cinderella group in black education and their inferior status should be changed as a matter of urgency, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany), said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Education and Training vote, Mr Moorcroft said the black farm child was severely disadvantaged for these reasons:

- No provision is made in farm schools for education beyond Standard 5.

- It was also departmental policy to give town children preference in the allocation of vacant places at senior schools in towns.

- There are no boarding facilities for rural black children at town schools.

"How many white farmers would accept a system which discriminated against their children's acceptance at the local town school, and which failed to provide their children with boarding facilities at that school," he asked.

He appealed to the minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, to allow black children to be given equal access to educational facilities in towns and to investigate the possibility of providing boarding facilities for these children as a matter of urgency.

1377 Howard Q. 61. 1263
Northern Transvaal housing
705. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Northern Transvaal Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Messina	Nil	Nil	667
Louis Trichardt	Nil	Nil	393
Duiwelskloof	Nil	Nil	18
Naboomspruit	Nil	Nil	45
Nylstroom	Nil	Nil	451
As at 29 February 1984.			

(2) Nil.

East Rand housing

706. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the East Rand Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(b)(i)

Alexandria Town Council, Johannesburg	
Atteridgeville Town Council, Pretoria	
Bohlokong Town Council, Bethlehem	
Daveyton Town Council, Benoni	
Dobsonville Town Council, Johannesburg	
Evaton Town Council, Vanderbijlpark	

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration board area as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Kathlehong	426	11 422	6 268
Tembisa	375	9 135	9 314
KwaThema	238	3 528	6 545
Daveyton	456	1 086	10 063
Tokoza	22	1 046	3 439
Duduza	4	289	3 450
Vosloorus	267	702	3 459
Ratanda	26	773	704
Tsakane	2	379	5 951
Wartville	Nil	464	1 968
Botleng	Nil	46	766
Riflwe	Nil	20	250
Zithobeni	Nil	0	317
Ekangala	198	0	198

As at 31 December 1983.

(2) Nil.

Black local authorities

807. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where and (ii) when were they established in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Twenty-nine as at 31 March 1984.

(ii)

16 September 1983	
9 September 1983	
9 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
23 September 1983	
16 September 1983	

(b) (i)

Galeshewe Town Council, Kimberley	
Ikgeng Village Council, Portchester	
Jouberton Village Council, Klerksdorp	
Ragiso Village Council, Krugersdorp	
Katlehong Town Council, Germiston	
Kayamandi Town Council, Port Elizabeth	
Kwa Gugu Town Council, Witbank	
Kwaobuhle Town Council, Uitenhage	
Kwa-Thema Town Council, Springs	
Lekoa Town Council, Vaaldrifhoek	
Lingelhe Village Council, Cradock	
Diepmeadow Town Council, Rooderpoort	
Mamelodi Town Council, Pretoria	
Mangaung Town Council, Bloemfontein	
Mhluzi Village Council, Middelburg TVL	
Rini Town Council, Grahamstown	
Seisoville Town Council, Kroonstad	
Soweto Town Council, Johannesburg	
Tembisa Town Council, Kemptonpark	
Thabong Town Council, Welkom	
Tokoza Town Council, Alberton	
Vosloorus Town Council, Boksburg	
Wartville Village Council, Benoni	

Howard Q. 61. 1265
National states; size 16/5/84

816. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the size in hectares of each of the national states as at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Definitive figures for the past five years are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of research, the cost of which cannot be justified. The present sizes of the national states are estimated to be as follows:

KwaNdebele	103 000 hectares
Lebowa	2 210 000 hectares
Gazankulu	675 000 hectares
KwaNgwane	384 000 hectares
Owagwa	48 000 hectares
KwaZulu	3 175 000 hectares

The size of the land added to each state

(ii)

2 September 1983	
9 September 1983	
9 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	
16 September 1983	

Howard Q. 61. 1266
Prisoners; work-days 16/5/84

827. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1982 and 1983, respectively, and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 1982—305.

1983—304.

Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating the totals mentioned above.

Officer
blamed
for sea
tragedy

By NOEL BRUYNS

THE chief engineer of the I & J trawler, St Gerard, which sank last year claiming four lives, was yesterday found responsible for the loss of the vessel by a marine court of inquiry held in Mr Roy Langwood's Customs House. Mr Roy Langwood's certificate as chief engineer was suspended for 12 months.

The skipper, Captain Peter Cottee, was found to be in default and remanded. The owners, Irvin & Johnson Ltd, were also found to be in default.

The Cape Town-registered St Gerard sank off Dassen Island on November 25 in heavy seas when water entered through the fish hatch on the ship's ramp. In his judgment, Mr C F W van Zyl, the Chief Magistrate in Cape Town, said Mr Langwood had failed to check the emergency hand air compressor before the ship left Cape Town harbour. It was found to be inoperative when it was needed after the main engine stopped at sea and the auxiliary engine could not be started owing to lack of pressure in the air bottles.

'At all costs'

Mr Langwood had drunk eight beers within three hours before and while he was on duty.

Irvin & Johnson Ltd were also found responsible for the loss of the St Gerard. Captain Cottee had been instructed by the owner's Fishing Master, Captain Yaghya, not to cut the trawl warps but "save the fishing gear at all costs."

In sentencing Mr Langwood, Mr Van Zyl said the order to suspend his certificate should be seen as a "condemnation, personal deterrent and a general deterrent to others."

Mr Van Zyl was assisted by Captain H G Hoy and Captain H S Toxopeus. Mr P L Erasmus appeared on behalf of the Director General of Transport. Mr Langwood was represented by Mr A Abercombe, and Captain Cottee by Mr T Walters. Mr R Field appeared for Irvin & Johnson Ltd.

Lost trawler: Court suspends ticket of ^{AR 645} chief engineer _{21/5/84}

Shipping Reporter

THE loss of the trawler St Gerard was partly by default of the skipper and the owners and by default and wrongful action of the chief engineer, a marine court of inquiry has found.

Captain Peter Cottee was reprimanded by the court, Irving & Johnson Ltd were advised to "reconsider company policy" and the chief engineer, Mr Roy Langwood, had his chief's ticket suspended for 12 months.

First mate Mr Daniel Wollhuter was absolved from blame because he acted under Captain Cottee.

CAPSIZED

The 40-metre trawler capsized and sank about 29 miles off Dassen Island on November 26 after losing power and being "anchored" with her stern to weather by the trawl gear.

Weather and sea conditions deteriorated over 21 hours while the crew tried to restart the engines. During this time the swells washed up the trawler's ramp, flowed into the stockerpond and into the factory deck which became flooded.

The trawler listed to starboard, capsized and sank with the loss of four lives.

The presiding officer, Chief Magistrate C F W van Zyl, said the court found Mr Langwood guilty by default through not checking the emergency equipment before sailing, and he had committed a wrongful act by consuming alcohol while on duty.

FISH HATCH

The skipper was in default because he allowed the fish hatch to be hammered down with a hammer without first finding out from the chief whether there was another way of closing it.

He also failed to take

sufficient preventive action to stop the inflow of water and allowed advice and instructions to influence his decision to cut the trawl.

The company was in default by not giving the skipper its approval to cut the trawl on the three times he had sought it.

Assisting Mr van Zyl were Mr Henry Hoy and Mr M Toxopeus. Mr Roger Field appeared for I&J, Mr Tom Walters for Captain Cottee, Mr A Abercrombie for Mr Langwood and Mr Peter Whelen for Mr Wollhuter. Mr P L Erasmus appeared for the Department of Transport.

Maitland landlord fined R300

Court Reporter

A MAITLAND landlord who harassed his tenants has been fined R300 by a Cape Town magistrate for contravening the Rent Control Act.

The magistrate suspended R200 of the fine for five years.

Lucas Steenkamp, 62, of Steenkamp Properties, Hely Street, Maitland, had pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was that between 1981 and November 1982 Steenkamp harassed his tenants by sending his workmen to remove the roof and a bedroom window from a house at 194 Coronation Road, Maitland, rented by Mr L W Napier and his wife.

INSTALMENTS

Steenkamp's defence was that during the period Mr Napier had been paying instalments for the house and not rent.

He acknowledged a previous conviction of charging more rent than stipulated by the Rent Board.

Mr B Carroll was on the Bench. Mr J G van Zyl appeared for the State. Steenkamp was not represented.

Worker's death: Congo Fever test

Extensive tests are being carried out to determine whether the death of a Frankfort farm worker, Mr Simon Bodibe, was caused by Congo Fever.

A spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare in Pretoria today said the cause of Mr Bodibe's death had not yet been established with certainty. Mr Bodibe, who was in a coma for nearly three weeks until his death yesterday at the Pelonomi Hospital in Bloemfontein, was diagnosed as having Congo Fever after being admitted to the hospital earlier this month with a suspected cerebral haemorrhage.

Mr Bodibe's employer, Mr Ivan Papenfus, was also diagnosed as having Congo Fever.

Mr Papenfus was discharged from Edenvale's Rietfontein Hospital at the weekend.

vided, of course, they comply with the prescribed conditions of the different schemes, which are applicable to everybody in the civil service.

†Mrs S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether that also applies to persons who are forced to hold a temporary post at a school owing to the fact that they are not appointed permanently?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in general the position of a temporary employee of course differs in regard to housing schemes, etc. The regulations which exist in regard to the various schemes, cover all the particulars. I cannot furnish all the particulars off the cuff. One will therefore have to consult the specific regulations in any case.

*Hemmond Q. 601, 1403
Orange Free State: Indians
30/5/84*

*6. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:†

- (1) Whether his Department has received any (a) applications and (b) representations to proclaim group areas for Indians in the Orange Free State; if so, who made the applications and representations;
- (2) whether any applications in this regard were granted; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
- (2) Falls away.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what the Government's attitude will be if such an application is in fact received? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Rissik apparently wants to submit an application. He should submit his application so that I can react to it. [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what is the Government's attitude in regard to agricultural land for Indians in the Free State? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the position in regard to the making available of land to Indians and the occupation thereof by Indians has not changed at all. It is still the same as before.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, all I am asking the hon the Minister is to give me a clear reply to my question. What is the Government's attitude in this regard? [Interjections.] What is the Government's policy in regard to the making available of agricultural land and of group area land to Indian families in the Free State? [Interjections.]

†The SPEAKER: Order!

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the Government's attitude is exactly the same as it has been up to now. However, the hon member's question does not arise out of his original question. [Interjections.]

Cape Town: archives building

*7. Mr K D S DURR asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the current archives building in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so,
- (2) whether this building will be preserved after it has been vacated by its present occupants; if so,
- (3) whether he will consider taking steps to have this building proclaimed a national monument; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.

(a) The possible utilization of the archives building by the South African Library, Cape Town is being investigated;

(b) as soon as the investigation in collaboration with the Department of National Education has been completed.

- (2) Yes.

- (3) Yes.

(a) The National Monuments Council will be requested to advise whether the proclamation of the building as a National Monument can be recommended to the Minister of National Education;

(b) immediately.

Roeland Street Prison

*8. Mr K D S DURR asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 9 May 1984, he will consider taking steps to have the Roeland Street facade of the old Roeland Street prison building proclaimed a national monument; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) The National Monuments Council is being approached to ascertain whether the proclamation of the facade of the old Roeland Street gaol can be recommended to the Minister of National Education;

(b) as soon as possible.

*Hemmond Q. 601, 1403
Orange Free State: Indians
30/5/84*

*9. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether the Koesterfontein farm school in the Magaliesberg area has been deregistered; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether the principal of the school was informed of the school's having been deregistered; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner;

(3) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are affected by the deregistration of this school;

(4) whether alternative arrangements have been made for the affected pupils to attend other schools; if not, why not; if so, which other schools are involved;

(5) whether the teachers at this school have been transferred to other schools; if not, why not; if so, to which other schools;

(6) whether the (a) principal and (b) teachers at this school have been paid for (i) March and (ii) April 1984; if not, when were they last paid in each case;

(7) whether they will receive back-pay once they have been transferred to other schools; if not, why not; if so, when;

(8) whether any other land is available nearby for the establishment of a farm school; if so, where;

(9) whether there are any school buildings on this land; if so, what is the nature of these buildings; if not,

(10) whether his Department will provide funds for the construction of school buildings on this land; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The farmer on whose property the school was, closed the school.
- (b) As from 1 January 1984.
- (2) (a) and (b) During March 1983 the attorney of the farm owner informed the principal in writing of the owner's intention to close the school at the end of that year. The letter was personally handed to the principal by the owner. The principal was also informed in writing by the Department that the school was going to be closed.
- (3) (a) 168.
- (b) 3 (the principal's services were terminated beforehand).
- (4) Yes. Hässler, Randgold, Tunela, Magaliesburg and Knudpedi. Pupils were referred to the last-mentioned two schools, being the nearest.
- (5) Yes. One teacher was transferred to Hässler and two teachers, although they had been transferred, did not accept alternative posts.
- (6) (a) No. His services were terminated with effect from 18 November 1983.
- (b) Yes, the teacher who accepted an alternative post. The other two were paid up to 31 December 1983.
- (7) No, because they refused to accept a transfer and have not rendered service to the Department since.
- (8), (9) and (10) The Department is negotiating with nearby farmers in order to see if one is willing to erect a school on his property. The Department will subsidize the erection of a

school to an amount of R5 000 per classroom as is normally done in the case of all new farm schools.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in relation to the alternative he has mentioned, can he tell us how far the closest school is from the existing one?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know the area personally. However, if the hon member wants to know what the distance is in kilometres then I would suggest that he table that question.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the Minister's reply, is he of the opinion that a subsidy of R5 000 is sufficient for the construction of a classroom for a school like this?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have gone into the matter. If we consider the average cost of our own classrooms and the amount spent by us on the tender price, it still is a good average at this stage. However, the Department is watching the position all the time and if it is deemed necessary in the light of rising building costs to adjust the amount upwards and that tendency is also reflected in the prices we as a department have to pay for this kind of building work, we shall certainly make an upward adjustment.

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister personally satisfied that children should be at the whim of a farmer's decision as far as their education is concerned? If not, is he considering studying other alternatives in terms of which these children can be guaranteed an education?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, when one looks at the overall picture of farm schools, I do not think it is a fair reflection of the situation for the hon member to say that these children are at the mercy, in the negative sense, of the farmers. In fact, most of these farmers render invaluable service and make a substantial contribution towards the education of Black children, and we are most grateful to them for it. As far as this isolated

problem is concerned, I am afraid that if a case such as this is exploited, farmers in the vicinity will become extremely reluctant to accommodate a farm school on their farms. In the circumstances I feel we must be grateful to all the farmers who undertake investment in and the management of schools on their farms.

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, is it not a fact that if a farmer wishes to close down a school on his farm he may do so? Is it also not a fact that if a farmer purchases a farm on which there is already a farm school he has the right to close that school down? Does that not mean that the children there are at the mercy of that particular farmer?

The MINISTER: Yes, Sir, from a certain point of view. However, when we enter into a contract with the farmer as far as the erection of buildings is concerned, we negotiate the contract for at least ten years. In the event of a contract being breached by a farmer during that contract period, he is liable to refund the department. However, the fact remains that if we want to make education available to Black farm children, we are in a difficult position, because that land belongs to the farmer. If we have to adopt an entirely new policy as far as this matter is concerned, it will cause a major upheaval. We are, however, watching the position closely and, up to now, the exceptional difficult case has not given us sufficient cause to consider changing the entire policy as such.

†10—Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Defence:†

*Howard Q 61, 1409
30/5/84*

- (1) Whether he or his predecessor gave any instructions in regard to ascertaining the political affiliations of members of the South African Defence Force with a view to promotion to officer's rank; if so, (a) why and (b) what was the purport of these instructions;
- (2) whether the information obtained in

this manner (a) is made available or (b) will be made available to members of Parliament; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence):

(1) No.

(a) and (b) and (2) Fall away.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of any other source of information which could have informed the hon member for Swellendam about the political affiliations of officers of the Defence Force. . . .

†Dr B*L GELDENHUIS: I was talking of your son.

†Mr J H HOON: He is an officer in the Defence Force too. I should also like to know from the hon the Minister whether the hon the Minister of Defence approves of hon members of this House making known the political affiliations of officers of the Defence Force across the floor of the House.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I replied to the question on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence and I would prefer the hon member to put the question he has just put to me to the hon the Minister of Defence personally at a subsequent opportunity, because I think it is a matter on which he would be able to reply more effectively.

†Mr A F FOUCHÉ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what the Minister's attitude is in respect of members of the Defence Force who obtain membership of the Afrikaner-weerstandsbeweging?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the attitude is that members of the Defence Force may not belong to the AWB.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the fact that he has just told me that he cannot reply to supplementary questions on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence, I insist that the hon the Minister

reason for the hon member's question. [Interjections.]

†Mr J H HOON: Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask: If I convene a meeting for teachers, and as group leaders I take along the hon member for Rissik and the hon member for Koe-deespoort, will the hon the Minister also accept an invitation to address such a secret meeting of teachers convened by me?

†The MINISTER: If the hon member convenes a meeting which he arranges as an MP and for which he issues invitations, if it is not secret, as he says, but the invitations are extended to all who are concerned with education, I shall hold it with the greatest of pleasure—and I do not think he will invite me there again! [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should very much like to know whether teachers not supporting the National Party will be discriminated against in any way? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Sir, there will be no discrimination whatsoever against any teacher on the grounds of his political affiliation. As long as he practises his political affiliation—to whatever political party he may belong—in accordance with the conditions of service existing for teachers, which give them the freedom to be members of political parties, to be members of the executive committees of political parties, but which prohibit them from actively participating in public in a political context, for example, by being a speaker at a public meeting, he will not be discriminated against, but if the conditions are not complied with, the responsible education authorities will deal with the matter in a responsible way, as they have always done.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can I therefore accept that any political party will have the right in future to invite teachers to attend discussions held by members of a particular political party and to state the standpoint of the party with regard to the education ... [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order!

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think that a Minister who is responsible for education, has the responsibility to explain to that professional group concerned, accepted education policy—not contentious matters, but accepted education policy, which has been approved by the Government in terms of its authority or by Parliament in terms of its legislation, provided that he does it in a professionally justified manner, just as my hon colleague the Minister of Law and Order has the right and the responsibility to accept, and will accept, such invitations when he is invited by members of the profession for which he is responsible, namely the Police, to state it to them in a responsible official manner. Neither that colleague nor any other colleague who is responsible for professional groups nor I will, however, make the error of judgement of indulging in party politics on such an occasion, because we know the difference between the official conduct of the incumbent of a public post and petty politics. We will for example, not make the mistake of saying what the hon member for Rissik recently said here with reference to a visit abroad of the hon Prime Minister, not as a party politician, but as the leader of this country, and the statements he made in a dignified and statesmanlike manner at Clarens in Switzerland. The hon member then deemed it fit to say in this House:

Even in the house in which President Paul Kruger died I have to hear that everything that was beautiful and fine for Paul Kruger and that has been destroyed during the past four, five years, is being used to help the NP along on this road to destruction.

If one is so incapable of distinguishing between the official standpoint adopted by an office-bearer and what he does as a politician at a party-political meeting, then one will of course continue asking such questions. [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising ...

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I shall allow one more supplementary question.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he agree with the attitude of the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning that only Ministers will have the privilege ...

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: That is not what I said.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: I want to know whether only Ministers of the State will have the privilege of addressing teachers with regard to education or the education policy as far as the new dispensation is concerned.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr Speaker, I believe that when a professional group is concerned, it should be done by the office-bearer responsible for the management and the administration on the part of the State in regard to that professional group.

†Mr G B D MCINTOSH: Mr Speaker ...

†Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, further arising ...

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! When I gave the hon member for Rissik the floor, I said that I would allow one more supplementary question. The hon member for Pinelands, however, rose at the same time as the hon member for Rissik, and I am therefore allowing him to put a further question.

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell the House how many similar gatherings he has addressed and in which constituencies during 1984?

†The MINISTER: Mr speaker, my mental arithmetic is not good enough for me to make that calculation quickly, but there are many of them. I repeat that they were meetings convened by the official representatives of particular constituencies in the House of Assembly and also by professional associations in those constituencies and sometimes jointly by both.

How many farm schools were closed in each province in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

15. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Training:

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Departmental statistics are divided according to regions and not provinces. The requested information in respect of each region is as follows:

	1981	1982	1983
Johannesburg	2	—	—
Northern Transvaal	14	20	11
Highveld	3	9	9
Orange Vaal	6	16	2
Orange Free State	22	7	2
Natal	10	7	2
Cape	14	10	3

†Dr A L BORAINÉ: dwelling houses bought out Delmore: 1478 6/6/84
*16. Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether his Department recently bought out any dwelling-houses of Whites in Delmore; if so, when;

(2) whether these dwelling-houses were bought out with a view to occupation by Coloured persons; if so, how many dwelling-houses (a) were bought out for this purpose and (b) are occupied by Coloured persons at present?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, 1 May 1984.

(2) Yes.

(a) 70 dwellings and 14 flats.

Teachers: housing loans

991. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black teachers had obtained State housing loans as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The information is unfortunately not available.

Cato Manor

1019. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) What was the total cost to his Department of acquiring the land in Cato Manor, excluding the cost referred to in his reply to Question No 718 on 12 April 1984, and (b)(i) from whom was this land acquired, (ii) what area of land was acquired from each person or body, (iii) what amount was paid to each such person or body in respect of this land and (iv) on what dates were these amounts paid;

- (2) whether his Department has incurred any further costs in regard to this land since its acquisition; if so, (a) what specified costs and (b) on what (i) items and (ii) dates were these amounts spent in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The desired information is not readily available. Since it is a time-consuming task to go through the particulars, and the personnel therefore is not available, the question can unfortunately not be replied to.

THURSDAY, 7 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Howard
Robben Island 7/6/84
927. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons under the age of 18 years are being held in prisons on Robben Island at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their respective ages and (c) of what crimes were they convicted in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

- (a) Three (3).
(b) 17 years in all three cases.

- (c) (i) Theft—4 counts.
Sentenced on 12 March 1984 (twelve months imprisonment effective).
Envisaged conditional release—11 November 1984.
(ii) Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft—3 counts.
Sentenced on 4 November 1983 (eighteen months imprisonment effective).
Envisaged conditional release—3 November 1984.

- (iii) Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft.
Sentenced on 18 January 1984 (twelve months imprisonment).
Unconditional release—17 January 1984.

964. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

THURSDAY, 7 JUNE 1984

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female workers were employed by Government Departments in the Cape Peninsula in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The information is not available as the survey on employment regarding Government Departments is not conducted on a regional but on a national basis. The data on a national basis are as follows:

	(i)	(ii)
(a) 1981	90 062	39 796
1982	90 495	41 804
1983	97 319	45 100
(b) 1981	92 209	39 855
1982	96 452	43 282
1983	100 984	46 330
(c) 1981	36 179	23 910
1982	37 938	25 887
1983	40 856	26 515
(d) 1981	8 231	4 780
1982	8 785	5 217
1983	9 390	5 808

993. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether hostel accommodation is provided at Coloured farm schools; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) hostels and (b) hostel beds are there for (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupils;

- (2) whether there is a waiting list for accommodation in these hostels; if so, how many pupils are awaiting accommodation;

- (3) whether his Department intends (a) extending these hostels and (b) providing additional hostels in rural areas; if not, why not; if so, (i) when

and (ii) what is the nature of these plans in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. Most such schools are state-aided schools under the management and control of private persons, churches or other bodies. The aim with so-called farm schools is to provide schooling for pupils resident in the neighbourhood thereof. Should the governing body in any particular case wish to do so, it will be able to, with the consent of the Department, erect a private hostel which will then qualify for a grant-in-aid in the form of a rent grant. Pupils accommodated in such hostels will qualify for boarding allowances paid to the governing bodies.

- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Hillbrow/Norwood/Lombardy East police station: crimes

998. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many crimes of each type were committed and reported to the South African Police at the (a) Hillbrow, (b) Norwood and (c) Lombardy East Police station during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Owing to the volume of work and the time involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it impracticable to furnish the information required.

Congo fever

1017. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) How many (a) suspected and (b) confirmed cases of Congo fever were there (i) in 1983 and (ii) from 1 January

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether the people whose land is not to be flooded by the dam are also to be moved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have already replied that the area consists of two portions. In terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals as adopted by this Parliament, a portion of the land will be flooded, while the residents of the other portion will be shifted to another area in terms of the consolidation proposals. However, it is essential that we consult the people concerned and have their co-operation. That we are doing. We have also done that in the past.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, is it not correct that they have not been negotiating with the elected members of that community? Secondly, before moving them to KanNgwane, will they consult with the KanNgwane authorities?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member must keep in mind that in terms of the Black tribal system there are elected chieftains, with whom we also talk. That is the official way in which the government usually deals with those people. We are prepared to talk to such people. However, if one should go along and talk to anyone who pretends to have been elected by the people one will find oneself in trouble.

As far as the second part of the hon member's question is concerned, the position is that we consult with everybody, including the KanNgwane authorities and all other National states involved in this move.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does his answer also include the removal of the two adjacent tribes, those living at Driefontein and at Daggaskraal?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, Daggaskraal is not adjacent to the area. I want to ask the hon member to table a question if she wants that information.

I want to put it to the Official Opposition that it has chosen this time, while the hon the Prime Minister is away overseas, to raise

this question. It is very interesting that they are making a big effort at this moment to pursue this question, while not accepting what I have said that there are two portions involved. The first is that in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals certain legislation was adopted by Parliament. Furthermore, the 1983 consolidation proposals, as far as they relate to that area, have not yet been tabled. There may, therefore, be a change, or it could remain the same. It is not official at this moment.

The second point is that there is a dam involved in the issue. Why does the official Opposition now, at this moment, want to make an issue of the matter?

Public lending rights

*24. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether he has considered introducing a system of public lending rights in the Republic; if so, with what results; if not,

(2) whether he will consider introducing such a system; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) No.

(2) Representations in this respect may be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Copyright Law whose recommendations will then be considered.

Business interrupted in accordance with Standing Order No 42.

Toll roads

*25. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department recently advised toll roads; if so, (a) why, (b) in how many publications and (c) on what dates were the advertisements carried;

(2) whether his Department intends to proceed with this advertising campaign; if so, (a) what media will carry these advertisements and (b) what is the anticipated total cost of this campaign?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) To inform the public of the advantages attached to the use of toll roads.

(b) In two publications.

(c) On 7 and 8 June 1984.

(2) No, not with regard to the Tsitsikamma project in respect of which the cost of the campaign amounted to R9 369,00.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Handwritten: Hammond 0.501.1609
Koestertonfarm school
3/6/84
*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

With reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 30 May 1984, what is the distance by road between the Koestertonfarm school and the farm schools at (a) Magaliesburg and (b) Khudupedi?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 10 kilometres.

(b) 4,8 kilometres.

*27. Prof N J J OLIVIER—Community Development—Reply standing over.

Schools: materials/text books

*28. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 8 June 1984,

any schools have had to delay implementing school syllabuses as a result of inadequate supplies of materials and text books; if so,

(2) whether school inspectors require schools to proceed with syllabuses irrespective of whether the requisite materials and text books are available;

(3) whether, as a result, any teachers have purchased the requisite materials and/or text books from their own funds; if so, at how many schools;

(4) whether his Department will reimburse teachers for these purchases; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the total estimated cost involved;

(5) when is it anticipated that these schools will receive these materials and test books?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No, because teachers can continue with that part of the syllabus for which text-books and materials are available.

(3) No, not as far as the Department is aware.

(4) Falls away.

(5) As soon as the suppliers can execute the outstanding requisitions. In the meantime the Department is pressuring the suppliers to deliver at the earliest possible date.

Handwritten: Hammond 0.501.1610
Athlone Training College
3/6/84
*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 8 June 1984, the administration of the Athlone Training College in Paarl was ap-

CESM Category	Technikons					OFS
	Cape Natal	Witwatersrand	Pretoria	Port Elizabeth	Vaal-dre-hoek	
04 Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	15,18	23,61	18,07	19,02	20,09	13,80
05 Communication	21,17	52,81	61,18	25,80	20,27	0,18
06 Computer Science and Data Processing	34,05	83,00	34,01	23,06	21,40	16,08
07 Education	9,81	3,66	32,20	17,65	—	—
08 Engineering and engineering Technology	16,02	18,79	11,46	10,92	8,05	9,88
09 Health Care and Health Sciences	6,10	8,03	8,91	11,82	11,83	10,06
10 Home Economics	8,63	5,83	6,54	8,81	23,58	3,94
11 Industrial Arts, Trades and Technology	152,73	7,01	12,03	10,96	—	—
12 Languages, Linguistics and Literature	10,76	22,10	11,03	27,23	15,36	—
13 Law	28,51	17,63	29,73	23,07	32,22	30,11
14 Libraries and Museums	10,91	—	—	—	—	—
15 Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	15,04	5,85	10,09	10,69	12,27	11,52
16 Mathematical Sciences	22,18	3,03	18,90	18,32	17,62	15,97
17 Military Sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Philosophy, Religion and Theology	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	34,55	18,08	26,86	16,08	—	—
20 Psychology	110,64	267,75	41,82	396,70	38,07	10,54
21 Public Administration and Social Services	14,73	15,90	22,29	47,09	—	2,57
22 Social Sciences and Social Studies	70,33	17,88	44,32	41,51	16,18	4,66

* Statistics in respect of Technikon RSA are not available.

1008. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department in (i) 1983 and (ii) as at

the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The instruction and research personnel with permanent appointments are as follows:

Technikon	White					Coloured	Indian	Black	Other
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)				
(i) 1983:									
Cape Natal	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Witwatersrand	473	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Elizabeth	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaal Triangle	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RSA	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OFS	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(ii) 1984: Statistics for 1984 are not readily available yet.

Howard Q. 61.1673
15/6/84
 Old-age homes
 1011. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many applications were (a) received and (b) accepted at each old-age home for (i) Coloureds and (ii) Asians falling under his Department in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available:

(2) whether his Department intends to provide additional accommodation for aged (a) Coloured and (b) Asian persons; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) where and (iii) for how many persons in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

There is one state old-age home for Coloureds and none for Indians.

(1) (a) (i) 1980.5 (b) 2

(i) Falls away.

1981: 4 1
 1982: 7 Nil
 1983: 8 Nil
 1984: 1 Nil

(2) (a) and (b) No, in terms of present policy, private welfare organizations are encouraged to erect and maintain homes for the aged. Loans for the erection of homes for the aged by such organizations are provided by the State at most favourable interest rates and State subsidies are paid in respect of current expenses, furniture and equipment once a home for the aged becomes operative.

4
Q. 61.1674
15/6/84
 Farm schools
 1025. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department is considering phasing out Coloured farm schools as a category of schools; if so, why; if not, (a) how many (i) high and (ii) primary farm schools are there in the Republic, (b) how many pupils are there in each standard at

farm schools in the Republic, (c) how many White teachers are employed at Coloured farm schools and (d) what formula is applied in respect of financing these schools;

(2) whether accommodation is provided for teachers at these schools; if not, why not; if so, what accommodation?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 989.

(b) Sub-standard	A : 17 974
Standard	B : 15 498
	1 : 14 864
	2 : 13 084
	3 : 11 423
	4 : 9 003
	5 : 4 955
	6 : 773

(d) Most of the schools concerned are state-aided schools and grants-in-aid in respect of rent and cleaning expenses, based on the usable floor area of the buildings are paid to the governing bodies of the schools. In addition, the salaries of teachers are paid in full and all equipment, text-books and stationery are supplied by the Department.

(2) No. The Department's major priority at this stage is the provision of classroom accommodation with the funds available. Furthermore, housing for teachers at farm schools is in many cases supplied by the governing body of the school or even by the owner of the farm on which the school is situated. There is also the phenomenon

that teachers teaching at farm schools prefer to live in the nearest town or city where more facilities are available for them and their families and where they can acquire a house on which they can receive state subsidies—such teachers may apply for the prescribed travelling allowance between their homes and the schools where they teach.

Passenger trains

1034. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What is the scheduled time for the fastest (i) White and (ii) non-White passenger train to travel between (aa) Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and (bb) East London and Port Elizabeth and (b) which trains are these in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) and (ii)

(aa) Cape Town—Port Elizabeth (via De Aar): 33 hours 50 minutes.
Port Elizabeth—Cape Town (via De Aar): 36 hours 35 minutes.

(bb) East London—Port Elizabeth: 17 hours 30 minutes.
Port Elizabeth—East London: 18 hours 20 minutes.

(b) Cape Town—Port Elizabeth: Train No 17015 (Cape Town—De Aar) and Train No 25005/23309 (De Aar—Port Elizabeth).
Port Elizabeth—Cape Town: Train No 33304/2004 (Port Elizabeth—De Aar) and Train No 71014 (De Aar—Cape Town).
East London—Port Elizabeth: Train No 43022/3.
Port Elizabeth—East London: Train No 34020/1.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Aant, Dr T G—

Law and Order, 1078
Posts and Telecommunications, 1131

Andrew, Mr K M—

Community Development, 542, 1257
Constitutional Development and Planning, 792, 1516
Co-operation and Development, 88, 316,
400, 511, 517, 531, 674, 686, 814,
873, 931, 943, 993, 1022, 1025,
1032, 1036, 1037, 1083, 1175, 1259,
1291, 1338, 1420, 1528, 1531, 1600,
1601, 1648

Defence, 477, 518, 519, 711, 713, 715,
785, 893, 1024

Education and Training, 89, 169, 192, 259,
260, 301, 397, 398, 407, 426, 623,
793, 830, 832, 884, 904, 945, 1102,
1139, 1142, 1155, 1160, 1218, 1261,
1406, 1426, 1431, 1432, 1490, 1491,
1609, 1618, 1619, 1648

Finance, 794

Foreign Affairs, 300, 332, 781, 1052, 1110,
1312, 1524, 1615

Health and Welfare, 1426

Internal Affairs, 540, 541, 671, 733, 991,
992, 1313

Justice, 301, 438, 662

Law and Order, 318, 413, 541, 1068, 1290,
1439, 1488

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 821

National Education, 548, 683, 1491, 1634
Posts and Telecommunications, 221, 1213,
1296

Transport Affairs, 513, 514, 685, 687, 789

Aronson, Mr T—

Agriculture, 495
Community Development, 462
Constitutional Development and Planning, 593, 594
Co-operation and Development, 1180
Energy Affairs, 827
Finance, 719, 802

Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 663.

664

Manpower, 597

Posts and Telecommunications, 1228
Transport Affairs, 430, 494, 632

Barnford, Mr B R—

Community Development, 735, 822, 824
Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 1608
National Education, 739

Barnard, Dr M S—

Agriculture, 71, 132
Constitutional Development and Planning, 182, 974
Co-operation and Development, 602,
1060, 1185, 1207
Defence, 516
Education and Training, 547
Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 907

Health and Welfare, 35, 86, 149, 163, 165,
267, 307, 364, 368, 417, 445, 460,
535, 539, 540, 566, 592, 635, 636,
779, 801, 806, 840, 844, 966, 1020,
1028, 1029, 1064, 1101, 1165, 1357,
1418, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456,
1479, 1518, 1660

Internal Affairs, 1067

Justice, 470

Law and Order, 50, 175
National Education, 478

Posts and Telecommunications, 621

Barnard, Mr S P—

Agriculture, 1305
Community Development, 109, 229, 845,
1037, 1302
Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 845
Finance, 1430
Foreign Affairs, 432
Health and Welfare, 286, 287
Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 1669
Internal Affairs, 1200, 1304
Manpower, 1614
Prime Minister, 104

1865

MONDAY, 2 JULY 1984

1866

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

2/7/84
9 farm schools
Q. 61. 1865

1093. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many farm schools falling under the control of his Department were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) pupils were enrolled and (ii) teachers were employed at these schools as at that date;

(2) whether any of these schools have any facilities other than classroom and toilet facilities; if so, what specified facilities in respect of each school?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 989 as at 31 March 1984.

(b) (i) 87 574.

(ii) 3 765.

(2) Yes. Taking into account the considerable number of schools involved, the information is not readily available.

TUESDAY, 3 JULY 1984

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

Q. 61. 1865

3/7/84
Doctors/paramedical personnel

1060. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What are the present salary scales for (a) doctors and (b) paramedical personnel of each race group employed in provincial hospitals?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) *Explanatory notes*

(1) The salary scales indicated are Public Service scales which, as far as is known, are also applied by the Provincial Administrations.

(2) Salary scales for the different population groups are specified up to the point where posts exist.

(3) List of abbreviations/symbols used hereafter:

- PA — Pensionable Allowance
- NPPA — Non-pensionable Professional Allowance
- (W) — White
- (C) — Coloured
- (I) — Indian
- (B) — Black

(a) *Salary Scales: Medical Staff (All population groups)*

Intern (Medical)
R12 030 + 12% P.A.

Registrar
R18 288 × 849 — 25 080 + 12% P.A. + R11 037 NPPA.

Medical Officer

Dentist
R18 288 × 849 — 25 080/24 231 — 25 080 × 1 035 — 27 150 + 12% P.A. plus NPPA of R11 037 (first leg of scale) and NPPA of R12 420 (second leg of scale).

Deputy Director (Head- and Regional Office Personnel)

TRAPPED!

Husband tells of fiery ordeal

Sanellen 4/17/84 (4)

A 35-year-old farm labourer described yesterday how he and his wife were locked inside their room, petrol poured around the premises and their dwelling set alight.

This happened on Monday night. The man was seriously burnt while his wife escaped unhurt. The reasons for the attack are still not known.

Lucky

Mr Ambrose Mlambo of Plot 27 at Swabepoort told of his ordeal. He was speaking from Kalafong hospital where he was admitted for severe burns on his hands and face. "My wife and I are lucky to be alive," he said.

According to Mr Mlambo he was listening to the radio when three men tied the door to their hut with wires, poured petrol around the dwelling and set it

alight. This was at about 9.30 pm and his wife was already asleep. Their three-year-old child was away visiting her grandmother.

Voices

"I was listening to a story when I heard voices outside. One of the men ordered that we open the door. They threatened to burn us alive if we did not. The next thing I heard them locking and wiring the door from outside.

"They apparently also poured petrol and then set our dwelling alight. Flames leapt all over the place. I heard one order another to pour more petrol. I tried to fight the flames but was hurt in the process.

BY MONK NIKOMO

"It was only the arrival of Masenya, a friend, who broke the door down and saved us. I suspect the men fled when they saw my friend come running," Mr Mlambo said.

Police yesterday confirmed the incident. Brigadier H A du Plessis, CID officer for the Northern Transvaal,

said a burning log had been thrown into the hut, police suspected. He said Mr Mlambo was sleeping in a room at the servant's quarters when the incident occurred at about 10 pm.

His blankets immediately caught fire and he sustained severe injury before he was rescued and rushed to the Kala-

fong Hospital where his condition was yesterday described as satisfactory.

Brig du Plessis said the owner of the plot, Mr R S Elk discovered yesterday (Tuesday) at about 1 am that his land rover had been completely burned down inside one of his storerooms. No arrest has been made and investigations are continuing.

1967

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1968

What was the cost to the State per student at each of the universities for Blacks in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Name of School	1982/83	1983/84
Fort Hare	4 311	5 988
The North	2 981	3 703
Zululand	3 736	3 313
Medunsa	15 972	15 812
Vista	Mainly establishment costs	2 199

Figures are available only in respect of financial years.

With reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 9 May 1984, (a) what are the names of the farm schools closed down in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (b) where are they situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Name of School	Farm	Magisterial District
Leeupoort	Leeupoort	Hartsmith
Terpenyyn	Terpenyynbult	Letaba
Dikgokong	Buffelskop	Waterberg
Sandfonteinsoog	Sandfonteinsoog	Potgietersrus
Maraipark	Maraipark	Bullfontein
Leisheng	Rooipan	Waterberg
Kgopa	Arden	Pietersburg
Vaalwal	Vaalwal	Warm Baths
Malan	Daggakraal	Potgietersrus
Leithakola	Rhenosterhoekspruit	Warm Baths
Bourgondi	Bourgondi	Marguard
Leeuwkui	Skietskop	Parys
Nutfield	Nutfield	Lions River
Loerie	Loerie Govt. Plantation	Humansdorp
De Vos	Tweentveren	Joubertina
Bloukrans	Bloukrans	Fouriesburg
Sophiasdeel	Sophiasdeel	Bethlehem
Barth's Deel	Barth's Deel	Brandfort
Vlaktefontein	Vlaktefontein	Alwal North
Twaalf-Kamele	Twaalfkameelbomen	Schweizer-Reneke
Welgedacht	Welgedacht	Hanover
Sondelani Adult continuation Classes	Trustland	Inanda
Komati	Vygeboom	Carolina
Mahemsvlei	Mahemsvlei	Klerksdorp
Dumakude	Witklipbank	Delmas
Monaku	Vrede	Hoopstad
Montello	Montello	Umvoti
Strydkraal	Strydkraal	Vereeniging
Koesterfontein	Koesterfontein	Krugerdsdorp

1969

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1970

Name of School

Farm

Magisterial District

Ngwenya

Thornhill

Barberton

How many students (a) were enrolled in 1983 in each of the years of study at institutions falling under the control of his Department for training as (i) health assistants, (ii) health inspectors, (iii) public health nurses, (iv) medical laboratory technologists, (v) dental therapists, (vi) radiographers, (vii) physiotherapists and (viii) other specified paramedical personnel and (b) passed their final examinations in that year in each of these courses of study?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 1. TECHNIKONS	Year of study	Mabopane East Technikon	Edenvale Technical College
(i) Health assistants		0	0
(ii) Health inspectors	1	27	20
	2	21	11
	3	18	10
(iii) Public health nurses	1	26	24
(iv) Medical laboratory technologists	1	46	28
	2	Intake 2nd semester	15
	3	51	

(a) 2. UNIVERSITIES

(iv) Medical Sciences	1	19
	2	6
	3	7
	4	4
(v) Diploma in Dentistry	3	1

(vi) Radiographers

B. Radiography (Diagnostics)	1	15
	2	8
	3	6

(viii) Physiotherapists

B. Sc. Physiotherapy	1	15
	2	13

Farmer ^{Stu} run over ⁴ by tractor ^{11/7/34}

CAPE TOWN — A 61-year-old farmer lay seriously hurt for nearly four hours in the rugged foothills of the Swartberg waiting to be rescued after he was run over by his own tractor.

Mr A J J Kotze, of Middelpos farm in the Citrusdal-Clanwilliam district, fell from his tractor and landed under a rear wheel that passed over him and fractured his pelvis.

When he did not return home, his wife sounded the alarm.

Rough terrain forced rescuers to search by torchlight on foot. They followed a trail left by the tractor.

A Citrusdal ambulance had to stop near the foot of a mountain as the ground was too rough to continue.

"Mr Kotze's voice was hoarse from crying for help as he waited for rescuers to arrive," he said.

His condition today was stable. — Sapa.

Farm work has become last resort for blacks

By Sue Leeman, ^{4) Stan} 2/3/84
Pretoria Bureau

Salaries as low as R36 a month, long hours and difficult conditions are making farm work the "last resort" for blacks, says a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) study of the Northern Transvaal's Letaba region.

Researchers found that, as a result, 19 percent of the black population aged between 16 and 65 were jobless while more than 40 percent of farmers complained of labour shortages.

This was reducing productivity by an average of 20 percent.

The report pointed out that, although the agricultural sector's contribution to the gross domestic product had declined from 16 percent in 1950 to a mere five percent in 1981, this sector was still the country's second largest employer.

HSRC researchers estimated that between 35 000 and 40 000 blacks were active in agriculture in the Letaba region which includes the important settlements of Lebowa and Gazankulu.

Almost half the farm workers polled were women and two-thirds had no education. The overwhelming majority were engaged in manual labour.

The survey found most workers had to settle for far less than they had expected as a minimum wage.

Domestic workers were worst off, being paid an average of R36 a month instead of the R80 they wanted.

Labourers received R37 instead of their anticipated R65 while semi-skilled operators were paid R60 of their expected R103.

Foremen, hoping for R100 a month, were paid an average of R70.

Bonuses

The report said that all farm workers received a variety of goods — including meal, vegetables and fruit — valued at between R15 and R38 every month, depending on their employment. About 44 percent were given Christmas bonuses.

More than half of the workers questioned lived permanently on the farms where they were employed, most in brick houses with proper sanitary, bathing and refuse removal facilities.

Most of those who commuted to work daily were carried in open vehicles and the majority said they were dissatisfied with this. But most lived less than five kilometres from work.

Working day

The average working day was between eight and 12½ hours while the average period of leave was between two and three weeks.

Employers helped workers with medical expenses and credit facilities as well as providing land for growing crops.

More than 20 percent of farmers had difficulty registering workers due to high labour turnover as well as the red tape and inefficiency of the labour bureaux. Only 15 percent of farm workers polled indicated they were registered as employees.

● See Pages 4 and 7,
World section.

Life is no fun at the farm

Emetam

7/3/84

FARM labourers in the Letaba district of the north-eastern Transvaal have complained that their work is too demanding and that promotion opportunities are limited, according to a survey by the Human Sciences Research Council.

On the other hand, the research revealed that farmers were sympathetic to the needs of labourers and that some workers preferred farm employment to other jobs.

The HSRC used representative samples of 192 farmers, 595 farm workers, 362 unemployed job-seekers and 430 inhabitants of Gazankulu and Lebowa living in the research area.

Problems

This includes the area between Giyani in the north, Phalaborwa in the east, Hoedspruit in the south and Magoebaskloof in the west.

Workers complained that "working conditions such as heat, rain and other factors relating to outdoor work are responsible for turning a person 'old and sickly'," the HSRC said.

"Limited promotion opportunities posed another problem, since almost 90 percent of all job opportunities available on farms are concerned with ordinary manual labour."

The report said labour problems could have serious long-term implications for the agricultural sector.

Higher wages in cities attracted rural people to urban areas.

R2 a month farm wage row threatens to turn into a major labour dispute

By Barney Mthomboti

A MONTHLY wage of R2 earned by a Northern Natal farmworker is at the centre of a major dispute which is threatening to force the Trade Union Council of South Africa out of the National Manpower Commission.

Tucsa is also unhappy with the composition of the NMC, which, it claims, is "loaded with civil servants and academics who have no direct involvement in labour matters".

Tucsa, regarded as conservative to the point of seeing eye-to-eye with managements, says the commission is now irrelevant and insincere, and is seriously considering opting out unless the issues raised are put right.

The NMC was established in November, 1979, following recommendations flowing from the Wiehahn Commission's report. Its main tasks are to advise the Government through the Minister of Manpower on labour matters by conducting research and to investigate proposals of the Wiehahn Commission which may lead to change or the introduction of new labour laws.

Although the NMC is conducting an investigation into the conditions of employment of agricultural and domestic workers, it has refused to hear verbal evidence from farm labourers, much to the chagrin of Tucsa.

Tucsa had specifically requested the commission to hear evidence from Mr Sikhala Masengemu, during whose trial for stock theft last December it was learned was paid R2 a month by his employer, a wealthy Colenso farmer.

Mr Masengemu said in mitigation he was compelled to steal to support his wife and two small children. He got a nine-month suspended sentence from the magistrate who said Mr Masengemu was so badly off he "was left with no alternative but to steal".

Tucsa feels Mr Masengemu's evidence was among matters central to the investigation and therefore cannot be ignored by the commission.

The NMC's Dr Andries du Toit responded by saying it was not the inquiry's aim to set up minimum conditions of employment for farm labourers. He was supported by his chairman, Dr Hennie Reynders.

Tucsa general-secretary Arthur Grobbelaar said in a letter that the NMC's response to this issue was most unfortunate and would seriously embarrass the various members of the committee conducting the investigation.



□ Tucsa boss Grobbelaar

Tucsa gets tough

The other is the composition of the commission itself.

"We want to see a true tripartite system — workers, employers and government representatives in the NMC," he said.

"Our basic attitude if the NMC doesn't do what we say must be done, is that we don't want to be associated with the NMC."

Harmed

Tucsa feels its presence on the commission is lending credibility to it while the council's reputation is being harmed in the process. Tucsa says the commission has been taken over by civil servants and academic with no direct involvement in labour matters.

"As a result the commission has become bogged down and remote and is churning out huge documents that mean nothing," says the Labour Mirror, Tucsa's mouthpiece.

In an editorial the paper says it will be a disaster if the NMC — so recently a source of hope — is allowed to founder as a result of bureaucratic inter-

ference.

"But founder it will unless the Government moves quickly to get it back on course. The White Paper advocating its establishment spoke of a body sufficiently representative of all parties though not so large as to be ineffectual.

"But Government ignored its own guideline and the result is an unwieldy monolith loaded with civil servants and academics remote from the industrial relations interface."

The paper says Tucsa unions, which make up the majority of worker representation on the commission, "are frustrated to the point of anger.

"They feel that they are being used to lend credibility to an organisation that has ceased to be sincere in its efforts to guide the country towards enlightened labour practices."

Tucsa calls on the Government to revitalise the commission in line with its original objectives if it is to retain substantial worker input.

"If not, it is likely to become a farcical body with little significant employee — and, perhaps, employer — support."

Dr Reynders said he had emphasised on several occasions the committee would not be determining minimum conditions of employment "but will only consider possible statutory measures in terms of which these could be regulated."

Mr Grobbelaar told the Sunday Tribune this week the NMC's refusal to hear verbal evidence from farm labourers and domestic servants was but one of two major differences they had with the commission.

Women desperate for jobs and money taken for a R1,10c pay for wee labour

A NUMBER of women taken from the Atteridgeville labour offices to a farm near Brits for five days were given amounts ranging from R1,10 to R7,50 as payment for the work done — and not the promised R35 for the five days.

They are some of scores of women looking for jobs who are taken by unscrupulous whites and made to work and

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

then given little reward for their labour — sometimes a fraction of the original offer.

The SOWETAN this week interviewed a number of women who claimed they were at the Atteridgeville labour offices at the corner of Komane and Mngadi Streets, when a certain "Baas Troskie" arrived looking for 30 women to do some piece jobs.

He promised to pay R7 per day and a number of women jumped into his lorry. This was on a Monday.

The women said they were driven to a farm near Brits where they were ordered to cut long grass with sickles until at about 4 pm when their boss brought them back home.

Mr Anna Mpho

Mathenjane (19), of 6 Ramokgopa Street, said they were collected again by "Baas Stroskie" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and ordered to cut the grass at Halfway House near Johannesburg.

The group, including married mothers, she added, provided their own food during the five days in which they worked "like slaves."

Ms Mathenjane said: "We were shocked when this white man came to pay us at about 2 pm on Friday. Some of the women had amounts totalling R1,03 in their pay packets. Others received R2,60. I was paid R7,50. The whole group was angry because this man had promised to pay us R7 per day. I won't go for piece jobs anymore."

The mayor of the township, Mr Z Z Mashao yesterday condemned "in the strongest possible terms" the exploitation of residents by whites and also said he would take up the matter with senior officials of the labour department.



SOWETO'S "Mr Clean" (checked shirt and dark glasses), Mr Emmanuel...

Creche fees go up

MONTHLY fees will go up by R3 at the Itireleng Creche, Mabopane, starting April 1.

According to notices sent out to parents by the institution, each child will have to pay a monthly fee of R15 instead of R13. No reasons have been given.

Some of the parents interviewed expressed dissatisfaction saying they were not consulted.

By STAN MHI

THE National Environmental Awareness Council (Neac) is attracting people from as far as Lesotho who want to learn more about its cleanliness campaign.

This was said by the president of Neac yesterday, Mr Japhta "Mr

"Clean" Lekgetho when welcoming 20 members of the Lesotho Workcamp Association who are attending classes to learn more about the council's cleanliness campaigns.

Mr Lekgetho said Neac was not only addressing itself to littering as a form of pollution, but to other community aspects as well: environmental pollu-

GO ETHNIC

Soft leather uppers
 thonged to hardwearing comfort soles
 Wear your Inca's casually
 Or slightly smarter
 Full range in ladies and girls sizes
 From selected stockists

360 pre-

THE KwaThema and the Daveyton town councils have allocated about 360 sites for the building of prestige houses to a home building company.

The company will start building on the 250 stands in Daveyton and 110 stands in KwaThema at the beginning of May. New owners of a

R50 in no

for jobs and money taken for a ride

pay for week's

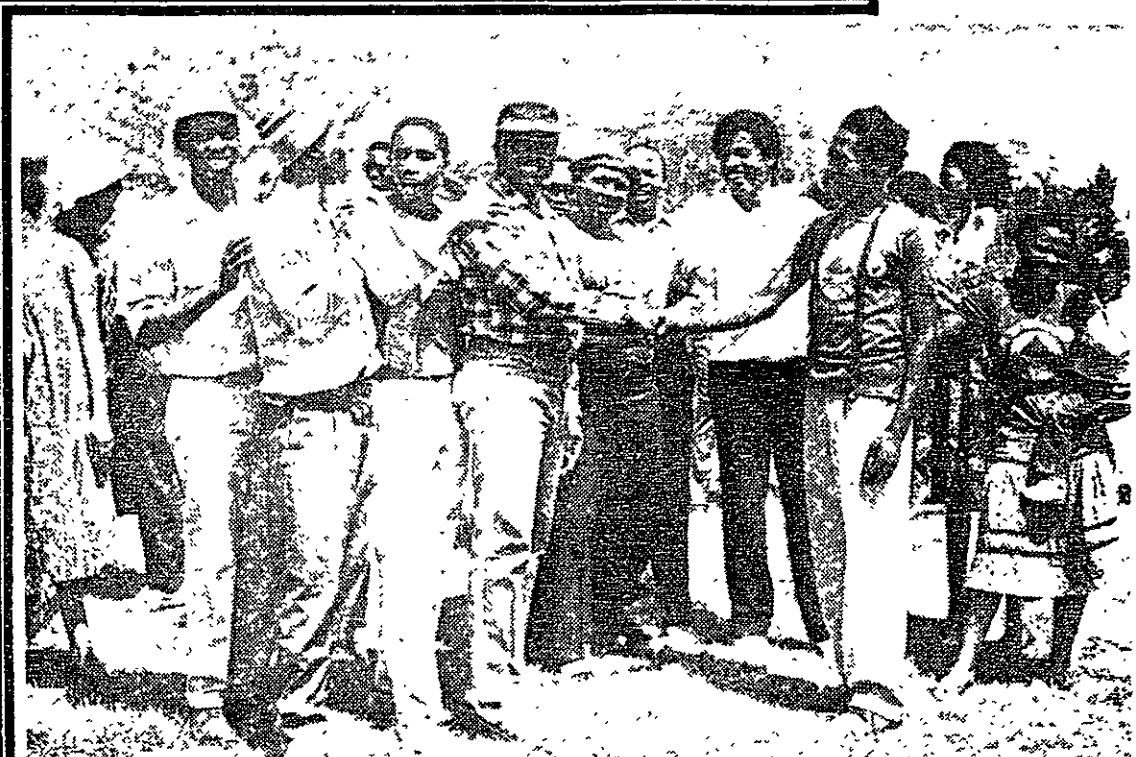
Mr Clean's fame spreads wide

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The mayor of the township, Mr Z Z Mashao yesterday condemned "in the strongest possible terms" the exploitation of residents by whites and also said he would take up the matter with senior officials of the labour department.



SOWETO'S "Mr Clean" (checked shirt and dark glasses) shakes hands with Lesotho Workcamp officer, Mr Emmanuel Pama.

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By STAN MHLONGO

"Clean" Lekgetho when welcoming 20 members of the Lesotho Workcamp Association who are attending classes to learn more about the council's cleanliness campaigns.

Mr Lekgetho said Neac was not only addressing itself to littering as a form of pollution, but to other community aspects as well: environmental pollu-

tion, atmospheric pollution, water pollution and the management of other resources. How to use water, trees and soil property are some of the things taught by Neac.

He said people attending Neac classes are also taught how to develop recreational facilities like parks, community centres and picnic spots.

The Lesotho Workcamp Association officer, Mr Emmanuel Pama, said his group was very much interested in learning more about the cleanliness campaign projects conducted by Neac.

"We need to increase our knowledge about cleanliness as LWA is involved in other cleanliness projects like improving sanitation, roads and providing clean water for Lesotho citizens," Pama said.

GO ETHNIC

Soft leather uppers
hardwearing comfort soles
casual
lightweight
available in ladies and girls sizes
from selected stockists



360 prestige homes on the Reef

THE KwaThema and the Daveyton town councils have allocated about 360 sites for the building of prestige houses to a home building company.

The company will start building on the 250 stands in Daveyton and 110 stands in KwaThema at the beginning of May. New owners of

the houses are expected to move in during September.

At the moment the company is busy with the infra-structure. This includes the laying on of a sewerage system and

the installation of water pipes. The company will also arrange building society finance for the prospective buyers.

Mr Tom Boya, the mayor of Daveyton, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the houses will cost between R19 000 and R20 000 and this

R50-m not enough

Jobless workers aliens in their own birthplace

A LIFE OF MISERY ON FARM

BLACK farm labourers, laid off work by the thousands in the drought ravaged areas of the western Transvaal and north-western Free State, are fast becoming aliens in their own birthplace.

As they lose their jobs, they lose their right to be in white areas and are forced to return to the homelands.

The loss of a job counts more heavily than the loss of pay and rations, and many farmhands are prepared to work on without the wages farmers can't afford to pay.

Other destitute families are flocking to the urban areas and a vast socio-economic problem is developing.

The exodus is considered so bad that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has been asked to visit the areas.

Farm labourers in white rural areas come under the Development Trust and Land Act which states that when they are no longer employed, they have to return to the homelands if the local commissioner is unable to find work for them.

There is little chance of working in the towns because of the Urban Labour Preference Policy.

So, being unemployed, they do not qualify for rights to be in the town or seek work there, under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

Mrs Sheena Duncan

SOWETAN Reporter

of the Black Sash in Johannesburg said: "Black farm labourers have no option but to move as near as possible to the towns and cities.

"They have often been on the farms for generations and feel no ties with the Bantustans and do not want to go there. In many cases they are far from where they have been working."

Plight

Without Section 10 rights they will be unable to get work in the towns, but, says Mrs Duncan: "This lack of legal employment will not deter them as they have no alternative if they wish to survive."

Mrs Duncan described the plight of the farm labourers as acute, particularly where farmers were selling up and leaving because of the drought.

"Obviously where the farmers are still on the land they are not going to sit and watch the blacks die, but workers on abandoned farms are in desperate straits.

"They have been there for generations and normally they would just move to a neighbouring farm if their boss packed up, but now with the rough conditions other farms will be just as badly off."

14

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Although the wages of farm workers had improved considerably since 1981, farm labourers still earned an average of R45 a month, according to a survey by the Human Sciences Research Council.

But the survey on labour problems in the agricultural industry indicated that most farmers offered their workers a number of indirect financial benefits.

Farm workers earning R45 a month

"The most important of these are free housing, transport and rations. The workers are well aware of the money value of these benefits. Farm workers estimate the value of rations alone at an average of R20 a month.

"It was also found that farmers preferred to accommo-

date workers with their families on the farm. Workers on the other hand, preferred to live in the national states, since they are able to build houses and exercise agricultural rights in these states."

It was also found that 62% of the farm workers were accommodated on the farms,

while the remaining group commuted on a daily basis.

The high wages in the urban areas constituted the most important attraction to black labour, the survey found.

The wage aspirations of blacks increased as their level of schooling improved

and 86% of those with high school training preferred employment in an urban area, compared with 33% of the unskilled workers.

"This tendency is much stronger with men than with women. As the percentage of the black population that receives school education in-

creases, the problem of the agricultural sector, of obtaining and keeping adequate labour, will intensify.

"At this stage, farmers still benefit from the rapid growth of the black population and the present unemployment figure," the survey in the Letaba district found.

Farm workers also objected that the work was too demanding and working conditions — such as heat, rain and other factors relating to outdoor work — were responsible for quickly making a person "old and sticky".

Limited promotion opportunities posed another prob-

lem, as almost 90% of all job opportunities available on farms were related to ordinary manual labour.

The research revealed that most farmers were concerned about the welfare of their workers, even outside the work context. Special working arrangements were made when weddings, funerals or sports meetings occurred, with the employer providing transport as well as financial aid.

Shotgun-toting Flip de Bruyn says he 'loves' his blacks — but he shoots trespassers and troublemakers on his land

Phlika Mncube (left) claims he was not paid for three years work before being evicted but when he sent his son September (right) and his wife Mfuneni (centre) to collect his possessions they were arrested for trespassing.



Weenen farmer at 'war' and labourers seek Kwazulu help

By DOMINIQUE GILBERT

WEENEN farmer Flip de Bruyn said this week he is at war with Africans who step out of line on his farm although he claims to "love" them and believes "some Africans are better than some whites".

"But they will shoot me, and I'll shoot them. Hopefully I get in first," said the one-time wrestler-turned farmer who walks around his farm with a shotgun at his side.

"There aren't only problems on my farm - it's full-scale war."

He was talking to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE about his relationship with the local Zulu population on his farm in the rug-

farmer at 'war'

ged thorny hills near Weenen on the Tugela River, border with Kwazulu.

This follows an on-going series of court cases in the Weenen district between farm labourers and white farmers who believe there is only one way to deal with their disputes — using violence.

Now 14 farm labourers from the Weenen area are travelling to Umtata where they have made an appointment to see a Kwazulu Cabinet Minister tomorrow.

Last week another farmer, Johannes

Petrus Bekker, was found guilty and fined R50 or 25 days in the Weenen Magistrate's Court because he had slambokked a 20-year-old woman labourer and then grappled with her on the floor because she would not "take her punishment".

In another case in the Weenen court this week, the Mncube family testified that they had been shot at and assaulted on Mr de Bruyn's farm after he had evicted their father, Phlika Mncube.

They had been sent to the farm by the aging father to demolish six huts he built on the white farmers' land and they claim Mr de Bruyn ordered them to remove the huts within a week or have them burned down.

Left: Ex-wrestler turned farmer, Flip de Bruyn and his foreman, Isaac Mbele. Right: Farmer de Bruyn beside his rondavel, burned down on Referendum Day.



But Mr Mncube's helpers were arrested before they could demolish all the huts or remove the building material. They claim the farmer threw them into the back of the van and hauled them off to the local police station.

Two legal actions followed — Mfuneni and September Mncube charged that Mr de Bruyn had assaulted them, and Mr de Bruyn alleged the Mfuneni's had trespassed on his farm.

There were court hearings on both allegations. The verdicts in both cases were not guilty.

In an interview this week Mr de Bruyn said: "I actually love my farmhands. It doesn't mean I love other farmers' hands and if one of my farm-

hands get up to no good on another farm, I'll stick by my people. One has got to earn a mutual loyalty by being just. We help out each other. They must be proud, and must love the job and be punished for doing wrong."

Giving evidence this week, Mfuneni, Mr Mncube's daughter-in-law, told the court how she, her small baby, and two men had gone to Mr de Bruyn's farm Middelplaas, demolished two huts and gone to sleep but awoke in the middle of the night to find they were being threatened by Mr de Bruyn, his son and "another man".

"When he came into the huts he was aggressive, fired some shots and assaulted us," she said and added, "I don't

know why because he had given us permission. Our father would not have risked our lives by sending us to the farm if it were not so."

Her husband, September, told the court: "We were not able to demolish all the huts. After our arrest the complainant (Mr de Bruyn) burned them down."

Attorney for their defence, Pat Stillwell, told the court that Mr de Bruyn - the only witness for the State - had said he suspected the Mncube's were on his farm to get up to mischief.

He submitted that it was improbable as the accused were found sleeping peacefully and none of Mr de Bruyn's property or belongings had been damaged.

In the interview, Mr de Bruyn made startling claims about a series of events on his farm over the past year.

He said his wheat fields were set alight eleven times, his water pump was vandalised, his dog was shot and his holiday rondavel on the farm was burned down on Referendum Day.

He claims more than a hundred of his goats and cattle had either been stolen or shot and on two separate occasions he had been shot at by someone sitting in the hill behind his temporary and barricaded house.

He lives alone on the farm while his wife lives in Ladysmith.

"Not so long ago they were here shooting my cattle. I can take you to see the carcasses and if you're lucky we might find one of the kaffir's carcasses too," Mr de Bruyn said with a smile.

"When I found them I shot at them and know I hit two of them, one in the gut. I don't think he's dead — just, well, wounded. But I've heard nothing about it and this time nobody has bothered to lay charges."

Mr de Bruyn quoted a text from the Bible: "die roede is vir die rug van die dwaas" — a rod for the fool's back, Proverbs 26, verse 3.

The Mncube family will now claim compensation from Mr de Bruyn for their huts which they claim he burned down.



Mfuneni Mncube... claims assault

Spotlight falls on legal plight of farm workers

LABOUR WEEK
by PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE inadequate legal protection of farm workers was again highlighted last week by an industrial court finding that six Rainbow Chicken employees were industrial and not agricultural workers.

If the court had found otherwise, the six workers would have been excluded not only from the protection of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act but from access to the industrial court itself.

This situation is a direct result of a divided labour system which grants protection and rights to the bulk of the country's workforce while denying it to millions of farm workers and domestic workers as well as to State and semi-State employees.

The Rainbow Chickens dispute arose when the company fired the six workers for refusing to work overtime, a right guaranteed by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act.

The Legal Resources Centre took the case to the court, charging that it was an unfair labour practice and that the workers had been unfairly dismissed.

The key finding by Mr D B Ehlers was that the workers, who were employed at the company's processing plant at Hammarsdale, were industrial workers and therefore entitled to protection under the Act — as well as the right of access to the industrial court.

This technicality made the world of difference. It has altered their entire legal status, their right to belong to a trade union and their conditions of employment at the workplace.

The finding has important implications for other workers in the borderline industries such as abattoirs and sugar cane plantations. It would appear from Mr Ehlers' judgement that the nature of work done and not the type of operation determines whether the worker is an industrial worker.

The question of workplace rights for agricultural and domestic workers — who are probably more in need of legal protection than any other group of workers in the country — was placed on the National Manpower Commission's agenda more than two years ago.

A report has still not seen the light of day, presumably because it is regarded as being less important than the NMC's controversial recommendations on registration and the industrial court and its report on small businesses.

□ □ □

TELEVISION viewers who saw the first episode of "1922", the story of the 1922 mineworkers' strike, on TV on Thursday night might be surprised to know that 60 years later white worker power still carries huge clout on the mines.

Last week the Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA) finalised a deal with the Chamber of Mines extending that union's closed shop.

The deal also re-affirmed the "better utilisation of labour" agreement which obliges the Chamber of Mines to consult

the MSOA before appointing blacks to jobs traditionally held by whites.

At the same time the chamber's attempts to scrap mining apartheid have come up against the hard-line stand of the Mine Workers' Union who are in no mood to bargain away the privileges of the white miner.

The chamber's deal with the MSOA came about after a lengthy dispute formally declared eight months ago but which in reality has been going on for longer than two years.

It is strange that at a time when the closed shop, forcing all employees in a particular area to belong to one union, is under fire in other industries the mining industry has entrenched it.

They have removed the right to freedom of association from all coloured people, Asiatics and blacks employed as senior officials on chamber mines after April:9:

The MSOA argues that the new agreement protects both white workers (from being undermined by blacks employed at lower salaries doing the same work) as well as black workers (from being paid lower salaries).

While there are probably few blacks in the higher officials grades now, the agreement effectively heads off the Black Mine Surface Officials Association formed by the National Union of Mineworkers' after their annual conference in November last year.

With a likely increase of blacks in these occupations in future there could well be resentment that not only are black workers forced to belong to the MSOA but that a white-dominated union has such power over their appointments.

At the same time all attempts to scrap racial job reservation on the mines seem to be dependent on the sanction of the MWU, which says in the latest edition of the Mynwerker that it is not prepared to negotiate with the chamber and sees no need for the removal of these race barriers.

The statement by the union's general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus, that they will consider proposals from the chamber if they guarantee the "future of the white miner" has been seen by some as a softening of attitude and a sign of hope that the talks between the Chamber and the mining unions will lead somewhere.

But there is little doubt that Mr Paulus wants to see a very good offer on the table before he even sniffs at it.

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WAGE talks between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers which will affect some 450 000 black mineworkers and which are becoming the most important annual industrial relations hurdle in the industry were due to start on Friday.

However, the talks got off to a bad start before they even started when the chamber postponed the first meeting for a week.

The NUM — highly sensitive to the timing of the talks after last year's debacle brought about by the short space of time allowed for a settlement, and committed to calling a special conference this year if there is no settlement soon — were none too happy about the postponement.

Farmer ducked chained worker in river

By SHAUN HARRIS

A FARMER has been jailed for beating a prison labourer with a sjambok and then repeatedly ducking him in a river with a chain fastened around his neck.

The labourer, William Mtsane, managed to escape and walked 50km with the chain still clamped around his neck until he reached a Natal Midlands police station where he reported the assault.

Dundee farmer Renier van Tonder was sentenced by Mr N Strydom in the Dundee Regional Court to three years' imprisonment (18 months suspended) for assault with intent to do serious bodily harm.

Van Tonder on March 10 assaulted Mtsane, a prisoner from the Dundee Jail, while he was working on his farm.

Missing

Van Tonder said articles were missing from the farm. He accused Mtsane of stealing them.

When Mtsane denied this, the farmer attacked him with a sjambok.

He fastened a chain around his neck and dragged him to the nearby Buffalo River where he ducked him under the water several times.

Van Tonder fastened the chain to a rock and told Mtsane to "think things over".

Van Tonder denied most of the allegations, but after cross-examination the magistrate found his evidence unsatisfactory and found him guilty.

~~10/6~~ ~~20/6~~ (4)
BISHO — Recessionary conditions continued to compound Ciskei's unemployment and the crippling drought had forced many farmers off the land.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said in his policy speech here yesterday that although numerous job opportunities were being created in Ciskei, many thousands had no choice but to become migrant workers in South Africa.

Chief Maqoma said the

Labour export down

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economic climate in South Africa had not improved and businessmen to the contrary, as indicated by the fact that Ciskei's export of "labour" had dropped from an average of 2 000 a month in 1982 to 1 700 a month during the past year.

The labour market remained fiercely competitive and he appealed to chiefs to ensure that their subjects knew of the situation before they were recruited to work in South Africa.

Whenever and wherever possible, orientation courses were given to all migrant workers, but despite this reports of abscondments and other social evils continued to prevail. All these had an adverse effect on their relationship with employers.

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Fewer jobs as farming technology

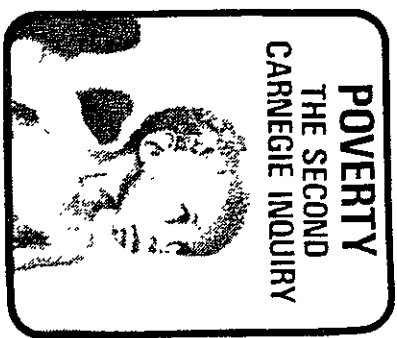
CAPE TOWN — The phrase "poverty amid plenty" has become almost a cliché, but the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty gives these words a new dimension in its investigation of wages, unemployment and displacement of workers on farms which are producing abundantly.

In particular, light is thrown on the controversial question of mechanisation, showing how this sharpens the material divide — creating larger crops and more extensive farms, while depriving a great section of the work force of jobs, wages and shelter.

Somewhere between these extremes of fortune is a core of workers whose jobs are not destroyed, whose work may indeed become lighter, and whose wages rise slightly more rapidly than in earlier years.

University of Cape Town economist Mr Michael de Klerk studied the mechanisation of the maize industry in the Western Transvaal. He found that this had taken the form of converting almost entirely to combine-harvesting rather than retaining hand-picking, changing weeding methods from hoeing to spraying with weedicides, and switching completely to bulk handling and storage in silos.

JO-ANNE COLLINGE takes a look at the latest Carnegie inquiry into poverty — dealing mainly with mechanisation on Transvaal maize farms.



POVERTY THE SECOND CARNEGIE INQUIRY

CAPE TOWN — The struggle against poverty in Southern Africa calls for clear political action and for the exposure of the links between "poverty and exploitation, and poverty and powerlessness", prominent Reformed theologian Dr Allan Boesak says.

"The exploitation of the poor is directly linked to the unacceptable policies of a Government that is not just, not representative and, therefore, not legitimate," he told delegates to the conference of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa, which opened in Cape Town at the weekend.

Dr Boesak referred to the words of former Prime Minister Dr D.F. Malan who said: "If the church wishes to say to the paralysed poor white: 'Your sins are forgiven', it must also be prepared to tell him: 'Rise up

Permanent workers, paid in cash and kind, were getting about 60c a day in 1970, he reported to the Carnegie conference meeting in Cape Town.

Both groups were earning considerably higher wages after the farms on which they worked had been mechanised: seasonal — R1,54 a day; permanent staff — R4,85 a day. These figures dropped considerably when adjusted for price rises.

But fewer than half the work-

Boesak hits at 'white greed and black powerlessness'

and walk'."

He added: "To 'rise up and walk' means for us no less than what it meant for the Afrikaner to whom D.F. Malan spoke — and that is to work for the day when political, social and economic change will become a reality so that all of South Africa's people, including the poor, will be able to live as human beings."

Dr Boesak referred to the relationship between race and poverty as "the heart-beat of South African society".

"It is the result of deliberate policy that whites, 17 percent of the population, receive more

than 70 percent of all income and 96 percent of all income from property.

"This must make palpably clear that poverty in this country has to do with apartheid — with white greed and black political powerlessness.

"This does not mean that the problem can be solved by 'making the free market more accessible' to certain selected groups from the black community. I do not believe that the creation of a black capitalist class will solve the problem of mass poverty because it will not mean fundamental change to the inequitable system which is

teams, and appear always to have done so. Men, on the other hand, made up a declining portion, and children a rising one.

In 1968, all but a few teams included men, and only 30 percent children. Thirteen years later only about 40 percent had adult males, as against 65 percent which incorporated children."

There are no restrictions on children over the age of seven working on farms where their

capitalism."

Many of the causes of poverty were already well understood the 1930s, the time of the first Carnegie Inquiry into the "poverty problem", Dr Boesak pointed out.

One of these was the corrosive effect of a roving pioneer existence on family life.

"It is amazing that people who know so well what an unsettled life can do to a farm can continue with the policies of influx control, forced removal and the migrant labour system and the migrant labour system policies which have caused, are causing so much more devastation than their unsettled ever knew," he observed.

Dr Boesak said that South Africa lacked neither the understanding nor the funds to tackle the question of poverty — but did lack the political will. Poverty was largely a moral challenge.

families live, so long as the parents consent, say two universities of the Witwatersrand law academics, Mr Nicholas Haysom and Mr Clive Thorson.

What did mechanisation mean for the maize industry in Western Transvaal, and for individual farmers?

The output per hectare went up "firmly", reported Mr Klerk. The area under cultivation spread, and the aver-

IS farming technology gets better

Boesak hits at 'white greed and black powerlessness'

CAPE TOWN — The struggle against poverty in Southern Africa calls for clear political action and for the exposure of links between "poverty and exploitation, and poverty and 'welfarelessness'", prominent Reformed theologian Dr Allan Boesak says.

The exploitation of the poor directly linked to the unacceptable policies of a Government that is not just, not representative and, therefore, not legitimate," he told delegates to a conference of the Second World Development in Southern Africa, which opened in Cape Town at the weekend.

Dr Boesak referred to the views of former Prime Minister P. W. Botha who said: "If the rich wishes to say to the oppressed poor white: 'Your sins forgiven', it must also be asked to tell him: 'Rise up and be like me'."

He were still around to enjoy higher pay, Mr de Klerk replied. Demand for harvesters dropped on a seasonal basis topped overall by 70 per cent and permanent staff in the field of work had declined by 50 per cent. In addition, the length of time which seasonal workers required had shrunk. Finally, the number of seasonal workers required by maize

and walk."

He added: "To 'rise up and walk' means for us no less than what it meant for the Afrikaner to whom Dr Malan spoke — and that is to work for the day when political, social and economic change will become a reality so that all of South Africa's people, including the poor, will be able to live as human beings."

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farmers in the region studied — six magisterial districts from Delareyville to Lichtenburg — dropped from 105 000 to 45 000.

Mr de Klerk reports that outsiders, mostly from Bophuthatatswana, lost most in the seasonal cutbacks. He observed that men from the homeland appeared to be replaced by children of the workers living on the farm.

"Women formed the backbone of all seasonal harvesting

teams, and appear always to have done so. Men, on the other hand, made up a declining portion, and children a rising one.

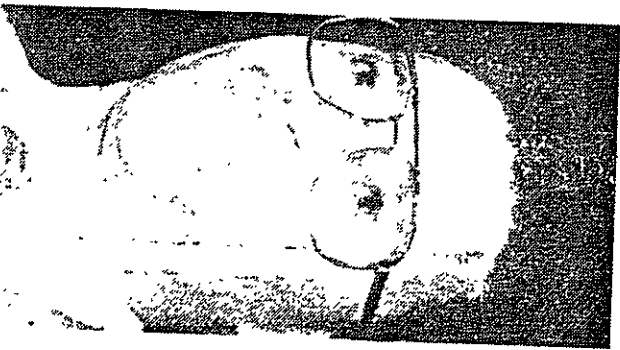
In 1966, all but a few teams included men, and only 30 per cent children. Thirteen years later only about 40 percent had adult males, as against 65 per cent which incorporated children."

There are no restrictions on children over the age of seven working on farms where their

families live, so long as their parents consent, say two University of the Witwatersrand law academics, Mr Nicholas Haysom and Mr Clive Thompson.

What did mechanisation mean for the maize industry in the Western Transvaal, and for particular farmers?

The output per hectare went up "firmly", reported Mr de Klerk. The area under cultivation spread, and the average



Dr Allan Boesak... call for clear political action.

size of farming units grew by 75 percent as ownership became concentrated in the hands of fewer farmers.

Discussing mechanisation in several industries — maize, viticulture, sugar production and citrus growing — fellow researcher Miss Debbie Budlender of Cape Town notes that change of ownership is often the point at which retrenchments of workers take place. "It seems that very often

when a farm is taken over and consolidated with another one in the same area, that the work force of a newly-acquired farm is retrenched and the workers on the original farm work both farms. Thus the farmer does not retrench what he sees as 'his' workers — but people certainly lose their jobs."

Miss Budlender says there is no doubt that new technology in farming has often made work less arduous and has opened avenues of employment to women. She adds that there is reason to suspect that this switch to employing women has been accompanied by a drop in wages.

While she insists that it does not help to adopt a Luddite stand on technology, she warns that.

"The health effects of many new technologies — particularly the use of pesticides and weedicides — are not known. "Official figures for pesticide poisonings are the tip of the iceberg. Pesticides are registered for use in South Africa which are banned in overseas countries."

"The largest scale ecological effects of mechanisation in farming are equally unknown. The new technology is not accompanied by a rise in workers' skills, because farmers are afraid they will lose their workers to urban employers. Indeed, the chief drawback of this technological advance is that it makes people less employable rather than more so.

Youth, 17, kills labourers with stolen shotgun

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Two farm labourers were gunned down and a 56-year-old woman narrowly escaped death when a 17-year-old youth is alleged to have gone on the rampage with a stolen shotgun in the Robertson area this weekend.

Mr Hans Luttig, 20, a labourer on the farm Grootvlakte, owned by Mr A A Cilliers, and Mr Piet Pietersen, 35, a labourer on another farm Groot Vlakte, owned by Mr C C Cilliers, were both shot dead on Saturday night.

Mrs Christel Kuhn, of the farm Weltevrede, narrowly escaped death when the youth fired at her as she opened a window of her farmhouse. Buckshot grazed her forehead but she was not seriously injured.

Police searched the area throughout the night and arrested a youth early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said yesterday he would face two charges of murder, one of attempted murder, one count of housebreaking and theft and one count of pointing a firearm.

The youth allegedly stole the shotgun from the farmhouse of Mr Jan Cilliers, jr, of Grootvlakte farm.

Mr Cilliers had gone to Bloemfontein to fetch his wife and a pensioner, Mr William Volcher, kept a check on the house while he

was away.

About 5pm on Saturday, Mr Volcher arrived at the house and saw a man with a shotgun inside. The man fled when he saw Mr Volcher.

Two hours later, Mrs Christel Kuhn, who lives on a neighbouring farm, heard her dogs barking outside.

"Our neighbours had telephoned us and told us that the youth had stolen the shotgun. I thought the dogs were barking because visitors or a car had arrived," she said.

She went to the window and, although there was a full moon, she could not see anyone on her property.

"I opened the window to see what was upsetting the dogs and someone emerged from the shadows. I suddenly heard a shot and felt something exploding in my face," she said.

She said she escaped death because she had to lean forward to open the window, as she was left-handed.

"The buckshot singed through my hair and thudded into a wall behind me. I think if I had been standing erect, I would have been dead."

She said the youth must have climbed through a fence on her farm before gunning down Mr Luttig and Mr Pietersen, a father of two, on the neighbouring farms.

The youth had worked on her farm for about eight days.

Rape: Man, 33, in court

Staff Reporter

A 33-YEAR-OLD Bothasig man appeared briefly in the Goodwood Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of rape and two counts of attempted rape.

Jan Johannes Schietekat, of Mostert Street, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Schietekat, wearing a blue jersey and green trousers, appeared nervous and under strain when he entered the dock from the cells below the court.

The prosecutor, Mr L P Müller, told the court that two charges of attempted rape and one of rape against Mr Schietekat were being investigated and asked that no bail be granted.

At the request of Mr Müller, the magistrate, Mr L P le Roux, adjourned the hearing to Friday and remanded Mr Schietekat.

Mr Müller said an identification parade would be held and further investigation was necessary.

Mr Schietekat was not represented.

School bus service

Staff Reporter

A NEW bus service from Milnerton to the Southern Suburbs schools came into operation yesterday.

Mrs Fay Hughes, the City Tramways assistant general manager for marketing, said a bus for schoolchildren would leave at 3.20pm each day from South African College Schools in Newlands and go to Ixia Road in Milnerton.

Those who lived in Table View could take another bus from there.

Mrs C Prestage, one of the parents involved in organizing the new service, said it would serve more than a dozen schools.

The buses would go along the Main Road from Rondebosch to Mowbray before turning down Durban Road.

The daily fare for the southern suburbs-Milnerton journey would be 22 cents for under-12s and 55 cents for older pupils.

Poisoned wine kills three men

Staff Reporter

THREE men died and another was rushed to the Vredendal hospital at the weekend after they had poured their wine rations into a canister used for storing insecticide.

The men, Mr Abraham Daboela, 25, Mr Joseph Carstens, 23, and Mr Karl Love, 42, all of Rooi Erwe, Loetsville, died on Sunday after drinking wine from the canister on Saturday.

A fourth man, Mr Joseph Persens, 18, was rushed to the Vredendal hospital where he was said to be in a satisfactory condition yesterday.

According to a police spokesman, the men had poured their weekend wine rations into the can-

ister marked "Nubacaron/40/B(1) WSC" about 6pm on Saturday.

The spokesman said the poison was used to control pests on tomatoes. Mr Daboela was discovered dead on his bed about 5pm and Mr Carstens was found about 9pm on Sunday.

A group of labourers decided to go to Mr Love's home. When they arrived they saw him stumbling around outside. The police spokesman said Mr Love fell into a deep canal and drowned.

The group of labourers then went to Mr Persens's home and found he was still alive but had begun to suffer from the effects of the poison.

He was rushed to the Vredendal hospital.



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Sugar farmers' bitter harvest

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Sugar leaves a bitter taste in my mouth lately.

I have just returned from looking at the rampant development along Natal's South Coast — at the request of local people who invited me down because they fear that property firms (mainly from Transvaal) are wrecking their coast.

More about that next week. Quite apart from coastal development, I was struck by what is going on beyond the mental stockade which whites have erected against the "black hills" of the interior.

The great patches of kwazulu are still spectacularly beautiful and not anywhere near as ravaged by bad farming as I had imagined.

This says a lot for the Zulu women (who do all the farming) because the sugar industry has grabbed the best land and left kwazulu only with land too steep for cane.

And so the people grow their crops on narrow terraces cut into gradients which would test a shep.

Watching women, babes on their backs, carrying huge 50 kg head-

loads of firewood up from the valleys many kilometres below the treeless canefields, ecologist Dr T C Robertson of Scottburgh commented:

"The State should strike a medal for the women of kwazulu".

Right now the sugar price is high and labour costs low. "When that happy situation ends one must pray hard that mealies don't replace cane," Dr Robertson said.

He pointed out that row crops like mealies would lead to enormous and rapid soil erosion.

Sugar, because it grows densely, at least protects the soil.

It is difficult working up a love for Natal's sugar farmers. In so many valleys I saw cane planted, quite illegally, in river courses.

They know perfectly well the risks. In the 1960s, conservationists warned Natal farmers that planting within the flood lines would damage the land.

The Government ignored the problem. Came this year's floods in northern Natal and the

cane and the soil was swept away for ever. Farms lower down were smothered in silt.

The naked valleys increased the velocity of the floodwaters and thus the Umfolosi Valley was devastated.

Farmers made fortunes while the soil held. Now they want the taxpayer to compensate them! We should be suing them.

Indeed, the police should be chasing them around those ruined hills like the common felons they are.

(4)

Farm labour management challenges in the eighties

Dr. C.B. Ferreira is senior lecturer in the Department of Business Economics at the University of Port Elizabeth.

INTRODUCTION

Some controversy arose as a result of statements in an Eastern Cape newspaper concerning a Farm Labour Project which was submitted to the National Manpower Commission. A memorandum was compiled by the Black Sash, the South African Institute of Race Relations, student bodies and other interested parties.

The memorandum emphasised that, because there was no legislation protecting labourers, they were open to exploitation. Individual comments by some of the researchers indicate that there was an urgent need to formalise the relationship between farmers and their workers; the worker situation varied from farm to farm with some labourers well-fed and adequately housed and others experiencing chronic unacceptable conditions. These conclusions were apparently arrived at without any discussion with the farmers. The possibility of a biased view may therefore not be ruled out. The work remuneration should be seen in perspective for, although most workers may receive a minimal cash wage, their total remuneration may consist of cash plus rations, clothing, housing, medical care, education and transport when required. Work conditions should be viewed in a broader context since although a labourer on a dairy farm, for example, has a long day, it does not mean that the worker toiled all day.

Farmers in the Eastern Cape and Albany reacted critically to the memorandum saying that the report singled out extreme cases of hardship and ignored the reasons for low wages. Farmers felt that the memorandum was unrealistic and that the researchers went looking for extreme cases.

Some other representative opinions from the agricultural sector in this area conceded that:

- Wages were low in comparison to what urban blacks earned because relatively more people could easily be employed on the farms.
- While there were possibly extreme cases of maltreatment the report did not represent farming as a whole.
- The report served a useful function in that it indicated areas in need of reform.

The "evolution" of labour relations during the past decade in the industrial and tertiary sectors of the economy in South Africa now also demands a re-evaluation of the present worker situation in the farming sector. This article



Dr. C.B. Ferreira

briefly analyses from a business economic point of view the current fluid situation of the black worker in the Eastern Cape farm environment and the resultant demands that will be made upon the management abilities of the farmer. The current relationship between the farmer and his workers is overviewed first. Thereafter human behaviour is discussed, with particular reference to the theories of Maslow and Herzberg respectively and also the practical application thereof in the farming environment. It is followed by a number of vital aspects for consideration to meet the needs of the future, such as motivation and training, style of leadership, communication and wages, as well as the requirements for successful management with particular reference to the possession of technical, interpersonal and conceptual skills. Finally, the concluding remarks include a number of recommendations for planning for the future.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FARMER AND WORKER

The Labour Relations Act of 1981 exclude the farming sector which could be interpreted that the Government have as yet not formulated a suitable dispensation for labour in this field. However, the Government requested the Manpower Commission to investigate the feasibility of regulating the work conditions of farm labourers. The need for such

investigation becomes more urgent when considering the motor industry unrest of the early eighties in the Eastern Cape. This could possibly result in the farming sector being exposed to pressures of organised labour activities in future. Historically, organised agriculture has probably underestimated the labour factor due to a general belief that the rural areas would continue to provide sufficient work numbers. But with the evolving new status of labourers in South Africa, the farming community itself is beginning to realise the vital importance of a happy labour force.

If one makes a general assessment of the conditions in the eighties one finds that:

- i) Most farmers act intuitively by managing and treating their workers according to their own personal beliefs.
- ii) Many farmers act responsibly but a large number subscribe to a short-term view of their labour as a production factor.
- iii) The practice of having a verbal contract between the farmer and his employees weighs the situation in favour of the farmer and this unbalanced relationship indicates an over-dependence of the labourer on the behaviour and actions of the farmer.
- iv) It must be accepted that farm labour could no longer be managed according to traditional methods.

The writer, through experience and personal interviews with farmers in the area surrounding the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan complex, has been able to conclude that most farmers are fully aware of the importance of the labour factor and its potential problems. Similar impressions were gained during contacts with farmers and study groups in other Eastern Cape areas. One study group

during a discussion of labour management and of the demands of the eighties was particularly sensitive to the changing labour situation and reflected full awareness of the workers' needs. The comprehensive list of questions that was raised and discussed included, amongst others, aspects such as the major farm labour problems encountered and whether paying higher wages would guarantee greater responsibility and improved productivity. The type of questions raised emphasizes the importance of measuring whatever we consider doing against the background of existing theoretical knowledge of human behaviour.

HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

It has often been said that to observe the behaviour of a worker is one thing but to understand his actions is another; and to influence his behaviour toward a certain goal is yet another problem. To understand and influence a worker's behaviour requires knowledge of human needs.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs Reconsidered

Maslow's hierarchy of needs may be well-known to many a theorist. With the practical aspects of human behaviour in the farming sector in mind, it seems worth our while to reconsider this always relevant exposition.

According to Maslow's hierarchy of human needs, they can be grouped into five categories, namely physiological, safety, love, esteem and self-actualisation. In the average human there is an insatiable drive upwards toward fulfilling needs. This is a characteristic of human behaviour. The lowest order is the physiological need for the essentials of life (air, water and food). Until this fundamental need is satisfied the other higher order needs would not be relevant. The second need is that of safety which includes the need for

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the worker's capabilities is essential for retaining interest in his work. The worker should have the opportunity to develop his skills through training, but it would then be imperative that he should be given recognition for this achievement in the form of promotion and increased responsibility.

The farmer should be able to identify his labour requirements insofar as work numbers and their capabilities and experience. The wages and other benefits should be comparable to similar work performance in other areas of the agriculture sector. And above all the farmer should set himself the objective of remunerating the workers with an economic wage. The training of the workers is a vital aspect for the advancement and proper utilisation of each worker and also for the long term objective which the farmer has set for his farming unit. Some farmers seem to be under the misconception that the training of farm workers is the responsibility of the Government. Although State aid should be requested through the recognised channels, it is the task of each farmer – as is the case with any other type of business unit – to accept responsibility for the training of his workers. He should have a continuous in-house training programme which could, from time to time, be supplemented by other interested parties. Any other short courses offered externally for workers should receive his support. Needless to say it is very important that the farmer himself should also attend such courses so as to acquaint himself with new developments. In the long term, such a programme should make a positive contribution to the management of his workers.

Leadership Style

Management may be defined as the purposeful and co-

ordinated use of physical as well as human resources by means of decision-making, planning, organising, directing and controlling. The aspect of directing revolves around the person of the farmer, his personality and ability to lead. His leadership ability should be such that it will inspire and motivate; thus, encouraging the workers towards efficient and productive work. Some of the well known leadership styles are:

- i) Autocratic (authoritarian) style – the farmer plans, commands and controls his operation independently with all decision-making by himself only.
- ii) Democratic (participative) style – based on a philosophy that a happy and satisfied labourer is a productive worker; therefore, worker contributions are utilised in pursuance of the objectives of the farming operation.
- iii) Laissez faire style – the workers are allowed total freedom.

It is doubtful as to whether the laissez faire leadership style would receive any support for practical application. Some thought should, however, be given to analysing the style adopted by a farmer in his particular situation. Questions should be raised as to whether the autocratic, the democratic, or a fused autocratic/democratic approach would achieve the best results. In practice the following aspects usually apply. The leadership style of the farmer which has a major effect on the working climate, is influenced by characteristics in the farmer, characteristics in the workers and factors in the work situation. The farmer's style is dependent upon his abilities, aptitudes, attitudes, personality, interest and expectations. The leadership style adopted is the practical application and adaptation of the

(Continued on page 30)

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"In short, we found the obvious, that the individual human being still counts".

As this is the area that is the primary responsibility of the human resource department, these are the issues that we aim to address at our 28th international convention. The convention will look at excellence in the human resource management field and the subject will be investigated from three angles; firstly, excellence will be defined; secondly, we will look at the identification of barriers or problem areas which mitigate against the achievement of such excellence; and lastly, various approaches and methods which human resource practitioners can adopt to overcome these barriers will be reviewed, providing the means by which organisations can improve their rating on the "excellence" scale.

Dr. JOHN ZENGER of Zenger Miller and Associates, a top speaker from the U.S.A., will define excellence in the keynote address. Dr. Zenger worked very closely with Tom Peters in producing a programme, "Towards Excellence" for which FSA Management Consultants hold the South African franchise.



THEO VAN DEN BERGH, Human Resources Director of Toyota will address the issue of the barriers or problem areas that restrict the achievement of excellence in the human resources management field.

Once these aspects have been covered on the morning of the first day, the remainder of the convention will be devoted to looking at solutions and methods that can be used by human resource practitioners to overcome these barriers.

To achieve this, we are honoured to have speakers of the calibre of the following:

GERALD ATKINSON, an expert in trade union negotiating skills and the author of "The Effective Negotiator". His negotiating skills training programme (marketed by Renwick Industrial Relations Services) has been well tested by several leading international and South African corporations.

A senior executive from **BOEING** in the United States — one of Peters and Waterman's identified excellent companies.

PATTI FISHER, Director of the Human Resource Systems division of MSA in the States.

ED GOSTLING, Human Resources Director of British Airways who will discuss strategic human resource management and review the British Airways experience.

DR. JOHN WENBURG, Vice President of the Wilson Learning Corporation and one of the most sought-after consultants in organisational development and management training in America today.

RON ZEMKE, considered by many to be the leading authority on training and development matters in the world today, President of Performance Research Associates and a well-known speaker at international conferences. He has written over 1 000 articles on various aspects of human resource development and training and is the co-author of "Figuring Things Out".

Other speakers who have confirmed their availability are:

Prof. Wolhuter Backer
Loek Bedeaux
Prof. Johan Coetsee
John Cole
Randall Falkenberg
Dr. Dawie Gouws

Dr. Johan Gouws
Keith Griffiths
Prof. Karl Hofmeyr
Japs Jacobs
Mof Lemmer
Prof. Martin Nasser

John Queripel
Piet Robbertse
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Martin Sebesho
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Coen Spamer
André Spier
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Prof. Blackie Swart

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2. Planning

Planning can be defined as a set of managerial activities designed to prepare the enterprise for the future and ensure that decisions regarding the use of people and resources (the means) help achieve enterprise objectives (the ends).

Planning consists of several interrelated phases: determining objectives; examining the environment and forecasting changes; and developing plans to ensure the achievement of the objectives. To each progressive farmer good planning is hard work – it involves thinking, paper work and time. The tendency exist among farmers to regard planning as being mainly concerned with the technical activities – farm planning and financial planning. They give very little regard to those aspects involving the participation of their workers e.g. human relations planning, and management by objectives. These latter areas, especially, constitute the challenges of the eighties.

In formulating objectives the farmer and his employees should be specific, as to ensure that they become meaningful goals for the employees to work toward in a specified period. Well-defined objectives are measurable, attainable and consistent with the farm operation's resources.

3. Organising

The next facet requiring attention is that of organising the activities on the farm. It is the process by which people and the tasks they perform are systematically related to each other: in other words, grouping the work activities into departments or sections; assigning authority; and co-ordinating these activities so that the objectives are met.

Organising the farm activities not only helps to clarify the objectives as they apply to jobs but it also establishes a formal relationship so that each worker knows what must be done and how his job relates to other jobs.

4. Controlling

It has been said that few people like to know that a system has been set up to evaluate their individual work performances or the performance of their work unit. Factors in the environment change; workers make mistakes or lack motivation; so control is necessary to enable the farmer to anticipate problems and to take corrective action when his objectives are not successfully realised.

A good control system should include the following:

- i) Defining the desired results in measurable terms for the individual worker and work groups.
- ii) Looking for predictors of results – in other words early warning signals in the form of feedback on what is actually being done.
- iii) Evaluating results against pre-determined standards so that corrective action can be taken as and when necessary.
- iv) Reinforcing positive response by informing/praising his workers on good performance and taking appropriate action for negative or poor performance.

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Impact Group Programme Steering Committee, SA Nylon Spinners (Pty) Ltd, Bellville, April 1984.

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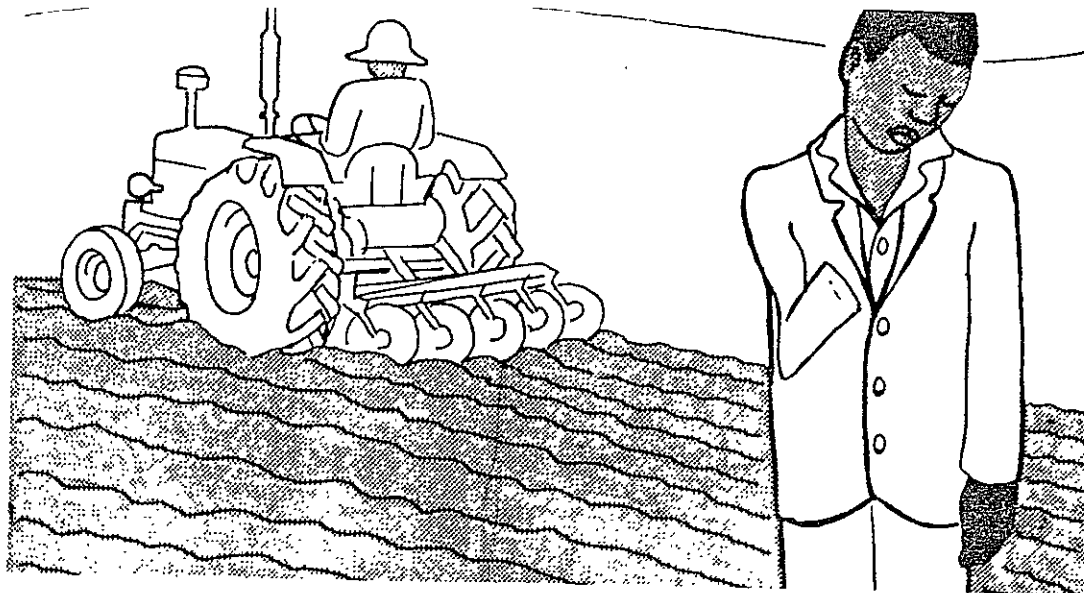
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5/41



As a result of the Workmen's Compensation Act (WCA), more than the minimum also come under the WCA. Thousands of workers now receive R5 million in compensation. (WCC).

The long, long fight for little — or nothing

27/7/84
~~27/7/84~~
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 star

One of Mr Joseph Mothibedi's sleeves hangs limp, the cuff neatly attached to the bottom of his jacket. Until a couple of years ago, the 34-year-old farm worker had both arms and was a healthy and relatively happy man on a wage of R4 a month and four bags of mealie meal at the end of every year.

But, walking near a harvester one day in autumn 1982, he bent down to extract a branch and caught his sleeve in the churning metal.

In Sotho he explains: "I was pulled into the machine. There was nothing I could do."

As a result his arm had to be amputated.

cap Security when he was assaulted and killed in March 1982 in the course of his work. He was the sole provider for his wife and five children in the Transkei at the time of his death.

A year after his death his wife started making inquiries about compensation through a relative who lived in Johannesburg. With the support of the Industrial Aid Society, the claim was finally processed in August 1983 and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner (WCC) forwarded an amount of R3 000 to the commissioner.

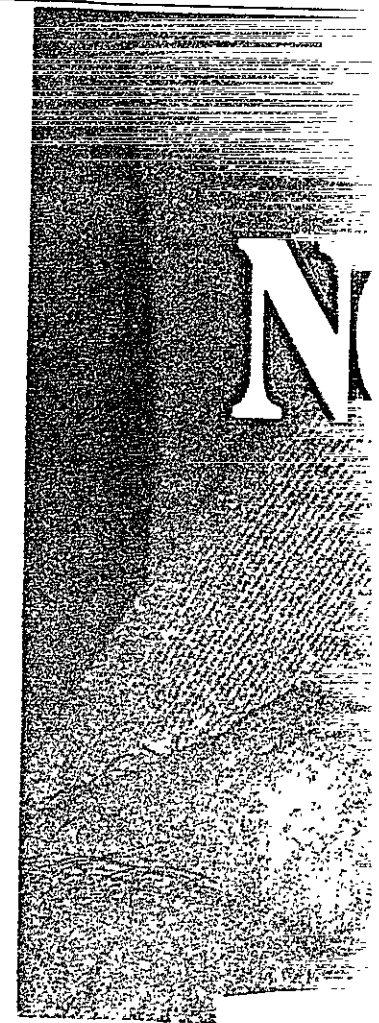
merous representations by the IAS and the personal intervention of the deputy WCC in Pretoria, Mrs Dlaza received the compensation money.

● Mrs Marjorie Malotane, a 61-year-old grandmother, was working for a paint and hardware shop when she fell from the top of a ladder and broke her right wrist and foot.

The total compensation she received amounted to R33.

AMPUTATED

● Petrus Nkabinde (18), an illiterate migrant worker, had four fingers



SLAVE LABOUR

C Hand 28/7/84

(4)

By Russell Michaels

A "SLAVE labour" row has erupted in the picturesque Breë River Valley near Worcester following a decision by 14 Transkeian contract workers to quit their jobs at one of the farms in the area.

The men — aged between 16 and 40 — said last week that they were no longer prepared to put up with the long working hours, low wages, assaults and verbal abuse of the owner of the Lorryly farm, Mr Roland Vincent.

But because they had broken their contracts, they were given 72 hours to return to the Transkei.

Some of the men had spent just one month on the farm. Others had been there for five months.

The spokesman for the group, 34-year-old Mr Augustine Mbane told me: "The men realised what they were in for when they arrived at the farm tired and hungry after a 15-hour journey from Queens-town. When they asked him for food, his reply was: 'You've come here to work, not to eat.'"

INTERPRETER

Speaking through Worcester Advice Office interpreter Theo Mfazwe, the men said their working days — Mondays to Saturdays — started at 5 am and ended at 6 pm.

In this time they were not allowed to eat. "But he did allow us to drink water," Mr Mbane said.

Their work entailed picking grapes, planting poles, building roads and laying water channels.

The men said they were given a 25 kg bag

of maize meal every fortnight in lieu of Saturday work. They were also given a portion of tripe every Friday.

"If we wanted extras, we had to go to the boss's farm shop where items were far more expensive than at the Breë River railway station.

CHARGED

"The boss charged 65 cents for a loaf of brown bread, 50 cents for 500 grams of sugar and R1 for a small packet of ground coffee."

The men claimed they were forced to buy from the shop because they were not allowed to go to town, 20 km away, or to the station.

Mr Mbane said nine workers left the farm in February after only three weeks on the farm.

"Six others, including myself, remained behind because we had saved our wages with the boss and it wasn't easy to get it back. He did not want us to save at the post office."

The men's wages amounted to R21 a week of which R10 was deducted by the farmer. The workers claimed they had no idea why this amount had been deducted.

Kerious Mbengo, 19, said: "We asked the boss about it and he said we shouldn't ask him about it."



● SOME of the farm workers explain their case to Mr Theo Mfazwe of the Worcester Advice Office.

More cases recorded

THE case of the 14 contract workers is not the only one brought to the notice of the Worcester Advice Office.

They have dealt with other cases in which workers were treated unfairly.

● In March 1983, Eulama Gaca from Idutywa died when he fell into a wine tank while he was trying to open it. Nothing was said about his body, his next of kin were not informed and even his co-workers were ignored. When they enquired, they were allegedly fired.

One was given R6, and the others R8. The sacked workers were not given train fare back home.

● Then there was the case of Moses Bushula who came from Lady Frere on a year's contract with the Merwider Co-op.

One day he was told to fetch all his belongings and leave the farm. The manager said he had

been sacked for drinking while on duty.

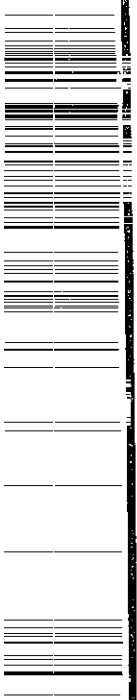
Moses had to hitch a lift to the Transkei. But he never reached his destination and has not been seen since.

INJURED

● Another worker was injured while working for the Water Affairs Department. When he was discharged from hospital, he was dismissed from his job. He later claimed that he had not received any compensation.

● Zilinzima Gqobho, who worked for a Hex River farmer, was accused of stealing two knives. But later he was found to be innocent.

When he asked his employer to apologise, he was allegedly beaten, punched and kicked and driven to De Doorns where he was allegedly threatened with death should he return to the farm.



ASSAULTED

Augustine Mhane, 34, said he was assaulted by the owner of the farm during Easter.

"I saved a worker's life when his radio caught alight and when we joked about it afterwards, Stormple (as they called Mr Vincent), beat me with a stick.

"For a long time I tried to get my reference book from him but he always replied that I was cheeky and called me a baboon and a kaffir."

Makapela Malahle, 20, said the manager of the farm — a man he knew only as Phillip had beaten him. "We were busy in the field one day when Phillip shouted to me from a bakkie. I could not hear him.

"The next minute he started beating and swearing at me. I did not retaliate because I am scared of white people."

NO CHAIRS

Makwedimana Nongwane, 40, said he too was called a "baboon and a kaffir." And on one occasion Stormple pointed a gun at us and threatened to shoot us. We were scared because we felt he would carry out his threats.

The men also also complained about their living conditions.

"Our rooms had no beds and no blankets. We had to cover ourselves with cardboard. We slept in our work

'I was generous' - claims farmer

THE farm Lorrelly, about 40 km from Worcester is situated near the UCT Mountain and Ski club. The 4 000 hectare farm produces grapes and wheat and some peaches.

Farmer Roland Vincent was busy in a meeting with his farm manager Phillip, when I arrived at his house.

"I got the workers through the Hex River Boere Groep to whom I had to pay R386 in transport costs," he told me.

"Their contract stipulates they must work for 12 hours a day for R15 a week. I was generous and offered them R21 a week.

"In Winter they work from 6.30 am to 12, have a break until 12.30, then work through until 6 pm. Sometimes they arrived for work at 6.45 am and knocked off when they felt like it. They know the time to knock off — but don't know the time to start.

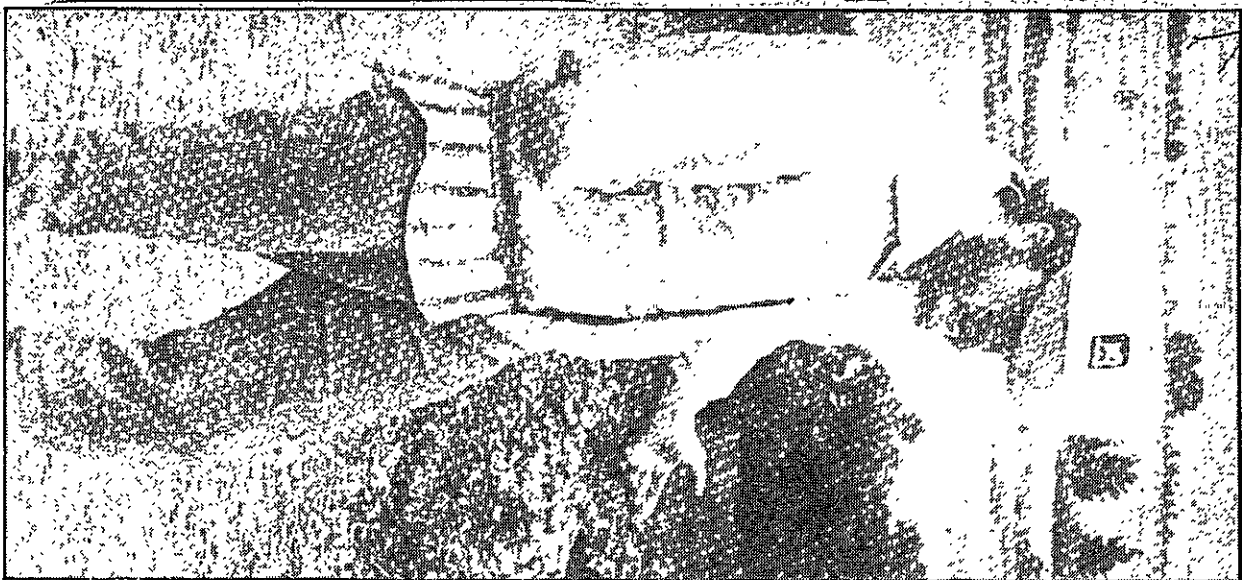
"I even gave each of them a digital watch as a bonus for the excellent wheat crop they harvested — so there was no excuse for late-coming. Some I gave shirts. Man, what are they complaining about? They were only supposed to get R15 — it is out of my generosity that I gave them R21.

OFFAL

"In addition, I gave them a 50 kg bag of maize meal every fortnight, each 10 kg of offal, worth R35. I gave them blankets, cutlery, rain coats, overalls and gum boots.

"They were not spending a cent — there was no reason why each of them could not save their R21."

On the question of Saturday work, he said: "If they worked on Saturdays after 12 pm, I paid them — they were fairly treated. I never gave them wine as that drops productivity."



FARMER Roland Vincent explains the running of his farm.

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Snoopy, the Marion Island fur seal which was washed up on Durban's beachfront about six weeks ago, has perked up and is looking much healthier. The fully-grown seal had been mangy and had refused to eat when first taken to the Dolphinarium, according to a spokesman, but he now wolfs between 4 kg and 6 kg of fish a day quite happily. His coat is also showing definite signs of improvement and Jan Christie of the Dolphinarium is keeping an eagle eye on his progress.

Mercury 8/18/84 (4)
Prisoner
was 'shot in self-defence'

Mercury Reporter

A VERULAM farmer shot a paroled prisoner in self-defence because the man was a member of a hostile group of prisoners who had confronted him near his home.

This was said by Mannieval Naicker, 35, a farmer at Redcliffe, Verulam, in a statement of facts handed to Mr Justice Brian Law in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

Mr Naicker is alleged to have shot and killed Cosmos Shozi and then dumped his body at another farm.

Pleading not guilty to a charge of murder, Mr Naicker admitted that he had fired a shot at Mr Shozi, but claimed he had been justified.

He said Mr Shozi had been a member of a hostile group of prisoners who had confronted him near his home on June 9, 1983.

The prisoners threatened to assault him and refused to obey lawful commands. He had acted in defence of himself and his family, he told the Court.

Cold

A witness, Mr John Nxumalo, said he and eight other paroled prisoners had been hired by Mr Naicker from the Empangeni Police Station.

At the farm Mr Naicker entered the house and returned with a gun and fired a shot into the air. He then asked the prisoners to move to the back of the house and to wear clothes he was providing.

They refused to wear the clothes because it was cold and very late, he said.

Mr Naicker then prod-

ded Mr Shozi with the gun and shot him in the back, and they fled, he said.

Mr Nxumalo denied that Mr Shozi or any other prisoner had been hostile or had threatened Mr Naicker.

The State alleged that after the shooting Mr Naicker put Mr Shozi in a van and drove off.

While travelling, another prisoner in the van informed him that Mr Shozi had died and Mr Naicker stopped the van.

Mr Naicker allegedly instructed the prisoner to walk back to the farm while he drove the van to a nearby farm where Mr Shozi's body was dumped.

The trial is proceeding.

Felling of gum trees postponed

Mercury Reporter

THE felling of two old gum trees in Estcourt — the summer home for more than 200 rare birds — has been postponed following a massive public outcry in the northern Natal town.

Conservationists have also condemned the decision to cut down the trees standing on a plot of land in Harding Street.

Flocks of red footed kestrels migrate 16 000 km to Estcourt from Europe and China every year and many people expressed fears that if the trees were cut down to make way for parking bays, the birds would be lost to the town.

Yesterday, the town clerk Mr Erris Firman confirmed that the matter had been referred back to council.

Building society plot men jailed

Court Reporter

TWO men who robbed a building society by threatening to kill a 10-year-old boy were sent to jail yesterday.

Gert Campher, 28, and Petrus Nicholas Janse van Rensburg, 31, were found guilty on an alternative count of extortion and not guilty on the main count of robbery when they appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court.

They were each sentenced to six years' imprisonment, two of which were suspended for five years.

The two men, both divorcees, stole R2 870 from the Allied Building Society in Warner Beach on Monday.

Campher told the Court how he had walked into the building society with Van Rensburg's son, Pietie, and handed a note to the teller.

Desperate

The note handed into Court as an exhibit read 'Hold-up! Don't try anything. I have one child — outside in the car is another one. Try anything and they die. We are desperate. Mal-Piet'.

In her statement teller Joan Woods, 61, said she handed Campher three packets of notes, each normally holding R1 000.

They both pleaded guilty before Mr M S Knox. Mr LJ van der Schyff appeared for the State.

Visit is on

JOHANNESBURG—The visit to Soweto by the wives of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will go ahead today as planned, the West Rand Development Board said. — (Sapa)

(4)

Court releases 2 farm colony men

10/5/84 D. Dispatch

PRETORIA — Two Soweto men, who were declared "idle" persons by the Commissioner's Court and sent to a work colony, are to be released immediately by order of a full bench of the Supreme Court here.

Mr Ishmael Sithole, 40, and Mr Peter Mokoena, 57, were declared "idle" persons and sent to the Voortrekkerhoogte farm colony for 18 months and 12 months respectively.

Mr Justice Preiss, with Mr Justice Grosskopf and Mr Justice Schabert concurring, ordered the release of the two men pending the decision of a Natal Supreme Court on the interpretation of Section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, Act 25 of 1945.

The Act has to do with the provision for "idle" or "undesirable" persons.

The outcome of the decision will have a far-reaching effect on how the Commissioner's Courts are to declare a person "idle" and when to send him to the work colony in the Transvaal.

The case against Mr Sithole and Mr Mokoena came before the full bench by way of review

after two judges separately reviewed the cases.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, the director of the Johannesburg Legal Resources, Centre and Mr M. S. Navsa, were asked by the court to represent Mr Sithole and Mr Mokoena in the hearing.

Mr Sithole was declared an "idle" person by the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court on March 27, 1981. — DDC.

Warders accused of death beating

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

GRUESOME details of how a prisoner was allegedly beaten to death by two prison warders and a farmer have emerged for the first time in a court case.

In evidence before the magistrate's court at Vredendal, about 300km from Cape Town, the State alleged that the prisoner, Willem Alberts, 20, was repeatedly assaulted over a period of five days.

He eventually died on Easter Monday last year.

The three accused are: Mr Cornelis J J Agenbag, 56, of the farm Afsaal at Vanrhynsdorp in the northwestern Cape, and sergeants Frederick Smit and Daniel van Rhyn, both of the Department of Prisons.

All three pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide.

They allegedly assaulted the prisoner between March 31 and April 4, last year, by punching him, hitting his head and body with a stick, kicking him and hitting him with a rubber baton.

According to the State, the prisoner died as a result of the repeated assaults.

Several fellow prisoners testified that they had witnessed the beatings.

An inmate told the magistrate he had seen Mr Alberts being taken from his cell to an office.

Just before the door of the office was closed, he saw a baton being raised and coming down on the victim.

Although the office door was closed, the witness could hear the sound of blows.

Kicked

Fellow prisoners also told the court Mr Alberts was repeatedly kicked and hit by the accused while working on Mr Agenbag's farm.

In an affidavit handed in to the court, Mr Agenbag explained that he normally made use of prison labour.

"The prison authorities at Vanrhynsdorp were helpful in providing me with such labour.

"I fetched prisoners at Springbok on March 26. Among them was Mr Alberts.

"This prisoner was lazy and produced services of a poor quality. I felt compelled to lay charges against him with the prison authorities at Vanrhynsdorp.

"I complained about him at the local jail on March 31. A Sgt Smit promised that he would give the case his attention — which he then did."

Mr Agenbag explained in his statement that a Sgt van Rhyn visited his farm at Vanrhynsdorp on April 4.

"I complained again about the prisoner's behaviour. Sgt van Rhyn took up the case. Later that evening I regarded it necessary to take the prisoner to a doctor at Vredendal.

Ambulance

"Apparently that same night Mr Alberts was taken by ambulance to the Grootte Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

"I was informed later that Mr Alberts had died and that I had to remove the body from Cape Town to Vlootsdrif — which I did."

The trial will continue at the Malmesbury Regional Court on November 12 for further evidence by the State pathologist, Dr Leendert van Ieperen, and the investigating officer.

The prosecutor, Mr Gideon Rossouw, is then expected to close the State's case.

Mr A J Burger is appearing for Mr Agenbag, while Advocate Roelof van Riet is defending the two prison warders.

Since the start of the case, the two prison warders have been transferred elsewhere. Sgt Smit is now working at Caledon, while Sgt van Rhyn has been posted to Worcester.

Children poached from classrooms

COMPULSORY education was once seen as the great chance to cut down the numbers of farm labourers.

But sadly, it has not quite worked out that way. Cape Town history lecturer Bill Nasson discovered. In a widely publicised report delivered at the re-

land — in spite of compulsory education.

Dr Nasson said that at a school on a Stellenbosch wine estate, farmers from the area often took truck-loads of children away from school during the height of the fruit season.

ILLEGAL

This he said was totally illegal but the headmaster felt powerless to do anything about it.

The headmaster told Mr Nasson that the farmers could stop the children from coming to school altogether if they wanted to because the same farmers who collected the children from the classrooms provided the school with television and sports equipment.

Dr Nasson said the nub of the matter was the "awesome powers of white farmers."



● ZIKATILE Gxakoshe ... "sjambokked by my boss."

'Farmer sjambokked me' claims labourer

A VILLIERSDORP farm labourer walked 50 km to tell Worcester Advice Office workers: "My boss has beaten me up."

Transkeian contract worker Zikatile Gxakoshe, 46, claimed in a sworn affidavit that he had been sjambokked repeatedly by his employer, farmer Alex Roux of the farm Ratelfontein.

He has also laid a charge of assault with the police.

But Mr Roux says: "I

didn't touch him. He became involved in a fight with other labourers and I had to separate them."

Mr Gxakoshe told Advice office workers that he had been assaulted shortly after the farmer had taken him into a potato shed and asked him to load potatoes onto a bakkie.

"While I was busy, he started beating me with a sjambok for no reason.

"He beat me on the head and all over about 15 times and shouted: 'You kaffirs don't want to listen'

"Gxakoshe's contract wage is R17,50 and I gave him the extra R2,50 for tending to the cattle at night.

"And he couldn't even do that properly. In February a cow choked on potatoes through his negligence."

FARM workers are among the lowest paid and the most badly treated people in the South African economy. And it's easy to see why: Their minimum wage is not set down by law, they have no trade union to protect their interests and they are completely at the mercy of their farmer bosses, whose only interest, really, is to see that there's enough workers on the land so that the farming operation can be comfortably carried out. Cape Herald staffer RUSSELL MICHAELS investigated the plight of these "wretched" people last week.

BLEEDING

"I was bleeding badly and decided to leave the farm."

A Worcester doctor treated his wounds.

But farmer Roux denies Mr Gxakoshe's allegations.

"He didn't even work on the day he claims to have been assaulted by me. The first time I saw him was at 8 pm when I found him drunk and the animals walking all over the place."

CATTLE

"It was his job to look after the animals at night. Instead of doing that, he became involved in a fight with the other workers who choked and beat him with a sjambok. I took him away from them."

Mr Roux said he does not carry a sjambok. "What do I need it for?" he asked.

Farm work seen as 'last resort'

SALARIES as low as R36 a month, long hours and difficult conditions made farm work the "last resort" for blacks, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) reported recently.

Researchers found that, as a result, 19 per cent of the black population aged between 16 and 65 were jobless while more than 40 per cent of farmers complained of labour shortages.

The poll was conducted in the Letaba region of the Transvaal.

Almost half the farm workers polled were women and two-thirds had no education. The overwhelming majority were engaged in manual labour.

The survey found most workers had to settle for far less than they had expected as a minimum wage.

Domestic workers were worst off, being paid an average of R36

a month instead of the R80 they wanted.

OPERATORS

Labourers received R37 instead of their anticipated R65 while semi-skilled operators were paid R60 of their expected R103.

Foremen, hoping for R100 a month, were paid an average of R70.

Farm workers received a variety of goods — including meal, vegetables and fruit — valued at between R15 and R38 every month.

The average working day was between eight and 12½ hours while the average period of leave was between two and three weeks.

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expected R65.

29/8/84 4

Hot soup, Gospel for farm labourers

Tygerberg Bureau

FARM labourers from the Durbanville area will soon be able to enjoy hot soup and hot Gospel.

The Durbanville Town Council has given conditional permission for a local church to speak to farm-workers about the Gospel, at a soup kitchen in the town.

The council was divided on the issue but permission was granted after the Mayor, Mr Bernard Aandrag, used his casting vote.

"INSIDE"

Deputy Mayor Mr Bill Tolken said churches should evangelise "inside and not outside".

The request was received from Pastor E D Marshall of the Durbanville Baptist Church, who said in a letter that members of the church "felt that a need exists to evangelise coloured and black farm labourers who do their shopping on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings in our town".

The request was recommended on a three-month trial basis, provided the church undertook to clean up afterwards, not to use electronic amplification and to move to a more suitable site in time.

RDM 30/8/84 (335)
Epol (4)
to lay
off
264

By ERNEST NKABINDE

ABOUT 237 black workers of Epol Milling Company in Vereeniging will be retrenched from September 8 because of the present economic situation.

About 27 white workers will also be retrenched.

According to the managing director of the company, Dr. M. Griesel, the dairy mill plant has been closed down and its production taken over by other branches of the company on the Reef.

Epol is a subsidiary company of Premier Group.

"We have been watching the performance in this plant for some time and it was found that the sales have dropped sharply because of the economic situation in the country as farmers are selling their stock because of the drought. It was decided then to close down the plant," he said.

The company has 565 workers and 264 will be retrenched as the company will only manufacture mealimeal from September 30. The weekly paid workers will be paid out on September 8 and the monthly paid workers on September 30.

The company is trying to place some of its workers in other companies in the Vaal Triangle.

Does cane wreck the land? The debate continues as . . .

Sugar men fight back

James Clarke, recently back from looking at environment problems on the South Coast, suggested sugar farming was damaging. The sugar men invited him back, saying: "Let US show you around . . ."

I stood on the Spanish-style balcony watching a yellow sun rise over the Indian Ocean. There were dolphins leaping in the polished waves just beyond the rocks they call Umhlanga.

I was about to face the sugar farmers. They were upset. In my column a week previously I accused them of flouting soil conservation laws and wrecking the land. I suggested the police should be chasing them round their hills for the common felons they were.

My tangle stemmed from a recent visit to the South Coast where Dr T C Robertson and others had shown me how the industry "has cost us the almost complete destruction of the coastal forest". Said Dr Robertson: "All we have left are the riverine forests and lagoons — now even these are threatened."

I do not think, even now — even after enjoying the excellent hospitality of the sugar farmers — that he was exaggerating. Not as far as the South Coast is concerned.

"I am prepared to debate the proposition", said Dr Robertson, "that the sugar industry has no economic necessity in South Africa."

He feels the South

Coast is not good sugar country and, in any event, "why use scarce cropland to grow carbohydrates when it's protein Africa needs?"

From Umhlanga I found myself whisked 100 km north to Mandini to meet sugar farmer Tony Ardington — a charismatic ex-Michaelhouse boy who was a Rhodes Scholar and read at Oxford. He runs an immaculate 300 ha farm of his own and helps run a long-established 400 ha family farm nearby.

He is on numerous committees, civic and provincial, from Durban to Ulundi. He is involved with the sugar industry (chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association *et al*); with regional development (the Buthelezi Commission for instance) and is a committed conservationist (black conservation education in particular) with a knowledge of birds bordering on the expert.

He is definitely not the sort of fellow I would put the police on to.

He showed me his own carefully contoured farm — a model of conservation farming.

When I later suggested to the Sugar Association that it had shown me the best farm in Natal — that it was a bit like pretending Buckingham Palace was a typical London house — it assured me there were better. I wondered, but have since found there is an annual award for the best conserved cane farm in Zululand and Tony Ardington, who enters every year, has never won it.

"White" Natal, along the North Coast, is just about two farms wide. Its rolling canelands have a lush and uniform texture, the farmsteads are well-spaced and prosperous —

for cane, it has been given to kwaZulu. On the North Coast this is certainly not so.

Tony Ardington was not convinced that the juxtaposition of the canefields and black farms of the South Coast was a result of white chauvinism. It was, he said, more because of historical happenstance. The canefields were planted along the railway line and that happened to be where the gentler slopes were. The blacks got what was left.

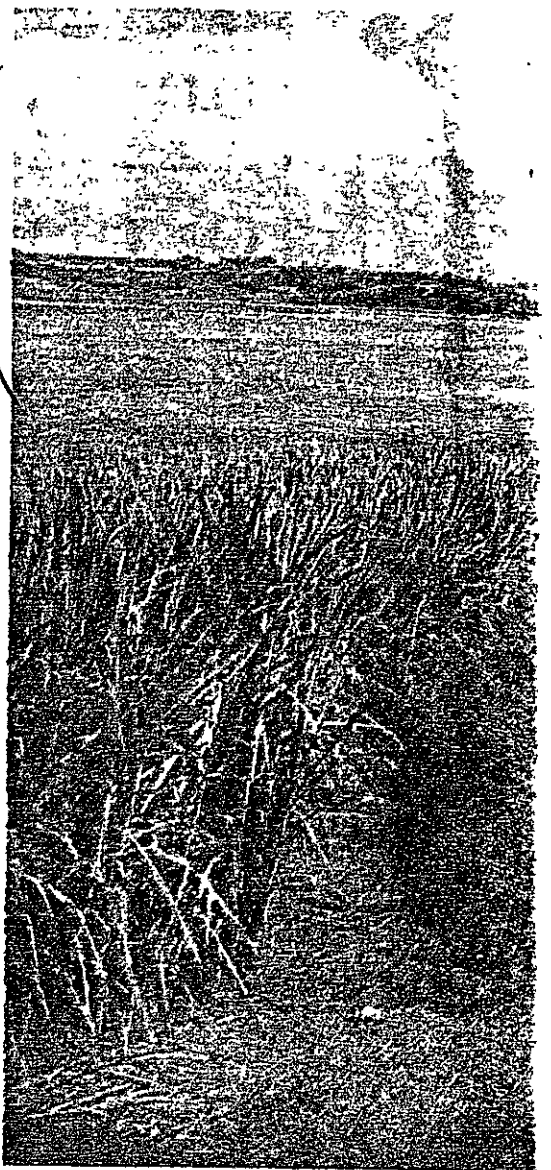
Both Mr Ardington and the Sugar Association's researchers felt strongly that sugar was a legitimate contributor to national well-being — economically, ecologically and from a health aspect.

They conceded that not all cane growers are saints. They admitted that some do plough to river banks, risking wash-aways in a flash flood.

But, curiously, this is not illegal. Not according to the association's legal men. The Soil Conservation Act is certainly fuzzy on the point. And, apparently, before a prosecution can be made there must be "visible evidence" of damage. Hardly a preventive law.

After the Domoina floods earlier this year, more than 2000 ha of sugar land were buried so deep in silt that they have been written off. The Umfolosi valley — the worst-hit area — was devastated, its ancient sycamore fig trees washed out to sea. Was this the fault of careless sugar farmers upstream who had left their lands vulnerable to erosion?

"Yes," say several conservationists. Critics include people such as Ian Garland — highly respected by the sugar industry and, indeed, quite



When the Umfolosi River of Northern Natal came down in flood during February, large areas of canelands were ruined by being covered with silt.

land to plant cane, reducing the swamps' "shock-absorber" effect on floods.

This led to sugar farms, near the estuaries, being smothered in silt from sugar farms higher up. In the time available I was unable to settle this matter but it is being investigated by Professor John Hanks of the Institute for Natural Resources in Maritzburg.

Bruce Liggitt suggests that canefields in the former swamplands be bought by the State and the land returned to its natural state.

On the other hand, argued Tony Ardington, "is it really as bad as is made out? Throughout history man has planted the flood plains."

True, but South Africa has no flood plains. A swamp is certainly not a flood plain. A flood plain is an extensive piece of flat land which is inundated from time to time

even if it is currently facing massive losses because of successive droughts.

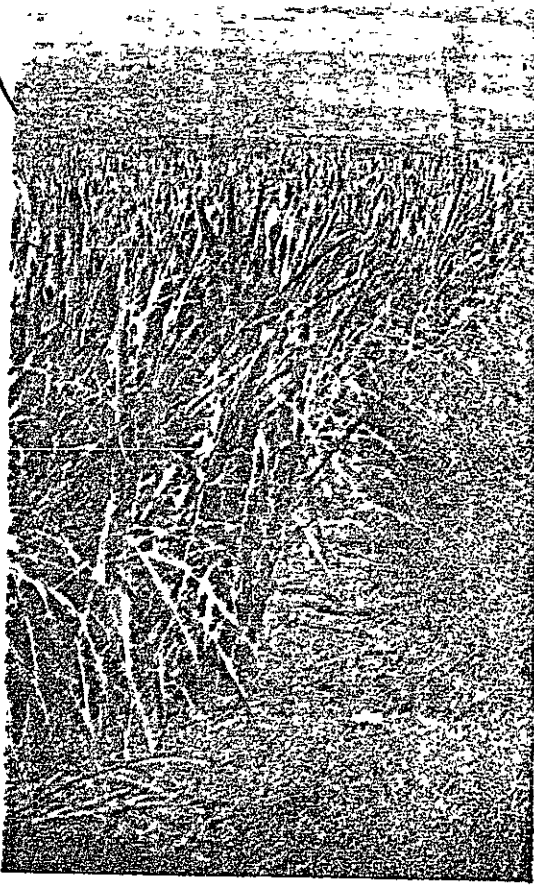
Mr Ardington pointed out that, unlike maize or cattle farming, sugar farming is labour intensive, and that is vital for Natal. He told me how the industry is trying to make rural work as attractive as possible. But it is not easy.

A top class cane-cutter can earn around R10 a day — plus free housing and other perks. But, given half a chance, he would still rather work in a factory at a lower wage.

What really makes the sugar farmer angry is that in 1974 when sugar was fetching around R1000 a ton (about 20 times, in real terms, what it fetches now), the Government took the advantage and reduced the price of sugar on the domestic market, thus robbing the farmers of a very fat profit that year.

James Clarke, recently back from looking at environment problems on the South Coast, suggested sugar farming was damaging. The sugar men invited him back, saying: "Let US show you around ..."

Handwritten: 30/8/84



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"White" Natal, along the North Coast, is just about two farms wide. Its rolling canelands have a lush and uniform texture, the farmsteads are well-spaced and prosperous — and I saw no erosion. On the kwaZulu side there are also extensive canefields but the texture is not as smooth, reflecting the differing skills among kwaZulu's 18 000 black growers. But there is still an air of prosperity.

I had remarked in my column that along the South Coast, where the land becomes too steep

for cane, it has been given to kwaZulu. On the North Coast this is certainly not so.

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"Yes," say several conservationists. Critics include people such as Ian Garland — highly respected by the sugar industry and, indeed, quite generously funded by them.

"No," says Tony Ardington. "There are no sugar cane farmers upstream on the Umfolosi. That silt came from far upstream — way beyond sugar farms."

Professional ecologist Bruce Liggitt pointed out some time ago that sugar men had drained swamp-

land to plant cane, reducing the swamps' "shock-absorber" effect on floods.

This led to sugar farms, near the estuaries, being smothered in silt from sugar farms higher up. In the time available I was unable to settle this matter but it is being investigated by Professor John Hanks of the Institute for Natural Resources in Maritzburg.

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True, but South Africa has no flood plains. A swamp is certainly not a flood plain. A flood plain is an extensive piece of flat land which is inundated from time to time and enriched by nutrients carried from up-river.

Conservationists have argued that sugar farmers frequently break open sandbars at the mouths of estuaries so river levels are kept low and they can grow cane almost into the river beds.

The sugar industry is vigorous in defending its economic importance —

even if it is currently facing massive losses because of successive droughts.

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On the question of whether the lands should be used for protein or carbohydrates: several slopes are nowadays planted to pasture. I saw some fat cattle grazing on the Ardington family farm. "What are those?" I asked. I meant what breed.

"Protein," said my host.

Farm jobs for blacks dwindling

7/9/84
Pretoria Bureau

The dwindling number of jobs blacks for blacks on South African farms is adding to the country's unemployment problem, said the chairman of the Onderberg Farmers' Union, Mr Jakob de Villiers.

Mr de Villiers told the annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union yesterday that the number of farm labourers had been dropping since 1970.

In that year there had been more than 1.35 million black labourers on farms, whereas by 1980 the number had dropped to 973 000.

It was estimated that the agricultural sector would only be able to offer 800 000 jobs to blacks by the year 2000.

Mr de Villiers said the need for productivity on farms had led to the employment of fewer labourers who did the same jobs.

Effect of Vietnam chemical war felt

CT 12/19/84

STOCKHOLM. — United States use of herbicides in the Vietnam war continues to have long-ranging effects, according to a report issued yesterday, pointing to new evidence that men exposed to Agent Orange may father genetically-deformed "monsters".

The renowned Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri) said yesterday that the use of herbicides in Indo-China continues to have long-ranging effects on humans as well as their environment.

Sipri especially noted a study showing that the herbicide Agent Orange might cause fetus damage even when the father alone was exposed to it.

"The rate of monsters born to families of Vietnamese veterans of war seems to be higher than in normal families."

The herbicide also appeared to lead to increased liver cancer and chronic hepatitis.

Many tree-covered areas with a rich animal life had been turned into savannas mainly supporting disease-carrying rodents.

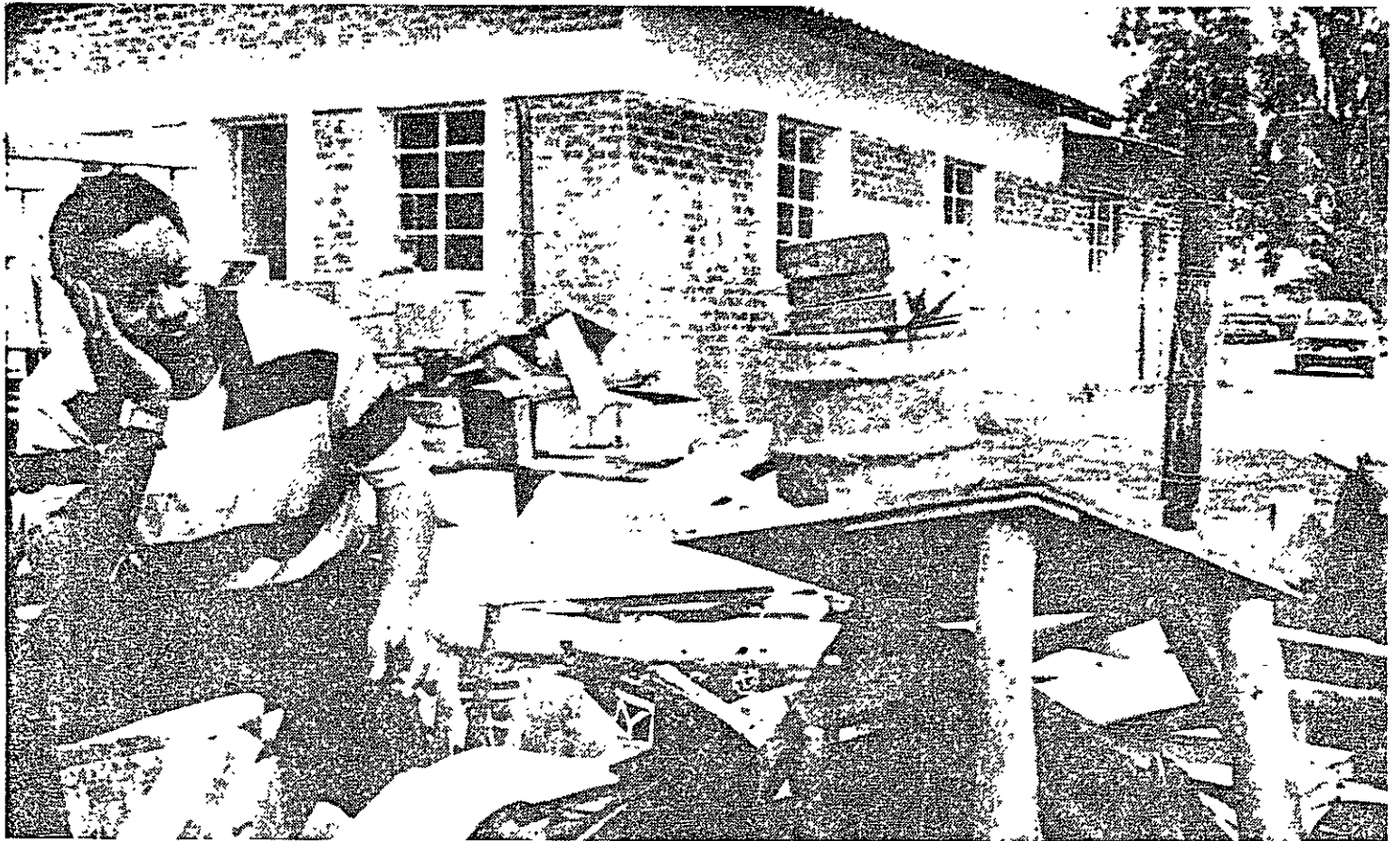
It might take 100 years to re-establish the most heavily-affected forests, the report said.

During the war in Indo-China, the US poured some 900 000 tons of herbicide over 10 percent of Vietnam's soil in order to refuse the enemy access to crops and cover from the forests.

Although the destruction of crops and forests had been part of warfare since biblical times, when Romans used salt to destroy fertile fields, Vietnam represented the first opportunity to study the effects of massive use of herbicides in war, the report said. —

UPI

School feud explodes



A headmaster without a school — Mr Khumalo amid the wreckage of his school

Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK

A RUNNING feud between a tenant headmaster and a farmer erupted again this week.

Farmer Franz Eismeyer is determined to oust Mr Themba Khumalo and his modest school.

Mr Khumalo said he feared for his life when Mr Eismeyer visited him this week in the latest round in the continuing battle between the two parties.

"I feel what I am doing is right — these people really need a school and I am committed to getting them one, either here or on another piece of land," Mr Khumalo said.

The dispute is over the Koesterfontein Primary School in Magaliesburg, which Mr Eismeyer — on whose land it lies — wants closed down.

The battle has been simmering for more than a year now, and earlier led to Mr Khumalo filing an application in the Supreme Court to prevent Mr Eismeyer closing the school — but the two par-

Head must leave, says landowner

By SARAH SUSSENS

ties have not been able to reach a settlement.

The school was deregistered at the request of Mr Eismeyer and was finally closed in May after Mr Khumalo had been given a three-year suspended jail sentence for teaching in a deregistered school.

Warned

Now Mr Khumalo has written to the Minister of Education and Training asking him to help settle the dispute.

But, according to Mr E Posselt, deputy chief public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, the school is deregistered and is therefore not

recognised by the department.

"For a school to be registered the farm owner must apply to the department through the proper channels," he added.

Mr Posselt said the school had been officially closed last year and that the department had arranged for the pupils to be accommodated at two neighbouring schools.

Earlier this year the matter was brought up in Parliament and the then Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, said the department was negotiating with farmers in the district to establish a school.

He said the department was willing to subsidise the building of the school to an amount of R5 000 a classroom, as is normally done in the case of all new farm schools.

Mr Khumalo now fears that his house will be knocked down, as he has been warned by workers that if he doesn't leave the farmer may force him to.

Explaining the latest episode, Mr Khumalo said: "For months he has left us alone, but this week he arrived at my house and demanded the school keys."

"I reported the matter to the police and waited for him to come and fetch the keys. He arrived holding a rifle and instructed his workers to remove the fence surrounding the school, the church and our house."

Fight

"I did not do anything — just stood and watched."

Mr Khumalo said that, while he was reporting the incident to the police, the farmer broke the classroom windows and threw out the benches.

When the Sunday Times approached Mr Eismeyer, he said: "I can do what I like with my property." He refused to comment further.

The dispute centres on an

agreement made more than 30 years ago between the founder of the school, the Rev A T Martinson, and Mr Khumalo's father, stating that he could remain on the land as long as he was employed by the Department of Education.

Three days after his father's death, Mr Khumalo — who had given up his studies to take over the school — was told to close the school.

He resisted all attempts as he felt that he and the schoolchildren's parents should be compensated for the buildings they had built themselves.

He is demanding R30 000 for the school and his house, and says that if he fails to get this he will pull the buildings down and use the materials for a new school on another piece of land.

"We need this school — the only other school is nine kilometres away and the children are now staying at home."

"I will fight to the last to get them a new school, but this time I will establish it on government property, as there are problems with private property," he said.

Leaders slam 'Jews for Jesus'

THE American "Jews for Jesus" evangelistic group left South Africa for Australia this week, leaving bitter arguments in their wake.



"condone unruly behaviour at its meetings in so far as this can be attributed to any Jewish groups or individuals".

Q Baby killed by tractor

Times Staff Reporter 20/9/84

A NINE-MONTH-OLD Worcester baby died when the wheels of a tractor crushed him while he lay sleeping in a vineyard.

Major George Kershoff, a police spokesman for the Boland, said Adriaan Hop, of the farm Nuwerust, was left sleeping in the vineyard while his mother went to work about 3.30 on Tuesday.

A short while later a tractor was driven through and crushed the boy to death. The driver was unaware that the child had been left in the vineyard. Police are investigating.

Ray 10/10/84 (4)

Pushing workers off the land

MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE near collapse of the maize industry, directly caused by three consecutive years of drought and indirectly by South Africa's agricultural policies, can be described as a disaster.

But what is happening to the livelihood and security of thousands of black farmhands and their dependants due to the cash shortage suffered by white farmers — caused by shortsighted agricultural policies — can only be described as a tragedy.

A Bothaville farmer was prepared last week to estimate that about 30% of farmhands have already been retrenched.

The farmhands and their families have no choice but to move to equally dry "homelands" struck by poverty since inception.

Dr Pieter Gous, chief executive of the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo), estimates that on average, each farmer provides housing for 100 blacks.

Between 12 and 15 workers are employed in the highly mechanised industry for each 1 000ha of maize planted. With diversification and more labour intensive farming, such as dairy farming, the figure raises dramatically.

Each farmhand has about nine dependants, many of whom are not direct relatives and do not belong on the farms.

"Their husbands illegally

work in the city and visit their families during weekends," said Dr Gous.

"Meanwhile farmers have to provide free medical facilities, food, subsidised housing and education for their children.

"Farmers can no longer afford to allow their farms to be used as slums. The Government has for long enough depended on our patriotism to keep blacks to our disadvantage. Our prime duty is to produce maize at a profit."

These considerations last

week led Dr Gous to call, during a farmer's day in Bothaville, on farmers to retrench wherever possible.

Most farmers interviewed by the Rand Daily Mail were aware that farmhands and their families would have no choice — due to the Group Areas Act — but to move to the "homelands" where there would even be less food and no work.

The other alternative would be to join their husbands and fathers who illegally live in shanties in the black townships

surrounding white cities.

One farmer said that for this reason he would never retrench or send away any black person living on his farm.

"But then, I am luckier than most — I have a monthly income because I have diversified," the farmer said.

Others were unsympathetic and told the Mail that they would be heeding the call by Dr Gous.

Most farmers, including Nampo officials, were certain, however, that farmhands were sufficiently provided for at the moment.

They said they would try and retain their oldest and most ex-

perienced workers while casual and migrant workers will be the first to suffer should the drought continue.

A black farmhand near Viljoenskroon in the Free State, who has been working on the same farm since 1945, told the Mail that he received a monthly salary of R120 plus a bag of maize, fruit when available and free housing, a 4-roomed brick-and-mortar house on the farm shared by nine people.

Although all his children were married they lived at the farm with their children — all feeding from the monthly 90kg bag of maize.

Two of the four children in his home attended school in Viljoenskroon.

"We have no complaints, we are making a living," the farmhand, who did not want to be named, said.

Jobs, homes lost in development

By EVELYN VOSLOO
Municipal Reporter

INCREASING numbers of unskilled rural workers are being forced off farms and smallholdings by rapid residential development in the Noordhoek area and living in the bush as squatters, according to a local welfare organization

The "Help the Homeless" sub-committee of the Fish Hoek-Kommetjie-Noordhoek Welfare Association estimates that at least 100 families are hiding in the bush in these areas.

'90 families found'

Mrs Sue Sturman, who heads the sub-committee, said this week that University of the Western Cape students had "found" about 90 families during a 10-day survey earlier this year.

"And we believe there are many more," she said.

"This is one of the most rapidly-developing residential areas in the Peninsula. Farmers are selling land to developers, who often simply chase workers off the land. So some families lose their jobs and their homes in one fell swoop."

One such family comprises Mr and Mrs Salmon Sedras and their children, Hendrik, 7, and Anita, 4, — who is being treated at the Noordhoek clinic for tuberculosis. A cat named Piet has attached itself to the family and also lives in their "home" — a shelter made of tree branches and plastic.

Mrs Maggie Sedras said this week that the family had lived on a farm for eight years before it was sold. They had moved into the bush and now lived by selling firewood to passing motorists, she said.

When it rains, the shelter leaks and a brazier is lit inside it. The welfare organization is raising R250 to buy the family a tent, which Mrs Sturman says will probably be confiscated if the family is raided.

Mrs Sedras said her husband had little hope of finding work or a more permanent house. They intended liv-

ing where they were, constantly on guard against raids by officials of the Divisional Council or Fish Hoek Municipality who regularly tear down shelters.

Mrs Minnie Komo and her daughter Magdalena are luckier. They live in a tent on the farm of a woman who allowed them to erect shelter on her land when they were chased off another farm.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W A Vivier, said yesterday Divco was "fully aware" that people were squatting in the area and had undertaken a socio-economic survey of Noordhoek and Kommetjie in August and September, 1983.

The survey had disclosed that 45 families in the area were bona fide farm labourers, he said. A further 24 families were not, but were accommodated in structures rented from landowners. Another 11 families were squatters.

Asked whether any provision was made to rehouse people forced off farms, Mr Vivier said any families except those regarded as squatters were treated as resettlement cases.

"They are consequently the responsibility of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture. In these cases the usual procedure is for the council to assist the above-mentioned department where possible," he said.

"The 11 squatter families have been placed on council's general waiting list and will be rehoused as and when suitable housing becomes available."

'Not our responsibility'

The Town Clerk of Fish Hoek, Mr Eric Fry, said his municipality did not provide housing for squatters as there was no coloured residential area under its control.

"If we did not demolish the shacks, we would have a KTC or Crossroads on our dunes."

What happened to the squatters afterwards was not the responsibility of Fish Hoek Municipality, he said.



Mrs Maggie Sedras and Anita, 4, who ha:

Black unions move in to organise agricultural workers

Carolyn Dempster

SOUTH AFRICA is on the brink of an agrarian revolution with the unionisation of farm labour.

While all eyes have been fixed on labour relations in industry, effects of the rapid mobilisation of urban black workers have finally started to filter through to the rural economy. The country's massive co-operatives are now having close encounters of a hitherto alien kind with emergent unions, recognition agreements, safety legislation, Industrial Council agreements and the Industrial Court.

By and large the reaction has been typical of this last bastion of Afrikaner conservatism: "It can't happen to us, we're agricultural." But the prognosis is that it will happen, within 18 to 24 months.

"I would be most surprised if, in the next two years, we don't see the same scale of labour activity in the agricultural co-ops as we are seeing now in the industrial arena," says Professor Dawie de Villiers, director of Unisa's Institute for Labour Relations.

Vast difference

He is quick to point out, though, that there is a vast difference between primary and secondary agriculture. Individual farmers are exempt from the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, but secondary agriculture includes the co-operatives which, by nature of their extended activities, fall within the scope of the legislation. Some of the co-operatives are already bracing themselves for the time when emergent unions move into the agricultural arena.

A historic first for agriculture came when the grain co-operatives banded together a year ago to form

There's a revolution on the land

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an employers' association.

Prof De Villiers comments: "There are more than 300 co-ops in the country, some of them very large and labour-dependent. An organised strike in the apple co-ops or on some of the sugar estates at their most vulnerable time of the season could cripple them.

"Unlike industrial organisations, agricultural co-ops don't hold large resources and are dependent on their members and the money made available by the State."

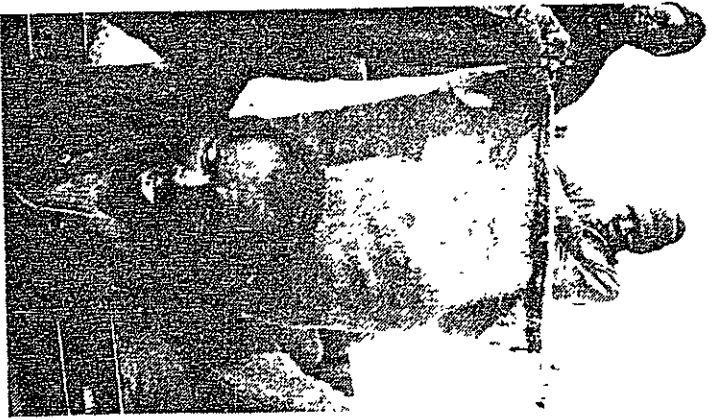
The union that organises the grain co-ops north of the Vaal will

have a power base of 21 000 or more workers located in 11 centralised points.

Resistance

But just in case an eager labour organiser starts over-enthusiasing about this ripe and ready-to-be-picked workforce, the single greatest factor to remember about agriculture is its innate resistance to change.

"The resistance will be more real, or more manifest, at a personal level. There is more potential for



SENSITIVE AREA... in spite of resistance, unionisation of agricultural labour is on the cards.

resistance in agriculture than in industry," says Prof de Villiers.

Whether the upper echelons of co-op executives are ready and have adapted to the changing labour scene or not, the average white supervisor or middle manager will react to the changes as a threat.

Spillover

"It means a change of attitude, a change of life for the middle-aged man who has a history of handling his black workforce in a traditional manner."

What of a spillover of new ideas among farm labourers?

"I don't think the organisation of farm workers is feasible," says Prof de Villiers. "Any attempt will meet with immediate resistance from farmers."

"If I were a farmer and saw a car with a labour organiser in it heading for my farm I wouldn't hesitate to run him off the property."

"In addition, there are too many constraints, it's too expensive, and geographically it's virtually impossible."

South Africa has the problem that farms have tended to become larger as economic units. Farmers have expanded and ploughed back their returns, so that some will operate as many as 600 tractors over a few thousand hectares.

Production impact

"That farm's workshop becomes a factory by virtue of size. A union's power lies in its effect on production. There is nothing in the Labour Relations Act to prevent the organisation of farm labour, and a strike by the mechanics who service those 600 tractors will have an impact on production."

What worries Prof more is the impact of prescriptive labour changes on the farmer-labourer relationship.

"The relationship between farmers and their workers is much more than just employment, and now farmers are reacting to runouts of imminent change with hostility."

"Although a number of farmers are aware that the system has changed and that there is a need to do more, it is a very sensitive area. Any change in the remunerative package, for instance, needs to be handled with care."

THERE are still some "holes" in the new labour laws. One of these is the predicament of farm workers.

The Labour Relations Act specifically excludes these workers from registering trade unions. The issue is politically sensitive but I understand that the prohibition is being reviewed in Pretoria, although no conclusion has been reached.

Baasskap is more entrenched on the farm than in any other sector of the economy. The mind boggles at the reaction of many farmers — particularly in present economic conditions — to unions coming to negotiate the full panoply of disciplinary and grievance procedures, not to mention wages and conditions.

In discussion with Professor Nic Wiehahn, architect in the late 1970s of the revised labour laws, I asked about the gaps which remained, specifically those involving farm workers.

He pointed out that these people were not the only ones excluded. The right of civil servants to strike was circumscribed. Also workers at keypoints such as Sasol were not able to withdraw their labour legally.

He added: "I still believe agricultural workers should be included under the system. The exclusion should be scrapped because those farmers who do not want trade

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Bryan Deans



Farm workers' unions under the spotlight

union representation on their farms would still have the right of admission.

"I doubt whether it is possible to organise farm-workers in the conventional, formal way, except possibly at estates such as Zebediela where there are hundreds of orange pluckers who have at present no way of negotiating a dispute."

Professor Wiehahn observed that under the labour dispensation any discrimination on the grounds of colour, sex or race was prohibited. If that were carried to the ultimate, to include the most under-privileged working group of all, it would be possible to make considerable "image" capital overseas.

For Professor Wiehahn it has been an eventful month in which he has been appointed Director of Unisa's School of Business Leadership and has accepted the chairmanship of the Care Enterprises group.

It seems likely that under his leadership Unisa's SBL will continue to have a high profile in human relations. "After all, approximately 50 percent of management success depends upon how you handle people."

These people skills have to be applied more subtly in South Africa than anywhere else. The responses of blacks, it has been proved, are totally different to those of whites.

It was for this reason that "productivity" became such a dirty word because a concept which seemed reasonable to a white was seen by blacks, as Professor Wiehahn puts it, "more exploitation — management wants us to work harder".

Now a similar dilemma arises from the report "Project Free Enterprise" which also came out of a Unisa study and which showed virtually all blacks — and a good many whites —

have rejected the capitalist system.

Since that report came out in July, its co-ordinator, Professor Martin Nasser and some of the country's leaders have been engaging in think tanks to consider its implications.

Professor Wiehahn says he has frequently been urged to start politicising the worker movement and explaining the benefits of free enterprise.

The dangers inherent in that are great. One can just imagine the glee of agitators if it were to be announced that private enterprise had voted R5-million, or whatever, to a campaign to teach the workers to love their managements.

The answer to that particular dilemma will come, not from propaganda, but from sound industrial relations. As a more equitable industrial system evolves — and great strides have been made — the labour force will feel in its living standards the reasons for liking capitalism.

Asked about his private sector role with the Care Group, Professor Wiehahn explained: "It is developing into an organisation exclusively concerned with human resources — medical care, personnel selection, employee benefits and training. Because it is a specialist group it can be prognostic and plan well ahead for the human resource needs of the future."

against the Govern- e price for farmers

The resignations were announced yesterday by board chairman Mr Crawford van Abo.

They had been forced by an announcement from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, that although the consumer price of maize products would be increased by 10 percent, farmers would get no more than they got last year.

They would have to be happy with R218,55 a ton for the highest quality white maize and R214,60 for yellow maize, according to a statement from the minister.

Mr van Abo said the board had asked for a 28 percent increase in producer prices to R270 a ton for best white maize.

'It is obvious the Government is not listening to us any more and we have just become a rubber stamp.'

Dr Pieter Gouws, an adviser to the board, said of the Government's action: 'Their decision was purely political, in an apparent concern for the consumer, but we told the minister that under the present system the consumer is getting ripped off.'

Accepted

'The minister said the decision by the Cabinet had been unanimous and there was no going back,' Dr Gouws said.

Mr van Abo told a Press conference the minister had already accepted the resignations from the 13-man board.

The minister's message to farmers now seems to be: 'Get out of maize farming,' Dr Gouws claimed.

The Government no longer encouraged farmers to produce more than could be sold on the local market — about 6 000 000 tons annually, and farmers would have to bear losses on exports.

In his statement, the minister noted that the net producer price of maize had been increased by 28 percent last year.

'A further drastic increase would be difficult to justify,' he said.

Dr Gouws, who is also general manager of the independent National Maize Producers' Organisation, said: 'We could have disturbed the market by calling on members to stop producing or by halting delivery of the

Maize row

★ FROM PAGE 1

product for up to six weeks but we are going to be responsible.'

The chairman of Nampo, Mr Hennie de Jager, said the minister would be invited to address a mass meeting of maize farmers.

'I think there is going to be chaos. Farmers can only be pressed to a certain point.'

Assocom indicated last night that it felt an increase of 10 percent in the consumer price of maize and 8 percent in the price of grain sorghum were reasonable since they were well below the current rate of inflation.

'However, the conflict between the producer members of the Maize Board and the minister highlights the need for clear guidelines on administered prices in general and food prices in particular,' a statement said. NM 26/4/85

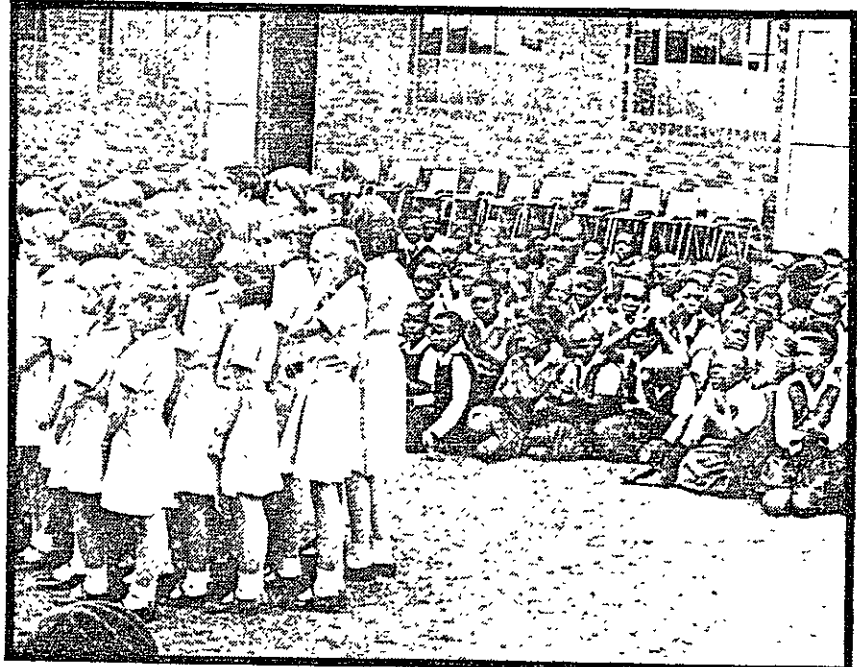
Agricultural pricing should become more market-related and more flexible requiring a complete overhaul of the way in which key food prices were fixed.

A spokesman for a major food chain, pointing out last night that the maize price had increased by more than 150 percent in the past six years said: 'The producers and millers can fight all they like but in the end it is the consumer who pays.'

ol that spells excellence



DRED CANIN — "Our Mother" to thousands of schoolchildren who have passed through the farm school she started.



HARMONY — Both the Aston Manor primary school choir (left) and the pupils of Bluegill farm school contributed to the official opening of the farm school which has been in existence since 1949. Pictures by Lucy Gough Berger.

ued it into a fitting drop for the house couple built. hen their eldest child off to primary school, a domestic work-pleaded for her child to likewise. t wasn't long before

Mrs Canin rustled up a woman who was already teaching two pupils. When the news got around, farm owners were inundated with requests for a place in the school, which began in a shed with 15 pupils.

Then Mrs Canin began another career — coaxing, persuading, motivating and scrounging, which she has done ever since.

First she approached her friends to come out and add to the curricu-

lum. One, now a judge's wife, started gym lessons, another cookery instruction. A free feeding programme was funded.

The number of pupils swelled to 300, and lessons moved outside.

A running feud with the local authorities developed when they wanted the school scrapped because it was in a white area.

"We staved them off for eight to 10 years," chuckles Mr Canin.

Eventually the school had to move to beyond Kaalfontein, where Mrs Canin had met a farmer who considered it his moral duty to help. Students from the University of the Witwatersrand restored a barn which served the relocated school for the next 15 years.

But because it was considered too near the freeway, the whole enterprise was told to move again. Once more Mrs Canin met a neighbouring farm-

er, Mr Pieter Erasmus, who agreed to house the school on his land.

Of the 365 children from neighbouring farms who now attend, more than 100 live outside the prescribed eight km limit. As there are no schools in the area, the school management was told that an existing Putco service could be extended.

The school itself, now officially named Meh-lareng, was built with the support of several charitable trusts and a grant from the Department of Education and Training.

The principal, Mrs Elizabeth Majozi, assisted by seven teachers, recently collected a glowing official report on the standards of teaching and general progress from a visiting inspector.

Everything is free, including daily feeding. White schools donate warm winter clothing and the schoolchildren are given a lavish annual Christmas party by the Union of Jewish Women.

- Of 5 219 such schools, 2 330 are one-teacher schools that normally do not go further than Standard 2. About a quarter of farm school pupils are in the latter category. On average, the remaining schools have three teachers.
- There are no figures for dropouts.
- In general, the opportunities for schooling are far more limited for black children on white farms, than in any other sector of the educational system in South Africa, either rural or urban.

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Labour deal with Maputo

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique yesterday embarked on a new labour dispensation that will lead to the legalisation of thousands of Mozambican labourers in South Africa.

This was announced at a Press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport last night by Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Manpower, who led a 15-man delegation, including representatives from the Chamber of Mines and the SA Agricultural Union, in labour talks in Maputo yesterday.

In a joint statement by the Mozambican delegation, led by Mr Aguilar Mazula, the Secretary of State for Labour, and the South African team, it was announced that

the labour recruitment office at Rusano Garcia, on the border with Komatiport, would be re-established "as a matter of priority".

The Chamber of Mines would spend R750 000 on this project, aimed at streamlining the administration and control of Mozambican labourers in the mining and agricultural sectors of South Africa.

About 150 000 illegal Mozambican labourers were employed in South Africa's agricultural sector, mainly in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Du Plessis said.

The new administrative procedures, to be further discussed when Mr Mazula visits South Africa next month, aimed at "legalising" these labourers, he said. — Sapa.

at
CARFAX

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Lowveld greets decision on labour

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

MALELANE — Lowveld farmers have welcomed the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, allowing the legal employment of Mozambican labour.

The chairman of the Onderberg Farmers' Union, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said this was seen as a practical implementation of the Nkomati Accord and would solve a problem affecting both sides of the border.

"Mozambique urgently needs work for its starv-

ing population and farmers in the Onderberg area can partially meet that need," he said.

An estimated 7 000 Mozambicans are now employed by farmers in the region.

When Mozambique became independent security was gradually tightened and farmers were no longer able to recruit new labourers.

Existing employees were allowed to renew their work permits only if they were able to prove they had entered South Africa before 1966.

But deteriorating conditions in Mozambique forced hundreds of starving people to cross the border illegally in search of employment and food.

Farmers hard pressed for labour risked heavy fines by employing them illegally.

Many were caught and had to pay the price.

Towards the end of 1982 the farm labour situation reached serious proportions after a ruling by the Department of Co-operation and Development called for the renewal of work documents of all Mozambicans

working in South Africa.

For this they would have had to travel to Maputo where they would have spent at least two weeks.

Farmers considered the ruling totally unacceptable and said it could cripple agriculture in the Lowveld.

Details of how the new labour agreement will operate must still be worked out, but the announcement that the re-opening of the labour recruitment office at Resano Garcia must be given priority has been welcomed by farmers.

8/11/84

(4)

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Farmer tells of beating ^{13/11} ^{8/21} ⁴ of labourer ^{C. P. m.}

Staff Reporter

A VANRHYNSDORP farmer, accused with two prison warders of culpable homicide after the death of a prison labourer, told the Malmesbury Regional Court yesterday how the young man was beaten.

Mr Cornelis J J Agenbag, 56, of Afsaal farm, pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide arising from the death on April 17, 1983 of Willem Albert, 20, a prisoner who had worked on his farm. His co-accused, sergeants Frederick J J Smit and Daniel J B van Rhyn, both of the Department of Prisons, also pleaded not guilty.

Mr Agenbag told the court that Sergeant Van Rhyn spoke to Albert on Easter Monday, April 4, last year about spilled sheep fodder and then felled him with a "smack". "He then trampled on the stomach of the youth, who screamed and lost consciousness, and then (trampled) on his head."

On the Thursday before the Easter weekend, he had gone to the police to complain that Albert was a "bad worker" who had stolen several kilograms of raisins. The police were not there and he had told Sergeant Smit, a prisons official.

"When I returned, the other prisoners were loading tomato crates on to a lorry but the deceased did nothing. I told him to load, and he did so weakly. I hit him on his behind, and he lifted them better."

He had then taken the tomato lorry to Vredendal and returned about midday to find Albert had been taken away by Sergeant Smit. When the prisoner was returned, it was "obvious he had been assaulted".

Very small

Later Mr Agenbag had hit Albert with an open hand when he did not reply to a question. He also hit him on his behind with a stick "once or twice".

Mr R van Riet, appearing for the warders, asked: "Was Albert smaller than the other labourers ... thirty-six kilograms is very small."

Mr Agenbag: "Yes, he was small and thin." He later said Albert was "not weak, he was lazy".

The hearing continues today.

Mr I S C van Graan was on the Bench. Mr G Rossouw appeared for the State. Mr R van Riet, instructed by the State Attorney's office, appeared for Mr Smit and Mr Van Rhyn. Mr A J Burger appeared for Mr Agenbag.

CAPT T. A. W. 17/11/86

Farmer, warders fined for assault

Staff Reporter

A FARMER and two prison warders were found guilty in the Bellville Regional Magistrate's court yesterday of assaulting a paroled prison labourer with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Cornelis J J Agenbag, 56, of Afsaal farm in Vanrhynsdorp, and sergeants Frederick Smit, 32, and Daniel van Rhyn, 45, were each fined R1 000 (or 100 days) and given four-month prison sentences suspended for four years on condition that in this time they were not found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

All three had beaten parolee labourer Willem Albert, 20, in separate incidents on either March 31 or April 4 last year, the court found. Albert died in hospital almost two weeks later.

The magistrate, Mr I S C van Graan, said the charge of culpable homicide had not been established beyond reasonable doubt.

"The cause of death could not be determined, but it was 'compatible with multiple injuries and the consequences thereof,'" he said, quoting the pathologist's report.

"It could not be determined which of the assaults, if any, caused his (Albert's) death," he said. "There was no common intent in the assaults."

In finding that the men did have the intent to do grievous bodily harm, Mr Van Graan said the court had to take into account that the deceased was very small. He said Albert was 1,54 metres tall, weighed 36kg and "had the body build of a child".

Mr Agenbag was prevented by court order from making further use of prison labourers or parolees. In sentencing the two warders, the court took into account the "disadvantageous consequences" their conviction would have

Colonel M C van Tonder of the Department of Prisons had said in mitigating evidence that those who were found to have assaulted prisoners were usually dismissed, as a matter of policy. A departmental investigation was under way.

Mr G Rossouw appeared for the State. Mr R van Riet, instructed by the State Attorney's office, appeared for sergeants Smit and Van Rhyn. Mr A J Burger appeared for Mr Agenbag.

STAR 22 / 11/84 (4)

Influx laws also hit the nurserymen

By Maud Motanyane

The present influx control laws, which regulated the flow of work seekers into urban areas, kept the best qualified people out of the employers' reach, a horticulture convention was told this week.

Speaking at the 37th South African Nurserymen's Association (Sana) convention held at the Sandton Sun Hotel, Professor W Backer of the Rand Afrikaans University said it was up to employers to "spell out their labour needs to the Government".

Although influx control was necessary, employers often found that it was those people who were literate and, therefore, trainable, who did not qualify to be in the urban areas.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Professor Backer, who spoke on labour relations in the nursery industry, warned the horticulture industry to improve working conditions and relations with their workers before the introduction of trade unions in their industry.

Although the nursery employees were not yet covered by the Labour Relations Act, which meant they could not form unions, the National Manpower Commission was looking at the industry's labour relations.



Mr Tom Arnold (right) presents a R20 000 cheque to Sana chairman Mr Keith Kirsten for the establishment of a horticulture bursary scheme.

The horticulture industry, which was labour intensive, could prevent disaster by engaging in practices that would promote peace, stability, productivity and job satisfaction, he said.

He called on Sana to standardise their education programmes and salary scales and to establish communication channels with their employees.

Where workers were provided with a free meal and accommodation, it was necessary for them to know the financial value of such services, so as to appreciate them, Professor Backer said.

Employers needed to sign contracts with their workers where proper grievance procedures could be spelt out.

COPS FACE ASSAULT CHARGE

2/2/84 *(4)* *2/2/84*
C.P.R. 25/11/84

A FRIEND of Samuel Ngomane — the alleged Mozambican who claimed he was held for more than a year without trial and used as slave farm labour — has laid a charge of assault against the SA police.

He is Petrus Mkhabela 20, who was arrested by Sgt Desmond Drake as an illegal immigrant — 24 hours after Mr Ngomane was put across the border without trial.

Mr Mkhabela, a Barberton welder, will defend the charge against him that he is an illegal immigrant.

It was Mr Mkhabela who instructed Nelspruit attorney Phineas Mojapelo to send a letter to the police, demanding that they produce Mr Ngomane in court after he had allegedly been held on farms as a labourer.

Mr Ngomane claimed he was paid only R30 a month to work on the farms — far less than he had been earning as a mineworker at Barberton.

A police spokesman denied that they were holding Mr Ngomane. They said he had been released after three weeks.

However, on the same day, Sgt Drake — who had arrested Mr Ngomane a

By DESMOND BLOW

year before — telephoned Mr Mojapelo's office to say he was holding Mr Ngomane on a farm as an informant.

The following day police told Mr Mojapelo that Mr Ngomane had been repatriated to Mozambique.

His wife Betty and their 18-month-old son have not heard from him since.

Mr Mkhabela was arrested at work at Barberton 24 hours later.

Several days later he appeared in court on a charge under the Immigration Act and was remanded in custody.

A few days later he was released on bail of R300, which was paid by his employer.

After his release, Mr Mkhabela laid a charge of assault against the police. He has been examined by the Barberton District Surgeon.



Steve Ngwenya (left) with friend Petrus Mkhabela.

Mercury 20/11/84 ~~20/11/84~~ (4) ~~20/11/84~~

Sixteen North Coast families in fear of the future

Sugar workers to lose their jobs, housing

SIXTEEN families in company housing on a sugar estate at Doringkop near Stanger have been given notice to vacate it by the end of December. Their breadwinners have been retrenched by the giant Tongaat-Hulett group.

Some of them have been living in company quarters for more than 30 years and were among the original workers at Doringkop while the local mill was under the control of its former owners, the Illovo Sugar Company.

Their services were retained after the mill was taken over by the Ton-

Labour Reporter

gaat-Hulett group.

They are desperately worried about their future.

Mr Thumba Naidoo, a former turbine driver with the company, told the Mercury: 'Working and living at Doringkop has become a way of life

for most of us.

'Most of the retrenched workers are above 50 years of age and finding suitable alternative employment at this stage in our life is going to be very difficult.'

Mr Naidoo, 54, a father of five, said the workers had been given three months' notice of their retrenchment at the end of September and had been told to vacate their company houses by the end of next month.

Meanwhile an air of uncertainty hangs over the small Doringkop valley housing the workers and their families near the lifeless sugar depot.

Tongaat-Hulett group public relations spokesman Ron Phillips said yesterday that the workers had been retrenched after the shut-down of the tramway system of transporting cane — a common sight on sugar estates in the early days.

He said the workers had been given 'very favourable' retrenchment benefits and the company was doing everything possible to help them find alternative accommodation.

'We'll probably allow them to continue staying there at a nominal rental if the houses are not required immediately'



Mr B Naidoo and Mr Y N Naidoo in front of estate at Doringkop which the families of the end of ne



Mr Thumba Naidoo, who was among those retrenched at Doringkop.

12/12/84

Key labour law report

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A KEY official report on labour laws affecting farm and domestic workers has been completed — but the laws are unlikely to be changed before 1986, according to the director-general for Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe.

He said the Government would only decide early next year how to react to the report.

The report is the result of a National Manpower Commission inquiry into the conditions of farm and domestic workers which was launched in May, 1982.

Both groups of workers are excluded from most of the clauses in labour law

granting workers protection, bargaining rights and social security. They have therefore been described as "the most exploited" workers in the country.

Delays in completing the report have angered three domestic workers unions, who last week sent a deputation to Pretoria to demand a meeting with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis.

They said they had repeatedly asked for progress reports on the NMC's work but received no reply. There had also, they charged, been no response to their submissions to the NMC besides a letter of acknowledgement almost a year later.

Their deputation delivered a letter asking for a meeting with Mr du Plessis before the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

Recently, the chairman of the NMC, Dr Hennie Reynders, said the report on farm and domestic workers was handed to Mr Du Plessis about a month ago.

Dr Van der Merwe said the report was with the Government translators at present. The Government could not, he said, take a decision on it until their work was finished early in the new year.

If the Government did decide to change the law, it would only be able to do so "in 1986 at the earliest".

AGRICULTURE — LABOUR.

1985

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 Superseding w.d. no's: 304 & 376

AREA A: Barberton, Ermelo, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest and White
Ver.

AREA B: Camperdown and Knysna.

AREA C: Bellville, Goodwood, Port Elizabeth, Simon's Town,
Stellenbosch, The Cape and Wynberg, Durban, Pietermaritzburg,
Pinetown, Sasolburg, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Delmas,
Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp,
Nigel, Oberholzer, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Randburg,
Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging,
Westonaria and Wonderboom;

Trawler crew tell of 'brutality'

By RONALD MORRIS and ANDREW DONALDSON

AN investigation has been launched into allegations by deckhands on a Cape Town trawler of brutality and mal-treatment on a fishing voyage in the South Atlantic.

This was confirmed this week by a spokesman for the Shipping Master at the the Ministry of Transport's Maritime Division.

The allegations by crew members of the trawler Southern Saint, an Atlantic Fishing Enterprises Company, include:

- Deckhands being threatened with a shotgun.
- Water rationing.

• Crew being severely beaten — one man being kicked unconscious after being struck over the head with a brick-laden crayfish trap — both during the voyage and afterwards, when they had tried to voice their complaints to company officials.

According to seven crew members who approached the Cape Times, the incidents occurred after the Southern Saint left Cape Town on November 29 last year. She returned on January 20.

They allege that soon after the ship left Cape Town it was discovered that her water tank was leaking. Water

was rationed and "filthy" ice was melted for drinking water. Food was cooked in sea water.

One man, Mr Benjamin Julius — who claimed he had gone without fresh water for 13 days — said he had been caught stealing water and beaten and kicked.

Another, Mr David de Jager, claimed he had been struck on the head with a crayfish trap and kicked unconscious after he had been caught throwing undersized crayfish back into the sea. He was then sacked.

Crewman Mr John Davids said that when a fellow deckhand had broken his leg, a

hose had been turned on him. The man had suffered for 17 days without medical help, except for the crushed ice applied to his leg until the ship returned to Cape Town.

The men claim they had been forced to work extremely long shifts — sometimes as long as 24 hours at a time and that while queuing for food, they had been forced to return to work.

Back in Cape Town, they alleged that they were attacked with rubber batons when they had tried to visit the company's premises.

Reacting to the men's statements, a spokesman for

the company, Mr B Flanagan, said in a telex that an investigation would be launched, but pointed out that the allegations "would appear to be blatant lies".

"Firstly, I have to contact the crew concerned. This is difficult. They might have changed addresses since joining us or they might be out at sea on other ships.

"Secondly, the Southern Saint is currently out at sea with her officers. We can't say exactly when she'll be back, and thirdly, I have to arrange a day when we can get everybody together so we can sit down and talk."

The correct channels for

voicing grievances at the company had not been followed, he said.

He also pointed out that, in terms of the Merchant Shipping Act, the men had "an outside avenue" to voice their complaint — to report the incidents to the Shipping Master.

Although this had not been done, the incident would still be investigated, a Shipping Master spokesman said.

"We get thousands of complaints by seamen, but we never heard claims of such a serious nature before. If they're true... Well, it must have been one hell of a cruise."



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Aerobics:
 REEBOK LADIES —

Trawler crew tell of 'brutality'

By RONALD MORRIS and
ANDREW DONALDSON

AN investigation has been launched into allegations by deckhands on a Cape Town trawler of brutality and maltreatment on a fishing voyage in the South Atlantic.

This was confirmed this week by a spokesman for the Shipping Master at the the Ministry of Transport's Marine Division.

The allegations by crew members of the trawler Southern Saint, an Atlantic Fishing Enterprises Company, include:

- Deckhands being threatened with a shotgun.
- Water rationing.

● Crew being severely beaten — one man being kicked unconscious after being struck over the head with a brick-laden crayfish trap — both during the voyage and afterwards, when they had tried to voice their complaints to company officials.

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Youth shot, left in agony on road



Riaan Abrahams, 16, and his mother Mrs. Lena Abrahams. After being shot, Riaan has had two major operations and will need a third.

A FARM YOUTH spent an agonising night at the roadside after he had been shot — allegedly for housebreaking — and left helpless.

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

S. Times 13/1/85

A badly-hurt Riaan Abrahams, 16, could not walk and lay bleeding on the ground until the next morning, when passers-by spotted him.

The incident happened after he and another teenager had been visiting a friend on a farm near their home in De Doorns, near Worcester.

Riaan has since had two major operations to repair gunshot damage.

Third op

He was discharged from hospital this week, but a spokesman for the Eben Danges Hospital, in Worcester, said he would have to have a third operation.

The bullet entered through the top of his left thigh, passed through his stomach, and out of his body through his right

side, causing internal damage.

A spokesman for the Boland police said a charge of attempted murder was being investigated.

There was also a police probe into a charge of housebreaking with the intention of assault against Riaan.

Both investigations concern the same incident in Orchard, a farming valley outside De Doorns.

There have been no arrests yet.

Riaan said he and a friend, Piet Baardman, were visiting Piet's girlfriend, Sarte Lotter, on a nearby farm. "I decided to leave early and left Piet here with Sarte. Her parents went home. He had not been far from Sarte's house when the shot rang out. "I lay all night, moaning with pain. "Some people coming past picked me up. "By that time, I'd lost a lot of blood," said Riaan, who lives with his parents on another farm. He later underwent two major operations — he has been left with a long scar running from his chest to his groin — at Tygerberg hospital, near Cape Town.

An Ethiopia in the Cape

By PETER AUF DER HERDE

THOUSANDS of farm labourers and their families are facing starvation because farmers are abandoning their farms in the drought-stricken Vergelee near the Northern Cape / Botswana border.

The workers are left without work or food — and local farmer Tom Carroll has warned that a "second Ethiopia" could develop.

"If something is not done very soon to save these poor people, there could be a terrible disaster.

"I have written to a daily newspaper, suggesting that the people be evacuated, but nothing has been done about it," he said.

The area's usual average rainfall is 355mm and it produced 20 percent of the country's maize, groundnuts, sunflower and sorghum.

Last year the rain level sunk to 127mm and production to 2 percent. More than one-third of the farmers have left — leaving behind thousands of labourers.

One worker, Gula Moeng,

has been living on an abandoned farm for over a year.

"The farmer had been here for 52 years, but last year he suddenly locked his house and left for East London," he said.

"I get R30 a month to look after this place, but there are about 30 people living here, so we face great difficulties."

Two other people living on the farm also receive R30, but nobody is sure for how long this would continue.

"If we don't get the money, I don't think any of us could survive," said Mr. Moeng.

Mr Carroll said many farm workers went to another farm

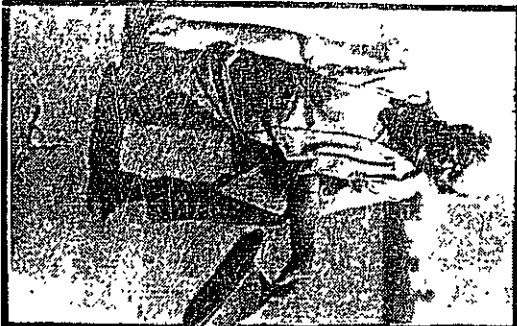
once their landowners left.

"But three years of drought and crop failures have crippled many of the remaining farmers. They don't know for how long they can continue feeding the unproductive workers," he said.

Mr Carroll warned that the situation would get even worse by winter.

Last week's rains came too late to save the maize and groundnuts.

"Only outside intervention can save the thousands of starving workers now," said Mr Carroll.



TOM CARROLL, One of the last surviving farmers.



Facing starvation: The kids of the jo

Ethiopia in the Cape

By PETER AUF DER HEIDE

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Facing starvation! The kids of the jobless farm workers at Vergelee. PIX I AFRAPIX

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For immediate publication in any form

"SLAVERY" ON SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE OWNED FARMS?

ILO document highlights plight of over million Blacks

Over a million Black workers in South Africa live outside the pale of national labour laws, at the mercy of their White farmer employers. No legal measures regulate wages, working conditions, working hours, leave, sick pay, unemployment, maternity benefits or living conditions. Says Dr. Norman Levy, Principal Lecturer and head of History at Britain's Middlesex Polytechnic: There is "in a real sense no form of farm labour employment in South Africa today that is not coercive and that is not maintained below the margins of poverty."

Geneva, January 1985

ENTRÉE: NOTÉ 18:

24 JAN. 1985

PRESSE



"SLAVERY" ON SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE OWNED FARMS?

ILO document highlights plight of over million Blacks

Over a million Black workers in South Africa live outside the pale of national labour laws, at the mercy of their White farmer employers.

This is the stark picture that emerges from a document prepared for the International Labour Organisation by Dr. Norman Levy, Principal Lecturer and Head of History at Britain's Middlesex Polytechnic. Dr. Levy, himself a South African, says that South Africa has left the welfare and improvements in the quality of working conditions of its Black labour force to the discretion of the management within the framework of the apartheid system. In the farming sector, this has created a situation where "the only limit on how low South African farm workers' wages can go is physical starvation."

About 87 per cent of South Africa's farming land is owned by White landlords. An estimated 1.3 million Black people are officially stated to be engaged in the farming sector, making agriculture the second largest employer in the whole of South Africa. Their welfare should be an issue of concern to the authorities, but the reality is that labour laws do not apply to farm workers. Farm labourers' working and living conditions appear to heavily rely on "paternalism" but as Dr. Levy notes, employers' attitudes can range from paternalism to outright cruelty.

Farm workers have little choice but to submit to harsh employer attitudes and inadequate working conditions. They are virtually unprotected by law. No legal measures regulate wages, working conditions, working hours, leave, sick pay, unemployment, maternity benefits or living conditions. Housing and health facilities depend on the benevolence and financial capacity of employers and in most cases do not conform to minimal health requisites. Fear of eviction and poverty inhibit the workers from complaining, except in extreme cases.

In one such extreme case, a White farmer in Natal was recently found guilty of flogging a Black woman employee and fined 50 rands (about 28 US dollars). The farmer justified his action on a "long standing traditional practice" of punishing his labourers by flogging them to maintain "discipline" on his farm.

.../...

For the hapless woman victim, the conviction of her employer proved a hollow victory. Her entire family is now penniless and unemployed. Says her father: "I, my wife and my six children were ordered off (the) farm when Mzukile (the daughter) went to the police and complained. We now live in a township in Weenen and can't find work on the farms."

This is not an isolated case. The fear of being thrown off the farms and banished to Bantustans force the Black farm hands to submit to harsh working and living conditions. Any complaining worker can find himself and his entire family thrown off the farm and sent to a Bantustan within 72 hours.

In the Bantustans, the percentage of households living below minimum poverty levels in 1980 was 81 per cent. These Black settlements, a creation of South Africa's apartheid policy, do not have the capacity to sustain their present populations at levels above minimum subsistence, let alone provide for the welfare of those no longer engaged in urban or farm employment.

The plight of Black women is even worse. A whole generation have, since 1952, been brought under the State's central system of labour regulation, confining them to rural areas. Control over their mobility has left them few options other than to seek employment in casual or domestic labour on white farms, to enter urban areas illegally or to experience poverty and unemployment in the Bantustans.

Apart from low wages and inadequate working conditions, Black farm workers face other hazards... of increased injury from machine technology and use of pesticides, fungicides and other substances. On an average about 1,600 Black farm workers die each year from pesticide poisoning or other related causes.

Dr. Levy notes that the new generation, children of Black farm workers, have also no prospect of breaking out of the vicious trap of poverty in which their parents find themselves. Facilities for their education are few and farm schools located three to 12 kilometres away. Many children walk well over 24 kilometres a day to attend schools and return to their farms after classes.

"Generally, the story of education on farm schools is a bleak one, and where these function, they provide only the bare rudiments of what is normally conceived as primary education" says Dr. Levy. There is a high drop-out rate, partly because farmers are more concerned with their labour needs than education and also because the income of domestic households is insufficient for parents to give priority to anything beyond the first few years of schooling for their children.

There are today well over 60,000 Black child labourers in South Africa, many of them in the eight to fourteen year age group. Farm work is often their sole source of income. Their wages for a full back breaking day's work on the farm: between 10 and 20 US cents!

Citing the evidence of numerous research reports, Dr. Levy concludes that there is "in a real sense no form of farm labour employment in South Africa today that is not coercive in character and that is not maintained below the margins of poverty..."

Dr. Levy's detailed survey of the farm labour in South Africa were discussed at two ILO seminars held in Harare and Lusaka last December under the Anti-Apartheid Programme of the International Labour Organisation.

R5 A MONTH

LABOURERS at a Bethal potato farm earn a slave wage of R5 a month — and go to bed with porridge and potatoes for supper.

If they object, they get the wrath of former police constable Jan Lewis, who beats them up and threatens to lock them in jail.

Mr Lewis is a foreman at Sandhurst Estates, a potato farm in Bethal owned by Norman Hirschowet.

Mr Lewis lost his job with the South Africa police after a newspaper published a picture of him allegedly beating up a black man.

- Workers on the farm are also:
- Guarded day and night to stop them from running away,
 - Called by numbers and not names,
 - Forced to surrender their reference books,
 - Fed one meal a day after work, and
 - Forced to work hard or get beaten up.

The farm's workforce consists of recruits — mostly from the Transkei, nearby village residents and convicts brought from the Bethal prison.

At the end of the day — except for the prisoners — the workers are all crammed up in one dingy room where they sleep after eating their daily potatoes and porridge.

City Press spoke to the workers, the recruiting agents Theron and Company based in Johannesburg, the farm clerk and Mr Lewis.

Mr Lewis confirmed that Mr Skhoza and six other workers were paid R52 "because they did not complete their contract."

"In fact, I'm still bitter about that," he said.

"Yes, when we recruit these people, we promise them R2 a day. But we only give them R5 a month because they don't need all that money."

"We give them food and clothes here. Even the R5 is a lot," he said.

A clerk at Theron and Company, A Mnisi, said his company only recruits people to work at the farms and on the mines.

"We don't know what happens afterwards," he said.

"Yes, we do get complaints from some of the workers about working conditions and their money, but there is little we can do about it."

Mr Lewis said workers should not complain because his company was providing work for them.

"Some of them sleep in pit-holes in their own areas. At least they get a blanket and a sleeping place here. We also give them free food," said Mr Lewis.

He confirmed that he sometimes beat them up "in order to get results."

"I wake them up before sunrise and I see to it that they don't leave their work until sunset," he said.

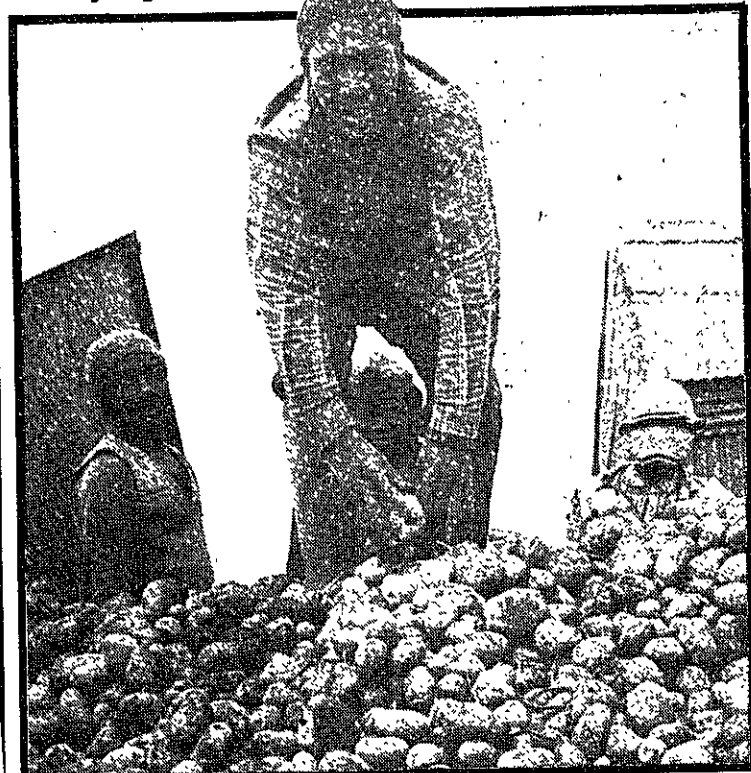
"That is how every farm works."

Meanwhile, more and more workers are still being recruited to work for R5 a month.

Slave wages, brutal assaults . . . that's the new Bethal potato scandal, 30 years on



If these youngsters don't sort the potatoes fast enough, they are beaten by the supervisors.



This youngster has had no break all day. Pix PETER SETUKE



Youngsters work non-stop from 6am to 6pm.

We discovered that the recruits are promised R2 a day. They never get this — they get only R5 a month.

Once on the farm, they are told that they will get the rest of the money at the end of the six months contracts.

This, too, never happens. Mr Lewis confirmed this, adding that the farm workers did not need all that money.

"I do everything for them and now this is what they do to me in return," he said, apparently suspecting that the workers had betrayed him and called City Press to the farm.

Most workers are between 16 and 22 years. Twenty-one-year-old Ntiskelelo Skhoza of Engcobo, who had completed his contract at the farm, said he was paid R5 a month and a R52 pay-off.

He said: "We were made to work like slaves. When I complained about my money I was threatened with violence."

"I was told that my money was short because they bought me overalls, shoes and cigarettes."



Lawyers unhappy over border arrests

By Jon Qwelane

Police have been accused of arresting many blacks near the border of South Africa and Mozambique and then repatriating them under immigration laws.

The charge is levelled in a memo sent to the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs.

The memo was sent by a group of South African black lawyers and the charge, if true, could have far-reaching implications.

The group, the Black Lawyers' Association, bitterly complains about what it calls the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights to civilian freedom and liberty, and the great injustice with impunity in Nelspruit and surrounding areas.

The South African Police say people believed to be illegal immigrants are detained on a warrant.

If investigations show the people to be illegally resident in the country, a court issues repatriation orders.

But the lawyers say

blacks are arrested and kept at police stations for unreasonably long periods without access to the courts.

The practice, say the lawyers, is contrary to any claim of civilised administration of justice and constitutes a harsh and blatant undermining of the universal and fundamental human rights to freedom and liberty.

The lawyers tell Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetzee and Home Affairs Minister Mr F W de Klerk that a special immigration squad of police officers has been formed, certainly from Nelspruit police station, which goes around on a hunt for prohibited immigrants.

The squad is said to bring into Eastern Lowveld police stations even innocent people from Reef townships.

The police are criticised for allegedly refusing to allow visits to detainees by relatives and lawyers, except in the presence of the officers who arrested them.

The usual story is said to be that the officers are away in Johannesburg or on the Reef.

The lawyers' memo states: "There is, to the extent that we have established, no basis in law (the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act) for denying these people access to families, relatives and legal representatives.

"It may very well be easy to dismiss the matter by saying that in such an event the courts of law are open to detainees to enforce rights.

"The fact is that there are at least two major and insurmountable hurdles."

● The first hurdle is that all the detainees are black and very poor.

In contrast, say the lawyers, not a white person has to date been detained in the Lowveld police stations as an illegal immigrant, leading to the conclusion that the law is therefore pertinently being used here as an instrument for the perpetration of racial injustice.

● The second hurdle is

that law drastically curtails the powers of the court to interfere with passport control officers.

To prove their point, the lawyers have supplied the two Cabinet Ministers with copies of letters they wrote to police stations in the Lowveld concerning the detention of many people.

Some of them have already been repatriated to Mozambique, despite having pointed out their homes and relatives to the South African Police.

Some are said to be still in detention.

● Mr Samuel Ziva Ngomane, suspected of being in South Africa illegally, was arrested at a hostel in Barberton by Sergeant Drake in October 1983.

He was said to have been detained at Barberton for some days and the following month taken to a farm to work.

Mr Ngomane, a miner at the time of his arrest and holder of a South African reference book, was later transferred to another farm where he earned less than half his mine wages.

Star 18/2/85
He has since been repatriated to Mozambique. ● Mr James Qhibi is said to be held at Kanyamazane police station near Nelspruit in the KaNgwane homeland.

He was detained in January and family and lawyers have repeatedly been refused permission to see him.

He has not been taken to court to face charges.

● Mr Joseph Khonjwa was said to have been arrested at Komatipoort early in December 1984 and is now said to be detained at Nelspruit police station in the cells.

He has not been charged.

The lawyers say police have tried to ward off all legal representation for the detainees, and have actually opened a docket against a lawyer said to have interfered with officials by trying to help detainees.

The lawyers are asking the Government for a commission of inquiry.

They call on all human rights movements to address themselves to the plight of the illegals.

him would submit legislation to warn people against the dangers of the habit of smoking?

†The MINISTER: It seems to me that the hon member cannot protect himself and that he needs legislation to protect him.

†Dr M S BARNARD: Further arising out of the hon member's reply, will the hon the Minister please tell us whether he sees the smoking habit as a joke or as a serious matter?

Zimbabwe: sales of steel products

*23. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether the South African trade mission in Zimbabwe lodged any complaints with the Zimbabwean Government in 1984 in connection with sales of steel products; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature of the complaints and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Maitland: coal merchants' yards

*25. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the coal merchants' yards situated on South African Transport Services property in Maitland, Cape Town, are to be moved; if so: (a) when, (b) where to and (c) how many such merchants will be affected?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes: (a) and (b) A final decision has not yet been taken:

(c) One.

Immortality Act

*26. Mr F J LÉ ROUX asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether he intends to take action against certain persons who have allegedly contravened the specifications of section 16 of the Immortality Act, No 23 of 1957, and whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what action and (b) what are the names of these persons; if not, why not;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) No. I wish to invite the hon member's attention to the speech of the hon the Minister on 30 January 1985 in this House.

Farm workers: conditions of employment
G 61.153
19/2/85
*28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department makes any regulations concerning the conditions of employment of farm workers; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these regulations;

(2) whether these regulations set a minimum wage for farm labourers; if not, why not; if so, what is the minimum wage;

(3) whether his Department has received any complaints or representations concerning the treatment of farm workers on a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what was (1) the nature of the complaints or representations and (ii) his response thereto and (d) who are the owners of the farm;

(4) whether his Department has investigated this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(5) whether his Department has taken any action as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No. Farm workers are excluded from the statutes of the Department of Manpower which apply to conditions of employment.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Falls away.

Bethal: prisoners working on farms
G 61.154
19/2/85
*29. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners have been hired to a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the conditions of their employment and (c) who are the owners of the farm;

(2) whether his Department monitors the conditions under which prisoners are employed by private persons; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

(3) whether a check has been kept on prisoners working on the farm in question; if not, why not; if so, how often;

(4) whether any such prisoners have submitted any complaints to his Department; if so, what was the (a) nature of the complaints and (b) response thereto;

(5) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

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Immorality Act

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HoA

(1) Whether he or a member of his Department has (a) been informed of and/or (b) received representations on an alleged contravention of section 16 of the Immorality Act, No 23 of 1957, by certain persons whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so,

(2) whether he intends instituting a prosecution in terms of the provisions of the said Act against the persons concerned; if so, what are their names;

(3) whether he is going to refer the matter to the relevant Attorney-General; if not, why not;

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

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) and (b) Despite extensive enquiries, no such notice or representations could be traced.

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, arising out of the answer of the hon Minister, I should like to know whether he has read the Minister of Law and Order's speech in the no-confidence debate?

†The MINISTER: I have read it.

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the answer of the hon the Minister, did he not take note therein that a *prima facie* transgression had taken place, which should be followed up?

†The MINISTER: If the hon member is referring to the hon Minister's statement in the House, then I have noticed that he referred to the actions of the Security Branch and not the Immorality Branch.

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(1) Whether he intends to take action against certain persons who have allegedly contravened the specifications of section 16 of the Immorality Act, No 23 of 1957, and whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what action and (b) what are the names of these persons; if not, why not;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) No. I wish to invite the hon member's attention to the speech of the hon the Minister on 30 January 1985 in this House.

Handwritten: Farm workers: conditions of employment

*28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department makes any regulations concerning the conditions of employment of farm workers; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these regulations;

(2) whether these regulations set a minimum wage for farm labourers; if not, why not; if so, what is the minimum wage;

(3) whether his Department has received any complaints or representations concerning the treatment of farm workers on a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what was (i) the nature of the complaints or representations and (ii) his response thereto and (d) who are the owners of the farm;

(4) whether his Department has investigated this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, and (b) what were the findings;

(5) whether his Department has taken any action as a result, if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No. Farm workers are excluded from the statutes of the Department of Manpower which apply to conditions of employment.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Falls away.

Handwritten: Bethal: prisoners working on farms
*29. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners have been hired to a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the conditions of their employment and (c) who are the owners of the farm;

(2) whether his Department monitors the conditions under which prisoners are employed by private persons; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

(3) whether a check has been kept on prisoners working on the farm in question; if not, why not; if so, how often;

(4) whether any such prisoners have submitted any complaints to his Department; if so, what was the (a) nature of the complaints and (b) response thereto;

(5) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

HoA

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) An average of 50 per day.

(b) Prisoners are made available to hirers at a fixed tariff approved by the Treasury. The prisoners concerned are not employed by the hirer and therefore conditions of employment are not laid down, but prisoners are to be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof. Prisoners are collected at the prison by the temporary warders in the employ of the hirer at 06h45 and are returned to the prison at 16h30. They have breakfast and supper in the prison and have lunch, which is provided by the prison, at their places of work. A lunch-time is provided for this purpose from 12h00 to 13h00.

(c) Mr Norman Hirschowitz.

(2) Yes. Prison personnel periodically visit prisoners' working places.

(3) Yes. The most recent visits paid to the Sandhurst Estates took place on the following dates:

27 October 1984

14 November 1984

17 December 1984

13 January 1985

13 January 1985

7 February 1985

(4) No. (a) and (b) as well as (5) fall away.

(6) No.

30. Mr P G SSWA asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Q. 61.156 19/2/85
 Citizens of Black states: employment in Republic
Hansen

(1) Whether citizens of national and/or independent black states require any authorization or documentation from his Department or any Development Board when taking up employment in the Republic; if so, (a) what specified documentation or other authorization or authorization obtained and (c) what are the conditions attached to their taking up employment in the Republic;

(2) whether a check is kept on (a) such persons and (b) their employers or places of employment; if so, what is the nature of this check;

(3) whether any member of his Department or the relevant Development Board received any complaints from employees of a certain potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department of the purpose of his reply, concerning (a) working conditions, (b) pay and (c) any other specified matter; if so, (i) who received such complaints, (ii) when were these complaints received, (iii) what was the nature of the complaints and (iv) who are the owners of this farm;

(4) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) A valid identity document and a service contract, attested in the country of origin, as well as the approval of the Chief Commissioner concerned.

(b) Documentation in the country of

HOA

origin and approval at the Chief Commissioner concerned.

(c) A firm offer of employment and the necessary documentation and approval.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Development Board does keep record of every case.

(3) Yes. The Magistrate, Bethal who is an official of the Department of Justice and who also functions as a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. It was stated that the contract period of the workers concerned had expired and that they wished to return home, but that the farm manager refused to send them home;

(i) The Magistrate, Bethal.

(ii) 6 December 1984.

(iii) Complaints were made about working conditions and remuneration.

(iv) Mr N Hirschowitz.

(4) The farm manager was requested to call at the Magistrates Office and he produced documentation to the magistrate from which it was evident that the workers who complained had not at that stage completed their contract periods. The workers however refused to return to their place of work and on 2 January 1985 during a further visit by the workers to the magistrate's office, part of the wages due to them was paid and they were allowed to proceed to their homes. The recruiting organisation concerned is at present calculating the balance due to these workers and this will be paid

over as soon as the calculations have been made.

At 14h47. Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57.

Unsolicited Christmas cards

*31. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether his Department (a) has been informed of and/or (b) has received representations concerning a certain commercial company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, which allegedly requests payment from the public for unsolicited Christmas cards posted to them; if so, what is the name of this company;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the (a) number of incapacitated beneficiaries receiving assistance from this company in South Africa and (b) total amount paid to such beneficiaries by this company concerned is the Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty) Ltd?

(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) and (b) No. but the name of the company concerned is The Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty) Ltd

(2) (a) en (b) The information is not available. This is a private company operating on a purely commercial basis. As a private company it is under no obligation to submit annual financial statements to the Registrar of Companies.

(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter.

HOA

him would submit legislation to warn people against the dangers of the habit of smoking?

†The MINISTER: It seems to me that the hon member cannot protect himself and that he needs legislation to protect him.

†Dr M S BARNARD, Further arising out of the hon member's reply, will the hon the Minister please tell us whether he sees the smoking habit as a joke or as a serious matter?

Zimbabwe: sales of steel products

*23. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether the South African trade mission in Zimbabwe lodged any complaints with the Zimbabwean Government in 1984 in connection with sales of steel products; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature of the complaints and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Maitland: coal merchants' yards

*25. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the coal merchants' yards situated on South African Transport Services property in Maitland, Cape Town, are to be moved; if so, (a) when, (b) where to and (c) how many such merchants will be affected?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes. (a) and (b) A final decision has not yet been taken.

(c) One.

Immorality Act

*26. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether he intends to take action against certain persons who have allegedly contravened the specifications of section 16 of the Immorality Act, No 23 of 1957, and whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what action and (b) what are the names of these persons; if not, why not;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) No. I wish to invite the hon member's attention to the speech of the hon the Minister on 30 January 1985 in this House.

Farm workers: conditions of employment
*28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department makes any regulations concerning the conditions of employment of farm workers; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these regulations;

(2) whether these regulations set a minimum wage for farm labourers; if not, why not; if so, what is the minimum wage;

(3) whether his Department has received any complaints or representations concerning the treatment of farm workers on a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what was (i) the nature of the complaints or representations and (ii) his response thereto and (d) who are the owners of the farm;

(4) whether his Department has investigated this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(5) whether his Department has taken any action as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No. Farm workers are excluded from the statutes of the Department of Manpower which apply to conditions of employment.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Falls away.

Bethal: prisoners working on farms
*29. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners have been hired to a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the conditions of their employment and (c) who are the owners of the farm;

(2) whether his Department monitors the conditions under which prisoners are employed by private persons; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

(3) whether a check has been kept on prisoners working on the farm in question; if not, why not; if so, how often;

(4) whether any such prisoners have submitted any complaints to his Department; if so, what was the (a) nature of the complaints and (b) response thereto;

(5) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) An average of 50 per day.

(b) Prisoners are made available to hires at a fixed tariff approved by the Treasury. The prisoners concerned are not employed by the hirer and therefore conditions of employment are not laid down, but prisoners are to be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof. Prisoners are collected at the prison by the temporary warders in the employ of the hirer at 06h45 and are returned to the prison at 16h30. They have breakfast and supper in the prison and have lunch, which is provided by the prison, at their places of work. A lunch-time is provided for this purpose from 12h00 to 13h00.

(c) Mr Norman Hirschowitz.

(2) Yes. Prison personnel periodically visit prisoners' working places.

(3) Yes. The most recent visits paid to the Sandhurst Estates took place on the following dates:

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(6) No.

Q 61-156-197a) 85
Citizens of Black states: employment in Republic
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(1) Whether citizens of national and/or independent black states require any authorization or documentation from his Department or any Development Board when taking up employment in the Republic; if so, (a) what specified documentation or other authorization or authorization obtained and (c) what are the conditions attached to their taking up employment in the Republic;

(2) whether a check is kept on (a) such persons and (b) their employers or places of employment; if so, what is the nature of this check;

(3) whether any member of his Department or the relevant Development Board received any complaints from employees of a certain potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department of the purpose of his reply, concerning (a) working conditions, (b) pay and (c) any other specified matter; if so, (i) who received such complaints, (ii) when were these complaints received, (iii) what was the nature of the complaints and (iv) who are the owners of this farm;

(4) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) A valid identity document and a service contract, attested in the country of origin, as well as the approval of the Chief Commissioner concerned.

(b) Documentation in the country of

origin and approval at the Chief Commissioner concerned.

(c) A firm offer of employment and the necessary documentation and approval.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Development Board does keep record of every case.

(3) Yes. The Magistrate, Bethal who is an official of the Department of Justice and who also functions as a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. It was stated that the contract period of the workers concerned had expired and that they wished to return home, but that the farm manager refused to send them home;

(i) The Magistrate, Bethal.

(ii) 6 December 1984.

(iii) Complaints were made about working conditions and remuneration.

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(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

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(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter.

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20/2/85

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Staff Reporters

EAGLE-eyed aircrew on a routine flight along the West Coast saved the lives of eight shipwrecked trawlermen today by spotting their drifting liferaft 600m below.

The bodies of four drowned crew members have been recovered off Dassen Island by an SAAF helicopter and an NSRI rescue boat. Another crew member is believed still missing.

The trawlermen abandoned the sinking Cape Town-registered Atlantic Fishing vessel Southern Explorer after it ran aground off the island last night.

According to an SAAF spokesman at Southern Air Command's Silvermine headquarters, the two-man crew of a 25 Squadron Dakota on a routine flight from Langebaanweg to Ysterplaat spotted the drifting liferaft about three miles from Bok Point from an altitude of about 600m shortly before 10am today.

"Thank goodness that guy did spot them," said Colonel Jimmy Kotze, senior staff officer, operations, at Southern Air Command. "They saw them from quite a long way off. It was a pretty good show on their part."

Ran aground

The rescue co-ordination centre at Silvermine was alerted and a Puma helicopter from 30 Squadron, Ysterplaat, was scrambled.

The helicopter crew found the raft and winched up the eight survivors who told the flying crew they had abandoned ship after the 13m Southern Explorer ran aground and began sinking off Dassen Island last night. They said some crewmen had tried to swim ashore.

The Puma crew found three bodies washed ashore on Dassen Island and recovered them before taking the survivors to Tygerberg Hospital. They were admitted to the trauma unit.

Alerted NSRI

An Albatross reconnaissance aircraft from 27 Squadron based at DF Malan took over the search. The Albatross crew located another body in the sea and alerted an NSRI vessel which recovered it.

Surviving crew told the helicopter pilot that another more fisherman was probably missing.

Another SAAF helicopter joined the Albatross in the search near Dassen Island late this morning.

Search for missing ⁽⁴⁾ trawlermen called off

CALL TIPS 22/2/85

Staff Reporter

THE SEARCH for the missing crew members of the sunken fishing trawler, Southern Explorer, was called off about 7.15 last night.

Major Frank Alton, who is co-ordinating the search, said police would decide this morning if the search should be continued.

Spokesmen for the National Sea Rescue Institute and Southern Air Command confirmed earlier yesterday that the sea and air searches had been abandoned.

All four crewmen who were rescued at sea by helicopter on Wednesday have died in hospital. Two died in Grootte Schuur early yesterday

morning and two in Tygerberg on Wednesday evening after initially being reported dead on arrival.

A Grootte Schuur spokeswoman explained that this was "probably" because of the difficulty in detecting signs of life in people with acute hypothermia.

The ship, with crew of 13, had apparently run aground on a reef near Bok Point, a spokesman for the Atlantic Fishing Company said.

"Eleven people managed to get on to the life-raft, but in the confusion no-one seems to know what happened to the skipper and the cook, who were still on board," he said. "Three of the crew who were on the life

raft had life-jackets and decided to swim for shore. They were later found in the water."

He said it appeared that no distress signal had been sent because the vessel had begun to break up almost immediately.

He identified three of the dead men as Mr J Moreira, the skipper, his brother Mr J Moreira and Mr J de Lima. Neither the cook nor the fourth man may be identified as their next-of-kin have not yet been informed.

The eight survivors are Mr Donald Matontsi, Mr Elias Tawani, Mr Jeffrey Tabo Mokhachani, Mr Michael Wakeni, Mr Nelson Sitholi, Mr Peter Zikhali, Mr Michael France and Mr Moses Mbomba.

LIFE IN BETHAL: GOVT GIVES DETAILS

C.P. Press **CP Correspondent** (4)

THE GOVERNMENT has given details of life on Bethal's controversial potato farm — and it's not a very pretty picture. — 24/2/85

Three Cabinet Ministers were forced to answer questions during a parliamentary discussion on City Press' expose of working conditions on Norman Hirschowitz's Sandhurst Estates farm.

The issue was raised by the Progressive Federal Party's Peter Soal, who said he had sent copies of City Press' expose to the three Ministers — "but none of them expressed any concern or regret".

Mr Soal described conditions at the Bethal farm as "incredible", saying foreign workers were "among the most exploited in South Africa".

First was Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, who disclosed that the potato workers had once waited more than two-and-a-half months to receive their full salaries.

He said the workers had complained to the local magistrate about not being paid, and were given part of their pay a month late. The rest only came six weeks later.

Mr Viljoen also disclosed that workers had been unable to leave the farm because of the farm manager's delay in paying them — and they are still owed part of their wages.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, in turn, revealed that an average of 50 prisoners worked on the Bethal farm each day..

He said they were given meals at the farm, and that prison personnel had visited the area to see how they were treated.

Mr Coetsee would not comment further.

The third Cabinet member to discuss the farm was Manpower Minister Pietie [unclear] although all he said was that the government doesn't have regulations for workers.

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Nattie Duma campaigns for justice for workers — but sometimes it brings threats

FOR the past four years a 49-year-old woman has waged a campaign to bring what she calls "justice" to the farming area she was born in.

Mrs Nattie Duma has been responsible for bringing many farmers from Weenen, a large farming area in Natal, to court — often for assaulting their black farm labourers.

But she has had to pay a price for her campaign in an area where relations between farmers and their workers are often strained.

"The farmers hate me because of what I do — I have been warned by many of them not to go near their farms," she said.

Mrs Duma runs a "complaints office" on a farm in the bordering area of Msinga, owned by Mrs Creina Alcock, widow of Neil Alcock who was brutally murdered almost two years ago on the way to a "peace meeting" he had arranged between warring factions in the trouble-torn area.

Scared

People from the surrounding farmlands, often black labourers, come to her when they feel they have been unfairly treated.

"I hear all types of complaints — people say they have been beaten by their employers, some feel they have been unfairly chased off the farms they work on, we have even heard of cases of murder.

"If the complaints seem serious I get the people to sign

By SHAUN HARRIS

sworn statements and report the matter to the police, or forward their complaints to lawyers in Durban."

Mrs Duma's husband was recently told to leave the farm where he has worked for 12 years — she believes it is because of her activities in the area.

"I met a farmer on the road last week who was fined in court last year for sjamboking one of his labourers.

"He accused me of telling the newspapers about the case and warned me not to come near his farm," she said.

Getting complaints is the easy part — after that Mrs Duma spends hours walking around the area trying to find witnesses.

"The labourers are scared of testifying against their em-

ployers. They often work for the farmer who assaulted them and live on his farm — taking him to court almost certainly means that they will lose their jobs, or face his anger after the court case.

Vow

"But I tell them that the police will protect them, and if they don't complain about their treatment conditions on some of the farms will never improve."

Mrs Duma vows that she will carry on with her work in spite of her unpopularity amongst some of the local farmers.

"There are also the farmers who support what I do. And the police often give me encouragement"

THE FARM CRUSADER

4 S. Times 24/2/85



Mrs Nattie Duma — working for justice to farm labourers

3 on assault charges

A FARMER and two youths appeared in court this week charged with assaulting six children and an adult by hitting them with a knobkerrie and sticks and setting dogs on them.

The magistrate, Mr Basil King, ruled that the case would be held in camera.

Johannes Bekker, 45, from the small farming town of Weenen in Natal, and the youths



JOHANNES BEKKER

who may not be identified, faced four charges of assault with intent to

do grievous bodily harm and three charges of common assault.

The assaults are alleged to have taken place on Mr Bekker's farm last October.

The case was postponed — after the court had heard evidence for a full day — until March 4.

Mr King said his judgment would be public and he would summarise the proceedings.

Note: The cases against 45 persons are still pending.

Reference books/influx control

143. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

145. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) None.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

146. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) (a) How many (i) additional classrooms at existing schools, and (ii) classrooms at new schools, administered by his Department were built in 1984 and (b) how many classrooms in each of these categories were built

for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils;

(2) whether there is a shortage of classrooms for Black pupils at present; if so, (a) what was the shortage in respect of classrooms for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of providing these classrooms?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 2 848.

(ii) 1 047.

(b) (i) None. Pre-primary classrooms are not provided by the Department.

(ii) 2 394 classrooms at 540 existing primary schools. 627 classrooms at 22 new primary schools.

(iii) 454 classrooms at 101 existing secondary schools. 420 classrooms at 14 new secondary schools.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) The information is not available as the Department does not erect pre-primary schools.

(ii) 3 327 calculated at 40 pupils per classroom as determined during March 1984.

(iii) 2 448 calculated at 35 pupils per classroom as determined during March 1980.

(b) Approximately R420 million.

152. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1984; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved;

(2) whether any farm schools for Black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in 1984; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each case;

(3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(i) 35.

(ii) 1 802.

(iii) 60.

(2) (a) Yes.

(i) 122.

(ii) 11 768.

(iii) 260.

(b) Statistics are not readily available.

(3) (a) 5 331 as on 6 March 1984

(b) (i) 11 113.

(ii) 468 619.

Compulsory liquidation

170. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Division	Companies
Transvaal Provincial Division	840
Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division	213
Orange Free State Provincial Division	53
Natal Provincial Division	119
Eastern Cape Division	56
Northern Cape Division	19

171. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were declared bankrupt in each Division of the Supreme Court in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Division	Persons
Transvaal Provincial Division	1 091
Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division	324

Division	Companies
Orange Free State Provincial Division	236
Natal Provincial Division	144
Eastern Cape Division	11
Northern Cape Division	6

Cape Town Gardens: telephones

180. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any applications for (a) residential and (b) business telephone services are outstanding in respect of each specified exchange serving the Cape Town

Gardens constituency; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes;

- (i) (a) Barrack Street exchange 2, Leeusig exchange 3, 2; and
- (b) 2, 2; and

(ii) in both cases it is expected that the applicants will be provided with service within two or three months.

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

- (1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were deported to (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei in each month from January to December 1984;
- (2) whether any such (a) men, women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) None.
- (2) Falls away.

183. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

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 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 5 331.

- (b) 11 113.
- (c) 468 619.

Statistics for March 1984.

Influx control/identity documents

196. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;
- (2) (a) how many persons paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Cape Town Gardens: post boxes

197. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any applications for private post boxes were outstanding in the Cape Town Gardens Parliamentary constituency as at the latest specified date for which figures are available; if so, (a) at which post offices, (b) how many in each case, (c) what is the longest period for which any such application has been outstanding and (d) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes, as at 13 February 1985:

Mill Street post office
Vlaeberg post office

- (a) 28 Since 8 March 1984, Since 25 November 1983; and
- (b) 65
- (c)

(d) during March 1985 when boxes in respect of which rentals have not been renewed for 1985 will become available for reallocation at both offices. The Mill Street and Vlaeberg post offices will be amalgamated during the latter half of 1985 and accommodated in new premises. Sufficient private boxes will then be available to meet future demand.

212. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in 1984 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) 2 White males, 87 Black males, 24 Coloured males, 1 Indian male.
- (ii) 1 Black female.
- (b) MURDER
2 White males,
72 Black males,
22 Coloured males,
1 Indian male,
1 Black female.
- RAPE
2 Black males,
1 Coloured male.
- HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB, ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND RAPE
1 Black male.

- MURDER AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
4 Black males.
- ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
4 Black males.
- MURDER AND RAPE
2 Black males,
1 Coloured male.
- KIDNAPPING AND RAPE
1 Black male.
- HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
1 Black male.

213. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were convicted in 1984 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982; if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Centralized statistics are not maintained. All the Attorneys-General were approached. The following four of them had the statistics that are given below on record. It cannot however with certainty be said that these were the only convictions:

Place	Number	Race Group
Johannesburg	2	Black
Grahamstown	4	Black
Bloemfontein	None	
Pietermaritzburg	None	

4

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 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 5 331.



Howard
Staff shortages 26/2/85
85- Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages; if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The approved establishment of 18 614 posts was, with the exception of 460 vacancies, filled completely on 1985-02-01. This establishment does not make provision for identified needs towards expansion.

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

Howard
Lawsuits against Minister 26/2/85
103. Mr P H P Gastrow asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any lawsuits have been brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Justice by members of the public; if so, (a) how many in each specified year, (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the suit, and (ii) was the outcome, in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.	(a) 6 October to 31 December	
	1980.....	4
	1981.....	16
	1982.....	14
	1983.....	49
	1984.....	34

(1) (b) (i) Number	Cause of action	(1) (b) (ii) Claims settled out of court	Claims not furthered by the plaintiff
12	unlawful		
8	unlawful detention		
5	damages		
1	unlawful attachment		
2	insufficient medical treatment		
2	injuries during detention		
79	assault		
7	breach of contract		
1	breach of contract		
		78	17

(2) (a) No.	(b) Yes	
1980.....	R14 061,60	
1981.....	R18 716,17	
1982.....	R31 540,00	
	1983.....	R91 606,05
	1984.....	R34 978,25

The amounts include settlements reached pursuant to letters of intention to institute action.

Influx control/identity documents

107. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at commissioners' courts in each specified Development Board area in 1984;

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by these courts in each Development Board area in that year;

(3) how many of these persons were (a) legally represented and (b) not legally represented in each Development Board area in the year concerned?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Howard Q. Co. 1. 301
Langa/Nyangar/Gugulethu housing
113. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many new family housing units were provided in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga and (c) Gugulethu in 1984;

(2) how many of these units in each township were converted from hostel units?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) None.

(2) None.

Howard Q. Co. 1. 301
Compulsory education
114. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(a) In respect of how many school each departmental region had compulsory education (i) been introduced and (ii) been introduced at the latest specified date for which figures are available (b) how many pupils were involved in each category in each of these departmental regions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Figures as on 6 March 1984.

Region	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
OFS.....	43	18 869	127	54 146
Cape.....	8	5 007	254	95 700
Natal.....	9	5 832	102	37 511
N. Tvl.....	76	36 947	190	64 740
O. Vaal.....	38	20 845	104	48 100
IHB.....	17	5 800	242	84 731
Highveld.....	78	47 516	131	53 144

Howard Q. Co. 1. 302
Farm schools
*115. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) (a) How many applications for the subsidization of farm schools were received by his Department in 1984 and (b) how many applications (i) were granted, (ii) were refused and (iii) are pending;

(2) what estimated number of pupils benefited from the subsidization of farm schools in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 379 in respect of farm school buildings.

(b) (i) 379.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(2) 468 619 pupils.

~~7-10-85~~ (4) D. Disputch

Professors: allow blacks to rent under-used farms

2/3/85

JOHANNESBURG — Blacks should be allowed to buy or rent land from struggling white farmers as part of a rational planning strategy for South Africa.

This call has come from Professor Lawrence Schlemmer and Professor Hermann Giliomee in studies on influx control which they presented to the Coping With City Problems conference held here this week.

Blacks might welcome the opportunity to acquire land, while the estimated 40 per cent of white farmers who were in serious financial difficulties might be interested in sup-

plementing their incomes by letting or selling land to small-scale black producers, the professors said.

The government should consider whether the Land Act of 1913, which prohibited blacks from buying or renting land in the white rural areas, had not become obsolete.

The act was aimed at providing cheap black wage labour to the farms. This was no longer necessary — there was a huge black labour surplus and the number of blacks employed on white farms had actually dropped by 13 per cent between 1970 and 1980.

With its "new commitment to the free-market

philosophy" the government should consider whether, on many under-used white farms, it would not make economic sense for smaller-scale production to be carried on by black farmers who bought or rented the land, the professors said

Prof Schlemmer, a Natal University social scientist, and prof Giliomee, of the department of political studies at the university of Cape Town, outlined a strategy which would balance urban and rural life. It included:

● Buying extra land for black housing near the cities. If this was coupled with a dismantling of influx control, loans

could still be raised overseas. These should be used for site and service schemes at very low minimal standards where people paid low site rentals and could build houses for R1 000 to R2 000.

● Setting up joint state-private sector urban development corporations to provide finance for small loans.

● Applying economic service levies which would limit demand.

● Issuing more lodgers' permits to houses in existing townships where pressure is reduced by the new settlements.

● Limiting overcrowding by a penalty in the service charges of the householder. — SAPA.

The companies develop the campsites with funds which the Department annually provides for this purpose or which they obtain from other sources. With the establishment of the new Regional Councils for Cultural Affairs, committees of these councils will take over this function on the same basis.

Howard Q. Col. 535
Farm workers: housing 185
*7. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What amount was advanced in loans granted by the Division of Financial Assistance of his Department for the purposes of housing for farm workers in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

†THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

R3 251 591, 00 (1984-01-01—1984-08-24). The Scheme for this type of assistance was temporarily suspended on 24 August 1984 until at least 31 March 1985.

Provincial education departments

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

- (1) Whether the provincial departments fall under the (a) control or (b) supervision of his Department; if not, why not;
- (2) whether it is the intention of the Government to bring the provincial education departments under the (a) control or (b) supervision of his Department; if not, why not;
- (3) whether decisions taken by (a) him and (b) the Committee of Heads of Education are binding on the provincial education departments; if not, why not, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b) No; Section 84 of the

Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961) is still in force. The general policy which is to be followed in respect of education in schools, is determined in terms of section 2 of the National Education Policy Act, 1967 (Act 39 of 1967) by the Minister after consultation with the Administrators.

- (2) (a) and (b) The position of provincial education departments is under consideration.

- (3) (a) Yes, in so far as it is applicable to policy announced in terms of the National Education Policy Act, 1967 (Act 39 of 1967); and

(b) yes, in so far as the advice given by the Committee of Heads of Education in terms of the National Education Policy Act, 1967 (Act 39 of 1967), is accepted and announced by me in terms of the said Act.

Howard Q. Col. 536
Teachers: security questionnaires

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

- (1) Whether teachers in (a) his Department and (b) the provincial education departments are required to complete security questionnaires, if so, (i) why and (ii) to whom are the completed questionnaires finally returned;
- (2) whether certain teachers in his Department are excepted from having to complete these questionnaires; if so, (a) why and (b) which teachers have to complete them;
- (3) whether any teacher organizations have raised objections in this regard; if so, which organizations;
- (4) whether any teacher in his Department have objected to this procedure; if so, how many;
- (5) whether any teachers have refused to

complete all sections of these questionnaires; if so, how many;

- (6) whether any action is taken against teachers refusing to complete all sections; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

- (7) whether any teachers have failed to gain security clearance; if so, why;

- (8) whether any action has been taken against these teachers; if so, (a) what action and (b) why?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a)(i) and (2) Yes, principals and deputy principals of all schools are required to complete the forms for purposes of security clearance in respect of themselves in view of security measures at educational institutions with a view to safeguarding people and property at such institutions;

- (1) (b) the Department of Education and Culture does not have such information in respect of the Provincial Education Departments since this is regarded as a domestic affair;

- (1) (a)(ii) The Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services, Administration: House of Assembly;

- (3) (4) and (5) no;

- (6) falls away;

- (7) As far as can be determined, none;

- (8) falls away.

Johannesburg North: pensions

*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether any persons resident in the Johannesburg North constituency applied to his Department for pensions in 1984; if so, how many;

- (2) whether any of these persons were refused pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) why in each case;

- (3) what types of pensions are paid out by his Department?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) Statistics per constituency are not kept because of the expenditure involved to do so.

- (2) (a) and (b) Falls away.

- (3) Old-age pensions, War Veterans pensions, Pensions for the Blind and Disability pensions.

Johannesburg North: hospitals/nursing homes

*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether there are any hospitals and/or nursing homes in the Johannesburg North constituency which fall under the Department; if so, (a) what are the names of such (i) hospitals and (ii) nursing homes and (b) what total number of beds do they have;

- (2) whether his Department pays any subsidies to these hospitals and/or nursing homes; if not, why not; if so, what total amount is paid in such subsidies?

†THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. One hospital only, called "Sandton Clinic" which is privately owned and which is registered as such by the Department of Health Services and Welfare for 395 beds.

- (2) No. The hospital is privately owned.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, taking into consideration that I attached to the question a list of the suburbs in my constituency and that

(4) C. Herald 16/3/88

Farmworkers claim boss ditched them

FIFTEEN farmworkers claim they were taken to the middle of the little Karoo and forced at gunpoint to get out of their employer's van.

The men had been employed by an Oudtshoorn farmer, who had had them flown from their homes in Tarkastad, near Queenstown.

They claim that there conditions of employment were not adhered to, and that when, after about three weeks, they raised the matter with their boss, they were told to come back to him the following evening with their belongings.

The next day he drove away with them in his van and apparently forced them out of it at gunpoint between Prince Albert and Beaufort West.

After spending a night at the Prince Albert police station, they were fetched by the Oudtshoorn police and taken to the Oudtshoorn Magistrate's Court. The Oudtshoorn and Prince Albert police refused to accept charges the workers wanted to lay against the farmer.

They are now living in Bongoletu, an Oudtshoorn township.

The companies develop the campuses with funds which the Department annually provides for this purpose or which they obtain from other sources. With the establishment of the new Regional Councils for Cultural Affairs, committees of these councils will take over this function on the same basis.

Howard Q. Col. 535
Farm workers: housing 185

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- (2) whether it is the intention of the Government to bring the provincial education departments under the (a) control or (b) supervision of his Department; if not, why not; if so, why not;
- (3) whether decisions taken by (a) him and (b) the Committee of Heads of Education are binding on the provincial education departments; if not, why not, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b) No; Section 84 of the

HOA

complete all sections of these questionnaires; if so, how many;

- (6) whether any action is taken against teachers refusing to complete all sections; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

- (7) whether any teachers have failed to gain security clearance; if so, why;

- (8) whether any action has been taken against these teachers; if so, (a) what action and (b) why?

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- (2) whether his Department pays any subsidies to these hospitals and/or nursing homes; if not, why not; if so, what total amount is paid in such subsidies?

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HOA

Howland MONDAY, 18 MARCH 1985

Children in prisons Q. 671
18/3/85

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

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group were in prison with their mothers (aa) in 1984 and (bb) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The ages of children who are accommodated in prisons with their mothers are not readily available, but range from infancy up to about 3 years of age, depending on the child's emotional and physical dependence on the mother.

(1) Children/infants who were admitted to prisons with their mothers or who were born in prison from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White	9	6
(b) Black	1 475	1 560
(c) Coloured	290	223
(d) Asian	1	4
Total	1 775	1 793

(2) Children/infants who were in prisons with their mothers on 31 December 1984:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White	2	2
(b) Black	88	119
(c) Coloured	27	16
(d) Asian	None	None
Total	117	137

In terms of Prisons Regulation No 94, a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her baby with her in prison during

the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a baby remains in prison.

Standing orders also determines that an infant may remain in prison with the mother for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother.

All infants are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and food are to be prescribed. The infant's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

Children in prison

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

(1) (a) How many (i) male and (ii) female children of 18 years and under in each race group were detained in prison during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) into what age categories did they fall and (c) for what offences were they imprisoned in each case;

(2) whether any prisons have special facilities for children; if not, why not; if so, (a) which prisons (i) have and (ii) do not have these facilities and (b) what is the nature of these facilities in each case;

(3) whether the prison routine for (a) children and (b) juvenile criminals differs; if so, what is the nature of the routine in each case; if not, in what

Howland MONDAY, 18 MARCH 1985

respects does the routine for children differ from normal prison routine?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1), (2) and (3) Statistics of this nature are not centrally kept and can therefore only be obtained by a country-wide survey which involves a substantial manpower input. Such a survey was conducted on 19 March 1984 of which detail was given in my reply to question number 950 of 11 June 1984.

(a) How many in-service training centres for agricultural trainees are registered with his Department, (b) what are their names, (c) where are they situated and (d) what number of agricultural trainees (i) attended and (ii) completed courses at each of these centres in 1983 and 1984, respectively?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

243. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) 45.	(b) Name of Training Centre	(c) Where situated
	Agriplas (Pty) Ltd	Bellville
	Apex Group Training Centre	Benoni
	Baynesfield Estates	Baynesfield
	Bloemfontein Group Training Centre	Bloemfontein
	Boeremakeleers Co-op Ltd	Port Elizabeth
	Boskop Training Centre	Boskop
	Ceres Fruit Growers Co-op Assoc Ltd	Ceres
	C G Smith Sugar Ltd	Durban
	Chamdor Training Centre	Luphaardsvlei
	Deenster Farming (Pty) Ltd	Guntree
	Elsin Fruit Packers Co-op Ltd	Elsin
	Emthonjeni Group Training Centre	Sidwell
	Fedmech	Vereeniging
	Ford Motor Co. S A Ltd	Port Elizabeth
	G & J du Toit Farming (Pty) Ltd	Ceres
	H L Hall & Sons	Maratfin
	H L & H Forest Products Central Region	Piet Retief
	John Deere (Pty) Ltd	Nigel
	Karbochem	Newcastle
	Kromme Rhee Training Centre	Cape Town
	Laungeberg Co-op Ltd	Cape Town
	Malcomess Ltd	Isando
	Midland Centre for Further Education	Nottingham Road
	Mondi Timbers	Sable
	National Co-operative Dairies Ltd	Durban
	Noodsberg Sugar Co. Ltd	Dalton
	Northern Group Training Centre	Silverton
	Pinetown Group Training Centre	Pinetown
	Reynold Bros. Ltd	Durban
	Sable Forestry Training Centre (Tims)	Sable
	Sapeco (Pty) Ltd	Tzaneen
	Sappi Management Services	Johannesburg
	Shell S A (Pty) Ltd	Cape Town
	S A Sugar Association	Mount Edgecombe
	S A Sugar Association (Experimental Station)	Mount Edgecombe

Sentraal Westelike Koöperasie (Pty) Ltd
 Sentraal Westelike Koöperasie (Pty) Ltd
 South Western Transvaal Agricultural Co-op Ltd
 Tongaat-Huileit Group Ltd
 Tongaat Sugar Division Group
 Triomf Fertilizer (Pty) Ltd
 Triomf Fertilizer (Pty) Ltd
 Vaal Triangle Group Training Centre
 Vetsak Head Office
 Yellowstone Timber Holdings Ltd

Vrijoenkskroon
 Klerksdorp
 Leedoringsstad
 Tongaat
 Maidstone
 Richards Bay
 Potcheitroom
 Vanderbijlpark
 Isando
 Piet Retief

- (d) Statistics furnished by training centres do not distinguish between trainees on the basis of industries and particulars as requested under (f) and (ii) are not readily available.

Agricultural trainees

244. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Manpower:

What amount of financial assistance was made available by his Department to each specified in-service training centre for agricultural trainees in 1983 and 1984, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The following amounts were made available to the Boskop Group Training Centre to promote training

1983 — R300 000.
1984 — R150 000.

In terms of Section 11sept of the Income Tax Act, 1962, expenses incurred by employers in respect of approved training qualify for a tax concession. This concession is also applicable to employers in the agricultural sector. Furthermore employers making use of approved training at Group Training Centres receive a rebate of 75 percent on the course fees in lieu of a tax concession. The rebate is also applicable to employers in the agricultural sector. The rebate came into operation on 1 October 1984 and one million rand was allocated for rebates on training at Group Training Centres for the 1984/85 financial

year. The amounts pertaining to tax concessions and the rebate for the agricultural sector cannot be determined from the available data.

Prison wardens: assault
q. 201. 676 18/3/85
292. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1984; if so, how many charges;
- (2) whether departmental inquiries were held into these charges; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (3) whether any persons were convicted; if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes, a total of 1 241 complaints were received.

(2) Yes, in terms of the Standing Prisons Service Orders, every complaint of assault must be properly investigated by the Commanding Officer and the report of the investigation and his finding and recommendation must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Prisons together with a medical report indicating the nature and extent of the injury, if any.
In respect of 908 complaints no substance could be found to institute any charges against any member of the Prisons Service.
Of the remaining 333 complaints a

total of 55 were handed to the South African Police for further investigation while 278 complaints resulted in departmental trials in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(th) read with

section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).
(3) The findings regarding the formal charges were as follows:

Trials in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(th), read with section 53 of the Prisons Act:

	No of members involved	No of complaints
Number of convictions	122	117
Number found not guilty	110	102
Findings outstanding/pending	63	59
TOTAL	295	278

Charges investigated by the South African Police:

	No of members involved	No of complaints
Number of convictions	6	6
Number found not guilty	8	8
Cases in process of finalization	6	4
Cases in which the Attorney-General instituted prosecution	20	18
Cases in which the Attorney-General refused prosecution	62	26
Results of SA Police investigation and/or Attorney-General's decision outstanding	16	11
TOTAL	98	55
GRAND TOTAL	393	333

294. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons under the age of 18 years are being held in prison on Robben Island at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their respective ages and (c) of what crimes were they convicted in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No, (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

321. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether consideration has been given to extending the parcels and goods cartage service from Bayhead to Durban North; if so, with what result; if not, why not;

(2) whether consideration has been or will be given to allowing the private sector to subcontract for such a service; if not, why not; if so, what steps

Howard MONDAY, 18 MARCH 1985

Children in prisons Q. 671

18/3/85

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

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group were in prison with their mothers (aa) in 1984 and (bb) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The ages of children who are accommodated in prisons with their mothers are not readily available, but range from infancy up to about 3 years of age, depending on the child's emotional and physical dependence on the mother.

(1) Children/infants who were admitted to prisons with their mothers or who were born in prison from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White	9	6
(b) Black	1 475	1 560
(c) Coloured	290	223
(d) Asian	1	4
Total	1 775	1 793

(2) Children/infants who were in prisons with their mothers on 31 December 1984:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White	2	2
(b) Black	88	119
(c) Coloured	27	16
(d) Asian	None	None
Total	117	137

In terms of Prisons Regulation No 94, a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her baby with her in prison during

the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a baby remains in prison.

Standing orders also determine that an infant may remain in prison with the mother for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother.

All infants are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and food are to be prescribed. The infant's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

Children in prison

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

(1) (a) How many (i) male and (ii) female children of 18 years and under in each race group were detained in prison during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) into what age categories did they fall and (c) for what offences were they imprisoned in each case;

(2) whether any prisons have special facilities for children; if not, why not; if so, (a) which prisons (i) have and (ii) do not have these facilities and (b) what is the nature of these facilities in each case;

(3) whether the prison routine for (a) children and (b) juvenile criminals differs; if so, what is the nature of the routine in each case; if not, in what

MONDAY, 18 MARCH 1985

respect does the routine for children differ from normal prison routine?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1), (2) and (3) Statistics of this nature are not centrally kept and can therefore only be obtained by a country-wide survey which involves a substantial manpower input. Such a survey was conducted on 19 March 1984 of which detail was given in my reply to question number 950 of 11 June 1984.

(4) Agricultural trainees 18/3/85
243. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many in-service training centres for agricultural trainees are registered with his Department, (b) what are their names, (c) where are they situated and (d) what number of agricultural trainees (i) attended and (ii) completed courses at each of these centres in 1983 and 1984, respectively?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 45.	(b) Name of Training Centre	(c) Where situated
	Agriplas (Pty) Ltd	Bellville
	Apex Group Training Centre	Beroni
	Baynesfield Estates	Baynesfield
	Bioemfontein Group Training Centre	Bioemfontein
	Boeremakelaars Co-op Ltd	Port Elizabeth
	Boskop Training Centre	Boskop
	Ceres Fruit Growers Co-op Assoc Ltd	Ceres
	C G Smith Sugar Ltd	Durban
	Chandor Training Centre	Lupardswlei
	Deemster Farming (Pty) Ltd	Gumtree
	Elgin Fruit Packers Co-op Ltd	Elgin
	Emthonjeni Group Training Centre	Sidwell
	Fedmech	Vereeniging
	Ford Motor Co. S A Ltd	Port Elizabeth
	G & J du Toit Farming (Pty) Ltd	Ceres
	HL Hall & Sons	Matatfin
	HL & H Forest Products Central Region	Piet Retief
	John Deere (Pty) Ltd	Nigel
	Karbochem	Newcastle
	Kromme Rhee Training Centre	Cape Town
	Langeberg Co-op Ltd	Cape Town
	Malcomess Ltd	Isando
	Midland Centre for Further Education	Nottingham Road
	Mondi Timbers	Sable
	National Co-operative Dairies Ltd	Durban
	Noodsberg Sugar Co. Ltd	Dalton
	Northern Group Training Centre	Silverton
	Pinetown Group Training Centre	Pinetown
	Reynold Bros. Ltd	Durban
	Sable Forestry Training Centre (Tims)	Sable
	Sapecoe (Pty) Ltd	Tzaneen
	Sappi Management Services	Johannesburg
	Shell S A (Pty) Ltd	Cape Town
	S A Sugar Association	Mount Edgecombe
	S A Sugar Association (Experimental Station)	Mount Edgecombe

Sentraal Westelike Koöperasie (Pty) Ltd
 Sentraal Westelike Koöperasie (Pty) Ltd
 South Western Transvaal Agricultural Co-op Ltd
 Tongaat-Huileit Group Ltd
 Tongaat Sugar Division Group
 Triomf Fertilizer (Pty) Ltd
 Triomf Fertilizer (Pty) Ltd
 Vaal Triangle Group Training Centre
 Vesaak Head Office
 Yellowstone Timber Holdings Ltd

Viljoenskroon
 Klerksdorp
 Leondoringstad
 Tongaat
 Maidstone
 Richards Bay
 Potchefstroom
 Vanderbijlpark
 Isando
 Piet Retief

(d) Statistics furnished by training centres do not distinguish between trainees on the basis of industries and particulars as requested under (i) and (ii) are not readily available.

Agricultural trainees

244. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Manpower:

What amount of financial assistance was made available by his Department to each specified in-service training centre for agricultural trainees in 1983 and 1984, respectively?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The following amounts were made available to the Boskop Group Training Centre to promote training

1983 — R300 000.
 1984 — R150 000.

In terms of Section 11sept of the Income Tax Act, 1962, expenses incurred by employers in respect of approved training quality for a tax concession. This concession is also applicable to employers in the agricultural sector. Furthermore employers making use of approved training at Group Training Centres receive a rebate of 75 percent on the course fees in lieu of a tax concession. The rebate is also applicable to employers in the agricultural sector. The rebate came into operation on 1 October 1984 and one million rand was allocated for rebates on training at Group Training Centres for the 1984/85 financial

year. The amounts pertaining to tax concessions and the rebate for the agricultural sector cannot be determined from the available data.

297. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1984; if so, how many charges;
- (2) whether departmental inquiries were held into these charges; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (3) whether any persons were convicted; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes, a total of 1 241 complaints were received.

(2) Yes, in terms of the Standing Prisons Service Orders, every complaint of assault must be properly investigated by the Commanding Officer and the report of the investigation and his finding and recommendation must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Prisons together with a medical report indicating the nature and extent of the injury, if any.
 In respect of 908 complaints no substance could be found to institute any charges against any member of the Prisons Service.
 Of the remaining 333 complaints a

total of 55 were handed to the South African Police for further investigation while 278 complaints resulted in departmental trials in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh) read with

section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).
 (3) The findings regarding the formal charges were as follows:

Trials in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh), read with section 53 of the Prisons Act:	No of members involved	No of complaints
Number of convictions	122	117
Number found not guilty	110	102
Findings outstanding/pending	63	59
TOTAL	295	278

Charges investigated by the South African Police:

	No of members involved	No of complaints
Number of convictions	6	6
Number found not guilty	8	8
Cases in process of finalization	6	4
Cases in which the Attorney-General instituted prosecution	20	18
Cases in which the Attorney-General refused prosecution	62	26
Results of SA Police investigation and/or Attorney-General's decision outstanding	16	11
TOTAL	98	55
GRAND TOTAL	393	333

Robben Island

294. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons under the age of 18 years are being held in prison on Robben Island at present; if so, (a) how many; (b) what are their respective ages and (c) of what crimes were they convicted in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Bayhead: parcels/goods cartage

321. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether consideration has been given to extending the parcels and goods cartage service from Bayhead to Durban North; if so, with what result; if not, why not;
- (2) whether consideration has been or will be given to allowing the private sector to subcontract for such a service; if not, why not; if so, what steps

this period; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what is the minimum period they have to serve before they may leave the Force;

- (3) (a) what percentage of women who were trained at this college and who subsequently attested, remained in the Permanent Force after the expiry of their initial training period, during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available and (b) in what capacities do or did they serve?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Only other ranks are attested under oath in the Permanent Force. Women who attest directly in the Permanent Force, i.e. not from the ranks of the SA Army Women's college, are not trained at the SA Army Women's College.

- (2) (a) and (b) Permanent Force other ranks do not attest for a fixed period. They can purchase their discharge at any time.

- (3) (a) For the period 1980 to 1984—15%

(b) Women are only utilized in the supporting services of the SA Defence Force such as personnel, stores and finance functions as signallers, etc.

Handwritten: X
Handwritten: 677. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many applications for the subsidization of farm schools were received by his department in 1984 and (b) what number of pupils benefited from the subsidization of farm schools in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) 379 in respect of farm school buildings.
 (b) 468 619 pupils.

Handwritten: X
Handwritten: Maize
Handwritten: R. 601.832 25/3/85
 683. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

What was the (a) landed cost of each consignment of maize imported in 1983 and (b)(i) outflow of foreign currency and (ii) extra cost to the taxpayer as a result of these imports?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (a) Figures are not available for the 1983 calendar year. The following contracts were concluded for the importation of maize during the period May 1983 to April 1984.

600 000 tons at R172,74 per ton.
 100 000 tons at R160,09 per ton.
 500 000 tons at R171,09 per ton.
 225 000 tons at R188,91 per ton.
 275 000 tons at R192,15 per ton.
 300 000 tons at R206,20 per ton.
 150 000 tons at R196,02 per ton.
 230 000 tons at R194,71 per ton.

The landed cost consists of the above-mentioned cif prices plus an average landing cost of R11,34 per ton.

- (b) (i) Total outflow currency until 30 April 1984 amounted to R427,9 million (Landing costs excluded).
 (ii) The deficit on the import account until 30 April 1984 which was borne by the tax payer amounted to R44,5 million. With the inclusion of interest after 30 April 1984, the final deficit amounted to R49 million.

Handwritten: X
Handwritten: 692. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any employees of the South African Transport Services in the Cape Peninsula were victims of crimes of violence while on duty in 1984; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the nature of the crime in each case;

- (2) whether the South African Transport Services have had to pay any compensation to (a) employees and/or (b) passengers in 1984 as a result of their being victims of such crimes while performing their duties or travelling on trains in the Cape Peninsula; if so, what total amount was paid out in each case;

- (3) at which stations in the Cape Peninsula are there South African Railway Police posts?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 76.

(b) Attempted murder 1
 Murder 2
 Common assault 41
 Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm 23
 Robbery 9

- (2) (a) Yes, compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, was paid in five cases:

- (1) R10 093 for total disablement.

- (2) R700 plus R276 per month compensation pension to widow.

- (3) R875 for temporary disablement.

- (4) R63 for temporary disablement.

- (5) R105 for temporary disablement.

The remaining cases are either of a very minor nature for which claims were not instituted or are still being investigated.

- (b) No such claims were instituted.

- (3) Cape Town, Table Bay Harbour, Salt River, Langa, Bontheuvel, Philippi and Bellville.

Pharmaceutical/homeopathic medicines

705. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) What was the cost of (a) registration and (b) annual renewal of (i) pharmaceutical and (ii) homeopathic medicines as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) whether there is any difference in the registration of generic and individually specific medicines in these two categories; if so, what difference?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) (i) Compounded in entirety in RSA = R500 plus R60 at approval of registration; —not compounded in entirety in RSA = R1 000 plus R120 at approval of registration;
 (ii) compounded in entirety in RSA = R500 plus R60 at approval of registration; —not compounded in entirety in RSA = R1 000 plus R120 at approval of registration;

- (b) (i) compounded in entirety in RSA = R60;

- (ii) not compounded in entirety in RSA = R120.

- (2) Currently, no.

this period; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what is the minimum period they have to serve before they may leave the Force;

- (3) (a) what percentage of women who were trained at this college and who subsequently attested, remained in the Permanent Force after the expiry of their initial training period, during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available and (b) in what capacities do or did they serve?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

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- (2) (a) and (b) Permanent Force other ranks do not attest for a fixed period. They can purchase their discharge at any time.

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- (3) at which stations in the Cape Peninsula are there South African Railway Police posts?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 76.

(b) Attempted murder	1
Murder	2
Common assault	41
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	23
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The remaining cases are either of a very minor nature for which claims were not instituted or are still being investigated.

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- (ii) not compounded in entirety in RSA = R1 000 plus R120 at approval of registration;

- (b) (i) compounded in entirety in RSA = R500 plus R60 at approval of registration
- (ii) not compounded in entirety in RSA = R1 000 plus R120 at approval of registration;

- (b) (i) compounded in entirety in RSA = R60;

- (ii) not compounded in entirety in RSA = R120.

- (2) Currently, no.

4
Farm schools 25/3/85
677. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

692. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

	Summer 83/84	Winter 84	Annual average
Bombay Road	17.1	50.4	33.8
Joffie Swimming Pool	12.1	42.3	27.2

(2) No. Determinations are within acceptable limits.

(b) This laboratory does not keep such records.

(3) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) (i) and (ii) Falls away.

4
Haemorrhoidal
Pesticidal poisoning: deaths
636. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether deaths from pesticidal poisoning are required to be (a) reported to and (b) registered with his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the regulations governing the reporting and/or registering of these deaths;

(2) whether any deaths from pesticidal poisoning were reported to and/or registered with his Department since 1979; if so, how many such deaths (a) occurred (i) during the five-year period 1979 to 1983 and (ii) in 1984 and (b) were recorded by the National Chemical Research Laboratory during the period 1979 to 1983?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Health Act 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), sections 28, 32 and 45. Regulations No R1802, 24 August 1979.

(2) Yes.

(a)	(i) 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	17	6	9	10	10

(ii) 1984: 8.

Haemorrhoidal
Crossroads
639. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any official of his Department has investigated health conditions at Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the investigation and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether Crossroads constitutes a health hazard; if so, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the hazard and (b) what action is being taken as a result;

(3) whether is Department provides any clinic or other health services at Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, what services;

(4) whether he has received any representations concerning Crossroads; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes; on an ongoing basis,

(b) routine,

(c) situation fluid with inadequate basic facilities.

(2) (a) Yes;

(i) and (ii) Health hazards as-

sociated with all squatter camps.

(b) Ongoing action by health authorities of the Division Council.

(3) Yes: A family planning clinic. Additional clinic facilities supplied by Divisional Council in both Crossroads and neighbouring townships.

(4) (a) No,

(b) falls away,

(c) falls away.

(5) No.

Tanderil

641. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 30 May 1984, the Medicines Control Council has reached a decision regarding the drug Tanderil; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the nature of this decision;

(2) whether this Department intends to take any action as a result; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken regarding any other drugs; if so, (a) which drugs, (b) what action and (c) why, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) and (2) Medicines Control Council reached the following decision with regard to the drug Tanderil (OXY-PHENBUTAZONE) on 22 June 1984:

1.1 The indications and period of use for PHENYLBUTAZONE

and OXYPHENBUTAZONE preparations must be restricted to "Ankylosing Spondylitis" and a maximum period of use of 7 days.

1.2 all package inserts for these products must be amended as follows:

1.2.1 Indications—the claims must be limited to "Acute Exacerbations of Ankylosing Spondylitis".

1.2.2 Warnings (to be in prominent type and boxed)—the following must be included:

(i) Because of potentially serious and occasionally fatal adverse effects, use should be restricted to a maximum of 7 days and the maximum dosage should not be exceeded".

(ii) "Caution against repeated short-term use is advised, due to the possible danger of sensitisation".

(iii) "Haematological disorders are potentially fatal".

1.3 In view of the restricted indications:

1.3.1 All dosage forms of PHENYLBUTAZONE and OXY-PHENBUTAZONE, other than oral dosage forms, must be withdrawn.

1.3.2 All combination products containing PHENYLBUTAZONE and OXYPHENBUTAZONE must be withdrawn.

(3) Due to the Medicines Control Council's concern based on overseas and local reports of a small number of deaths in which a cause and effect relationship has not been established the use of the drug DICYCLIMINE

MONDAY, 25 MARCH 1985

820

	Summer 83/84	Winter 84	Annual average
Bombay Road	17.1	50.4	33.8
Jolliffe Swimming Pool	12.1	42.3	27.2

(2) No. Determinations are within acceptable limits.

(3) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) (i) and (ii) Falls away.

4
Pesticidal poisoning: deaths
25/3/85
636. Mr R R HULLLEY asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether deaths from pesticidal poisoning are required to be (a) reported to and (b) registered with his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the regulations governing the reporting and/or registering of these deaths;

(2) whether any deaths from pesticidal poisoning were reported to and/or registered with his Department since 1979, if so, how many such deaths (a) occurred (i) during the five-year period 1979 to 1983 and (ii) in 1984 and (b) were recorded by the National Chemical Research Laboratory during the period 1979 to 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Health Act 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), sections 28, 32 and 45. Regulations No R1802, 24 August 1979.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983
17 6 9 10 10

(ii) 1984: 8.

(b) This laboratory does not keep such records.

2
Hemmerd
639. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any official of his Department has investigated health conditions at Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the investigation and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether Crossroads constitutes a health hazard; if so, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the hazard and (b) what action is being taken as a result;

(3) whether is Department provides any clinic or other health services at Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, what services;

(4) whether he has received any representations concerning Crossroads; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes; on an ongoing basis,

(b) routine,

(c) situation fluid with inadequate basic facilities.

(2) (a) Yes;

(i) and (ii) Health hazards as-

MONDAY, 25 MARCH 1985

822

sociated with all squatter camps.

(b) Ongoing action by health authorities of the Division Council.

(3) Yes: A family planning clinic. Additional clinic facilities supplied by Divisional Council in both Crossroads and neighbouring townships.

(4) (a) No,

(b) falls away.

(c) falls away.

(5) No.

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(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 30 May 1984, the Medicines Control Council has reached a decision regarding the drug Tanderil; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the nature of this decision;

(2) whether his Department intends to take any action as a result; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken regarding any other drugs; if so, (a) which drugs, (b) what action and (c) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) and (2) Medicines Control Council reached the following decision with regard to the drug Tanderil (OXY-PHENBUTAZONE) on 22 June 1984:

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and OXYPHENBUTAZONE preparations must be restricted to "Ankylosing Spondylitis" and a maximum period of use of 7 days,

1.2 all package inserts for these products must be amended as follows:

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1.2.2 Warnings (to be in prominent type and boxed)—the following must be included:

(i) Because of potentially serious and occasionally fatal adverse effects, use should be restricted to a maximum of 7 days and the maximum recommended dosage should not be exceeded",

(ii) "Caution against repeated short-term use is advised, due to the possible danger of sensitisation",

(iii) "Haematological disorders are potentially fatal",

1.3 In view of the restricted indications:

1.3.1 All dosage forms of PHENYLBUTAZONE and OXY-PHENBUTAZONE, other than oral dosage forms, must be withdrawn,

1.3.2 All combination products containing PHENYLBUTAZONE and OXYPHENBUTAZONE must be withdrawn.

(3) Due to the Medicines Control Council's concern based on overseas and local reports of a small number of deaths in which a cause and effect relationship has not been established the use of the drug DICYCLOMINE

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: January-December 1984.

(1) (a) 30.

(b) 9.

(2) (a) 3.

(b) 1.

Theft of motor vehicles

689. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period;

(2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 45 025.

(b) R171 845 677-00.

(2) (a) 14 640.

(b) 8 094.

(c) 2 818.

Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1.895
Koevoet 26/3/85

693. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koevoet have any previous convictions; if so, (a) in respect of what specified

crimes and (b) how many have previous convictions in respect of each such crime?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: No.

No.

Own Affairs:
Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1.896
Koevoet 26/3/85

46. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

(1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm labourers in 1984;

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (1) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

(1) (a) 123.

(b) 47.

(c) 8.

(d) 23.

(e) 7.

(2)

Greater Western Cape area

Remainder of Cape Province

Orange Free State

Transvaal

Natal

(a) (b)(i)

118 R1 762 862

45 R 719 779

8 R 148 400

23 R 443 150

7 R 177 400

(2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591.

Agricultural Credit Board

49. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What amount was allocated by the Agricultural Credit Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available, in respect of (a) the electrification of houses for, (b) the provision of water for domestic consumption by, and (c) any other specified services in respect of, farm employees?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

(a) R122 000.

(b) R205 489.

(c) R70 002 in respect of additions. The Scheme for farm worker housing was temporarily suspended on 24 August, 1984 until at least 31 March 1985.

Fencing: subsidies

53. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What was the total amount paid out in subsidies for fencing in each province of the Republic in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, in respect of each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

1982-83 1983-84

Highveld Region R 15 349 R 17 204

Karoo Region R 171 199 R 144 210

Natal Region R 33 897 R 16 755

Eastern Cape R 54 895 R 63 786

Free State Region R 174 679 R 199 224

Transvaal Region R 57 128 R 64 981

Winter Rainfall Region R 32 178 R 25 681

Figures per province not available.

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH 1985

+Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Reference books/influx control

144. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)

Bloemfontein

Durban

Johannesburg

Cape Peninsula

East London

Port Elizabeth

Pretoria

West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)

(a) (b)

2 739 727

2 591 293

4 926 2 886

773 896

142 97

21 895 5 473

1 015 267

865 58

4 472 1 505

(2) 75 032.

Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1.898
Koevoet 27/3/85

(a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

Note: The cases against 45 persons are still pending.

Reference books/influx control

143. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Hansard Q. Col. 307 Internal Security Act 26/2/85

145. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;
(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) None.
(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Hansard Q. Col. 307 26/2/85

146. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) (a) How many (i) additional classrooms at existing schools, and (ii) classrooms at new schools, administered by his Department were built in 1984 and (b) how many classrooms in each of these categories were built

for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils;

- (2) whether there is a shortage of classrooms for Black pupils at present; if so, (a) what was the shortage in respect of classrooms for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of providing these classrooms?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) (i) 2 848.
(ii) 1 047.

(b) (i) None. Pre-primary classrooms are not provided by the Department.

(ii) 2 394 classrooms at 540 existing primary schools. 627 classrooms at 22 new primary schools.

(iii) 454 classrooms at 101 existing secondary schools. 420 classrooms at 14 new secondary schools.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) The information is not available as the Department does not erect pre-primary schools.

(ii) 3 327 calculated at 40 pupils per classroom as determined during March 1984.

(iii) 2 448 calculated at 35 pupils per classroom as determined during March 1980.

(b) Approximately R420 million.

Hansard Farm schools Q. Col. 308 26/2/85

152. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1984; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved;

(2) (a) Yes.

- (i) 122.
(ii) 11 768.
(iii) 260.

(b) Statistics are not readily available.

(3) (a) 5 331 as on 6 March 1984

- (b) (i) 11 113.
(ii) 468 619.

Compulsory liquidation

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

- (i) 35.
(ii) 1 802.
(iii) 60.

170. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Table with 2 columns: Division, Companies. Rows include Transvaal Provincial Division (860), Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division (213), Orange Free State Provincial Division (53), Natal Provincial Division (119), Eastern Cape Division (56), Northern Cape Division (19).

Bankruptcies

171. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were declared bankrupt in each Division of the Supreme Court in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Table with 2 columns: Division, Persons. Rows include Transvaal Provincial Division (1 091), Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division (324).

Table with 2 columns: Division, Companies. Rows include Orange Free State Provincial Division (256), Natal Provincial Division (160), Eastern Cape Division (113), Northern Cape Division (64).

Cape Town Gardens: telephones

180. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any applications for (a) residential and (b) business telephone services are outstanding in respect of each specified exchange serving the Cape Town

Staff shortages 26/2/85
85- Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages; if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The approved establishment of 18 614 posts was, with the exception of 460 vacancies, filled completely on 1985-02-01. This establishment does not make provision for identified needs towards expansion.

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

Lawsuits against Minister 26/2/85
103. Mr P H P Gastrow asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any lawsuits have been brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Justice by members of the public; if so, (a) how many in each specified year, (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the suit, and (ii) was the outcome, in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.	(a) 6 October to 31 December
	1980..... 4
	1981..... 16
	1982..... 14
	1983..... 49
	1984..... 34

Influx control/identity documents

107. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at commissioners' courts in each specified Development Board area in 1984;

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by these courts in each Development Board area in that year;

(3) how many of these persons were (a) legally represented and (b) not legally represented in each Development Board area in the year concerned?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

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

(1) How many new family housing units were provided in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga and (c) Gugulethu in 1984;

(2) how many of these units in each township were converted from hostel units?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) None.

(2) None.

114. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(a) In respect of how many schools in each departmental region had compulsory education (i) been introduced and (ii) not been introduced at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many pupils were involved in each category in each of these departmental regions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Figures as on 6 March 1984.

Region	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
OFS.....	43	18 869	127	54 166
Cape.....	8	5 007	254	95 792
Natal.....	9	5 832	102	37 513
N. Tvl.....	76	36 947	190	64 738
O. Vaal.....	38	20 845	104	48 339
JHB.....	17	5 800	242	84 731
Highveld.....	78	47 516	131	53 144

115. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) (a) How many applications for the subsidization of farm schools were received by his Department in 1984 and (b) how many applications (i) were granted, (ii) were refused and (iii) are pending;

(2) what estimated number of pupils benefited from the subsidization of farm schools in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 379 in respect of farm school buildings.

(b) (i) 379.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(2) 468 619 pupils.

(1) (b) (i) Number	Cause of action	(1) Claims settled out of court	(ii) Claims not furthered by the plaintiff	Claims pending	Claims dismissed
12	unlawful detention	78	17	19	3
8	damages				
5	unlawful attachment				
1	insufficient medical treatment				
2	injuries during detention				
79	assault				
7	death of prisoners				
1	breach of contract				

(2) (a) No.	(b) Yes
1980.....	R14 061,60
1981.....	R18 716,17
1982.....	R31 540,00
1983.....	R91 606,05
1984.....	R34 978,25

The amounts include settlements reached pursuant to letters of intention to institute action.

Gardens constituency; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes:

- (i) Barrack Street exchange 2, Leunig exchange 3, 2; and
- (a) (b)

(ii) in both cases it is expected that the applicants will be provided with service within two or three months.

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

- (1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were deported to (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei in each month from January to December 1984;
- (2) whether any such (a) men, women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) None.
- (2) Falls away.

183. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

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 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 5 331.

Yes, as at 13 February 1985;

Mill Street post office
Vlaeberg post office

(d) during March 1985 when boxes in respect of which rentals have not been renewed for 1985 will become available for reallocation at both offices. The Mill Street and Vlaeberg post offices will be amalgamated during the latter half of 1985 and accommodated in new premises. Sufficient private boxes will then be available to meet future demand.

212. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in 1984 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) 2 White males, 87 Black males, 24 Coloured males, 1 Indian male.
- (ii) 1 Black female.

(b) MURDER

- 2 White males.
- 72 Black males.
- 22 Coloured males.
- 1 Indian male.
- 1 Black female.

RAPE
2 Black males.
1 Coloured male.

HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB, ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND RAPE
1 Black male.

- (b) 28 Since 8 March 1984, and 65 Since 25 November 1983; and
- (c)

MURDER AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
4 Black males.

ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
4 Black males.

MURDER AND RAPE
2 Black males.
1 Coloured male.

KIDNAPPING AND RAPE
1 Black male.

HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
1 Black male

213. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were convicted in 1984 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982, if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Centralized statistics are not maintained. All the Attorneys-General were approached. The following four of them had the statistics that are given below on record. It cannot however with certainty be said that these were the only convictions:

Place	Number	Race Group
Johannesburg	2	Black
Grahamstown	4	Black
Bioemfontein	None	
Pietermaritzburg	None	

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

January-December 1984.

- (1) (a) 30.
- (b) 9.
- (2) (a) 3.
- (b) 1.

Theft of motor vehicles

689. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period;
- (2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 45 025
- (b) R171 845 677-00.
- (2) (a) 14 640.
- (b) 8 094.
- (c) 2 818.

693. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koervoet have any previous convictions; if so, (a) in respect of what specified

crimes and (b) how many have previous convictions in respect of each such crime?

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: No.

Own Affairs: Housing loans for farm labourers
46. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

- (1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm labourers in 1984;
- (2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

DER: THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (1) (a) 123.
- (b) 47.
- (c) 8.
- (d) 23.
- (e) 7.
- (2) (a) 118
- (b)(i) R1 762 862
- (b)(ii) R 719 779
- (c) R 148 400
- (d) R 443 150
- (e) R 177 400

Greater Western Cape area	118	R1 762 862
Remainder of Cape Province	45	R 719 779
Orange Free State	8	R 148 400
Transvaal	23	R 443 150
Natal	7	R 177 400

- (2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591.

Agricultural Credit Board

49. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What amount was allocated by the Agricultural Credit Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available, in respect of (a) the electrification of houses for, (b) the provision of water for domestic consumption by, and (c) any other specified services in respect of, farm employees?

DER: THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (a) R122 000.
- (b) R205 489.
- (c) R70 002 in respect of additions. The Scheme for farm worker housing was temporarily suspended on 24 August, 1984 until at least 31 March 1985.

Fencing: subsidies

53. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What was the total amount paid out in subsidies for fencing in each province of the Republic in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, in respect of each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

DER: THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

	1982-83	1983-84
Highveld Region	R 15 349	R 17 204
Karoo Region	R171 199	R144 210
Natal Region	R 33 897	R 16 755
Eastern Cape	R 54 895	R 63 786
Free State Region	R174 679	R199 224
Transvaal Region	R 57 128	R 64 981
Winter Rainfall Region	R 32 178	R 25 681

Figures per province not available.

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: Howard Q. 61.898

144. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

DER: THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	2 739	727
Durban	2 591	293
Johannesburg	4 926	2 886
Cape Peninsula	773	896
East London	142	97
East Rand	21 895	5 473
Port Elizabeth	1 015	267
Pretoria	865	58
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	4 472	1 505

- (2) 75 032.

Howard Q. 61.898
177. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

7

Innovative project to educate black farm children

Before 1977 black children of the Viljoenskroon district received no pre-school training. KATE MCKINNELL reports on the growth of Ntataise, an educational project development started by a caring farmer's wife.

In the parched mealie plains surrounding the Orange Free State village of Viljoenskroon, the sight of brightly-painted jungle-gyms and mini-trains might startle the traveller.

But there are colourful playgrounds on 10 surrounding farms — all part of Ntataise, a pre-school education project developed by ex-journalist Mrs Jane Evans who is now married to a Viljoenskroon farmer.

Faces shining and neatly uniform in green bibs, the farm children ranging from tiny to five years follow a specialised programme designed by experts.

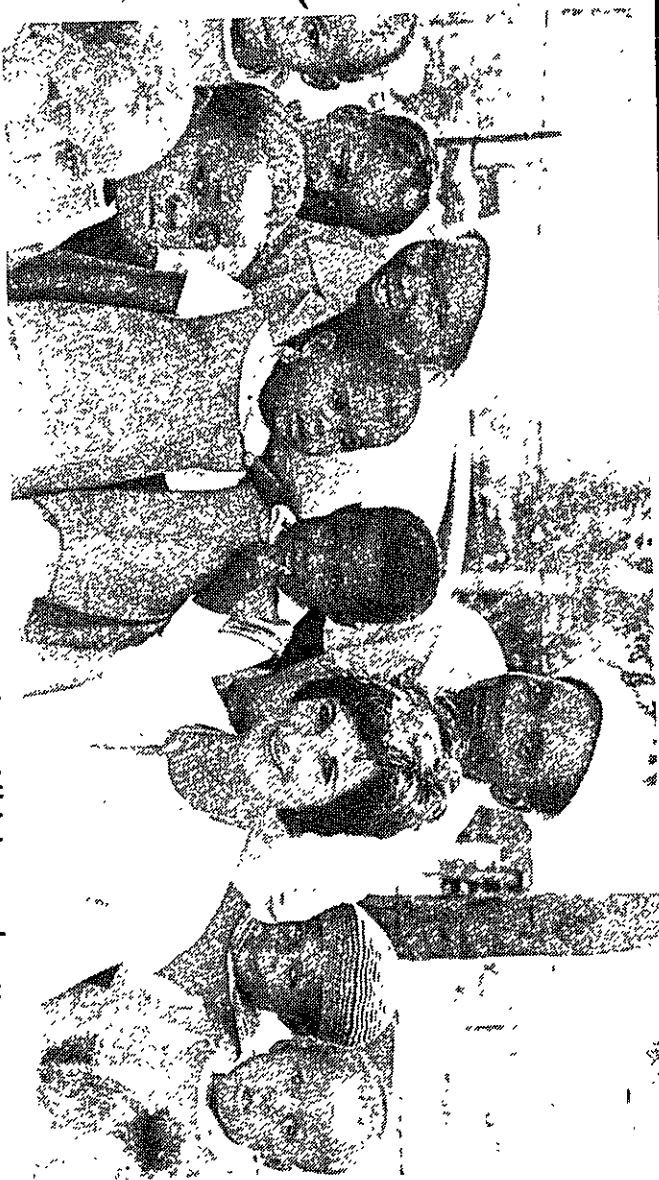
Before 1977 the children of the Viljoenskroon district, some of them from deprived homes, received no pre-school stimulation.

"I started an informal play group for about 50 children on our farm and then one or two other farmers' wives showed interest in helping the farm children. I realised there was a place for a formal project.

"It took some persuasion to get more farmers to participate, but numbers have gradually risen and soon Ntataise will have 12 pre-schools," says Mrs Evans.

In 1980 she approached the Van Leer foundation which helps to finance innovative pre-school education programmes and they agreed to finance salaries, educational equipment and feeding.

The farmers were expected to provide school buildings and playground equipment. The foundation runs the Athlone Early Learning



WILLING LEARNERS: Mrs Jane Evans and helpers with their eager charges.

Picture: KATHY O'REILLY

Resources Unit (ELRU) in the Cape, which has developed an education programme for black children and it is this programme which Ntataise follows.

Two women, Mrs Maria Khaabane, a primary school teacher and Mrs Lydia Khaabane who has training as a kindergarten teacher were employed to work as supervisors for the creches.

They attended a course at ELRU and then returned to Viljoenskroon to recruit and train women from the community to become teacher aides.

"The project is not directed only at the children — we wanted to involve the whole community as far as possible and one way was to employ mothers," says Mrs Evans.

Each pre-school is now run by two teacher aides while the supervisors travel from farm to farm, advising and helping the aides run the programme of games and educational activities.

There are regular training workshops for teacher aides and at "construction" workshops supervisors, teachers and parents work together making equipment.

Their handiwork provides a paradise for children's play — trains ingeniously constructed from plastic buckets, tiny tables and miniature stoves complete with papier mache poached egg — fun but educational.

The whole project is designed to limit costs as much as possible to suit the financial resources of farm workers. Parents only have to pay R2 a month for their children to attend the pre-schools from 8.30 am to 12 pm.

"The farm workers now fully support Ntataise and most small children attend the pre-schools.

"But we are still concerned with educating local primary school teachers about the pre-schools.

"The teachers have found difficulty in coping with the children from Ntataise who are more lively and intellectually and physically advanced," says Mrs Evans.

Ntataise tries to concern itself with every aspect of the children's welfare and each child is regularly examined by a trained nursing sister who also does inoculations and advises parents.

Says Mrs Evans: "I think how I could help now is as a source of information for farmers all over the country who want to start their own pre-school education projects.

"I can direct them to all our sources of information and also advise them on some of the problems and successes we experienced," says Mrs Evans.

If you are interested in starting a similar project, please write to Mrs Evans at P O Box 41, Viljoenskroon, 9520.

4/2/85

Man died while held in drum, court told

RUSTENBURG — A labourer died after he was allegedly abducted and held in a steel drum by a Thabazimbi farmer and his two sons, the Western Circuit local division of the Supreme Court heard today.

The 60-year-old farmer and his sons, aged 22 and 15, pleaded not guilty to charges of abducting and murdering Mr Seven Phuti in December 1982.

According to the indictment, Mr Phuti suffocated after being held for a day in a 4 000 l steel drum on the farm.

The drum ends were sealed with concrete and steel pipes were welded over its opening.

ARMED

Advocate J Els (SC), for the accused, said the men suspected that Mr Phuti stole cattle and wanted to question him before handing the man over to police.

The court heard how on December 12 1982 the two sons, who were both armed, fetched Mr Phuti from a kraal on a neighbouring farm.

Farm labourer Mr Phineas Sophika told the court that he heard the farmer the next day tell a worker to "get this thing" out of a drum.

Mr Phuti was dead when he was lifted from the drum and taken to Thabazimbi.

The hearing continues.

Farmer, sons not guilty in 'tank' death

By Janine Simon

RUSTENBURG — A Thabazimbi farmer and his two sons were yesterday acquitted on charges of manstealing and murder laid when a man died after being held in a tank on their farm.

The farmer (60), and his sons, aged 22 and 15, had pleaded not guilty in the Western Circuit Local Division of the Supreme Court.

CATTLE

In explanation of their plea, defence advocate Mr J. Els SC said Mr Seven Phuti (25) was held because the accused had no reasonable grounds to suspect he had stolen cattle. Mr Phuti was placed in the four metre by two metre tank on the evening of December 12, after he had voluntarily accompanied the two sons from a neighbouring farm, the court heard.

Thabazimbi district surgeon Dr W A Mulder

said Mr Phuti died from technical suffocation after a neck injury, probably "whiplash", caused his lungs to stop functioning.

He said the injury could only have been sustained minutes before Mr Phuti died.

Another witness said that when Mr Phuti, who seemed dead, was lifted out of the tank at sunset on December 13, he hit his head on the tank.

Mr Justice D J H le Roux ruled Mr Phuti's death was not due to the actions or negligence of any of the accused.

On the charge of manstealing, Mr le Roux found the farmer did not intend to deprive Mr Phuti of his liberty.

As a private citizen the farmer was entitled to arrest Mr Phuti for questioning if he believed the labourer was involved in stock theft and, in the final event, intended handing him to the police.

SOWETAN

Daily Mirror

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1985

Senator (4)

22c + 3c GST (SA) Elsewhere 25c

A 60-YEAR-OLD Thabazimbi farmer, his son and a 16-year-old boy were yesterday found not guilty of stealing a labourer and suffocating him to death in a steel drum.

The hearing was at the western circuit local division of the Supreme Court in Rustenburg. Appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux were Mr Christiaan Wynand Pretorius, Mr Daniel Rudolph Pretorius and a 16-year-old youth. They all pleaded not guilty to charges of stealing and murdering Mr Seven Phuti on December 1982.

Evidence before the court was that Mr Phuti suffocated after being held for a day in a four-metre steel drum on the farm. The drum ends were sealed with concrete and steel pipes welded over its open end.

Mr J Els, SC, said in defence that the accused suspected Mr Phuti had stolen cattle and wanted to question him before handing him over to the police.

DRUM

DEATH

Farmer and son are set free

By SELLO RABOTHATA

The court heard how on December 12, 1982 the two youngest, who were both armed, fetched Mr Phuti from a kraal belonging to the labourers on a neighbouring farm. At sunset the following day, another la-

bourer, Mr Phineas Sophika, said he heard the farmer telling a labourer to "get this thing" out of the drum. He said this near the storeroom on his farm.

Mr Phuti seemed dead when he was lifted from the drum

and taken to Thabazimbi. In his judgment, Mr Justice le Roux said there was not enough evidence to prove that Mr Phuti died as a result of the assault on him by the three. And, he said, there was evidence that Mr Phuti had gone to the Pretorius farm voluntarily.

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Attorney-General speaks after farmer and sons are cleared

Case of the man in the water tank to be probed

(4) ~~(4)~~

Spar
3/4/85

By Colleen Ryan,
Pretoria Bureau

The case in which a farmer and his two sons were acquitted on charges of man-stealing and murder is to be investigated, said Transvaal Attorney-General Mr Donald Brunette yesterday.

He added that an appeal would be lodged if the State disagreed with the judgment.

"I hope our courts have not reached a stage where everyone who is charged is found guilty," said Mr Brunette.

He added that police often laid charges on the

basis of facts available, but courts might find other reasons to acquit suspects.

The farmer and his sons, aged 22 and 15, were acquitted on Monday in Rustenburg by Mr Justice D le Roux of the Western Circuit Local Division of the Supreme Court.

The court heard that the victim, Mr Seven Phuti, was escorted from his home to the farm in Thabazimbi by the two

sons, who were armed.

Mr Phuti was put in a water tank measuring 4 m by 2 m and left there for about 24 hours.

District surgeon Dr W Mulder said Mr Phuti died from technical suffocation after a neck injury, probably caused when he was lifted out of the tank.

The judge found that Mr Phuti's death was not due to the actions or negligence of any of the accused.

The farmer and his sons were also acquitted on a charge of man-stealing because Mr le Roux

found the farmer did not intend to deprive Mr Phuti of his liberty.

Black Sash has warned that the acquittal will contribute to greater mistrust by blacks of South Africa's legal system.

Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan said: "People are losing respect for the law and their confidence in the courts as protectors of their rights."

She added that black attitudes should be viewed against the background of other cases where there had been al-

legations of racial bias.

For example, she went on, many people were upset about the recent case where a policeman was fined R30 for assault and found not guilty of causing the death of coloured dancer Mr Benito Holmes.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies of Wits University, said reports of this kind confirmed widely held suspicions in the black community about the administration of justice.

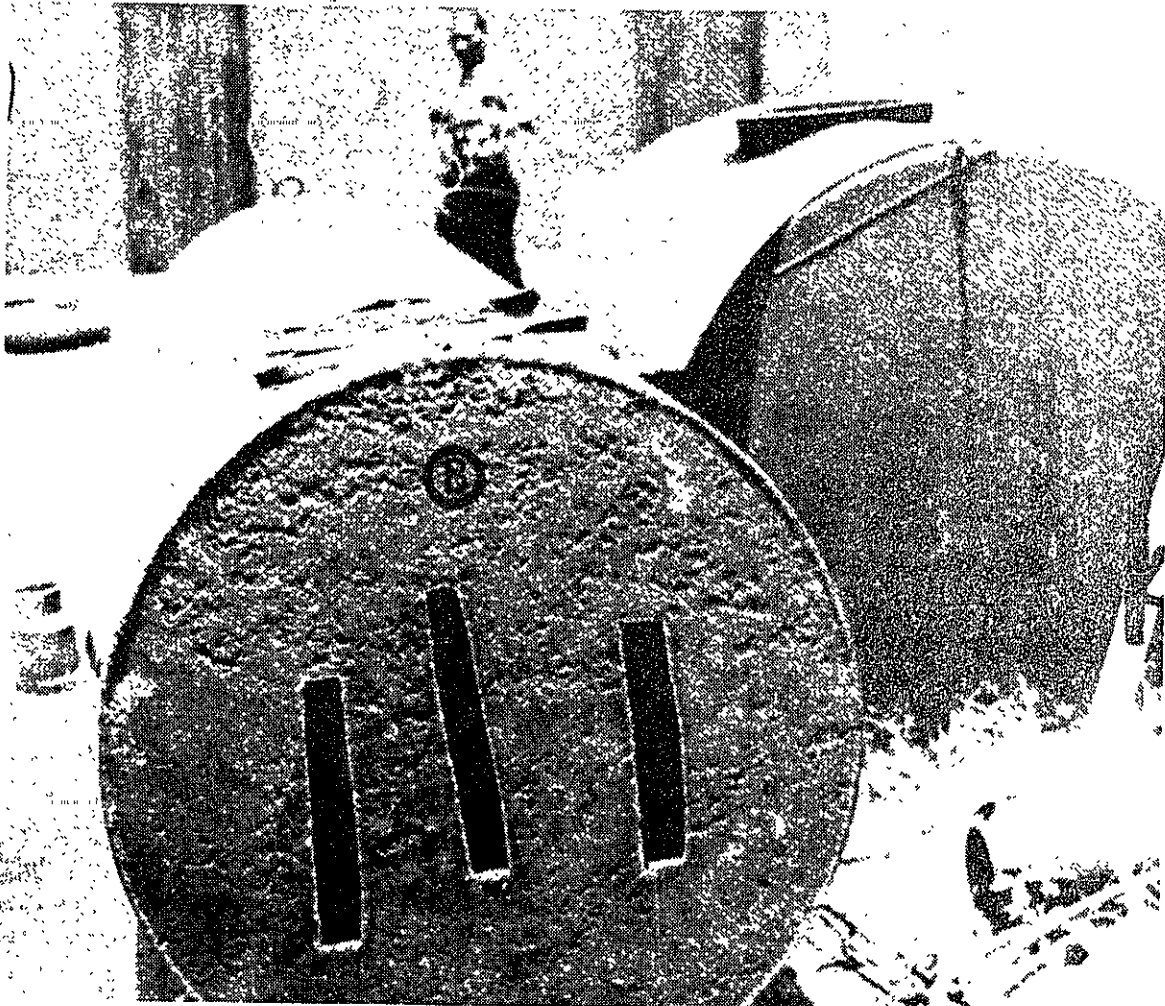
University of South

Africa law expert Professor Martinus Wiechers said judges were very sensitive to allegations of racial bias.

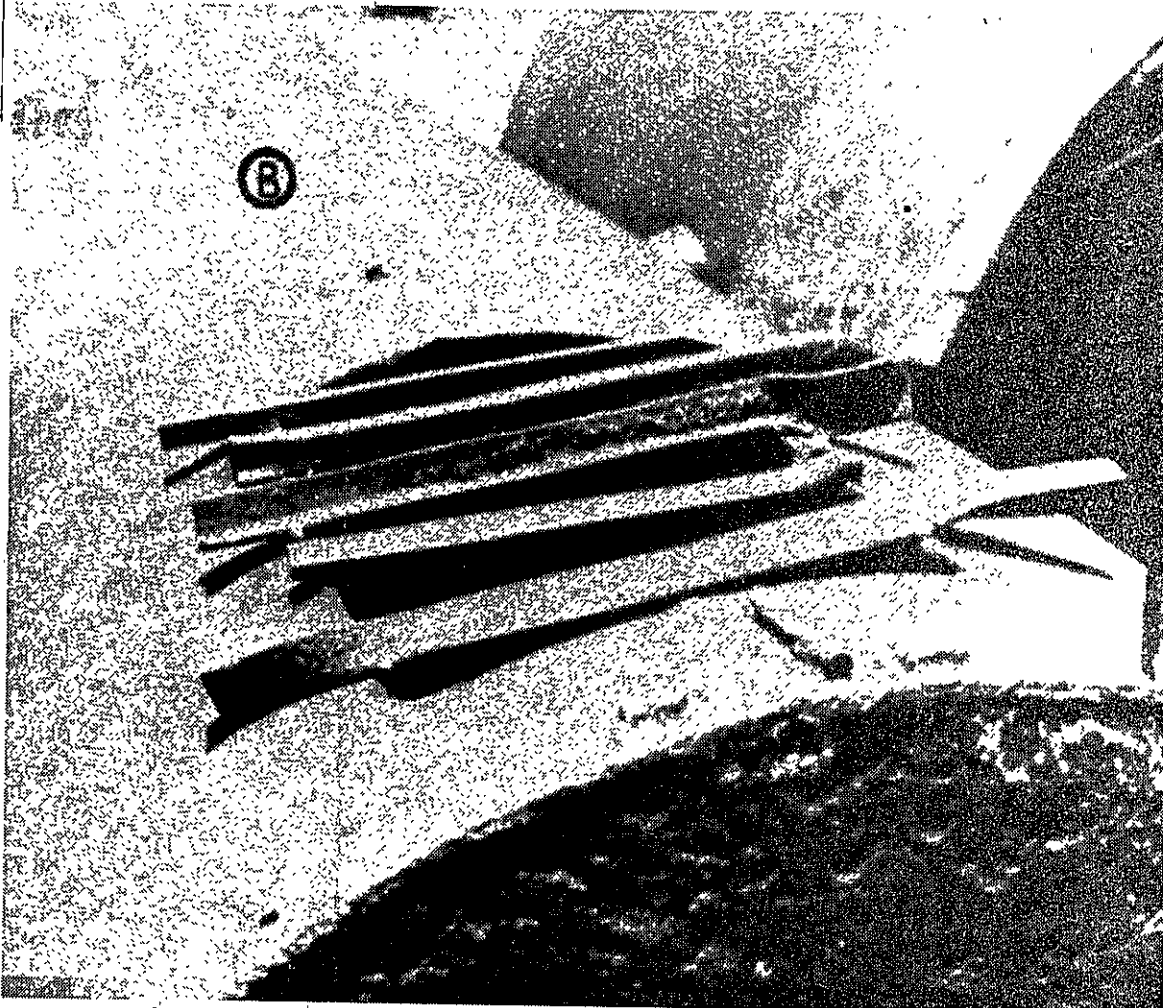
He went on: "I cannot comment on this particular case without studying the full particulars, but the racial factor in our courts clearly needs investigation."

The names of the farmer and his two sons were not published by *The Star* because one of the sons is under the legal age and in terms of the law may not be identified.

of man-stealing and murder



The water tank, showing three air vents. The letter B is a court exhibit mark.



The entrance . . . showing metal bars which were welded on when the victim was inside.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Approximately 240 000.
 (b) 31 January 1985.
- (2) (a) No. A hospital (800 beds) is under construction.
 (b) Falls away.
 (c) Yes. There are one 23 bed clinic and 2 day clinics.
- (3) (a) A total of thirteen medical practitioners serve the area.
 (b) None. Dentists do however visit the town regularly.
- (c) None. There are however 42 qualified nurses, 13 staff nurses, 6 assistant nurses, 22 family planning officers, and 2 health inspectors active in the area.

1985 the Dairy Board sold milk powder to welfare organizations at an average of R1,47 per kg below the normal selling price.

(b) No, but during the period 1 January 1984 until 31 December 1984 the Meat Board sold meat at reduced prices to homes for the aged, orphanages and institutions for the disabled.

- (2) (a) (i) 110 653 kg.
 (ii) 162 041 kg.
 (b) (i) R162 856.
 (ii) R84 796.

Hansford
Internal Security Act
CR. Co 1. 984
 350. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances to detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances; if not, why not; if so, how many in each specified year for which figures are available;

(3) Whether any allowances are being paid to detainees; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, since the commencement of the Act to 1985-02-27 representations were received from 12 persons.
- (2) Yes. In respect of one person an amount of R5,00 per day was paid for the period 1984-07-01 to 1984-10-10. Representations from three persons

were received after they had been released, while the representations of seven persons were still being considered when they were released, consequently it could not in terms of the Act be considered favourably. The application of the other person was after thorough consideration refused, as I was satisfied that no need existed for the payment of such an allowance.

- (3) No.

Hansford
Prisoners: work-days
CR. Co 1. 985
 371. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1984 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 304. Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total.

(b) An amount of R2 044 888,14 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund.

Public telephones

387. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) What was the estimated cost of replacing public telephones in the Republic in 1984;
- (2) whether any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to prevent or reduce vandalism in respect of public telephones; if so, (a) what

steps and (b) what is the estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) R495 000.
 (2) (a) and (b) yes.

(a) the application of the latest technologies in order to improve the standard of the coin telephone service: the development of coin telephones that are more vandal-proof, the strategic siting of coin telephones, eg in well-lit positions such as shopping centres, and the use of monitoring equipment in conjunction with the services of departmental investigating officers in problem areas with a view to bringing vandals to justice; and

(b) the steps referred to are taken in conjunction with other activities not related to the combating of vandalism and the costs involved cannot unfortunately be calculated separately.

Commissions/departamental committees

402. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departamental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984.

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relat-

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) Whether any surplus (a) dairy and (b) meat products produced in the Republic and marketed through control boards were distributed to (i) the underprivileged and (ii) welfare organizations in 1984; if so,
- (2) what (a) were the quantities and (b) was the estimated total value of the (i) dairy and (ii) meat products so distributed?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) (a) No, but during the period 1 March 1984 until 31 January

(5) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

9/4/85
Surplus products: welfare organizations
Hansford
CR. Co 1. 983
 353. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Senior Provisioning Administration Clerk: Std 10 Windhoek High School, SWA; Std 10 Lansdowne High School, Cape; Std 9 Observatory Girls' High School, Cape; Std 10 (Goodwood), Cape; Std 10 Hugenot High School, Wellington, Cape; Std 10 Settlers High School, Bellville, Cape; Std 10 Fairbairn High School, Goodwood, Cape; Std 10 Ladismith High School, Cape; Std 10 Boston College, Cape Town; Std 10 Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town; Std 10 Abbott's College, Cape Town.

General Assistant: Std 6.

Cleaner: Std 4.

(3) No.

(a) D Glaser and Sons, Cape Town.

(b) R155 880 per annum.

(c) (i) 1984.

(ii) 1994.

(4) Falls away.

675. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Handwritten: Q. 61. 1035
Farm schools
10/4/85

How many farm schools were (a) established and (b) closed in the (i) Johannesburg, (ii) Northern Transvaal, (iii) Highveld, (iv) Orange-Vaal, (v) Orange Free State, (vi) Natal and (vii) Cape regions of his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 29.

(iii) 36.

(iv) 76.

(v) 53.

(vi) 31.

(vii) 24.

(oo) education, (pp) the administrative sciences and (qq) any other specified sciences or studies;

(3) how many such students qualified in each of these fields in 1984;

(4) whether there is any difference in the conditions applicable to persons in different race groups in regard to the allocation of bursaries; if so, (a) why and (b) what conditions are applicable in regard to each specified race group;

(5) whether members of each race group may choose the Department in which they wish to fulfil their service obligations once they have qualified; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner are such qualified persons allocated to the different Departments in respect of each race group;

(6) whether there is any restriction on the courses for which recipients of these bursaries or study loans may

enrol; if so, (a) why and (b) what restrictions in respect of each race group?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) to (c). Study bursaries only have to date been granted to Whites. Study bursaries for other population groups are at present granted by the National States, the Department of Education and Training and the Administrations: House of Representatives and House of Delegates. The rest of the reply thus pertains to Whites.

(2) (a) 3 175 Applications for study bursaries were received for 1985. 803 Non-Whites who applied for/enquired about bursaries, were referred to the departments which handle their affairs.

(b) The following number of bursaries were granted per field of study:

(1) Universities	Full time Part time
(aa) Agriculture and the Veterinary Science	54
(bb) Architecture	21
(cc) Commercial and Economic Sciences	16
(dd) Engineering	63
(ee) Quantity Surveying	15
(ff) Forestry	8
(gg) Geosciences	10
(hh) Law	44
(ii) Librarianship	20
(jj) Medicine and Dentistry	36
(kk) Paramedical Sciences	52
(ll) Pure Sciences	12
(mnm) Town and Regional Planning	6
(nn) Social Work	32
(oo) Education	24
(pp) Administrative Sciences	46
(qq) Other Specified Sciences or fields of study	30
(II) Other Tertiary Educational Institutions	
(mm) Social Work	2
(qq) Other specified Sciences or fields of study	11

(3) The following number qualified during 1984 in each of the above-mentioned fields of study:

(aa)	Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences	74
(bb)	Architecture	4
(cc)	Commercial and Economic Sciences	17
(dd)	Engineering	42
(ee)	Quantity Surveying	—
(ff)	Forestry	4
(gg)	Geosciences	8
(hh)	Law	90
(ii)	Librarianship	13
(jj)	Medicine and Dentistry	112
(kk)	Paramedical Sciences	10
(ll)	Pure Sciences	26
(mm)	Town and Regional Planning	6
(nn)	Social Work	12
(oo)	Education	16
(pp)	Administrative Sciences	144
(qq)	Other specified Sciences or fields of study	4
	Total	582

(4) The conditions are at present applicable to Whites only.

(5) Bursars may indicate the departments in which they wish to work in order of preference.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Allocation of bursars to Departments is effected according to—

- (i) the requirements of the various departments; and
(ii) the bursar's own preference.

(6) Fields of study for which bursaries are granted are determined by the requirements of departments.

(a) The purpose of the Bursary Scheme is recruitment in fields where shortages exist.

(b) All Bursars will be subject to the same restriction, namely restricted fields of study.

Handwritten: Rural areas: schools 10/4/85
725. Mr P R C ROGGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many (a) secondary and (b) senior secondary schools were there for Black pupils in rural areas in each specified (i) province and/or (ii) departmental region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b)(i) Figures are not available.

(ii)

Northern Region	14	(a)	(b)
Transvaal Region	3	(Up to Std 8)	(Up to Std 10)
Highveld Region	3		
Johannesburg Region	—		
Orange Vaal Region	4		
OFS Region	8		
Natal Region	5		
Cape Region	7		
	16		

See also Table 3.1.1, page 178 of the 1984 Annual Report of this Department.

THURSDAY, 11 APRIL 1985

to the West Rand Development Board.)

Commissions/departmental committees

419. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Public Works:

General Affairs: Handwritten: Q. 601. 1041 11/4/85
222. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984;

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period;

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following are the statistics of such cases, tried in the courts of the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg sitting in the Market Street building, from 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984:

(1) (a) 2 895.

(b) 2 421.

(2) 34,8.

(3) R7 235,00. (The money is being paid

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) None.

(b) One.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) Approximately R2 500.

Customs/excise duties: amounts

698. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the (a) actual and/or (b) esti-

Senior Provisioning Administration Clerk: Std 10 Windhoek High School, SWA; Std 10 Lansdowne High School, Cape; Std 9 Observatory Girls' High School, Cape; Std 10 Goodwood, Cape; Std 10 Huguenot High School, Wellington, Cape; Std 10 Settlers High School, Bellville, Cape; Std 10 Fairbairn High School, Goodwood, Cape; Std 10 Ladismith High School, Cape; Std 10 Boston College, Good-Town; Std 10 Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town; Std 10 Abbott's College, Cape Town.

General Assistant: Std 6.

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(a) D Glaser and Sons, Cape Town.

(b) R155 880 per annum.

(c) (i) 1984.

(ii) 1994.

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Handwritten: Farm schools 10/4/85 Howard Q. Col. 1035

675. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many farm schools were (a) established and (b) closed in the (i) Johannesburg, (ii) Northern Transvaal, (iii) Highveld, (iv) Orange-Vaal, (v) Orange Free State, (vi) Natal and (vii) Cape regions of his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 29.

(iii) 36.

(iv) 76.

(v) 53.

(vi) 31.

(vii) 24.

HQA

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(oo) education, (pp) the administrative sciences and (qq) any other specified sciences or studies;

(3) how many such students qualified in each of these fields in 1984;

(4) whether there is any difference in the conditions applicable to persons in different race groups in regard to the allocation of bursaries; if so, (a) why and (b) what conditions are applicable in regard to each specified race group;

(5) whether members of each race group may choose the Department in which they wish to fulfil their service obligations once they have qualified; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner are such qualified persons allocated to the different Departments in respect of each race group;

(6) whether there is any restriction on the courses for which recipients of these bursaries or study loans may

enrol; if so, (a) why and (b) what restrictions in respect of each race group?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

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HQA

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(ad)	Engineering	42
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(af)	Forestry	—
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(ah)	Law	8
(ai)	Librarianship	90
(aj)	Medicine and Dentistry	13
(ak)	Paramedical Sciences	112
(al)	Pure Sciences	10
(am)	Town and Regional Planning	26
(an)	Social Work	6
(ao)	Education	12
(ap)	Administrative Sciences	16
(aq)	Other specified Sciences or fields of study	144
	Total	582

(4) The conditions are at present applicable to Whites only.

(5) Bursars may indicate the departments in which they wish to work in order of preference.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Allocation of bursars to Departments is effected according to—

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(a) The purpose of the Bursary Scheme is recruitment in fields where shortages exist.

(b) All Bursars will be subject to the same restriction, namely restricted fields of study.

H4A

4 Rural areas: schools
 725. Mr P R C ~~RODGERS~~ *RODGERS* asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many (a) secondary and (b) senior secondary schools were there for Black pupils in rural areas in each specified province and/or (ii) departmental region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b)(i) Figures are not available.

(ii)

	(a)	(b)
	(Up to Std 8)	(Up to Std 10)
Northern Region	14	15
Transvaal Region	3	19
Highveld Region	—	—
Johannesburg Region	4	11
Orange Vaal Region	8	20
OFS Region	5	14
Natal Region	7	16
Cape Region	—	—

See also Table 3.1.1, page 178 of the 1984 Annual Report of this Department.

THURSDAY, 11 APRIL 1985

to the West Rand Development Board.)

Commissioners/departamental committees

419. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Public Works:

General Affairs:
~~222.~~ *222.* Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirastraat, Johannesburg, in 1984;

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(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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- (b) 2 421.

(2) 34.8.

(3) R7 235.00. (The money is being paid

H4A

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departamental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) None.

(b) One.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) Approximately R2 500.

Customs/excise duties: amounts

698. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the (a) actual and/or (b) esti-

(2) (a) Commuters 6 215
 (b) Migrants 22 445

Howmond Q. Col. 1123
Children's homes 16/4/85

597. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) Nine (31 January 1985).
- (b) 665 children.

Howmond Q. Col. 1123
KwaNdebele 16/4/85

598. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the KwaNdebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1984; (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) 125 by KwaNdebele Development Corporation.
- (iii) Nil.
- (iv) The number is unknown but thousands of Ndebele built their own homes.

HOA

with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assist where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assist with the settlement of pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combats squatting.

Immunization of children

624. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What percentage of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black children in South Africa had been immunized by the State against (i) whooping cough, (ii) measles, (iii) diphtheria, (iv) poliomyelitis and (v) tuberculosis as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The information as requested is not readily available.

Howmond Q. Col. 1125
Disability pensions 16/4/85

632. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many war disability pensions were (a) awarded and (b) terminated by (i) death and (ii) cancellation in each year since 1970 up to the latest specified year for which figures are available, and (c) how many in each case were veterans of (i) World War I, (ii) World War II and (iii) the Korean War?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The present computer program does not register individual award and cancellations of Military Pensions on a current basis. The information requested is thus not available.

A summary of the total numbers of pensioners who received pensions during the

HOA

relevant years as reflected in annual reports are quoted below:

Year	World War I	World War II	Korean War
1970	1 295	16 393	8
1971	1 108	15 491	9
1972	1 041	15 157	9
1973	1 000	14 876	9
1974	922	14 498	9
1975	844	14 027	9
1976	547	13 718	9
1977	474	13 239	9
1978	415	12 699	9
1979	315	12 178	9
1980	321	11 692	9
1981	309	11 460	9
1982	270	10 820	8
1983	237	10 203	8
1984	172	9 104	8

649. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

346.

Howmond Q. Col. 1126
Black Communities Development Act 16/4/85

656. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether each Development Board has co-opted persons to serve on each of the committees as laid down in section 8 of the Black Communities Development Act, No 4 of 1984; if so, (a) who are the persons so co-opted on each committee of each Development Board, (b) for what periods were they co-opted and (c) what are their (i) qualifications and (ii) experience in each case; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that these persons will be co-opted?

HOA

(2) (a) Commuters 6 215
(b) Migrants 22 445

How many children's homes Q. Col. 1123
16/4/85

597 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) Nine (31 January 1985).
- (b) 665 children.

How many Q. Col. 1123
16/4/85
598 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many houses were built in Kwandebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the Kwandebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1984; (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) 125 by Kwandebele Development Corporation.
- (iii) Nil.
- (iv) The number is unknown but thousands of Ndebele built their own homes.

with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assists where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assists with the settlement of pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combat squating.

Immunization of children

624. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What percentage of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black children in South Africa had been immunized by the State against (i) whooping cough, (ii) measles, (iii) diphtheria, (iv) poliomyelitis and (v) tuberculosis as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The information as requested is not readily available.

How many Q. Col. 1125
16/4/85
633 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many war disability pensions were (a) awarded and (b) terminated by (i) death and (ii) cancellation in each year since 1970 up to the latest specified year for which figures are available, and (c) how many in each case were veterans of (i) World War I, (ii) World War II and (iii) the Korean War?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The present computer program does not register individual award and cancellations of Military Pensions on a current basis. The information requested is thus not available.

A summary of the total numbers of pensioners who received pensions during the

relevant years as reflected in annual reports are quoted below:

	World War I	World War II	Korean War
1970	1 295	16 393	8
1971	1 108	15 491	9
1972	1 041	15 157	9
1973	1 000	14 876	9
1974	922	14 498	9
1975	844	14 027	9
1976	547	13 718	9
1977	474	13 239	9
1978	415	12 699	9
1979	315	12 178	9
1980	321	11 692	9
1981	309	11 460	9
1982	270	10 820	8
1983	237	10 203	8
1984	172	9 104	8

Adoption Q. Col. 1126
16/4/85
649 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

346.

How many Q. Col. 1126
16/4/85
656 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether each Development Board has co-opted persons to serve on each of the committees as laid down in section 8 of the Black Communities Development Act, No 4 of 1984; if so, (a) who are the persons so co-opted on each committee of each Development Board, (b) for what periods were they co-opted and (c) what are their (i) qualifications and (ii) experience in each case; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that these persons will be co-opted?

him would submit legislation to warn people against the dangers of the habit of smoking?

†The MINISTER: It seems to me that the hon member cannot protect himself and that he needs legislation to protect him.

†Dr M S BARNARD: Further arising out of the hon member's reply, will the hon the Minister please tell us whether he sees the smoking habit as a joke or as a serious matter?

Zimbabwe: sales of steel products

*23. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether the South African trade mission in Zimbabwe lodged any complaints with the Zimbabwean Government in 1984 in connection with sales of steel products; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature of the complaints and (c) with what result?

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Maitland: coal merchants' yards

*25. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the coal merchants' yards situated on South African Transport Services property in Maitland, Cape Town, are to be moved; if so, (a) when, (b) where to and (c) how many such merchants will be affected?

†THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes. (a) and (b) A final decision has not yet been taken.

(c) One.

Immorality Act

*26. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Justice:†

HOA

(1) Whether he intends to take action against certain persons who have allegedly contravened the specifications on an alleged contravention of section 16 of the Immorality Act, No 23 of 1957, and whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what action and (b) what are the names of these persons; if not, why not;

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

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) No. I wish to invite the hon member's attention to the speech of the hon the Minister on 30 January 1985 in this House

4 Howard
Farm workers: conditions of employment
6/1.153 19/2/85

*28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department makes any regulations concerning the conditions of employment of farm workers; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these regulations;

(2) whether these regulations set a minimum wage for farm labourers; if not, why not; if so, what is the minimum wage;

(3) whether his Department has received any complaints or representations concerning the treatment of farm workers on a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what was (i) the nature of the complaints or representations and (ii) his response thereto and (d) who are the owners of the farm;

(4) whether his Department has investigated this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

HOA

(5) whether his Department has taken any action as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No. Farm workers are excluded from the statutes of the Department of Manpower which apply to conditions of employment.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Falls away.

Howard
Bethal: prisoners working on farms
6/1.154 19/2/85

*29. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners have been hired to a potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the conditions of their employment and (c) who are the owners of the farm;

(2) whether his Department monitors the conditions under which prisoners are employed by private persons; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

(3) whether a check has been kept on prisoners working on the farm in question; if not, why not; if so, how often;

(4) whether any such prisoners have submitted any complaints to his Department; if so, what was the (a) nature of the complaints and (b) response thereto;

(5) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

Howard

3 000 out of work in fishing industry

CMT Tint H
A/4/80 (4)

Staff Reporter
AN estimated 3 000 people in the fishing industry are out of work following suspension of catches of all pelagic fish yesterday.

The suspension was announced on Wednesday by the chief director, marine-development branch of the Department of Environment Affairs, Dr J Serfontein.

The decision follows a meeting between the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, leaders of the pelagic industry and senior officials of his department.

A number of fishermen who telephoned the Cape Times said they were surprised at the move and were now out of work.

They said factories from St Helena Bay right along the coast to Gansbaai had been affected. The factories had closed and no boats were being allowed to go to sea.

Dr Serfontein said the reason for the suspension on catches of pilchards and anchovies was because large-scale

dumping of pelagic fish had been taking place.

"Pilchard reserves are in a very bad state, therefore quotas of 10 000 tons by catch and 15 000 tons by direct catch was allowed this year as against 275 000 tons of anchovy. This means that pilchards can only make up a very small percentage of a mixed catch.

"At the moment there's quite a concentration of mixed pilchard and anchovy schools near the coast, and fishermen are dumping mixed catches which will put them over their quota."

Dr Serfontein said the schools tended to separate later in the season.

"There are major quantities of lantern fish and redeye, which are non-quota fish, further out to sea and those can be caught instead."

A meeting would be held on April 22 between officers of his branch, pelagic factory managers and representatives of private boat and skippers associations.

He appealed to fishermen to co-operate.

ONE thing 19/6/85

Court⁽⁴⁾ told of violence on farm

Staff Reporter

A POLICE sergeant told the Supreme Court yesterday how he and his colleague arrested two farm labourers who allegedly murdered their employer at his Picketberg farm during a night of violence and destruction last year.

The incident occurred after the farmer, Mr Johannes van Zyl, had refused the workers — brothers, who may not be identified as one is a minor — money for wine on Saturday, May 26.

Mr Van Zyl died in hospital on June 5.

The men, aged 19 and 17, of the farm Tafelberg, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, three of attempted murder, one of damage to property and one of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The State alleges that in addition to fatally wounding Mr Van Zyl with his own .22 rifle and stabbing him with a kitchen knife, the two also stabbed and shot their sister. The court heard that she had had an affair with the farmer.

.22 rifle

It is also alleged that they shot at and assaulted Mr Van Zyl's wife, Mrs Magrieta van Zyl, before smashing a number of windows during a rampage in the house and shooting at police.

Sergeant Joseph van Jaarsveld told the court that he had received a call alerting him to trouble on the farm. He and a constable had arrived at Tafelberg about 9.15pm.

"We stopped at the farmhouse and could see into the bedroom and saw Mr Van Zyl lying on his bed. He was covered in blood. One of the accused was walking up and down next to his bed, with the .22 rifle in his arms," Sergeant Van Jaarsveld said.

The sergeant said he had ordered the man to throw down the rifle but the 17-year-old had pointed it in his direction. A shot was fired and he replied with a shot in the air.

"I told them to come out again and one of the accused (the 19-year-old) emerged and we arrested him."

His brother fled but was arrested the next morning about a kilometre from the house, where he was hiding with the rifle behind a bush.

The sergeant said he found Mrs Van Zyl in a state of shock on her bed.

The house was in a state of chaos. "Blood was spattered on the walls, the television was on the floor, the contents of an outside office had been strewn on the stoep, windows were smashed, there was cutlery on the floor of the kitchen and bullet holes in the bedroom walls."

The hearing continues today.

The Judge President, Mr Justice Munnik, sat with two assessors, Mr L P Francis and Mr B L O'Leary. Mr A Stephens appeared for the State. Mr M Skovgaard-Petersen and Mr C B Marlow appeared pro Deo for the accused.

NM 19/4/85

Farmer killed hired prisoner

4 Court Reporter
AN INANDA farmer was fined R3 000 in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday for shooting and killing a hired prisoner.

The farmer was poking him in the back with a .303 rifle in an attempt to get him to obey his demands, the Court heard.

Mr Justice Law convicted

ed Mannieva' Naicker, 38, a father of three, of culpable homicide by negligently causing the death of Cosmos Shozi on June 9, 1983.

The man was one of eight prisoners Naicker had collected from Empangeni prison to work on his farm.

Naicker, a first offender, was also sentenced to

three years' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

The Judge said Naicker did not appear to be a person who needed the type of reformation provided by a prison sentence.

Mr Justice Law said the Court was satisfied that Naicker had been untruthful in his evidence,

particularly in regard to an attack on him by the prisoners and the manner in which Shozi was shot.

He said the Court believed the evidence of three eye-witnesses and two expert witnesses, that the shot was fired when Shozi was no more than 10 cm away from the rifle and his back was towards Naicker.

The Judge said it appeared that there had been some trouble between Naicker and the prisoners, but in the Court's view Naicker's version that they had attacked his home was exaggerated.

The Court had accepted that there had been a failure on the part of the prisoners to obey Naicker's commands.

SOWETAN

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1985

22c + 3c GST (SA) Elsewhere 25c

COUPLE BURNT

Neighbours find charred remains

Sowetan 23/4/85 (4)

TWO farm labourers — a married couple — were burnt to death while sleeping in their hut near Bronkhorstspuit at the weekend.

Brigadier Hendrik du Plessis, chief CID officer for the Northern Transvaal, said Mr Frans Maseko (55) and his wife Martha (40) were burnt beyond recognition when their hut, on the farm Nooitgedacht near Bronkhorstspuit, caught fire on

By MONK NKOMO

Friday night. The police spokesman said witnesses interviewed said the couple were seen sitting before a brazier inside the hut before they went to bed. Police suspect that the couple were burnt to death after a piece of linen had caught fire while they were asleep. Their charred remains were discovered by neighbours and other farm labourers at 6am the following day. Police are investigating.

Drowned

An 11-year-old

youth from Krugersdorp drowned while playing with friends near Brits in another tragic incident reported at the weekend.

Lucky Cele was swimming with his friend Joseph Ndlovu (10) when he lost balance and drowned at about 9am on the farm Sandfontein near Brits on Saturday, Brigadier du Plessis said.

Meanwhile police have arrested a coloured youth in connection with the death of the 25-year-old coloured woman, Mrs Patricia Hess, who was fatally wounded during

an argument in Silverton at about 11.30pm on Saturday.

A 44-year-old woman, Mrs E A Rossouw, was robbed of R1 700 in cash at knifepoint by three unidentified men on Saturday. Brigadier du Plessis said she had just withdrawn the money from the bank in Rietfontein when she was attacked. The three men drove off in a car. Mrs Rossouw was not injured and no arrests have been made.

Police reported a quiet weekend in Sothangwe and in Pretoria's two townships, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi.

CU

BESIVA

K

READY-M

NET

UNBEATABLE BARGAINS

Farmers quit in maize price row

NM 26/4/85

DAUER

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RETORIA—A major row erupted last night when the head of the Maize Board and seven other producer members on the Government body resigned in protest against the Government's decision not to increase the maize price for farmers this year.

Car thief drives off with baby

Mercury Correspondent

HANNESBURG—A massive hunt was launched last night for five-week-old Richard Barnett, missing after car thief drove off with him on the back seat, leaving a mother screaming in the street in Randbarridge. Police appealed to the thief to take the child to hospital or leave him with someone who would take him back to his parents. The child's anguished father, Mr Mike Barnett of Usen Road, Randbarridge, said last night: "If only I could tell the thief he can have the car. Just give me my baby back. He is our only child. Richard was dressed in a white baby suit and a blue woolly jersey. He had been lying in a navy blue crag with a yellow wool blanket at the time he left, roared off. The missing car, last seen heading for Muldersdrift, a white 1980 ZC Cortina registration DMH 961T.

The resignations were announced yesterday by board chairman Mr Crawford van Abo.

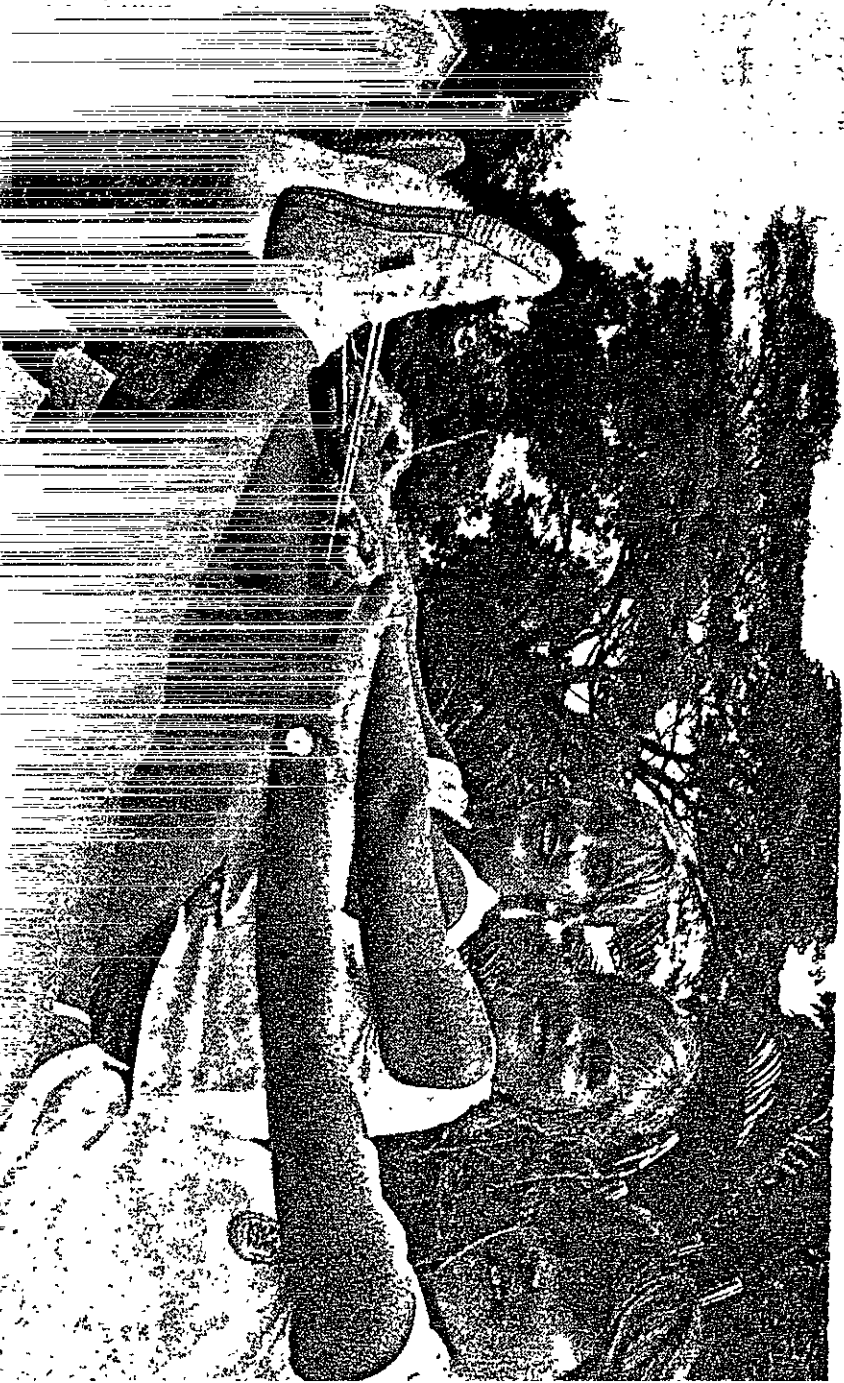
They had been forced by an announcement from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, that although the consumer price of maize products would be increased by 10 percent, farmers would get no more than they got last year.

They would have to be happy with R23.55 a ton for the highest quality white maize and R24.50 for yellow maize, according to a statement from the minister.

Mr van Abo said the board had asked for a 20 percent increase in producer prices to R270 a ton for best white maize.

"It is obvious the Government is not listening to us any more and we have just become a rubber stamp."

Girls all set for resourceful run



Members on the
against the Govern-
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They had been forced by an announcement from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, that although the consumer price of maize products would be increased by 10 percent, farmers would get no more than they got last year.

They would have to be happy with R218,55 a ton for the highest quality white maize and R214,60 for yellow maize, according to a statement from the minister.

Mr van Abo said the board had asked for a 20 percent increase in producer prices to R270 a ton for best white maize.

'It is obvious the Government is not listening to us any more and we have just become a rubber stamp.'

Dr Pieter Gouws, an adviser to the board, said of the Government's action: 'Their decision was purely political, in an apparent concern for the consumer, but we told the minister that under the present system the consumer is getting ripped off.'

Accepted

'The minister said the decision by the Cabinet had been unanimous and there was no going back,' Dr Gouws said.

Mr van Abo told a Press conference the minister had already accepted the resignations from the 13-man board.

'The minister's message to farmers now seems to be: Get out of maize farming,' Dr Gouws claimed.

The Government no longer encouraged farmers to produce more than could be sold on the local market — about 6 000 000 tons annually, and farmers would have to bear losses on exports.

In his statement, the minister noted that the net producer price of maize had been increased by 28 percent last year.

'A further drastic increase would be difficult to justify,' he said.

Dr Gouws, who is also general manager of the independent National Maize Producers' Organisation, said: 'We could have disturbed the market by calling on members to stop producing or by halting delivery of the

Maize row

★ FROM PAGE 1

product for up to six weeks but we are going to be responsible.' *3-Maize*

The chairman of Nampo, Mr Hennie de Jager, said the minister would be invited to address a mass meeting of maize farmers. *2*

'I think there is going to be chaos. Farmers can only be pressed to a certain point.' *24*

Assocom indicated last night that it felt an increase of 10 percent in the consumer price of maize and 8 percent in the price of grain sorghum were reasonable since they were well below the current rate of inflation.

'However, the conflict between the producer members of the Maize Board and the minister highlights the need for clear guidelines on administered prices in general and food prices in particular,' a statement said. *NM 26/4/85*

Agricultural pricing should become more market-related and more flexible requiring a complete overhaul of the way in which key food prices were fixed.

A spokesman for a major food chain, pointing out last night that the maize price had increased by more than 150 percent in the past six years, said: 'The producers and millers can fight all they like but in the end it is the consumer who pays.'

Farmers quit in maize price row

NM 26/4/85



4



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Richard was dressed in a white baby suit and a blue jolly jersey. He had been lying in a navy blue cot with a yellow woolly blanket at the time the thief roared off.

The missing car, last seen heading for Muldersdrift, a white 1980 2½ Cortina registration DNH 3614.

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CMS Times
29/4/85

(4)

Fishermen: LP attacks the govt

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The government's selfish obsession with power had disinherited the coloured fishermen of the West Coast, Mr Abe Williams (LP Mamre) said on Friday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Environment Affairs and Fisheries vote, he said coloured people had been "chased out" of the industry as soon as it became viable.

This was a continuation of the process initiated by Jan van Riebeeck when he expelled the Strandlopers from the Peninsula and told them it was company land.

The negative, discriminatory economic policy of the National Party government, which preserved the privileges of whites, was largely responsible for the present condition of the West Coast fishermen.

Refugees

Refugees from Angola and Mozambique and poor whites from other countries had taken up quotas previously held by coloureds and had taken over their homes.

A system that gave political rights but not economic

rights was valueless.

The large fishing companies should be forced to plough back a certain percentage of their profits into the communities in the area.

Mr Williams also appealed to the minister, Mr John Wiley, to review the "unreasonable prosecution" of fishermen who took home a "fry", or their share of a catch of kreef.

This was the "traditional right of every person", he said. The fines were so punitive that it was sometimes worse to catch kreef than to smuggle diamonds.

'Unjust'

Replying to the debate, Mr Wiley said he agreed with Mr Williams. It was "absolutely unjust" that a man who caught fish was not allowed to take his share home.

He promised to give his personal attention to the matter.

It was not possible to say how many coloureds were employed in the industry, but most skippers were coloureds.

The industry had for

decades followed a policy of non-discrimination.

● Mr Wiley also announced that the cabinet had decided to appoint a commission of inquiry into the fishing industry, with a brief to investigate the allocation of quotas.

'Order'

The relevant notice appointing the five-man commission, to be led by Mr Justice M A Diemont, would appear soon in the Government Gazette, he said.

"It has become necessary to bring order into the exploitation of marine reserves and to investigate in depth the current unhealthy situation in the fishing industry in the interests of the industry itself," he said.

Besides the quotas, the commission would also make recommendations on the effectiveness of existing and proposed legislation on fishing matters.

Mr Wiley also announced that certain areas off the West Coast would be demarcated for small-boat and ring-net fishing only. — Sapa



ASSAULTED: Pointing to one of the doors which were broken to gain entry after their assailants had fled are Mrs Patricia Zwane, Mrs Catherine Seshoba with her baby, Nicholas and Miss Gloria Dlangomo.

They managed to flee after being lashed with a piece of hosepipe.

(4) *Sowetan 30/4/85*

Farm homes invaded

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

ABOUT 20 women, three with babies less than three months old, had to run for their lives to seek refuge on a nearby hill when three white men invaded their Kibler Park Farm homes beating them and soaking their blankets in water, mixing food-stuffs and pouring paraffin over food.

The ordeal occurred on Friday morning on the farm near Mondeor, a few kilometres from Johannes-

burg.

The farm owner, Mr N J Pieterse, blamed West Rand Development Board employees. He said he had asked the tenants to lay a complaint with the Mondeor police, but said they were afraid of provoking more raids.

Officials of Wradebo were not available for comment yesterday.

Terrified residents yesterday claimed the men asked what they wanted on the farm and

before they could respond one started beating them with a hosepipe piece. The others joined in, and with babies in their arms Mrs Catherine Seshoba with a three-month-old baby, Miss Gloria Dlangomo and Miss Agnes Thondezwa, both with one-month-old babies, had to flee.

The men threw stones and Miss Mary Dlamini was struck on the left leg.

When they came back

they found their blankets soaked in dirty water, doors kicked down, glasses broken and mealie meal, sugar, coffee, tea belonging to 12 families mixed and paraffin poured over them.

Cassette tapes and cash in some of the rooms were missing, said Mr Johannes Ngwenya. He rents one of the rooms he shares with three others.

Residents said the raids by Wradebo started last November and increased during December.

They said they lost property and cash during previous raids.

condolence, there
to save the Mail.

British TV news cameramen filmed Rand Daily Mail staff at work last night bringing out the newspaper's
last edition. At the News Desk, Mail News Editor Sean O'Connor, left, and reporter Dave Capel.

Iron Man Ed barred from Comrades

By BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS

IRON MAN winner Edward King has been barred from running in the Comrades Marathon at the end of May.

The "flying doctor" from Delmas — despite his protestations to the contrary — looked a certainty for a gold medal in the mighty 90km race from Durban to Maritzburg.

But a tragic mix-up has cost him a place among the massive field of 10 100 runners who will line up for the great race on May 31.

His entry was rejected by the Comrades Marathon Committee as King has not run an officially-recognised sub-4hr 30min standard marathon in the past 12 months.

In the Iron Man two months ago, King covered the final standard marathon leg in a few seconds over three hours — an incredible performance as it followed 21km of canoeing and a 97km cycling leg in Transvaal mid-summer heat.

Irate maize farmers refuse to deliver

Mail Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA's maize farmers yesterday declared open revolt against the Government by deciding to discontinue deliveries to co-operatives until the Government reviewed its decision not to raise producer prices.

Thousands of farmers congregated yesterday at 30 protest meetings in the Northern Transvaal, Northern Natal and Orange Free State.

At the largest meeting, at Nylstroom, 500 farmers passed a motion of no-confidence in the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, deciding there would be no more off-loading of maize until the price had been reconsidered.

According to a Nampo spokesman, at least three National Party MPs have attended protest meet-

ings, and have declared their solidarity with the farmers, rejecting the Minister's price freeze.

They are Mr M D Maree (Parys), Mr Steyn Terblanche (Heilbron) and Mr H J Tempel (Ermelo).

A mass meeting of maize farmers is planned for Klerksdorp on Friday. Mr Wentzel has declined an invitation to address the meeting.

Sapa reports that at meetings held today at Nylstroom, Blood River, Vryheid and Vredefort, farmers decided that deliveries would be stopped until at least Friday.

Farmers plan to barricade entrances to silos with lorries to prevent producers from delivering maize.

In Cape Town this afternoon, Mr Wentzel met a high-level Nampo delegation to discuss the farmers' grievances.

Vaal calls back Robbie

By GREG STRUTHERS

TRANSVAAL'S embattled rugby hierarchy continued their search for a winning provincial combination yesterday by naming two changes to their side for Saturday's Currie Cup opener against Free State at Ellis Park.

The Vaal selectors recalled former British Lions scrumhalf John Robbie, and lock Lappies Labuschagne.

Meanwhile, rugby sources yesterday indicated that the lavish 70 000-seat Ellis Park Stadium will not be included as a Test venue for the proposed visit, by the All Blacks.

The South African Rugby Board meet in Cape Town this morning.

See Back Page

Top SA pop group Juluka is to break up

By JOHN MILLER

JULUKA, South Africa's first multi-racial group which has enjoyed worldwide success in the past two years, is to break up.

Sipho Mchunu, a co-founder of Juluka along with Johnny Clegg more than a decade ago, has

decided to return to his family and farm in Natal.

After several years of playing together, Johnny and Sipho signed a recording contract with Hilton Rosenthal and the present line-up — with four other members — came into being soon afterwards.

During the past two years Juluka has twice undertaken tours of Canada and the United States, and once in Europe. The group also entered the charts in many countries with songs like "Scatterlings" and "Fever".

Clegg will soon begin work on his first solo album.

OF EXCLUSIVE NAMES IN T!

BRANCHES: 35 COMMISSIONER STREET, ANGLO LIFE
C126 GRAND BAZAAR, ORIENTAL PLAZA

PARIS

L'ANVIN

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PW Joins Farmers' Revolt

WUCW 217 100

30/4/85
 30/4/85
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Mercury Correspondent
 30/4/85
PRETORIA—President Botha is expected to meet South Africa's maize farmers on Thursday in a bid to quell a revolt which bubbled over last night, and in Northern Natal looked like leading to a barrage of silos in three towns to prevent further maize deliveries for at least a week.

The farmers are...
 price at last year's level...
 grant a 10 percent increase on the consumer...
 They have demanded...
 that Agriculture Minister...
 Greyling Wentzel attend a...
 protest rally at Klerksdorp on Friday and explain why a Maize Board demand for a 20 percent rise in the producer price was turned down flat.
 But last night it was learned that the minister had rejected the demand and attacked what he called the irresponsible behaviour of farmers who had threatened to withhold deliveries.
 Mr Wentzel said he was prepared to hold further meetings with the executive of the National Association of Maize Producers to explain further the Cabinet reasons for rejecting the producers' demands.
 But a senior Nampo spokesman pointed out that such discussions had already been held there was a meeting yesterday which went on for more than two hours — and there was little point in continuing them.
 After yesterday's meeting, Mr Wentzel agreed to arrange a meeting on Thursday between the Nampo executive and President Botha.
 Thirty meetings throughout the maize growing areas of the country were held in protest yesterday and all

Baddy in debt
 If they can allow our costs to go up as much as they have, then at least they can be fair and give us a cut of whatever increase is necessary.
 The only farmers who will deliver are those who are badly in debt.
 Mr Mills was not sure how many farmers would join the protest, but he felt 100 would not be an overestimation.
 Mr E. Muhl said: 'We farmers have decided we're not going to deliver until the government decides to pay us a fair price.
 We must somehow get through to them their unfairness in the handling of the situation.'
 Mr Wentzel was not

available for comment...
 last night but Dr D W...
 the latest developments...
 However, the minister was still involved in negotiations with Nampo and had no further comment to make.
 Sapa's correspondent in Vryheid reported that farmers from Vryheid, Dundee, Utrecht and Blood River had decided no maize would be distributed to the silos after 4 p.m. yesterday.
 They said they would use trucks to barricade the entrances to Vryheid, Dundee and Blood River silos to prevent any producer from delivering maize.
 The biggest of yesterday's meetings was at Nylstroom, where 500 farmers passed a motion of no confidence in the minister.
 According to a Nampo spokesman at least three National Party MPs have attended protest meetings and have declared their solidarity with the farmers and rejected the minister's price freeze.
 They are Mr M D Maree (Parys), Mr S. J. Terblanche (Heilbron) and Mr H J Tempel (Ermeelo).
 Nampo's economist, Dr Kit le Cluse, said: 'Farmers feel that if the minister is unwilling to face them, he has no reasonable explanation for the price freeze.'
 Meanwhile, the Government is thought to be disturbed at the action of some platteland MPs in supporting farmers in their protest.
 The NP performance in the Harrismith Provincial Council by-election tomorrow, where the National Party is opposed by the Conservative Party could be adversely affected.

Fishing ban ROM 20 74 185 hits 3 000 employees

CAPE TOWN. (4) An estimated 3 000 fishing industry employees are out of work following the suspension of catches of all pelagic fish.

The suspension was announced on Wednesday by the chief director, marine development branch, of the Department of Environment Affairs, Dr J Serfontein.

The decision followed a meeting between the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, senior officials of his department and leaders of the pelagic industry.

Fishermen said factories from St Helena Bay to Gansbaai had closed and no boats were being allowed to go to sea.

The crowd of more than 150 farmers who turned out for the protest meeting at the Swartberg Farmers' Association yesterday.

Farmers
NM 11/5/85
pledge
2-4 (4)
consumer
2
support

NRP expresses concern at 'drastic' ~~3 Maize~~ (4) ~~244~~ farmers' measures

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 150 farmers from Kokstad, Underberg and Swartberg pledged their support to the consumer yesterday to reduce the cost of family food requirements.

They made the pledge at a Swartberg Farmers' Association meeting in East Griqualand.

The meeting was a follow-up to the successful February mass tractor rally in Pietermaritzburg against rising costs of fertilizer, stock feed and machinery.

It was also decided yesterday to request organised agricultural societies to investigate the price difference between what the producer got for the product and what the consumer paid.

Mr Derek Broom, a dairy farmer from Ixopo, explained that farmers only received 34c a litre for their milk.

'The farmer is coming out with a disproportionate share, but you cannot expect to get a big share of the profits if you are handing over the problems of distribution to other people,' he said.

Urged

'Many consumers in Durban are drinking milk which is up to six days old. This is not good enough. We must take matters into our own hands.'

Mr Broom urged the farmers to consider the consumer most important.

'We have been separated by the middle-men for so long, but I think both the farmer and the consumer realise how much we are getting ripped off and it is up to us all to ensure that we get a better deal.'

Another guest speaker, Mr John Armstrong, warned against complacency and apathy.

'If we feel that the Natal Agricultural Union and the costs are failing us we have only ourselves to blame.'

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE New Republic Party spokesman on agriculture, Mr Ralph Hardingham, yesterday expressed concern at the proposed 'drastic and irresponsible' action by maize producers to stop deliveries to storage silos.

Mr Hardingham, who is MP for Mooi River, said the consequences of such action could not be underestimated.

'The non-availability of a staple food such as maize can have serious and widespread social and economic repercussions.'

'I am concerned too that political influences are being brought into play which if pursued in this manner will be disastrous for the country as a whole,' said Mr Hardingham.

Not only did it create a precedent in regard to the manner in which price negotiations of agricultural products were being conducted but it would destroy one of the main cornerstones of the Marketing Act, he said.

'One must not overlook also the financial assistance rendered by Government in the form of drought relief measures during the past three years and it would be foolhardy at this stage to alleviate feelings between the agricultural sector and the public through irresponsible action.'

'I sincerely hope that maize producers, through Nampo, will exercise discretion and responsibility in negotiations with the Government.'

However, he added the Government should take heed of the critical plight of farmers.

'I have endeavoured repeatedly to point this out to the Government since attending the Pietermaritzburg rally in February. The warning lights that flashed at this rally were clear evidence that things were far from well in the agricultural sector.'

'It is obvious that the

Government is determined to keep food prices down but this approach can only be realistic if it is prepared to take similar action to ensure that input costs are also contained.

'At the present time farmers are being ripped off at every level of production costs,' Mr Hard-

ingham said.

President Botha will meet representatives of the country's angry maize farmers tomorrow in an effort to defuse the crisis.

The farmers will be represented at tomorrow's meeting by the president of Nampo, Mr Hennie de Jager, and general manager, Dr Piet Gous.

new Medical School at the University of the Witwatersrand and for the extension of the faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Pretoria
The subsidies payable in respect of interest on and capital redemption of state and private loans have not been taken into account
Hansen Q. Col. 1363
30/4/85

Mr H E T VAN RENSBURK asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there for Whites in the Republic at the end of 1984.
- (2) What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

411 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) 176
- (b) 328.
- (c) 200
- (d) 187.
- (e) None.

Commissions/departmental committees

- (1) There are no farm schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture. Farm schools are the responsibility of the provincial education departments which are still administered in terms of the Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961). The number of (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils as well as the per capita expenditure are therefore a domestic matter
- (2) I'll be away

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

The Minister translated version

For women reply

For rural Affairs

Hansen Trades: training courses *Q. Col. 1364*
1/5/85
151 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many Blacks were enrolled in 1984 for courses offering training as (a) welders, (b) electricians, (c) carpenters, (d) motor mechanics and (e) blasters?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 176
- (b) 328.
- (c) 200
- (d) 187.
- (e) None.

411 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Commission for Administration in 1984;
- (2) Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;
- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;
- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) None.
- (2) to (4) I'll be away.

Hansen Schools closed
Q. Col. 1365
1/5/85
555 Mr P G SCOTLAND asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) (a) How many schools administered by his Department were closed in each region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what were the reasons for the closing of each such school and (c) how many pupils were there in each such school;
- (2) whether any of these schools will be reopened; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schools, (b) when and (c) what steps are being taken to reopen them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) No schools are at this stage officially closed by the Department. There are schools where—
- (i) classes have been suspended temporarily; and
- (ii) pupils are boycotting.

In respect of (i) and (ii) the data is as follows:
Cape Region: 18 schools
Highveld Region: 16 schools
Orange-Vaal Region: 1 school
OFS Region: 5 schools
Northern Transvaal Region: 1 school
Natal Region: None
Johannesburg Region: None

- (c) Cape Region: 12 141 pupils
Highveld Region: 12 984 pupils
Orange-Vaal Region: 1 260 pupils
OFS Region: 5 592 pupils
Northern Transvaal Region: 1 238 pupils
Natal Region: None
Johannesburg Region: None
- (2) Yes.
- (a) All schools are still open.
- (b) As soon as students stop boycotting the schools.
- (c) (i) Continual consultation with governing bodies and school committees is taking place.
- (ii) Any real difficulties receive immediate attention.

Data as on 6 March 1985.
Hansen *Q. Col. 1366*
1/5/85
4 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the cost to this Department of the subsidization of farm schools in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Subsidies for farm school buildings amounted to R1 973 847,00 in 1984.

Hansen *Q. Col. 1366*
1/5/85
728 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:
Port Natal/Drakensberg Administration Boards

- (b) Circumstances and alleged reasons for boycotting differ from school to school. Reasons for boycotting range from fear of victimization to attendance of court cases.

What were the administration costs in respect of each specified Black township administered by the (a) Port Natal and (b) Drakensberg Administration Board for the 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial years, respectively?

new Medical School at the University of the Witwatersrand and for the extension of the faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Pretoria.

The subsidies payable in respect of interest on and capital redemption of state and private loans have not been taken into account.

Hansen Q. 61/1363
30/4/85
Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there for Whites in the Republic at the end of 1984;
- (2) what was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in the 1983-84 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) There are no farm schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture. Farm schools are the responsibility of the provincial education departments which are still administered in terms of the Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961). The number of (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils as well as the per capita expenditure are therefore a domestic matter.

- (2) Falls away.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Trades training courses Q. 61/1364
1/5/85
Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many Blacks were enrolled in 1984 for courses offering training as (a) welders, (b) electricians, (c) carpenters, (d) motor mechanics and (e) blasters?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 176.
- (b) 328.
- (c) 200.
- (d) 187.
- (e) None.

Commissions/departmental committees

411. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Commission for Administration in 1984;
- (2) Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;
- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;
- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) None.
- (2) to (4) Fall away.

Hansen
Q. 61/1365
1/5/85
Schools closed

555. Mr P G SOALE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) (a) How many schools administered by his Department were closed in each region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what were the reasons for the closing of each such school and (c) how many pupils were there in each such school;
- (2) whether any of these schools will be reopened; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schools, (b) when and (c) what steps are being taken to reopen them?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) No schools are at this stage of factually closed by the Department. There are schools where—

- (i) classes have been suspended temporarily; and
- (ii) pupils are boycotting.

In respect of (i) and (ii) the data is as follows:

- Cape Region: 18 schools
- Highveld Region: 16 schools
- Orange-Vaal Region: 1 school
- OFS Region: 5 schools
- Northern Transvaal Region: 1 school
- Natal Region: None
- Johannesburg Region: None

- (c) Cape Region: 12 141 pupils
- Highveld Region: 12 984 pupils
- Orange-Vaal Region: 1 210 pupils
- OFS Region: 5 592 pupils
- Northern Transvaal Region: 1 238 pupils
- Natal Region: None
- Johannesburg Region: None

- (2) Yes.
- (a) All schools are still open.
- (b) As soon as students stop boycotting the schools.
- (c) (i) Continual consultation with governing bodies and school committees is taking place.

(ii) Any real difficulties receive immediate attention.

Data as on 6 March 1985.

Hansen
Q. 61/1366
1/5/85
Farm schools

678. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the cost to his Department of the subsidization of farm schools in 1984?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Subsidies for farm school buildings amounted to R1 973 847.00 in 1984.

Hansen
Q. 61/1366
Boards
Port Natal/Drakensberg Administration
728. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What were the administration costs in respect of each specified Black township administered by the (a) Port Natal and (b) Drakensberg Administration Board for the 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial years, respectively?

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

Hansen

1364

new Medical School at the University of the Witwatersrand and for the extension of the faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Pretoria.

The subsidies payable in respect of interest on and capital redemption of state and private loans have not been taken into account.

Hansen Q. 61/1363
Farm schools
30/4/85

73. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there for Whites in the Republic at the end of 1984;

- (2) what was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) There are no farm schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture. Farm schools are the responsibility of the provincial education departments which are still administered in terms of the Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961). The number of (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils as well as the per capita expenditure are therefore a domestic matter.

- (2) Falls away.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

HQA

1364

Hansen
Trades: training courses Q. 61/1364
1/5/85
151. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

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- (a) 176.
(b) 328.
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Commissions/departmental committees

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- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) None.
(2) to (4) Fall away.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

1366

Hansen
Q. 61/1365
Schools closed
1/5/85

555. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) (a) How many schools administered by his Department were closed in each region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what were the reasons for the closing of each such school and (c) how many pupils were there in each such school;

- (2) whether any of these schools will be reopened; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schools, (b) when and (c) what steps are being taken to reopen them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) No schools are at this stage of factually closed by the Department. There are schools where—

- (i) classes have been suspended temporarily; and

- (ii) pupils are boycotting.

In respect of (i) and (ii) the data is as follows:

Cape Region: 18 schools
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Northern Transvaal Region: 1 school
Natal Region: None
Johannesburg Region: None

- (b) Circumstances and alleged reasons for boycotting differ from school to school. Reasons for boycotting range from fear of victimization to attendance of court cases.

(c) Cape Region: 12 141 pupils
Highveld Region: 12 984 pupils
Orange-Vaal Region: 1 200 pupils

OFS Region: 5 592 pupils
Northern Transvaal Region: 1 238 pupils
Natal Region: None
Johannesburg Region: None

- (2) Yes.
(a) All schools are still open

- (b) As soon as students stop boycotting the schools

- (c) (i) Continual consultation with governing bodies and school committees is taking place.

- (ii) Any real difficulties receive immediate attention.

Data as on 6 March 1985.

Hansen
Farm schools
1/5/85

678. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the cost to his Department of the subsidization of farm schools in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Subsidies for farm school buildings amounted to R1 973 847.00 in 1984.

Hansen
Boards
Q. 61/1366

728. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What were the administration costs in respect of each specified Black township administered by the (a) Port Natal and (b) Drakensberg Administration Board for the 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial years, respectively?

HQA

Question No 316 on 25 February 1985, the 1984 statistics on notifiable diseases have become available; if not, when will they be available; if so, how many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in that year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The figures given below in respect of 1984 are *provisional* and represent the statistics as on 17/4/85.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
Cholera	3	5	15	1 617
Typhoid	44	49	28	5 396
Paratyphoid	1	0	0	0
Primary TB	15	750	0	0
Pulmonary TB	560	10 561	0	872
Other Resp. TB	4	28	575	39 619
TB of Meninges	4	70	4	109
Gastrointestinal TB	4	58	3	171
Skeletal TB	11	34	1	80
Genitourinary TB	4	34	5	118
TB Other Organs	2	10	0	13
Miliary TB	6	12	5	54
Bruceellosis	4	44	1	113
Leprosy	57	1	0	25
Diphtheria	0	3	0	141
Meningococcal Inf.	4	4	0	35
Tetanus	57	222	7	229
Polioyelitis	5	19	2	230
Measles	2	2	1	56
Haemorrhagic Fevers	474	818	389	12 997
Viral Hepatitis-A	11	0	0	4
Viral Hepatitis-B	129	74	15	38
Viral Hepatitis-Non A+B	45	66	10	115
Rabies—unspecified	56	32	16	46
Rabies	520	249	43	478
Psittacosis	2	0	0	12
Trachoma	1	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	453
Toxoplasmosis	222	7	15	4 134
Prim. Malign. Bronchus	5	0	0	4
Prim. Malign. Lung	105	117	17	103
Prim. Malign. Pleura	75	33	9	47
Poisoning Agric. Rem.	0	1	0	0
Poisoning Lead	18	14	0	52
Plague	0	0	0	0
Anthrax	0	0	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0
Rift Valley Fever	0	0	0	0
Typhus (Lice)	0	0	0	0
Typhus (Rat flea)	0	0	0	0
Typanosomiasis	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0

HoA

Howard
 Q. Students: *per capita* expenditure 1/5/85
 802. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1984 on students attending (a) the University of Fort Hare, (b) the University of the North, (c) the University of Zululand, (d) the Medical University of Southern Africa and (e) Visia?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) R 5 167.00.
- (b) R 4 480.00.
- (c) R 3 862.00.
- (d) R18 578.00.
- (e) R 2 892.00.

814. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 183 on 26 February 1985, the Department of Education and Training now has statistics on farm schools for the period April to December 1984; if not, when is it anticipated that these statistics will be available; if so, how many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there for Blacks in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1984;

- (2) what was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in the 1983-84 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) No. The statistics will be available at the end of October 1985.

HoA

(2) Separate financial statistics in respect of farm school pupils are not available.
Howard Q. Col. 1374
 1/5/85
 815. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many claims for damages were lodged against the South African Police by members of the public in (i) the period of three years which ended on 31 December 1984, (ii) January 1985, (iii) February 1985 and (iv) March 1985 and (b) what (i) was the nature and (ii) were the circumstances of these claims;

- (2) what amount was paid out by the South African Police in respect of each of the above-mentioned periods in (a) these claims and (b) legal costs relating to such claims?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) Owing to the volume of work and time involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it impracticable to furnish the required information.
- (ii) 259.
- (iii) 378.
- (iv) 220.

(b) (i) and (ii)	245
Damage to vehicles and claims in respect of injuries	245
Unlawful arrest or detention	147
Assault (bitten by police dog)	9
Common assault	321
Shooting incidents	78
Loss of or damage to property	25
Defamation	10
Loss of support	22

HoA

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

Hansen

1364

new Medical School at the University of the Witwatersrand and for the extension of the faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Pretoria.

The subsidies payable in respect of interest on and capital redemption of state and private loans have not been taken into account.

Hansen Q. 6.1.1363
30/4/85
 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there for Whites in the Keptubia at the end of 1984;

(2) what was the per capita expenditure: (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) There are no farm schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture. Farm schools are the responsibility of the provincial education departments which are still administered in terms of the Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act 12 of 1961). The number of (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils as well as the per capita expenditure are therefore a domestic matter.

(2) Falls away.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

Indicates translated version

For women reply:

General Affairs:

Hansen
 Trades: training courses *Q. 6.1.1364*
 151 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many Blacks were enrolled in 1984 for courses offering training as (a) welders, (b) electricians, (c) carpenters, (d) motor mechanics and (e) blasters?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) 176

(b) 328

(c) 200

(d) 187

(e) None

(Commissions/departmental committees

411 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Commission for Administration in 1984;

(2) Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) None.

(2) to (4) Falls away.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1985

1366

Hansen
Q. 6.1.1365
 Schools closed
 555. Mr. P. G. SOLA asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) (a) How many schools administered by his Department were closed in each region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what were the reasons for the closing of each such school and (c) how many pupils were there in each such school;

(2) whether any of these schools will be reopened; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schools, (b) when and (c) what steps are being taken to reopen them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) No schools are at this stage officially closed by the Department. There are schools where—

(i) classes have been suspended temporarily; and

(ii) pupils are boycotting.

In respect of (i) and (ii) the data is as follows:

Cape Region: 18 schools
 Highveld Region: 16 schools
 Orange-Vaal Region: 1 school
 OFS Region: 5 schools
 Northern Transvaal Region: 1 school
 Natal Region: None
 Johannesburg Region: None

(b) Circumstances and alleged reasons for boycotting differ from school to school. Reasons for boycotting range from fear of victimization to attendance of court cases.

(c) Cape Region: 12 141 pupils
 Highveld Region: 12 984 pupils
 Orange-Vaal Region: 1 200 pupils

OFS Region: 5 592 pupils
 Northern Transvaal Region: 1 238 pupils
 Natal Region: None
 Johannesburg Region: None

(2) Yes.

(a) All schools are still open.

(b) As soon as students stop boycotting the schools.

(c) (i) Continual consultation with governing bodies and school committees is taking place.

(ii) Any real difficulties receive immediate attention.

Data as on 6 March 1985.

Hansen
Q. 6.1.1366
 Farm schools *1/5/85*

678 Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the cost to his Department of the subsidization of farm schools in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Subsidies for farm school buildings amounted to R1 973 847,00 in 1984.

Hansen
Q. 6.1.1366
 Port Natal/Drakensberg Administration Boards
 728. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What were the administration costs in respect of each specified Black township administered by the (a) Port Natal and (b) Drakensberg Administration Board for the 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Question No 316 on 25 February 1985, the 1984 statistics on notifiable diseases have become available, if not, when will they be available; if so, how many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in that year?

The figures given below in respect of 1984 are *provisional* and represent the statistics as on 17/4/85.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
Acute tonsillitis	3	5	15	1 617
Epidemic typhus	44	49	28	5 396
Primary TB	15	0	0	0
Pulmonary TB	560	730	0	872
Other Resp TB		10 561		39 619
TB of Meninges	4	28	4	109
Gastrointestinal TB	4	70	3	171
Skeletal TB	11	58	4	80
Extrathoracic TB	4	34	1	118
TB (Other Organs)	2	10	0	13
Miliary TB	6	12	5	54
Bruceella	4	44	1	113
Epidemiology	57	1	0	25
Diphtheria	0	3	0	141
Meningococcal Inf	4	4	0	35
Tetanus	57	222	7	229
Poliovirus	5	19	2	230
Poliovirus	2	2	1	56
Measles	474	818	389	12 997
Hacronthage fever	11	0	0	4
Yeast Hepatitis A	129	74	15	38
Yeast Hepatitis B	45	66	10	115
Yeast Hepatitis Non-A/B	56	32	16	46
Yeast unspecified	520	249	43	478
Kala-azar	2	0	0	12
Psittacosis	1	0	0	0
Trachoma	0	0	0	0
Mad cow	222	7	0	453
Toxoplasmosis	5	0	15	4 134
Prion Madig Borna	105	117	17	4
Prion Madig Lang	75	33	9	103
Prion Madig Pleura	0	1	0	47
Poisoning Agric Rem.	18	14	0	52
Poisoning Food	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0
Rift Valley Fever	0	0	0	0
Lymphos (Kala)	0	0	0	0
Lymphos (Kala)	0	0	0	0
Erythrasmosis	0	0	0	0
Epidemiology	0	0	0	0

Q. Students: *per capita* expenditure 1984. Prof N J J OI VIKER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1984 on students attending (a) the University of Port Harcourt, (b) the University of the North, (c) the University of Zululand, (d) the Medical University of Southern Africa and (e) Vista?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) R 5 167,00.
- (b) R 4 480,00.
- (c) R 3 862,00.
- (d) R 18 578,00.
- (e) R 2 892,00.

814. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 183 on 26 February 1985, the Department of Education and Training now has statistics on farm schools for the period April to December 1984; if not, when is it anticipated that these statistics will be available; if so, how many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there for Blacks in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1984;

- (2) what was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) No. The statistics will be available at the end of October 1985.

(2) Separate financial statistics in respect of farm school pupils are not available.

815. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many claims for damages were lodged against the South African Police by members of the public in (i) the period of three years which ended on 31 December 1984, (ii) January 1985, (iii) February 1985 and (iv) March 1985 and (b) what (i) was the nature and (ii) were the circumstances of these claims;

- (2) what amount was paid out by the South African Police in respect of each of the above-mentioned periods in (a) these claims and (b) legal costs relating to such claims?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) Owing to the volume of work and time involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it impracticable to furnish the required information.
- (ii) 259.
- (iii) 378.
- (iv) 220.

- (b) (i) and (ii)
- Damage to vehicles and claims in respect of injuries 245
- Unlawful arrest or detention 147
- Assault (bitten by police dog) 9
- Common assault 321
- Shooting incidents 78
- Loss of or damage to property 25
- Defamation 10
- Loss of support 22

W Slaps down rebellious farmers

NM 3/5/85

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pendent South African Government then in the interests of good relations and for the good of the game we invite the Australian Cricket Board to send a delegation to Johannesburg to thrash it out.

Mr Dakin said he believed that certain countries such as the West Indies and Pakistan were holding world cricket to ransom.

It was time the game came to its senses, he said, and judged South Africa's readmittance to

Mr. Rugby casts his eye....



CAPE TOWN—Maize farmers were slapped down by President Botha last night when he bluntly told a delegation there would be no producer-price increase.

Farmers' hopes were quickly dashed during a stormy 90-minute meeting in which the President told chairman of the National Maize Producers Organisation, Mr Hennie de Jager and his deputy, Mr Boetie Viljoen, that the maize farmers were in danger of pricing themselves out of the market.

When it was over, Mr de Jager emerged, shaken but defiant, and said: 'It was a very unsuccessful meeting. I am very unhappy about the discussions. They were very aggressive and unfortunate.'

'We came with a compromise. It was not accepted, at all. In fact, it was not even discussed. The Government was relentless.'

No mood

Mr de Jager would not elaborate on the compromise, saying he wished to hold this over until today

ORMANDE POLLOK Political Correspondent

It is understood that Nampo's compromise would have involved more for those farmers with a good crop, but little or nothing for those without.

A spokesman for the President said last night that Mr Botha had told the delegation he had studied their representations for an increase in the producers' price of maize but in view of current economic circumstances the Government could not comply.

The President reminded them that last year, under exceptionally difficult circumstances, the Government had granted an extremely high increase of 28 percent in the net producers' price of yellow maize and 30 percent in the net producers' price of white maize, and had made available an additional R100 million aid.

Nampo had accepted in writing that the 1984 price would not be used as a basis to fix this year's price.

The President also pointed out that the price of maize affected the greater part of the rest of agriculture and that farmers in other sectors were also entitled to fair treatment.

Therefore the Government could not favour one sector at the expense of the rest of agriculture and the maize industry should be 'careful not to price itself from the

TURN TO PAGE 2

Own farmers

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No mood

Mr de Jager would not elaborate on the compromise, saying he wished to hold this over until today when he will address a mass meeting of farmers in Klérksdorp.

Sources within the National Party indicated that the President had been in no mood to bow to pressure from the farmers.

The delegation had been firmly told that the Government was determined to stick to its guns and would not be held to ransom.

The sources believed the crisis had been staged-managed by elements of the farming community sympathetic to the Conservative Party.

ORMANDE POLLOK Political Correspondent

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● TURN TO PAGE 2

Kloof woman attacked by knifeman

Crime Reporter

A 66-YEAR-OLD Kloof woman was viciously attacked when she confronted a knifeman in her home yesterday afternoon.

Mrs Diana Houghton of 59 Uplands Road was stabbed in the head and dragged up and down stairs by a black man,

patrolling the area looking for Mrs Houghton's servant who had disappeared after the attack.



Farmers face Govt action on maize

NM 4/5/85

CAPE TOWN—The Government would have to consider 'drastic action' if farmers persisted in withholding maize deliveries, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday.

He was reacting to reports that maize farmers attending a mass meeting at Klerksdorp had decided to withhold deliveries for a week.

He appealed to farmers, 'of whom I believe the majority have the required responsibility and loyalty towards their country, to reject this step'.

He wanted to give the public assurance the Government would use 'its maximum capacity' to ensure that consumers did not suffer shortages.

Commenting on the Nampo decision he said he did not agree with it because it threatened the intent to withhold the availability of maize from the consumer.

'This, in turn, will generate tensions which could be particularly sensitive and lead to a worsening of relations with our black communities where maize is a traditional food.'

Imports were not envisaged at this stage as stocks were sufficient.

Mr. Wentzel said he would not like to comment on further steps the Government was considering to counter the move as he felt the sharp increases in interest on unpaid debts which farmers stood to suffer as a result, would curb their boycott actions.

Back down

A lot depended on how long the farmers would hold out, 'but drastic action will follow if they hold out longer (than stocks last)', the minister warned.

Asked whether it was possible the Government would back down in the face of a prolonged boycott action, he said: 'Not at all, sir, not at all. We will not back off.'

About 5 000 Nampo members voted for boycott at a mass rally in Klerksdorp.

Many farmers have already been withholding maize since Monday in an ad-hoc boycott, and association chairman Hennie de Jager said millers would begin facing shortages by Monday.

Fire damage to EP farms

~~EP~~

4

E. Post

6/5/85

Crime Reporter

DAMAGE estimated at half a million rands was caused to neighbouring farms at Kirkwood at the weekend in incidents believed to be linked to unrest in the Eastern Cape.

The tactics used were reminiscent of the Mau Mau

On Saturday night fire destroyed a packing store, a nearby unoccupied house, a workshop and a smaller packing store and all their contents on the farm belonging to Mr Ray Riggs. The total damage is estimated at R400 000

Several young fruit trees on his farm were also damaged. They were snapped in half.

A total of 100 orange trees were damaged on the farm, Sitrusplase, and a shop on the farm, Mal-masson, which belongs to Mr Gerrie Snygans, was

guttered by fire.

The packing house and outbuildings are situated about two kilometres from the Riggs homestead

Three tractors were guttered by fire in the blaze, which was spotted on Saturday night after the Riggs family heard a noise like an explosion

The locks to the packing store and the workshop had been forced open.

A burning tyre had been hurled into the unoccupied house.

Mr Riggs bought groceries for his workers on Friday after they had been told that they were not allowed to buy groceries by agitators.

Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed the incidents.

● A petrol bomb was

thrown at a store in a neighbourhood adjoining Langa township last night and a second petrol bomb, which was hurled at a nearby house caused slight damage

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said the store was situated on the corner of Dale Street and Baines Road. The building was not damaged.

Slight damage was caused to a house in Marsal Street when a petrol bomb was thrown at the house.

Twenty-six people were arrested in Kwazakhele township, Uitenhage, yesterday during the combined security forces exercise in which the township was sealed off. Most of the 26 people were arrested on charges of arson and public violence.

In Thinus Township Fort Beaufort, three incidents were reported last night. About 250 youths were dispersed with tearsmoke after they gathered illegally

In a second incident a petrol bomb, which failed to ignite, was thrown at a private home in the township and in a third incident a group of about 15 youths threw stones at a police patrol.

In Kwazakele on Friday night police arrested 34 men and confiscated several petrol bombs and a firearm after petrol bombs were thrown at a private home and vehicle causing considerable damage, the spokesman said

In another incident in the township on Saturday morning a 25-year-old man was arrested after he "burst" through an SADF roadblock.

^{7/5/85}
R400 000
farm arson

PORT ELIZABETH — Beaufort, Cradock, Graaff Reinet and Aberdeen

Damage totalling about R400 000 was caused at a Kirkwood farm when a warehouse and adjoining cottage were set on fire. Several young fruit trees were also destroyed.

The buildings on Mr Ray Riggs farm Morehoop were set on fire after he had bought and issued food supplies worth about R650 to his farm workers.

Mr Riggs said the black population of Kirkwood had been instructed by intimidators not to buy any food in the town.

He said intimidators had been searching people daily at the entrance to Kirkwood's Bontrug township and destroying all food supplies found. Those conducting the searches were not Kirkwood residents, he added.

Meanwhile a man was arrested at Fort Beaufort for public violence and a number of people were injured, as unrest continued in parts of the Eastern and Southern Cape yesterday and on Sunday night.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said incidents of unrest were reported from Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Fort

The police spokesman said 50 youths hurled six petrol bombs at a New Brighton house on Sunday night. Damage was minimal and the blaze was extinguished by residents of the house.

In Uitenhage on Sunday night, two petrol bombs were thrown at a store and a private residence in areas bordering on the black township of Langa.

At Kwanobuhle also at Uitenhage, police used tearsmoke to disperse 10 youths trying to erect road barricades on Sunday night.

At Tinis township, Fort Beaufort yesterday afternoon, police arrested a man on a public violence charge after about 50 people stoned police vehicles. Police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd.

● The Reverend Mxolisi Daba, an Anglican priest and community leader who was arrested on Sunday in a police search of Kwanobuhle township, was released yesterday, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape.

AKG's 9/5/85 (4) (S)

Farm labourer claims R15 000 over arrest

Staff Reporter

A PRINCE Albert farm labourer is claiming R15 000 from the Minister of Law and Order for alleged wrongful arrest and assault which has left him disabled and disfigured.

Mr Hans Silwer, 47, of Cormerius Kraal, Prince Albert, alleges that on December 3 1983 he was wrongfully and unlawfully arrested by a Constable de Witt and charged with being drunk in public, for which he is claiming R5 000 damages.

He is also claiming R10 000 for being "wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally assaulted" by Constable de Witt who, he alleges, pulled him out of a car, causing him to fall on his face, and then "forcefully and deliberately" stood on his left arm, causing it to fracture.

As a result Mr Silwer alleges that he endured shock and pain, that he had to receive medical treatment, that he is disabled, disfigured and has suffered loss of amenities of life.

Mr Silwer gave evidence that he parked his donkey cart in Leeugamka and entered a cafe.

He was seized by the arm by Constable de Witt who said Mr Silwer was drunk. The constable took him to the police station in his car, then pulled him out of it. Mr Silwer fell, injuring his eye. Constable de Witt then stood on his arm.

An orthopaedic surgeon, Dr Kerry Allerton, testified that Mr Silwer was permanently disabled and deformed.

The case continues.

Constable denies assault on labourer

Staff Reporter

A POLICE constable alleged to have deliberately stood on a farm labourer's arm while arresting him has denied assaulting the man.

Constable Mulder de Witt gave evidence in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday in a hearing in which Mr Hans Silwer, 47, of Cornerius Kraal, Prince Albert, is suing the Minister of Law and Order (Mr Louis le Grange) for R15 000.

Mr Silwer claims he was wrongfully and unlawfully arrested for drunkenness by Constable de Witt in Leeugamka on December 3 1983, for which he is claiming R5 000 damages.

FELL ON FACE

He is also claiming R10 000 damages for being "wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally assaulted" by Constable de Witt, whom he alleges pulled him out of a car, causing him to fall on his face and then "forcefully and deliberately" stood on his left arm, causing a fracture.

Mr Silwer alleges he endured shock, pain and suffering, that he has had to receive medical treatment, that he is disabled, disfigured and has suffered loss of amenities of life.

"The biggest source of crime in Leeugamka is the abuse of alcohol," Constable de Witt told the court.

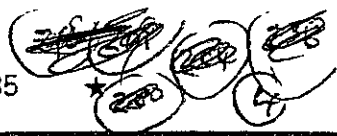
RESISTED

He said he arrested Mr Silwer, who was visibly drunk, in a cafe and Mr Silwer resisted getting into a police car. At the police station, where Mr Silwer alleges the assault took place, he had to help Mr Silwer up the steps into the charge office because of his condition.

"He was not injured in any way during the arrest and he never fell in my presence," Constable de Witt said.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice Burger is on the Bench. Mr A Omar, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appears for Mr Silwer. Mr J A van der Westhui, instructed by the State Attorney, appears for the Minister of Law and Order.



Parliament and Politics

SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration.

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula.

According to the temporary agreement — which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalized in October this year — all Mozambicans with

identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit.

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal.

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border.

At present there are about 60 000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50 000 of these on the mines. No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100 000.

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalization of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself.

Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalization of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal.

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity document and a valid permit for employment," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers, particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle.

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalization carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers.

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as illegals.

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries.

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security. South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so."

Mr Mazula said: "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border.

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing."

Campaign to reduce number of injuries on farms

12/5/85
Finance Reporter

4 (S. Vilane)
THE National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) has launched a campaign called "Halve the Toll" to reduce the incidence of injuries on farms.

About 23 000 people are injured on farms each year.

The general manager of Nosa, Bunny Matthysen, said *Agricultural Accident Prevention Guidelines* was a do-it-yourself kit which would help farmers to meet their legal, moral and financial responsibilities under the new Machinery and Occupational Safety Act.

Nosa's manager of research and development, Lewis Thorpe, said the kit was being mailed to farmers throughout South Africa this week. It would assist them in top management leadership, identifying unsafe conditions and acts, and in setting up an accident recording system.

"The programme is divided into six modules of two months each. These are: electricity, machine guarding, workshop safety, fire preventions, poisons, vehicle safety and good housekeeping."

The accident prevention kit for farmers is the first of its kind in South Africa and is an innovative approach in fulfilling the need to assist the agricultural community.

The spectre of unemployment

Argus 15/5/85 (4)

THESE is considerable disagreement on how many people are unemployed in South Africa. The situation is not only bad but is getting worse. Black unemployment in particular is soaring.

Because of the recession and the low growth rate, the future looks even bleaker. It is estimated that with a growth rate of 3.6 percent unemployment will reach 21.9 percent in 1987. With a growth rate of 5 percent it will be 11.5 percent.

Every day there are bankruptcies and retrenchments and the list of unemployed grows longer. We are beginning to talk not only of hundreds of thousands but of millions.

At present approximately 408 920 job seekers come on to the market every year, of whom 77.3 percent are blacks. By the year 2000 the figure will increase to 535 000 of whom 83.3 percent will be black and by 2015 there will be 641 000 people looking for work of whom 87.2 percent will be black.

Unemployment should be seen as Public Enemy No 1. It has numerous implications. It cannot be interpreted as mere statistics in a national growth plan. Behind the statistics are ordinary men and women for whom it has terrifying implications. When unemployment knocks on their door it brings with it companions who are persistent in their cruel demands.

For some it means the loss of dignity and self-worth, the loss of a home, the denial of opportunities for their children or not knowing where the next meal will come from, for thousands it means losing the right

IN the debate on the Manpower vote in the House of Assembly, DR ALEX BORAINE, PFP spokesman on manpower, warned of the dangers of growing unemployment and suggested steps to combat the problem. This is an edited version of his speech.



- "We are beginning to talk of jobless in millions."
- "Behind the statistics are ordinary men and women."
- "The unemployed are mainly among the voteless."
- "A commission on the problems must be appointed."
- "We have to improve training... and education."
- "The greatest hope lies in the informal sector."
- "As a matter of urgency the pass laws must go."
- "Of the utmost importance is a social security plan."

to remain in the urban areas and being forced back to homelands where there are no jobs, for many it means leaving school after years of study and preparation with no prospect of employment whatsoever.

When considered, too, that by and large the unemployed are to be found within the disenfranchised sections of our population it takes on serious socio-political implications. No doubt one of the most significant background causes of disturbances in townships is the lack of job opportunities.

Hand in hand with spiralling unemployment is the increasing number of black matriculants coming on to the labour market. Can there be anything more frustrating for one who has been battling against all the odds to find there are no vacancies?

Unemployment fans the flames of anger and resentment. In the townships of Uitenhage it has been estimated

by businessmen and trade unionists that unemployment is running at more than 25 percent.

There is an increasing mass of people with nothing to do. What better ingredients for demonstrations and mob action? What better fuel to add to our racial tensions when the overwhelming number of unemployed are black and the employers, who do the hiring and firing, are in the main white?

Large-scale and long-term unemployment is a serious problem in any country. But when there are deep-felt political grievances and a highly unequal distribution of income the problem is compounded. It is a price South Africa cannot afford.

One of the primary motivations in the fight against disinvestment is that any more unemployment can only cause greater dislocation and therefore add to the problem rather than resolve it.

There is no easy and swift solution. Cyclical unemployment is corrected in the normal course of events as the business cycle improves. But structural unemployment, which exists even though there are people who desperately seek work and who have some qualifications which enable them to work, is a problem which demands urgent and serious consideration.

Some initiatives to alleviate the problem are:

- The appointment of an employment opportunities commission to analyse the problem and bring together the best people in commerce, trade, industry, the trade unions, universities and the government to mount a dynamic programme to foster job creation.

- There must be a planned movement away from a capital-intensive economy to a labour-intensive economy, encouraged by better tax incentives to industrialists to move towards labour-intensive investment in urban as well as rural areas.

Economic growth must be encouraged at every level. Part of the answer to increased growth is increased productivity. But to increase productivity we have to improve training which in turn rests upon the foundation of a sound basic education.

The greatest hope for job creation lies in the active development of the informal sector, which shows the most scope for expansion and upgrading. It is essential that the entrepreneurial spirit in this more dynamic part of the modern informal sector be nurtured rather than stifled. Instead of breaking down modest shackles being used to operate one-man businesses, instead of bedevilling the informal sector with laws and regulations we ought to be encouraging it in rural and urban areas.

There must be a change in agricultural patterns. This is possibly the only sector capable of absorbing relatively large numbers of workseekers within a fairly short period. The irony is that while agriculture has grown, the number of jobs in this sector has shrunk.

There will have to be a radical redistribution of economic resources. At the moment there is a comparatively small number of large farms with a great deal of capital equipment. What is required is a large number of economically viable farms which rely more on labour than on capital.

As a matter of urgency pass laws, which are a symbol of the inferior status of blacks, must go. Influx control contributes to unemployment and should be scrapped. Labour mobility is central to the free enterprise system.

Of the utmost importance is the introduction of a social security plan. This will be highly controversial. There will always be those who will abuse the system but we have to distinguish between socialism and social security. They are not the same.

The reason why Britain and the United States can cope with high unemployment is because there is a social security system which enables families to keep body and soul together.

In South Africa, where first and third worlds rub shoulders, where there is massive poverty, malnutrition and increasing joblessness, it is of the utmost importance that a social security system be introduced without delay.

If we stubbornly reject this, we could put at risk the very fabric of our society and none of us will be untouched.

Housing plan for retired Indian sugar estate workers

Mercury Reporter

MOST Indian sugar estate workers, who in the past have been evicted from company houses on retirement, will soon be provided with alternative housing.

The House of Delegates, with the help of sugar companies, has carried out surveys to determine the extent of the problem faced by pensioners.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of

Delegates, said talks would be held with the Development and Services Board to provide low-cost housing for the sugar pensioners.

So far, 37 houses have been allocated for sugar estate pensioners in a housing development by the DSB in Craigieburn, Umkomaas.

Mr Dookie said his department had loaned the DSB R1 100 000 for the provision of 74 low-cost houses in Craigieburn on condition that 37 were

given to pensioners and their dependants from a nearby sugar estate

Pensioners, many of whom have spent most of their working lives in the sugar plantation and mills, have been asked to vacate company houses.

Discussions would take place with several local authorities to try to resolve the long and frustrating problem faced by pensioners and to get a fixed programme of accommodation for them and their dependants

Don't write

US

off - Kirkwood

E-Post

18/5/85

By KIN BENTLEY

THE Mayor of Kirkwood, Mr Johan Erasmus, has rejected claims that the citrus farming town is embroiled in inter-race conflict and characterised by security fences and gun-toting farmers.

The town has received adverse publicity after a series of incidents during which a farmer was stabbed to death and R400 000 arson damage was done to the property of another farmer.

Mr Erasmus was joined yesterday by Kirkwood's representative on the Dias Divisional Council, Mr Mel Skinner, the chairman of the Kirkwood Farmers' Association, Mr Anno Nortje, and another farmer, Mr Cala Potgieter, in dissociating the white community of Kirkwood from a claim by certain farmers that the area had become a "little Rhodesia" in which floodlights and wire-mesh were required for security.

They also rejected suggestions that some white traders were withholding goods, like petrol, from black buyers in the town.

The men are concerned about the image of their town, which they say does not warrant the tag it has been given.

Mr Erasmus said the situation on Kirkwood's approximately 150 farms was calm. He ascribed the adverse publicity to "isolated incidents which have nothing to do with the unrest".

The men said unrest in the black township of Bonrug, near Kirkwood, had occurred regularly over the past few months, but they saw it as part of a pattern throughout townships in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropole, as well as elsewhere in the country.

As a result there was a temporary police and military presence in the area, Mr Erasmus said.

However, he did not think even 1% of the farmers had installed additional lighting and fencing or deemed it necessary to go around armed.

Mr Erasmus said the strike at the Sundays River Citrus Co-operative Company, which started on May 7, had partially ended, with about 200 of the 620 workers returning. The remainder were expected back on Monday, following negotiations with management. The picking of citrus was continuing and there was no fear of the fruit going off.

Kirkwood exports about 65% of its citrus production,

with their "navelates" fetching optimum prices overseas.

Discussing the town's future, Mr Erasmus said recommendations made to the Kirkwood Farmers' Association in April by two experts in farming labour relations, Mr Arnold Moll, of Unisa, and prominent wine farmer Mr Boland Coetzee, the former Springbok rugby player, would be implemented soon.

This would lead to "full participation by labourers in farming administration, planning and decision-making".

"The days of *wit baasskap* are over," he said.

Mr Erasmus said it was planned to improve the standard of living of the approximately 7 000 people in Bonrug by supplying the township with purified water from the town's waterworks.

The mission station at Enon, a coloured area, would also soon receive water from the town, he said. The other major coloured area, Bergsig, already had purified water.

About 50 sub-economic houses are to be built there and economic sites are also being provided. Sports facilities in the area will also soon be created.

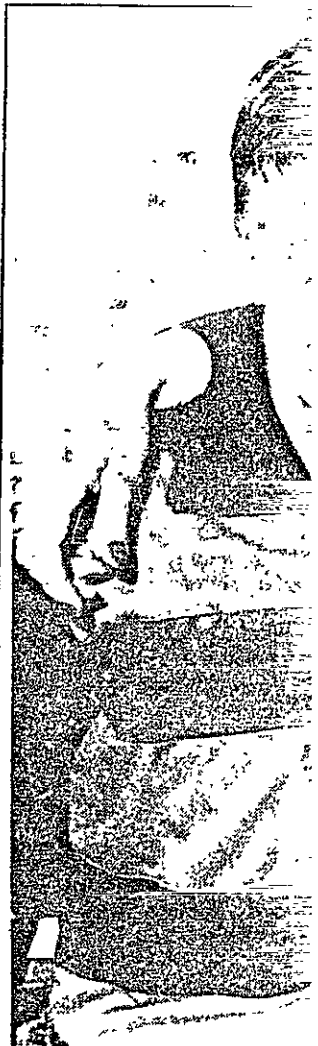
Referring to the resignations of black and coloured community councillors, Mr Erasmus said this was part of a national problem which he believed the Government was attempting to solve by bringing blacks into the decision-making process, through the regional service councils.

Mr Erasmus said Kirkwood and the other citrus farming towns on the Sundays River had a bright future, particularly after the Government's announcement that R100 million would be spent on the Sundays and other irrigation schemes. This would bring hundreds more hectares of land under irrigation and provide more employment.

Kirkwood was responsible for 16% of South Africa's citrus exports. The market within South Africa was under-supplied, which meant there was room for greater production. There was also a 20% shortage on the world market.

In a statement yesterday, the police also said the "little Rhodesia" tag for the Kirkwood area was unjustified.

● See Page 2



Petite SUSAN ZATARA Eastern Province from

By CATHY SCHNELL

Continuing unrest plagues Kirkwood and its district

By KIN BENTLEY

SINCE March the Kirkwood area has been the scene of ongoing unrest during which four of the six members of the black community council at Bontung and the four-man Kirkwood Coloured Management Committee have resigned in the face of threats to their property.

Some of the main incidents were:

- On April 11 the driver of a delivery van died when his vehicle was set on fire. The following day police arrested 39 people on charges relating to this incident, as well as arson and public violence.
- On May 3 a grader, tarring machine and three temporary shacks belonging to the Dias Divisional Council were destroyed by arsonists between Kirkwood and Addo.
- On May 4 damage estimated at R40 000 was done when a general store on Kirkwood's West Bank was set on fire.
- On May 7 about R400 000 damage was done when a warehouse and cottage and three tractors belonging to Mr Ray Riggs were destroyed by arsonists. Several young orange trees were also broken.
- On May 8 a further 36 people were

arrested in connection with the incidents.

● On May 9 about 620 workers employed by the Sunday's River Citrus Co-operative Company went on strike at a time when the picking season was at its height.

● Last Saturday a 70-year-old farmer, Mr Stephanus du Preez, was found stabbed to death in his pickup truck. Earlier he told police how he had shot a black man, Mr Willem Tobeni, 47, — a statement which police later discounted as "incorrect".

A 46-year-old white man from the farm Brandwag, Mr Johannes Frederick de Lange, Miss Lindwe Mavis Bam, 18, and Mr Simon Ballovani, 53, both of Brandwag and Mr Jongile Alfred Yumata, 21, of Bontung, face charges in connection with the murder.

● Also on Saturday, three coloured men were arrested in connection with a fire at the shop of Mr H Potgieter which caused damage estimated at R22 000. The men had allegedly recently been fired by Mr Potgieter. Farmers have also reported that their lives have been threatened.



The Mayor of Kirkwood, Mr JOHAN ERASMUS (right), with (from the left) Mr ANNO NORTJI (Kirkwood Farmers' Association), Mr CALA POTGIETER and Dias councillor Mr MEL SKINI (Swartkop, near Kirkwood). The men are confident the district has a bright future.

(f) Nil as the mobile tower is on loan from the South African Air Force.

(5) Yes.
 (6) (a) and (b) Yes in view of the fact that—
 (i) the controller in the mobile tower has a full view of the runway and approaches and is in direct communication with the main control tower; and
 (ii) the runway is used only during daylight hours and only during visual meteorological conditions,
 it was not considered a hazard to take the runway into use. In addition it was taken into consideration that the commissioning of the runway would expedite the arrival and departure of aircraft and would directly serve as a fuel saving measure.

***THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:**

(1), (2) and (3) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is responsible for the erection and maintenance of the following facilities at State Airports:
 Terminal buildings, control towers, operational and electrical supply complexes, stores, fire-stations, workshops, airfreight buildings (except those used by the SA Transport Services) and offices for personnel.)

These facilities are from time to time extended or altered according to circumstances and requirements. Facilities which have recently received attention are the installation of air-conditioning in the international arrivals hall and the extension of toilet facilities in the domestic departures hall. The installation of air-conditioning, which required some construction work, is almost completed. As far as the extension of the toilet facilities is concerned, a tender for the execution of the work was accepted on 30 January 1985. The contractor could not complete the work in the contract period of one month due to difficult working circumstances and unforeseen additional work that had to be undertaken. The work has, however, now been completed except for minor defects which the contractor is rectifying. The toilets are already being used by the public.

Jan Smuts Airport: construction of facilities
 *5. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works:
 (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the construction of any facilities at Jan Smuts Airport; if so, what facilities;
 (2) whether construction has begun in respect of any of these facilities; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will construction begin; if so, in respect of which facilities;
 (3) whether there has been any delay in the completion of any of these facilities; if so, (a) why, (b) in respect of which facilities and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be completed.

(4) No.
 (5) No.

Knyssna: by-pass road system
 *6. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:
 (1) Whether his Department and/or the National Transport Commission has undertaken an environmental impact assessment in regard to the proposed (a) internal by-pass system and (b) external by-pass system at Knyssa to connect the Uniondale turn-off with the Rheenendal turn-off; if so, (i) who are the members of the body undertaking the assessment, (ii) what are the terms of reference and (iii) when is it anticipated that this body will present a report; if not, why not;

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) The National Research Institute for Oceanology of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Stellenbosch; Mr Willem van Riet, a landscape architect and Prof J. van Wyk of the Institute for Ecological Research at Potchefstroom University for Higher Christian Education.

(ii) To report on the ecological consequences of building the route being considered by the National Transport Commission as far as it concerns the specialist fields to make proposals as to ways in which to minimize any adverse effects on the ecology that may be identified.

(b) (i) Yes. Messrs Farrel and van Riet, landscape architects and ecological planners.
 (iii) During July 1985.

(ii) To evaluate the impact of the proposed route on the ecology and to offer suggestions for measures to minimize any adverse effects that may be identified.
 (iii) The report was submitted during 1979.

(2) No. ~~Illegal immigrants~~ *Homeward*
 *7. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:
 (1) Whether the South African Police has investigated any cases of employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District since 1 January 1985; if so, (a) how many such cases have been investigated and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether, as a result of this investigation, the South African Police has taken any action in respect of all the persons concerned; if so, (a) what action and (b) in respect of how many persons; if not, (i) against which persons has no action been taken and (ii) why not;

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

***THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) Yes.
 (a) One.
 (b) 14 February 1985.

(i) and (ii) No action was taken against any person, because the Black man concerned is not an illegal immigrant.
 (3) No.



Illegal immigrants

*8. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether any cases of the employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District have been referred to his Department for prosecution purposes since 1 January 1985; if so, how many;

(2) whether his Department has instituted prosecutions in respect of all these cases; if so, (a) against which persons and (b) what was the outcome of the prosecutions in each case; if not, (i) against which persons have prosecutions (aa) been instituted and (bb) not been instituted, (ii) why have prosecutions not been instituted in certain cases and (iii) what was the outcome in the cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, four.
- (2) No.

(i) (aa) Messrs W P Esterhuizen, A P Van Aardt and R P Baxter.

(bb) Mr C T H Fischer.

(ii) The public prosecutor has still to take a decision in regard to Mr Fischer.

(iii) Mr Esterhuizen was convicted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and sentenced to a fine of R60 or 20 days' imprisonment.

Mr Van Aardt was prosecuted for an alleged contravention of section 26 of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964). He was acquitted.

(b) 6 May 1985.

- (3) No. After the completion of the police investigation.

†9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the matter which arose during the course of the proceedings of the Kannemeyer Commission in connection with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been referred to the Attorney-General; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the (i) name of this person and (ii) nature of the matter in question;
- (2) whether any action has been taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;
- (3) whether a decision has been reached on the matter; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, what is the decision?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 3 May 1985.

(b) (i) Mr N Anderson.

(ii) A possible contravention of regulation 14 read with regulation 15(c)(ii) of the Regulations promulgated with reference to the Commission in *Government Gazette* 9674 of 22 March 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) The matter has been referred to the South African Police for investigation.

(b) 6 May 1985.

- (3) No. After the completion of the police investigation.

†10. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in terms of section 3(1) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

† THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Prosecutions are instituted in terms of section 11 of the Physical Planning Act, 1967, and in respect of contraventions of section 3(1) there were 21 prosecutions during the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985.

†11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has at any time received any applications from the residents of Mathopestad for the provision of (a) clinics and (b) any other specified health facilities; if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the facilities requested in each case;
- (2) Whether these applications were granted; if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad;
- (3) whether his Department (a) has received any requests for, and/or (b) has been involved in, the provision of any health facilities at the resettlement area on the farm Mimosa No 81 J O, near Onderstepoort; if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when were these requests made, (ii) what was

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided, (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved;

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

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

(i) Falls away

(ii) Falls away.

(2) (a), (b) and (i): Falls away.

(b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks.

District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations. Koster Provincial Hospital, Leratong Provincial Hospital.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Village unoccupied.

(i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development.

(bb) 12 February 1985.

(ii) (aa) Nil to date.

(bb) Mobile clinic available when required.

(iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985.

(iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm.

(4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply.

(1) Nil as the mobile tower is on loan from the South African Air Force.

(5) Yes.

(6) (a) and (b) Yes in view of the fact that—

(i) the controller in the mobile tower has a full view of the runway and approaches and is in direct communication with the main control tower; and

(ii) the runway is used only during daylight hours and only during visual meteorological conditions.

It was not considered a hazard to take the runway into use. In addition it was taken into consideration that the commissioning of the runway would expedite the arrival and departure of aircraft and would directly serve as a fuel saving measure.

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Jan Smuts Airport: construction of facilities

*5. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether his Department is responsible for the construction of any facilities at Jan Smuts Airport; if so, what facilities;

(2) whether construction has begun in respect of any of these facilities; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will construction begin; if so, in respect of which facilities;

(3) whether there has been any delay in the completion of any of these facilities; if so, (a) why, (b) in respect of which facilities and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be completed;

(4) whether these delays have any cost implications; if so, what will be the additional cost as a result of the delay.

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

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

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THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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(ii) To report on the ecological consequences of building the route being considered by the National Transport Commission as far as it concerns the specialist fields and to make proposals as to ways in which to minimize any adverse effects on the ecology that may be identified.

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(iii) The report was submitted during 1979.

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*7. Mr T LANGBLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

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

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) One.

(b) 14 February 1985.

(2) No.

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(3) No.

Illegal immigrants

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the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided; (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) No.

- (b) No.

- (i) Falls away.

- (ii) Falls away.

- (2) (a), (b) and (b) (i): Falls away.

- (b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks.

District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations. Koster Provincial Hospital. Leratong Provincial Hospital.

- (3) (a) Yes.

- (b) No. Village unoccupied.

- (i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development.

- (bb) 12 February 1985.

- (ii) (aa) Nil to date.

- (bb) Mobile clinic available when required.

- (iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985.

- (iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm.

- (4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply,

Four 'big men' fined for assault on worker

AR 646 23/5/85 (4)
Tygerberg Bureau

WORCESTER. — Three Worcester farmers and a wine-cellar manager were fined R200, (or 50 days) each in the Magistrate's Court here for assaulting a worker with a hose-pipe and their hands.

The farmers, Mr Daniel van der Merwe, 28, of Schoonuitsig, Mr Daniel Petrus du Toit, 41, of De Breede Rivier and Mr Philip Viljoen, 28, of Wabooms River, and the manager of Wabooms River wine cellar, Mr Helmar Jacobus Hanekom, 32, pleaded guilty to charges of common assault.

They had been charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but the State accepted pleas of common assault.

It was alleged that the four men assaulted Mr Pieter Lombard, 22, on February 6, after

visiting the home of the worker on the Wabooms River estate to arrest him for "causing trouble" with fellow workers.

They assaulted him with a hosepipe and slapped him repeatedly.

A report submitted to the court by Dr Ivan Moffson, the district surgeon for Worcester, said Mr Lombard "sustained extensive bruising and swelling in the face and all over the body".

The magistrate, Mr W H Döman, said the men had no right to take the law into their own hands, and should have taken Mr Lombard to the police.

He said there had been no provocation and the assault was "totally unnecessary".

The assailants were "four big men" assaulting a lone man.

Mr J M Els appeared for the State. Mr B Burger represented the men.

CAPE TIMES 24/5/88

Farmers get R200 fines ⁽⁴⁾

THREE Breede River Valley farmers and an assistant winemaker were each fined R200 in the Worcester Magistrate's Court yesterday for assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

The conviction of Daniel van der Merwe, 28, Daniel du Toit, 41, Phillipus Viljoen, 28, and assistant winemaker Helmar'd Hanekom, 32, followed an incident on February 6 in which Mr Peter Lombard was assaulted with a pickaxe handle and a piece of hosepipe. — Sapa.

45

For a 3rd yr. B.Com student this is worse than for a BA student! But even then one would expect an understanding of income tax!

Bid to form union for Natal's unemployed black seamen

NM 25/5/85

4

Shipping Reporter

THOUSANDS of unemployed black seamen living in Natal are finding it increasingly difficult to get work on both foreign and South African ships.

This has been disclosed by Mr Vincent Mofukeng of Chesterville, who is trying to unite black seamen by forming a union

Yesterday he produced a list of 156 seamen in the Durban area who were out of work.

Mr Mofukeng explained the background to the hardships experienced by about 6 000 men since 1974.

'In 1974 we were told the ships in which we were working were going

back to their owners overseas and they no longer needed our services — some of us had worked on the ships for more than 10 years,' he said, adding that no benefits were given.

Attempts were made to get jobs through the South African Marine Corporation in Cape

Town, but this failed, as employment could be offered only to coloureds living in the Peninsula, Mr Mofukeng said.

Although the men had been able to seek employment by going on board ships in Durban harbour, the main job source was at Richards Bay, but the distance involved made it impossible to travel there regularly with no assurance of getting a job, he said.

Mr Mofukeng now hopes to get all unemployed seamen in the Durban area together to discuss the possibility of appealing to foreign governments for help in getting jobs on foreign lines. This would increase the chances of forming a union.

'If the shipping agents in Durban and Richards Bay need us, we have all the experience they need in any of the three departments — deck, engine-room and catering,' he said.

Farmers

(4)

to get

~~R375 000~~
R375 000

NM 25/5/85

payout

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN sugar farmers in Natal are to receive a R375 645 payout from the Equalisation Fund of the Sugar Industry Central Board this week.

Mr Arjun Jagessur, secretary of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, said yesterday that farmers should collect their cheques by calling on the mill group secretaries.

'This is an annual payout from the fund. It is a form of industrial levy on proceeds from the sale of sugar.

'At the end of each crushing season, the money is divided among farmers with the smaller farmers receiving a slightly higher payout,' he said.

Mr Jagessur said this was in addition to the normal payment farmers received for the tonnage of cane supplied to the mills.

A total of 1 456 cheques with amounts varying from R3 to R1 279 were made out for payment to farmers, he said.

Cape Town and Polo Club is appealing to commerce and industry to support this country every year because of...



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Domestic servants employment report will have to wait

Labour Reporter

A LONG-awaited report on employment conditions for domestic servants and farm workers will have to wait for the next parliamentary session for consideration.

The National Manpower Commission was instructed in 1982 to begin an inquiry into employment conditions for the two groups and the long delay in producing it has already been severely criticised.

It had been hoped the report would be ready for the current parliamentary session and the further delay is expected to produce even more criticism.

The director-general of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said today the report was still being printed and would not be available this session.

A spokesman for the Cape-based Domestic Workers' Association, said they would be discussing the delay and a statement would be issued later.

In December last year a delegation from three domestic workers unions — the SA Domestic Workers' Association, the Domestic Workers' Association and the Domestic Workers' Association of SA — travelled to Pretoria to protest to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, about the delay.

Earlier requests for progress reports by the DWA in 1983 and May 1984 had no response.

The report is expected to deal with statutory mechanisms which could be created to govern conditions of employment for both groups and whether these mechanisms should fall within the ambit of existing legislation.

Apr 17/85 (4)

Plea for farm-school toilets

Staff Reporter
VREDENBURG. — Farm schools should be provided with at least basic essential facilities such as toilets, water and electricity as soon as possible, though they should eventually be centralized, the CTPA resolved yesterday.

Mr M P Meyer, principal of a farm school near Swellendam, who brought the motion be-

fore congress, said he knew of a school where teachers had been struggling for 19 years to educate children in a school where classrooms were still used in shifts.

Mr Meyer, who supports the CTPA aim of centralization, said, however, that the repeated calls for centralization contributed to the stagnation of farm schools.

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Pretoria News, 24 June 1985

SAAU reacts to child farm labour claims

CON UYS

AGRICULTURE, although "still excluded" from the operation of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, is regarded by the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) as the sector boasting the best labour relations in the country.

This was said in Pretoria by the SAAU's Deputy Director of General Services, Mr Hans van der Merwe, in reaction to an article in the information bulletin of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The article said South Africa had more than 60 000 black child labourers, many in the eight to 14-year age group.

"Farm work is often their sole source of income and their wages for a full, back-breaking day's work on the farm is between 10 and 20 US cents," it said, quoting from a report prepared for the ILO by Dr Norman Levy, of Middlesex Polytechnic in England.

The summary was published under the headline "Slavery on South Africa's white-owned farms?"

The article said an estimated 1,3-million blacks were officially stated to be employed in the farming sector.

"Their welfare should be an issue of concern to the authorities, but the reality is that labour laws do not apply to farm workers.

"Farm labourers' working and living conditions appear to heavily rely on 'paternalism' but, as Dr Levy notes, employers' attitudes can range from paternalism to outright cruelty.

"Farm workers have little choice but to submit to harsh employer attitudes and inadequate working conditions. They are virtually unprotected by law."

There were no legal regulations concerning working hours, wages, sick pay, maternity leave, holidays and working conditions, said the article, while "housing and health facilities depend on the benevolence and financial capacity of employers and in most cases do not conform to minimal health requisites."

Mr Van der Merwe described the report as "clearly aimed at damaging South Africa's image and lacking a balanced view on the present situation."

The claims that farm workers' welfare was of no concern to the authorities and that no labour laws applied to farm workers were totally untrue, he said. Agriculture — and therefore farm workers — was included under the Manpower Training Act, the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, the Workman's Compensation Act and various other laws and by-laws.

"It is true that this sector is still excluded from the operation of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, the Labour Relations Act and related legislation," Mr van der Merwe said.

"However, an extensive investigation was recently done into possible measures for regulating the employment conditions of farm workers by the National Manpower Commission, and the government will soon receive this report."

Apologies for the bad copy

Farmers bid to scrap worker levy

Labour Reporter

SUGAR farmers on the Natal North Coast are planning to ask the Natal Agricultural Union to make urgent representations to the Government to scrap the present system of labour control on farmers.

In terms of the system, farmers engaging labourers are compelled to pay a levy of R1 a worker to the Natalia Development Board.

A Natal sugar farmer, Mr N Coetzee, appeared in the Melmoth Magistrate's Court this week on a charge of non-payment of the levy, but the Magistrate, Mr J Bester, dismissed the matter after Mr Coetzee produced a receipt for the payment for his 36 labourers.

An irate Mr Coetzee told the Mercury afterwards that the levy on farmers was an 'absolute waste of money'.

Neither the farmers nor the labourers get any benefit in return for the levy imposed by the board. Why should we continue paying this money?

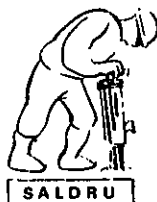
The Government talks of a free market system and yet imposes a fee on farmers for each labourer working on the farms. This is unfair, he said, adding that farmers were planning to make repre-

sentations to the Natal Agricultural Union to take the matter up with the Government.

At its meeting last year, the NAU slammed the Government for ignoring the union's call for the abolition of administration boards in the rural areas of Natal. The union pointed out that the boards were imposing an unwanted system of labour control on Natal farmers, including the imposition of the levy.

NAU director Alywyn Bisschoff could not be reached for comment yesterday, but a spokesman for his office in Pietermaritzburg said the union was aware of the resentment among farmers concerning the levy and added that the NAU was pursuing the matter with the Government.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
ROBERT LESLIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 440)

9 JULY

Dear friends,


The notice enclosed with this letter tells you about Saldru's latest publication, the Directory of South African Trade Unions.

We are sure it will be a valuable reference source on the trade union movement.

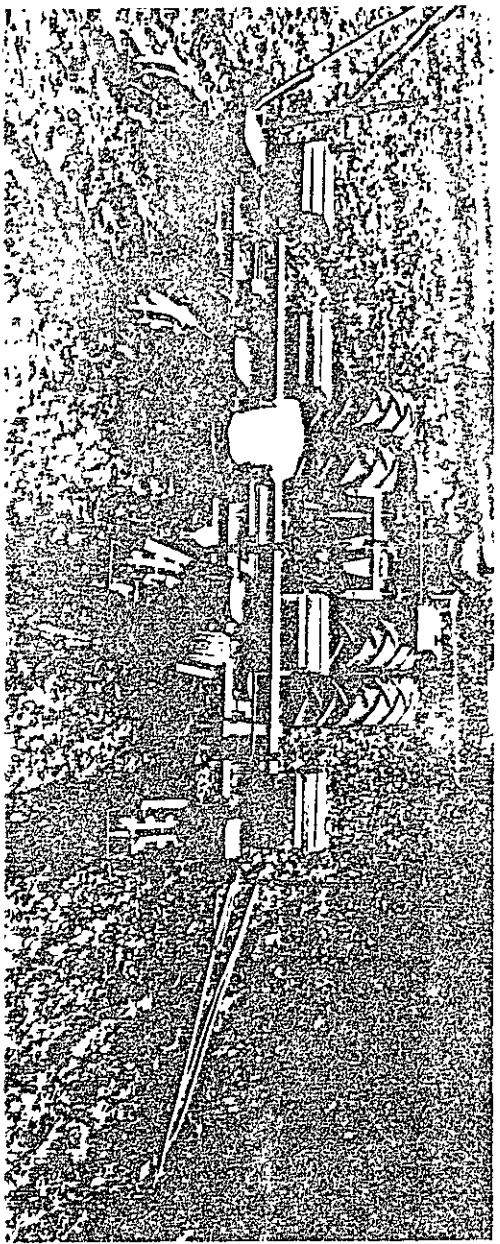
The high cost of publishing this book makes it impossible to include it among those which you receive free of charge. We should, however, like you to have a one third discount off the usual purchase price of R50.

The price to you is accordingly R33, including postage. . We look forward to receiving an order from you, which you may make on the enclosed order form.

Yours faithfully,


for Saldru

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MR DE KOCK commision's Recommendation that Land Bank bills and its adventures should no longer qualify as liquid assets in terms of the Bank Act was widely anticipated. Even so, it has once again brought the whole thorny question of subsidised credit to the surface.

De Kock himself has studiously avoided upsetting the farm lobby, presumably because his first priority is to get money supply under control. But he knows better than anyone the likely fate of the commission's recommendation that future interest rate assistance to the farm sector should be financed openly through direct subsidies provided for in the Budget. If the Minister of Agriculture has to ask for it publicly, he won't get the cash.

For starters, the farm lobby is no longer powerful enough in either the Nationalist Party or the new tri-cameral parliament. Secondly, that lobby will almost certainly be weakened when constituency (and perhaps quadricameral) boundaries are realigned before the next election.

Initially, the empty case for cheap credit will be demolished as soon as it is put up for proper debate. The original idea behind interest rate subsidies was to help rehabilitate a mixture of burnt-out farmers and demobbed servicemen at the end of the Anglo-Boer War.

The net was spread to encompass the co-ops and the rest of the

Subsidised credit is on the way out

L. Dewey
 9/17/85

farming community during the great Depression, when a combination of bad management and injudicious buying at the former threatened to bankrupt the latter. On both occasions it was possible to make out a case for genuine hardship and suggest that access to cheaper capital by a relative poor segment of the populace would benefit the rest of the country by stimulating production, employment and rural development.

The case is now altered. Today most of the subsidised credit goes to perhaps 15 000 of the wealthiest individuals in the country. On the way there, two-thirds of it is channelled on preferential terms through a few dozen rather large co-operatives, the biggest of which now boast turnovers in excess of R10m. It is, at best, debatable whether it stimulates in the aggregate any extra production. Some farmers undoubtedly employ cheap credit to intensify production. Others, however, use it mainly to buy out their more industrious small neighbours, avoid taxation and reap the benefits of capital appreciation.

Anyway, the farmers, the control boards, the co-ops and the minister all seem to agree these days that we don't actually need any more production. That's why they hedge themselves about with quota, permit and coupon schemes to nip production in the bud. It does not stimulate employment any more. Capital in agriculture is now a substitute for labour. Given the fact that we are limiting ourselves to certain levels of production through quotas, it stands to reason that the more capital we encourage out farmers to use in its con-

eration, the less labour they will need in the pudding.

Had it not been for cheap credit (and the policies which encourage our biggest farmers to demand more of it) South African agriculture would have been using smaller tractors on smaller farms. More whites, blacks and coloureds would have been working on the land in smaller teams. Maunmoth co-ops would not have bullied as many private Plateland merchants and service industries out of business. The dorps might not have died.

The encouraging thing is that these truths are now recognised within agriculture itself. At a workshop attended by about 70 agricultural economists at the University of the Free State in April, "subsidised credit" was one of the items on the agenda.

When it came up for discussion the chairman simply asked: "Are we all in agreement that it should go?" Receiving no answer, he gave delegates a second chance. "Does anyone think it should stay?" Still no answer. "Next item on the agenda."

There are voices in favour, particularly in the agricultural unions, at the Land Bank itself, and, of course, in the co-ops. But they all know the tide is turning against them. The debate must now shift from policy to strategy. Subsidised credit, for white farmers at least and their co-operatives, is on the way out. But a great deal of hardship and disruption could result if it is exercised in the wrong way or removed from the wrong farmers first.

Cape Times 19/1/85

Methods to train farm workers

Staff Reporter

A MOBILE training unit, video tapes and regular training courses will form part of a dynamic programme of action to develop the skills of the farm worker, the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union was told during the week.

Lively debate by delegates on a variety of issues was the hallmark of the congress held in Sea Point on Wednesday and yesterday.

Expensive

The president of the WCAU, Mr E Robertson, said 40 percent of the farmers in the Western Cape had post-matric qualifications whereas the national average was 30,6 percent. However, that was not good enough, he said.

Mr J Maree, of the advice committee of Kromme Rhee Training Centre, said that a mobile training unit would soon be available to assist in training workers.

The vice-president of the WCAU, Mr Frans Malan, said the training of workers need not be expensive — video tapes could be used.

Mr A Hanekom, of the Ceres Farmers' Union, said newspaper headlines sometimes created the impression to the public that farmers lived off State subsidies and did not have to repay them.

A motion he proposed, calling on the media, newspapers especially, to exercise greater discretion in their reports and headlines announcing State aid to farmers, was accepted.

Struggle

Mr Robertson then asked the congress to express its "strong protest" at the intention of the SABC to abolish its regional broadcast services.

Mr D C J van der Merwe, of the Ladysmith Farmers' Union, said farmers had to struggle in the face of price increases of fuel, fertilizer, building materials, motor-vehicle spares, building materials and farming implements.

Mr Jannie le Roux, of the KWV, proposing a motion on production inputs, said farmers' income had decreased in the past 10 years. Prices had increased in an abnormal manner.

Seventy-six percent of farmers' capital was invested in fixed assets and a cash flow was one of farmers' biggest problems, he said.

Workers at the mercy of farmer employers

OVER a million black workers in South Africa live outside the pale of national labour laws, at the mercy of their white farmer employers.

This is the stark picture that emerges from a document prepared for the International Labour Organisation by Dr Norman Levy, Principal Lecturer and Head of History at Britain's Middlesex

Polytechnic.

Dr Levy, himself a South African, says that South Africa has left the welfare and improvements in the quality of working conditions of its black labour force to the discretion of the management within the framework of the apartheid system.

In the farming sector, this has created a situation where "the only limit on how low South African farm workers' wages can go is physical starvation."

Housing and health facilities depend on the benevolence and financial capacity of employ-

ers, and in most cases do not conform to the minimal health requisites.

Fear of eviction and poverty inhibit the workers from complaining, except in extreme cases.

In one such extreme case, a white farmer in Natal was recently found guilty of flogging a black woman employee and fined R50. The farmer justified his action on a "long standing traditional practice" of punishing his labourers by flogging them to maintain "discipline" on the farm.

Victim

For the hapless woman victim, the conviction of her employer proved a hollow victory. Her entire family is now penniless and unemployed.

"My wife and six children and I were ordered off the farm when Mzukile (the daughter) went to the police and complained. We now live in a township in Weenen and can't find work on the farms," says her father.

This is not an isolated case. The fear

SOUTH AFRICAN black farm workers are the most exploited and least legally protected workers in the country. The SOWETAN features writer, SEFAKO NYAKA takes a look at the problems of farm workers.

'White bosses flog servile labourers'

of being thrown off the farms and banished to bantustans force the black farm hands to submit to harsh working and living conditions.

Any complaining worker can find himself and his family thrown off the farm and sent to the homelands within 72 hours.

The plight of black women is even worse. A whole generation have, since 1952 been brought under the State's central system of labour regulation, confining them to rural areas.

Control over their mobility has left them few options other than to seek

employment in casual or domestic labour on white farms, to enter urban areas illegally or to experience poverty and unemployment in the homelands.

Apart from low wages and inadequate working conditions, black farm workers face other hazards of increased injury from machine technology and use of pesticides, fungicides and other substances.

On an average about 1 600 black farm workers die every year from pesticide poisoning or other related causes.

The new generation — children of

black farm workers — have also no prospect of breaking out of the vicious trap of poverty in which parents find themselves.

Facilities for their education are few. Farm schools are located three to 12 kilometres away. Many children walk well over 24 kilometres a day to attend school, and to return to their farms after school.

Farmers are more concerned with their labour needs than education and this results in a high drop-out rate.

The other reason for the drop-out rate is that the income of their parents is insufficient for them to give priority to anything beyond the first few years of schooling for their children.

Most shocking is the evidence of farmers paying their workers from the crop they harvest. In the Western Cape workers are usually allowed a few pounds of grapes as payment and in Zebediela in the Northern Transvaal workers are given oranges as payment.

In a real sense no form of farm labour employment in South Africa today is not coercive in character and is not maintained below the margins of poverty.



FARM LABOURERS are at the mercy of the white farmer who can dismiss them at will. Fear of eviction and poverty inhibit the workers from complaining of harsh employer attitudes and inadequate working conditions.

Better deal urged for domestics

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By Sheryl Raine

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) has recommended to the Government that further measures for the regulation of the conditions of employment of farm and domestic workers be implemented.

In its annual report for 1984, released yesterday, the NMC said its investigation into the conditions of employment of farm and domestic workers was complete.

Recommendations had been made to the Minister of Manpower and the NMC expected the results of its investigation to be made public some time this year.

The NMC had concluded that further statutory provisions were required.

The plight of farm labourers and domestic servants in South Africa has been a matter of concern among organised labour inside the country as well as outside.

The International Labour Organisation recently released a report on domestic servants which, the ILO said, had to struggle for survival in a "legal vacuum".

"Hundreds of black domestic workers subsist unprotected by any laws governing their wages, working hours or paid holidays," an ILO report said.

Lack of education opportunities and employment alternatives, coupled with influx control legislation restricting the movement of black workers, combined to trap domestic workers, in particular black women, in domestic service.

With no laws to protect them from exploitation, domestic workers were virtually at the mercy of their employers and had no hope of legal redress against maltreatment, prolonged working hours and low wages, the ILO maintained.

SJA

2/8/85

Argus 29/8/85 (4)

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Shocks death: R38 000 paid to man's family

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Law and Order has paid R38 000 to the dependants of Eastern Transvaal farmworker Timothy Themba Manana, who died after receiving electric shocks during interrogation by four policemen.

The settlement comes more than a year after the trial in which police admitted that electric shocks had been used to obtain information relating to stock theft in the Wakkerstroom area.

All four accused were acquitted of murder and culpable homicide. But Warrant Officer Gert Johannes Coetzee, then of the Ermelo stock theft unit, Warrant Officer Christo Hattingh, a former commanding officer at Dirkie-dorp police station, and Constable Dirk Kruger, then also at Dirkie-dorp, were convicted of assault and given suspended sentences and fined.

The fourth accused, Constable Nduna Ernest Mkwanazi, was acquitted.

The Manana family's lawyer said R3 000 of the R38 000 would go to Mr Absalom Manana, father of the dead man.

The father, described by the judge as "an upright old man", was arrested with his 38-year-old son in May 1983 and held at Dirkie-dorp police station.

The widow, Mrs Selina Manana, has seven children.

... Street, St. James's, London. Made in

Chicken factory closes after workers strike

30:08:85

DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter throughout that time had built up a fine record of co-operation with its people.

"This is borne out by the fact that this period has been totally devoid of any form of industrial unrest or disagreement with the workforce.

"Our factory was recently awarded a five-star National Occupational Safety Association award which establishes it as a leading company in the Ciskei in terms of health, welfare and the safety of its employees," he said.

"The nature of industrial action taken has forced the company temporarily to cease operations and we will be recommencing shortly.

"During the recent unrest some of our workforce have been pressured from outside to take industrial action.

"The company deeply regrets that many of our longstanding and faithful employees have become victims of circumstances beyond their control," Mr Schonknecht said.

Mr Schonknecht said Panmure Chickens had operated in Ciskei for the past nine years and

radical," he said.

Mr Schonknecht said the company's management had attempted to hold negotiations with the workers' committee, but the committee had "abandoned" them.

The work stoppage at the factory on Thursday — the second one this week — occurred after a seven-man committee, elected by the workers, failed in attempts to negotiate with management for better working conditions and wages.

Following a work stoppage on Monday the company's management had advised workers to elect a committee to voice their grievances.

Mr Mtyukatya said the workers' main grievances were: fair treatment on the shop floor, pay of R2 an hour for all workers, that the company register its workers, proper times for clocking in and knocking off, and recognition of the workers' committee.

He claimed that white staff at the factory insulted the workers and the only day workers were given off during the year was Christmas Day. He said they did not receive leave pay, sick leave, notice pay or maternity pay.

He alleged women workers were paid between R15 and R20 a week and men between R25 and R29,50 a week, the same wage scale as when Ciskei became independent in 1981.

Mr Mtyukatya also claimed that R7 was deducted from a worker's pay if the worker had to consult the company doctor.

He said workers who had been employed at the factory for more than 10 years were still unregistered and were regarded as casual labourers.

Mr Schonknecht declined to comment on Mr Mtyukatya's allegations.

Double wage demanded by striking sugar mill drivers

6/9/85 Mercury

Labour Reporter

THE strike by about 180 sugar mill workers at Illovo on the Natal South Coast continued yesterday as representatives of the workers and the management were still locked in negotiations last night.

Mr A G Lee, general manager of Sugar Transport Services, told The Natal Mercury that the drivers at the mill's transport depot had gone on

strike on Wednesday night after demanding a 100 percent increase in pay.

The management at the depot was presented with an unsigned note demanding the doubling of wages and requesting an answer by 4 pm on Wednesday, he said.

In spite of repeated efforts, we were unable to contact the union, and during the afternoon and

the evening discussions were held between representatives of the management and the staff.

The staff representatives were advised that they were bound by the procedural and recognition agreement and they were acting outside it, he said.

Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union officials could not be reached for comment last night.

Dismissals dispute could affect firms nationwide

By Sheryl Raine

A dispute between the Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWU) and a Dairy Belle factory near Pretoria is threatening to affect other food industries nationwide.

The South African Co-ordinating Committee of the International Union of Foodworkers, to which many unions in the food industry are affiliated, has sent a warning message to the directors of Dairy Belle's holding company, Imperial Cold Storage, threatening to nationalise the dispute "if progress is not made very soon".

The message indicated full support for the FCWU and urged management to negotiate in good faith.

Dairy Belle is due to meet members of the FCWU today.

Although the FCWU is not affiliated to the IUF it has a close relationship with other unions in the food industry.

The dispute at Dairy Belle centres on the dismissal last week of about 400 workers from the company's Clayville concern following a strike.

According to the union, which has a recognition agreement at Clayville, the strike concerned the dismissal of a security guard who had laid charges of theft against a white personnel manager. The union claims the guard was victimised and dismissed.

DISMISSED

No action was taken against the manager due to lack of proof. Union members claim black workers are regularly dismissed with less proof.

The security guard was arrested at his home in the middle of the night. Police said they had been told by Dairy Belle management to arrest him. News of his arrest triggered the strike. He was released the next day, said a union spokesman.

The union is demanding the reinstatement of the workers and the security guard.

The general manager of Dairy Belle, Mr Dan Waldeck, said the entire workforce had been dismissed and although a recognition agreement contained procedures to be followed before strike action was taken, the agreement had not been used by the union.

"We tried unsuccessfully to settle the dispute and under the circumstances could take no other decision other than to dismiss the workers," he said.

He added that his company welcomed the opportunity to put the dispute as well as the union's actions before a court or independent arbitrator.

Sept 1985

Farms providing fewer jobs for black workers

Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA—The agricultural industry is providing fewer and fewer jobs for black workers and the trend is expected to continue, the chairman of the Letaba District Agricultural Union, Johan Vorster, said here yesterday.

4
6/9/85
Mercury
Addressing the Transvaal Agricultural Union Congress, Mr Vorster said farm labour had reached a peak in 1968-70 of 1 600 000. Since then however, the number had slowly shrunk until it had now reached 1 150 000.

The drought and recession had taken their toll of employment opportunities. Administrative work regulations made life difficult for both worker and employer and were another reason for the drop in numbers.

Mr Vorster said certain aspects of the tax system were counter-productive to job creation, and led to over-mechanisation. There were already clear indications that a large section of the industry was over-mechanised.

Mr Vorster said the Government must act to maintain the agricultural work force by fiscal measures against mechanisation and by encouraging job creation in the industry.

Farm labour dwindling and trend expected to continue

(4) B. Day 6/9/85

GERALD REILLY

AGRICULTURE was providing fewer and fewer jobs for blacks and the trend was expected to continue, the chairman of the Letaba district Agricultural Union, Johan Vorster, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He told the Transvaal Agricultural Union congress farm labour had reached a peak in 1968-70 of 1,6-million workers.

Since then, however, the number had slowly shrunk.

Latest statistics showed the figure had dwindled to 1,15-million.

The drought and recession of the past few years had taken their toll on employment opportunities.

Administrative employment regulations made life difficult for worker and employer and was another reason for fewer farm workers.

Vorster said certain aspects of the tax system were counter-productive to job creation and led

to over-mechanisation.

There were already clear indications that a large section of the industry was over-mechanised.

Only limited numbers of new jobs could be created economically in certain agricultural sectors.

It was illogical to create jobs in other sectors at a huge cost, while existing job opportunities in agriculture were disappearing.

The government, Vorster said, must act to maintain the agricultural work force.

This could be done by fiscal measures against mechanisation and encouragement of job creation in the industry.

Since profit was the farmer's foremost objective, job creation was only possible when it was economically justified, Vorster said.

60 lose their jobs as sugar plant expands

Mercury Reporter 10/9/85

SIXTY workers at the Sezela sugar mill on the Natal South Coast have lost their jobs following modernisation and expansion at the mill as well as general economic pressures.

Mr W B Horlock, a director of C G Smith Sugar Ltd, owners of the mill, confirmed yesterday that 60 workers, mostly Indians and blacks, had accepted redundancy.

The Food, Sweet and Allied Workers Union, representing some workers, had not accepted the company's offer and had considered declaring a dispute.

Mr Horlock said the company had spent R50 million at Sezela on modernisation and expansion.

'We have installed new machinery which requires fewer people to operate,' he said, adding that the drive for efficiency was a must if the South African sugar industry was to survive economically against the current background of depressed world prices and over-production.

At first the company thought of dismissing 137 workers as well as halting all recruitment. The employment of temporary employees was also cancelled.

Interviews were held with every affected worker to determine whether he qualified for early retirement or if it was possible to give him another job.

Early retirement

Thirty-seven workers were given alternative jobs; 35 at Sezela, one at Umzimkulu and one at Mount Edgecombe. Twenty-three workers volunteered for early retirement and 14 who were not on the redundancy list asked to be made redundant, he said.

Mr Horlock said that of the original 137, only 60 were forced to accept redundancy, of whom 17 qualified for early retirement.

'It can be said that only 43 were made redundant and, of these, 15 left with no grievance,' he said.

Blacks on white farms least happy

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's most dissatisfied group are blacks in white farming areas and migrant workers who live in township hostels, according to social science expert Professor Laurie Schlemmer.

Professor Schlemmer was speaking at the Human Sciences Research Council international conference on intergroup relations in Pretoria yesterday.

He said the perception of quality of life in South Africa differed sharply in the various race groups.

Indians and whites were the least discontent, followed by coloureds, then urban blacks, rural homeland blacks, peri-urban shack-dwellers, and last were blacks in white farming areas and hostel-dwelling migrant workers.

Professor Schlemmer's assessments were based on extensive research carried out in 1983.

11/9/85

Sowetan 14

National strike threat

20/9/85

SOWETAN
REPORTER

THE South African Co-ordinating Committee of the International Union of Food Workers has threatened to take national strike action against Dairy Belle company following the dismissal of the workforce on the East Rand plant.

The committee has called on the company to unconditionally reinstate the workers; to negotiate with the Food Canning Workers' Union in "good faith" and to stop involving police in industrial relations affairs. 26/10/85

About 550 union members employed at Dairy Belle have been dismissed after going on strike in support of their sacked colleague who arrested a white personnel manager for allegedly stealing on the company premises.

The colleague, employed as a security guard, was himself arrested and later released by police, after allegations that he stole goods belonging to Dairy

Belle.

This action angered the workers who went on strike and were joined by workers at other Dairy Belle plants in the Pretoria area.

The company's management has not been available for comment despite several attempts to reach them.

In a statement to The SOWETAN yesterday, the committee said it had received the report of the dismissed workers and expressed concern about the plight of the workers.

CAPC Times
14/10/25



'Slavery' in Prince Alfred

Staff Reporter

THE coloured community of Prince Alfred Hamlet near Tulbagh is living in semi-feudal circumstances and it is time for drastic steps to be taken to rectify this, according to the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

In an editorial yesterday commenting on an investigation into housing conditions in the

area done by the newspaper's political correspondent, Rapport said: "The situation comes down to a system of leasing which makes people feel they are enslaved, and where they in truth have to bend down on their knees for the sake of the maintenance of a roof over their heads."

The investigation showed that coloureds in

the area of Prince Alfred Hamlet known as Kli-prug may not own houses but have to lease them from white landowners.

One of the main conditions for obtaining a house is that at least one of the occupiers must work for the white landlord, Rapport said.

If a worker becomes too sick or too old to work, one of the mem-

bers of his or her household has to work for the landlord. If this cannot be done, they lose the house, Rapport said, describing it as a "master-and-slave" system.

The newspaper called for "something drastic" to be done by government and local authorities, saying it was "no excuse that this situation has continued for generations".

**Labourer
dies after
falling 4
on rotavator**

**MERCURY
Pietermaritzburg
Bureau**

A FARM labourer died yesterday after falling on to the blades of a rotavator, on a farm in the Seven Oaks district near Greytown. 25/10/85

The accident happened on the farm Heidelberg at about 7 45 a.m.

Police said Mr Vusi Dlamini, 25, tried to jump on to the back of the moving tractor in a field but lost his grip and fell on to the rotavator blades.

The tractor driver did not immediately realise there had been an accident and continued along the length of the field. When he returned he saw Mr Dlamini lying hurt.

At that stage Mr Dlamini was still alive. He was taken to hospital but died on the way.

ARGUS 4/1/85 ~~25/1/85~~ (L) (R)

Plan to boost farm workers' potential

Tygerberg Bureau

A TRAINING programme aimed at giving farmers greater management skills and developing greater promotion potential for farm labourers has been announced by the Western Province Agricultural Union.

Mr Frans Malan, chairman of the union, said the programme would be run with the Rural Foundation which, he said, had already achieved remarkable success in its countrywide training programme for farm labourers.

Research has found that a course in pruning was the greatest single need and that the development of supervisory, management and labour relations skills were also required.

Mr Jannie le Roux, a spokesman for the union, said that better-educated farm labourers had a tendency to migrate to the cities for higher-paid industrial jobs and that those who re-

mained behind therefore were the least educated members of their communities.

Training programmes should be instituted to develop this human potential remaining behind on the farms.

"White farm managers are becoming scarcer and more expensive and we could, with these new training programmes, also create managerial jobs for farm labourers," he said.

"Another way in which labourers are already being given more say is through the workers' committees now developing on farms. These committees also give farm workers greater skills in negotiating and management," he said.

The proposed courses are being put together by the University of Potchefstroom, the Boskop Training Centre and the Rural Foundation, while audio-visual aids will be provided by the KWV, Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery and Oude Meester.

A place for the farm worker to learn

SEVEN business corporations are involved in a major training centre for semi-skilled and unskilled black farm workers in the Western Transvaal.

The Boskop Training Centre for Farm Workers is near Potchefstroom, on the road to Carletonville. It has already trained more than 6 000 people.

Boskop aims to upgrade the farm workers' standards on the premise that a properly trained work force will improve productivity, save on costs and lead to better relationships between farmers and employees.

The latest scheme in the training of farmers involves training them in labour relations and personnel management.

This has arisen because many farmers are ignorant of these subjects and because of the need for farmers to be able to develop skills among their farm workers.

Boskop is devising the farmer programs in conjunction with Potchefstroom University.

Another recent development is the introduction of mobile training units which train workers on farms, using the farmers' equipment.

These mobile courses are frequently linked with health lectures given by the Health Department.

Accommodation at the centre includes sleeping quarters (two-bed cubicles), where generally 40 trainees, but occasionally 115, are housed.

In the evenings and at weekends films are shown and discussions held - dealing with personal motivation, the handling of money, family living standards and family planning.

The companies involved are the Ford Motor Company, Shell, Esso, Total, Fedgas, Sentraboer and Triomf Fertilizer, which have given money, equipment or other forms of assistance. Vehicles and tractors are rented on a cheap rental scheme from Ford. The centre rents the vehicles for 11 months, after which they are replaced. Ford recently donated a lorry worth R53 000.

Farmers are reported to be responding well to the scheme, having discovered the benefits of having trained workers in their employ.

The centre is also being used for the training of the unemployed and, as a result, it has become a small employment agency for farmers seeking labour.

The following courses are available:

FARMING:

Farmers can enrol workers for an intensive course in cattle care. This includes the branding, castration, dehorning and prostrating of cattle, care of hooves, dosing and dipping, diagnosing and treating common cattle diseases, looking after equipment and keeping records.

A milking machine operator's course and a course on artificial insemination are also available.

MECHANICAL COURSES:

Mechanical courses teach workers how to operate a harvester, maintain farm implements, maintain trucks and tractors, look after farm buildings and basic building techniques.

WELDING:

Another popular course is welding. Trainees are instructed in gas welding, arc welding and brazing, basic workshop skills, the correct use and maintenance of tools and general repairs on the farm. Workshop organisation is also taught.

FENCING:

After completing the fencing course, trainees must identify, handle and use different fencing materials. They are also taught how to prepare the terrain for boundary fencing and how to hang a gate.

DRIVING LICENCES:

This course prepares workers for the following driving licences: tractor (code 5); light motor vehicle (code 8); heavy motor vehicle (code 10) and advanced driving techniques for heavy and light motor vehicles. Once the theoretical and practical courses are completed, trainees take their driving tests at the Potchefstroom Traffic Department.

Successful trainees receive certificates on completion of the courses, which can be used as references when seeking work.

Govt to spend more on agricultural jobs

An extra R7 million would be spent on job creation in the agricultural sector, the Government said yesterday.

That is in addition to R2,3 million allocated earlier this year to the departments of Agricultural Economics and Marketing and Agriculture and Water Supply.

The departments said R2 million would be used to combat brown locusts in the Karoo after a serious outbreak earlier this year.

The funds would also be used to continue existing projects such as combating weeds, bush control, promoting soil conservation and planting drought-resistant plants. — Pretoria Bureau.

Farmers

Winery workers

NM 11/12/85

go back

Labour Reporter

MORE than 200 workers at the Stellenbosch Farmers Winery at New Germany near Pinetown ended their two-day strike and returned to work yesterday after talks between their trade union and management.

The workers downed tools on Friday over an alleged unfair labour practice concerning wage negotiations. The stoppage disrupted liquor deliveries to more than 1 500 Natal bottle stores.

The dispute is still to go to the Industrial Court.

The company's regional director, Mr Eryl Brill, said workers went back at noon on condition that they would be paid the day's wages in full.

Minority

Mr Arthur Ngidi, a shop steward of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, an affiliate of the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions, confirmed members had agreed to go back.

The dispute arose when employees who are members of the SFAWU protested against the management's negotiations on wages with the National Wine and Spirit Workers' Union, which they claimed was in the minority.

They said the SFAWU had not been consulted when the company had negotiated wages with the NWSWU. The company maintains it was not obliged to discuss wages with the SFAWU because it did not represent the majority of workers at that stage.

AREA B: Durban and Port Elizabeth.

AREA A: Lower Tugela.

Superseding w.d. no: 292

Bid to help farm workers

4
Times
19/12/87

By HENRY LUDSKI

THE LIFESTYLE of farm workers in Elgin and Grabouw is to come under the spotlight next year in a major research project aimed at improving their lot.

The study is to be done by the University of the Western Cape's Institute of Social Development for the Grabouw branch of the Child Welfare Society.

Expected to last about a year, the project has been made possible by a R20 000 sponsorship from the Lombardi Trust, a fund made available by a farmer from the region who died last year.

Community workers say "typical" problems in the area are destructive drinking patterns, low self-esteem, low tolerance level, family violence, child neglect, malnutrition, inadequate education and a lack of community involvement.

Priorities

Other problems are said to be a serious lack of decent housing and living conditions, and a misalignment between types of housing and family composition and certain categories of employment.

Mr Rodney Calvert, project co-ordinator for the Child Welfare Society, said the purpose of the project was to determine scientifically the extent of the socio-economic problems in the areas of Elgin/Grabouw and Vyeboom.

Mr Calvert said that, until now, community projects in the area had been done on a random basis and problems were assessed from year to year.

He said the aim of the study was to ascertain the main problems areas and issues in the farming communities and to establish a priority list.

Opportunity

Mr Calvert said: "This is not going to be a report which is going to be put on a shelf to gather dust. This is research for action!"

Mr Wynand Louw, the Institute of Social Development research leader for the project, said it was planned to involve as many university faculties as possible in the project.

He said the study was an opportunity for students to involve themselves in practical research to help a community.



Mr Wynand Louw, of the University of the Western Cape's Institute for Social Development.

In a draft proposal for the project, Mr Calvert said there were about 24 000 coloured people in the area and an estimated 15 000 could be categorised as belong to the lower working class.

He said an overall assessment of the communities seemed to indicate that, although a measure of social development had taken place over a period of time, there were still serious shortcomings and problems on a wide spectrum in the region.

The survey also aims:

- To develop grass-roots community structures to facilitate a self-help consciousness; and,
- To establish a scientifically-accurate, socio-economic data base, which will enable community organisations and workers to make informed decisions on what the most pressing needs and problems are within the community.

R664 13/12/85 (4)

R7-m more for farm jobs

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government has announced that it will spend an additional R7-million on job creation in the agricultural sector.

This is in addition to R2,3-million allocated earlier this year to the departments of Agricultural Economics and Marketing and Agriculture and Water supply.

The money will come from the R600-million made available by the government to combat unemployment.

A statement released by the departments said R2-million would be used to combat brown locusts in the Karoo.

The funds will also be used to continue existing projects such as combating weeds, bush control, promoting soil conservation and planting drought-resistant plants.

For further information, telephone Mr C R Beard at (012) 206-3009.