

NUTS

♀

SEEDS

1977

✕

1978

Grondbone se oes power

Sake - Rapport 26/6/77

To be completed

in May.

③ *peanuts*

1. Constant production of groundbone is expected to be 11 rather than 10 bushels per acre. The following factors are taken into account:
- a) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - b) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - c) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - d) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - e) none of the above factors.
- Which of the above factors is correct? Explain briefly. (5%)
2. Assume a constant production of 40 bushels of wheat or 30 bushels of corn per acre. The following factors are taken into account:
- a) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - b) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - c) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - d) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - e) none of the above factors.
- Also assume a constant production of 20 bushels of wheat or 10 bushels of corn per acre. The following factors are taken into account:
- a) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - b) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - c) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - d) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - e) none of the above factors.
- What choice is his best? Explain your assumptions. (15%)
3. Assume a constant production of 100 bushels of wheat or 50 bushels of corn per acre. The following factors are taken into account:
- a) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - b) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - c) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - d) mean rainfall during the growing season, but large rainfall during the harvest season, which is detrimental to the development and fruiting of the crop.
 - e) none of the above factors.
- Assuming a fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost.

Labour (No. of men)
0
6
11
15
21
31
45
63
85
111
141

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

Sonneblomme boer vooruit

sale-daffent 12/2/78 (3) other

general

DIE sonneblombedryf in Suid-Afrika ondergaan tans dramatiese veranderinge. Die oppervlakte onder die gewas het verdubbel sedert 1974/75, terwyl die saadopbrengs geoes per hektaar, sedert die begin van die dekade verdubbel het. Hierdie faktore, saam met 'n vinnige toename in prys, het teweeggebring dat die waarde van sonneblom aan die boer fenominaal vinnig tot meer as R80 miljoen verlede seisoen gestyg het.

Groot en ewe dramatiese veranderinge vind plaas in die saad-bedryf, want die era van die bastersonneblom het pas begin. In die VSA het die boere binne 'n paar jaar amper totaal vanaf oop-bestuifde variëteite na sonneblombasters oorgeskakel. Tans verbou die meeste boere in Suid-Afrika ou gevestigde sonneblomvariëteite. Hoewel hierdie variëteite nog goeie saadopbrengste lewer, besit die meeste van hulle belangrike tekortkominge.

Die deeglike toetsing van nuwe sonneblombasters in meer as 60 proewe oor die afgelope twee jaar dui aan dat die beste basters talle belangrike voordele oor die ou variëteite het. Hulle lewer besonder hoë saadopbrengste en die olie-inhoud is verbasend hoog.

Die meeste basters het kort, dik stamme met 'n goeie staanvermoë wat tot gevolg het dat plante nie maklik omval in vergelyking met die langvariëteite nie. Gevolglik stroop dit makliker en minder verliese vind plaas. Waarskynlik is hierdie kleiner plante meer droogtebestand. Sommige basters is ook meer bestand teen verskillende siektes soos roes.

Die talle voordele van die beste basters bo die ou variëteite is so dat boere wat reeds basters op 'n klein skaal verbou het, be-

weer dat onegaalrypwordende variëteite meer as 20 persent hoër opbrengs moet lewer om gelyk met die beste baster te kom.

As gevolg van die aanpassing van teelnyne wat oorsee ontwikkel is en in Suid-Afrika verder getoets en ontwikkel is, is die Suid-Afrikaanse sonneblomsaadbedryf in staat om in 1978 vir die eerste keer groot hoeveelhede basteraad van amper 20 baie belowende basters aan produsente beskikbaar te stel. Dit beteken dat die oppervlakte onder sonneblombasters binne 'n jaar waarskynlik sal styg van 5 persent tot so hoog as 50 persent.

Hierdie dramatiese toename in produksie van bastersaad beteken dat boere dringend inligting benodig oor die basters wat beskikbaar is, ten einde saadbestellings vir die volgende jaar te kan plaas. Inligting oor die nuwe basters waarvan saad vanjaar in kommersiële hoeveelhede beskikbaar sal wees, sal op 'n sonneblomboeredag aangebied word. Dit sal eerskommende Donderdag (16 Februarie) om 9-uur by die Landboukollege op Potchefstroom aangebied word.

Die grootkop, hoë opbrengs basters sal op die land gedemonstreer word. Inligting oor bemesting, in-

sluitend die wydverspreide boortekort, onkruidodders ens, sal ook aangebied word.

Die openingsrede by die boeredag sal gelewer word deur dr. Dalton F. Gandy van Memphis (VSA) en president van die internasionale sonneblomvereniging, Dr. en mev. Gandy is as gaste na Suid-Afrika genooi deur die Oliesaadbeheerraad en die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste.

Dr. Gandy het 'n lewenslange assosiasie met sonneblom en word die „vader” van die VSA se sonneblombedryf genoem.

AGRICULTURE
POTATOES - ~~1982-1984~~

1975 - 1984

Potatoes

STKR 26/8/75

short and pricey

Farming Editor

Potatoes are in short supply and prices have rocketed. The best quality now fetch up to R2,60 a pocket at the coast and from R2,20 to R2,50 in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Prices may rise even more.

Mr P. L. Steyn, manager of the Potato Board, was not optimistic today about the supply position in the next four months.

He said the summer crop on the Transvaal highveld had been marketed already considerably "earlier than usual."

The Eastern Free State was still marketing but "they cannot supply the whole country adequately."

The winter crop from the Northern Transvaal, the most important supply area for the last four months of the year, is expected to be considerably smaller than normal this year.

"Our information is that farmers have planted less than usual this year," Mr Steyn said.

NEXT MONTH

The very early crop from that area could be available next month, but the peak marketing period was October and November. By December supplies tapered off.

Whether or not the summer crop from the highveld would be available by then depended on the weather.

"If it rains early supplies could start coming in by December, but the rainy season on the highveld only starts towards the middle of October," Mr Steyn warned.

He added: "I am afraid prices will remain high for a considerable period and may even go higher."

Agriculture - Potatoes

26/8/75

(3) Potatoes @ 26/1/83
**Drought may double
the price of potatoes**

Potato prices could double this year because the drought has reduced crop yields considerably, the general manager of the Potato Board, Mr Danie van Rensburg, has told Agrocon delegates.

A 15 kg pocket of first grade medium potatoes could cost R10 to R12 later this year, he said. The current retail price is between R4 and R6.

Potato prices have rocketed in the last year. The retail price of a pocket of potatoes was R1,50 to R2 in December 1981.

Mr Graham Bromwell, in charge of fresh produce at Checkers, said there was a shortage of good quality potatoes which was expected to continue and this could lead to even higher prices.

what will be done with these potatoes;

- (3) whether the price of potatoes will be affected by these restrictions; if so, by what amount?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) Lowest Class and Class II "small".
 - (b) Markets in the controlled area are overloaded with potatoes with the result that the poorer quality potatoes remain unsold. This has a depressing influence on the prices. By imposing the prohibition, the Potato Board aims to stabilize and prevent a further decline in the prices of potatoes.
 - (c) The introduction and selling of Lowest Class and Class II "small" potatoes in the controlled areas, are prohibited.
 - (d) Producers are obliged to retain potatoes which may not be introduced into the controlled area and to try and sell it in rural areas.
- (3) Yes. The amount cannot be determined as prices are fixed by supply and demand.

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell us whether the difference between second grade and first grade potatoes is such as to make second grade potatoes not acceptable to the market?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, second grade and especially second grade small potatoes are of a quality in which the ordinary consumer is not interested. Those potatoes are in any case distributed at subeconomic prices in the less well-to-do areas.

③ Potatoes Hansard
 Potatoes
 Q. 61.280 22/2/84
 *6. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there is a surplus of potatoes in the Republic at present; if so,
- (2) whether any restrictions have been placed on the marketing of certain grades of potatoes; if so, (a) which grades, (b) why, (c) what is the nature of the restrictions and (d)

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, does he believe it is in the interest of the consumer that cheaper potatoes should be withheld from the market?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the quality of the potatoes withheld from the market is so poor that I really doubt whether the consumer would be interested in them. Those potatoes rot in two to three days after they have been made available for sale.

~~SISAL~~

AGRICULTURE - SISAL

1979 - 1985

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expected three communities, but also, since there is an approximation between the reduction of mortality and the increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to an increase in the expectation of life. Thus, if the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% indicated.

③ Sisal
FM 10/8/79

SISAL Tying up the market

SA's R10m a year sisal industry is receiving a much needed boost from rocketing world sisal prices. Reason is a reversion to natural fibres prompted by the rising cost of polymer resins (used in synthetic fibres) and decreased production by major suppliers like Kenya and Tanzania.

Sisal hit a high of \$850/t cif Antwerp last month, putting it on a par with the price (assuming R150/t shipping costs) of R550/t for best grade locally

grown sisal. While market watchers are loath to predict future trends for the volatile commodity, they are optimistic that the upward trend in the international price will continue.

This places the local industry, for the first time, on a sound footing. Before SA dissociated itself from the international price ("it didn't make sense for local prices to be affected by poor agricultural seasons in north America — the main market for baler twines.") A lot of white growers adopted a "cut out and get out" policy because of low returns. There are now only three out of an original 20 growers operating, with the bulk of the business in the hands of black growers in the homelands. Some 20 000 ha are under sisal in SA, with 13 000 ha owned by black growers.

SA produced 5 200 t of sisal last year (demand around 6 000 t) with estimates that 1979 production will be just under 6 000 t. With sisal production a long term operation (lifespan is 12 years with first cutting after about two years), what is worrying growers is the lack of long range forecasts on demand from spinners. Says Clive Henderson, MD of Measured Farming and consultant to the National Sisal Marketing Committee (NSMK): "Obviously we need some type of commitment from the spinners, so that we can plan production." NSMK handles marketing of all sisal on a pool basis (in leaner years operating on a quota system), and has an undertaking from the jute controller to be the sole importer as well.

Major user of sisal is Haggie Rand which consumes some 3 000 t annually for cores in its R60m a year steel wire ropes. Says Alan Clarkson, manager of the ropery: "Synthetics just don't have the same properties and are far more expen-

of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establish-
In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths



Sisal growing . . . on a sound footing

sive." A sisal core is used to carry grease and therefore provide suspension for steel ropes — it has been found that synthetic alternatives don't compact properly and shorten the lifespan of the product. To ensure continuity of supply, Haggie Rand

operates its own sisal farm in KwaZulu:

Other users are spinners like Northern Cordage Company and Amalgamated Packaging Industries (twines and mattress pads) while a fairly recent operation is that of Republic Buff which uses,

among other materials, sisal in the manufacture of polishing buffs. Another development has been the use of sisal for making dartboards. About 500 t a year go into the industry, which is fast replacing the 46 000 boards imported annually.

t of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa.
ological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

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③ sisal 10/8/79

(3) Sisal ~~2/11/85~~ B. Day 23/5/85
Sisal prices to rise marginally

SISAL prices will be reviewed next month, says Peter Cunningham, chairman of the National Sisal Marketing Committee.

He says prices have risen by between 10% and 12% in the past two years and he predicts only a marginal increase when the industry sets a price on June 11.

Sisal prices have traditionally been

By PRISCILLA WHYTE

set for 12 months at a time. In January, however, the industry set a price structure for only six months because of uncertainty over fuel increases, GST and wage rises.

Present prices on the local sisal market range from R895 a ton to R970.

Drought-hit farmers expect poor cane crop

21/8/85

3-Sugar

Mercury

Mercury Reporter

CANE growers, now into their sixth dry month, are predicting a below average crop this season, the general manager of the South African Cane Growers' Association, Mr Ernest Morrison, said yesterday.

Rainfall figures just released by the SA Sugar Association Experiment Station at Mount Edgecombe show a marked decline in rainfall during July compared to the long-term mean, especially along the Natal North and South Coasts.

The rainfall along the North Coast in July was just 14 percent of the long-term mean, along the South Coast 16 percent and in the Natal Midlands, just over half the long-term mean.

Commenting on the figures, Mr Morrison said cane farmers in the irrigation areas were not in any trouble — the irrigation rivers were still running.

He said that while cane estimates were decreasing the sucrose content seemed to be rising because of the dry weather.

'Current estimates are still pretty high — perhaps slightly below average.'

'Although July is not really a cane growing month the longer the dry season goes on, the worse it becomes ... we are praying for early spring rains which would relieve the situation.'

But there had been exceptions such as Empanjeni where more than 220 mm of rain recently fell in one day.

'The cane in that area is growing well, but the rest of the industry is under some stress.'

Bright future seen for sisal industry

3-Sisal

Rodney Hayter

16/9/85 Mercury

TWO recent developments can thrust the local sisal industry into new uses and expanding export markets.

They could also prove to be an important source of employment in Zululand and the north and eastern Transvaal.

The use of sisal fibres is being explored as substitutes for asbestos in asbestos-cement products and in building materials, Mr Clive Henderson, a director of Measured Farming in Pietermaritzburg and secretary for the National Sisal Marketing Committee, disclosed this week.

Exports

Last month the industry obtained export orders worth R100 000 and Mr Henderson is optimistic this monthly figure will soon be greatly increased.

A decade ago, South African annual sisal production stood at 750 000 tons, but inroads, mainly from synthetic fibres has reduced production to just over 400 000 tons, creating employment for approximately 5 000 people mainly in areas where little other job opportunities exist.

But recent developments in the asbestos and building fields could give sisal a bright future.

Mr Hans Guettinger, technical manager of Everite, said recently that his company had produced fibrous cement using asbestos and other fibres and the asbestos

content of these products ranged from 6-14 percent.

He said that because asbestos posed a health hazard, companies using the material had to take many safety precautions and these often proved a very costly operation.

'Asbestos is already becoming expensive and with the reserves situated in places like Alaska, not easily accessible: sisal is a replacement commodity that can be grown all the time,' he said.

A lot of innovation has also been carried out by Mr Gordon Robertson into using raw sisal fibre for reinforcing large building panels for construction of low-cost housing.

This principle has been successfully used in Zimbabwe, where the panels have been reinforced with wire-netting with substantial reductions in the cost of the panels.

Uses

Mr Robertson said the concept also offered unlimited possible uses such as in the building of irrigation furrows, Nissen-type huts for the army, reservoirs, baths, basins and toilets.

In recent years Mr Henderson has given heavy emphasis to finding new export markets and his successes include despatch of the first consign-

ment to Canada, a renegotiation of exports to Japan after a gap of 10 years and the investigation of new outlets in Australia, Taiwan and Europe.

He still believes export markets offer great potential, 'but our biggest problem is competing on world markets with countries whose sisal industries are subsidised.'

He constantly makes representations to the Department of Trade and Commerce for export incentives for growers and is most encouraged to learn that within months there could be an exciting export incentive package which would help to build up available tonnage.

Costs

'The industry could help tremendously in job creation if you consider the creation of job in growing sisal costs about R4 000 per labour unit compared to about R30 000 for many industrial ones..

'But of vital importance — especially under the present political climate — it would also help to stem the flow of work-seekers to the industrialised areas, often with the ill-effect of migrant labour and the break-up of the family unit,' he added.



Sharon Mileham of Measured Farming discussing the ever-increasing sisal export market with Fred Smith of Mitchell Cotts, the agents handling the export.

AGRICULTURE
Rice

1985

~~(2)~~ (3) rice
B-Day 6/9/85
New rice
project for
KwaZulu

A UNIQUE rice-growing project — of which the pilot scheme will cost R1,26m — will be implemented in KwaZulu's Ingwavuma area next week, the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation said yesterday.

Agreements for the project — which could save South Africa up R25m in foreign exchange a year — will be signed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Dr Simon Brand, chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, on Tuesday.

Chief Buthelezi will be signing an acceptance of a grant of R756 000 from the DBSA. The remainder of the costs, totalling R504 000, will be borne on an equal basis by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation. — Sapa.

AGRICULTURE
NUT & SEEDS

1985 - 1987

... there
NM 11/5/85
Oilseed prices
PRETORIA — Increases of
between 9 percent and
nearly 15 percent in ad-
vance and selling prices
of oilseeds for the 1985/86
season were announced
yesterday by Mr D J
Bosman, chairman of the
Oilseeds Board. — (Sapa)

Farmers working for peanuts ^{25/11/16} ^{3 NUTS}

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Some dismayed Northern Natal farmers, who have seen their peanuts retail at 1 075 percent more than they receive for them, are no longer planting nuts.

A surplus of cheaper alternative oilseed crops has forced down the producer price to R791 per ton, says the Oilseeds Board.

Edible nuts retail at the equivalent of R9 300 per ton, nearly 12 times as much as the producer price.

The farmers feel that there is a vast potential for selling lower grade and broken peanuts, which are normally crushed for

oil, to the poor as edible nuts.

They say that if the lower grades are made available at prices the poor could afford, the returns to the farmers could be more realistic.

The board receives R1 178 per ton for shelled nuts. Deductions from this price are pool costs, including a one percent physical loss of R196, levies of R51,50 and a grade loss of R140, giving producers R791 per ton.

EXCESSIVE

Farmers feel that excessive retail prices damage their industry, and some suggest that maximum retail prices be printed on packets.

The amount the farmer gets for his product (R791) is 8,5 percent of the retail price of R9 300 per ton.

In a Durban supermarket, a shopper pays about R2,38 for 500g of pre-packed, salted cocktail peanuts. For the same weight, a farmer is paid 20 cents.

The farmers also want more peanut promotions, especially at sports events. Peanut sellers as seen at the Newlands Rugby ground should be features of all sports events, producers felt.

Many Northern Natal farmers grew peanuts in the past because they withstood dry spells better than maize.

PRETORIA — Oilseed prices announced for the 1987/88 season have increased by an average 11 per cent on the advance prices and selling prices of groundnuts, sunflower seeds and soya beans.

This was announced yesterday by the Oilseeds Board chairman, Mr D. J. Bosman. He said the price increases were approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

Advance Prices are:

Shelled edible groundnuts in bags R895,00 per ton (an in-

(3NUTS) DD 24/5/87
Increased oilseed prices announced

crease of 11,7 per cent);

Shelled crushing groundnuts in bags R670,00 per ton (an increase of 7,7 per cent);

Shelled mouldy groundnuts in bags R364,00 per ton (an increase of 0,5 per cent);

Sunflower seed, class FH in bulk R464,00 per ton (an increase of 16 per cent);

Soya beans, grade SB2 in bags R479,00 per ton

(an increase of 17,4 per cent)

Selling prices are:

Shelled edible groundnuts in bulk R1 622,00 per ton (an increase of 17,5 per cent);

Shelled crushing groundnuts in bags R952,00 per ton (an increase of 5 per cent);

FH Sunflower seed, bulk for crushing R566,00 per ton (an in-

crease of 12,5 per cent);

Soya beans, grade SB2 in bags for crushing R558,00 per ton (an increase of 12,3 per cent).

The selling prices of groundnuts in bags will be announced at a later stage. — Sapa

Trapeze artists discharged

CAPE TOWN — Two trapeze artists, injured when they fell from a high-wire rig during a circus performance, have been discharged from hospital.

DROUGHT MAY FORCE OILSEED IMPORTS

Finance Reporter
THIS YEAR'S drought may force South Africa to import sizeable quantities of oilseeds for the first time in 30 years.
Commodity traders

say the Oilseeds Control Board has made inquiries about the availability and prices of foreign supplies of groundnuts and sunflower seed. But a senior board official said a final decision is unlikely to be taken before the second half of the year. Final estimates of this year's crop will be available

then.
Forecasts by the Department of Agriculture point to a sunflower crop of 290 000 tonnes, over 40 percent lower than the 517 000 tonnes harvested in 1981. The groundnut crop is expected to slip from 215 000 tonnes to 120 000 tonnes, and the soyabean crop from

24 000 tonnes to 20 000 tonnes.
"There does not seem to be enough oilseed in the country to meet requirements", said Lance Japhet, chief executive

of Epic Oil Mills, one of the country's largest oil expressors.
Nonetheless, imports may be averted. For a start, the crop may be bigger than estimates indicate. Harvesting has only just begun, so the recent rains may make a significant difference to the final yield.
Carry-over stocks are high, especially of groundnuts. The oilseeds board hopes that these will carry the oil expressors through until deliveries of next year's crop
To encourage early deliveries in 1983, the authorities may decide to offer farmers the carrot of premium payments for oilseeds brought to silos early in the season.

3) Nuts + Seeds
Oil Seeds Control Board: sale of property
Household Q. Lot. 25 - 26 4/2/83
*10 Dr. F. A. H. VAN STADEN asked
the Minister of Agriculture:†

- (1) Whether a property of the Oil Seed Control Board was recently sold in Pretoria; if so, (a) to what body or person and (b) what was the purchase price;

FEBRUARY 1983

26

- (2) whether any tenders for this property were called for; if not, why not; if so, (a) what body or person submitted the highest tender and (b) what was the amount of this tender?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
(a) Sentrale Lewendehawe Be-
stuurskoöperasie Bpk.
(b) R1,5 million.
- (2) No. It is not normal procedure to sell property per tender. The property concerned was offered in the open market through estate agents.

Mail Reporter

YELLOW margarine prices are at their lowest level in two years as manufacturers wage a cut-throat war to improve their market share.

The price-war is a result of Durban-based Tongaat Oil and Food Products, who slashed margarine prices after their entry into the margarine market at the end of last year.

They have launched three brands of yellow margarine — Ole, Rondo and Margot, which is a catering pack.

Prices yesterday averaged between 69c and 89c for a 500g pack, with a drop of about 10c on tubs.

The company's main competitor is Van den Bergh and Jurgens, a subsidiary of the giant Unilever Company —

(244) ~~to~~ (3) Nuts + seeds
25/2/83
Prices are slashed as margarine war rages

also based in Durban — which previously had 60% of the yellow margarine market. SA Margarine and Premier Foods account for the other 40%.

Mr Andre du Chenne, divisional marketing director of Tongaat Foods, said the company's entry into the market was a responsible move.

"We believe that our main competitor, Van den Bergh and Jurgens, dropped prices to the current unprecedented levels because of our entry.

They have lost a major share of the market and are reacting by slashing their prices," he said.

He thought the low prices would hold beyond the beginning of April, and said it could be several months after that before they returned to the August 1982 levels of 90c to 95c a 500g pack.

Mr Dave Pickett, marketing director for Van den Bergh and Jurgens, blamed the price slump on the economic downswing, but could

not be reached for further comment yesterday.

The public relations officer for Checkers, Miss P Lomborg, said they only expected the current prices to last until March 5.

She said the new price war was a good thing because "margarine was getting to be such a ridiculous price".

Margarine price reductions for a 500g brick this week were Flora: 99c to 89c, Yellow Band: 82c to 69c, Rama 84c to 75c, and Rondo: 76c to 69c.

D. Dispatch 20/2/83

EAST LONDON — The price of some brands of yellow margarine had dropped by more than 30 per cent over the past month, a spokesman for a major supermarket chain said from Port Elizabeth yesterday.

A typical 500 g pack of yellow margarine that sold for around R1.09 a month ago was now selling for between 69 and 79 cents, the spokesman, Mr T Carroll, said.

The price of yellow margarine sold in tubs had also dropped substantially, he said.

In East London, spokesmen for three major supermarkets re-

Marge price falls in price war

ported that they had been steadily lowering their yellow margarine prices during the past several weeks.

Most brands of yellow margarine at one supermarket here were sel-

ling at between 69 and 79 cents for a 500 g pack yesterday.

The price of a 500 g tub varied from 89 to 94 cents.

A report from the

South African Press Association said that margarine manufacturers were engaged in a cut-throat war to improve their shares of the market.

Retailers, according to the report, said the drop in prices was a result of a Durban-based manufacturer — Tongaat and Food products — entering the margarine market for the first time at the end of last year. — DDR

Lure TEL

EAST LONDON — The price of beer will go up on Monday, the South African Breweries announced yesterday.

In a statement, SAB said the wholesale price of beer would be increased by 6,8 per cent because of a 14 per cent increase in the cost of imported and local barley, malt, hops and packaging during the past year.

However, the price for returnable quarts and pints will rise by only half the amount on other packs.

The marketing manager of SAB, Mr Peter Savory, said the last increase of 7,4 per cent, was in March last year and inflation had been rising all the while. He said the company had managed to contain the increase to less than the current inflation rate.

He could not comment on the fact that retailers had been told of the increase only yesterday morning, even though the increase would become effective on Monday.

The probable effect on retail prices in the East London area would be an increase of about six

Beer will cost more next week

per cent on returnable 375 ml and 750 ml bottles, and an increase of about 10 per cent on all beer sold in non-returnable containers, an official of the Licensed Victuallers' Association said.

Mr Dave Johnstone, chairman of the association's pricing committee, said the increase had been expected, after the general liquor price increase of last month.

Meanwhile, the sugar price increase of 7½ per cent has been met with concern because of the number of other commodities that will be affected.

The Housewives' League asked manufacturers to reduce the amount of sugar used in commodities to off-set the price increases.

It said it welcomed the

margarine price war because it seemed to be the only means of bringing prices down.

The director of the Consumer Council, Mr Jan Cronje, said he was grateful the increase in sugar prices had not exceeded the inflation rate of 14,4 per cent. — DDR-DDC.

PE heart op patients well

PORT ELIZABETH — The Provincial Hospital's first two open-heart operation patients are both doing "very well".

The medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr Leon Cilliers, said yesterday that Mbuzel, Rawana, 16, and Mrs Blossom Kangawana would probably be moved from intensive care at the weekend. — SAPA.

EAST LONDON — A power failure hit large parts of the Cape Province early this morning, an Escom spokesman told SAPA in a statement.

Most of East London was in darkness and only sections of the city served by the power station on the West Bank had electricity.

Escom officials were investigating, the Escom information officer in the Western Cape, Mr A. van Heerden, said.

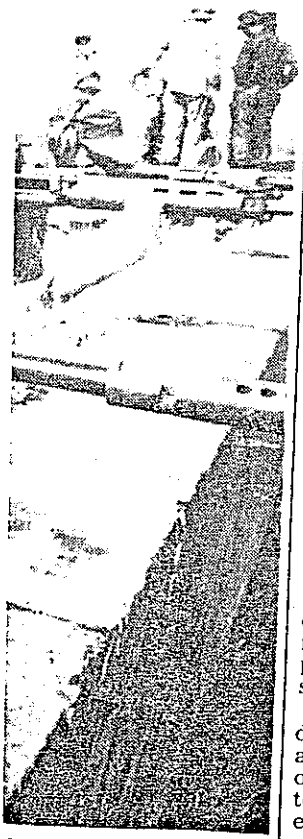
He added: "Sabotage is not suspected." The power failure came into effect at 12.20 p.m.

Another Escom spokesman said the whole of the Western and Eastern Cape, including East London, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town and Cape Town, was affected.

The fault had occurred on the main power line from the Transvaal, probably at a major sub-station.

Night life in East London was badly affected as dance bands and other entertainment had to pack up and leave early.

● Power was restored in East London at 1.55 am.



... Rifle of the

Exiled king transferred

ROME — Italy's exiled former King Umberto was transferred from a London clinic to a hospital in Geneva yesterday, informed sources said.

The move came as a

debate raged here whether Umberto, who newspaper reports have said is suffering from bone cancer, should be allowed to return to his homeland before he dies. — SAPA-RNS.

INSIDE

- Ships, tides 5
- Business, shares 2
- TV, entertainment 5
- Weather: fine 8
- Radio, aircraft 8

pop in for a scratch at

3 Nuts + seeds 3/6/83
Dried beans
Holland O. Gt. 1460
*13. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there is a shortage of dried beans in the Republic; if so, what is the extent of this shortage;
- (2) whether the Dry Bean Board has recently received any representations for dried beans to be imported; if so,
- (3) whether it has been decided to import dried beans; if so, what quantities are to be imported?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes, approximately 30 000 tons.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes. Final negotiations between the parties concerned regarding the types and quantities to be imported, will take place today.

~~Star~~

Star 13/6/83

(3) Nuts & seeds

~~Star~~

Nut investors are rebelling

South Africans were intrigued by an investment offer in the early 70s — a project which promised “a solid income for generations to come”.

Macadamia Finance invited the public to buy the rights to the profits of macadamia nut plants on a farm near Barberton and promised a first dividend within six years.

Five thousand South Africans responded. They paid in about R7 million for half-acre lots.

That was 10 years ago. So far the macadamia speculators have had pitifully small returns on their investments.

“Investors were promised something that was impractical,” said Mr Peter Dielwart, a fi-

Since the early 1970s entrepreneurs have been persuading South Africans to invest in such exotic agricultural products as olives, macadamia and jojoba nuts, and kiwi fruit, promising rich profits. Consumer reporter COLLEEN RYAN has investigated the fascinating world of farm investment companies and, in a series of articles, will trace their history and focus attention on current investment opportunities.

nancial adviser recently appointed to reorganise the company.

The Star has records of clients who have not received any profits from the scheme. Mr Dielwart says some investors received more than R200.

In terms of the contracts the investors signed they are obliged to pay the company a maintenance fee of about R175 a year. Some of the investors have refused to pay and are in arrears.

In January the company calculated that inves-

tors owed it R350 000. Mr Dielwart said efforts would be made to recover this money.

“This scheme is not dead,” said Mr Dielwart. “We intend to make this a profitable investment, but we must restore cash flow.”

He said that at the end of last year Macadamia Finance was short of money but that the situation had improved.

The company’s new marketing strategy was successful. There was demand for the product, he said.

“This year we expect to sell 30 tons of nuts which we have processed and packed,” he said.

He said he believed Macadamia Finance had reached a turning point and the macadamia plantation would yield bigger harvests each year. Investors would be paid a dividend next year.

Macadamia Finance intends to convert investors’ rights into shares.



Lowveld Macadamia’s farm in the Komatipoort area provides work for more than 100 labourers.

Sunflower oil accepted by diesel-maker

3 seeds + Nuts

By SIMON WILLSON

Industrial Editor

SUNFLOWER oil for diesel engines has come a step closer with a South African diesel-engine manufacturer's acceptance of its use.

Industry observers said the formal acceptance of sunflower oil made South Africa a world leader in the development of alternative diesel fuels.

Deutz Dieselpower makes diesel engines in Maritzburg in a venture with the Blue Circle group. Deutz is a subsidiary of Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) of West Germany, the world's largest manufacturer of air-cooled diesel engines.

KHD said that full warranties would be recognised on Deutz indirect injection engines using sunflower oil instead of diesel fuel. It was the world's first major diesel-engine manufacturer to sanction sunflower oil in its products.

The acceptance of sunflower oil follows a three-year research programme by the Department of Agriculture and KHD's research and development centre in Cologne, West Germany.

Experiments found that conventional, direct-injection diesel engines developed an unacceptable carbon build-up when running on sunflower oil. Conventional engines would run only on a sunflower oil mixture containing 15% alcohol.

But indirect-injection diesel engines prevented the carbon build-up, making the

substitution of 100% sunflower oil economic.

The company said the 12 000 Deutz industrial diesel engines now used throughout South Africa would run on sunflower oil with no modification, and would retain the manufacturer's warranty.

The 8 000 Deutz-Fahr tractors in operation in South Africa used engines which would need slight modification — "at insignificant cost".

Mr Chris Crosby, director of the Department of Agriculture's agricultural engineering division, said the oil glut made it unlikely that South African industry would convert to sunflower oil in diesel engines immediately.

"But at least that is now an option. Diesel fuel technology has made it possible for the Government to take a strategic or economic decision to use sunflower oil if necessary."

About 90% of South Africa's agricultural and industrial diesel engines used direct fuel injection and could run only on a sunflower-alcohol mixture.

Modifications to the engines to indirect-injection would enable them to run on sunflower oil.

"Research is being undertaken throughout the world with a variety of vegetable oils, but South Africa continues to be a world leader in

this field," Mr Crosby said.

Mr Kevin Clarke, Deutz's marketing director, said sunflower oil was 10% to 15% more expensive than diesel fuel, but diesel fuel's cost advantage would disappear if sunflower oil was produced on a large scale and the Government diesel fuel subsidy was withdrawn.

Deutz recently announced a R10-million expansion of its Maritzburg plant as part of a programme to increase local content of engines to 70%.

The company's tractor engines are still imported from Germany pending official approval of the installation of the SA unit.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T Du Plessis, said at a demonstration of sunflower-powered tractors in Pretoria that it was Government policy to reach a maximum 15% to 20% alcohol and plant-oil contribution to national liquid-fuel requirements.

Government incentives would encourage the private sector to replace diesel fuel. Duties would give petroleum substitutes an advantage of about 4c a litre over fuel made from imported crude oil.


Mr Bodo Liebe, Cologne-based chairman of KHD, said the sunflower research project with the Department of Agriculture was his company's most successful project to date.

"As we are involved in South Africa by holding an interest in the production of Deutz diesel engines and tractors, we feel obliged to transfer our know-how to our South African partners.

"I would be glad if my Government would play a bigger part in assisting South Africa than it has over the past 10 to 15 years."

KHD is also researching the use of fuels like woodgas, ethanol and methanol, and has a woodgas test programme under way at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria.

ENERGY



Sunflower oil all set to bloom!

3 Nuts + seeds
By Priscilla Whyte

SUNFLOWER oil is 20% more expensive than diesel but the latter's cost advantage is propped up 5% by the Government customs and excise subsidy on imported diesel.

This diesel subsidy has existed since the 1960s when the use of diesel was encouraged.

Kevin Clarke, marketing director of Deutz Diesel Power told *Industrial Week* that the 20% price disadvantage of sunflower compared to diesel is variable.

He said: "The market price of sunflower fuel as a diesel substitute depends on the extraction process the farmer uses.

"If a farmer can sell the byproducts of sunflower produced by the extraction process - glycerol used in soap manufacture, feedstock then sunflower becomes even more attractive."

Clarke said that Deutz Diesel Power are doing similar work collaboration with the CSIR on wood-gas "and hopefully we will be coming up with similar information on this alternative fuel in two to three months."

Piet du Plessis, the minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs said at a recent conference on sunflower that SA's primary energy source is coal and about 85% and 14% is supplied from imported oil.

He reiterated that excise and customs duties will be applied to any product which replaces petrol.

An additional incentive may be given in respect of efforts and actual contributions to the replacement of diesel fuel.

He said that the announcement by Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz that its normal factory warranty will be applied to their indirect engines running on

pure sunflower oil is a milestone in an extensive research programme by the Division of Agricultural Engineering, Dept of Agriculture.

"This remarkable achievement has been realised merely four years after the first announcement by the Government that sunflower oil is going to be seriously investigated as a possible replacement of diesel fuel.

"It is as far as is known the first diesel fuel alternative in the world to reach the status of carrying a well-known engine manufacturer's warranty."

He pointed out that although the economics of using sunflower oil is still being studied, new possibilities are now open for developing countries, who have undeveloped agricultural land on the one hand

and a shortage of external currencies to import petroleum fuel on the other.

Johann Fuls, senior engineer, division of agricultural engineering, Dept of Agriculture, said at a presentation to the SA Institute of Chemical Engineers:

"Conservative estimates are that 600 litres of sunflower seed oil can be produced per hectare.

"To produce 600 litres of sunflower seed oil, the on farm liquid fuel input is 60 litres, a favourable ratio of 10:1.

Fuls said that degummed sunflower oil (oil, which has been pressed from the seed, filtered, water-washed and centrifuged) is a technically viable alternative fuel for indirect combustion engines with favourable results achieved on two

Deutz F31912W engines.

According to Fuls: "Very inspiring results were obtained with a Perkins 4,236 engine in a Massey Ferguson tractor and running on an ethyl ester of sunflower oil.

"The engine completed 1500 true hours, while subjected to the engine manufacturer's endurance test cycle.

"The first major breakthrough came with the manufacture of ethyl esters, which have a shorter molecule and behave in almost all respects in the same way as diesel."

Chris Crosby, director of the Dept of Agriculture, agricultural engineering division, commented:

"The manufacture of the ester required a relatively simple technology, but the process must be well controlled if satisfactory results are to be achieved."

Using trans-esterified sunflower oil as a fuel offered a solution to the coking problem with direct injection diesel engines.

Nick Smith, director of Blue Circle, said at the sunflower conference: "It is strategically important that SA has an air-cooled engine especially in certain military applications. Every truck that went to Luanda powered with an air-cooled engine came back, which can not be said of other units."

Deutz diesel engines are air-cooled, whereas ADE engines are water-cooled.

Smith said a 70% local content with a R10-million investment will be achieved on the Deutz diesel engine in contrast to the "astronomical figures talked of at Atlantis."

The IDC-backed Atlantis Diesel Engine project was initiated in 1978 at a cost of R350-million.

"The Government tells us it wants market forces to run the economy, although it is deeply concerned by the problems of Atlantis. Its volumes will recover in 2-3 years and it is important that there is a viable competitor to keep Atlantis efficient at that stage," said Smith.

RUSH. (3) Mats 1
1/10/83
Warning on Seeds
margarine and
oils price rises

THE prices of yellow margarine and cooking and salad oils would jump by around 15 to 20% once current stocks ran out, housewives were warned yesterday.

But, with luck, it should be possible to hold off the price hikes until after the festive season.

Mr Lance Japhet, chairman of the SA Oil Expressers' Association and vice-chairman of the SA Margarine Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday the industry had been forced to import raw materials from high-priced overseas markets because of the drought-stricken local crops.

"We are now in a position that vegetable oil and yellow margarine manufacturers are having to buy their raw materials on the international market for prices where replacement costs are higher than current South African retail prices.

"Regrettably, therefore, but inevitably, the prices of both salad and cooking oils and yellow margarine will rise when current stocks are exhausted," he said.

Mr Japhet said his estimate, "though we are buying on an ever-rising market, is that in the next few months our costs — which we have no choice but to pass on — will rise by about 15 to 20%".

He said there was a certain amount stockpiled and he did not foresee much likelihood of rises being necessary before the end of the year. "But it won't be long after that.

"Even if good rains fall, vegetable oils obtainable from local oil seeds will not be available before the end of April or beginning of May, 1984, during which period the shortfall in requirements will continue to be imported," he said.

Unlike the maize market, the oil expressers and margarine industries could not expect to be helped by the Government.

Hopefully, prices could be reduced once the emergency was over and imports could be curtailed — if the drought ended, and depending on the Minister's announcement on crop prices for the coming season. — Sapa.

TEA. — ~~198~~

1978 → 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984 — Nov

TEA

Looking for sympathy

Just when SA's tea growers are beginning to stand on their own feet, they are having to face increasingly fractious customers. The most extreme critics are asking government to curb local tea production, and even question the right of the industry to exist.

SA's first tea bushes were planted in the early Sixties in an attempt to save foreign exchange (R12m in 1962); to make SA less reliant on potential boycotters; and to create jobs in impoverished rural areas.

There has been considerable success in

Except for a brief surge early last year, world tea prices have risen very little in the past three decades. By contrast, prices of SA-produced teas have rocketed. Delivered selling prices for local "main grades" (which account for some 80% of the total) shot up from R1,12c/kg in 1972 to R1,49/kg in 1975 and R3,28c/kg this year. Packers point out they can airfreight tea from Malawi (admittedly, of lower quality) for a mere R1,72/kg.

The result has been steep hikes in the retail price of tea, which is a mixture of

What is Pretoria to do? In the past it has determinedly protected local growers by, for instance, withholding import permits to those firms which refuse to take up their quota of SA tea. Moreover, the price controller has allowed local plantations to charge prices which, in the words of Sapekoe MD Douglas Penwill, give "a reasonable return."

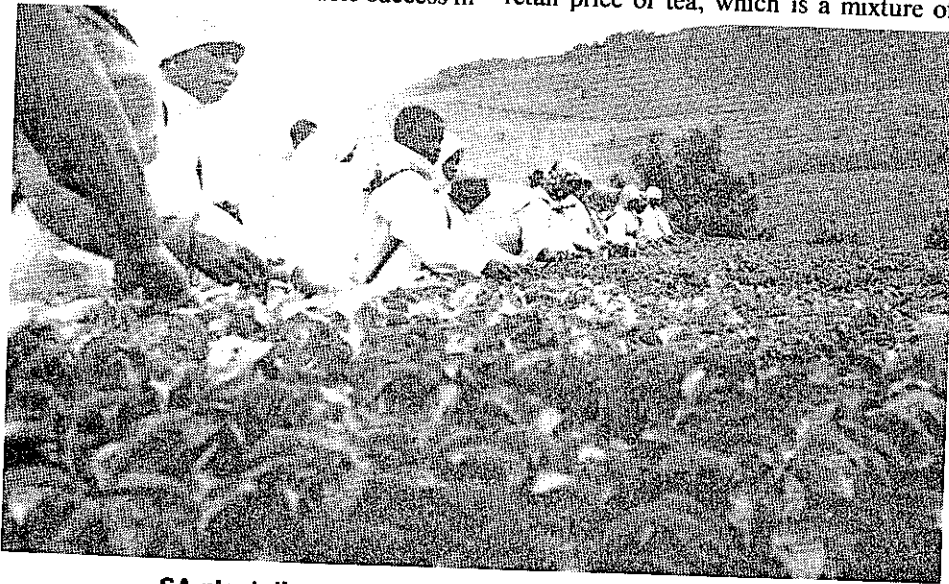
The pace of price hikes has slowed slightly this year. No increase was applied for in April, because of the large quantities produced, but chances are that when producers and packers meet at the end of this month, the former will give notice of an application to Pretoria for higher prices. Penwill notes that costs have risen by 10,25% in the past year.

Replying to charges that the local industry is digging the tea trade's grave, Penwill avers that not only are world prices artificially low, but several exporting countries have devalued their currencies appreciably. "We can't simply change our production charges to match their prices," he argues.

Penwill also observes that much of last year's price hikes were due to the spurt in world prices. What's more, the packers have yet to pass on to consumers the fall in prices since then. He claims that Sapekoe currently sells a kilo pack of all-SA tea at 30c below the price charged by the packers for their blends.

He points out that Sapekoe pays higher wages than foreign growers, and that the industry has a R45m investment to protect. Though Sapekoe made a profit last year and expects to be in the black again in 1978, it still has to wipe out its accumulated losses. What's more, it has asked for a moratorium on the soft loans it must repay to the IDC.

Perhaps the answer is a compromise: to give the local producers the price hikes they need to stay solvent, but to restrict further plantings or the opening of new estates in SA.



SA plantation . . . more than a storm in a teacup

achieving these goals. Local teas this year account for over 20% of SA's total requirements of 22 000 t a year. Next season's pickings could reach 4 900 t, and one trader estimates that areas already planted will eventually produce nearly a third of present consumption.

Only about a third of our tea now comes from Sri Lanka, compared with 92% 15 years ago. And Pretoria is collecting political IOUs by compelling packers to import 14% of their needs from Mauritius, 11% from Rhodesia and 7% from Malawi.

Finally, Sapekoe, the IDC subsidiary which accounts for 75% of local production, employs some 6 000 workers in depressed areas such as Vendaland and Lebowa.

Packers are obliged to purchase all teas offered to them by the SA producers. In one sense, that's no problem, since they agree that local tea is of high quality. The problem is the price they have to pay for it.

local and imported blends. This in turn, argue the packers, has set off a vicious circle of falling consumption (retail sales plunged about 15% last year), a greater proportion of local tea in the packet, further price increases, stiffer consumer resistance, and so on.

Says the MD of a leading tea distributor: "Up to a point we're not too unhappy with the South African industry. What is getting irritating is that it's taking up an increasing proportion of our blends. It's now 25% of the total, and it's an expensive 25%."

Adds another executive, who admittedly is hoping to increase imports from his company's Rhodesian plantations: "A vicious circle of unrelenting pressures has been created which must harm someone, if not everyone, concerned. Ultimately the crisis will reach such proportions that someone will have to consider retrenchment of the SA plantations or face the collapse of the whole industry."

TEA AND SYMPATHY

~~402~~ 3 (tee) ✓ m 20/6/80

It will take another two years before the rooibos tea shortage is relieved. With only 40% of the existing retail demand being met, the Rooibos Tea Control Board has implemented an increased planting programme in Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Van Rhijnsdorp and Calvinia. However, these crops will only come into production next year.

The present demand for this low tannin, caffeine-free beverage is 3 m kg a year. It is produced on an area of 14 000 ha. However, in 1977, the industry was hit hard by fungus disease. This was followed by low rainfall in 1978 and 1979 which saw the disappearance of the industry's substantial reserves. As a result, the 1979 crop dropped to 1,7 m kg after the record 1977 crop of 2,9 m kg. In turn, the industry's turnover fell from R3m in 1978 to R2,3m in 1979.

The crop is indigenous to SA, and these low yields have been further aggravated by the 120% increase in demand since 1977 — a result of the steep price increases for ordinary tea and coffee in 1978.

With this year's crop up 25% on last year, the board released an additional quota of 11% to reduce the shortage in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State. However, Peter Doyle of T W Beckett notes that present supplies to retailers have dropped 60% since 1977.

Peter Saaymen, general manager of the Rooibos Tea Board, predicts that next year the yield should be 75% of 1977's figures and that by 1982, production should return to normal.

Saaymans denies reports that most of the crop is being exported. "Exports have been limited to around 6% of the crop," he notes.

SA tea
Star 22/9/68
 double
 world
 price *3ke*

too great for the required tolerances unless products outside the tolerances unless:

The dr (ii)
 Process (i)
 Process correctly centred, ances. This process must

The evident failure on the part of the Government and the local tea producers to appreciate that tea is a price-sensitive commodity has led to the prices of local teas being well above world prices, says Mr C D Gray, chairman of T W Beckett.

In his annual statement to shareholders. Mr Gray attacks the protection granted to local tea manufacturers who "have enjoyed a substantial price increase for their output of tea."

Mr Gray says their products are now more than twice the cost of imported teas of similar quality.

Process centred too low, but tolerance. t can meet the required

Another year has passed during which local producers are protected while no agreement has been reached between Government, tea packers and local growers.

Mr Gray says a similar situation is developing with coffee where local growers continue to increase their local coffee plantings "and no progress has been made to establish the qualities required by roasters, or the pricing procedure."

Reviewing the year, Mr Gray says the company sold more tea and coffee than in the previous year and only a lack of effective capacity at the Isando plant prevented record sales of instant coffee.

Despite the slowing down of the economy, Mr Gray says: "The future is viewed with confidence as the consumer market shows a continuing tendency to improve." — David Bamber.

Here the process is correctly centred. Tolerances. Tolerances.

DEFECTIVE WORK

3

2

1

③ Tea ~~Q. No. 513~~ Tea Hansard
Q. No. 513-514

*2. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether tea manufactures have been instructed to include a certain quantity of locally grown tea in their blends; if so, (a) on whose authority was the decision taken and (b) what was the reason for taking such decision?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

Yes.

- (a) The Cabinet.
- (b) The decision is based on recommendations by a Committee consisting of representatives of the private and public sectors of South Africa, Transkei and Venda and is founded on the following considerations:
- (i) the exceptionally large difference which arose between international tea prices and the prices of tea produced in Southern Africa. This difference arose particularly as a result of a slump in the international tea market;
 - (ii) the need for the production of tea in Southern Africa because of the large development potential which exists in this field as well as the labour intensity of the industry; and
 - (iii) the necessity to rationalize tea production in Southern Africa and to synchronize with local marketing conditions. The tea packers encountered difficulties to include in their blends large quantities of local tea at higher prices than those on the international market. Accordingly, the committee to which I have al-

ready referred, made recommendations which were accepted by the producers as well as the packers. The recommendations are aimed at promoting the orderly production and marketing of tea. As it was necessary to control and limit the expansion of local tea production it was agreed that the tea packers should on a *pro rata* basis first take up locally produced tea before further quantities may be imported.

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether the local price of tea will be lower or higher as a result of this arrangement than it would be otherwise?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from the reply which I have given that the international price of tea is much lower. The price of the blend will therefore be higher than if all the tea were imported.

Banking institution: curator

*3. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether he appointed or caused to be appointed a curator for a banking institution the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so,
- (2) whether such curator has submitted any reports; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;
- (3) whether matters requiring further investigation were raised in such reports; if so,
- (4) whether such further investigations are being carried out;
- (5) whether he will lay such reports upon the Table, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) A curator was appointed on 29 November 1976.

The cup runneth over

FM 16/7/82

3 other Tea
~~105~~ ~~105~~

Local tea growers are itching to increase production while tea packers are fighting for more stringent government restrictions on the expansion of plantations.

To the packers, further growth of tea production is anathema because under a government-sanctioned agreement they are obliged to buy the entire local crop at nearly double the cost of comparable imports. Last year they paid an average of R3,50/kg for local teas as against R1,85 for imported teas.

Local tea estates were originally established with backing from the Industrial Development Corporation to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in this commodity and to create jobs in depressed black areas.

The total volume of tea consumed in SA is around 21 500 t/year, of which a third, 6 800 t, is produced locally. The Magwa Tea Corporation near Lusikisiki in the Transkei is one of the region's biggest producers with an annual crop of 2 000 t.

Last year at a meeting of the Tea Committee, a body of producers, packers and a representative of the price controller, strict limits were placed on Magwa's expansion.

Magwa will be allowed to expand its production to 3 350 t by the 1985-86 season — after which it was suggested that expansion should be held down to a rate proportionate to the growth in local consumption. Similar restrictions have been placed on other growers in northern Natal, Venda, and eastern Transvaal.

Chris Dodson, an alternate director of Magwa's management company, Transkei Tea Management, says the price subsidy is imperative to the viability of the industry. He says establishment costs run at R4 000/ha, after which growers have to wait four to five years before they get a crop and 12-15 years before they are in full production. "To establish a local tea industry on R1,85/kg would be a non-starter," he says.

By contrast, says Dodson, most initial plantings in other producer countries were carried out more than 50 years ago. Since tea bushes have to be infrequently replaced, producers in countries such as Sri

Lanka and India have a great advantage.

He also contends that local growers could be more competitive if they paid "sub-human" wages which apply in most other producer countries; the average daily wage paid to workers on local tea estates is R3 — five times higher than in Malawi.

There have been occasions when imported tea has landed in SA at a higher price than the cost of locally produced tea. But Dodson sees little relief coming from this quarter — given the current depressed state of world prices.

"In order to survive in a highly competitive market, growers have increased yields so there is now more tea around, not less. Many plantations are also now reaching maturity. In spite of the disparity between local and imported tea prices, Dodson maintains that it is vitally important for Magwa to expand.

Current growth of the SA tea market is around 3% a year. If Magwa's future

growth were to be restricted to this figure, he suggests its viability could be on the line. Any setbacks for Magwa could be disastrous for the regional economy. At peak production the four estates employ a total of 5 500 workers — many of them women who have been traditionally left out of the labour market. In addition, the tea estates are the *raison d'être* for Lusikisiki's commercial activity and a major earner of foreign exchange for Transkei.

Last year Magwa turned in a profit of R400 000 on a turnover of over R5m and a total capital investment of R15m.

Says chairman Archie Nkonyeni: "We are very proud of Magwa. As far as we know it is one of the most viable of all the Transkei corporations."

Dodson believes Magwa could develop a long-term export market — in spite of present cost disadvantages.

What he has in mind is a scheme which will, in effect, reduce labour costs. Magwa will supply independent growers with the cuttings and technical know-how and buy back any leaf they produce. "By doing this we hope to produce leaf at lower costs than current costs. Once we have filled up local sales quotas, we may be able to export."

A major spinoff from the small grower scheme is that it will provide work for entire family units and expansion can be tightly controlled. Growers also stand to benefit as tea is essentially a high value crop. At current average prices of R3,50/kg, growers stand to collect as much as R7 000/ha — which compares favourably with R1 000/ha for well managed cane or maize.

The present agreement with packers will prevent development of the small grower scheme. But pilot projects now being started in the Transkei will test the practicality of the idea. More important, says Dodson, is the jobs the scheme will create and the stability it will bring to the region.

He says: "Transkei has invested vast sums of money in industrial concerns where the cost per job is around R20 000. Agricultural development creates permanent and seasonal jobs at only a fraction of the cost."



SA tea worker ... wealthy by world standards?

Kon 7/16/82
World tea
meeting
fails ③ Tea

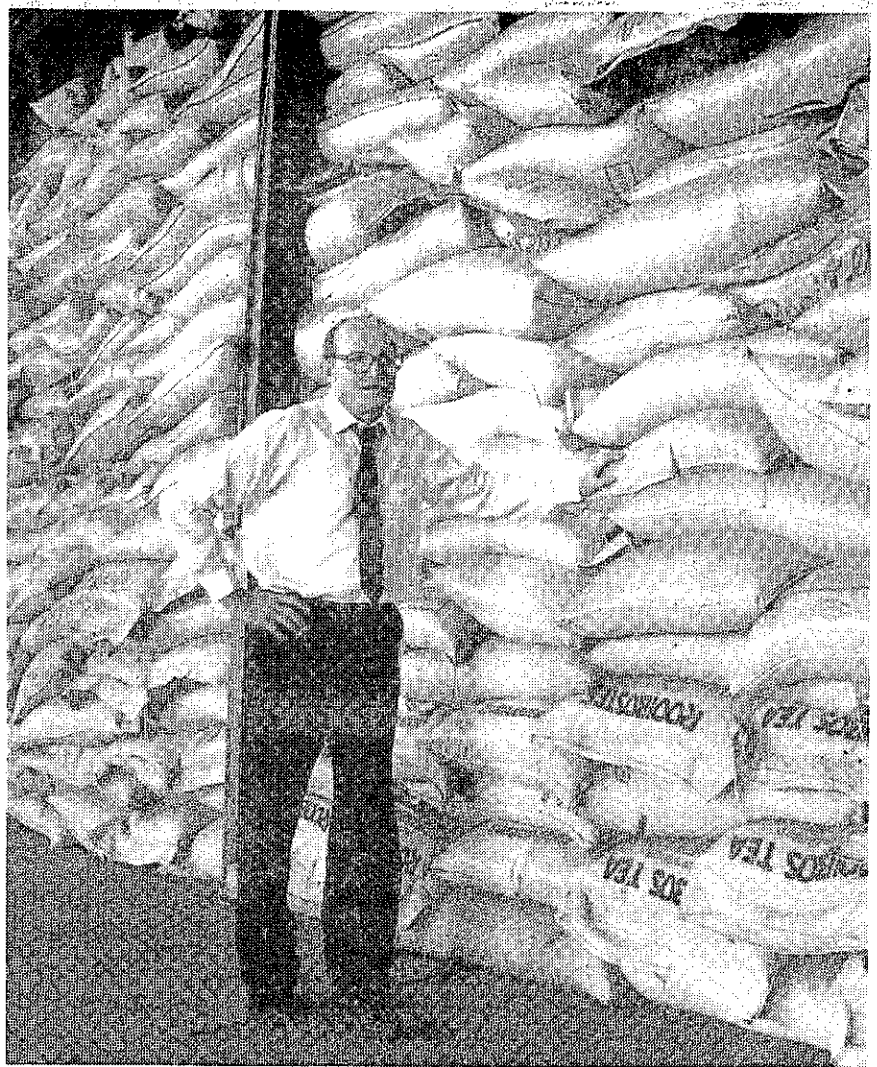
GENEVA. — Tea exporters and consumers have failed to set international quality standards essential to any global agreement to help boost tea prices, says the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad).

A week-long meeting of experts from tea exporting and importing countries ended at the weekend with a call for more information on black tea qualities to be considered at another meeting late next year, an Unctad statement said.

This should further progress on an international tea agreement, which Unctad supports as a way to help exporting countries grapple with a 30% fall in tea prices on world markets in the past 10 years.



Above left: Acres and acres of rooibos are visible in the Clanwilliam district. It is food in the hand to the community.



Above right: Stacks of tea — 10 000kg in total — wait while the Government decides what will be done to it. Mr James van Putten, assistant-manager of the Rooibos Tea Board, is pictured with it.

Rooibos anyone?

“We know we have Salmonella in the tea, but in relation to other foodstuffs we are perfectly safe. We know we are, as such, innocent and will recover.”

By ROBYN GREEN
Weekend Argus Reporter

Close the rooibos tea industry and you cut the jugular of Clanwilliam.

That is the opinion of the inhabitants of this place where temperatures are known to soar to 45 deg C. But here, where it is more than a village, but less than a town, there is more to worry about now than how hot it is going to be tomorrow.

Two weeks ago all was well in this picturesque place, with the sales of their “lifeblood” well on the way to doubling 1982 figures. Then the crunch. Australian health authorities found a Salmonella contaminated consignment and within days the boxes came tumbling from local supermarket shelves. Hopes among the 353 farmers tumbled as they watched, wondered and waited.

Gloomy predictions

But they refuse to make gloomy predictions. Few will speculate on what the drop in sales and public confidence means to them and their industry. They prefer to talk about “when” it improves rather than “if” it improves. Neither do they feel accusations levelled at them about the tea being a danger to public health are fair or warranted.

“What I want to know is who or what is behind this?” asked Mr Martin Bergh of the 3 000-ha farm, Seekoevlei. “We know we have Salmonella in the tea, but in relation to other foodstuffs we are perfectly safe. There has never been a case of Salmonellos from rooibos tea.

“We know we are, as such, innocent and we will recover. But our sales will plummet.”

Even after every tea leaf and bag has been radurised and every box carries a stamp saying as much the question will remain: Will the public drink it in such great quantities as they did before?

Damage to industry image

“The image has suffered great damage,” said Mr Bergh. “People seem to think they will be drinking rat and bird faeces and it will not be easy to change that.”

Mr Boet Calitz, manager of the Rooibos Co-op, could not believe that any such thing happened as

the fence kept the rats and rabbits out of the drying area and the noise of the processing plant kept the birds away. (Unfortunately for him, a mischievous hoopoe appeared to have overheard, for five minutes and a flirtatious flight later it left its very distinct mark on the drying tea.)

He is not blind to the repercussions recent events could have. It is not only the industry that concerns him, but the plight the entire area could be plunged into.

The socio-economic effects could be disastrous to a community which relies to a major extent on the rooibos tea. “Thousands of people would be affected,” he said. The tea industry, he believes, has enough problems of its own — a bad thunderstorm or gale could result in a R16 000 bad debt — without more being introduced.

“Win back trust”

Clanwilliam is a small town of about 6 800 people. Most of them are involved in the industry in one way or another.

“The main thing now is to win back the trust of the consumer,” agreed Mr James van Putten, assistant manager of the Rooibos Tea Board. “The only way we can do that is to ensure we have a hygienically clean product. This is a labour-intensive industry and we have to look after our people.

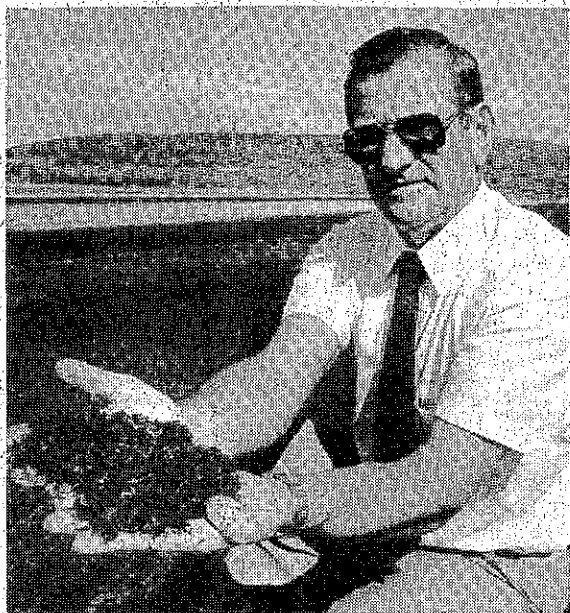
“This is the only area in the world where rooibos is produced. We must do our utmost to keep it going. We are not looking at our losses — we are not going to be negative. First, we will put it back on the shelves, then we will look at the effects.”

“Unlikely event”

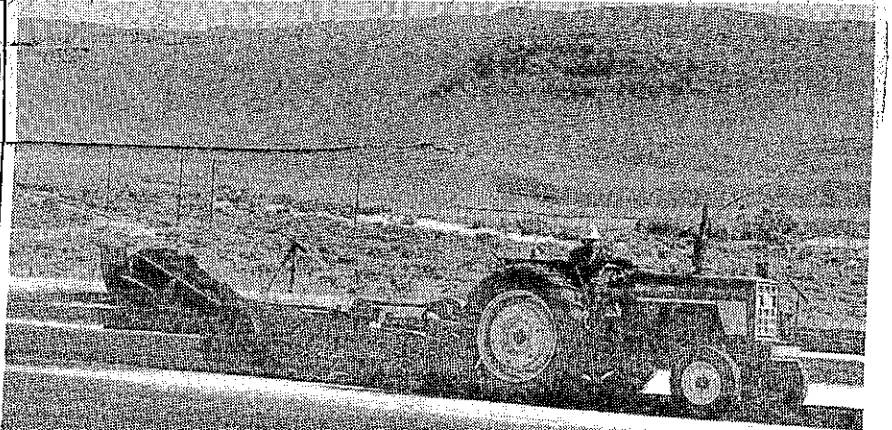
Mr Bergh believes that in the “unlikely event” of the business being closed down he would survive.

“A man is a skilful creature — I would survive. But there are others, and believe me, they have no way out. Who would suffer first? It is always the poor who take the knock.”

Barely a kilometre away a lone bass tagged with a R1 000 ticket is swimming in the Clanwilliam Dam. He, at least, can rest assured that for the next few weeks, he will definitely not be the sole focus of attention in that part of the world.



Mr Boet Calitz, manager of the Rooibos Co-op, with a handful of the sun-dried controversial tea.



Angus 19/11/84

(3) Rev



All rooibos tea 'probably contaminated' — 4 000 jobs in danger

By JEAN HEY
Consumer Reporter

"It is impossible that one brand could be contaminated and others not," said Mr van Zyl. The discovery of faecal contamination in rooibos tea meant the industry "will be brought to a standstill".

He estimated that at least 4 000 people relied on the rooibos tea industry for their livelihood.

One Cape Town distributor said today he had stopped packing and was sending staff home.

"Usually at this time of year the staff can look forward to bonuses. Now it feels as though an atom bomb has landed in my lap."

The Rooibos Tea Board is considering radiation as a method of cleansing the tea, but this would add an extra 50c a kilogram to the price.

Mr van Zyl said radiation would cost about 20c a kilogram and to this would be added the cost of

transporting the tea to the Transvaal for radiation.

The head of the division of radiation technology at the Nuclear Development Corporation in Pretoria, Dr H J van der Linde, said radiation was a safe method of cleaning food and was already used in South Africa on several foods, including bananas, strawberries and mangoes.

● Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, said city health inspectors had removed about 10 000 packets of rooibos tea from Cape Town shops.

The removal of rooibos tea from retailer's shelves was continuing today.

The tea was being kept in storage pending a decision on radiation.

The rooibos tea industry is likely to come to a standstill because all brands are probably contaminated, says the chairman of the Rooibos Tea Board, Mr A J van Zyl.

He said today all rooibos tea was poured into the same silo before being divided and packaged under brand names.

Govt to assist rooibos industry

By CHRIS ERASMUS
Medical Reporter

THE government will take every possible step to assist the rooibos tea industry in dealing with the contamination problem that is threatening it with a crippling multi-million-rand loss.

This was said by Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Trade and Industries, in Clanwilliam yesterday after a meeting with members of the Rooibos Tea Control Board (RTCB).

Dr De Villiers said this important and well-established industry had enjoyed a 30-year history of growing success and it was a pity that it should now appear that the tea did not comply with health standards.

He said he had consulted the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr L A P A Munnik, and the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and both had given their assurance that their departments, in co-opera-

tion with the RTCB, were taking all the necessary steps to overcome the problem.

Dr De Villiers said that a company called Iso-Ster, of Kempton Park, was prepared to begin the sterilization of rooibos tea, using irradiation in accordance with Department of Health specifications.

Irradiation and transport would increase the cost of the tea by between 40 and 50c a kg or 10c a 200g packet.

If feasible, Iso-Ster would expand its irradiation facilities by May next year as it could handle only about a third of the demand at present.

Mr Chris de Jongh, RTCB marketing officer, said 353 farmers and 10 000 people associated with the industry were affected by the crisis. At least 100 farmers earned 90 percent of their income from rooibos.

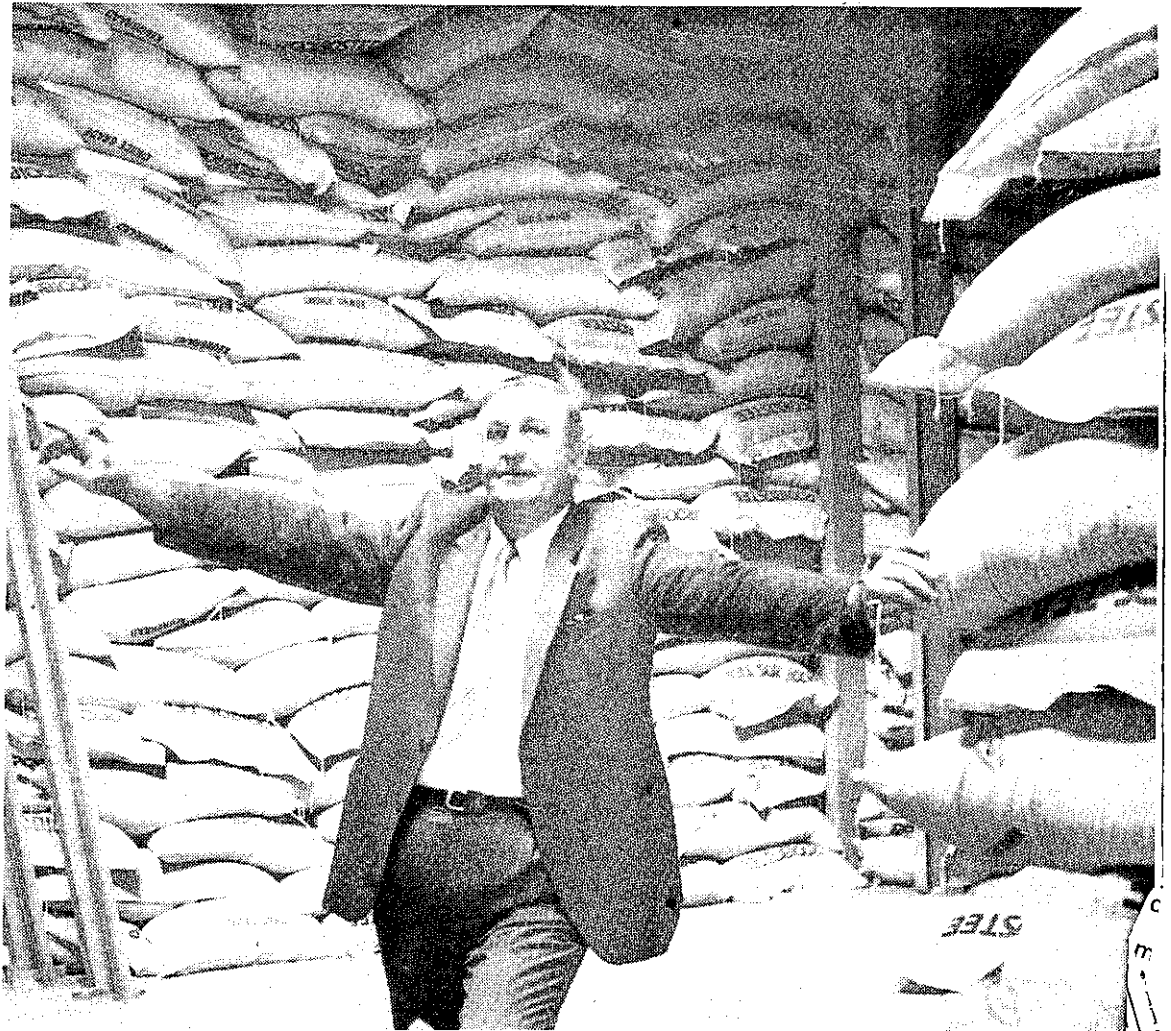
Since 1982 the industry had doubled its production. At least nine coun-

tries had been buying rooibos and it was a great pity that this turn of events should come at so critical a time, he said.

Mr H A van Zyl, a major rooibos tea farmer, said the fuss was "all just nonsense", but he and his labourers were nonetheless worried. The tea contributed 75 percent of his income and the 14 families he supported would suffer if the industry collapsed.

Mr Martin Bergh, a major producer, said all perspective had been lost in the current "hysteria" and that many other foods had higher levels of salmonella contamination than rooibos.

The six contaminated teas were Oude Kaap, Spar, Freshpak, Rooiberg, 11 O'Clock and Strauss. The unaffected teas were Ou Huis, Cedro, Golden Peak, South Halls, Clan Tea, Laager, Springbok, Rooikranz and Cedarberg. All teas had been withdrawn from the market for the time being, however.



Mr A J van Zyl, chairman of the Rooibos Tea Control Board, points to some of the 10-million kilograms of rooibos tea in the RTCB warehouses.

Rooibos tea is making a big comeback

By Pieter de Vos

Traditional Cape Rooibos tea is staging a comeback after struggling against drought in the past four years.

The tea, which people claim has significant health properties, all but disappeared from supermarket shelves and health shops after drought reduced crops from 3 million to 1,4 million kg in 1979. Good rains in the Western Cape regions where the tea is grown came to the rescue last year and production has soared to 4,75 million kg. A similar crop is expected next year.

Present consumption is two million kg but the tea is still very much an acquired taste and production outstrips demand by a wide margin.

Speaking from Clanwilliam, Mr Pieter Saayman, general manager of the Rooibos Tea Control Board, told The Star hopes are now pinned on exports.

Recent investigations by major packaging agents have led to encouraging findings.

Exports in the year to end-September comprised only 6,3 percent of total consumption but the figure appears capable of being raised to about 30 percent, which would yield useful foreign exchange.

The first consignment to Switzerland of 500 sacks each weighing 35 kg was recently shipped from Cape Town. Germany, the US, Britain and Australia also import rooibos tea. The major outlets in these countries usually sell packages not much larger than a snuffbox. Prices for what is described as an "exotic African drink" are anything up to 29 dollars.

An indication of a widening market, however, is an order for special packaging by an Australian supermarket chain.

Trade turnover in South Africa, from packaging agents to retailers, amounts to about R7,5 million a year — no great contribution to the country's agricultural economy.

AGRICULTURE - OTHER.

NUTS, oil, Seed etc.

27 April 1979 — 30 August 1979

PROPOSED LEVY ON OIL CAKE

The Minister of Agriculture hereby makes known in terms of section 84A (6) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), that he intends imposing a levy on oil cake as set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution for the levy published in Government Notice R. 1060 of 26 May 1978.

Interested persons may submit written representations or objections in connection with the proposed levy to the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, before 12h00 on 11 May 1979.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“oil cake” means the residue of ground-nuts, sunflower seed, soya beans and cotton seed (whether decorticated or not), after the oil has been extracted;

“producer”, in relation to oil cake, means any person concerned in the manufacture of oil cake;

“Republic” excludes the Territory.

2. A levy of R5 per metric ton is hereby imposed on oil cake produced in the Republic.

3. The levy referred to in clause 2 shall be payable at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by regulation under section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968, and shall be so payable by the producer of the oil cake.

666412

VOORGESTELDE HEFFING OP OLIEKOEK

Die Minister van Landbou maak hierby ingevolge artikel 84A (6) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), bekend dat hy voornemens is om 'n heffing soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, op oliekoek op te lê, ter vervanging van die heffing afgekondig in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1060 van 26 Mei 1978.

Belanghebbendes kan enige vertoë of besware in verband met die voorgestelde heffing skriftelik aan die Sekretaris van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, voorgelê voor 12h00 op 11 Mei 1979.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“oliekoek” die residu van grondbone, sonneblomsaad, sojabone en katoensaad (hetsy gepel of nie), nadat die olie daaruit verwyder is;

“produsent”, met betrekking tot oliekoek, iemand wat betrokke is by die vervaardiging van oliekoek;

“Republiek” nie ook die Gebied nie.

2. Hierby word 'n heffing van R5 per metrieke ton op oliekoek wat in die Republiek geproduseer word, opgelê.

3. Die in klousule 2 bedoelde heffing is betaalbaar op die tye en wyse wat by regulasie kragtens artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet, 1968, voorgeskryf mag word en is aldus betaalbaar deur die produsent van die oliekoek.

will increase by 11%-20%.

The selling price to manufacturers for oil crushing purposes increases by 12%-17%. Groundnuts increase from R343,00 to R385/t; sunflower seeds increase from R187,47 to R219,00; soya beans from R200,00 to R231,00.

The hike will hit consumers. Chairman of the SA Oil Expressers Association, Lance Japhet, comments: "If the price increase for oil cake recommended by the Oilseeds Control Board is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and possibly the Cabinet Food Committee, this should have the effect of a cost increase of roughly 9c per litre naked on vegetable oil or about 7c per bottle of oil in the market place. If, however, an oil cake price is not granted, the retail price increase on oil will be higher."

Japhet, also the deputy chairman of the Margarine Manufacturers Association, says the price increase on oilseeds could mean a retail price increase of roughly 6c on a 500 gram brick of margarine. It would be slightly more on a 500 gram tub due to escalating packaging costs.

Following the margarine price war of 1977, which resulted in sales growth of 10%, 1978 growth slumped to 2%.

Explains an industry spokesman: "Manufacturers ached from that war and the trade sat with so much surplus stock. However, we expect sales to increase by 5% in 1979."

SA consumes roughly 80 000 t a year of yellow margarine in tubs and brick form. Bricks have a 66% share.

The total margarine market is worth an estimated R33m, up 14% in money terms on 1977-78. The industry spends about R2m a year on advertising and promotion.

Unilever dominates the market with Rama, Floro and Stork. An independent market survey reveals Floro has a 13% share; Rama 30% (bricks 22%, tubs 8%); and Stork 10%. Premier Mills' Epic Oils has a significant share with its product Blossom (22%) and Cardin and Halverine, the latter two being "relatively unimportant", according to Japhet. Tiger Oats' subsidiary SA Margarine's Sunshine D has 11% and its Golden Spread 8%.

Japhet says the SA public have accepted margarine as an important part of its daily diet and not just as a butter substitute. "It stands on its own feet. Consumption should at least keep pace with population growth."

MARGARINE

③ Now + Seeds
+M 12/4/79

Getting pretty pricey

The Oilseeds Control Board this week raised prices for the main oilseeds — soya beans, groundnuts and sun flower seeds. Deputy manager of the board, Jan du Preez, says advance prices to farmers

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING OF SOYA BEANS PURCHASED OR SOLD BY THE OILSEEDS CONTROL BOARD.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Agriculture has, under the powers vested in him by section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 184 of 6 February 1970, as amended by Government Notice R. 509 of 1 April 1977.

2. Regulation 2 of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the table therein, of the following table:

"Grade	Maximum percentage (m/m) allowed in respect of—				Total of all defects: Provided that defects individually shall fall within the specified limits
	Foreign matter	Soya beans and pieces of soya beans which pass through the 4,75 mm-round-hole screen	Unsound soya beans	Damaged, split, soiled, immature and blemished soya beans	
ESB.....	0,5	1,0	1,0	5,0	5,0
SB1.....	1,0	2,0	2,0	10,0	12,5
SB2.....	3,0	5,0	4,0	20,0	30,0
SB3.....	5,0	10,0	8,0	*	*

* Indicates no maximum tolerance."

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON OILSEEDS

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johau Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Oilseeds Control Board, referred to in section 3 of the Oilseeds Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 55 of 1968, as amended, has in terms of sections 16 and 17 of that Scheme, with my approval imposed the levy and special levy set out in the Schedule hereto, in substitution of the levy and special levy published by Government Notice R. 1061 of 26 May 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

GG 6412

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE GRADERING VAN SOJABONE WAT DEUR DIE OLIESADEBEHEERRAAD GEKOOP OF VERKOOP WORD.—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Landbou het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die regulasies in die Byla hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennigewing R. 18 van 6 Februarie 1970, soos gewysig deur Goewermentkennigewing R. 509 van 1 April 1977.

2. Regulasie 2 van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die tabel daarin, deur die volgende tabel te vervan

"Graad	Maksimum persentasie (m/m) toegelaat ten opsigte van—				Totaal van a defekte Met d versta dat defek indiv due binne gespe seer per l mo we
	Vreemde voorwerpe	Sojabone en gedeeltes van sojabone wat deur die 4,75 mm rondgat-sif gaan	Onge-sonde sojabone	Beskadigde, gesplete, vuil, onryp en gevlekte sojabone	
ESB.....	0,5	1,0	1,0	5,0	5
SB1.....	1,0	2,0	2,0	10,0	12
SB2.....	3,0	5,0	4,0	20,0	30
SB3.....	5,0	10,0	8,0	*	*

* Dui aan geen maksimum toelating."

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP OLIES

Ingevolge artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus J. Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend die Oliesadebeheerraad, genoem in artikel 3 van Oliesadebeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie 55 van 1968, soos gewysig, kragtens artikels 16 van daardie Skema met my goedkeuring die heffing spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, het ter vervanging van die heffing en spesiale heffing afgekondig by Goewermentskennigewing R. 1061 van 26 Mei 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

CONT... D

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Oilseeds Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 55 of 1968, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning.

2. The following levy and special levy are hereby imposed on groundnuts, sunflower seed and soya beans sold through the Board:

	Levy per metric ton	Special levy per metric ton
	R	R
(a) Shelled groundnuts.....	2,50	6,50
(b) Unshelled groundnuts.....	1,80	4,70
(c) Sunflower seed.....	3,00	7,50
(d) Soya beans.....	2,50	6,50

Provided that the amount of such levies may be deducted from any amount payable by the Board to a producer thereof.

3. The levies imposed in clause 2 are not applicable to oilseeds used for seed which are certified in terms of a seed certification Scheme under the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act 53 of 1976), and basis seed intended for multiplication in terms of such Scheme, sold by or on behalf of a producer thereof.

4. This notice shall come into operation on 1 May 1979 and repeals Government Notice R. 1061 of 26 May 1978 with effect from the same date.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Oliesadebeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 55 van 1968, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

2. Die volgende heffing en spesiale heffing word hierby op grondbone, sonneblomsaad en sojabone wat deur die Raad verkoop word, opgelê:

	Heffing per metrieke ton	Spesiale heffing per metrieke ton
	R	R
(a) Gedopte grondbone.....	2,50	6,50
(b) Ongedopte grondbone.....	1,80	4,70
(c) Sonneblomsaad.....	3,00	7,50
(d) Sojabone.....	2,50	6,50

Met dien verstande dat die bedrag van die heffings afgetrek mag word van enige bedrag wat aan 'n produsent daarvan betaalbaar is deur die Raad.

3. Die heffings opgelê in klousule 2 is nie van toepassing op oliesade wat vir saad gebruik word en wat ingevolge 'n saadsertifiseringskema ingevolge die Wet op Plantverbetering 1976, (Wet 53 van 1976), gesertifiseer word en basissaad vir die vermeerdering onder sodanige Skema, wat deur of ten behoeve van 'n produsent daarvan verkoop word nie.

4. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op 1 Mei 1979 en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1061 van 26 Mei 1978 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

The third stage of Sainthood : ANAGAMI - the "Non-Returner." The Anagami has totally uprooted all traces of Sensual Desire and Aversion. He has therefore destroyed all the motivations and seeds of attachment that give rise to phenomenal expression, namely :

- iv) Sensual Desire. These are the longings and cravings for desirable physical and mental objects and conditions, down to their most subtly ingrained tendencies.
- v) Aversion, which is closely related to Sensual Desire. It is the resentful, hateful reaction directed against all those things and circumstances that go counter to one's wishes, desires, aspirations and ideals.

With the abolition of these two Fetters, the Anagami's links with mundane existence have become severed. If he does not attain final liberation as an Araha during his last incarnation, he can, after his death only exist in a "Mind-borne" state. There he continues his spiritual training in order to realise the final and permanent Liberation.

The fourth stage of Sainthood : ARAHA - the "Holy One". After the "lower" five Fetters have been overcome, there may yet exist minute traces of desire for ideal forms of rapturous existence and a subtle inclination to feelings of felicitation on account of one's spiritual achievements. These will have to be eliminated so that nothing remains that is even remotely connected with states of Being or conditions of Becoming, even in their most supramundane forms. The "higher" five Fetters that must finally be overcome are :-

- vi) Attachment to Realms of Pure Form. Even when craving for phenomenal existence has completely died-out, a longing for more rarified forms of being - such as are realized in the most sublime stages of Rupa Jhana - may manifest itself.

No. R. 83, 1979

(3) Oilseeds

66-6412

OILSEEDS CONTROL SCHEME.—AMENDMENT

Whereas the Minister of Agriculture has, in terms of section 9 (2) (c), read with section 15 (3) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), accepted the proposed amendment set out in the Schedule hereto, to the Oilseeds Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 55 of 1968, as amended, and has in terms of section 12 (1) (b) of the said Act recommended the approval of the said amendment;

Now therefore, under the powers vested in me by section 14 (1) (a), read with section 15 (3) of the said Act, I hereby declare that the said amendment shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

8002—A

No. R. 83, 1979

OLIESADEBEHEERSKEMA.—WYSIGING

Nademaal die Minister van Landbou kragtens artikel 9 (2) (c), saamgelees met artikel 15 (3) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die voorgestelde wysiging in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit van die Oliesadebeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 55 van 1968, soos gewysig, aangeneem het, en kragtens artikel 12 (1) (b) van die genoemde Wet goedkeuring van die voorgestelde wysiging aanbeveel het;

So is dit dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 14 (1) (a), saamgelees met die genoemde artikel 15 (3) van die genoemde Wet, hierby verklaar dat die genoemde wysiging op die datum van publikasie hiervan in werking tree.

6412—1

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twentieth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

SCHEDULE

The Oilseeds Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 55 of 1968, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

(a) Section 2 is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) This Scheme shall be known as the Oilseeds Control Scheme and shall relate to groundnuts, sunflower seed and soya-beans: Provided that in the case of section 15A this Scheme shall also relate to oilseeds products as defined in that section."

(b) The following section is hereby inserted after section 15:

"Registration of oil expressers"

15A. (1) No oil expresser shall deal with oilseeds in the course of trade in the Republic, unless he has been registered with the Board.

(2) The Board may—

(a) with the approval of the Minister, prescribe the procedure in connection with the consideration of applications for registration in terms of subsection (1);

(b) refuse any such application, or grant any such application on such conditions as the Board may determine;

(c) annually, render the continued validity of any such registration subject to such conditions as the Board may then determine, whether by the imposition of further or new conditions, or by the amendment or cancellation of conditions then existing;

(d) cancel any such registration if the person so registered has contravened or failed to comply with any condition imposed by the Board under paragraph (b) or (c).

(3) The Board may impose, in addition to any other conditions which it may lawfully impose, conditions prescribing the nature of the equipment and the maximum capacity of the plant or machinery which may be installed, or the class, grade or maximum quantity of oilseeds which may be dealt with in the course of trade by such oil expresser, and the manner in which and the place where, or the area within which, and the purpose for which and the person or classes of persons to whom oilseeds or oilseeds products may be disposed of.

(4) Any person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Board in connection with any matter relating to his registration by the Board, may in terms of section 59 (6) of the Act, appeal to the Minister against such decision in the manner prescribed by regulation in terms of section 89 of the Act.

(5) For the purpose of this section—

(a) "dealing in the course of trade", in relation to oilseeds, means every purchase of oilseeds and every act performed in the processing of oilseeds by an oil expresser, if the oilseeds products derived therefrom, or any quantity thereof is or is intended to be disposed of by that oil expresser for any consideration whatsoever;

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

BYLAE

Die Oliesadebeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 55 van 1968, soos gewysig, word hierby verder soos volg gewysig:

(a) Artikel 2 word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(1) Hierdie Skema heet die Oliesadebeheerskema en het betrekking op grondbone, sonneblomsaad en sojabone: Met dien verstande dat in die geval van artikel 15A hierdie Skema ook betrekking het op oliesade-produkte, soos in daardie artikel omskryf."

(b) Die volgende artikel word hierby na artikel 15 ingevoeg:

"Registrasie van oliepersers"

15A. (1) Geen olieperser mag in die Republiek met oliesade as 'n besigheid handel nie tensy hy by die Raad geregistreer is.

(2) Die Raad kan—

(a) met die Minister se goedkeuring die prosedure in verband met die oorweging van aansoeke om registrasie ingevolge subartikel (1), voorskryf;

(b) so 'n aansoek weier of so 'n aansoek toestaan op die voorwaardes wat die Raad bepaal;

(c) met jaarlikse tussenpose die voortdurende geldigheid van so 'n registrasie onderworpe stel aan die voorwaardes wat die Raad dan bepaal hetsy deur die oplegging van verdere of nuwe voorwaardes of deur die wysiging of intrekking van voorwaardes wat dan bestaan;

(d) so 'n registrasie intrek indien die geregistreerde persoon 'n voorwaarde deur die Raad kragtens paragraaf (b) of (c) opgelê, oortree het, of versuim het om daaraan te voldoen.

(3) Benewens ander voorwaardes wat hy wettiglik mag oplê, kan die Raad so 'n aansoek toestaan onderworpe aan voorwaardes wat die aard van die toerusting en die maksimum kapasiteit van die installasie of masjinerie wat geïnstalleer kan word of die klas, graad of maksimum hoeveelheid oliesade wat as 'n besigheid mee gehandel kan word deur sodanige olieperser, en die wyse waarop en die plek waar of die gebied waarbinne, en die doel waarvoor, en die persoon of klasse persone aan wie oliesade of oliesadeprodukte van die hand gesit mag word, voorgeskryf.

(4) Iemand wat ontevrede is met 'n besluit van die Raad in verband met 'n aangeleentheid betreffende sy registrasie deur die Raad, kan ingevolge artikel 59 (6) van die Wet, op die wyse by regulasie kragtens artikel 89 van die Wet voorgeskryf, teen sodanige besluit by die Minister appèl aanteken.

(5) By die toepassing van hierdie artikel beteken—

(a) "as 'n besigheid handel", met betrekking tot oliesade elke aankoop van oliesade en elke handeling by die verwerking van oliesade deur 'n olieperser verrig, indien die oliesadeprodukte daaruit verkry, of 'n hoeveelheid daarvan, van die hand gesit word of bestei is om van die hand gesit te word deur daardie olieperser vir enige vergoeding hoegenaamd;

(b) "oil cake" means the residu of oilseeds (whether pelletized or not) after the oil has been partially or totally removed;

(c) "oil expresser" means a person who processes oilseeds for the purpose of manufacturing oil and oil cake during any stage of the processing thereof; and

(d) "oilseeds products" means products obtained as a result of the processing of oilseeds by an oil expresser."

(c) Section 16 is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of subsection (1).

(b) "oliekoek" die residu van oliesade (hetsy gepel of nie) nadat die olie gedeeltelik of geheel verwyder is;

(c) "olieperser" 'n persoon wat oliesade verwerk met die doel om tydens enige stadium van die verwerking daarvan, olie en oliekoek daaruit te vervaardig; en

(d) "oliesadeprodukte" produkte wat verkry word as gevolg van die verwerking van oliesade deur 'n olieperser."

(c) Artikel 16 word hierby gewysig deur paragrawe (b), (c) en (d) van subartikel (1) te skrap.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 973

4 May 1979

REGULATIONS FOR REGULATING THE REQUIREMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPORT OF OIL SEEDS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Agriculture has, under the powers vested in him by section 4 of the Agricultural Produce Export Act, 1971 (Act 51 of 1971), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

8006—A

③ Oilseeds

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU- EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 973

4 Mei 1979

REGULASIES TER REËLING VAN DIE VEREISTES IN VERBAND MET DIE UITVOER VAN OLIESADE UIT DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Landbou het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 4 van die Wet op Uitvoer van Landbouprodukte, 1971 (Wet 51 van 1971), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak.

6424—1

2 No. 6424

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 4 MAY 1979

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 1043 of 30 May 1975 as amended by Government Notices R. 548 of 1 April 1976, R. 1807 of 9 September 1977 and R. 36 of 6 January 1978.

2. Regulation 1 of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition for "Chief of Inspection Services" of the following definition:

"'Director of Inspection Services' means the Director of the Division of Inspection Services of the Department;"

3. Regulation 7 of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

"(a) to oil seeds intended for export to the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Transkei, the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the territory of South West Africa:"

4. Regulation 10 of the regulations is hereby amended by the insertion of the following paragraph after paragraph (e):

"(f) Class 'F.A.Q.' Sunflower seed conforming to the requirements for any of the grades of the Classes A, B, C, FGP and FH but not also mixtures of such classes."

5. Regulation 11 of the regulations is hereby amended by:

(a) The substitution for the word "different" in the introductory words of paragraph (1) of the word "following"; and

(b) the substitution for the introductory words of paragraph (3) of the following introductory words:

"The mass of sunflower seeds expressed as kg per hl, shall as the case may be, be as follows:"

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1043 van 30 Mei 1975 soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 548 van 1 April 1976, R. 1807 van 9 September 1977 en R. 36 van 6 Januarie 1978.

2. Regulاسie 1 van die regulاسies word hierby gewysig deur die woordomskrywing van "Hoof van Inspeksiedienste" deur die volgende woordomskrywing te vervang:

"'Direkteur van Inspeksiedienste' die Direkteur van die Afdeling Inspeksiedienste van die Departement;"

3. Regulاسie 7 van die regulاسies word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (a) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) op oliesade wat vir uitvoer bestem is na die Koninkryk van Lesotho, die Koninkryk van Swaziland, die Republiek van Botswana, die Republiek van Transkei, die Republiek van Bophuthatswana en die gebied van Suidwes-Afrika;"

4. Regulاسie 10 van die regulاسies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (e) by te voeg:

"(f) Klas 'F.A.Q.' sonneblomsaad wat voldoen aan die vereistes vir enige van die grade van die Klasse A, B, C, FGP en FH maar nie ook mengsels van sodanige klasse nie."

5. Regulاسie 11 van die regulاسies word hierby gewysig deur:

(a) Die woord "verskillende" in die inleidende woorde van paragraaf (1) deur die woord "volgende" te vervang; en

(b) die inleidende woorde van paragraaf (3) deur die volgende inleidende woorde te vervang:

"Die massa van sonneblomsaad uitgedruk as kg per hl, moet na gelang van die geval, as volg wees:"

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR OIL CAKE AND OIL
CAKE MEAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 84E of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that I have imposed the prohibitions set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution of the prohibitions published by Government Notice R. 2081 of 5 November 1976 as amended.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Marketing Act, 1968, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“farm feeds manufacturer” means a person who manufactures any farm feeds registered under the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947);

“oil cake” means the residue of ground nuts, sunflower seed, soya beans and cotton seed (whether decorticated or not), after the oil has been extracted;

“oil cake meal” means milled oil cake;

“producer”, in relation to oil cake, means any person concerned in the manufacture of oil cake;

“Republic” excludes the Territory;

“written proof”, in relation to clause 4, means a certified copy of the consignment note or conveyer's invoice if the oil cake or oil cake meal has been conveyed by a third party, or an affidavit by the seller if he has conveyed the oil cake or oil cake meal by own means.

2. No person shall, subject to the provision of clauses 3, 4 and 5, sell oil cake or oil cake meal to the classes of persons specified below at a price above the maximum price indicated hereunder for the particular class of persons:

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VIR OLIEKOEK EN
OLIEKOEKMEEL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 84E van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat ek die verbodsbepalings in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het ter vervanging van die verbodsbepalings afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2081 van 5 November 1976 soos gewysig.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Bemerkingswet, 1968, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“oliekoek” die residu van grondbone, sonneblomsaad, sojabone en katoensaad (hetsy gepel of nie) nadat die olie daaruit verwyder is;

“oliekoekmeel” gemaalde oliekoek;

“produsent”, met betrekking tot oliekoek, iemand wat betrokke is by die vervaardiging van oliekoek;

“Republiek” nie ook die Gebied nie;

“skriftelike bewys”, met betrekking tot klousule 4, 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van die vragbrief of karweiers-faktuur indien die oliekoek of oliekoekmeel deur 'n derde persoon vervoer is, of 'n beëdigde verklaring deur die verkoper indien hy die oliekoek of oliekoekmeel met eie middele vervoer het;

“veevoedselvervaardiger” iemand wat veevoedsel, geregistreer kragtens die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel, Landboumiddels en Veemiddels, 1947 (Wet 36 van 1947), vervaardig.

2. Niemand mag, behoudens die bepalinge van klousules 3, 4 en 5, oliekoek of oliekoekmeel aan die ondergemelde klasse persone verkoop teen 'n hoër prys hieronder vir die bepaalde klas persone aangedui nie:

Class of persons to whom oil cake or oil cake meal is sold	Type of oil cake or oil cake meal sold	Maximum price per metric ton f.o.r. seller's railway station
(a) Farm feeds manufacturers...	(i) Groundnut oil cake and meal.....	R 143
	(ii) Sunflower seed oil cake and meal.....	134
	(iii) Cotton seed oil cake and meal.....	151
	(iv) Soya bean oil cake and meal.....	193
(b) Persons other than farm feeds manufacturers and bona fide farmers	(i) Groundnut oil cake and meal.....	155
	(ii) Sunflower seed oil cake and meal.....	145
	(iii) Cotton seed oil cake and meal.....	163
	(iv) Soya bean oil cake and meal.....	208
(c) Bona fide farmers.....	(i) Groundnut oil cake and meal.....	165
	(ii) Sunflower seed oil cake and meal.....	154
	(iii) Cotton seed oil cake and meal.....	174
	(iv) Soya bean oil cake and meal.....	223

Klas persone aan wie oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel verkoop word	Soort oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel verkoop	Maksimum prys per metrieke ton v.o.s. verkoper se spoorweg-stasie
(a) Veevoedselvervaardigers....	(i) Grondbone-oliekoek en -meel.....	R 143
	(ii) Sonneblomsaad-oliekoek en -meel.....	134
	(iii) Katoensaad-oliekoek en -meel.....	151
	(iv) Sojabone-oliekoek en -meel.....	193
(b) Persone ander as veevoedselvervaardigers en bona fide-boere	(i) Grondbone-oliekoek en -meel.....	155
	(ii) Sonneblomsaad-oliekoek en -meel.....	145
	(iii) Katoensaad-oliekoek en -meel.....	163
	(iv) Sojabone-oliekoek en -meel.....	208
(c) Bona fide-boere.....	(i) Grondbone-oliekoek en -meel.....	165
	(ii) Sonneblomsaad-oliekoek en -meel.....	154
	(iii) Katoensaad-oliekoek en -meel.....	174
	(iv) Sojabone-oliekoek en -meel.....	223

3. (1) The maximum prices specified in clause 2 shall include the price of the containers in which oil cake or oil cake meal is delivered in pursuance of a sale.

(2) The said maximum prices shall be reduced by an amount of R4,50 per metric ton if oil cake or oil cake meal is—

(a) sold in bulk;

(b) delivered in pursuance of a sale in containers supplied by the purchaser;

(c) sold subject to a term of sale that ownership of the containers in which the oil cake or oil cake meal is delivered in pursuance of the sale shall not be transferred to the purchaser.

4. The amount of the transport costs actually incurred by a seller, other than a producer of oil cake, to obtain delivery of oil cake and oil cake meal at his premises, may, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, be added to the purchase price of the oil cake or oil cake meal concerned, provided the seller furnishes written proof of such costs to the purchaser within a period of 30 days from the date of sale.

5. The provisions of this notice shall not apply to the sale of oil cake and oil cake meal if the total quantity sold by a seller to a particular purchaser during a period of any seven consecutive days does not exceed 100 kg.

6. This Notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof and repeals Government Notice R. 2081 of 5 November 1976, as amended by Government Notices R. 863 of 20 May 1977, R. 1440 of 22 July 1977 and R. 1062 of 26 May 1978, with effect from the same date.

No. R. 1058

18 May 1979

LEVY ON OIL CAKE

In terms of section 84A of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that I have, under the powers vested in me by the said section, imposed the levy set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution of the levy published by Government Notice R. 1060 of 26 May 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

3. (1) Die maksimum pryse in klousule 2 vermeld, sluit die prys van die houers waarin oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel uit hoofde van 'n verkoop gelewer word, in.

(2) Bedoelde maksimum pryse moet met 'n bedrag van R4,50 per metrieke ton verminder word indien oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel—

(a) in losmaat verkoop word;

(b) uit hoofde van 'n verkoop gelewer word in houers wat deur die koper voorsien is;

(c) verkoop word onderworpe aan 'n verkoop-beding dat eiendomsreg van die houers waarin die oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel uit hoofde van die verkoop gelewer word nie op die koper oorgaan nie.

4. Die bedrag van die transportkoste werklik deur die verkoper, anders as 'n produsent van oliekoeke, aangegaan om die oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel by sy perseel gelewer te kry, kan, ongeag die bepalings van klousule 2, by die verkoopprijs van die betrokke oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel gevoeg word, mits die verkoper die koper binne 30 dae na die datum van verkoop van skriftelike bewys van sodanige koste voorsien.

5. Die bepalings van hierdie kennisgewing is nie van toepassing nie op die verkoop van oliekoeke of oliekoeke-meel indien die totale hoeveelheid deur 'n verkoper aan 'n bepaalde koper gedurende 'n tydperk van sewe agtereenvolgende dae verkoop nie 100 kg oorskry nie.

6. Hierdie Kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2081 van 5 November 1976, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 863 van 20 Mei 1977, R. 1440 van 22 Julie 1977 en R. 1062 van 26 Mei 1978, met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

No. R. 1058

18 Mei 1979

HEFFING OP OLIEKOEK

Ingevolge artikel 84A van die Bemakingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by genoemde artikel die heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit opgelê het ter vervanging van die heffing opgelê by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1060 van 26 Mei 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“oil cake” means the residue of ground-nuts, sunflower seed, soya beans and cotton seed (whether decorticated or not), after the oil has been extracted;

“producer”, in relation to oil cake, means any person concerned in the manufacture of oil cake;

“Republic” excludes the Territory.

2. A levy of R4 per metric ton is hereby imposed on oil cake produced in the Republic.

3. The levy referred to in clause 2 shall be payable at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by regulation under section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968, and shall be so payable by the producer of the oil cake.

4. This notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof and repeals Government Notice R. 1060 of 26 May 1978 with effect from the same date.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, er beteken—

“oliekoek” die residu van grondbone, sonneblomsaad sojabone en katoensaad (hetsy gepel of nie), nadat die olie daaruit verwyder is;

“produsent”, met betrekking tot oliekoek, iemant wat betrokke is by die vervaardiging van oliekoek;

“Republiek” nie ook die Gebied nie.

2. Hierby word 'n heffing van R4 per metrieke ton op oliekoek wat in die Republiek geproduseer word opgelê.

3. Die in klousule 2 bedoelde heffing is betaalbaar op die tye en wyse wat by regulasie kragtens artike 89 van die Bemerkingswet, 1968, voorgeskryf mag word en is aldus betaalbaar deur die produsent van die olie koek.

4. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewerments-kennisgewing R. 1060 van 26 Mei 1978 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

Warning on sunflower oil surplus

Stor 308/79

3-oilseeds

South African sunflower producers should be careful in planning their plantings so as to avoid surpluses which could lead to price reductions to producers, says Oilseeds Control Board chairman Mr Daan Bosman.

He says exceptionally large quantities of sunflower seed have already been purchased by producers for planting during the coming planting season.

The planting season generally stretches from the start of the first summer rains, usually October, to January or February of the next year.

If the purchases are an indication of actual plantings during the coming season then, depending on weather conditions, a crop of between a million and 1,5m tons can be expected.

This would be substantially in excess of South Africa's domestic requirements which currently amount to about 500 000 tons annually, says Mr Bosman.

Mr Bosman says it appears the abnormal increase in projected plantings probably derives from producers' expectations that sunflower oil usage in supplement of diesel oil will materialise as soon as 1980.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman has however stressed in discussions with the Oilseeds Control Board that sunflower oil as a fuel can be used only in the event of diesel being in short supply or if sunflower oil could compete in price.

Mr Bosman says.

Reuter.

Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur Garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

van sy bestaan het die ereeld 'n jaarverslag oor m die Sentrum se 10de vier is die jaarverslag or die Berste Tien Jaar.

GS VAN DIE SENTRUM

hansier deur die Abe

testament van Sir Abe

Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur

Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur Garansie en sonder

'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet

Nr. 61 van 1973).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Rondebosch

Republiek van Suid-Afrika

7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building

University Avenue

Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Utb. 766

NUTS

x

SEEDS.

1984

Jan Kempdorp, are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how persons are involved;

- (2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Valspan community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Valspan community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes. Rehousing is already taking place.
- (a) Due to the fact that they are Tswana and due to the proximity of Bophuthatswana it was decided to rehouse the people of Valspan on a voluntary basis at Pampierstad. Planning for this took place since 1965.
- (b) Since 1979 when the first houses became available.
- (c) Pampierstad.
- (d) 2 332 persons have so far been rehoused and 5 697 are still to be rehoused.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) On various occasions and negotiations are still taking place.
- (b) The response varies, but the majority are in favour of rehousing.
- (3) Yes, but from some members of the community only.
- (a) On various occasions.
- (b) (i) They expressed an unwillingness to move.

(ii) Negotiations are being continued.

3 Nuts + seeds + Ground-nuts
Q. Col. 1756 22/6/84
*7. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What quantity of ground-nuts was imported into the Republic during the latest specified period of nine months for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Agriculture):

1 April 1983 to 31 December 1983:	
Edible ground-nuts	13 189 ton
Ground-nuts for peanut butter	3 858 ton
TOTAL	17 047 ton

* (A further 24 956 tons ground-nuts were imported during the period 1 January to 31 May 1984.)

226
Hansard Q. Col. 1756
22/6/84
Transport Services: recruitment of staff
*8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services intend to take steps to recruit more (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians for (i) administrative, (ii) clerical, (iii) professional, (iv) technical and (v) general A posts within the Transport Services; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (a), (b) and (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) The S.A. Transport Services continuously devotes attention to the employment of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

The Organisation is, for some considerable time, busy reducing its personnel complement with the result that it is expected that the complement of

all personnel groups will decline over the short term.

(v) No such posts exist in Transport Services.

226
Hansard Q. Col. 1757
22/6/84
Post Office: recruitment of staff
*9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether his Department intends to take steps to recruit more (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians for (i) administrative (ii) clerical, (iii) professional, (iv) technical and (v) general A posts within the Post Office; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes, in those grades in which vacant posts are filled by means of recruitment and provided that staff needs continue to increase as in the past. No special steps in this regard are contemplated since the Department's existing recruiting machinery, which operates on a well-organized and continuous basis, is considered adequate. Over the past five years the number of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians occupying posts in the divisions referred to increased by 917 (or 57,7%) to 2 506. During the same period the total number of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians employed increased by 11 063 (or 37,16%) to 40 834.

Founding congress of cultural organization: firearm

*10. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether a (a) charge and/or (b) complaint has been laid with the South African Police against a person who allegedly carried a firearm at the founding congress on 4 and 5 May 1984 of a cultural organization the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply; if so,

(a) what is the name of the (i) person and (ii) cultural organization and (b) what was the nature of the charge and/or complaint;

- (2) whether the charge and/or complaint has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what was the result of the investigation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(a) (i) It is neither the policy nor the practice to disclose the name of the person against whom a complaint is lodged with the South African Police.

(ii) Afrikanervolkswag.

(b) An allegation of a contravention of section 38(1) of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969.

- (2) Yes. The senior public prosecutor declined to prosecute.

Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters

*11. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 8 February 1984, he intends to table the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters during the current session of Parliament; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be tabled?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):

(a) and (b) Since the Commission has not yet indicated when its report will be

	31 December 1982	31 December 1983
	R	R
Central Government	1 746 million	1 943 million
Reserve Bank	588 million	1 459 million
Other monetary banking institutions	1 596 million	1 984 million
Public corporations and local authorities	206 million	*
Private sector	8 231 million	*
TOTAL	R12 367 million	*

* Figures not yet available.

3 *Oilseeds Control Board Hansard Q. 61.971*
 742. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether the Oilseeds Control Board sustained any losses in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) what is the nature of these losses and (b) how will they be recouped;
- (2) whether this control board dumped any products in the sea in 1983; if so, (a) why and (b)(i) what products and (ii) what quantities of each such product were dumped;
- (3) whether this control board exported any products in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) what products and (b) what quantities of each such product were exported?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) The Board's financial year ends on 31 May 1984 and the auditing of the financial records of the Board will only be finalized by the end of November 1984. At this stage it would appear that a loss could develop as a result of the importation of sunflower seed for the replenishment of local vegetable oil requirements.
 - (a) Not determinable since several matters have still to be finalized.
 - (b) The Oil Seeds Control Board

has not yet decided on that issue.

- (2) No.
 - (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) Edible groundnuts.

(b) 3 514 ton.
Hansard Q. 61.972
 Public Service: new salary structure
 746. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) (a) Which post levels of the Public Service will qualify for the new salary structure announced recently and (b) what (i) are the salaries paid at each post level at present and (ii) percentage increase has been granted in each case;
- (2) whether any representative bodies were consulted prior to the announcement of the new salary structure; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified bodies and (b) when in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The following post levels in the top structure are relevant: Deputy Director and equivalent gradings

Director and equivalent gradings
 Chief Director and equivalent gradings
 Deputy Director General and equivalent gradings
 Director General and equivalent gradings

- (b) (i) The annual salaries on each post level are as follows:
 - Deputy Director and equivalent: R31 290—33 930
 - Director and equivalent: R39 630 (fixed)
 - Chief Director and equivalent: R44 850 (fixed)
 - Deputy Director General and equivalent: R50 490 (fixed)
 - Director General: R59 130 (fixed)
- (ii) The percentage increase which was awarded in each case is as follows:

	Gross	Nett*
Deputy Director and equivalent	20%	14%
Director and equivalent ..	30%	21%
Chief Director and equivalent	33%	22%
Deputy Director General and equivalent	32%	22%
Director General and equivalent	31%	26%

(* After deductions have been made for income tax and pensions)

- (2) (a) The Public Servants' Association of South Africa, currently the only recognised staff association for public servants, was informed of the investigation.
- (b) Second semester of 1983.

Note: The services of an independent management consultant was engaged in the designing of the relevant salary dispensations.

245 *Hansard Q. 61.974*
 National states: population
24/4/84
 759. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the total population of each specified national state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Gazankulu: 514 280
 Kangwane: 161 160
 Kwandebile: 156 380
 Kwazulu: 3 422 140
 Lebowa: 1 746 500
 Qwaqwa: 157 620

Population Census 6 May 1980. Figures relate to persons enumerated in the various states.

245 *Hansard Q. 61.974*
 Voters
24/4/84
 805. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether quotas in respect of the number of voters per constituency in each province have been determined by the commission appointed for the delimitation of constituencies for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates; if not, when is it anticipated that these quotas will be determined; if so, how many voters per constituency will there be in respect of each House in each province?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.

House of Representatives:
 Cape Province — 14 219
 Natal — 8 605
 Orange Free State — 3 472
 Transvaal — 10 715

House of Delegates:
 Cape Province — 4 103
 Natal — 9 019
 Transvaal — 7 010

Tobacco

1980, 1982, 1984 —

861
14/1/80

37 Tobacco

All set for a tobacco boom

(Issue No. 11)

● LONDON — Zimbabwe Rhodesia's tobacco industry intends to come back into the world market with a vengeance, according to Mr Sidney Robinson, chairman of Rank Hovis McDougall Agricultural, one of Britain's major food firms.

Mr Robinson, who returned yesterday with the Institute of Directors mission, said: "The Rhodesians have been selling tobacco at 84 cents (in ZR dollars) a pound when the Malawi product has been fetching 1.20 ZR dollars.

"This has just been enough to keep the industry ticking over. But they reckon they could quadruple or sextuple earnings from tobacco."

Mr Robinson said the short term implications could be dramatic. "We don't know how much tobacco they have in store in Rhodesia but it can be kept for eight to 10 years," he said.

● SALISBURY — An eight-man West German business mission flew into Salisbury at the weekend to look at trade and investment opportunities.

It will spend five days meeting businessmen and political leaders.

West Germany was an important trading partner before UDI.

general meeting within the time directed by the Registrar under additional fees of one rand seeding a maximum of twenty days during which the company is in default shall be final. (7) A company need be entitled to attend that meeting writing dealing with and disp (a) the matters referred annual general (b) such other matters at such a meeting and signed by all members er period within which that meet at an annual general meeting which the last signature to such [Sub-s. (7) (b) For the purpose of determining the date for the holding of the next succeeding annual general meeting of a company, after a meeting held in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the provisions of subsection (3) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply. (5) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1) or with any direction given by the Registrar under subsection (4), and every director or officer of the company who knowingly is a party to the failure, shall be guilty of an offence. (6) A company which has failed

by the company or any member or its or his legal representative and on payment of the prescribed fee, call or direct the calling of a general meeting of the company which shall be deemed to be an annual general meeting, and may give such ancillary or consequential directions as he may think expedient, including directions modifying or supplementing, in relation to the calling, holding and conduct of the meeting, the operation of the company's articles, and directions providing for one member or the legal representative of a member or any specified number of members present in person or by proxy, to be deemed to constitute a meeting, and any meeting called, held and conducted in accordance with any such direction shall for all purposes be deemed to be an annual general meeting of the company duly called, held and conducted. (b) For the purpose of determining the date for the holding of the next succeeding annual general meeting of a company, after a meeting held in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the provisions of subsection (3) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply. (5) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1) or with any direction given by the Registrar under subsection (4), and every director or officer of the company who knowingly is a party to the failure, shall be guilty of an offence. (6) A company which has failed

3-Tobacco

New code on cigarette advertising

Staff Reporter

A CODE of advertising practice for cigarette products has been instituted by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA), applicable to South Africa, SWA, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and all the homelands.

The code, which came into force on April 10, is to be read in conjunction with the ASA code for general product advertising and has been voluntarily agreed to by all members of the South African cigarette-manufacturing industry.

Its objectives are to ensure that cigarette advertising is not directed towards increasing the number of smokers or increasing the consumption rates of existing smokers, that it is not directed towards young people, especially those under 18 years of age, and that it should not exploit the vulnerable nor the socially, mentally or physically-handicapped. The code provides that:

• No persons shall be depicted in cigarette advertisements who are under 25 years of age, except in crowd or other scenes where the background is not under control of the advertisers.

Family scenes must not be shown

• Advertisements must not show family scenes of father or mother handling cigarettes in front of children.

• No advertising will depict or use as endorsers, celebrities in the sporting or entertainment world, nor any other person who shall particularly appeal to those under the age of 18, provided that this shall not apply till January 1, 1983 in respect of films currently on circuit or in production.

• Cigarette advertising content must, as far as possible, be directed at smokers, but must not imply that all persons or all those in a particular situation are smokers. In practice, where there are more than two persons depicted in an advertisement, not all of them will be shown to be smoking.

• Cigarette advertisements must not convey exaggerated satisfaction from the act of smoking. Advertisements showing people smoking should not express unrealistic enjoyment of the cigarette nor show people reaching with extravagant eagerness for a cigarette.

• No advertisement may claim health properties for any cigarette. The smoking characteristics for the products may be illustrated or described, provided that no health claim is implied.

No advertising near schools

• No cigarette product must be advertised on posters or bulletin boards located in the immediate vicinity of primary or secondary schools.

• No advertising must state or imply that smoking the brand advertised promotes physical health or that smoking a particular brand is better for health than smoking any other brand of cigarettes or is essential to romance, prominence, success or personal advancement.

• When a mild or even milder version of an existing brand is introduced, it must be at least 20 percent condensate less than the version above it. Where a brand is new and not a mild version of an existing brand and claims mildness or lightness, it must not exceed 19 mg condensate per cigarette for a standard 85 mm filter-tipped cigarette. All condensate values shall be in terms of analyses by the South African Bureau of Standards.

business will have less risk assurance. A firm that makes a products with higher probability tions in the demand for its in give more employment se- ing employees from one prod- some nonprofit enterprises derive incomes from taxes or than from customer sales give employment for lower wages. t jobs with greater security post office. But recent legisla- equal to that of private firms sive demand for those jobs. If is not offset by disadvantages the more secure job. employed by the firm, even the hired on a similar variety of ally with more explicit con- that is, borrow) capital funds plant and equipment. The on longer-term loans is con- period and the firm continues even during recessions when is lower. The firm also uses usually bank loans, of a few interest rates that are more firm business conditions than m longer-term loans is con- d off ("aid-off" or "unem- firm reduces output in tran- ted in the firm is available risk-bearing, insuring arrange- to make risk sharing ar- employer, probably because (less security) for an em-

less of the firm's for sured employment lower than otherwise bears more of the ri- tations in the net the relatively const- puts. The employer employment by using inventories of good demand for produc (the owner hopes), at various, probably transiently high de- these arrangements part not to leave th- wages that might be There is an undi- usual transient choc each would stay with bearing the risks of i- ing a relatively stead- higher-security emp- terval. During short- so quickly lay off t- maintain their wage- would, of course, if jobs during that tran- ployer would not hire to displace his "ten- fore observe many at wages higher than seeking those jobs d demand for the firm tacit agreement with ployees. Otherwise, I run costs of getting normal conditions, be so willingly work for

3- Tobacco

244

Argus 30/4/80

Smokes up 2c for 20

CIGARETTES will go up by 2c for a packet of 20 tomorrow, but at least one supermarket chain will reduce the price of its existing stock by between seven and eight percent.

A spokesman for Pick 'n Pay said today: 'We have enough cigarettes in stock to last at least this week and perhaps into next week and we are reducing the price to give the customer a break.

'We'll ration them so a few people cannot buy all the cartons.'

'After that, we shall have to pass on the full increase because the profit margin on cigarettes is small. The price of cigarettes was decontrolled last year but we and other supermarkets sell them at below safe prices.'

He said he could not give the new prices of popular brands because the manufacturers had not yet sent new wholesale price lists.

He said he was expecting to hear that sugar would be up in price at

the end of this week or next, probably by 15 percent.

'We have not been notified officially of this yet,' he said, 'but we have laid in large stocks and should be able to hold our prices at the present level for some time.

'Unfortunately, any rise in the price of sugar is sure to be followed about a week later by rises in the price of sweets, chocolate and cakes.

'Cool drinks will go up too, although, since the

price of cool drinks is controlled, the manufacturers will first have to obtain permission to raise it.

'The price of jam should not go up until next year, because it is all made during the summer when the fruit is in season.'

A spokesman for Checkers said: 'We have not yet been notified officially of any rise in the price of cigarettes or sugar. But we will certainly sell off existing stocks at the "old" prices.'

80 7/5/80
3-Tobacco
~~106~~

Subsidy bid for unsold tobacco

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The tobacco crop harvested at the Tyefu irrigation scheme, near Peddie, has been stored in the sheds at the project headquarters, following an unsuccessful attempt to sell it.

This was revealed in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly by Reverend W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, when he presented his department's budget vote speech.

Both the Tyefu crop and the crop at the Keiskamma irrigation scheme, which saw the Ciskei plant tobacco for the first time there, suffered as the result of the imposition by the Central Tobacco Board of South Africa of the quota restrictions.

Mr Xaba said: "As a result, the crop could not be satisfactorily sold and the Department of Co-operation and Development is being approached to subsidise the crop owing to the late notification of the quota restrictions which were applied after the farmers had financed their crop requisites."

In contrast, pineapple production continued to give good economic returns as a dryland crop.

"Working with the Western Province Preserving Company, the Ciskei Marketing and

Development Board has continued to expand pineapple production," Mr Xaba said.

Further pineapple production schemes had been planned for the south Peddie area.

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei milling project, near Fort Jackson, which was a Ciskei Marketing Board project, had got off to a good start.

"The Ciskei Marketing and Development Board is also to take over the Tyumie Citrus estates and, hopefully, other citrus estates currently under the South African Development Trust," he said.

His department had commissioned an ecological and management survey of the Amatola Mountain range in an attempt to develop the area as a tourist attraction.

Another survey would be undertaken in regard to the estuaries and associated sea foods. The survey would be conducted by the National Research Institute of Oceanography, estuary research unit, at Stellenbosch.

The J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology at Rhodes University, was likely to make a study of the Ciskei's fish potential and negotiations were already under way.

TOBACCO

Production cuts

Fin 9/5/80
(Tobacco)

Farmers have been told by the Central Tobacco Co-operative (CTC) to limit production in an effort to reduce SA's 8m kg tobacco surplus.

Ironically, at the start of the year, all indicators pointed to another bumper crop for the farmers. The estimated crop was 44m kg — about the same as last year's 43.9m kg and a vast improvement on the 40.5m kg reaped in 1977.

"The quota system, introduced for the first time this year, will be reviewed annually," says John Hemstock, CTC manager, adding that it will only "slightly reduce" production.

Hemstock says the surplus has built up over the last few years and can be attributed to a 5,3% decrease in tobacco consumption since 1976 — a 4% drop in the use of pipe tobacco and a 3,2% drop in cigarette sales.

Although cigarette prices have risen 12,5% since 1977, the tobacco stockpile does not mean that they will drop, says Hendrik Conradie, secretary of the CTC.

"We obviously have to cover our production costs which increase by between 25% and 50% each year," he says.

Hemstock refutes the notion that the 1964 Preferential Trade Agreement with Rhodesia, which provides for the duty free entry of 1m kg of Zimbabwean tobacco, is aggravating the situation.

"Only 1m kg is brought into the country annually by cigarette manufacturers and we take this into account when we plan our markets; it doesn't really worry us," he says.

In Zimbabwe, the high hopes of an improvement on tobacco prices achieved in the secret sales under economic sanctions last year have been dashed with top quality leaf selling at prices 10% to 15% lower than in 1979.

While the average of 81,7c/kg is above the price ruling for the first month last year, farmers are disappointed, given the lifting of sanctions on the one hand, and the fact that Zimbabwe leaf is entitled to duty free entry to the EEC (worth 20c/kg).



Tobacco crop . . . production will be cut this year

16/1/82

Exports of tobacco products suggested

(3) Tobacco E. Post

PRETORIA — The tobacco industry should investigate the possibility of exporting tobacco products, like cigarettes, instead of leaf tobacco, the Tobacco Board said here.

In a commodity group session at the Agrocon '82 conference, the board said the industry would aim to be self-sufficient in future because of its poor competitive position on the international export market.

During 1980 about R294 million was collected by the Government in the form of excise duties on tobacco products.

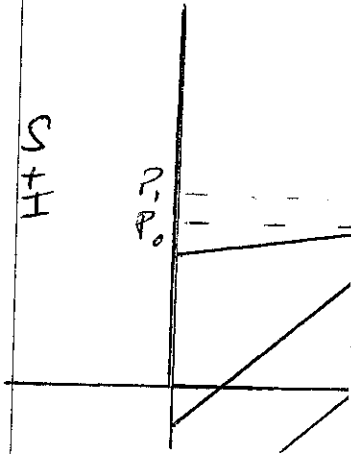
If, for any reason, this source of revenue should disappear it would mean that the Government would have to look for other

sources to provide the necessary income, either by means of an increase in general sales tax or an increase in direct personal income tax.

The board pointed out that over the long term, production of all classes of tobacco combined would have to be increased by about 35,69% in order to cope with the local and overseas demands.

Experiments were still being carried out overseas to make use of synthetic materials like cellulose as a substitute for leaf tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes.

"The crux of the matter is to find a substitute for nicotine," the board said. — Sapa



The increase
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Results in the
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Clearly, $\frac{P_0}{P_0} > \frac{Q_1}{P}$, so although much more income has gone into saving due to an increased willingness to save, there has been no real change in the ~~amount~~ level of aggregate saving.

This paradox of saving revolves around the fallacy of composition, which states that actions of individuals when summed does not necessarily equal the aggregate action.

Bad errors. } 2

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Tobacco hazards 'dwarf' tax revenues

Alleged 2/8/82

3 Tobacco

THE tobacco industry provides employment for thousands and swells State coffers with millions in excise revenue and foreign exchange, but a Cape Town doctor says these benefits are dwarfed by the costs to smokers.

The doctor, who cannot be named for ethical reasons, has conducted a study relating the benefits to the country to the losses caused by medical costs and loss of earnings due to "smoking-related" diseases.

The results are published in the South African Medical Journal.

DIFFICULT

The doctor said tobacco and cigarette production should be reduced. However, since the tobacco industry formed an integral part of the economy, this was likely to be difficult to achieve.

The Department of Health had estimated that cigarette smoking cost South Africa about R3-million a day (R1-billion a year) in medical and hospital care, absenteeism, loss of production and decreased Gross National Product.

Another aspect was that land now planted with tobacco could produce food crops to relieve the "high level of malnutrition."

HOMELANDS

The doctor said that since tobacco was a cash crop, many homeland governments favoured its production at the expense of food crops.

"Last year South Africa had to import 250 000 tons of wheat from the US," he said.

The damaging effects of smoking extended beyond smokers.

Children and adults who lived with smokers had considerably more respiratory problems than those living with non-smokers.

Chronic exposure to tobacco smoke in the workplace also significantly affected non-smokers.

On the other hand, the financial gains for the

ies and wages to about 5 000 workers.

An estimated 200 000 workers earned their living directly or indirectly from tobacco.

Retail sales bring in millions for manufacturer — in 1979 South African cigarette sales realised R402-million.

Spin-off benefits accrued to the packaging and advertising industries, newspapers and grocery stores.

SUPERFICIAL

"It is clear that the smoking industry is a significant source of State revenue and an important employer of labour. It therefore appears (superficially) to serve an important role in society.

"However, when one compares the monetary and non-monetary costs that result from smoking, it becomes readily apparent that the benefits are dwarfed by the total social and economic costs of the industry."

The doctor suggested the Government find alternative sources of excise revenue, and decrease reliance on tobacco and cigarette revenue.

REMEDIES

Financial incentives should be given to tobacco farmers to plant food crops; increased support should be given to anti-smoking programmes; and tax rebates should be offered to companies which diversified, and reduced tobacco production.

He also suggested that insurance companies recognise the difference between mortality rates for smokers and non-smokers in life insurance underwriting and pricing.



New arrival plays on sympathy of s

WE'VE all heard of "Kitten on the Keys"—but a fox terrier? Since this little dog wandered in to a Diep River construction firm's offices on Monday last week he has been pampered by Mrs Estelle Birrell, who has found numerous ways to keep him busy while she gets on with the job.

Mrs Berrill is convinced that her little friend, who arrived at work with the rest of the staff on Monday morning and has been there each day since, has a loving owner somewhere. He was very dirty when he arrived, but has since been bathed by the staff. "He's been

Poet is silent on Botha re

Political Staff

POET and author Mr S V Petersen today declined to comment on a remark made about him by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the weekend.

Mr Botha told the federal congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein: "S V Petersen, the coloured poet, is much closer to me than is Van Zyl Slabbert."

The Prime Minister made this remark when he warned delegates "not to elevate this word 'white' to the level of an idol."

Mr Petersen, appointed recently as the first coloured member of the SABC Board of Control, said this was not a matter on which he was prepared to comment.

Asked whether he believed himself to be

closer to me than is Van Zyl Slabbert. Mr Petersen said he was not prepared to comment. "Firstly, human beings speak and then they are judged by the person said."

Model trains win puffing space

Municipal Reporter

PUFFS of steam and clouds of smoke — about the same size as those

establish the track at its meeting last week, 16 months after the society first applied.

were the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, and the Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association — which sub-

Ratepayers might get a better person said.

ATION ITERS

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Per kg

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Per kg

uwait revenues

3 Tobacco

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"Last year South Africa had to import 250 000 tons of wheat from the US," he said.

The damaging effects of smoking extended beyond smokers.

Children and adults who lived with smokers had considerably more respiratory problems than those living with non-smokers.

Chronic exposure to tobacco smoke in the workplace also significantly affected non-smokers.

On the other hand, the financial gains for the Government ran into millions in excise duty (R250-million in 1970) and in foreign exchange (R14-million in 1979).

WORKERS

Tobacco farmers earned about R82.8-million a year, of which a fair percentage went on salar-

ies and wages to about 5 000 workers.

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Retail sales bring in millions for manufacturer — in 1979 South African cigarette sales realised R402-million.

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Model trains win

Municipal Reporter

PUFFS of steam and clouds of smoke — about the same size as those produced by a good cigar — have finally come to Rondebosch Park. After 16 months the Cape Town Society of Model Engineers has won its battle to erect a track for its model trains.

The Cape Town City Council approved the society's application to



New arrival on symp

WE'VE all heard of "Kitten on the Keys"—but a fox terrier? Since this little dog wandered in to a Diep River construction firm's offices on Monday last week he has been pampered by Mrs Estelle Birrell, who has found numerous ways to keep him busy while she gets on with the job.

Poet is silent

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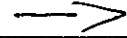
establish the track at its meeting last week, 16 months after the society first applied.

It proved to be a battle between the society, the Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association, residents living around the park and the City Council's Amenities and Health Committee and Executive Committee.

Against the track were the residents and for 1

(iii) As imports are undertaken by the processors of tobacco

products themselves, the prices are not available.



(2) Yes.

Flue-cured: 8 816 659 kg—rebate of duty 2,2c/kg	R193 966
Flue-cured: 436 641 kg—duty paid 200c/kg	R873 282
Burley: 625 820 kg—duty free	Nil
Light air-cured: 59 372 kg—duty paid 200c/kg	R118 744
Dark air-cured: 1 977 145 kg—duty free	Nil
Total	R1 185 992

Tobacco

528. Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Agriculture:†

- (1) What, in respect of the calendar year (a) 1983, was the production of each of the various varieties and types of tobacco cultivated in the Republic

and (b) 1984, is the estimated production thereof;

- (2) what is the average annual consumption of each of these varieties and types in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: ..

	(1) (a) Million Kg	(1) (b) Million Kg	(2) Kg
Flue-cured	24,43	26,124	25 201 471
Burley	4,02	3,810	3 087 119
Light air-cured	3,98	3,750	2 539 399
Dark air-cured	2,85	3,975	7 060 695
Oriental tobacco	1,15	1,070	1 115 692
Total	36,43	38,729	39 004 376

MARCH 1984

Hansard 682

(3) Tobacco Tobacco Q. 601-682

527. Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Agriculture:†

- (1) Whether tobacco was imported into the Republic in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) what (i) varieties and types and (ii) quantity of each of these varieties and types and (b) (i) by which bodies or persons, (ii) from which countries, and (iii) what was the value of the imported tobacco, in each case;

- (2) whether customs duties were paid on the imported tobacco; if so, what amount in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) (i) and (ii)

Flue-cured	9 253 300 kg
Burley	625 820 kg
*Dark air-cured ...	1 977 145 kg
Light air-cured ...	59 372 kg
	11 915 637 kg

*There are still 2 448 690 kg Dark air-cured outstanding on the import quotas.

- (b) (i) Permits are only issued to registered processors of tobacco products, namely:

Rembrandt-tobacco Manufacturing Corporation
United Tobacco
Leonard Dingler
Van Erkom's Tobaccos
John Chapman
MLP Distributors
H. S. Spies and Brothers
A. J. Padia

- (ii) Zimbabwe, Malawi, France, Paraguay, Brazil, Belgium and Cyprus.

SUGAR

NUTS & SEEDS

1993

13/7/93
Margarine price up

MARGARINE manufacturers have announced increases of up to 84% in the price of medium fat spreads and margarines, to come into effect on July 19, according to Shoprite/Checkers ~~Nuts & Se~~. The retail chain said consumers would pay up to R1 more for a 500g brick of medium fat spread.

Margarine price up 84 pc

By Zingisa Mkhuma
Consumer Reporter

The producer price of margarine and fat spreads will go by up to 84 percent from Monday, a Shoprite/Checkers spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said consumers must expect to pay up to R1 more for a 500 g medium fat spread. She advised shoppers to stock up before the new prices come into effect.

③ Nuts & Seeds
It is believed that the increases were the result of a recent 11 percent rise in the producer price of sunflower seeds and soya beans.

Retailers gave assurances last month that the hikes would not affect the retail price of oil seed products such as cooking oil, butter and margarine and promised to sell current stocks at old prices until they ran out.

But the Shoprite/Checkers spokesman said: "The major increases on all brands of medium fat spreads and margarine have been presented by the manufacturing

industry as non-negotiable.

"Supermarkets were also precluded from buying additional stock to allow current prices to be maintained for a longer period."

Asked if their stocks had ran out, she said that margarine and fat spreads were perishables and were not kept for a long time. She said the manufacturers had waited until their old stocks ran out before introducing the increases. This meant retailers had to buy new stocks at an increased price.

The retail group also criticised what it called an "un-

warranted" move from margarine manufacturers — to bring in line prices of competing brands.

"It is more likely that these price increases are prompted by an attempt to bring the prices of medium fat spreads in line with those of margarines.

"It is furthermore believed that it is an untimely move and to the detriment of consumers to bring price parity into the market at this stage."

Margarine Manufacturers Association chairman Rick Griffiths said however prices

of most margarines would not be increased but retailers would just stop selling them at below-cost prices.

"Producers have been selling the cheap brands of margarine below cost as they were engaged in a price war," he said.

He added that the recent 11 percent increase in oil seed crop prices by local farmers; increases in edible oil prices abroad; the deteriorating rand against major currencies; and heavy duties on oil seed imports had forced producers to stop discounting prices and return to the list price.

Margarine price hike 'exaggerated'

By Day 14/7/93

THERE was some panic buying yesterday as consumers rushed to beat the imminent increase in the price of margarine.

But major margarine manufacturers said yesterday price increases were not as high as announced on Monday, and only certain products were involved.

Generally, the price of some products would increase by about 15% to 20%, they said. Only a few product ranges would rise by as much as 84%, while the price of the major brands would remain unchanged.

Shoprite/Checkers said on Monday margarine manufacturers had notified major supermarket chains of increases of up to 84% in the price of medium fat spreads and margarines. It said the effect was that consumers would pay as much as R1 more for a 500g brick of medium fat spread.

It advised shoppers to buy as much stock as they could before July 19, when the prices would go up.

Derek Dixon, marketing director of major margarine manufacturer Vandenberg Foods, said the company advised major retailers at the end of May and beginning of June that it was increasing prices of some products. Since then, most of its competitors had followed suit.

Over the past 18 months, there had been an escalating price war between lower price brands, one of which was its own product Rondo. Many retailers had also used these products as loss leaders, and had not added on the normal retail margin.

The price increase would return the pricing of these products to its normal level. He said Rondo was sold for R2,15 for 500g two years ago, and at the end of July would increase to R2,49 — a 16% increase.

There would be no change in the

MARCIA KLEIN

major normal brands, whose prices varied from about R3,59 to R4,99.

Dixon said an IBIS analysis showed that the margarine price rose by about 244% from 1980 to 1990, while inflation rose by 357%.

Oil Expressers Association deputy chairman Hamish McBain said the price had increased after the 11% increase in oilseed prices in June, a decline in the realisation price of oilseed by-product oil cake (which was sold to the animal feeds industry), and the increase in price of some imported raw materials.

He said there was no collective decision to increase prices. The price of some margarines would increase by about 15% to 20%.

MZIWAKHE HLANGANI reports that the SA Oil Mills and Cape Oil Products have advised consumers to "shop around" and check prices of different brands of spreads.

A spokesman said the higher producer price imposed by the Oilseeds Board came at the same time as major increases in the cost of packaging materials. ~~3 Nuts & Seal~~

He said there had been little increase in the price of medium fat spreads in the past seven years, but it was unfortunate market forces came into operation with the increase in farmers' prices and packaging.

Thomas said further pressure on local prices had come from sharply higher world vegetable oil prices, a weaker rand and high import duties over which manufacturers were in dispute with the Board on Tariffs and Trade. "Until the free market forces have come into full play and the recent supply increases have been absorbed, the consumer should shop for the best price."

rest.

Imported beans may rot due to delayed permit

DURBAN — Thousands of tons of imported protein-rich sugar beans may rot at Durban's docks due to red tape. *CT 14/7/93 (3) seeds*

The shipment arrived last year from Hong Kong. But the importers reneged on the deal and the owner, Intraco Resources, was not paid.

When Intraco tried to get the shipment released, the company was told it could not be released until a permit was issued.

Mr Marius de Jager of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry said the permit was being delayed to protect local traders. — Sapa

Margarine price rise investigated

MARCIA KLEIN

THE Competition Board is to make inquiries regarding the margarine price increase after reports that the hike resulted from a joint manufacturers' decision.

Board chairman Pierre Brooks said yesterday the board had not yet established if the price increase was announced by individual manufacturers or by an association.

He emphasised the board was not investigating the price increase, but merely satisfying itself that manufacturers had informed supermarkets independently.

On Tuesday certain major margarine manufacturers said they had alerted supermarkets as much as six weeks ago of a price increase. According to industry players, major manufacturer Vandenberg Foods had told supermarkets at the end of May and early June, and competitors had followed suit.

Manufacturers' comments came after an announcement by Shoprite/Checkers that the price of margarine would increase by up to 84% on July 19. They said this applied to only a few product ranges and the price of major brands would not change.

NEWS IN BRIEF

B Day 20/1/83
Margarine to soar

STEEP price increases for margarine were forecast yesterday. Retailers said the largest price rises would be in the medium-fat spreads, which could increase by up to 60%. (3) Nuts (500)
Regular margarines, which had a higher fat content, could go up by an average 30%, they said.
(2/1/83)

Fat spreads: No sign of collusion

COMPETITION BOARD chairman Dr Pierre Brooks, who is investigating the recent price hike in margarine and low and medium fat spreads, said there was no evidence yet to suggest collusion took place between manufacturers.

The board started its inquiry last week after retailers announced increases of up to 84%.

Dr Brooks said "warning bells had started ringing" when the announcements were made, particularly as they were accompanied by remarks by manufacturers that the margarine price war could not be allowed to continue.

The board hoped to complete its investigation by the end of the week.

● Retailers yesterday said the increase would not be as severe as originally speculated.

The largest price rise would be in the medium fat spreads which could increase by up to 60%, depending on the brand.

The prices of regular margarines could go up by an average 30%. — Staff Reporter, Sapa

IDC plans R500m venture into nuts, paprika and dates

Biday 10/11/92

MATTHEW CURTIN

SA COULD become a major exporter of nuts, paprika and dates should R500m worth of labour-intensive export-driven Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) agribusiness projects get off the ground.

The four most advanced projects — farming cashew, macadamia and pistachio nuts, and dates — have a total capital cost of R167m with estimated combined foreign exchange earnings of about R60m a year. IDC subsidiary Sapekoe is upgrading its tea and coffee plantations and promoting the cultivation of paprika.

Although SA wage rates compare unfavourably with rival developing world producers, the IDC's focus on cultivating high-yield quality crops may give SA farmers the edge over poor-quality pistachio output from Iran and Iraq or high-cost macadamia nuts from Hawaii and Israel.

IDC senior GM Malcolm Macdonald said yesterday the corporation had approved R12m at its last board meeting for the full-scale development of a cashew nut project in Ingwavuma in northern Natal.

He said cashew nuts were an excellent smallholder crop. The project, initially employing 460 workers on an 850ha commercial holding with a multimillion-rand nutcracker plant, had been given the green light after a successful six-year pilot study undertaken by Anglo-Dutch multinational Unilever and the Kwazulu Development Corporation.

Macdonald said farmland along the Orange River had the potential to become a nut- and date-producing area rivalling the raisin/table grape region in the Cape.

The IDC had been keen for some time to promote labour-intensive businesses in the rural areas as an important development and job-creation vehicle.

Careful surveys of microclimates in SA conducive to particular crops had been undertaken, as well as financing of research aimed at cloning and tissue-sampling plants to maximise yields.

The absence of any other development agency, and the prohibitive development costs for the farmer of researching new crops, had involved the IDC unexpectedly in the area of agribusiness. The corporation had inherited Sapekoe's tea and coffee plantations in Natal and the northern Transvaal, and while it would not choose those crops today, nuts, dates and paprika would prove important alternative sources of income for both subsistence and large-scale farmers.

Other more capital-intensive projects in the IDC's agriculture-based natural resource development programme included the AECI synthetic lysine joint venture, the IDC glycol-from-sugar project, and Sappi's Saiccor rayon pulp expansion project.

② Nuts & Seed

Bean buyer found

~~SEEDS~~
DURBAN. — A buyer has been found for the 7 000 tons of sugar beans which have been lying in the harbour since they arrived from Hong Kong in November last year.

ARCT 24/7/93

NUTS & SEEDS

89, 90, 92

BIG OIL SEED HARVEST

② Nuts & seed

LIZ ROUSE

15/10/59
27/10/59

MORE than R50m in forex will be saved this year as SA reaps the benefit of a record oil seed harvest.

This makes SA self-sufficient in edible vegetable oils for the first time in more than five years.

But the ability of local growers and the SA oil seed processors to eliminate imports that are heavily subsidised by foreign governments means the price of vegetable oil is set to rise.

SA Oil Expressers Association chairman Hamish McBain says the increases are inevitable for several reasons. "Government approval for higher producer prices will be passed onto the country's 12 expressers by the Oil Seed Board." These new prices include an increase of 12.5% for shelled edible groundnuts, 16% for sunflower seed and 13% for soya beans.

However, the competitive nature of the expressing industry could cushion the impact on consumer prices.

Upjohn sells SA affiliate

3 seeds

Star

7/6

Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The US parent company of Asgrow SA, a 100-employee vegetable seed operation, is to sell its SA affiliate to its local management.

The US holding company, Upjohn, added, however, the company would continue operating its 150-employee Upjohn pharmaceutical and animal health products business.

Sale of the seed operation, said a company spokesman, was for "business reasons only".

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SAB's new low-alcohol beer on sale

MARCIA KLEIN

SA Breweries (SAB) yesterday launched a new low-alcohol beer to add to its brand range. *(BIDAY)*

The beer, Chandler's, has less than 0,5% alcohol content compared with most other SAB brands, which range from 4,5% to 6%.

Chandler's is being brewed at SAB's Chamdor brewery on the east Rand and will retail at the same price as regular lager.

Beer division MD Graham Mackay says the beer is a conventionally brewed lager, but the alcohol is filtered through a dialysis process. SAB spent R5m to import a plant which removes the alcohol. *(29/92)*

Chandler's initially will be available from SAB's traditional outlets in the PWV area only. Mackay says that the beer could be marketed as a non-alcoholic product and there is no reason why it cannot be extended to grocery stores and supermarkets. There are no plans to extend its distribution at this stage.

The beer, which is packaged in a 340ml dumpy bottle, will be available today.

Board stops farmer setting up factory

(BIDAY) 2/9/92
(3) Nuts + seeds

THE Oilseeds Board has come under fire for refusing a northern Transvaal farmer permission to process his own peanuts.

Oilseeds Board GM Jan du Preez has confirmed that current legislation and the rules of an oilseed industry marketing scheme compel farmers to deliver their produce to the board, which then markets it on their behalf.

Du Preez also confirmed that Elandskraal farmer Gerard Fourie's application to process his own peanuts at a factory he wanted to establish had been turned down.

Fourie was informed that it was permissible for him to establish a factory — provided he bought raw peanuts from the Oilseeds Board.

Fourie had now sold his farm in frustration at the board's bureaucracy, industry sources said this week.

The board has admitted that "some farmers" are not happy about the situation and want the board to disband.

Du Preez said yesterday that moves towards deregulation of the peanut industry had prompted the board and the National Oilseeds Producer Organisation (Nopo) to review the marketing system for produce from several thousand peanut farmers.

"Both bodies have agreed that while the reviewing of the marketing system is in process, no ad-hoc exemptions to the present system will be made," said Du Preez. He added that Fourie had since app-

WILSON ZWANE

roached the board to buy raw materials for a peanut processing plant at Pietersburg.

Sources in the oilseed industry, who asked that their names be withheld, criticised the board for having "stood in the way" of Fourie.

They said Fourie first applied two years ago to the Oilseeds Board — through the now disbanded SA Development Trust — to establish a peanut-processing factory in Elandskraal, near Marble Hall.

That application and several subsequent ones were turned down by the board, which said no farmer was allowed to process his own produce, the sources said.

It is understood Fourie made his most recent application earlier this year.

"Had he been granted permission to establish his factory, Fourie would have given many jobs to the people of Elandskraal," one source said.

Du Preez countered by saying a factory at Elandskraal would, in fact, have lessened employment opportunities at an existing peanut selection plant at Marble Hall.

Industry sources pointed out that the board owns the Marble Hall plant.

They added they believed the industry should be deregulated and the government-subsidised Oilseeds Board should be disbanded.

Fourie could not be contacted for comment this week.

Johannes
office
Joffe

AGRICULTURE - NUTS & SEEDS

1994 - 1999

Sharp cuts in maize production likely

THE maize industry could cut production at least 15%, following the expected scrapping of the single channel maize marketing system, analysts said at the weekend.

The new maize marketing system, expected to be unveiled this week, is likely to lead the industry to limit production to domestic usage. Export production would sustain losses.

Sources said the industry was already switching to alternative crops, with de-

By Day 15/8/94
LOUISE COOK

mand for dry bean seeds at unprecedented levels. Dry beans are a staple food and exempt from VAT. SA producers are failing to meet local demand of 108 000 tons of beans a year, and about 48 000 tons are being imported from China (3) seeds

Sources said maize could also be used as fodder, and potatoes were another likely alternative crop. ~~Maize~~

Switch to sunflowers

LOUISE COOK

8/12/94

SUNFLOWER production was expected to double next year when farmers started to add to the 382 000ha under cultivation, Grain Crops Institute spokesman Phannie du Toit said yesterday.

He said with the maize price hovering at the R330 a ton mark, farmers were switching to sunflower crops which were fetching R800 a ton. 7/10/94

Yields on marginal as well as on fertile land had soared over the past few years because of improved cultivars. Farmers were now able to grow two tons a hectare compared to the previous one ton.

"Sunflowers are no longer regarded as secondary to maize," Du Toit said. "Farmers who previously planted sunflowers only after harvesting their maize are now planning to plant in November. This indicates that a sunflower crop is being treated on an equal basis to maize for the first time."

He said farmers were also no longer using inferior, marginal land for sunflowers — prime maize fields were making way for sunflower production.

Northwest Co-operative manager Kobus van der Bergh said a switch to sunflowers was expected in the western Transvaal — the most important sunflower production area. 3 seeds

SA National Seed Organisation spokesman Gert Heyns expected at least 70 000 25kg bags of seed to be sold this season, up from last season's 50 000.

Seed and bean payment: Kraai van Niekerk, the agriculture minister, has approved the final deferred payment of R8,76 million for soya beans and sunflower seed delivered during 1991 and 1992. The minister would pay soya bean producers R3,116 million for deliveries in the 1991/92 season and R699 132 for deliveries in the 1992/93 season.

CT(BR) 19/7/95 © NUTS + SEEDS

Fats and oils to be regulated

(3) NUTS/SEEDS
Kathryn Strachan

BO 10/11/95

IN ORDER to ensure the purity of edible fats and oils, the health ministry said yesterday it had published draft regulations governing these substances in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972.

Research has shown a large proportion of cooking oils from fast-food shops, corner shops and restaurants is unacceptable for human consumption, or even poisonous. Such oils are often sold to underprivileged people. The misuse of cooking oils also happens in household kitchens.

The extended use and overheating of cooking oils causes a build-up of chemical impurities which may contribute to hardening of arteries, cause diarrhoea, damage the liver and kidneys and lead to cancer.

These draft regulations, on which comment is awaited, are aimed at ensuring the safety of fats and oils used for consumption, including for catering purposes or as ingredients in the manufacture of foodstuffs.

Miners out to crack nut market

ESTELLE RANDALL
Labour Reporter

LOCAL is lekker and it can also make you money, retrenched mineworkers in Mpumalanga province believe.

They are launching a project tomorrow to market marula nuts - the delicious kernels of the marula plum whose fermented fruit has long been known for its ability to inebriate elephants and humans alike.

Called Timongo Marula Nuts, the project is the first attempt to market this indigenous food commercially.

Marula nuts are eaten dried and salted or ground with wild spinach (marogo).

The scheme is being launched by the Mhala Development Centre, with assistance from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) development unit.

The Mhala district borders the Kruger National Park and it is tourists drawn to the park that the project is targeting.

Main beneficiaries will be women who collect the marula kernels and boil and crack

them to extract the nuts. The Mhala Development Centre buys the nuts from them, grades and packages them for sale.

But the commercial marketing of marula nuts is only the first of a wider programme to market indigenous products. Also in the pipeline is the commercial production of traditional marula beer.

Samples of this will be available at the launch of Timongo Marula Nuts at the mineworker-controlled Lapologa Chris Hani Beer Garden, which has been running for two years at the Premier Diamond Mine hostel in Cullinan.

There are also development centres in Maseru in Lesotho and Mount Ayliff in the Eastern Cape - the communities most seriously affected by mine retrenchments.

The NUM Development Unit was registered last year as a Section 21 company called the Mineworkers' Development Company.

Besides its involvement in generating local income, the NUM has also begun to dabble in big business.

(3) NUTS ARCT 12/4/96

Last week the Mathomo Group was listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Mathomo is the product of a joint venture between the Mineworkers' Investment Company (MIC), the Charne Group of Companies and the Standard Corporate Merchant Bank.

Mathomo has 85 stores on mines, mine hostels, industrial complexes, power stations and commercial centres which sell popular brand-name clothes, shoes, sports goods, mattresses, blankets and workwear.

It also distributes through retail chains.

MIC was started in July last year as the investment arm of the NUM. It is wholly owned by the Mineworkers' Trust.

Its function is to reinvest wealth generated by the MIC into social programmes.

The MIC has also formed a joint investment company with the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union.

The company, South African Amalgamated Union Investment Company, is exploring the option of a stake in Vodacom, the cellular network company.

IDC to start building cashew plant

By James Lamont

CT (MA) 12/8/96

(3) NUTS

Johannesburg — The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is to begin construction of a R1 million cashew-nut processing plant in KwaZulu Natal next year.

This will be part of the R25 million conversion of a research project into South Africa's first commercial cashew-nut production facility.

Gerhard van der Westhuizen, the IDC's agricultural division deputy general manager, said last week that the processing plant would be constructed at Kwangwanase in northern KwaZulu Natal, 40km from the Mozambican border.

The plant would go into production in the next two to three years, he said. It would have a production capacity of 720 tons a year, worth R48 million a year, which would supply the local and export markets.

A 20ha cashew-nut plantation will also be developed over eight years for the commercial production of cashews in a partnership with the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, the provincial development agency.

It will reach maturity in 2006 and employ 500 people.

At the moment, the harvested nuts are hand-processed by about 80 people.

"Planting on a large scale

began last year," said Van der Westhuizen.

He said the IDC was setting up the "core project" with the intention of settling about 2 000 new cashew farmers on additional land.

"We will end up with about 4 000 to 5 000ha under cultivation," he said.

Van der Westhuizen said that the land in the Ingwavuma area, which was sandy and has a shallow water table, was well suited to cashew-nut cultivation.

"Cashew nuts are not a high value crop in terms of production a hectare," he said. "If you have to irrigate, you won't make any money," he said.

Yield from sunflower harvest sets new record

SEEDS

Louise Cook

SD 6/1/97

SUNFLOWER farmers enjoyed a record crop of 730 000 tons last year, representing a 60% increase on SA's 1994/95 crop, Oilseeds Board GM Simon Streicher said at the weekend.

Streicher said final deliveries of sunflowers last month confirmed that the crop was the biggest yet, due mainly to "exceptionally" high yields averaging 1,5 tons to 2,0 tons/ha. This was nearly double the previous year's yield per hectare, he said.

There were, however, indications that farmers had scaled back their planting of the new sunflower crop. He attributed the smaller plantations to the bumper crop deflating prices.

Streicher said the price had come down by R10/ton to an average of R930/ton since the 1994/95 crop.

On the international market, prices stayed under pressure despite "strained" world supplies, Oilseeds Board economist Org de Witt said in a report in Maize, the publication of the National Maize Producers' Organisation.

He warned that world supplies of sunflower seeds were expected to drop by 6% between now and August, because of a small supply of carry-over stock at the start of the new year and little production in southern hemisphere countries.

"Local producers will once again be fully exposed to developments internationally ... if adverse climatic conditions hit Brazil and Argentina the shortage will be worse," De Witt said.

Streicher said that SA farmers might reduce production "significantly" after the bumper crop and because of the fact that maize production was more profitable.

NEWS

FARMING R30m Coastal Cashews project gets backing in Maputaland

World's largest cashew plantation planned

ET (DR) 8/9/97 (3) NUTS

SHIRLEY JONES

KWAZULU NATAL EDITOR

Durban — The world's largest dwarf cashew plantation, with its own onsite processing plant, is being established in Maputaland, KwaZulu Natal.

Known as Coastal Cashews, the R30 million project is a joint venture between the Industrial Development Corporation and the KwaZulu Finance Corporation. It consists of a 960ha plantation and a factory scheduled to come online later this month.

Mike Flinn, the general manager of Coastal Cashews, said the factory would accept cashews from the plantation and small growers for a number of years. Once this initial capacity was exhausted, there were plans for a second plant.

Flinn said Coastal Cashews would produce a wide range of goods, from commodity items to value-added goods, for local and international markets. "We want to revive the southern African market where there is slightly higher value to be had before targeting exports."

While the South African market of about 700 tons was largely a value-added market, the export market was commodity-driven and took the form of raw nuts sold through brokers.

But the decision to plant dwarf cashews carried formidable risks — there was as yet no technical backup or textbook examples.

But each dwarf tree bears prolifically, yielding 15kg to 18kg, or 3,5 tons a hectare. Common cashews are low-yielding at about 350kg a hectare.

The factory was designed on a modular basis and is labour intensive rather than automated. Although the Coastal Cashews team shopped around overseas, the equipment is being built by bottling engineers in Pretoria. It is hoped the equipment can be marketed in emerging markets like Mozambique, once the world's premier cashew nut region.

Although Coastal Cashews had been identified as part of the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative, the project is the product of 13 years of research funded by the Industrial Development Corporation, the KwaZulu Finance Corporation and Unilever.

Flinn said the intention was to stimulate development in an area where the average 8,32-member household's income was R320 a month. The sandy soils were ideal for cashews.

Flinn sees the chief advantages as employment and the creation of opportunities for neighbouring small growers. Even during the start-up phase, Coastal Cashews is the largest employer in the area.

He expected infrastructural development to gain momentum over the next 12 months and said the Kagiso Trust was considering becoming involved.



NUTS FOR KWAZULU NATAL Mike Flinn, the general manager of Coastal Cashews

ET (BE) 14/11/97

Prieska's gold lies in pistachio production

③ NUTS

The Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) pistachio project is an illustration of exactly how long term some types of farming can be.

In the early 1990s the project was merely an idea. Only in 2000 will Green Val-

ley Nuts produce a commercial crop. By then the IDC will have spent more than R60 million on the project. It is the first commercial pistachio plantation ever attempted in this country.

The IDC is the only South African organisation capable of taking such a long-term view on an agricultural development. Pistachio is only one of many projects it has going.

They reckon it will all have been worth it. Pistachio is a high-value crop that gives good returns on natural resources such as land and water. It is also labour intensive.

Most importantly, pistachio is an exciting crop because the export earnings could be enormous. The plan is to export the nuts to Europe and the Far East.

Green Valley Nuts is working on the assumption that each hectare will produce three tons of nuts a season. The figure is conservative — in California the yield is up to seven tons.

Producer prices for pistachio in the US this year, converted to rand, are between R15 000 and R18 000 a ton, or R15 and R18 a kilogram. That works out to about R50 000 a hectare. Not many other crops produced in South Africa fetch these prices.

The nuts are to be processed, then packed into containers and shipped from Cape Town to foreign markets. They have a long shelf-life and do not perish easily, so are perfect for export by sea.

It sounds easy, but to reach the stage of about 250 000 trees in the ground has been an epic of research and field trials.

Johan Marshall, the project director, spent a long time in California, the heart of US pistachio production, learning



JUSTINE NOFAL

about the crop. He also visited Turkey, Italy and Greece.

Experimental plantings in South Africa followed, at Ceres, Cradock, Worcester, Bloemfontein and near Prieska.

The intention was to determine where in this country pistachios

would best be grown. The IDC agricultural division chose the Prieska area because of its hot, dry summers, plentiful water (Prieska is on the Orange river), cold winters and the relatively inexpensive land and good orchard soil.

Before commercial planting began at Prieska, Kevin Snyman, a soil science specialist, spent three years analysing the 2 250ha site, identifying the 1 000ha where the trees should be planted.

Meanwhile trials were going on to establish which rootstocks and which cultivars would do best there. Once this was done, nurseries had to be contracted to produce rootstock.

Sources of budsticks for the desired cultivar were initially imported. Now, the farm has enough trees established to produce its own budsticks. Grafting the budsticks on to the rootstock is finicky work.

Green Valley Nuts had to contend with unexpected climate problems, including windburn, sandblast and freeze damage. They successfully overcame these difficulties.

Much has to be done before Green Valley Nuts exports packages of processed pistachio nuts. There are shakers to be bought — harvesting machines that shake the nuts from the trees into large containers — and a processing plant to be built.

This will include facilities for dehulling, washing, drying, roasting, salting and packaging pistachios.

The IDC intends to encourage South African farmers to participate in developing a substantial local industry once the required processing infrastructure and marketing channels have been established.

COMPANIES & MARKETS

Denel soya subsidiary in international talks

Louise Cook

3 SEEDS

PRETORIA — Denel subsidiary Specialised Protein Products (SPP) plans to achieve R70m turnover in its first financial year through its new soya production plant in Potchefstroom.

The first products will be on sale by the end of the month, SPP MD Johan Barnard said yesterday.

"The plant will only be in full production by mid-April. Negotiations to take up all the output are currently underway with several global food industries in the US, UK and Germany."

Barnard declined to name the companies involved but said if the deal came off with the UK-based food company, it would open the door to at least 60 outlets for the soya in other Commonwealth countries.

The plant differed from other soya factories in that it used the whole soya bean and not part of it. Barnard said the process had been patented and gave an end product that, unlike other soya, was not bitter.

Engineering company Solutions Technology designed and managed the building of the Potchefstroom plant after selling the intellectual property to Denel. SPP initially will produce soya powder, soy milk and okra meal, but also has the ability to blend other products.

MS 4/2/99

Macadamia nut industry now in global top three

Louise Cook

③ NUTS

PRETORIA — The macadamia nut industry is set for another year of growth with the latest crop of 1 700 tons — the third consecutive improvement — expected to be fully harvested by July.

The industry is set for growth of up to 20% a year. It survived a major scam in the early 1970s involving the now defunct Macadamia Finance Company. Many elderly people and small investors lost hundreds of thousands of rands in a get-rich-quick scheme.

Now the SA industry has become the world's third largest after Australia and Hawaii. Last year SA's sole macadamia production plant at Levubu near Louis Trichardt was given the SA Bureau of Standards' top accreditation for plants of this nature.

Hardus Knoetze, Southern African Macadamia Growers' Association chairman, said: "The macadamia industry is probably the fastest growing subtropical tree crop industry in SA. Production almost trebled between 1995 and last year."

Most of the crop is exported to Europe, the US, Hong Kong and China.

Macadamia farmer Ben Mouton said the industry is growing all the time. "If it was less capital intensive to start up, macadamias could have been an ideal crop for emerging farmers to get into. The first real yields take five years, much longer than mangoes or bananas."

Association CEO Phillip Lee said the steadily growing price on world markets is one of the main reasons for the positive growth. Last year's price was about \$6 500/ton. The demand for macadamias is said to be driven by its health qualities.

According to Lee the nuts have a 72% oil content, 82% of which consists of nutritious mono-unsaturated fatty acids. "Macadamia nuts contain no cholesterol and research shows that a macadamia-enriched diet actually lowers cholesterol levels by 7%."

ED 4/3/99

BD 10/3/99

Willowton 'refuses to honour contracts'

Louise Cook

SEEDS

A GROUP of 96 sunflower farmers is in dispute with Pietermaritzburg-based oil expresser Willowton Oil and Cake over sales contracts totalling R38m which Willowton says are invalid.

The farmers accuse Willowton of not wanting to honour the agreements because of the current availability of cheaper sunflower seed on the world market. The company denies this.

The deals were brokered ahead of last year's harvesting season by BMA, a Potchefstroom-based commodities company. However, Willowton says BMA had no authority to draw up any contract on its behalf, so the deals are not valid. BMA has reportedly gone out of business and no representative could be contacted for comment.

According to the farmers' lawyer, Johan Friedrich, at least 10 of his clients have already delivered their harvests to Willowton silos at various locations around the country. "This is a very serious situation. One farmer delivered no less than 950 tons."

The disputed contracts represent plantings of 25 000ha of sunflowers. This season SA experienced a bumper sunflower crop, with plantings 62% higher than last year. When the deals were made last year, prices were in the region of R1 260 a ton, but Friedrich says these have dropped to around R1 100 a ton currently.

National Oil Producers' Organisation chairman Gert Pretorius warned against brokers who failed to offer legitimate and legally binding contracts. "Unless the buyer (of the commodity) signs the contract, it is not binding."

Industry sources say this is not the first time that brokers have falsely claimed to act on behalf of large companies such as Willowton, but Friederich insists that there is sufficient proof that Willowton approved the disputed transactions.

Meanwhile, at the recent National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) congress, proposals were made to compile a blacklist of both farmers and buyers who regularly dishonour contracts.

Sapa reports that the recent heatwave in summer sowing areas has caused the National Oil and Protein Seed Producers Organisation to downgrade its earlier sunflower crop prediction of 905 000 tons, although there should be sufficient seed to meet the domestic demand of 700 000 tons.

INSIDE AGRICULTURE

SA has yet to crack the peanut market

3 NNTS of (NR) 26/8/99

South African groundnut farmers are attempting to exploit a lucrative niche export market effectively. By specialising in a high-quality product, farmers have a competitive advantage because groundnuts are the only oilseeds that stand to earn South Africa foreign exchange consistently through export.

The country's groundnut production this year was relatively small. In its final estimate for the season, the National Crop Estimates Committee said last summer's crop was 98 250 tons (shelled), which was tiny compared with the sunflower seed crop of more than 1 million tons.

As with all other agricultural products, groundnut marketing is wholly deregulated, so international supply and demand for the product determines the for-

tures of the industry.

World groundnut production in 1998-99 was a record 29,15 million tons (unshelled). The crop was 7 percent higher than the average for the previous four years.

China is still the largest producer and production there reached a new record high with 8,19 billion tons (unshelled). Production in India has declined but it is still the second largest producer.

Together these countries produce about two-thirds of the total world crop. It appears that the US, also a large producer, is planning to expand production.

Groundnut crops produced in southern hemisphere countries such as South Africa and Ar-



JUSTINE NOFAL

gentina, mature later than the Chinese, Indian and US crops, which reach world markets between July and April. This is a positive indicator for exports.

Labour problems have put a lid on South African production. Until now, groundnut farming has been labour intensive, but mechanisation is changing that.

For many years the crop has been lower than 90 000 tons on average, with large fluctuations caused by labour trouble and climatic changes.

Apart from the export cherry waiting to be plucked, there is a lively local groundnut pressing industry. Pressing increased 10 percent last season compared with the previous

season, and this season it was 8 percent higher than the average for the past four years.

Groundnut farming is demanding because the secret is in the quality. While pressing grade now fetches about R1 000 a ton, producers get an additional R800 a ton for diverse grade. Choice grade fetches R2 800 a ton.

Quality beans on the export market fetch about R5 000 a ton. Leading groundnut farmers have found international buyers ready to snap up their crops.

There is still plenty of potential, but only if a steady supply can be achieved. Large buyers will not look at buying consignments smaller than 100 000 tons, which is greater than the entire South African crop.

South Africa can easily afford groundnut production to grow by at least 50 percent.

Sorghum

AGRICULTURE - SORGHUM

1979 - 1981

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Maize Board, referred to in section 6 of the Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, has in terms of section 23 and 24 of that Scheme, with my approval, imposed the levy and special levy set out in the Schedule hereto on grain sorghum and grain sorghum products which are exported, in substitution for the levy and special levy published by Government Notice R. 706 of 29 April 1977, as amended.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, shall have a corresponding meaning and—

“grain sorghum” means the seed of any sorghum except a broom sorghum, hay sorghum or cane sorghum;

“grain sorghum product” means a commodity derived from the processing of grain sorghum or into which grain sorghum or any part of grain sorghum has been converted;

“net mass” means the mass of the grain sorghum or grain sorghum product in a container after deduction of the tare of the container from the gross mass thereof: Provided that the tare of a bag (hessian or jute) shall be taken as 1 kg in case of metric bags and 1,1 kg in case of imperial bags.

2. A levy of 55c per ton net mass and a special levy of R50 per ton net mass is hereby imposed on grain sorghum (excluding grain sorghum specifically sold by the Board for export) and grain sorghum products which are exported.

3. This notice shall come into operation on 1 May 1979 and repeals Government Notice R. 706 of 29 April 1977, as amended by Government Notice R. 879 of 28 April 1978, with effect from the same date.

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Mielieraad, genoem in artikel 6 van die Somergraanskema, gepubliseer by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, kragtens artikels 23 en 24 van daardie Skema, met my goedkeuring die heffing en spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het op graansorghum en graansorghumprodukte wat uitgevoer word, ter vervanging van die heffing en spesiale heffing afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 706 van 29 April, 1977, soos gewysig.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Somergraanskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

“graansorghum” die saad van 'n sorghum, behalwe 'n besemsorghum, hoisorghum of soetrietsorghum;

“graansorghumproduk” 'n handelsartikel wat verkry is deur die verwerking van graansorghum of waarin graansorghum of 'n deel van graansorghum omgesit is;

“netto massa” die massa van die graansorghum of graansorghumproduk in 'n houer na aftrekking van die tarra van die houer van die bruto massa daarvan: Met diën verstande dat die tarra van 'n sak (going of jute) as 1 kg geneem word in geval van metrieke sakke en 1,1 kg in geval van imperiale sakke.

2. 'n Heffing van 55c per ton netto massa en 'n spesiale heffing van R50 per ton netto massa word hierby opgelê op graansorghum (uitgesonderd graansorghum wat spesifiek deur die Raad vir uitvoer verkoop word) en graansorghumprodukte wat uitgevoer word.

3. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op 1 Mei 1979 en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 706 van 29 April 1977, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R. 879 van 28 April 1978, met ingang van dieselfde datum.

66-6662

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON GRAIN
SORGHUM MALT

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Maize Board, referred to in section 6 of the Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, has in terms of sections 23 and 24 of that

8002—B

(B) Sorghum

CG 6412

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP
GRAANSORGHUMMOUT

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Mielieraad, genoem in artikel 6 van die Somergraanskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979 kragtens artikels 23 en 24 van daardie Skema, met my

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 27 APRIL 1979

10 No. 6412

Scheme, with my approval, imposed a levy and special levy on grain sorghum malt as set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution for the levy and special levy imposed by Government Notice R. 718 of 29 April 1977, as amended.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Summer Grain Scheme published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979 shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“grain sorghum malt” means—

- (a) milled or unmilled sprouted grain sorghum; or
(b) any commodity which contains a substantial portion of grain sorghum malt as defined in paragraph (a);

“producer”, in relation to grain sorghum malt, means a person by whom or on whose behalf grain sorghum malt is manufactured.

2. A levy of 61c per ton and a special levy of R31,54 per ton is hereby imposed—

- (a) on grain sorghum malt sold by or on behalf of a producer thereof or utilised by him for any purpose other than for consumption by himself or his household or for the feeding of his livestock: Provided that the levy shall not be payable if evidence is submitted to the satisfaction of the Board that the grain sorghum malt is not suitable for the manufacture of beer; and

(b) on grain sorghum malt imported into the Republic.

3. This notice shall come into operation on 1 May 1979 and repeals Government Notice R. 718 of 29 April 1977, as amended by Government Notice R. 878 of 28 April 1978, with effect from the same date.

goedkeuring, die heffing en spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het ter vervanging van die heffing en spesiale heffing opgelê by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 718 van 29 April 1977, soos gewysig.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Somergraanskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

“graansorghummout”—

- (a) gemaalde of ongemaalde uitgeloopte graansorghum; of
(b) 'n handelsartikel wat 'n wesentlike deel graansorghummout soos in paragraaf (a) omskryf, bevat;

“produsent”, met betrekking tot graansorghummout, iemand deur wie of ten behoeve van wie graansorghummout vervaardig word.

2. 'n Heffing van 61c per ton en 'n spesiale heffing van R31,54 per ton word hierby opgelê—

- (a) op graansorghummout wat deur of ten behoeve van 'n produsent daarvan verkoop word of deur hom aangewend word vir enige ander doel as vir verbruik deur homself of vir verbruik deur sy huis gesin of vir die voer van sy lewende hawe: Met die verstande dat die heffing nie betaalbaar is nie indien bewys ten genoë van die Raad gelewer word dat die graansorghummout nie vir die vervaardiging van bier geskik is nie; en

(b) op graansorghummout wat in die Republiek ingevoer word.

3. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op 1 Mei 1979 en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 718 van 29 April 1977, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R. 878 van 28 April 1978, met ingang van die selfde datum.

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON GRAIN SORGHUM

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Maize Board, referred to in section 6 of the Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, has in terms of sections 23 and 24 of that Scheme with my approval, imposed the levy and special levy set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution for the levy and special levy published by Government Notice R. 877 of 28 April 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, shall have a corresponding meaning; and—

“controlled area” means the area comprising the Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the Magisterial Districts of Alexandria, Aliwal North, East London, Hartswater, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Maclear, Mafeking, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Uitenhage, Vryburg and Warrenton in the Cape Province, those portions of the Magisterial Districts of Gordonia, Hay, Kenhardt and Prieska in the Cape Province, situated in a strip 48 km north and 48 km south of the Orange River between Boegoeberg Dam and a point on the Orange River directly north of Noudonsies, and the Magisterial Districts of Bergville, Camperdown, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ixopo, Klip River, Kranskop, Lions River, Mooi River, Mount Currie, Msinga, Newcastle, New Hanover, Nqutu, Paulpietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Utrecht, Umvoti, Vryheid and Weenen in the Province of Natal;

“grain sorghum” means the classes and grades of grain sorghum as defined in regulations 1 and 2 of the regulations published by Government Notice R. 633 of 27 April 1962, as amended.

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP GRAANSORGHUM

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Mielieraad, genoem in artikel 6 van die Somergraanskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, kragtens artikels 23 en 24 van daardie Skema, met my goedkeuring, die heffing en spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het ter vervanging van die heffing en spesiale heffing afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 877 van 28 April 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Somergraanskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

“beheerde gebied” die gebied bestaande uit die provinsies Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat, die landdrosdistrikte Alexandria, Aliwal-Noord, Hartswater, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Maclear, Mafeking, Oos-Londen, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Uitenhage, Vryburg en Warrenton in die Kaapprovinsie, die gedeeltes van die landdrosdistrikte Gordonia, Hay, Kenhardt en Prieska in die Kaapprovinsie wat binne 'n strook van 48 km noord en 48 km suid van die Oranjerivier tussen Boegoebergdam en 'n punt op die Oranjerivier reg noord van Noudonsies lê, en die landdrosdistrikte Bergville, Camperdown, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ixopo, Kliprivier, Kranskop, Lions River, Mooirivier, Mount Currie, Msinga, Newcastle, New Hanover, Nqutu, Paulpietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Utrecht, Umvoti, Vryheid en Weenen in die provinsie Natal;

“graansorghum” die klasse en grade graansorghum soos omskryf in regulasies 1 en 2 van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 633 van 27 April 1962, soos gewysig.

2. A levy of 55c per ton and a special levy of R13,85 per ton is hereby imposed on all grain sorghum which is sold in the controlled area by producers to the Board.

3. This notice shall come into operation on 1 May 1979 and repeals Government Notice R. 877 of 28 April 1978, with effect from the same date.

2. 'n Heffing van 55c per ton en 'n spesiale heffing van R13,85 per ton word hierby opgelê op alle graansorghum wat in die beheerde gebied deur produsente aan die Raad verkoop word.

3. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op 1 Mei 1979 en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 877 van 28 April 1978 met ingang van dieselfde datum.

(3) ~~Grain~~ Sorghum

B. Day
15/5/61
**Sorghum in a
weak market**

By PRISCILLA WHYTE

SORGHUM farmers expect a grain surplus of more than 300 000 tons this year and traders are unwilling to deal in the crop.

The Maize Board, however, is expected to come to the farmers' aid by buying grain sorghum at prices above those that could be fetched on the open market.

Grain distributors Kahn & Kahn say the latest official estimate of the grain sorghum crop is 580 000 tons.

Of this, about 200 000 tons can be expected to be used by malt manufacturers and 50 000 retained by farmers. The best market for this surplus is animal feed, otherwise it will have to be exported at a loss.

The feed sector is, however, unwilling to buy grain sorghum at more than 80% of the value of maize.

The price of yellow maize to the consumer has been fixed at about R242 a ton, implying that grain sorghum for animal feed is not worth more than R194.

However, net floor prices of grain sorghum are increased by a R27,80 levy payable to the Maize Board.

According to Kahn & Kahn MD Alfred Kahn: "There is no margin in which the normal distributive trade can operate by offering grain sorghum producers a premium over and above the floor prices and disposing of their purchases to the animal feed sector at even a nominal profit."