

ENVIRONMENT

2/2/81 — 15/12/81

56

Hansard 2 Cols 342

2/2/81

Prevention and Combating of
Pollution of the Sea by
Oil Bill - 2nd Reading ~~Rest~~
Committee Stage

Hans. 2 (1931)

(53)

2. Mr. N. B. WOOD, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

(a) What progress has been made in combating desert encroachment into South Africa's farm lands in the last 12 months and (b) what is the estimated amount spent during this period on work in this respect?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

(a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee Regarding the Deterioration of Veld in the Karoo and the Adjoining Grazing Areas, the Department was during the last 12 months able to re-evaluate its policy and measures to curb Karoo encroachment and desertification of the extensive grazing areas in South Africa. An important sequel to the investigation is the determination of a total drought strategy which is at present being finalised in consultation with Organized Agriculture.

(b) R631 000 in respect of financial assistance was paid to farmers in terms of the Soil Conservation Act.

3. Mrs. H. SUZMAN—Reply standing over.

56 23/2/81

MONDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 1981

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MONDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 1981

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS,
FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION:

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

South African Industrial Cellulose Corporation

Hans 5 (193)

135. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation:

- 23/2/81
- (1) Whether the South African Industrial Cellulose Corporation's factory at Umkomaas has been granted a permit to dump its effluent into the sea; if not, why not; if so, (a) what means of effluent disposal does it employ and (b)(i) by whom, (ii) when and (iii) under what conditions was such permit granted;
 - (2) (a) what has been the rate of the daily flow of effluent into the sea when the factory is operating at its (i) average and (ii) peak production rate, in respect of each year since it commenced production, (b) what is the approximate chemical composition of the normal effluent and (c)(i) what are the permissible variations in the chemical composition of such effluent and (ii) under what conditions are such variations permitted;
 - (3) whether his Department has received any complaints in this regard; if so, (a) from whom, (b) what was the nature of such complaints, (c) what action was taken to investigate such complaints and (d) what was the outcome of such investigations;
 - (4) whether the State has conducted or commissioned any research into the effect of such effluent on (a) marine life, (b) angling, (c) the tourist trade and (d) the condition of (i) the sea and surf and (ii) nearby beaches, on the upper South Coast; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of such research?

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Effluent is pumped into the sea by means of a pipeline of approximately 2,4 km.
 - (b) (i) The Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation.
 - (ii) 10 January 1964.
 - (iii) Please refer to the oral reply on 22 February 1980 to question No. 3(c) put by the hon. member for Berea.
 - (2) (a) (i) Approximately 72 000 m³ per day has been averaged for the past ten years.
 - (ii) Falls away in view of 2(a)(i).
 - (b) pH ± 3,0.
Suspended solids ± 400 mg/ℓ.
Lignin ± 5%.
Dissolved solids ± 2 000 mg/ℓ.
Free sulphur dioxide less than 100 mg SO₂/ℓ.
 - (c) (i) The permit lays down a maximum limit for the chemical composition of the effluent.
 - (ii) The Corporation operates within the limits set in the permit conditions.
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) The Borough of Kingsburgh.
 - (b) The complaints included allegations of pollution of the sea along Kingsburgh's coastline and damage to marine life, fishing and the creation of unpleasant bathing conditions, which was claimed to act as a deterrent to tourism in the Borough.

(c) The National Institute for Water Research (NIWR) carried out a survey in the vicinity of the pipeline and further afield divers participated in the project.

Discussions also took place between pollution control officers of the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation and the management of the Corporation.

(d) The report of the NIWR in Pretoria on the effect of the effluent on fish is almost complete.

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) Investigations have been carried out by the NIWR in Durban as an on-going process, the latest investigation having been carried out some six weeks ago.

The NIWR has reported that only a small area of the sea-bed on either side of the 300 m diffuser section of the pipeline and at the end of the pipeline is adversely affected as far as biological life on the sea-bed is concerned. However, no detriment to fish in the vicinity was observed.

The latest investigation extended to a distance of 5 kilometres on either side of the pipeline and no detrimental effects to sea-life were observed. The investigation concluded that fish-life along the Kingburgh coast was not detrimentally affected by the discharge of effluent.

(c) I cannot comment on the effects of these conditions on the tourist trade and suggest that the relative question be put to the authorities concerned.

(d) (i) The NIWR has observed discoloration of the sea from time to time depending on physical sea conditions but due to the extremely low concentration

as a result of dilution of the effluent in the sea at Kingburgh, there should be no harmful effects, although certain bathers might regard such conditions, on occasions where this occurs, to be aesthetically unacceptable.

The research carried out by the NIWR consists of under-water surveys of the biological life on the sea-bed, chemical analysis of samples of sea-water and photography of under-sea conditions.

(ii) Foaming does take place at certain beaches from time to time but is controlled by surfactant sprays applied by the Corporation's surveillance team. The Corporation proposes to engage the CSIR to investigate the possible removal of the foaming fraction of the effluent from the factory.

Lead in the air
25/2/81
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*2. Mr N. B WOOD asked the Minister
of Health, Welfare and Pensions:

- (1) Whether any recent studies have been done to determine the concentration of lead in the air in any of our major cities; if so, (a) in which cities and (b) when; if not,
- (2) whether his Department will initiate such studies in the near future; if not, why not?

*The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Cape Town

FEBRUARY 1981

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Port Elizabeth
Durban
Johannesburg
Pretoria
Vereeniging
Newcastle.

- (b) Continuously since 1974.
- (2) Falls away.

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Environment Planning Am. Bill

2nd Reading

House of Commons 2461-2476

25/2/81

+ Cds. 2590-2599 26/2/81

Committee stage - Del. 2600-2604
26/2/81

Fairest Cape OR seaside slum?

Angus
3/3/81

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Environment Reporter

THE CAPE is no longer the fairest in the world. Conservationists say a mounting list of errors in planning — plus greed, expediency, and shortsightedness by developers — is turning the Peninsula into just another badly-planned seaside settlement.

Miss Fran Leisegang, a trained environmentalist of the Fairest Cape Association, has listed 20 past and planned environmental disasters — each one an insult to the concept of a fair Cape.

Miss Liesegang and other conservationists believe that the Cape has already deteriorated as a tourist mecca and is rapidly turning into a seaside slum which will have little tourist potential in the years to come.

commissioned Table Bay power station.

7 The desecration of Groot Schuur estate by continued development.

8 Unsightly housing estates in areas of prime scenic beauty, such as the creeping development above the Fernwood Estate in Newlands.

9 The complete mess of Foreshore development.

(10) Certain constructions which despoil the Cape's natural assets, such as the tower blocks on Devil's Peak, and the proposed four-storey development at Hout Bay.

11 A persistence in archaic methods of sewage disposal via outfalls into the sea, some near prime

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

**Greed
and
planning
errors
blamed**

Pollution

The 20 examples — each perhaps not so environmentally destructive in itself — have added up to a picture showing lack of co-ordinated planning, foresight and greed.

The 20 examples on Miss Leisegang's list are:

1 The pollution of Hout Bay and planned further desecration of what was once one of the Cape's beauty spots by such schemes as the four-storey holiday complex, planned near Flora Bay.

2 The fish smokery at Kalk Bay — a development completely out of character with the area.

3 The proposed extension of the Kaolin mines at Noordhoek, threatening one of the best views in the Peninsula.

4 Proposals to mine the Fish Hoek sand dunes for gas, already accepted in principle by the council.

5 The Granger Bay urban development scheme, which could threaten the whole Green Point commonage and green belt.

6 Air Pollution by such sources as the recently re-

cont ↓

(Continued from page 4)

bathing beaches such as Sea Point and False Bay.

(12) The pollution and virtual destruction of almost all of Cape Town's rivers such as the Liesbeek.

(13) The uncontrolled spread of alien vegetation in the Peninsula, threatening some of our most beautiful natural assets of the Cape's floral kingdom.

(14) Lack of future planning for Cape Town's water supplies which have led to 'environmental disasters' such as the planned Palmiet River Dam which will wipe out huge tracts of irreplaceable natural vegetation.

(15) The demolition of many beautiful historical buildings to be replaced by '20th century concrete monstrosities,' thus destroying the old world

Slum?

charm of the city which used to be such a tourist attraction.

(16) The destruction of prime agricultural land in places such as Constantia and Hout Bay.

(17) Lack of acceptance by the public that some sacrifices have to be made to keep a pleasant environment — for example, a rare protea may be wiped out because three or four people want a telephone line at Smitswinkel's Bay.

(18) Bad freeway planning taking no account of the damage to beautiful areas. An example is the proposed widening of Boyes Drive above Kalk Bay which would leave unsightly scars on the mountainside.

(19) Unnecessary quarrying in places of great scenic beauty, such as Westlake and Noordhoek.

(20) Destruction of the whole mountain environment by vandalism, and such factors as trail bikes which rip up natural vegetation and lead to erosion.

Criterion

Miss Leisegang said every development undertaken in Cape Town should keep one eye on potential damage to the Cape's great industry, tourism.

But as long as money could be made out of development, that seemed to be the only criterion as to whether it should take place or not.

When viewed in retrospect by later generations this greed, now destroying the future income for

generations of Capetonians, would be considered criminal, she said.

The time for bandying words about to justify selfish and badly planned development was past.

'If we don't want to destroy what remains of the Peninsula's beauty we have to look very very carefully at each and every proposed new development scheme,' said Miss Leisegang.

'The old excuse that "just this one thing won't make any difference" has been given the lie.'

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CAPE TOWN 4 MARCH 1981

(56)

Jan just test see gfg

[No. 7480]

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 424.

4 Maart 1981

No. 424.

4 March 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word --

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information --

No. 21 van 1981 Wysigingswet op Voorkoming van Lugbesoedeling, 1981

No. 21 of 1981 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Amendment Act, 1981

Law against dumping at sea proposed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Tough penalties for pollution of the sea are contained in a new Bill expected to reach the statute book in the next parliamentary session.

Known as the Dumping at Sea Control Bill, it provides for fines up to R50 000, or imprisonment up to five years, or both.

In addition, if the offence is committed over a period of more than one day, the offender may be sentenced to a fine of R5 000, or to imprisonment of up to six months for every day that the offence continues.

Definition of dumping includes deliberate disposal at sea of any vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure. The sea is defined as the area between the high water mark and the territorial limits of the Republic.

Two schedules of substances, prohibited and restricted, fall under the Bill's control. Prohibited substances include organohalogen, mercury and cadmium compounds, plastic materials and synthetics, radioactive matter and substances "in whatever form produced for chemical and biological warfare."

Dumping permits may be issued for the restricted category which covers arsenic, lead,

copper, zinc, organosilicon, beryllium, chromium, nickel, vanadium and their compounds. It includes the cyanides, fluorides, pesticides, containers and scrap metal, radioactive waste not covered in Schedule One, and ammunition.

The Bill raises the possibility of action against municipalities and other local authorities and individuals who use the sea as a convenient disposal point for sewage and noxious industrial wastes.

Among other considerations to be taken into account for the issue of permits are factors such as effects on bathing amenities caused by objectionable odours or discolouration of the sea, effects on marine life, possible impairment of the sea for other uses, availability of alternative means of disposal or treatment to render the material harmless.

In terms of the legislation the Secretary for Industries will be required to keep an annual account of permits issued, totals and description of what has been dumped during the year, and infringements of the law.

The Bill, being piloted through by the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, is to be read during the next session.

Electric Power taken for granted

SA Industrial Ink
10/3/81

IN ANY industrialised country, one of the resources most taken for granted and yet most likely to become unavailable without warning is electric power.

During a power cut, it is the users of large computer installations, and associated equipment employing computerised techniques, that suffer most. These days the spread of organisations using the computer is extremely wide and banks, hospitals and airlines are among the most dependent on their efficient operations.

Throughout the past decade industrialised manufacturing concerns have also come to rely heavily on the computer for many on-line control processing applications. Equally at risk during power cuts are the organisations that look to the efficient operation of their businesses through systems such as word-processors, telex facilities and sophisticated PABX equipment.

All these organisations cannot tolerate any breakdown in their electrical supply, for the equipment supports the business only while it continues to receive an uninterrupted, stabilised voltage input.

It is fairly obvious that when the mains power is switched off all equipment receiving this supply can no longer operate unless an alternative private supply is available. This means that an auxiliary power supply, which will probably be a standby generator or battery must be provided.

If however, the equipment is a computer or it employs similar low-voltage techniques, it needs a controlled supply and only a fully uninterruptible power supply, which acts as a buffer between the source and the critical load, can ensure the necessary stability.

The power supply equipment must be capable of maintaining the input to within specified tolerances for voltage and frequency.

All manufacturers of computers and computerised equipment clearly define these limits. Although it is likely to be a power cut which has the most dramatic effect on any computer orientated business, day to day running efficiency is still determined by the

critical load receiving supply which is isolated from voltage surges or spikes.

At first sight it might appear advantageous to have a common standby which is used to drive all the various items of electrical equipment. However, if a closer look is taken at the problems which can arise from this arrangement — caused by the different levels of load required to drive lift and airconditioning equipment motors — it is clear that a computer cannot be operated directly from the same source without impairing its efficiency.

Another not quite obvious cause of overload can be due to the lighting system, when it incorporates a large number of fluorescent tubes.

Solutions

With care it may be possible to satisfy the requirements at a reasonable cost through a single item of standby equipment. If however, a data processing centre, on-line computer control or other sensitive equipment is installed, this approach will not provide an efficient solution.

Where high voltage surge loads for motors are being intermittently demanded of the generator, it is bound to affect frequency stability, and consequently computer performance.

One possible solution is to increase the size of the generator, but this may not be too economical in terms of the space availability for the equipment.

If however the necessary space is available, then by installing a second generator, the voltage sensitive equipment can have its own supply.

With a fast regulator fitted, the stability of the supply will then be dependent upon the speed of response in matching the load requirements.

Protection

In considering the two main types of independent power supplies — static inverter or rotary motor/alternator set — a glance at figures 1 and 2 will indicate the basic difference.

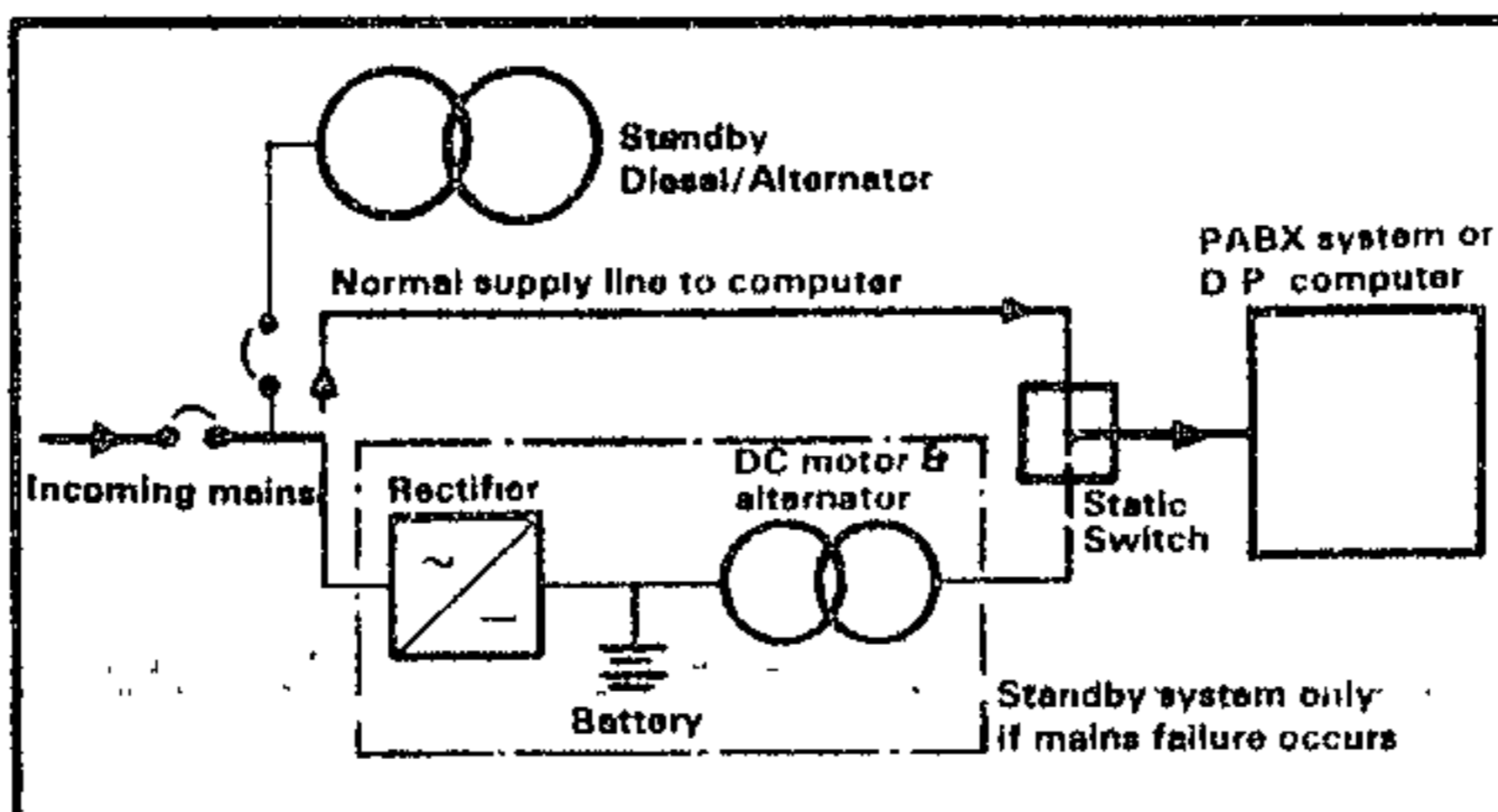
The important aspect for the user to understand is that the supply passes by way of an inverter system all the time, while with the rotary set it does not.

In the final analysis, only the end user can decide how much protection the equipment needs. If the business or manufacturing process is not fully dependent on an unbroken supply or one that has to be without voltage transients, then clearly the rotary set will meet these requirements. It will also offer a much lower price option.

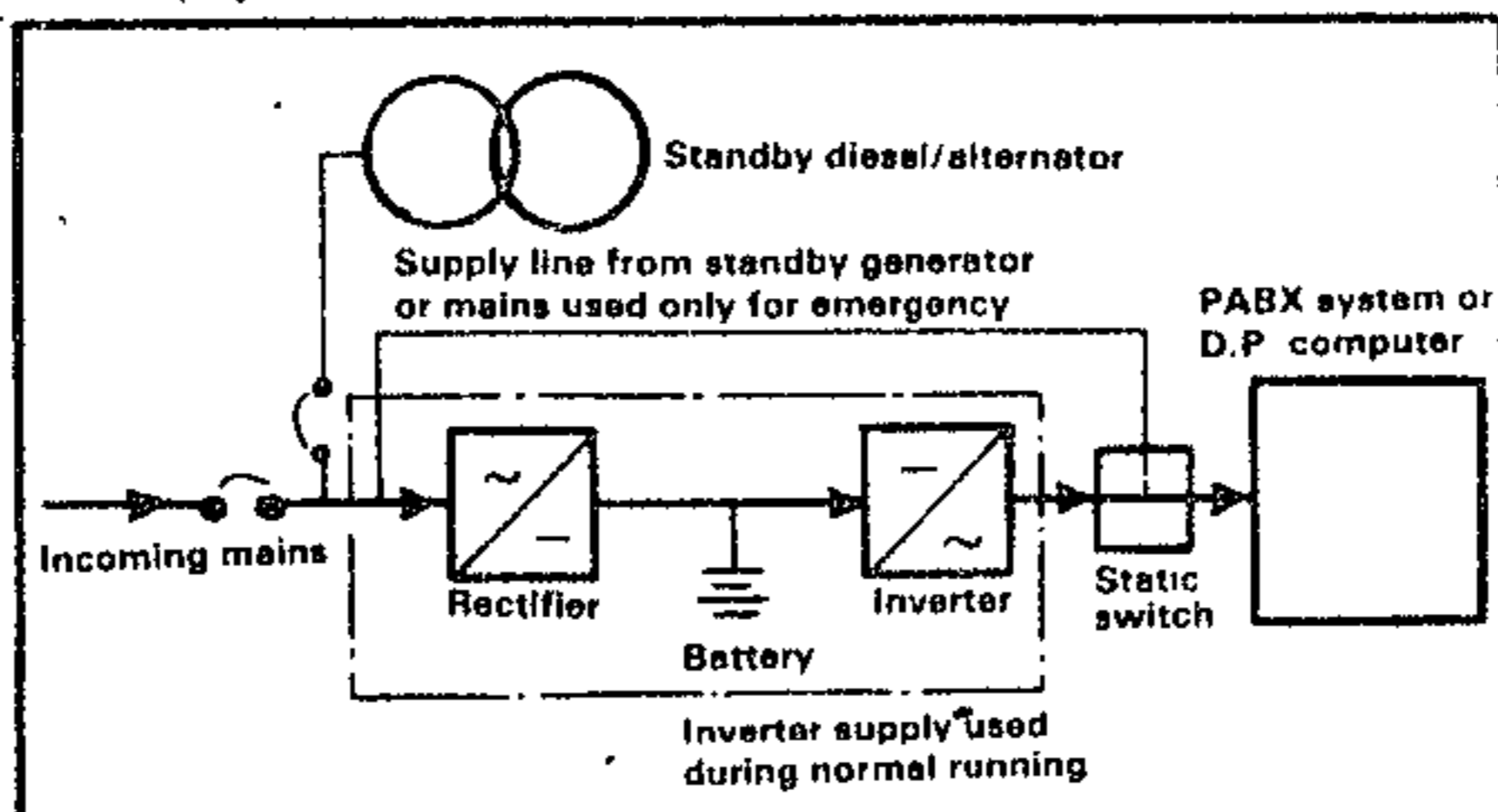
On the other hand where the end users equipment has a laid down specification which is tightly defined as to voltage and frequency, then it is likely that a static inverter system provides the most acceptable solution.

If the decision has been to purchase a manual start diesel and also a static inverter UPS, the battery will be expected to maintain the supply for up to one hour.

The cost of such a battery for a large computer would be approximately R20 000 00. Should the end user require the battery to run for only 15 minutes, which is typical if an automatic start diesel is used, the battery supplied will cost about R10 000 00.



1. Configuration for a typical rotary standby power supply (note supply runs directly from the power source to the critical load)



2. A static inverter type uninterruptible power supply which takes the input from the mains or generator continuously.

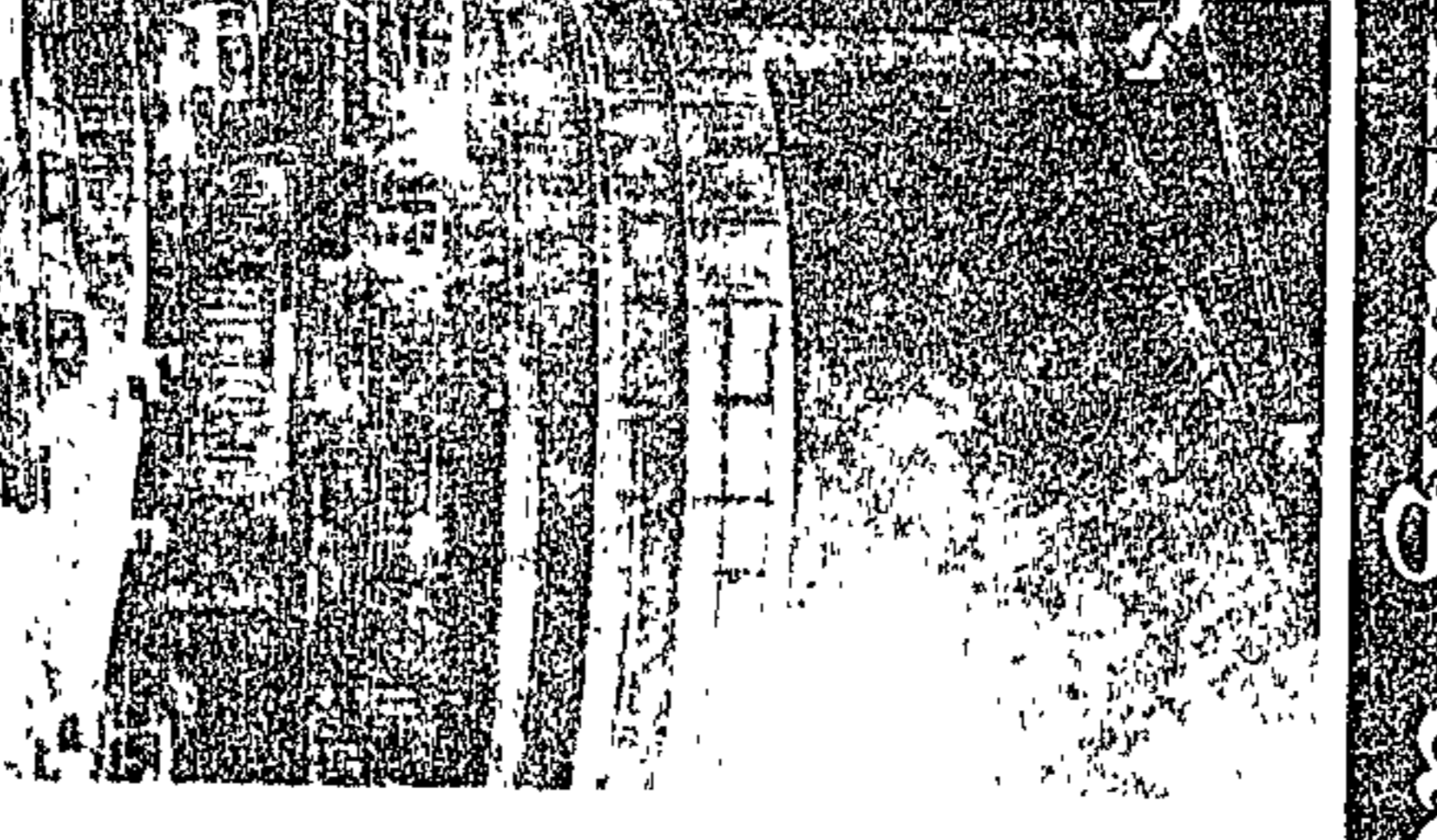
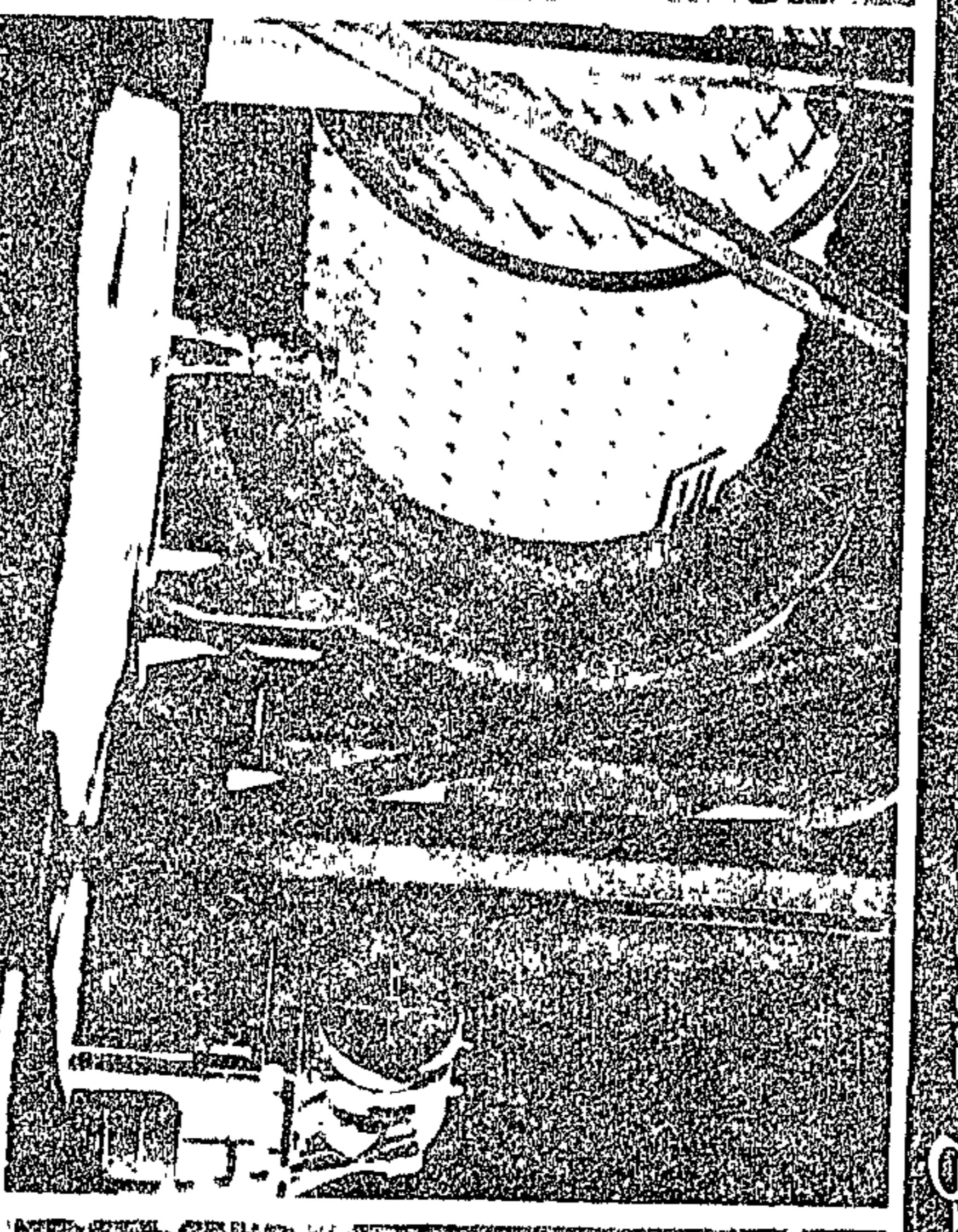
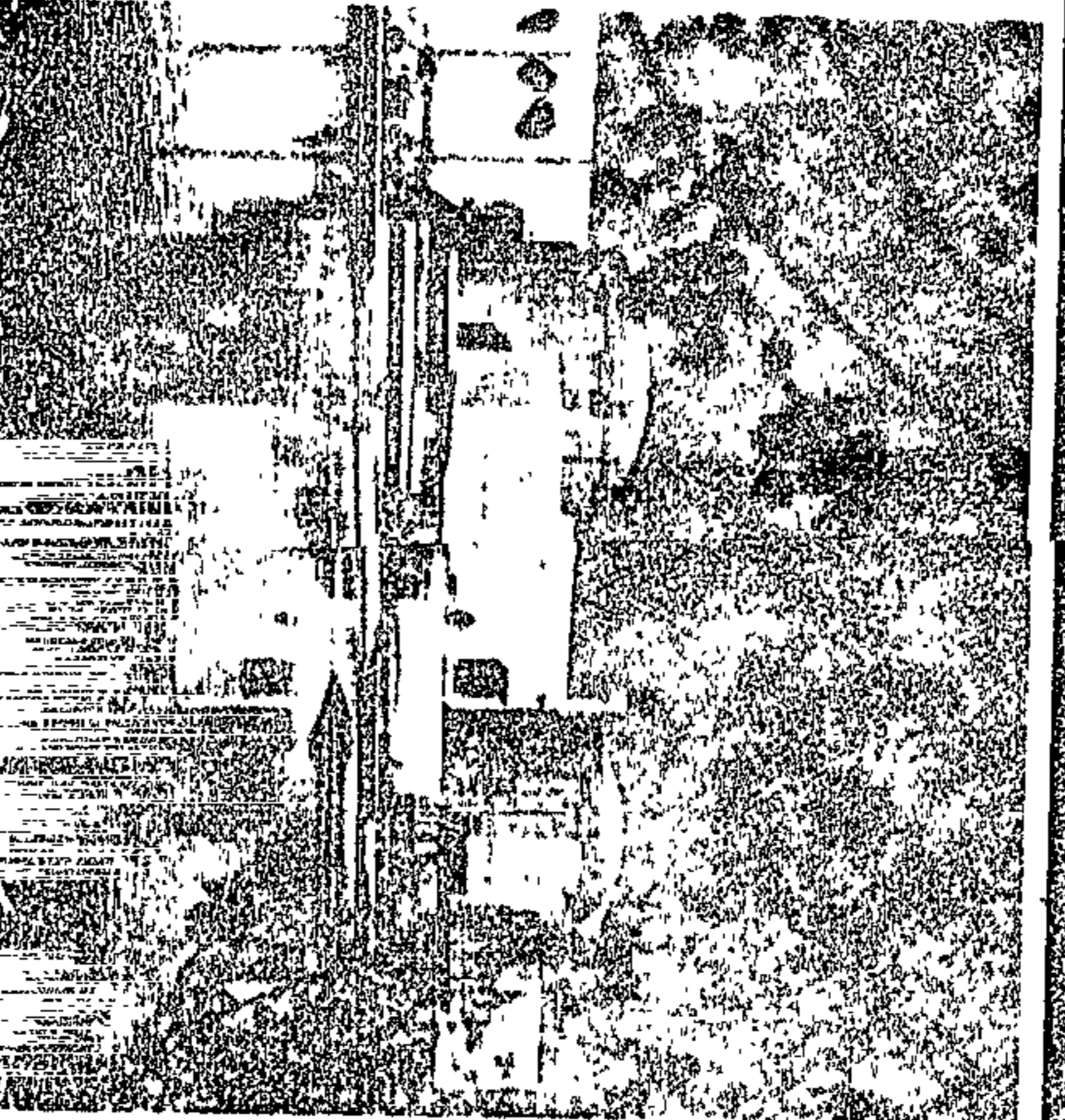
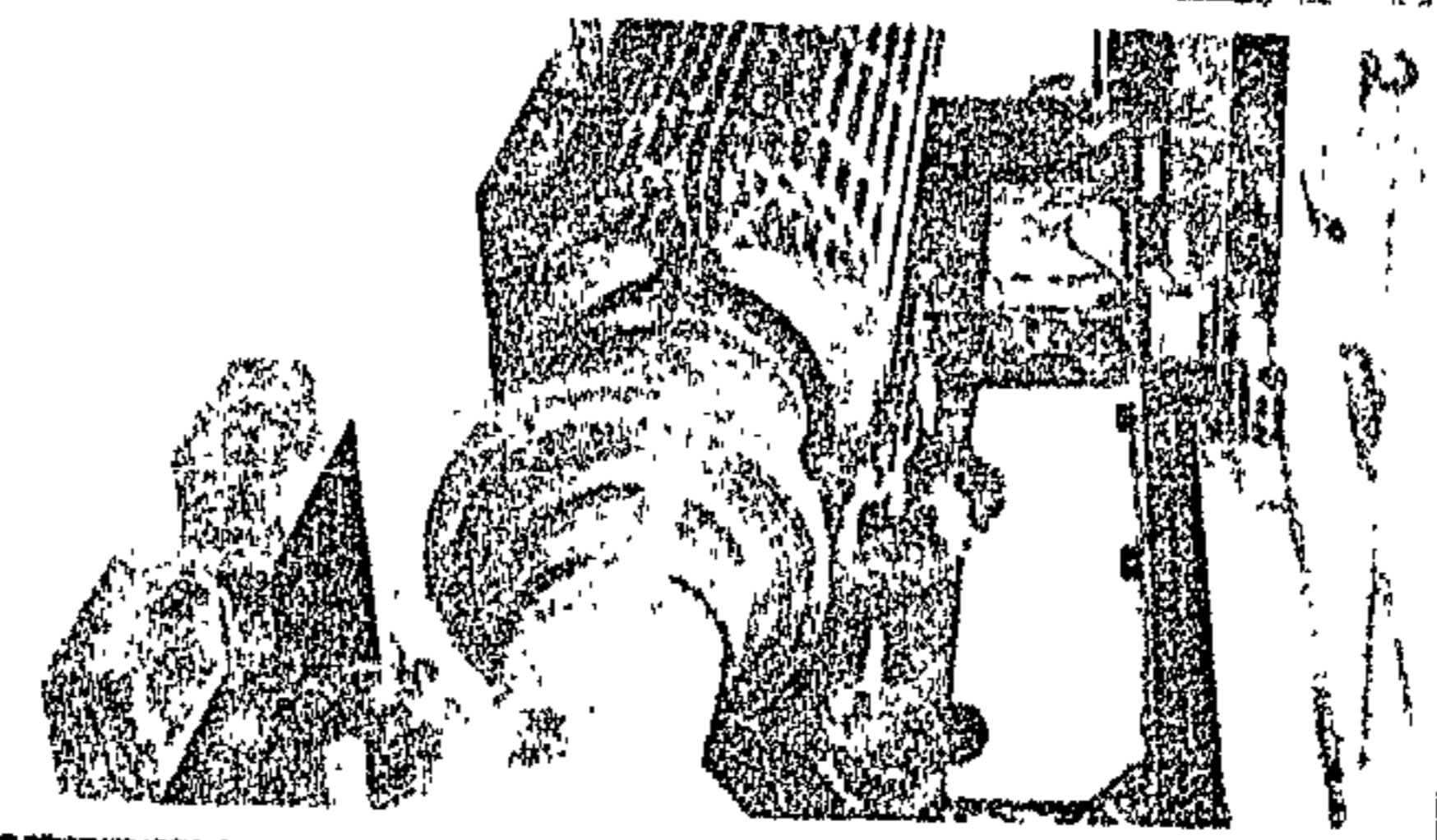
Further details can be obtained from Fulmen Africa (011) 365201

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10/3/81

Nuclear power generation, gas turbine power generation and Coal grinding activities



- 1. Progress on Koeborg site as at December 1978.
- 2. Winding of 600 MW generator rotor at Alsthom—Atlantique's Belfort works.
- 3. When completed, Koeborg will look similar to this French nuclear power station.
- 4. Stein Industrie tube mill grinding plant for coal/phosphate.
- 5. Site of Koeborg nuclear power station "at night".

3A Natal dam work 10/3/81

Natal dam will drown 3 500 homes

By Greg Finch

NATAL is to build its biggest dam on the Umgeni River at Inanda this year to meet increasing demands by the industrial and domestic sectors in and around Durban.

Last week's go-ahead by the Department of Water Affairs will see the construction by 1985 of a scheme covering 31,3 km of shoeline and one which will contain 251-million m³ that will engulf an estimated 3 500 homes of 25 000 people living in Kwa-Zulu.

Building on the dam, to be done in two phases, will begin later this year and should be completed by 1985, and will supply water to the growing demands of industry in the greater Durban and surrounding areas.

Also on the drawing boards are plans to build a 20 km pipeline to carry water from the wall to a new purification works at Wiggins Farm near

Cato Manor. Tenders for the new contract have already been called for after test drilling at the site below the dam wall was carried out last year.

According to a report published in a Durban daily newspaper, statistics contained in a White Paper prepared by the Department of Water Affairs says that the Department of Co-operation and Development has allocated an estimated R3,5 million to cater for the removal and resettlement of the affected blacks. A further R690 000 will be needed to buy additional land as compensation.

The volume of water in the new dam, which is to be 15 times as large as Nagle Dam, situated further upstream in the heart of the picturesque Valley of the Thousand Hills, will flood some 15 km upstream from the wall, and on completion of the first phase, will cover an area of 655 ha. Once the second phase is completed the entire area covered will be 1440 ha. In its first phase the dam will have a capacity of 70 m cubic metres and will extend to 251 m cubic metres, once the second phase, which entails raising the wall by an additional 18 m, is completed.

Fred Barnes, circle engineer for the Department of Water Affairs in Natal, said the natural growth in the Natal area had made it necessary to build Inanda Dam.

"We will be selling the water to the Umgeni Water Board who in turn will be responsible for purifying it and selling it to the Durban Corporation. We each take our own little cut out of it. The dam has been essentially built to take care of the future shortage of water in Natal and to cater for the growing demand. The dam was planned in the early seventies," said Munro.

"We are already looking at the possibility of importing water for the Umgeni River project and hope to be doing so before the turn of the century."

Municipal Reporter
WHILE the row over pollution from the Table Bay power station continues, the City Council has received the final bill for its detailed five-year R93 000 air pollution survey — and it is already causing controversy.

The report, still under wraps and seen only by top officials and councillors, was compiled by pollution experts from the University of Cape Town, Professor R Dutkiewicz, Professor F Fuggle and Dr C Keen.

In a report to the council's executive yesterday, the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, said the pollution survey had shown that sulphur dioxide — which is emitted by the Table Bay power station — was not a significant

Row over ^{Angus} power station pollution

11/3/81

[Handwritten initials]
56

pollution problem in Cape Town.

Mr Heugh added that Professor Fuggle and Dr Keen were reported to have commented in disparaging terms about the recommissioning of the power station and to have expressed concern about the loading of the air with sulphurous fumes.

COMMENT

'It will be surprising to say the least if this is so, having regard to the fact that the air pollution survey — to which they are signatories and for the production of which they were employed by the council — contains a categorical statement that pollution by sulphur dioxide is not a significant factor in Cape Town.

In fact, if they had had any comment to offer, it

would have been proper for them to convey this direct to the City Council which employed them and which has not yet had the opportunity to discuss their report with them.'

The detailed pollution survey, in which several neighbouring municipalities were involved, has cost R93 000. About R6 000 in final costs will be recovered from the other municipalities which took part.

FINAL ACCOUNT

The final account for the survey is R14 284 which includes R13 400 in consultancy fees.

The report of the survey is being studied by the council's officials who will report back to council before the report is made public.

It has not yet been discussed by the full council.

Warning on pollution for City

CT
12/3/81
56

Staff Reporter

AN air pollution survey commissioned by the Cape Town City Council predicts a polluted future for the Peninsula.

The R93 000 survey, commissioned five years ago and kept under wraps since late last year, avoids any mention of radio-activity, but warns that air pollutants "near the north Atlantic shoreline" (where Koeberg is situated) should be "discouraged".

The potential dangers are couched in cool scientific terminology.

Stripped of the jargon, the report says South Africa's most beautiful city is the daily dumping ground for hundreds of tons of pollutants spewed out by coal fires, motor cars, locomotives, power stations and industrial processes — a place which makes industrial Tokyo look clean by comparison.

Invisible

Some of the main points are:

- Air currents which occur over the planned Koeberg nuclear power station can bring emissions into the City and in certain weather conditions keep them circulating there. Escom has already admitted that there may be some radio-active emissions vented into the air from the station.

- Photochemical smog, an invisible form of air pollution caused mainly by motor car exhaust gases, is on the increase and is now greater than that experienced in Tokyo — one of the world's most polluted cities.

- The operation of Table Bay power station will under certain conditions bring back the situation in the early 70s when City women had their pantihose burnt and office notepaper turned blue with sulphuric acid fallout.

The report, in five volumes, was compiled by pollution experts from the University of Cape Town. They were Professor R K Dutkiewicz, Professor R Fuggle and Dr C S Keen.

Among other popularly-held notions it explodes the idea that in summer central Cape Town mainly enjoys the southeast wind known as the Cape Doctor

'Pollution sink'

"The records show that despite being entrenched in local idiom, south-easterly winds are a rare occurrence in the Cape Town metropolitan area. Similarly, the so-called North Wester is actually a N N West wind."

It also found that the Table Mountain amphitheatre — housing the central City area — tended in certain weather condi-



Cape Town on a smoggy day.

tions to act as a "pollution sink" in which pollutants were concentrated. Winds from the northern coastal zone, in which the Koeberg nuclear power station is situated, could also recycle the day's emissions back over the station and send it circling back towards the City.

One of the findings was that photochemical smog (Psmog), an invisible form of pollution caused by the interaction of sunlight and mainly car exhaust gases, had now reached levels higher than that of Tokyo.

Regarding Table Bay power station, the report found that under certain weather conditions the smoke plume would not disperse and could exceed "maximum acceptable levels" of air pollution in the upper areas of Tamboers Kloof, Gardens, Oranjezicht and Vredehoek.

Given similar conditions, dust, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide levels could be "higher than average" south of the oil refinery and fertilizer plant at Milnerton. In this sense, "south" means towards Cape Town.

Turning to "areas of concern", the report points out that the total emission of sulphur dioxide was 40 tons a day, of which 62 percent came from coal burning and the remainder from oil burning sources. Total amount of particulate (dust) was 197 tons a day of which 99 percent was from coal.

The main offenders were locomotives in the harbour area and on the shunting section between the City and Bellville

Because of the vortex formation in the lees of Devil's Peak and recirculation of air in the Table Mountain amphitheatre, areas from Observatory to Tamboers Kloof and central City had "a high potential" for abnormal pollution levels — especially Psmog.

Psmog leaves you breathless

Staff Reporter

PHOTOCHEMICAL smog (Psmog) has a harmful effect on health, vegetation and materials. The City Council's pollution report said it was not possible to give values to Psmog but it was usual to express its severity in terms of the amount of oxidant (destructive chemicals) present.

To give some indication of what this means to Cape Town, the following values and their effects are given:

- Hourly levels of over 0,12 parts in every million parts of air (parts per million or ppm) impair athletic performance.

- Damage to vegetation occurs if 0,2ppm is experienced for more than two hours.

- Levels of 0,215 ppm increase the possibility of asthma

attacks.

- Above 0,25ppm, increased coughing and chest discomfort could be expected.

- In Japan a Psmog air-pollution warning is given if oxidant levels reach 0,30ppm. An air-pollution emergency is sounded if the level reaches 0,50ppm.

- The city of Los Angeles issues a Psmog alert, which warns schoolchildren and the aged to stay indoors, at the 0,50ppm level.

- During 1978, oxidant levels at the City Hall were observed to rise above 0,25ppm and approach 0,50 16 times. One reading exceeded the 0,50 level.

- In 1979, though the 0,50 level was not breached, the other figures were noted 24 times, a 50 percent increase.

Action to beat pollution soon — MoH

Augus 12/3/81

By Audrey d'Angelo

THE City Council is planning urgent action to combat the problem of pollution — particularly the build-up of smog in areas like St George's Street where traffic is heavy.

This was confirmed today by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, who emphasised that he was also against the use of the Table Bay power station 'except in a real emergency such as war.'

Dr Coogan is now preparing a detailed report based on the findings of three environmental experts at the University of Cape Town, in which he will suggest action the council can take.

SURVEY

The experts, Professor R K Dutkiewicz, Professor Richard Fuggle and Dr C S Keen, were commissioned by the council five years ago to carry out an air pollution survey, at a cost of R93 000.

Their report was made available to all city councillors a month ago and has

been discussed by the main committees, but has not yet been made public.

Professor Fuggle said in an interview today: 'I know the report has been very seriously studied and that the City Council did not want to make it public until they were in a position to say positively what they intend to do.'

RECOMMENDATIONS

'We were asked to make positive recommendations which could be carried out.'

Professor Fuggle dismissed, as exaggeration, suggestions that pollution in Cape Town had reached the same levels as in Tokyo.

'We have had readings which have been frightening,' he admitted, 'but these have been for very short periods. In Tokyo these conditions last for weeks at a time.'

The report recommends that South African Railways should stop using steam locomotives in the harbour and in Woodstock and Salt River.

It also recommends that Cape Town should be divided into zones, and a panel of experts should be appointed to decide acceptable levels of pollution for each zone.

Professor Fuggle explained that this was because the movement of the air was different in different parts of the city.

There were some areas where pollutants could be dispersed very easily and others, such as the city centre, where there was sometimes a 'standing eddy' and pollutants could not be dispersed.

KOEBERG

Professor Fuggle dismissed as impossible a suggestion that pollutants could be carried to the city from Koeberg power station and retained over the city centre in a standing eddy.

He said the weather conditions which would carry pollution from Koeberg were very rare and would not occur at the same time as a standing eddy over the city centre. The two weather conditions were mutually exclusive.

The report advises that the burning of hydrocarbon fuels in the city centre should be kept to a minimum. This would include operating Table Bay power station.

SAFETY LEVELS

Dr Coogan said that for the past 10 years the level of sulphur dioxide pollution in Cape Town had been well below safety levels. But this was because Table Bay power station had not been operating.

Dr Coogan said he agreed with the report that research and prevention measures should in future be directed mainly against the build-up of photo-chemical smog, caused by the inter-action of car exhaust fumes and sunlight.

He said there had been one reading in 1978, in the vicinity of the old City Hall, which showed a level above that considered heavy pollution in Tokyo.

'But these are scattered incidents,' he said. 'Cape Town cannot be compared with Tokyo or Los Angeles where large areas are covered completely with photo-chemical smog for hours at a time.'

care-groups was measured using three indices:

- a) health status - a composite index
- b) consumption of clean water
- c) use of medical services

a) Health Status

The examination of four items related to improvement in health status

- were
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pollution

coal now that the power station was surrounded by development. It was the main reason why the power station had been converted to burning oil.

Table Bay power station was not in use at present. It was used only in emergencies, he said.

If it were used all the time, burning coal, it would cause more pollution than if it were used only in emergencies, burning oil, as at present.

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Coal, no solution to pollution

But the City Electrical Engineer, Mr Denis Palsor, said the precipitators would remove only 50% of the smoke - the chimneys would still release sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.

Mr Palsor said it would be uneconomic to spend about R20m on converting the 40-year-old power station back from burning oil to burning coal, because it had only a limited life. There would also be problems in delivering

pit latrines and into care-group and

	<u>care-group</u>	<u>non-care-group</u>
<u>Ibokota</u>		
<u>care-group</u>	100%	83%
	92%	33%
	33%	16%
	58%	17%

ns shows that except for their possession of the

re of every item than does indicate that they have air training or were had obtained them previously.

care-groups is the used by the Ibokota care-group. However, since it is probable that this economic status of the two o install pit latrines.

The discrepancies in the percentage of two populations engaged in vegetable farming is, however, more difficult to explain.

Although in both populations 50% more of the care-group than the general population possess vegetable gardens, the figures for both the care-group and non-care-group members in Ibokota are lower than those for Chavani. It may well be that this discrepancy is related

ated to the factors such as environment. However, we have insufficient data to come to any firm conclusion.

Summary.

In summary, these figures seem to show that the care-groups have been successfully educated as to what the desired health requirements are, and have also acquired these items.

b) Consumption of Clean Water.

A major source of infection in most communities is the drinking of impure water. We have therefore investigated the water source and whether water was boiled or not. We have divided the water source into two classes: clean water - i.e. water from boreholes, rain water collected from the roof, or water which has been boiled, and impure water collected from a spring or river.

	<u>Community (%)</u>	<u>Care-Group (%)</u>
<u>Ibokota</u>	74	83
Clean and boiled water		
<u>Chavani</u>	53	100
Clean and boiled water		

A comparison of the two care-groups shows that 100% of the Chavani, and 83% of the Ibokota group use primarily clean water. The slight discrepancy between the two groups may be accounted for by their differing socio-economic standards, however the net result is that the members of the care-groups have been educated as to the desirability for clean water.

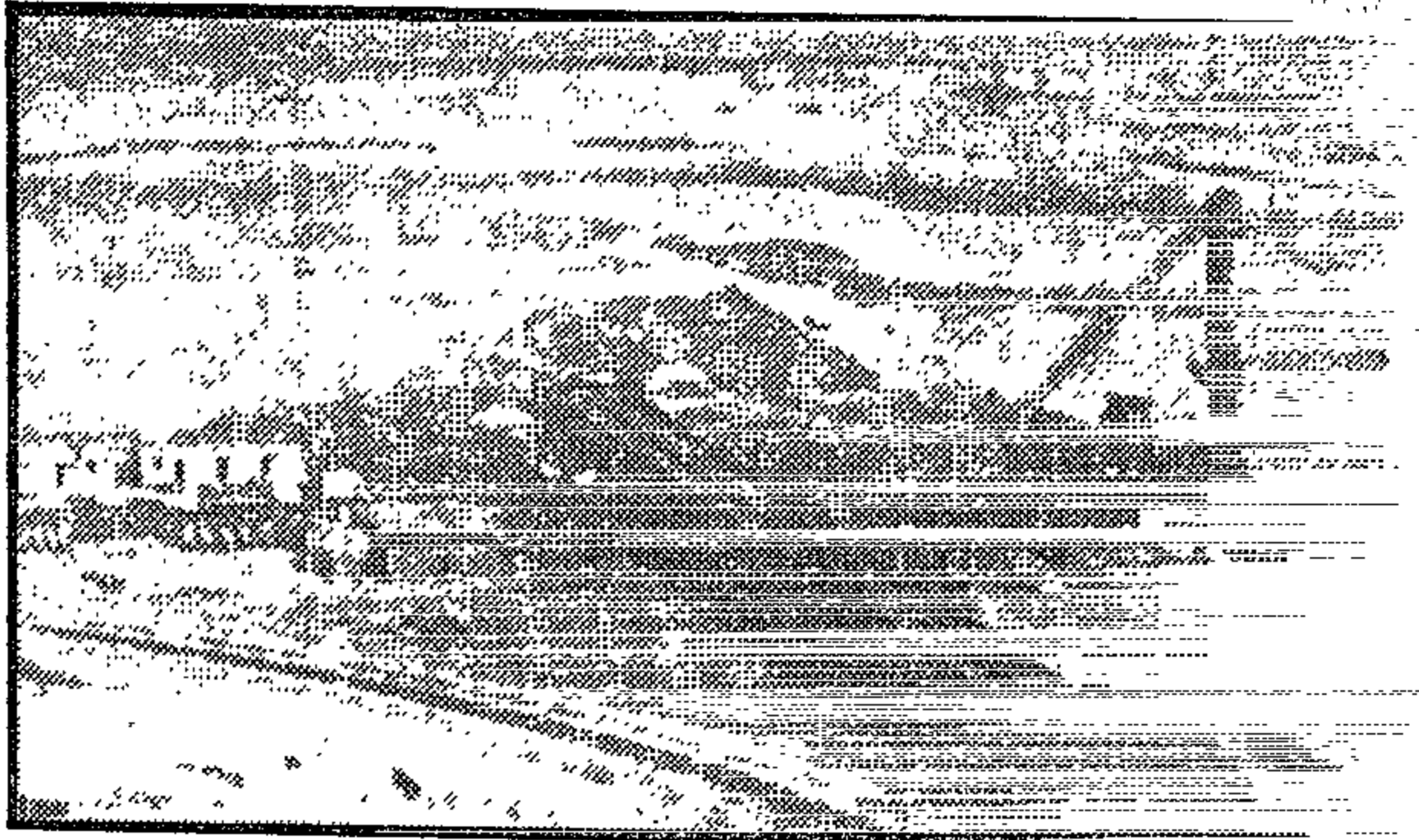
A comparison of the communities, however, shows an anomalous result. Whereas in Ibokota 74% consume clean water or boiled water, only 53% of the Chavani community do so. This can be explained by examining the numbers in each community who had access to borehole water, which is clean. Analysis shows that 69% of the Ibokota population and 50% of the Chavani population drew their water from a borehole. Bearing this discrepancy in mind, it would seem that the care-groups did not modify the attitude of the population towards the cleanliness of the water they consumed.

c) Use of Medical Services.

As another index of the attitude of the populations towards health, we investigated their use of medical services. In Chavani, which has a clinic, we found that 76% of the community had used it;

Don't dump it in the sea, says prof

S. Tribune
15/3/81
56
KAD



A CHEMISTRY professor at the University of Durban-Westville has urged the Government to subsidise the purification of gypsum rather than build a pipeline to deposit it in the sea.

Professor J. van R. Smit says there are many uses for waste gypsum which would get rid of the vast accumulation provided money was available for its purification.

"Instead of spending R27 million on a pipeline which could irreparably damage the environment, they could subsidise the purification of gypsum and research into alternative means of disposing of it," he said.

"Although South Africa is one of the important world producers of phosphoric acid, I am not aware of any determined research effort by the fertilizer companies to find uses for phosphogypsum or to develop processes for cheaply purifying it."

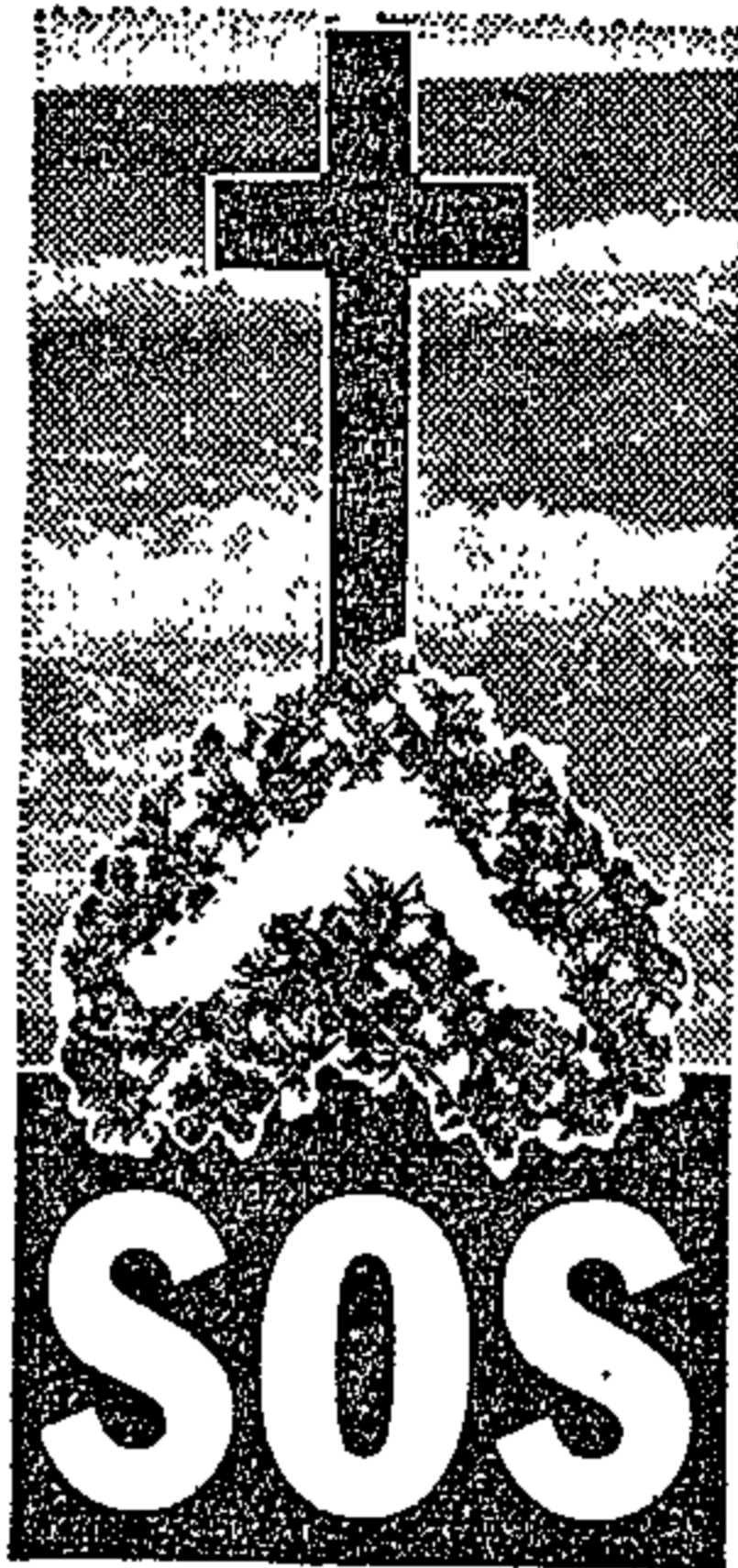
Professor Smit speaks from experience. He initiated the plant at Phalaborwa which produces cement clinker and sulphuric acid from waste gypsum. This was a world-first and is still going strong eight years later.

He said there was a possibility that gypsum could be used in the manufacture of large scale cheap building bricks and panels for use as interior walls in sub-economic housing schemes.

"Such bricks and panels will be very much lighter than concrete panels or bricks. I believe in Poland they are doing just this from mined gypsum."

About 3,5 million tons of gypsum results from industrial processes in South Africa every year. Industrial uses from gypsum account for about a quarter million tons a year, but this comes from gypsum deposits mined in

By INGRID STEWART



various parts of the country.

Prof Smit believes that farmers would make more use of waste gypsum for soil conditioning if they could get it free. At present factories sell it to the farmers for this purpose.

"Surely this is a better way of disposing of it than dumping it in the sea," Professor Smit said.

He asked whether Triomf had considered recycling waste gypsum to produce sulphuric acid in the same way as their competitor, Fedmis, was doing.

"This would produce a great saving in currency. At the moment all sulphuric acid at Richards Bay is made from sulphur which is imported at enormous cost."

Professor Smit said he was surprised at the siting of the Richards Bay fertilizer plant because the marshiness of the area was not very suitable for storing gypsum in dumps.

"These problems were not considered properly when they sited the plant.

If they plan to extend the factory, they should rather site it elsewhere."

He also feels its position is uneconomic.

"At the moment they are transporting ore to the coast rather than shipping the finished products to the coast for export which should be more economical.

Professor Smit, who is also standing as the New Republic Party's candidate in Umhlathuzana, said that if he was elected he would "fight this thing" because he doesn't think the alternatives have been properly explored.

"I also don't think you can dump gypsum in the sea and hope for the best. There is not enough data available to prove that it is not going to have side-effects which will be detrimental to the sea," he said.

He is also opposed to the scheme because he feels there has been no proper investigation by Government bodies to determine the feasibility of the project. He said there was undue haste to press ahead with the scheme despite objections from some of the Government's own scientists as reported in the Sunday Tribune last week.

"Over a fair stretch, plankton passing in the currents will almost certainly be destroyed which will have effects on the fishing industry further down the coast. At other fertilizer factories, the fluoride component is separated from the gypsum and stored separately. There is no reason for pumping this into the sea. Pumping acid into the sea at one point will certainly destroy all life," he said.

"The way the Government went about this is completely wrong and the public should voice its strongest objections".

Reports on this page by I. Stewart, 85 Field Street, Durban.



Richards Bay... the government could subsidise the purification of gypsum

It cuts across political lines

THE issue of industrial and human waste being dumped into the sea — spotlighted in the Tribune's SOS (Save Our Sea) campaign last week — cuts across party political lines.

The *Sunday Tribune* this week canvassed the opinions on the issue from four political parties: the National Party, the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The three opposition parties issued policy statements condemning outright any form of sea pollution.

No policy statement was forthcoming from the National Party as the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Conservation, Dr C. V. van der Merwe, National Party spokesman on the issue, was not available. A report from the director general of his department recommending that the Richards Bay dumping pipeline be built is on his desk at the moment.

But National Party candidates in coastal constituencies were divided on the issue. Some are totally opposed to sea dumping, others feel a case can be made for it, some believe in leaving the matter to the experts.

Rupert Lorimer, spokesman on conservation for the Progressive Federal Party, said his party opposed any attempt to

dump foreign matter in the sea.

"Any form of sea dumping becomes the thin edge of the wedge and can become an excuse for pumping everything into the sea," he said. "If you don't stop it at the outset, you're going to end up with a North American lake and Mediterranean situation."

His party, he said, was particularly opposed to the Richards Bay pipeline and would do their best to fight it in Parliament.

"This is further evidence of the Government giving support to Louis Luyt," he said.

Nigel Wood, conservation spokesman for the New Republic Party, said his party had taken the firm stand that the sea could not be used as a dumping ground and had already made it an election issue. He described the Richards Bay pipeline as a "fiendish plan".

"It is quite clear that they can't cope with the gypsum on land. The dump is already encroaching on marshland which is the home of a lot of wild life," he said.

Gypsum, he said, was an insoluble salt which would stay in suspension in the sea for a long time and would ultimately be caught in the breathing mechanism of all sea-life over a wide area.

Louis Stofberg, National

Secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said that while he knew very little about the matter, the HNP felt strongly about nature conservation.

"We would have to be assured that there is no alternative. Even then we would try to make another plan. We would explore every other possibility before we consider dumping anything bad into nature."

Piet Voges, National Party candidate for Sea Point agreed with the opposition.

"I am personally very much against it. In the past that sort of thing was done without the necessary knowledge to safeguard the safety of people. As a result they lengthened the pipes but even so there is a very definite doubt by some experts that disposal of waste in the sea is not hazardous to health.

However Con Botha, National Party candidate in Umlazi, said that while he was in favour of conservation, effluent was a "fact of life" and something had to be done with it.

"The one argument I have with the conservationists is that they are anti this and that but don't tell you what to do. If you don't pump effluent into the sea, you will have to pump it elsewhere and then the conservationists will moan about the pollution of land."



Professor J. van R. Smit . . . There are many uses for waste gypsum

Water wastage will grow ^{Angus 20/8/81} (56) as city expands

Environment Reporter

URBANISATION in the Peninsula is expected to increase by 24 percent in 20 years, and this would lead to an increase of almost three million cubic metres of run-off fresh water which would eventually find its way into the sea, a civil engineer said yesterday.

Mr W P J Wessels of the University of Stellenbosch was speaking at a symposium at the University of the Western Cape on the Coastal Lowlands of the Western Cape.

He said the annual run-off of the Peninsula was 15,7-million cubic metres.

As a result of increased urbanisation resulting in more and more non-porous surfaces it would be 18,5-million cubic metres by the year 2000.

A vast body of subterranean water in the Peninsula lowlands, known as the Cape Flats aquifer, was a potential source of fresh water, Mr Wessels said.

From three metres downwards, a body of water of about three million cubic metres was moving towards the sea under the Cape Flats.

Unfortunately, any attempt to utilise this water would result in a lowering of the water-table, and vleis and ponds would dry up.

These wetland areas were very important to large numbers of waterfowl, he said.

Mr Wessels also said that many of Cape Town's major rivers were badly polluted.

Plan for more national parks being studied

RDM 20/3/81

56

CAPE TOWN. — The planning committee of the President's Council is considering the establishment of national parks covering large areas of the Cape, Transvaal and Natal.

The planning committee chairman, Mr Braaam Raubenheimer, said yesterday that too little had been done in South Africa to conserve wildlife and the environment, especially by way of large protected areas like national parks.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the publication of the first Afrikaans edition of "African Wildlife", the journal of the Wildlife Society, Mr Raubenheimer said it had to be realised that certain species of indigenous flora and fauna

were already lost while extinction was staring others in the face.

"Time is getting shorter and circumstances more difficult to proclaim further large national parks and the matter ought to receive attention without delay," he said.

The planning committee of the President's Council had, at its first meeting, declared itself prepared to attend to conservation needs, and he held out the prospect of further reasonably large areas of the Cape, Transvaal and Natal where low-potential agricultural land was still available.

Mr Raubenheimer said that while his fellow Afrikaners were environment conscious, he had the impression they did not take nearly enough part in organised conservation.

He hoped the publication in Afrikaans of "African Wildlife" would help stimulate interest among Afrikaners.

Also, the Wildlife Society hoped the publication would help the organisation break away from the restraint of a predominantly English-speaking image, he said. — Sapa.

Environment RDM 25/3/81 (56) 'blindness' is media's fault

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE mass media was largely to blame for public ignorance of environmental degradation in South Africa and the needs for the future, a leading writer on the environment, Mr James Clark, said yesterday.

In evidence in Johannesburg to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media, Mr Clark said it would be tragic if the Press regarded environmental awareness campaigns as "the baby" of individual newspapers and declined to follow suit.

Mr Clark is an assistant to the editor of The Star and heads the newspaper's CARE campaign, which concentrates on reporting environmental problems and needs.

It was an "indictment" of the media that the grave dangers facing South Africa's life-

supporting eco-systems had not yet made an impact on the minds of the public, he said.

In a written submission to the commission, he rejected suggestions of a register for journalists.

"It is a wild over-reaction to the criticism the Government has been receiving lately. Such a move would play straight into the hands of those critics who say we are on the road to a form of totalitarian rule. Our enemies would love it."

He said the Government already had wide powers to act against the Press, and could ban journalists and close newspapers without giving reasons.

The South African Press was regarded as responsible "in the eyes of the unbiased", and was as good as any in the world.

"All that is really wrong is that politicians are going

through the toughest political period this country has ever faced, and some may not be up to it," said Mr Clark.

The bureaucracy had grown to believe that it was the nation, and that any attack on it was unpatriotic and calculated to undermine the State.

"There is a tendency, too, for it to become isolated from the public, and for it to believe that it knows better what the public wants than the public itself. The gap between the Government and the people in South Africa is growing, and under such circumstances paranoia can set in on both sides," said Mr Clark.

He called for the building of greater trust between the Government and the Press, which would lead to the closing of the gap between the public and the authorities.

RDM 25/3/81
56 407 271

Umgeni Valley homes will stay on foundations

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The huge Inanda Dam project has been stopped and 25 000 people living in the Umgeni Valley will not have to be moved, a Department of Water Affairs spokesman has announced.

He said the decision was made on human considerations and the fact that there appeared to be a breakdown in co-ordination between the two departments — of Water Affairs and of Co-operation and Community Development.

He said the Department of Water Affairs was studying an alternative site and a decision on this could be expected soon.

"I would appreciate it if your newspaper could help to put those people's minds at rest," he said. "We will definitely not be building the dam on the original site and they will not have to move."

Earlier this month a White Paper, from the Department of Water Affairs, said the dam would flood an estimated 3 500 dwellings in the Inanda district

of KwaZulu.

The announcement that the resettlement of tribesmen had been called off comes after the KwaZulu government objected to the scheme on the grounds that it had advised the central government to get approval of the tribesmen.

The KwaZulu Secretary for Interior said earlier this month he had asked senior men from Pretoria to come to KwaZulu to discuss the situation with the chiefs.

He said the area in question had been developed with schools, shops and houses and a reasonable number of minor secondary roads.

Dr F Mdladlose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, said it was good news that the removal of tribesmen had been halted.

The White Paper said the Department of Co-operation and Development would have to spend an estimated R3 500 000 to cover the removal and resettlement of the tribesmen. A further R690 000 would be needed to buy additional land as compensation.

impossible to prove that it was unnecessary.

The third aspect of the increasing medicalization of life can be termed the preventive bandwagon. A bandwagon that is rolling out of control is dangerous. The danger here is that healthy people are turned into potential patients. One of

fit for work or as unfit. He can certify that you are dead and suitable as an organ donor, or that you are alive but critically ill and suitable as an organ recipient. He can swear that you are sane and fit to hang for murder or he can certify you as insane and in need of medical treatment for the same action. He can certify that all your problems are due to "your traumatic childhood dysfunction". All mis and we are getting to be labeled as being "s increasingly the doctor as to whether you are blame. Another related problem proliferate so the self tends to diminish. Rather examination and judgement the doctor finds it safer and easier to send off more and more investigations, blood tests, x-rays and the like. He also finds it safer and easier to diagnose illness rather than health. If a patient comes with 'flu which will get better by itself and be relieved to some extent by aspirin, it is still safer and easier to diagnose pneumonia and to prescribe an expensive antibiotic as well as aspirin. The antibiotic will probably not harm the patient directly and anyway it will be

Two boys killed in tornado

DD 26/3/81
56

EAST LONDON — Two children died, farms were damaged and the power supply to the town was cut in storms in the Border area.

The children died yesterday when a tornado tore through a schoolyard at Witkop in the Burgersdorp district, blowing off the roof of the building and uprooting several trees.

The tornado, which ripped through the Witkop area at 1 pm, left a trail of devastation on a number of farms but left the town unscathed.

The children, both boys aged 15, were killed when they ran out of the school building after the roof was blown off. Eye-witnesses said the wind plucked the two into the air and hurled them almost 100 m.

A police spokesman confirmed two youths had been killed and that there were no other casualties.

The wind uprooted telephone poles and most of the farms near Witkop were cut off and could not be contacted yesterday.

Mrs E. H. Grobler, the mother of Mr Wessel Grobler, a farmer in the area, said her son's farm, Lana, had suffered extensive damage.

The roofs of several huts were blown off, fences were down, fowl runs and a lucerne shed were flattened, and 16 large trees were uprooted.

The wind lasted less than half an hour.

Adelaide, Bedford and Burgersdorp were without power after the heavy rains.

At Adelaide, the power

was cut at 9.30 pm on Tuesday when lightning struck the main Escom line and damaged equipment at the sub-station there, the Town Clerk, Mr P. W. van der Walt, said.

Power was restored at noon yesterday but was cut again at 3.15 pm. A spokesman for the municipality's electricity department said power was expected to be restored last night.

Bedford was also without power from Tuesday night until last night. A municipal spokesman said. Escom teams were working to restore power last night but was unable to give an indication of how long it would take.

The power supply to Burgersdorp failed at midday yesterday and the town was also still dark last night.

More than 100 mm had fallen at Burgersdorp since Tuesday, but our correspondent there reported last night that the weather appeared to be clearing.

By yesterday afternoon 56 mm were measured at Queenstown.

Adelaide had recorded 33 mm.

There has been heavy rain at Alice since the weekend and 100 mm had been recorded yesterday, while 60 mm had fallen at Peddie by 4.00 pm.

Rainfall varied between 15 mm and 42 mm at Stutterheim, Alexandria, Cathcart, Barkly East, Pekaia, Alfred and Dordrecht.

In East London, 12.9 mm was recorded yesterday. — DDR.

programs and self examination and early detection merely to increase the unhealthy preoccupation of individuals and of society with disease. In the same way annual medical check-ups may increase the morbid curiosity of people by turning them into patients with little or no demonstrable advantage. In short a preventive disease hunt may produce an epidemic of diagnoses and an explosion of anxiety with no tangible beneficial effect on health.

examination and judgement the doctor finds it safer and easier to send off more and more investigations, blood tests, x-rays and the like. He also finds it safer and easier to diagnose illness rather than health. If a patient comes with 'flu which will get better by itself and be relieved to some extent by aspirin, it is still safer and easier to diagnose pneumonia and to prescribe an expensive antibiotic as well as aspirin. The antibiotic will probably not harm the patient directly and anyway it will be

Review committee to meet next week

By Mzikayise Edom

A TEN-MAN committee which will review the draft legislation which was to have given blacks a new deal, meets next Wednesday in Pretoria to discuss the legislation and to make recommendations.

This was said yesterday by Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council and one of the two blacks appointed to serve on the committee.

The other is Mr B Mokoatle, a member of the Wiehahn Commission. The commission was announced last week in Parliament by Dr P Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Kumalo said: "Dr

Koornhof has given us until the middle of April to submit our report and recommendations in connection with the draft legislation. I will participate in next Wednesday's discussions with an open mind as I am not a Government stooge or supporter."

The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I M Grosskopf and includes several senior members of Government departments.

Dr Koornhof withdrew the draft legislation earlier this year after widespread criticism that its effect would be the opposite of what he had promised and that it would limit black labour movement.

56
SOUTHERN
26/3/81

PORT ELIZABETH — DEVASTATED BY FLOODS

Daring rescue nearly failed

PORT ELIZABETH — A daring rescue attempt by three men who went out in a powerful launch on to the swollen Chatty River, turned into a near disaster when the craft — carrying about 16 people plucked from marooned houses — was stranded in mid-stream.

In constant danger of being swamped by raging floodwaters, rescuers and rescued had to wait more than an hour before weather allowed the first helicopters to take off from 16 Squadron Airbase and lift them to safety.

Among them were a month-old-baby and six children aged from two to seven years.

Others, still trapped in marooned houses and shacks, were lifted out as soon as those on the boat, Ken's Den, were taken to safety.

Hundreds of families in Veeplaas had to evacuate their homes early yesterday morning as floodwaters began to rise.

But many living in iron shacks on the banks of the normally placid stream, could get no further than the comparative safety of more

sturdily built houses — but also directly in the path of the flood which was to follow later.

Soon after dawn, a group of about 20 sought refuge in a big brick house. By 9 am the men had to break through the ceiling and lift the women and children into the space between roof and ceiling.

Early yesterday morning, the boat owner, Mr Des de Necker, was asked by East Cape Administration Board officials to alert the National Sea Rescue Institute to help rescue people.

"But I couldn't raise them on the radio and offered them my boat."

He and two ECAB officials manned the boat and brought five elderly people to shore before attempting to cross the main stream of floodwaters to reach a house in midstream.

"That motor can do 40 knots at sea but we just managed to inch our way across at full throttle. The force of the water was unbelievable," Mr De Necker said.

After picking up 10 adults and six children, Mr De Necker attempted to reach shore.

"We couldn't get across the main stream and turned about, coming downstream for a try at another spot."

But the rapids swamped the motor and Mr De Necker made a desperate attempt to secure the boat by throwing the anchor round a telephone pole. It was a chance in a hundred that he would snag the pole before being washed downstream, but miraculously, the anchor hit the pole and held.

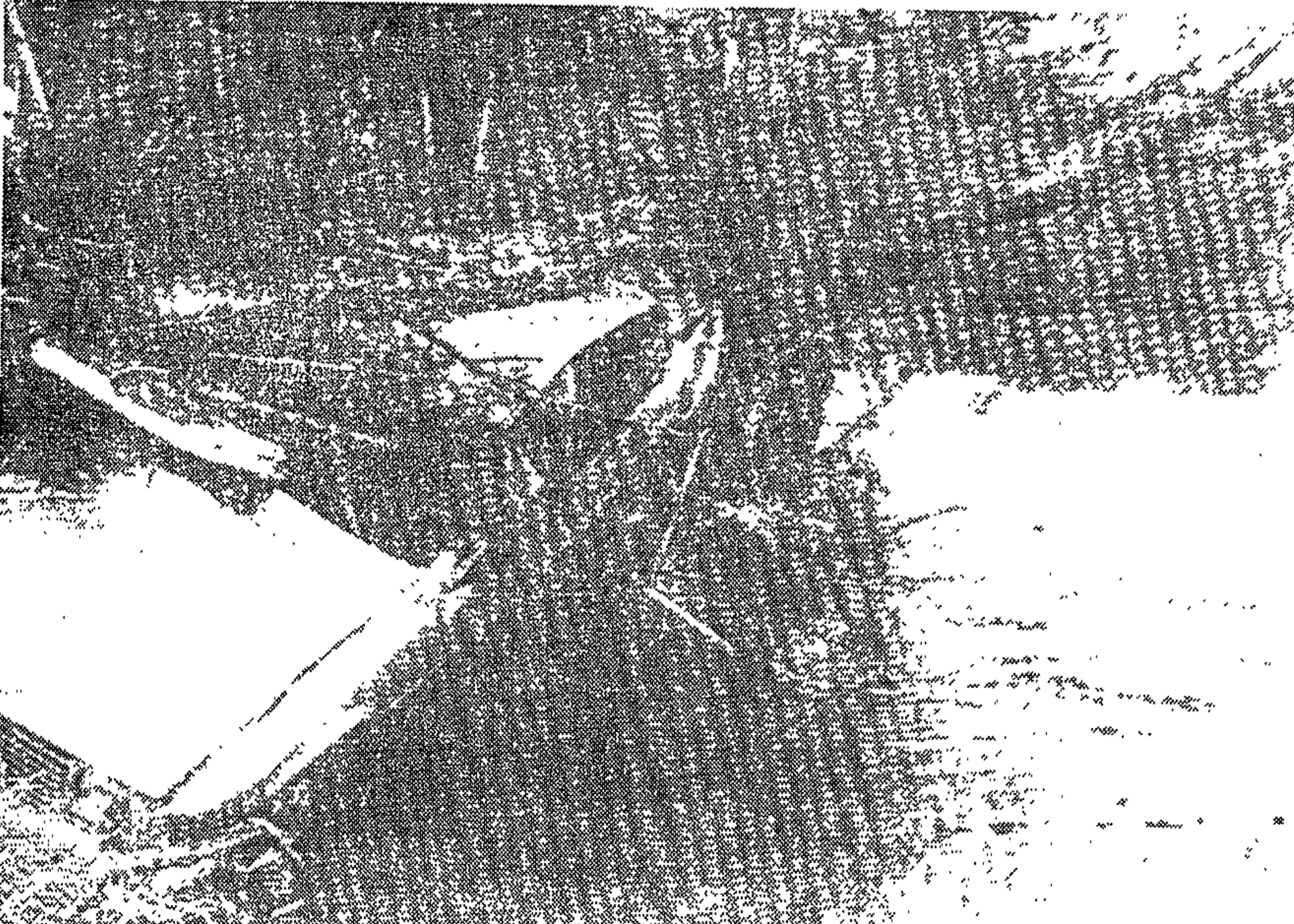
Several others who had reached the safety of the river bank before the flood reached its height, said they saw people washed away and disappear while trying to wade or swim across the river.

Many were forced to climb onto the roofs of houses and shacks until the river subsided enough for them to re-enter their homes. But most were still totally cut off.

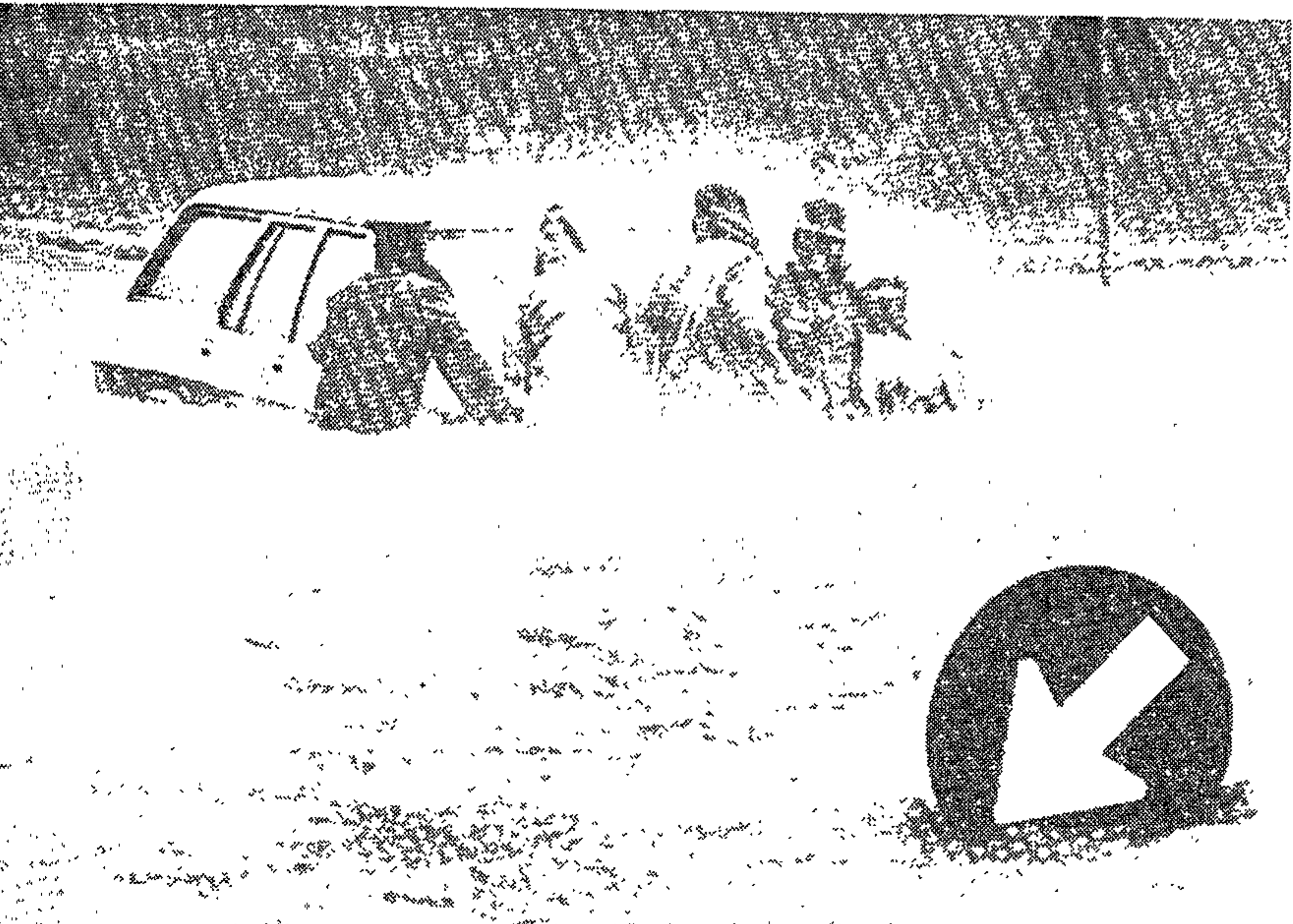
The section of Veeplaas most seriously affected by yesterday's floods consists of hundreds of ramshackle tin shanties inhabited by people waiting for planned accommodation. — DDC



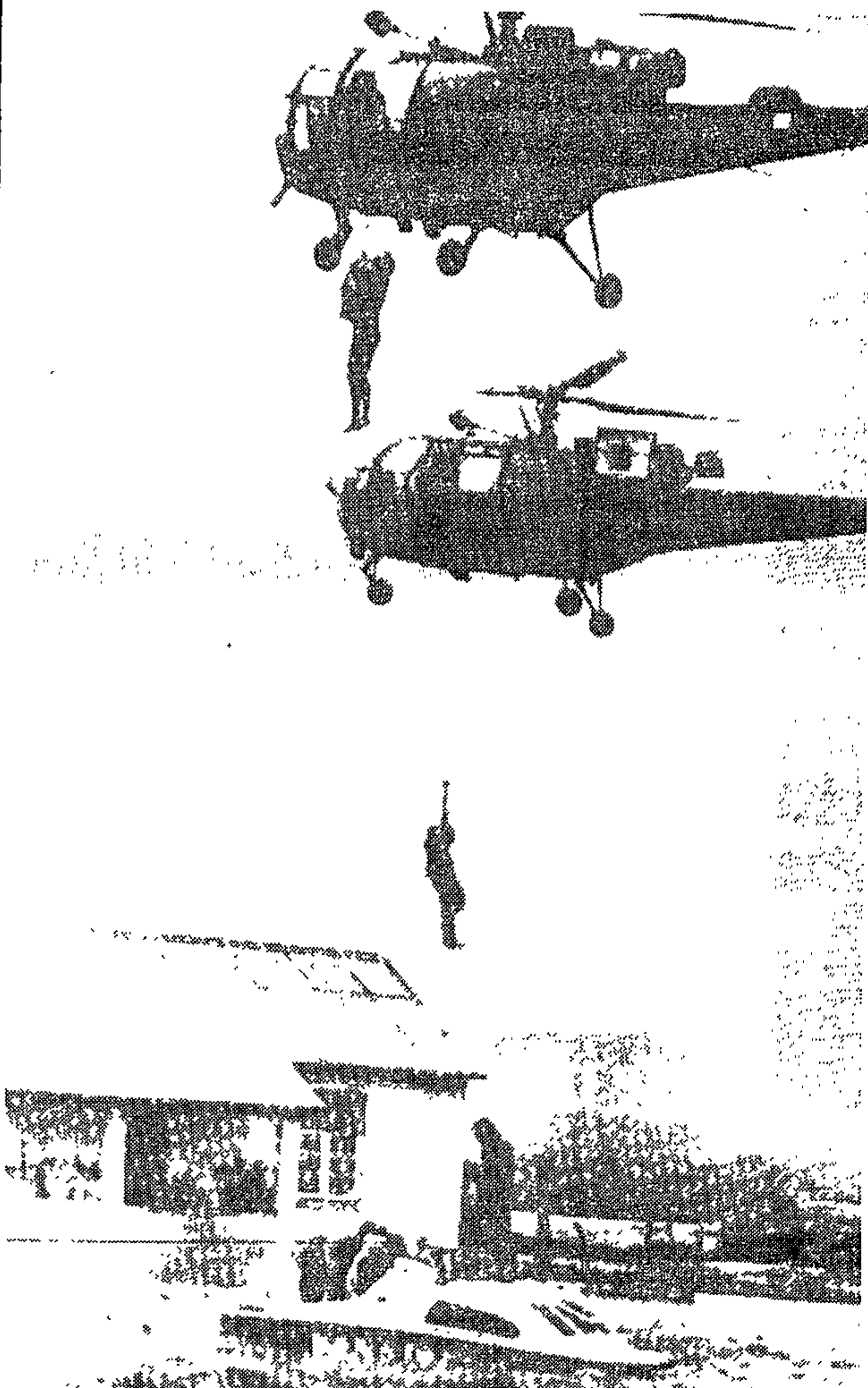
The Swartkops River in full flood at Niven's Drift bridge. Uitenhage is in the background



A car tangled in trees and driftwood in the Baakens River, flowing through Chelmsford Avenue, Essexvale.



Which way out? Police save a car from the floodwaters.

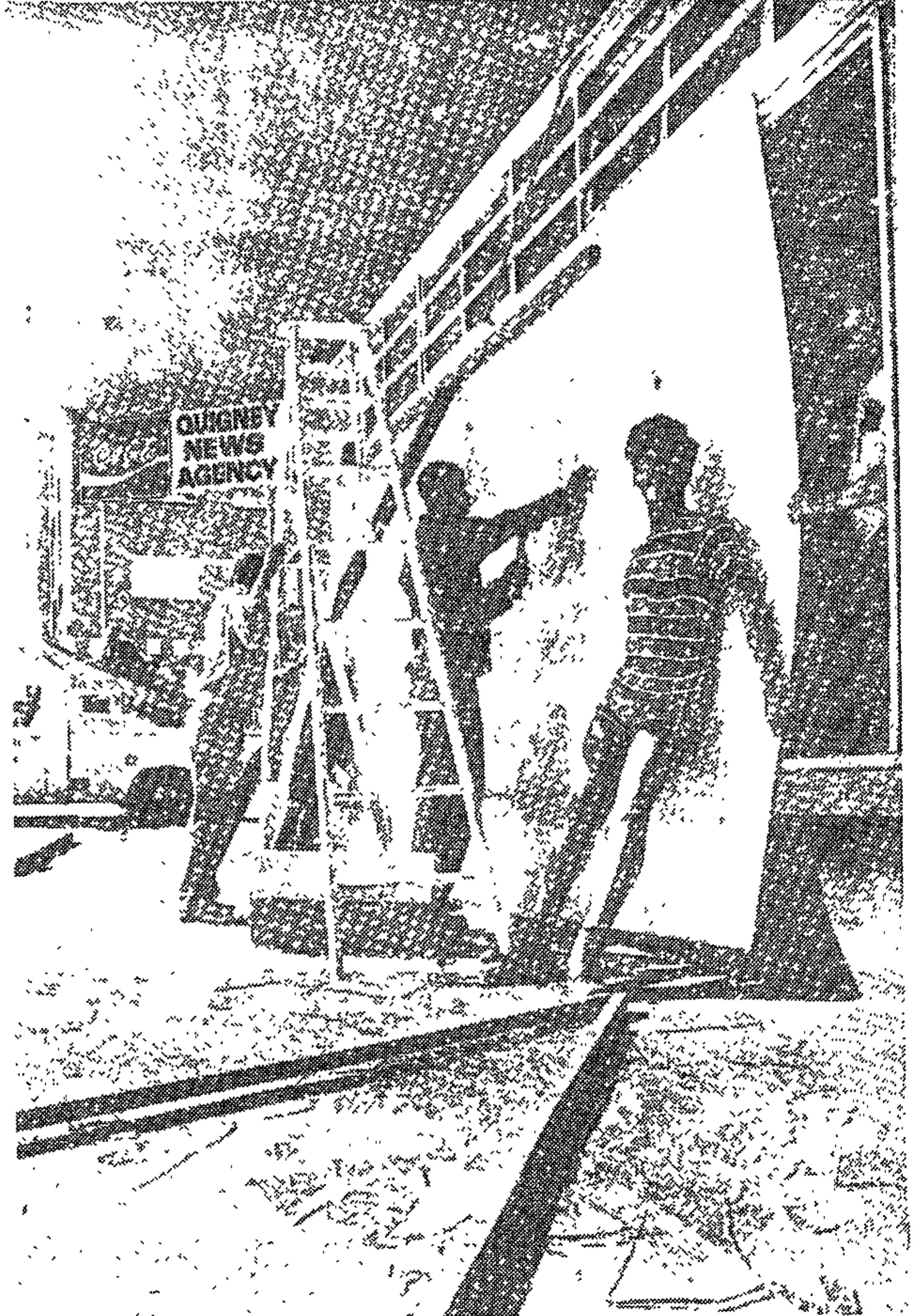


Helicopters save 16 people from an anchored boat which went to the rescue but got into trouble on the Chatty River, near Port Elizabeth.

East London — the effects of a gale



Curtains billow through the smashed window at the second floor flat belonging to Mrs Ann Smitt in St George's Road.



Workmen battle to board up a window at a Quigney news agency where two windows were blown out.

Pupils scurry home after tornado talk

EAST LONDON — Yesterday's ill wind brought some good to the pupils of eight schools after talk of a tornado bearing down on East London swept the town.

The Daily Dispatch received numerous telephone calls from people anxiously asking whether there was any truth in the reports, apparently caused by people misunderstanding a radio report.

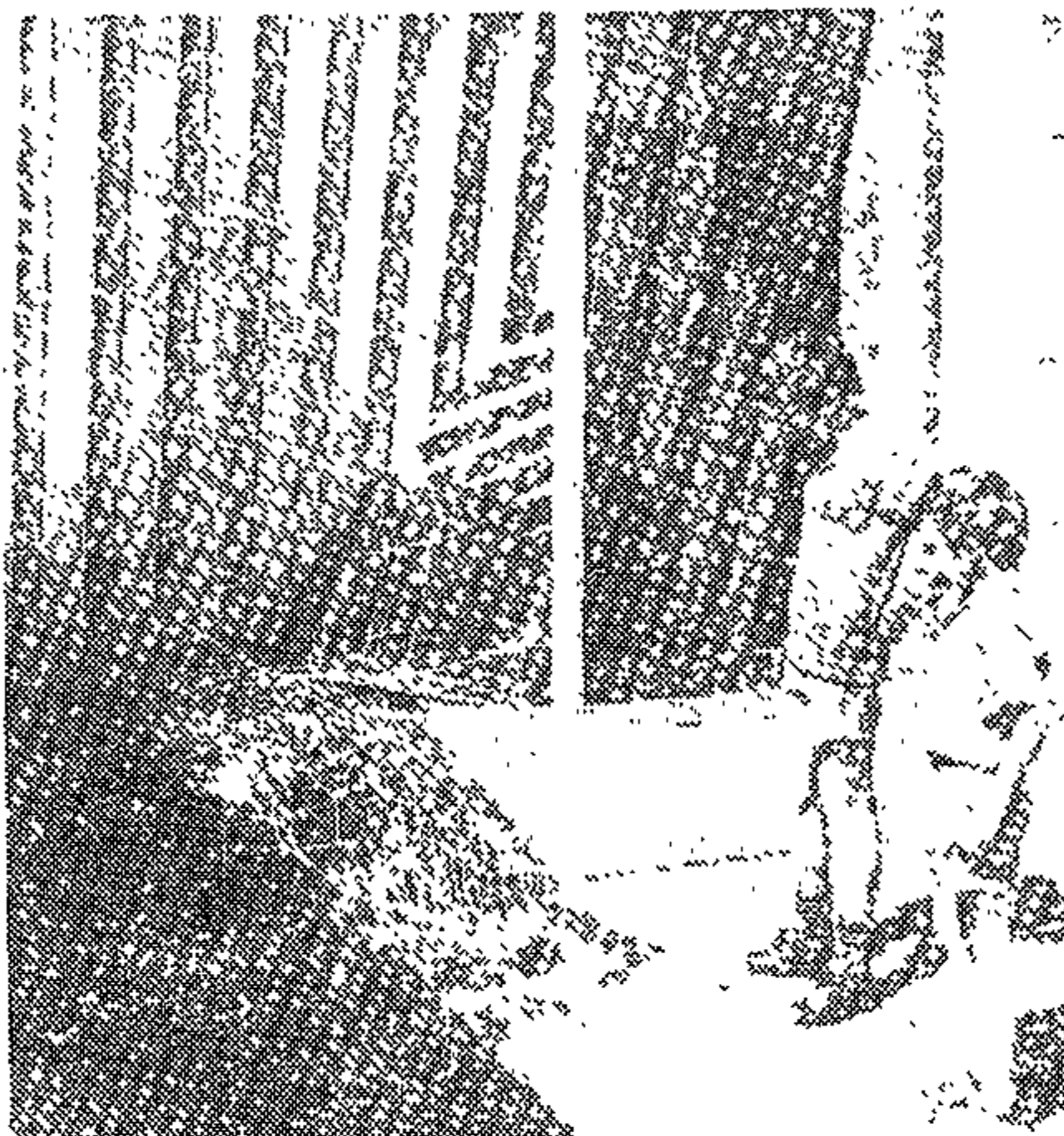
The Port Captain's office also received numerous calls as the gale gusted to 129 km/h.

The deputy regional

director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr H. Grond, said principals at the coloured schools were given the go-ahead to release their pupils early after a friend had telephoned him to say he had heard on the radio that a tornado would hit town.

The principal of St John's Road Primary School, Mr D. Meinie, said he had about 20 calls from parents asking that their children be sent home early.

The schools are due to close today for the Easter holidays.—DDR.



Schoolboys inspect the damaged plate glass window of a building society in Oxford Street.

What is a hurricane?

EAST LONDON — The wind that lashed the city yesterday afternoon reached hurricane force . . . although on average it was classified as a strong gale.

According to the Beaufort scale of wind force, internationally accepted as the scale for communicating weather conditions, hurricane force wind is a wind with a speed above 73 miles an hour (116.2 kilometres an hour).

Yesterday the wind reached a speed of 129 km/h — 80.6 mph.

However, the average wind speed, according to the Port Captain's office, was 80 km/h (50 mph) which on the 17-scale Beaufort scale is classified as a "strong gale".

The Beaufort scale goes from calm, light air, slight breeze, gentle breeze, moderate breeze, fresh breeze, strong breeze, high wind, gale, strong gale, whole gale, storm to Hurricane.

There are six scales of hurricane, which are, in miles per hour: 73 to 82, 83 to 92, 93 to 103, 104 to 114, 115 to 125 and 126 to 136.

Rumours that the city was going to be hit by a tornado or typhoon, however, were incorrect.

Tornadoes and typhoons are specific types of weather patterns resulting in very strong winds. — DDR



A municipal workman busy removing a tree that toppled onto Drake Road, Nahoon.



A bus edges past an uprooted tree in Drake Road, Nahoon.

Many feared clear in E Cape floods

56 CT 27/3/81

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three people died and an unknown number are missing after floods in and around Port Elizabeth which, during the past 48 hours, have caused millions of rands in damage.

Last night fears mounted that the flood death toll could rise.

By 6.45 pm, when air rescue operations were suspended because of bad visibility, 188 people stranded by floodwaters had been rescued by helicopters of 16 Squadron.

Early this morning it was still raining in Port Elizabeth and the surrounding areas.

The floods, unleashed by 253mm of continuous rain over 24 hours, have caused damage of tens of millions of rands to private properties, roads, services, vehicles and businesses.

Steady rain and low visibility prevented helicopters from joining the search for flood survivors till 1pm yesterday.

During the morning privately-owned boats took to flooded areas to rescue people clinging to rooftops while teams of landborne rescuers battled to cross swollen streams and rivers to reach people marooned on hundreds of islands created by flooding.

Business in the city came to a standstill as warnings were

Dolphins high and dry in floods

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two performing dolphins Dolly and dolphins were yesterday left almost high and dry by the stormwaters raging here.

The flood damaged a valve at the Port Elizabeth oceanarium, from any immediate danger. — emptied the pool and left the Sapa

broadcast to residents to keep off the roads.

Dozens of factories and businesses were completely flooded and caravans were washed into the harbour down the raging Baskens River while hundreds of houses were submerged.

Main roads to Port Elizabeth were cut, rail and air traffic was halted and telephone and telex communications were interrupted. Scores of people were left homeless in Port Elizabeth's black townships yesterday when the Chatty River overflowed and torrential rains hit the low-lying areas of Veeplaas, Soweto and Kwazakhele.

In Uitenhage, Kwanobuhle township was worst hit. In some Kwazakhele homes, furniture was suspended by ropes from the ceilings as residents left to seek shelter with "dry" neighbours and relatives.

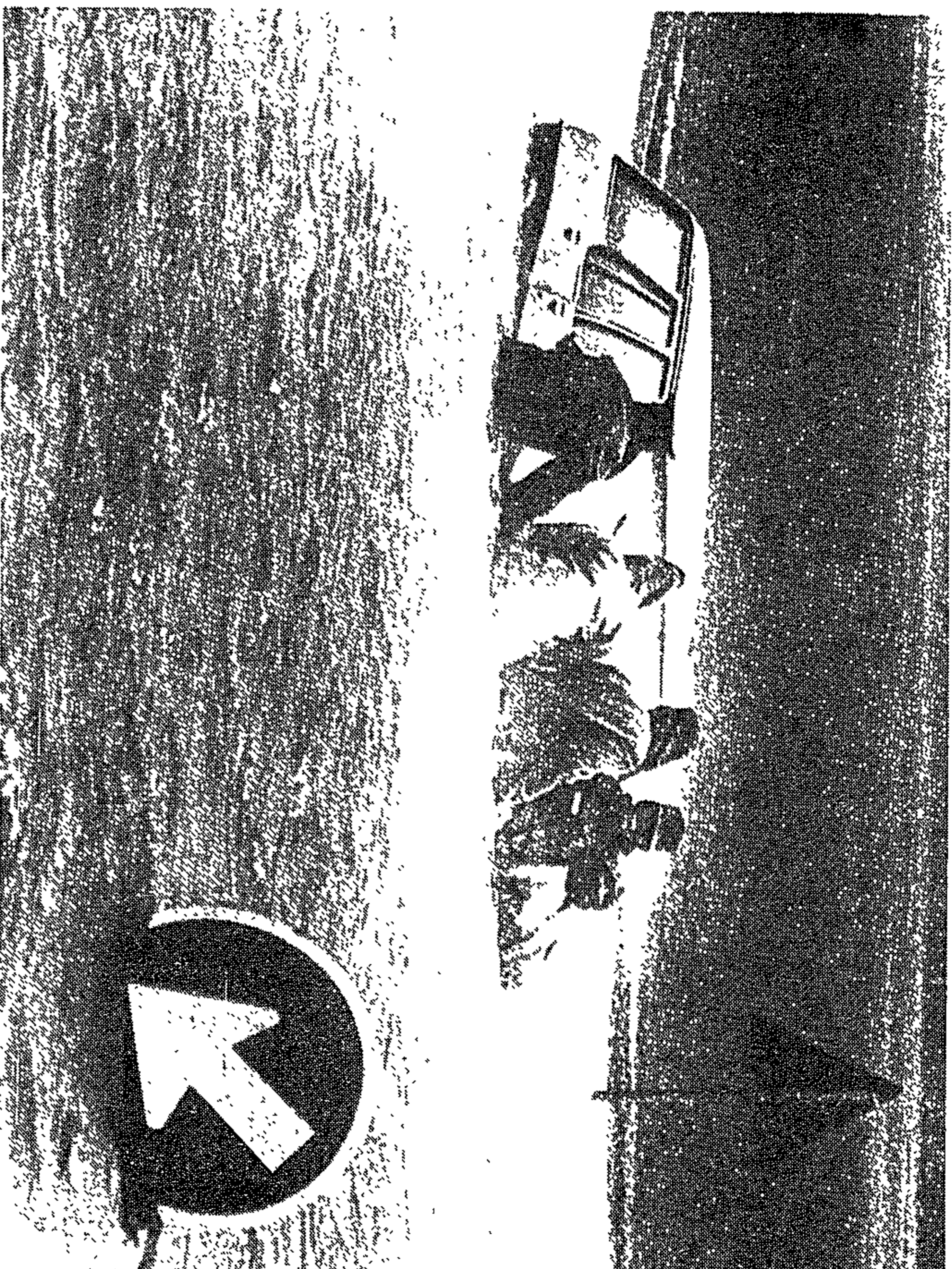
Classes at many schools were washed out about midday workers began trooping back to the townships, many saying they were turned away from their places of employment because too few people turned up for work.

With major routes to the city cut off, bus services from the townships were suspended from early in the morning to about noon when they were restored.

● Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth lost a mountain of medicine — including dangerous drugs — when the main pharmacy store was flooded yesterday morning.

Water poured into the pharmacy store through a ventilator during the night, barked up and burst through the door at 6 am. It streamed down the corridors and through the building, taking many medicines with it.

The medical superintendent, Dr R E Clarke, said some potentially dangerous drugs were washed up to 500 m from the hospital.



Police attempt to save a car which was stranded in a flooded street in Port Elizabeth. Hundreds of cars were left abandoned in the city. ● AA road report, page 2 ● More pictures, page 15

Swollen Karoo rivers begin to subside

By PADDY ATTWELL

SWOLLEN rivers which flooded parts of the Karoo and Little Karoo this week, closing roads and damaging railway lines, began to subside yesterday.

Calitzdorp was believed to be in danger yesterday from the swollen Gama River and an overflowing Gankapoor Dam. By late yesterday however, the water levels in the dam and the river had subsided.

Farmers were cut off as telephone communications failed and as roads became impassable. Stock losses reported included ostriches washed away

in the Calitzdorp area.

By last night, the police in the South Western Districts, which includes much of the Karoo and Little Karoo, had not received any reports of deaths or of people whose lives were in danger.

Railway workers worked through Wednesday night to repair washaways on the line between Beaufort West and Leen-Gamka.

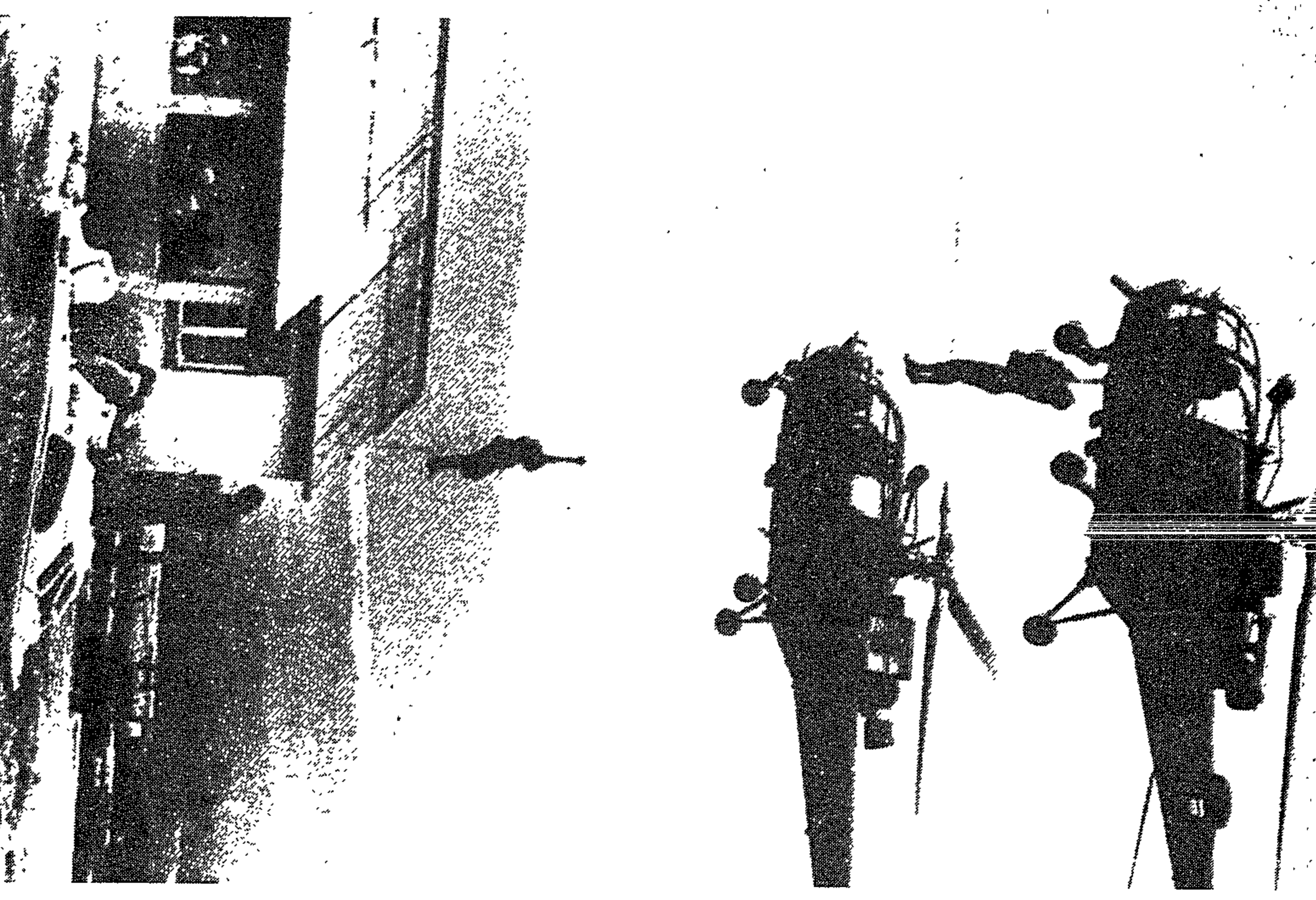
Earlier yesterday, it was said that the Buffels River, which devastated Lahnsgburg in January, had come down in flood again.

Three people were reported

to have been trapped on a farm near the Keurboom River valley near Uniondale. Police called in an air force helicopter from Ysterplaat which landed at Uniondale at noon. The helicopter picked up a policeman who knew where to go, but it was subsequently found that the three people involved had not been in any danger and had

been washed away on the approach road to Calitzdorp in the Huis River Pass, closing this road to Cape Town.

The Gama River Valley near the Calitzdorp Spa had also been flooded. Damage to property was reported but no lives were known to have been lost.



Helicopters were used to save 16 people from an anchored boat which got into trouble during rescue operations on the Chatty River near Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Accer boat stranded in flood

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A rescue attempt by three men, who went out in a motor launch on the swollen Chatty River, turned into near-disaster when the craft — carrying 16 people plucked from a marooned house — was stranded in mid-stream.

In constant danger of being swamped, rescuers and rescued had to wait more than an hour before helicopters could lift them from the boat. Among them were a month-old baby and children aged from two to seven.

Hundreds of families in Veeplaas left their homes early yesterday as floodwaters rose. But many living in iron shacks on the banks could get no further than the comparative safety of more sturdily built houses — also in the path of the flood which followed.

A group sought refuge in a big brick house. By 9am the men had to break through the ceiling and lift the women and children into the space above.

East Cape Administration Board officials asked the boat owner, Mr Des de Necker, to alert the NSRI to help rescue people. "But I couldn't raise them on the radio and offered my boat."

He and two ECAB officials crossed the main stream of floodwaters to reach the house. "That motor can do 40 knots at sea but we just managed to inch our way across at full throttle," said Mr De Necker.

After picking up 10 adults and six children, he tried to reach shore. "We couldn't get across the main stream and turned about, coming downstream for another try."

Rapids swamped the motor and Mr De Necker secured the boat by throwing the anchor round a telephone pole.

● More than 120 mm of rain fell in 24 hours in George, causing flooding at nearby Plettenberg Bay. The Keurboom River flooded on Wednesday night causing damage at the Provincial Administration caravan park and the angling club.

In pitch dark and pouring rain caravans at the park had to be evacuated about 3.30 am yesterday.

In George, 120 mm rain fell in 24 hours ending at 8 am yesterday morning. This is only 15mm less than fell on the day of the floods at Lahnsgburg in January.

A passenger train from

Johannesburg which had been due in Cape Town at 8.30 am yesterday morning was running more than 11 hours late. After a number of trains had been allowed through yesterday, work resumed on the line and other trains were delayed. These included a passenger train which had been due in Cape Town at 1.40 pm yesterday.

A worried mother who telephoned the Cape Times said one of the trains due in Cape Town yesterday was filled with school boarders from the Eastern Province who were returning

home for their school holidays.

● The Cape Times correspondent at Plettenberg Bay, Mr Jock Hunter, reported torrential rain accompanied by strong winds. The Keurboom, Blou and Piesang Rivers were flowing strongly.

At the Plettenberg Bay Angling Club, at least five cabin cruisers had been torn from their moorings and had disappeared downstream. Other half-submerged boats still tied to the jetty were in danger.

● About half of the Karoo may soon no longer be officially declared drought stricken following soaking rains in parts of the region this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in Middeburg said yesterday it had been recommended that 17 out of 32 areas that had been declared drought stricken be now removed from the list.

The 17 areas comprised about half the Karoo agricultural region. The main districts that still remained drought stricken included Kenhardt, Prieska, Carnarvon, Frasersburg, Williston, Calvinia and parts of Sutherland.

Death toll is now 15 in Eastern Cape

570K
27Bk. (56)

At least 15 people — including two children and two young girls — have died in the Port Elizabeth floods but police are expecting to find more bodies as the flood waters subside.

There is still no news from the Gamtoos Valley, one of the worst-hit areas but four air force helicopters which flew there at first light had not returned by early afternoon and a spokesman said it obviously meant they were "very busy."

Main roads out of Port Elizabeth, which were impassable yesterday, are again open to traffic as is the city's airport.

But an SAA spokesman who described yesterday as "the worst day for flying since 1968" warned that schedules had been badly disrupted.

With school holidays filling all flights until after the weekend, hundreds of passengers would be stranded until seats became available, he said.

While some of the dead have not been identified, the police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooven, said these included three women, a man and two boys drowned in the Swartkops river yesterday morning when a boat in which they were being rescued from an island left in the river capsized.

They were Mrs Maria Solomon, Mrs Patty Jantjes and Mrs Maria Jantjes, Mr Neville Koeberg and two boys, George Donovan and Rod Donovan, all ages unknown.

A Mr Wally Kinger and his son in a ski boat picked up seven people but near the bank the boat capsized and the two men performing the rescue and a Mr Michael Jantjes were the only survivors.

Hundreds of homeless people in the Port Elizabeth area were today being accommodated in makeshift emergency centres set up by local authorities and supported by the Red Cross.

Port Elizabeth's Director of Housing, Mr Derek Cleary reported that 59 families from the flood-stricken areas were being looked after in the Gelvendale community centre.

The Red Cross, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventist organisations were sup-

plying food, blankets and necessities to the people. More homeless were expected in today and plans were under way to start a relief fund.

The Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, confirmed that 159 people rescued from the swollen Swartkops and Chatty areas were being cared for at the Daku centre.

It was hoped that most of the people would be able to return to their homes next week. Mr Koch said a number of residents living in flood-prone houses had been evacuated.

The administrative process of building new houses for them

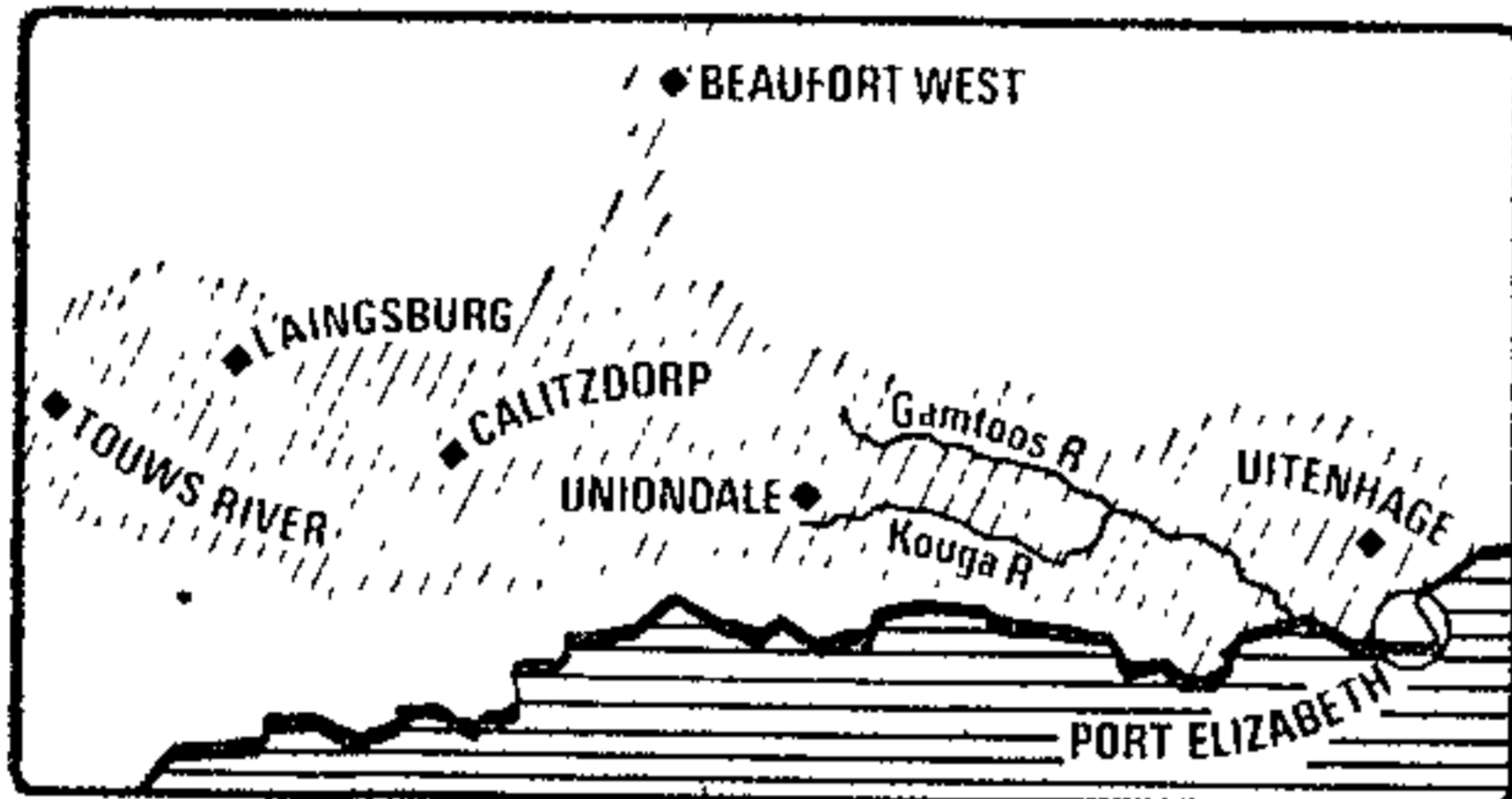
and it was hoped to settle the affected families soon.

In East London, widespread damage was caused yesterday by winds that gusted up to hurricane force.

Winds reaching 130 km an hour ripped off roofs, uprooted trees, smashed windows and put out power lines.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr F L Erasmus, has requested that donations of food, clothes and bedding for flood victims be sent to the Gelvendale community centre.

The municipal ambulance service in Port Elizabeth has reported that their telephones have been repaired and that the old number can now be used again.



Before this truck could reach the flooded homestead, the rising waters stopped it. The six servicemen were forced to climb on to its roof where they clung until they were rescued by helicopter.



Factory buildings in central Port Elizabeth are threatened by the flood waters from the swollen Baakens River.

Road, rail and air links cut

PORT ELIZABETH — The city for 24 hours left it completely isolated yesterday with major communication routes — roads, the airport and rail links — closed.

All bus services were also suspended.

Nearly all roads to Port Elizabeth became impassable and flood damage to main and national roads in the Eastern Cape could run into millions of rands — and take up to three months to repair.

At one stage only one

road, leading from Grahamstown, was open to traffic.

Traffic experts warned that motorists should consider every road within the Port Elizabeth area to be unsafe.

Motorists were asked not to use their vehicles unless absolutely essential, a step which resulted in a virtual shutdown of the city.

Late yesterday, although several main access roads to the city had been opened, they were still said to be "extremely dangerous."

FLOOD

DD 27/3/81

(56)

Probably soon after



The Janssens River which flows through Port Elizabeth

PORT ELIZABETH
— Three people died and scores were missing, as floods battered the area here, bringing the city to a virtual standstill.

Last night fears mounted that the death toll could reach unprecedented proportions while the cost of the destruction could run into millions of rands.

By 6.45 pm, when air rescue operations were suspended because of bad visibility, 188 people stranded by floodwaters had already been rescued by helicopters of 16 Squadron. A Puma helicopter from Durban and a Super Frelon helicopter from Oudtshoorn will be brought in today to aid operations.

The floods were unleashed by 436 mm of continuous rainfall over 24 hours.

Steady rain and low visibility prevented helicopters from joining the search for flood survivors until 1 pm yesterday.

During the morning privately-owned boats took to flooded areas to rescue stricken people

DD 27/3/81
Scores missing and damage in millions

clinging to rooftops while teams of landborne rescuers battled to cross swollen streams and rivers in attempts to reach people marooned on hundreds of islands created by flooding.

By nightfall a grim picture of homelessness emerged together with tales of rescues as the city took preliminary stock of its losses.

Helicopters rescued more than 110 people trapped by flood waters at Kleinskool and Veeplaats outside Port Elizabeth. They were not in danger of their lives, but were surrounded by kilometres of water.

A spokesman for the fire department said the fire brigade had rescued more than 30 people trapped in flooded areas in the city. Many of these people were on the roofs of houses.

Scores were left homeless in black townships

when the Chatty River overflowed and torrential rains hit the low-lying areas of Veeplaas, Sowelo and Kwazakhele.

In Uitenhage, Kwa-Nobuhle township was worst hit. Raging flood waters partly destroyed the Brak River canal, damaging many houses.

In some F. Azakhele homes, furniture was suspended by ropes to the ceilings as residents left to seek shelter with "dry" neighbours and relatives.

Classes at many schools were washed out.

Business slowed down sharply and major industries and businesses closed down and sent staff home as premises flooded and the rains continued.

Shops, building societies and banks were closed because senior staff could not reach their work. Buildings and industries near the mouth of the Baakens River were completely flooded.

Newsprint belonging to Eastern Province Newspapers was washed into the harbour while the company's new press was extensively damaged. Caravans from a Valley Road dealer were also washed down the river.

The damage was catastrophic and claims for damages could exceed those of the 1968 floods, insurance brokers said. An accurate estimate was impossible now, but brokers should have a rough picture by next week.

At Livingstone Hospital, a mountain of medicine — including dangerous drugs — was lost when the main pharmacy store was flooded yesterday morning.

Water poured into the pharmacy store through a ventilator during the

night, banked up and burst through the door at 6 am.

The medical superintendent, Dr R. E. Clarke, said some potentially dangerous drugs were washed up to half a kilometre from the hospital.

The weather bureau spokesman said the low pressure system responsible for the heavy rain was beginning to move away from the coastal area, but more rain was expected in the area last night.

However, the weather is expected to begin clearing over Port Elizabeth today.

The main water pipeline from the Churchill Dam to Port Elizabeth has been washed away at the Maitland River and the city is receiving only about half of its normal water supply.

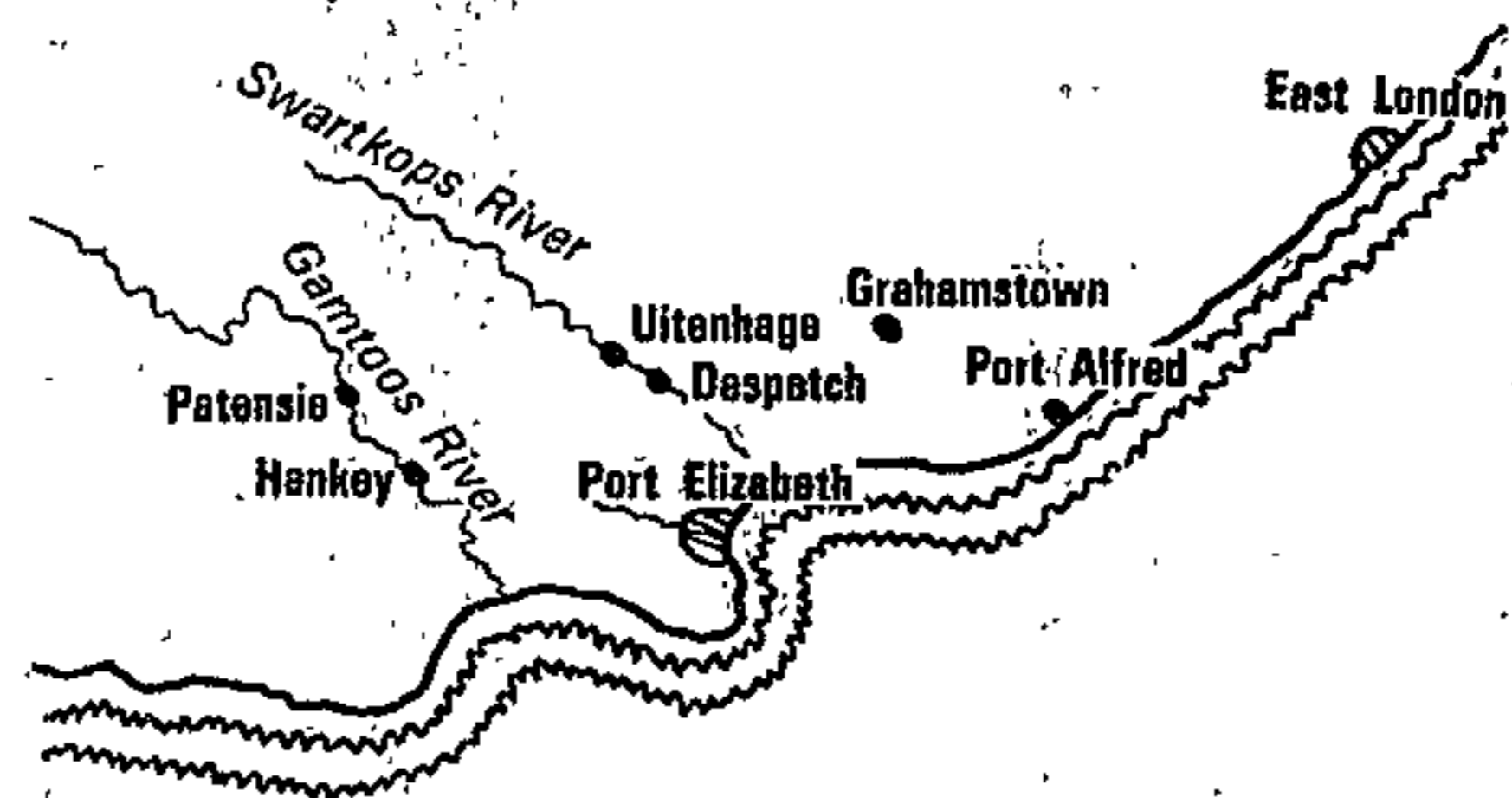
In the Southern Cape, people living along the swollen Gamka and Gouritz Rivers have been warned to be on stand-by for emergency action.

The town which now faces the greatest danger from the flooding Gamka River is Calitzdorp, south of Laingsburg.

The Leeu Gamka Dam near Beaufort West has been breached and the Gamka River is said to be carrying more water than during the disastrous Karoo floods of nine weeks ago.

Meanwhile, a cold and wet George was drying out yesterday after more than 120 mm fell in 24 hours, causing flooding at nearby Plettenberg Bay.

The Keurbooms River came down in flood on Wednesday night at Plettenberg Bay. — DDC-SAPA.



The flood and gale-hit Eastern Cape and Border.

Gale blasts East London

DD
27/2/81

EAST LONDON — A 130 km/h wind lashed the city yesterday leaving a trail of devastation in its wake.

Roofs were blown off houses, trees were uprooted, windows smashed in the city centre and telephone lines knocked out.

Traffic police cordoned off a section of the city centre when the roof of a building on the corner of Caxton and Cambridge Streets started to lift.

The wind, classified officially as a strong gale, peaked to hurricane force.

A spokesman for the fire department said they had received over 50 calls during the afternoon.

The ambulance department was called out when a woman was slightly injured by flying glass after the window of a news agency in the Quigney was blown out. Late yesterday afternoon the owners had boarded up the shop.

The spokesman said four homes in Northend had parts of their roofs blown off and one home had a fire.

"The fire started when wiring in the roof, which had been damaged by the wind, shorted out," he said, adding that the fire was not serious and quickly extinguished.

Two houses in the Quigney also had roofs blown off and eight other houses in the area reported that their roofs were lifting in the wind.

A Southernwood flat dweller "got the fright of her life" when her bedroom window was shattered by the wind.

Mrs Anna Smit, of 15 Roseways, St Georges Road, said she was sitting in the bedroom of her second-floor flat when the window shattered.

"I didn't know what was happening, I just heard the roaring of the wind as it rushed through the flat."

A flatdweller in Albany Street, Mrs Hyla van der Westhuyzen, said she was busy ironing at about 3 pm when she heard a loud

noise and saw that the roof of the flat was lifting.

"I got such a fright that I ran outside and went to my friend who stayed nearby. While I was there one of my children who was playing outside came to tell me that a part of the roof had been blown off."

Mr S. W. van der Westhuyzen said he was at work when his wife phoned him. He came home immediately. He said he did not consider it safe to sleep in the flat last night and would try and find other accommodation.

QUICK QUIP



"We may curse this weather, but it does have its positive aspects."

Next door, the Greyvenstein children were alone in their flat when the roof went. Uede Greyvenstein said they all ran outside when they realised what was happening.

She said they started clearing the top storey of their flat and carried all the furniture downstairs in case it started raining. Part of the zinc roof was bent over by the pressure of the wind.

Big trees were uprooted in Queen Street, St Luke's Road, Drake Road and Muller Street and were obstructing traffic. Street lights along the Esplanade were also broken.

Plastic signs at a number of petrol filling stations were also shattered.

The gale also caused numerous isolated power failures throughout the city.

The chief city electrical engineer, Mr K. Robson, said last night that there were a lot of failures caused by tree branches damaging overhead electricity cables.

The system manager of the railways, Mr A. Jonker, said traffic to Port Elizabeth was running normally although trains were only able to reach the outskirts of Port Elizabeth. From there passengers were being ferried by bus into town.

A spokesman at the East London airport said two flights were disrupted by the wind. Flight 606 from Cape Town flew on to Durban and flight 407 from Johannesburg was forced to turn back because of strong crosswinds on the runways. All other scheduled flights arrived.

The Post Office said about 30 lines were out of order yesterday when the wires connecting houses to street poles were blown down. No other lines were affected.

Shipping was not affected. According to a harbour spokesman, there had been no scheduled shipping movements.

A spokesman for the Automobile Association said all roads in the Border area were open and no damage had been reported. The gravel deviation between Stutterheim and Cathcart was also in good condition.

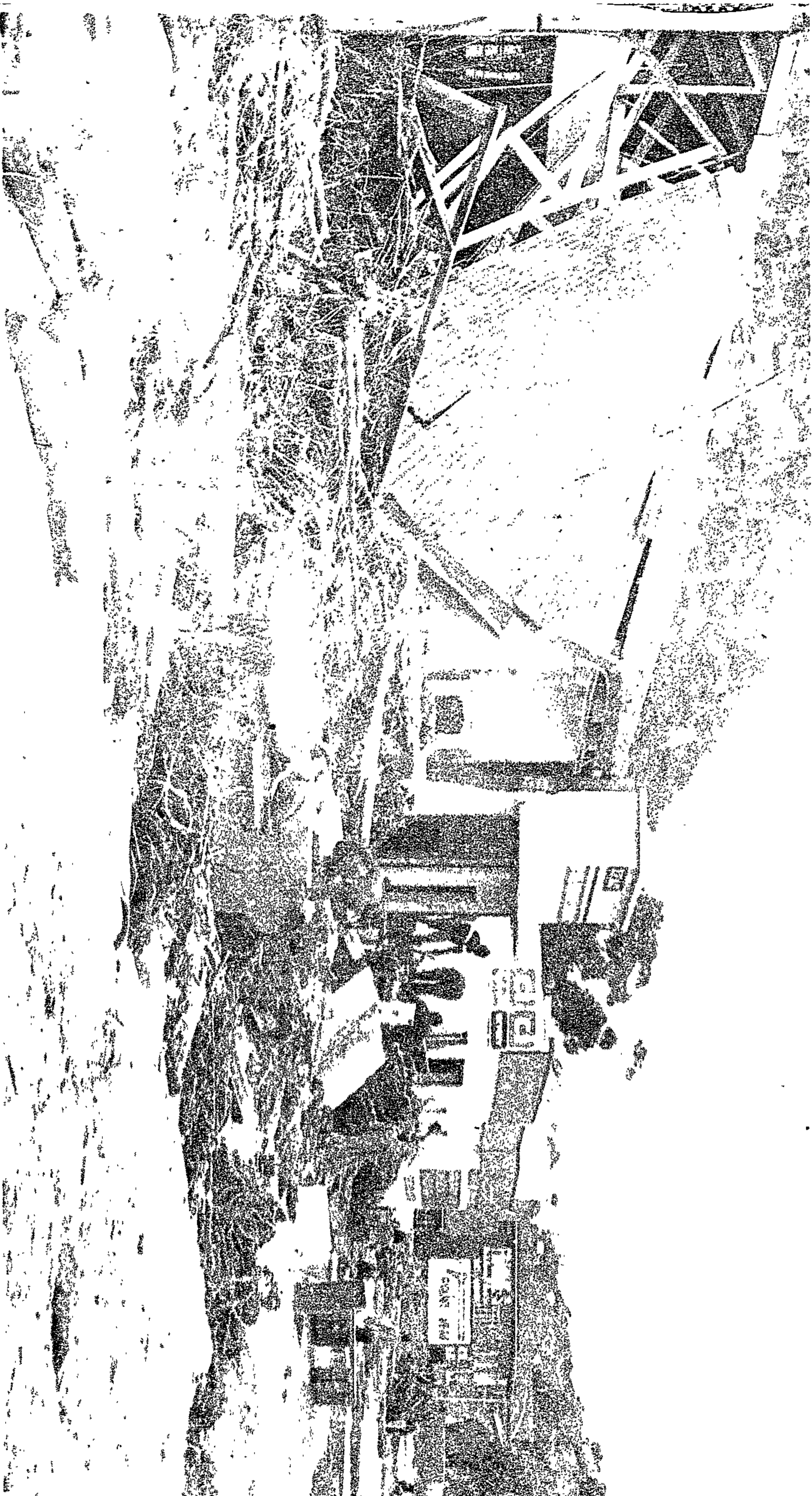
A Port Elizabeth teacher, Miss Claire Williams, who travelled by car from Port Elizabeth, said the coastal road was in good condition although it was raining heavily.

Miss Williams said she saw a large truck up to its roof in a dam next to the road near Colchester. — DDR.

Flood, gale pictures, pages 8, 9

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THE PE FLOOD



This is the first colour picture published of the floods in Port Elizabeth. It was flown to Cape Town last night for the Cape Times, after Port Elizabeth's airport was reopened when gale-force winds abated. In the foreground are the remains of a building which housed a company manufacturing reinforcing material, in the Baakens River Valley, the worst-hit area. In the background, workers begin mucking-up operations.

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — Floods have taken the lives of 10 people — six in the Port Elizabeth area, three in Uitenhage district and one near Humansdorp. Eight people are reported missing.

Yesterday, police in Port Elizabeth confirmed that Francina Hess, 18, of Bloemendal was electrocuted when she opened a tap in her house. It is believed rain water caused an electrical short-circuit.

The body of an unidentified coloured man was found in the Papenskuil River.

At Wincanton Estates, Uitenhage, the body of Nolepu Matya, 13, was found. The body of an unidentified woman was recovered from the Elands River.

Another body was found in the Loerie Plantation, near Thornhill.

In the Humansdorp district, the body of Mr Henry Mpondomze, 50, was found in a branch of the Kromme River.

In Port Elizabeth on Thursday, the body of a coloured man was found in Joorst Park and a dead child was pulled out of the water at Bluewater Bay.

Mr Nicky McKlou, of Bethelsdorp, died after the bridge being built over the Chatty River in Bethelsdorp collapsed.

Boat capsized

A coloured man drowned when a boat used by a Mr Kruger and his son for rescue work capsized in the Swartkops River.

Mr Kruger, his son and Mr Michael Jantjies reached the shore but four adults and two children did not.

They are Maria Solomon, Neville Koeberg, Patty Jantjies, Maria Jantjies and children Rode and George Donovan.

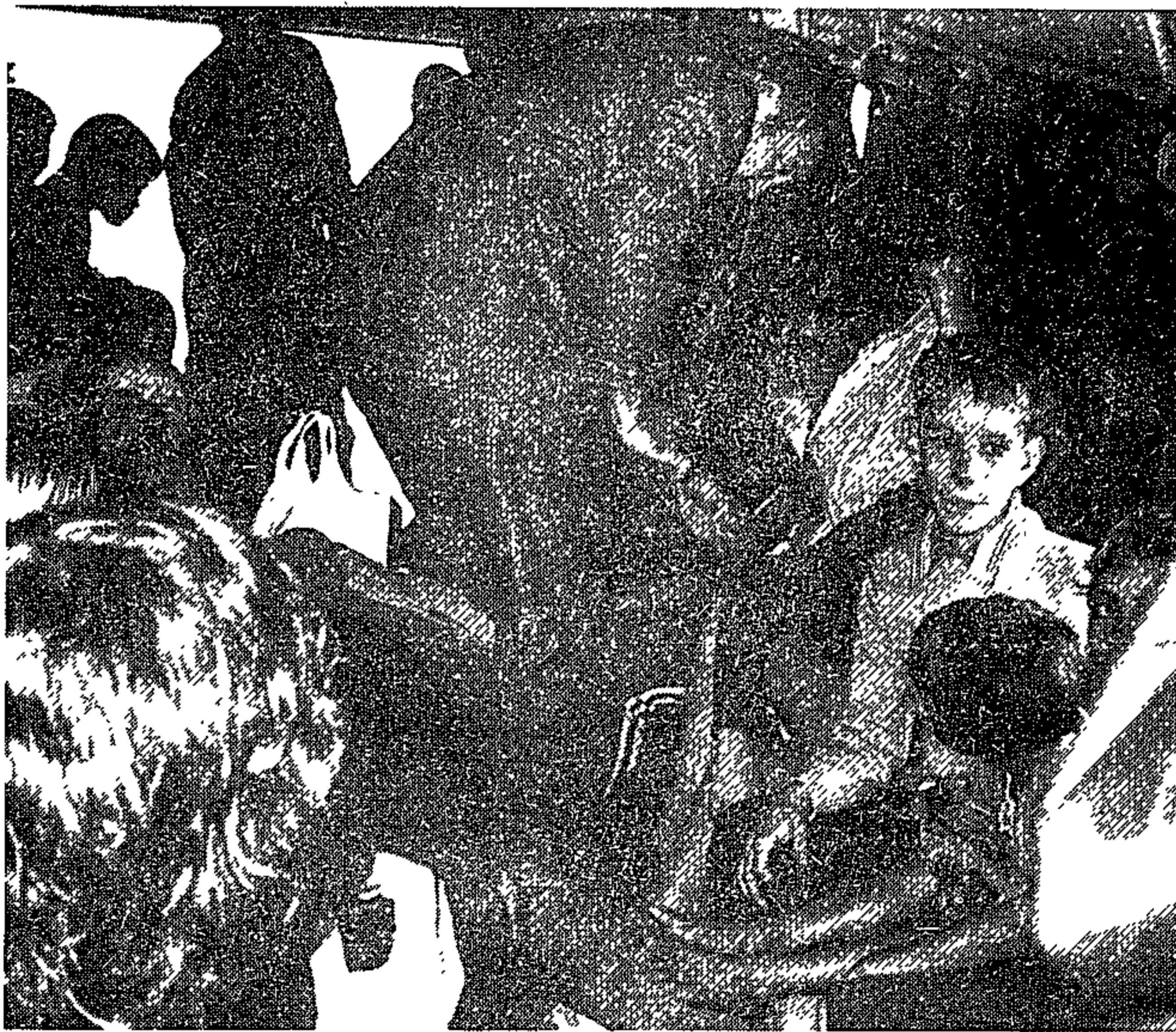
A white couple, Mr and Mrs L A du Pisanie, of Steytlerville, are listed as missing.

They left Jeffrey's Bay for Despatch on Thursday, but up to last night had not reached their destination.

Cape Times reporter **Stephen Wrottesley** reports from Patensie that helicopters yesterday ferried food and stranded people — mainly children — to and from cut-off areas of the Eastern Cape as mopping-up operations after the killer flood of two days ago switched into full gear.

Cape flood death toll rises to 10

CT. 28/3/81 (56)



A crew-member of an Ysterplaat-based Super Frelon helps a young schoolchild with her seat belts. She was one of 31 children flown out from a flooded area of the Eastern Cape.

Most of the missions flown by the four Alouettes of the Port Elizabeth-based 16 Squadron, the Super Frelon from 30 Squadron based at Ysterplaat and the Department of Transport Puma started from Patensie — a small town which has itself been cut off from much of the outside world by the floodwaters.

One of those flown out of here was a local dominee, Mr Emile van Zyl, who together with his car, was taken to Humansdorp because he has to conduct a marriage ceremony in Oudts-hoorn today.

From Patensie, the helicopters flew food parcels to cut off farming communities higher up the Gamtoos River. These included the communities of Rooivlak, Hankie, Bogougapoort and Cumbria. Locals said that more than 50 farms were involved in the relief operations.

School boarders

The helicopters also flew school boarders into the town and to nearby areas from Humansdorp. The children had been unable to reach home at the end of the school term be-

cause of the floods.

A Port Elizabeth correspondent says that although 30mm of rain fell yesterday — bringing the total to 283,8mm in 48 hours — and heavy cloud hung over the city throughout the day, people ventured out in overalls and gumboots to start mopping up.

Although damage has been considerable, it is not yet possible to estimate losses in the business and private sector. But most insurance assessors yesterday said they did not expect damages to exceed those of the 1968 floods — the worst re-

corded. They would have a clearer picture next week.

Businesses in the Baakens Valley and homes in the black townships seem to have taken the brunt of the damage.

Mohair saturated

Every business in the valley has suffered damage. Although staff battled to clear their properties of mud and debris, little progress was seen yesterday afternoon. Most valley businessmen seemed doubtful that they would reopen shop.

In Sydenham, North End, R6 million of mohair was saturated in the Mohair Board's warehouse. A board spokesman said that if the wool could be scoured in time, the total value could be retained.

Arrangements were made to transport the load, half of which had already been sold, to wool washeries in Uitenhage this weekend.

Printing at Eastern Province Newspapers came to a halt when the press room next to the Baakens River was engulfed in 1.5 metres of water. Half the newsprint supply, valued at R175 000, was lost or damaged and chemicals and inks valued at R25 000 were destroyed.

At the height of the flood on Thursday, 10 reels of newsprint, each weighing 375kg, floated down the Baakens River.

Destitute

Repairs to the plant are expected to take at least three weeks.

Many township people have been left destitute and the city council is negotiating the possibility of provincial or national relief.

The Red Cross Association has so far provided 227 families with food and blankets.

Yesterday most municipal services were back to normal. Air and rail traffic was resumed as well as the bus service. One in five telephones were still out of order.

In Grahamstown, where 124mm fell since Tuesday, Howiesons Dam overflowed yesterday and Settlers Dam was expected to overflow by today.

The Bushmans River came down in flood yesterday afternoon and the Fish and Kowie Rivers are running strongly.

TODDIE IN EARLY CARE

DD 23/3/51

(53)

PORT ELIZABETH — As flood waters began to subside in Port Elizabeth and surrounding areas yesterday, the death toll rose to 10 and eight people were reported missing.

Table 11: Number of Visits

Tabl	1 visit	2 visits	3 visits
16	19	7	6

Table 12: Mode of Transport

Private Car	Free Tr From Pr
25	16

Table 13: Mode of Transport

Private Car	Free Tr From Pr
2	1

% Cost Unknown

Police here yesterday confirmed that an 18-year-old Bloemfontein girl was electrocuted when she opened a door to her house. It is believed rain water caused an electrical short circuit.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the Papekskul River. In Lichtenburg, the body of a youth was found. A woman's body was recovered from the Elands River.

Another body was found near Thornhill. In the Humansdorp district, the body of a 50-year-old man was found in a branch of the Kromme River.

The body of the man was found in Joubert Park and a dead child was pulled out of the water at Blouwater Bay.

A man died shortly after the Stamford Bridge in Bethelsdorp.

Mr De Jager will have deputation to appeal directly to Dr Munnik was taken after consultation with and on behalf of National Party MPs throughout the affected areas.

SAPSA reports that hundreds of homeless people in the Port Elizabeth area were yesterday being accommodated in makeshift emergency centres set up by local authorities and supported by the Red Cross.

Port Elizabeth's director of housing, Mr Derek Cleary, said 59 families from the flood-stricken areas were being looked after in the Geylandale community centre.

The Red Cross, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventist organisations were supplying food, blankets and

cont

A man drowned when a rescue boat capsized in the Swartkops River and four adults and two children are missing.

A Steynville couple are listed as missing.

Although 30 mm of rain fell in the region yesterday and heavy cloud hung over the city throughout the day, people ventured out in overalls and gumboots to start mopping up.

Damage has been considerable, but it is not yet possible to estimate losses in the business and private sector. Most assessors yesterday said they did not expect damages to exceed those of the 1968 floods - the worst recorded.

The flood-stricken areas are to receive the urgent attention of a cabinet committee which was appointed to co-ordinate aid after the disastrous Southern Cape floods in January.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L. Munnik, who is chairman of the committee.

He said it would give the same sort of attention to problems in the Caltzodorp, Port Elizabeth Gamtoos Valley and Southern Cape areas as had been given to Langsburg and other Karoo areas after they were devastated by floods on January 26.

Dr Munnik said the committee had expanded its field of activity at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

A working group in the committee under the chairmanship of the director-general of Dr Munnik's department, Dr J. de Beer, would immediately start preliminary investigations to gauge the extent of the latest flood damage.

A report would then be drawn up for the Prime Minister and the cabinet as a matter of urgency.

The police and the defence force were meanwhile giving their urgent attention to relief and rescue work in consultation with other civic bodies, he said.

Dr Munnik's announce-

More homeless people were expected in yesterday and plans were under way to start a relief fund.

The chief director of the East Cape administration Board, Mr Tony Koch, confirmed that 159 people rescued from the swollen Swartkops and Chraty areas were being cared for at the Para centre.

The Red Cross was also assisting with blankets and food at the centre.

It was hoped that most of the people would be able to return to their homes next week. Mr Koch said a number of kwazakhele residents living in flood-proof houses had been evacuated.

The administration was already in the process of building new houses for them and it was hoped to settle the affected families soon.

Roads leading out of Port Elizabeth were open yesterday to motorists after being cut off by floods and washaways.

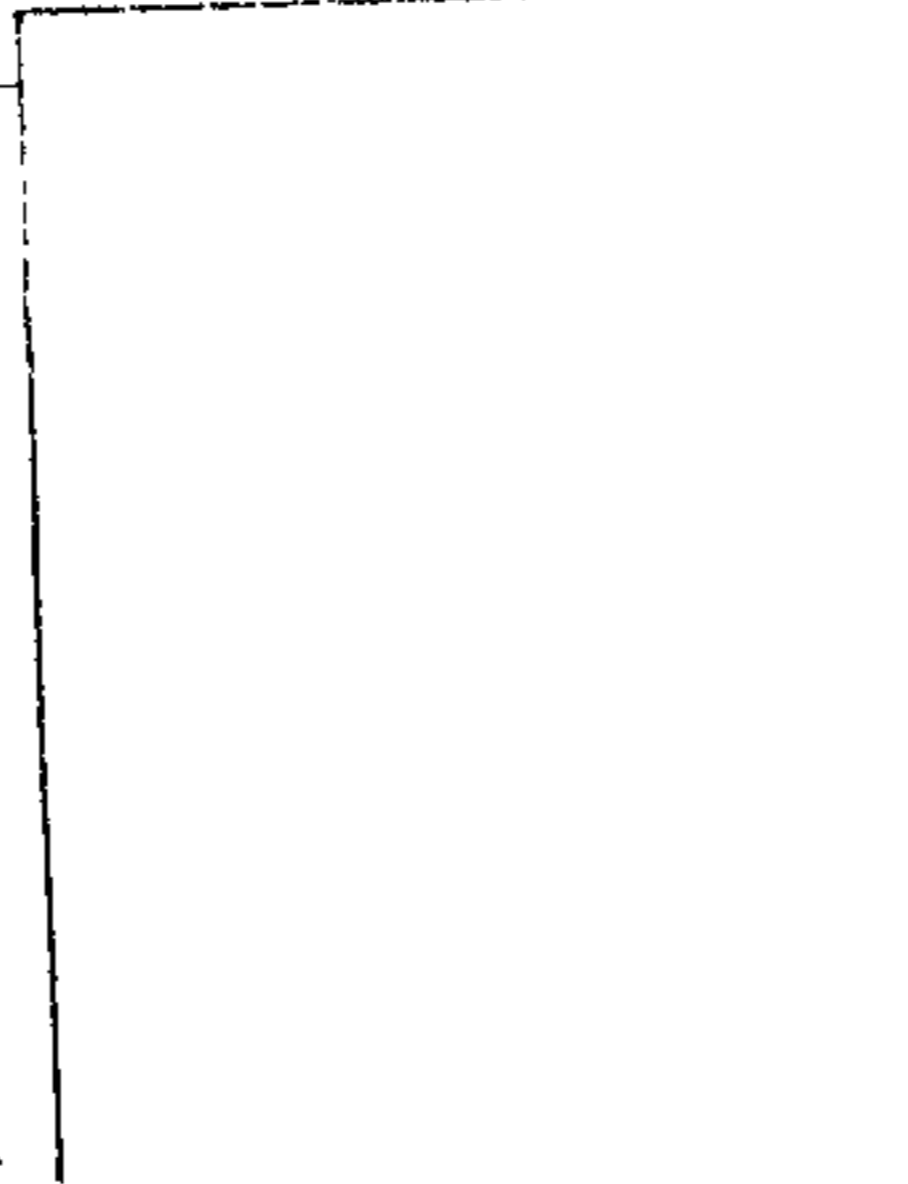
The Automobile Association warned, however, that slippery conditions still prevailed and advised drivers to proceed with caution.

Meanwhile, all patients of Livingstone Hospital here have been moved to the top floor of the building after the entire ground floor was submerged by flood waters.

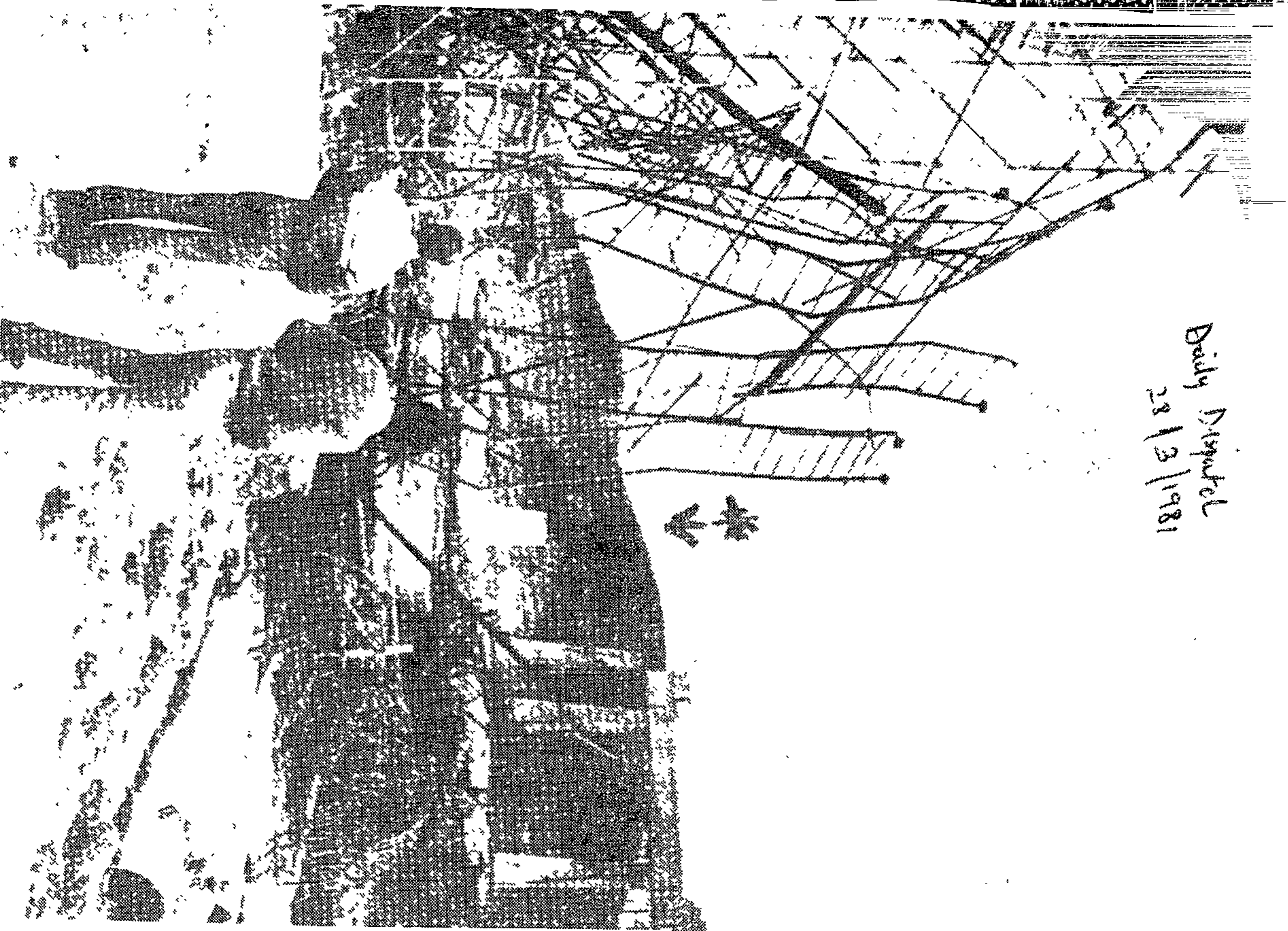
In Plettenberg Bay, three mules were rescued from a small island which was rapidly disappearing under the rising floodwaters of the Bitou River.

- DDC

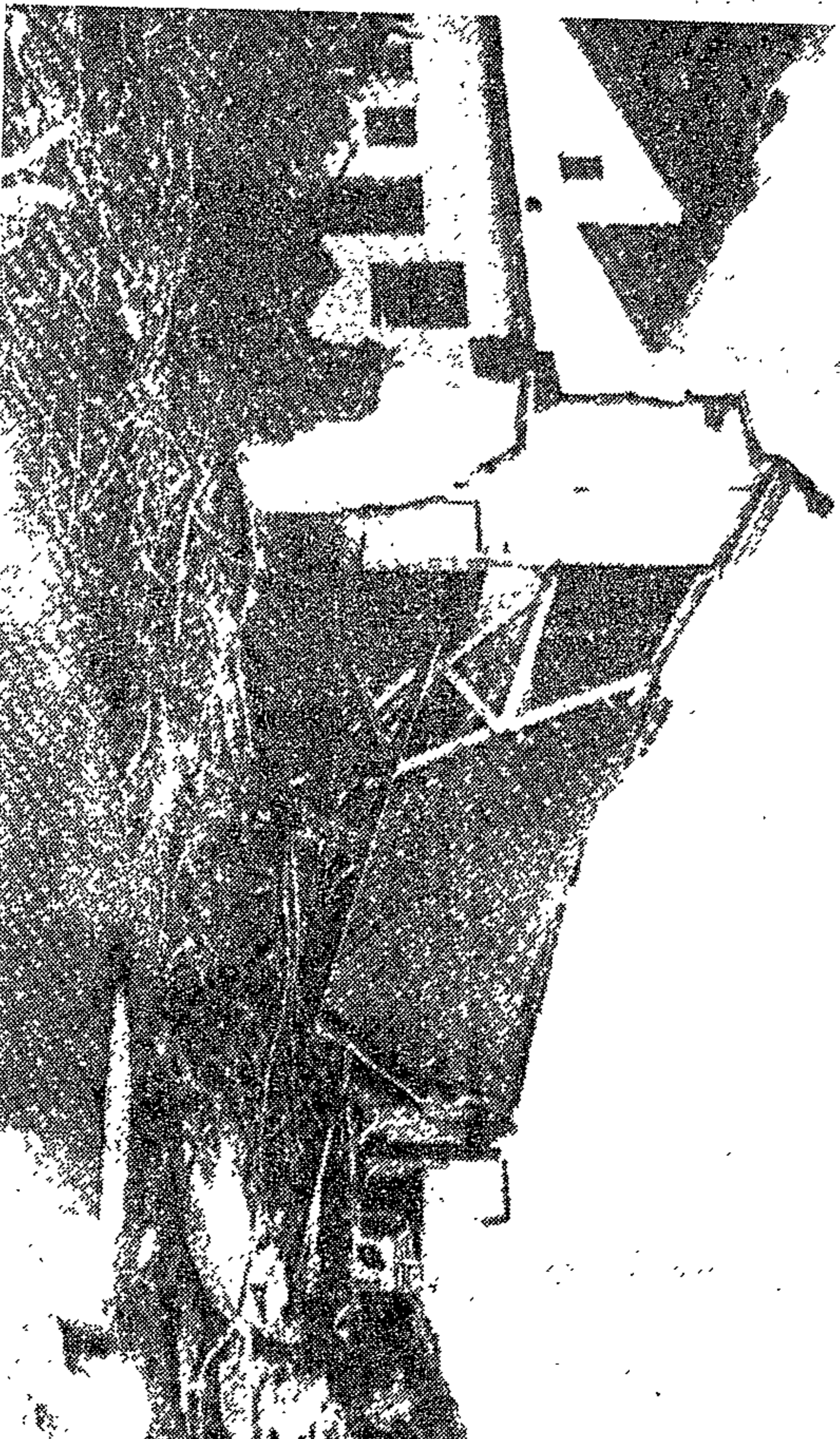
Flood pictures, page 2.



Daily Dispatch
28/3/1981



The scene of tragedy where a man was killed when the pillar of the new Bethelsdorp-Fort Elizabeth fly-over collapsed.



Aftermath of Port Elizabeth flood. The ruins of a factory in Valley Road.

Bridle drift spilling

EAST LONDON — The Bridle Drift Dam here is overflowing for the first time in two years.

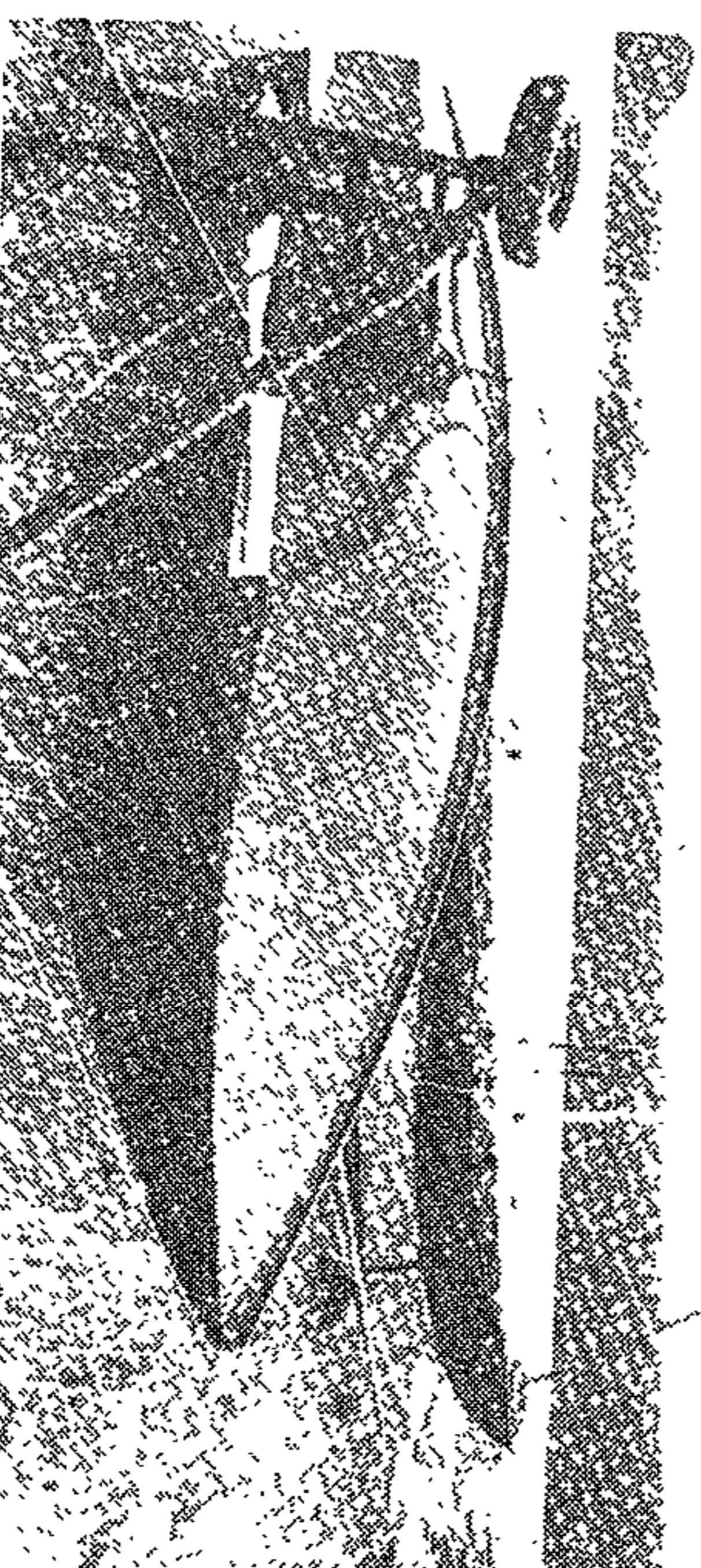
Yesterday the dam was full and 50 cm of water was pouring over the wall.

Other dams in the Border are also full and the Laining, Maden and Rookkrantz dams are overflowing.

The Maden Dam has been overflowing since December last year and yesterday the level of the water was 23 cm higher than the wall. The Buffalo River, which feeds the Maden Dam, has risen 50 cm but has not burst its banks.

The Rookkrantz and Laining dams were overflowing by about 2cm.

The Nahoon Dam, about 58 per cent full after the last rains, is now approximately 70 per cent full.



Wind at Bridle Drift Dam was strong enough to overturn this boat.

Tornado-hit school may close

BURGERSDORP — The tornado which hit the Witkop area near Burgersdorp, could spell the end of school for 45 pupils, some of whom have had to walk 16 km to attend classes.

Two children were hurled to their death when the tornado hit the school, destroying the roof and blackboards and damaging schoolbooks.

The manager of the farm, where the school is situated, Mrs M. Visagie, said the damage at mo-

blackboards and books.

She said if they could not repair the damaged school soon it would have to be closed.

"This is the last thing I would like to see happen because the parents are keen to see their children furthering their education

"We do not know what to do to rectify the position before the next school term begins," Mrs Visagie said.



All that was left of a factory after raging floodwaters surged down Port Elizabeth's Valley Road on Thursday and smashed into houses and business premises, dumping debris against walls and flooding roads.

Committee for E Cape flood relief

PDM
28/3/81
56

By Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — This week's flood damage in the southern and eastern Cape is to receive the urgent attention of a Cabinet committee which was appointed to co-ordinate aid after the disastrous floods in January.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, who is chairman of the committee.

He said it would give the same attention to problems in the Calitzdorp, Port Elizabeth, Gamtoos valley and southern Cape areas as had been given to Laingsburg and other Karoo areas after the January floods.

Dr Munnik said the committee had expanded its field of activity at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

A working group in the committee under the chairmanship of the Director-General of Dr Munnik's department, Dr J de Beer, will immediately begin preliminary investigations to gauge the extent of the latest

Gamka River, farm roads were impassable and about 50 farms had been cut off. Telephone links to the farms were down.

Two bridges were damaged, one over the Gamka river between Calitzdorp and Gamka west, and another on a trunk road in the Huis River pass. It was estimated it would take between three and 10 days to open some of the roads.

Two private planes were flying in medical and other supplies across the Gamka River to a landing strip on a Calitzdorp farm, Die Krans.

The aircraft were also using part of a tar road between Ladismith and Calitzdorp as a landing strip.

A radio link had been established between Oudtshoorn and the landing strip at Die Krans, enabling the 200 people who had been cut off to communicate with the outside world.

A spokesman for the Little Karoo Sub-Region of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services said it was not possible at this stage to estimate the damage done to farms in the area.

flood damage.

Meanwhile, damage in the Oudtshoorn divisional council area, which includes Calitzdorp and much of the Little Karoo, has so far been estimated at R500 000.

This included damage to roads and bridges, according to the council's secretary, Mr A T de Bod.

On the western side of the

According to a police spokesman, there were still no reports yesterday of lives being threatened or lost in the South Western Districts police area, which covers much of the Karoo and Little Karoo.

A South African Defence Force Spokesman in Cape Town said most of the relief work being undertaken had been done by the 16th Squadron of the South African Air Force in Port Elizabeth, which flew Alouette helicopters.

Military aircraft involved in relief work included a Super Frelon helicopter, and a Puma helicopter and Super Frelon which left for Port Elizabeth yesterday.

● See Page 2

GROWING LOAD JUST TOO MUCH TO HANDLE

'Toti beaches threatened by overloaded sewage works

S-Express 29/3/81 (56)

**SUNDAY EXPRESS
INVESTIGATION**

DURBAN'S controversial 'sewage in the sea' scandal has a South Coast counterpart — the popular holiday resort of Amanzimtoti.

A Sunday Express investigation this week found that the Amanzimtoti municipality is pumping almost raw sewage into the Umbogintwini River because the town's purification plant cannot cope with the growing sewage load.

This was confirmed by the regional pollution control officer of the Department of Water Affairs, Mr Paul Josso.

He said Department tests had found that the Amanzimtoti sewage works was pumping effluent "of a very poor standard" into the river.

"At the moment their plant is overloaded and there are operational problems. Because of this a low standard of effluent is going into the Umbogintwini River," he said.

"This has caused the poor state the river is now in," he added.

Amanzimtoti town clerk Desmond Magennis denied that the problems in the river were caused by sewage effluent, but said he could not attribute it to any single cause.

"Ours is not the only sewage plant on the river," he said.

The town's mayor, Allan Crockart, at first denied that there was anything wrong with his town's sewage works and said the plant wasn't responsible for polluting the river. Later, when confronted with the Department of Water Affairs report, he admitted there were problems.

He first told the Sunday Express information that the sewage disposal plant was overloaded was "definitely incorrect".

"What we put into the river is almost the same as pure

water. The smell comes from organic matter in the sand rotting in the sun when the river dried up."

Later Mr Crockart said he had been in contact with Mr Josso, who had confirmed the Sunday Express allegations.

"I have just phoned and giv-

en our senior engineer a flea in the ear," Mr Crockart said.

"When I spoke to our engineer he gave me the impression the readings had been slightly over, but now I've discovered they were a lot over.

"I thought that perhaps they had had one bad day but it



● The Umbogintwini River — badly polluted recently by sewage effluent.

**By DARYL BALFOUR
and MICHAEL CADMAN**

appears to be worse than that. I have given strict instructions and made it very clear that everything possible must be done to get things right," he said.

But Mr Crockart said the problem would probably not be eased before November, when a final stage of the purification plant would be installed.

A source close to the Amanzimtoti municipality, who

asked to remain anonymous, said: "The river is in a hell of a state. The plant is overloaded and not working correctly and this has led to rubbish going into the river.

"At the moment they are struggling to get the plant functioning because the chap who used to run it left and the others can't seem to get it right," he said.

The Umbogintwini River

flows through the Amanzimtoti golf course and enters the sea at Umbogintwini Beach, a popular bathing and surfing spot for Athlone Park residents.

Several people have complained about the smell from the river and one golfer told the Sunday Express he had seen raw sewage floating in the river.

Mr Louis de Rosnay, manager of the golf club, said he had received numerous complaints about the stench from the river.

He felt something should be done to check the health aspects: "People swim in the mouth of the river."

Amanzimtoti chief health inspector Bob Stewart refused to comment. "I am not allowed to speak to the Press," he said.

There are several other sewage plants further up the river, but Mr Josso told the Sunday Express there was no possibility that they were responsible for the pollution.

"The main culprit is the Amanzimtoti plant. Unfortunately the condition of the river will not improve until the municipality sorts its problems out. It seems they will have to expand their plant," Mr Josso said.

But Mr Crockart said the Amanzimtoti Council had recently completed a R1,3-million extension and had no further plans to extend the plant's capacity.

"Obviously, as the town expands, we will have to expand the plant," he said.

● The Amanzimtoti Golf course next to the lagoon flows to the mouth of the polluted Umbogintwini River.

THIS QUIET CORNER

The

effect

of 5. Tribune roaches

on

poison

THE draft White Paper which proposes a go-ahead for the Richards Bay poison-line has been downgraded to an "information document" and the R20-million plus project has been dumped on the Umhlaluzi Water Board.

Good. It means one of two things: that the Government intends to push the poison-line through as a local issue, without a debate in Parliament, and referring all slings and barbs to the hapless Umhlaluzi Water Board, or that the Government is backing out of the project and doing it this way is the line of least embarrassment.

Whatever way, it means the Government became alarmed at the growing realisation that the Richards Bay poison-line is also a political affair. About 150 square kilometres of seabed and all its voteless inhabitants were going to have the doubtful benefits of Louis Lur's poisonous effluent visited upon them in the name of profit and homeland development ideology.

All this was explained in the TRIBUNE, as part of our Save Our Seas campaign, some weeks ago.

Without the TRIBUNE and like-minded newspapers the issue would never have become "too hot for the Government to handle" as Nigel Wood, the NRP's environment spokesman, says it has.

It's a point worth hear-

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It's a point worth bearing in mind. Foreign Minister Pik Botha called the Press cockroaches in a unghcap. The fishes, if they knew, wouldn't. they'd call us champions.

So does Richard Pollak, an American who has just published a book: "Up Against Apartheid -- the Role and the Plight of the Press in South Africa."

The Press is the most powerful force standing between the Nationalist government ... and totalitarian darkness he says.

That may be a little overblown, but Mr Pollak is basically right.

If they come for us they may come next for you.



A LOT of South Africans know about that already. The 33000 South Africans, for example, who are in prison today (they constitute about one third of the country's total prison population) for pass law offences.

Prof Jannie van Rooyen of the University of South Africa, says it costs around R2 - million a month to feed imprisoned pass law offenders alone.

The Government holds that to scrap the pass laws would mean an uncontrollable influx from rural to urban parts.

That would not be so if black rural parts had been developed with the same enthusiasm as other parts of the country. Pass laws are an admission that the Government has failed a large segment of the population.

When will come the day?

Hait Who goes there? A South African Pass friend



ON THIS page today we research what makes Natal different. Politically it's different because Nats don't run the province which means in many important fields Natal can show the way. Its worth voting against the Nats just to keep things that way.

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1972-73, Report No.

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Following averages:

DD 30/3/81
**Flood
 death
 toll
 now 13**

PORT ELIZABETH — The official Eastern Cape flood death toll climbed to 13 yesterday, with nine people still listed as missing, as mopping-up operations continued unabated throughout the weekend.

Police said a couple reported missing on Friday while travelling from Jeffreys Bay to Despatch had stayed overnight at a hotel in Thornhill. Isolated because of damaged telephone links, Mr and Mrs L. A. du Pisanie could not let anyone know of their whereabouts.

The situation along the banks of the flooded Gamtoos River was described yesterday as "close to normal" but a few farmers and their labourers were still cut off from the outside world.

The acting district commandant for Uitenhage, Major C. Bekker, said about 20 people were marooned near Cumbria in the upper regions of the Gamtoos River. At least 20 farmers and 200 farm workers were still stranded in the Rooivlak, Geelhoudboom and Heuningkloof areas around Hankey. However, Hankey was accessible to

vehicles by a mapped road.

In Port Elizabeth, nearly all domestic and industrial electricity supplies had been restored by yesterday afternoon.

After one day's work in the Eastern Cape, three insurance assessors from Johannesburg have estimated the damage at "around R1 million". The team still has three or four days work to do.

A spokesman for the firm said that final claims would be much higher than those from the 1968 floods, but he could not give a final estimate at this stage. He added that most of the damage assessed so far was for electrical installations, cars, furniture and household goods. — DDR.

BOOKS

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooij	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pincock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R2,00)
		<i>Farm Labour in South Africa.</i> Francis Wilson, Alide Kooij and Della Hendrie (eds.). Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)
		<i>Economics of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System.</i> Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)
		<i>Economics of Health in South Africa Volume II: Hunger, Work and Health.</i> Francis Wilson and Gill Westcott (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1980. (R4,00)

Poison threatens Cape flood survivors

Correspondent
SOWETAN

AS THE death toll in the Eastern Cape floods reached 12 with the discovery of two more bodies yesterday, people were warned of a new danger in the area—poison.

Police and public health authorities have warned the public not to tamper with drums of chemicals found on the beaches.

At Kinkelbos, about 40 kilometres from Port Elizabeth, police have recovered more than 25 large drums of chemicals, some of them marked 'dangerous'.

Department of Health officials will today try to identify the chemicals although some have already been identified as caustic soda, which is dangerous if digested.

Some of the drums found by police had already been opened. People at the scene were stopped from opening more by the station com-

mander of the Kinkelbos police, Sergeant Johann Ebersohn when he arrived.

The deputy regional director of the Department of Health, Dr Robbie Couzyn, said his department would investigate the drums immediately.

Sergeant Ebersohn said it was impossible to remove the drums from the beach as police vehicles bogged down in the thick sand.

FACTORY

It is thought that the drums originate from a Port Elizabeth factory and the authorities warned that they could be washed up anywhere along the coast line.

"Several of the drums had their identity tags washed away but when I handled some of them, the toxic fumes made me struggle for air," Sergeant Ebersohn said.

Also a large amount of medicine including highly dangerous drugs were washed away at Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital.

The medical officer of

health, Dr J N Sher said that it could be fatal to use some of these drugs without proper medical supervision.

"If any unidentified container is found containing drugs or chemicals, it must be left alone or the results could be disastrous," he said.

Meanwhile the official death toll of 12 is still climbing and seven are still believed missing.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said yesterday the latest bodies found were those of an eight-year-old and two-year-old girl at Blue Water Bay at the mouth of the Swartkops River

SOWETAN
3/13/81
56

PE nears end of water crisis

Argus
3/3/81

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.

— Plettenberg Bay and Port Elizabeth are hoping to be over their water crises by tomorrow.

Port Elizabeth's city engineer, Dr D M McCallum, said that by tomorrow the water supply should be back to normal.

'Only one reservoir is empty and we expect delivery of the required pipes

this morning and should complete the temporary link by tonight.

'Filling the pipes, however, is a slow process and it will take until tomorrow before we have water.'

Dr McCallum said the city had been 'holding its own' and with some exceptions, the public had cooperated.

'Even though industry resumed operations yesterday, the reservoirs have gained a little because of the cutback in domestic use,' he said.

COOKING

Water tankers are still delivering water for cooking and washing to high-lying areas which have been without since the floods.

While the fury of the floods has abated, at least nine families in Port Elizabeth and 25 farmers in the Elands Valley near Uitenhage are still cut off.

Rations are being flown in.

Rudolph Mahonie, 10, drowned while playing in a pool of water at flooded Salt Lake near here yesterday.

His death brought the official flood death toll to 15.

Police liaison officer Major Gerrie van Rooyen said at least six people were believed to be missing.

DUMPER DROPPED DIESEL OIL ON MARION ISLANDS

Argus 1/4/81

56

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

THE Department of Transport sentenced hundreds of penguins to death on Marion Island when they ordered that 25 000 litres of diesel oil be dumped into the sea off the island recently.

Secrecy surrounds the issue, and a spokesman for the department has denied knowledge of the oil dumping, but scientists and witnesses who recently visited the island told The Argus it did happen.

Diesel oil, unlike crude oil, spreads out into a thin film on the surface of the sea, and 25 000 litres could cover many thousands of hectare. Scientists estimate that at least 600 birds died in the deliberate oil spill and the death toll could be as high as 1 200.

The problem apparently arose when diesel oil on Marion Island was found to be contaminated with sediment which clogged up the filters of the diesel engines which supply power to the island settlement.

Damaged

The Government told scientists, including many foreign scientists, who were engaged in Operation Fibex a joint exercise between 11 countries to establish the resource potential of the Antarctic, that volcanic action on Marion Island had damaged the diesel tanks.

Certain experiments in the Fibex operation had to be cut short so that the research ship Agulhas could take 'desperately needed supplies' of diesel to the island.

A scientist who knows the island well said he became suspicious when he heard that the minor volcanic eruption, a long way off, had damaged tanks.

'Those tanks are stressed steel. It would take a minor earthquake to damage them,' he said.

Needed

A scientist aboard the Agulhas told The Argus that nobody had objected to being diverted to Marion Island because they believed that diesel oil was desperately needed by the island community to get through the coming winter.

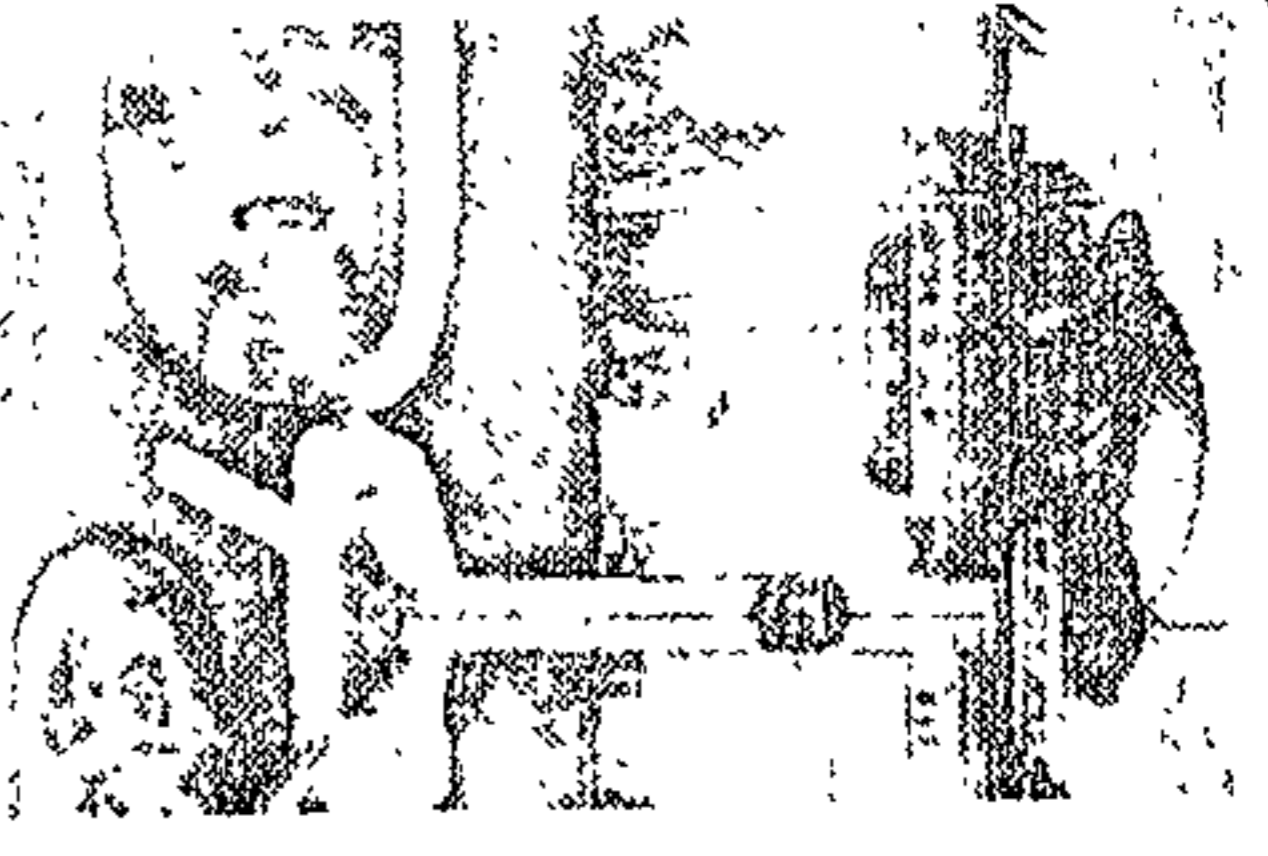
When we got there and talked with people on the island, it transpired that

Continued on Page 3, col 7

cont ↓

60000 to be moved to make way for lake

5/14/51



An artist's impression of the floating hotel and underground casinos and theatres on Johannesburg's proposed huge lake.

Parts of the southern suburbs are going to be permanently flooded in terms of a confidential plan to create a vast artificial lake around Johannesburg's mud-dumps.

The lake will be a multi-million-pound project with water-ports, hovercraft and a floating hotel and underground casino.

The Johannesburg City Council's manager of water and the Rand Water Board plan to trap the acidic runoff from the mud-dumps and induce

trial areas by damming the Klip River and diverting it and the stormwater drains into the low-lying parts of the former mining areas.

The floodwaters will slow down the rise and submerge adjacent homes. An estimated 60 000 people will have to be resettled.

The plan — called Aqualand — makes allowance for "generous compensation" to be paid to property owners.

Cruywagen, has secretly given the nod to a floating casino, on condition that Aqualand be "international" so as not to lose business to neighbouring states.

Wemmer Pan will be filled to by times its present size and connected by roads to existing lakes to form a 45 km-long waterway from Floyda Lake to Klammanham Dam, Beaufort.

The waterway will be a recreational paradise with yachting, speedboats, water-skiing, windsurfing,

parasailing and fishing. Hydrofoils, hovercraft and float-planes will use the waterway to provide fast transport for commuters.

A property developer has already commenced plans to build 15-storey apartment blocks along the lakeshore and to build marina town-houses on the mine dumps, which will become Aqualand.

For full details see "Aqualand," the special section in The Star today.

4. High tuberculosis incidence and relapse rate.

- Use of aerial photography (use aerial photographs).
- Maintain B.C.G. immunisation rate at 80%.
- Use register for groups and school children
- Conducts regular visits, head method, dispensary tools for all households.
- Family personal record and reporting system, consisting of:
 - a) report letter for communication between hospital and clinic,
 - b) patient retained record card,
 - c) clinic doctor's R.M., retained record file for T.B. and other illness compulsory, and other chronic disease if possible.
- Patient retained record card makes home visits by C.H.W. useful, and improves chance of continuity of treatment, even when patient leaves for the towns.
- Improve follow-up further by positive follow-up by sister and C.H.W. making use of the clinic retained record file. C.H.W. seeing each patient at home and reports factors for non-compliance.

6. 10% of the children never reach 10% of the clinic.

- Investigation of age group under-education and low usage of Mylar delivery.
- Train C.H.W. in home emergency deliveries, in the clinic or at home when called.
- C.H.W. doing post natal care.
- Making reasons for not attending.
- Visit every child at home by C.H.W. and/or Care group.
- Rehydration packets based on local cup size (30ml mug) available from each Care Group member and C.H.W.
- Train supplementary nurses.
- Establish a Mental Health Team and a Mental Health Unit (10 beds) in each hospital.
- Improve follow-up on the same basis as for tuberculosis.
- Make treatment available at each clinic.

7. High mortality and morbidity of diarrhoeal diseases.

- Train supplementary nurses.
- Establish a Mental Health Team and a Mental Health Unit (10 beds) in each hospital.
- Improve follow-up on the same basis as for tuberculosis.
- Make treatment available at each clinic.

8. Psychiatric patients.

- High relapse rate and great majority of patients not on treatment.
- Make treatment available at each clinic.

Call for inquiry into oil at ^{Argus (56)} Marion Island _{2/4/81}

By Graham Ferreira,
Environment Reporter

LEADING scientists have called for an immediate inquiry into the diesel oil dumping incident off Marion Island, ordered by the Department of Transport, which led to the death of hundreds of penguins recently.

A leading world conservation organisation, the International Council for Bird Preservation, has called for the prosecution of those responsible for dumping the diesel oil if the allegations are proved.

The ICBP is the adviser to the International Union

for the Conservation of Nature and has considerable international influence.

Professor Roy Siegfried, who is responsible for the planning and supervising of some of the research taking place on Marion Island, said he was surprised that he had received no official notification of the incident.

'I had heard numerous unofficial rumours about the dumping of diesel. What I heard coincided with The Argus report yesterday. I am surprised I have received no communication about this either from the Department of Transport or from the researchers.'

'If the reports are correct, and the department

did order the dumping of diesel oil in the sea off Marion Island, it acted most irresponsibly.'

Professor Roy Siegfried, pointed out that South Africa had agreed to administer Marion Island in the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty which prohibits oil dumping among other things.

The secretary for the South African section of the ICBP said that it was time consideration was given about who exercised control over Marion Island.

The ICBP statement read as follows:

'We are deeply shocked by the report of hundreds of penguins being oiled at Marion Island, apparently the result of deliberate release of oil from the island base.'

'If the report is true, and the authorities should confirm or deny this with all haste, then the culprit or culprits must be prosecuted under the oil pollution laws of the country.'

UNDISTURBED

'Marion Island is South Africa's only overseas territory. Up to now it has also been an undisturbed natural environment of great scientific value. Any wilful pollution simply cannot be tolerated.'

'It is now time for serious consideration to be given to change the administration of what is really one of South Africa's most important nature reserves from a Government department dealing with transport to one dealing with the environment and its protection.'

The Director-General of the Department of Transport Affairs, Mr Adriaan Eksteen said today that according to the information at his disposal, there was no serious pollution problem on Marion Island.

Mr Eksteen said a diesel tank had been damaged during an earthquake on the island and some of the oil ran into the sea, and caused the death of a minimal number of birds.

He said the incident occurred about two months ago and there was no serious pollution problem.

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Huge crop loss faces flood-stricken farmers

24/1/58 7:10 PM

CAPE TOWN — Floods in the Calitzdorp area last week are estimated to have caused about 50 percent more damage to farms than those which hit the district on January 25.

While a survey continues

to establish the extent of the damage, it appears that about 90 farmers in the Calitzdorp area were hit by last week's floods.

These figures were released yesterday by the chairman of the local Agricultural Credit Committee,

Mr J Richter, who is also the local magistrate in Calitzdorp.

He said in an interview that many farmers had begun repairs on their own following the January floods, only to have their work washed away last

week.

Many had lost more soil in last week's flood than in January — one farmer, 14 ha. The farmer has estimated his losses about R50 000.

The damage was done mostly by the Gamka River and its tributary, the Nels, both of which burst their banks, washing away soil in orchards, vineyards and lucerne fields.

Mr Richter said details of the extent of last week's damage would be submitted to the Government which would consider aid.

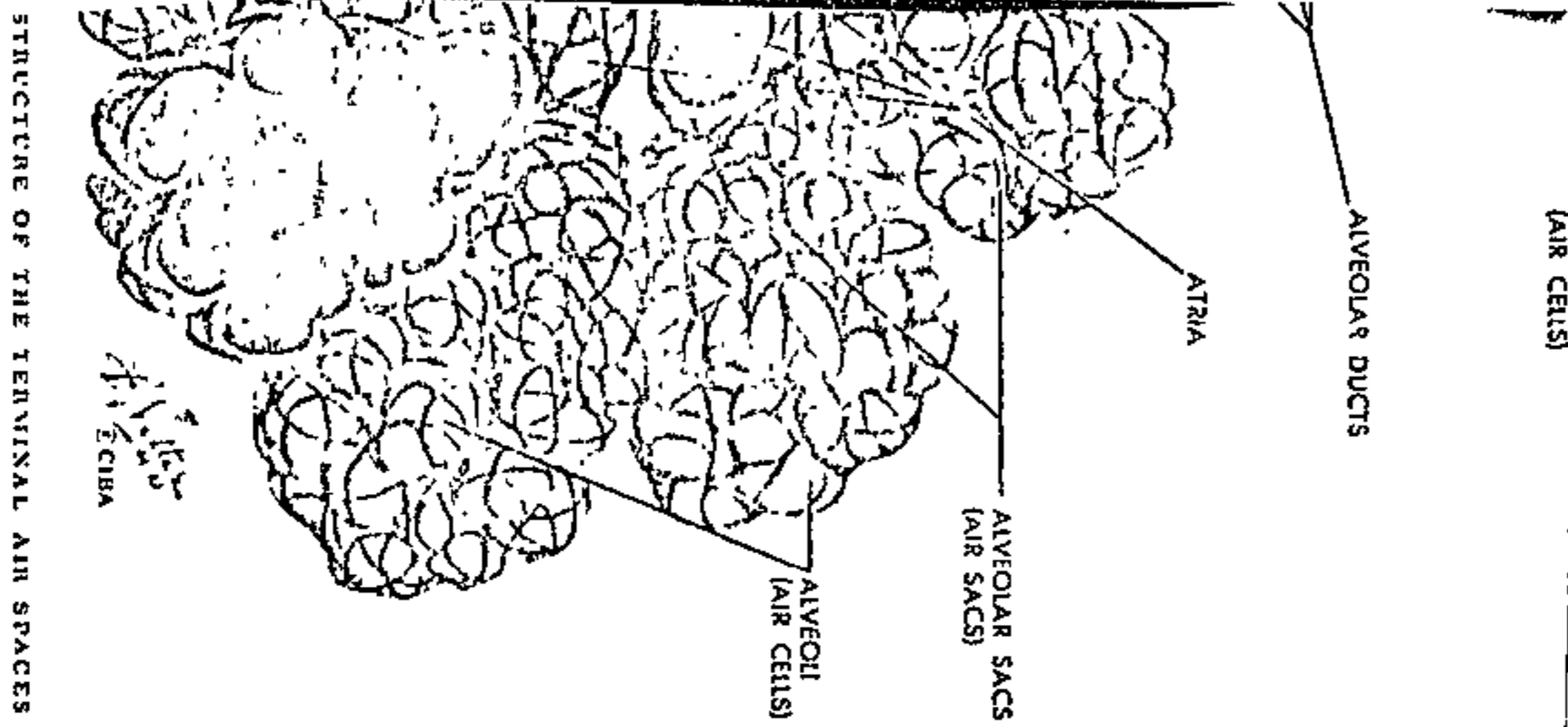
Bypasses had been opened on certain roads to link farming communities with towns.

The number of deaths in last week's floods in the Eastern Cape has risen to 16 with the discovery of the body of an unidentified coloured man near Bishopsway, outside Port Elizabeth.

The Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer, Brigadier Izak van Niekerk, said yesterday two more bodies had been identified.

They were Neville Koberg and Maria Solomon, two of six people who drowned when their boat capsized on the Swartkops river at the height of the floods on Thursday.

In Port Elizabeth, the water shortage continued today when workers could not complete temporary repairs on a pipeline which was washed away in two places. — Sapa.



see Page II(c) /

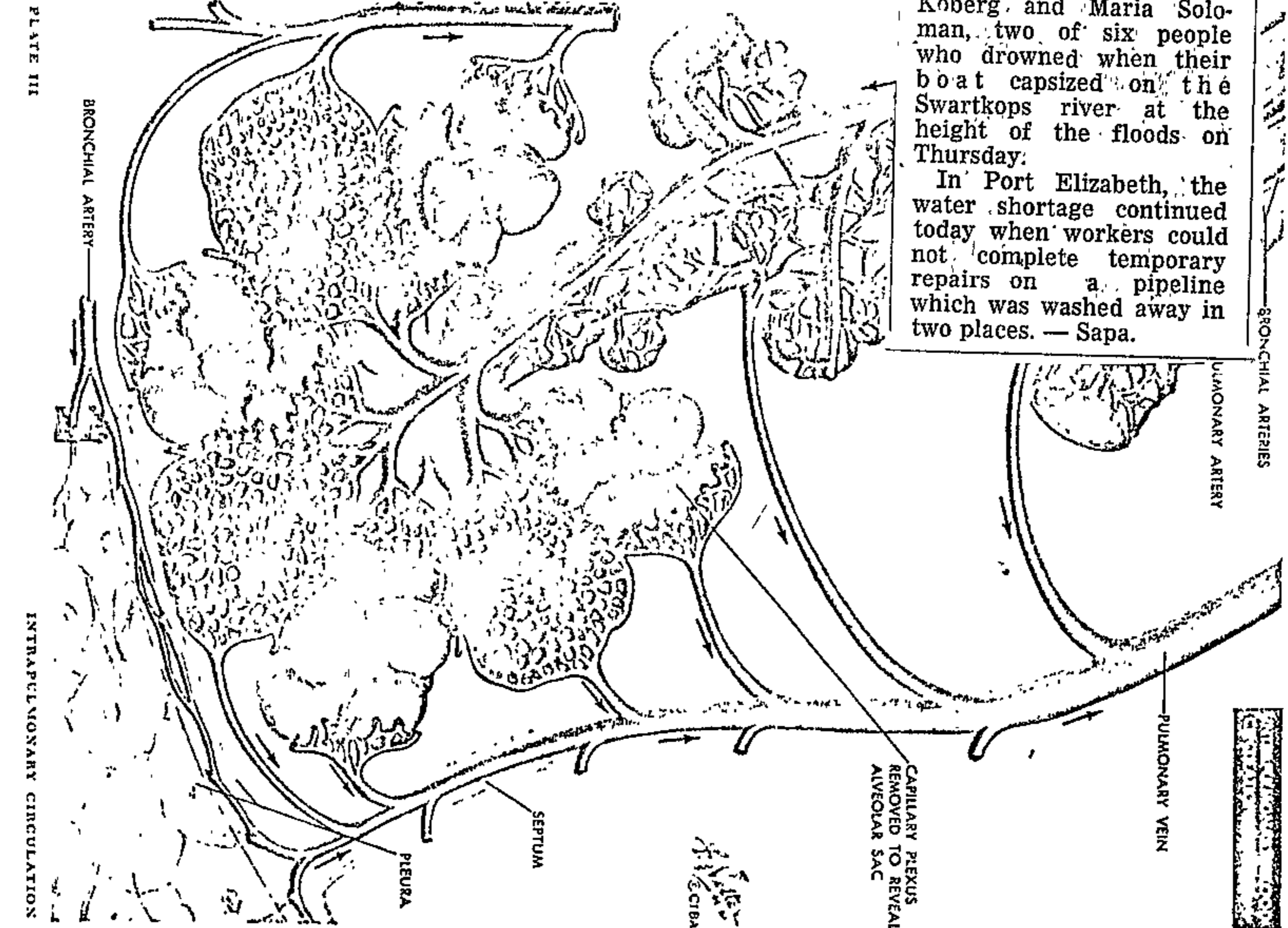


PLATE III

Plan to restore natural beauty of Flats

Angus
10/4/81
56

Environment Reporter

A PILOT scheme to restore the natural floral beauty of the Cape Flats, which once rivalled Namaqualand in the flower season, was initiated by a committee of leading botanists, conservationists and management experts yesterday.

The alien trees, Port Jackson and rooikrans, which infest huge tracts of the Cape lowlands, destroying the natural delicate and beautiful flower species, are to be hacked down and sold as firewood.

The logs will be sold in urban areas as braaiwood, and later in rural areas where there is a severe shortage of firewood.

The meeting, convened by Manpower 2 000, a campaign to encourage training and open job opportunities, was told that three major problems would have to be faced in the near future.

Dr Anthony Hall, of the Bolus Herbarium, explained that the Cape's floral kingdom held more threatened species of flowers than any comparable area in the world, and was exceedingly rich in the diversity of species.

INVASION

This floral kingdom, or the fynbos as it is known botanically, was under serious threat from an invasion of alien trees which were wiping out the natural flowers.

Miss Sue Milton, of the University of Natal, said there was a serious shortage of firewood in many rural areas where it was the only source of fuel.

There are areas which are totally devastated, every single natural tree has been chopped down, and soil erosion is rife. The position is really bad in some areas and getting worse.

Mr Ivan Hampshire, chairman of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve Advisory Board, said there was a need for firewood in the Cape Town metropolitan area as well as in rural areas.

The deputy-director of Nature Conservation in the Cape, Dr Johan Neethling, proposed a pilot scheme using an area near the D F Malan Airport which was heavily infested with alien trees.

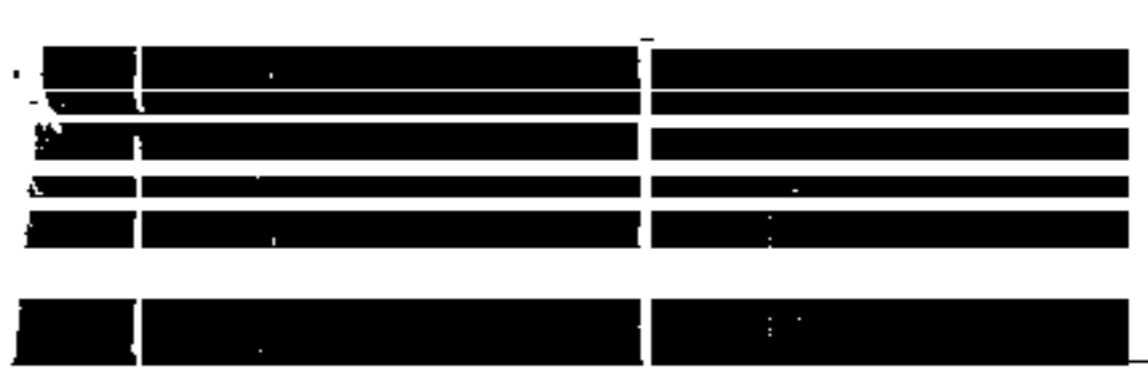


TABLE 1

STEPS TAKEN BY A SAMPLE OF AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS IN CONNECTION WITH 237 REPORTED ILLNESSES WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS, DURBAN 1972

(Only illnesses where definite steps were taken are cited)

STEP TAKEN/PERSON CONSULTED	NO. OF TIMES A STEP WAS REPORTED	
	No.	%
Visited a Hospital	145	25,6
Visited a Clinic	100	17,7
Consulted an African Doctor	73	12,9
Consulted a White Doctor	66	11,7
Consulted an <i>Inyanga</i> ² (medicine man)	51	9,0
Appealed to a Prayer Group for Intercersory Prayer	31	5,5
Consulted an Indian Doctor	28	4,9
Visited a <i>Mkhi</i> Shop ³	18	3,2
Visited a Pharmacy ("Chemist Shop")	13	2,3
Sacrificed a Goat	10	1,8
Consulted an <i>Isinyama</i> (i.e. Diviner) ⁴	8	1,4
Used <i>Isinyama</i> ⁵	7	1,2
Visited a Faith Healer	5	0,9
Visited Patent Medicine Counter of a Shop	5	0,9
Used <i>Isikhumbano</i> ⁶	1	0,2
Sacrifice (other than a goat)	1	0,2
Other	4	0,7
TOTAL No. STEPS TAKEN	566	100,1

TABLE 2

STEPS TAKEN BY A SAMPLE OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS IN CONNECTION WITH 125 REPORTED ILLNESSES WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS, DURBAN 1972

(Only illnesses where definite steps were taken are listed)

STEP TAKEN/PERSON CONSULTED	NO. OF TIMES A STEP WAS REPORTED
Own Correspondent	249
TOTAL No. STEPS TAKEN	99,9

Poisonous gas is to be stored at Richards Bay

RDM 6/4/81

THOUSANDS of tons of anhydrous ammonia, a potentially lethal gas, is to be stored at a depot now being planned at Richards Bay - in spite of the potential danger to the residents at the town.

The terminal, which will be known as Richards Bay Bulk Services, will store different types of petro-chemicals, including large quantities of anhydrous ammonia. This substance is used in the manufacture of fertilizers and explosives.

A consortium is negotiating with the South African Railways for about 45ha of land for the terminal near the Richards Bay coaling berth.

A chemist, who asked not to be quoted, said anhydrous ammonia was a very dangerous gas.

"If it is inhaled it destroys the entire mucous membrane,

lungs collapse and the victim literally drowns in his own body fluids. It needs only a small amount to blind and kill a human almost immediately," he said.

He said although similar storage depots existed in the midst of many United States and European ports, particular attention had to be paid to the siting of petro-chemical sites in South Africa from the security point of view.

"We must take heed of what happened at Sasol. If the same thing happened to an anhydrous ammonia terminal in a town like Richards Bay, the results could be catastrophic."

Six people were killed in Potchefstroom in 1973 when a small terminal exploded and released about 25 tons of anhydrous ammonia.

The proposed Richards Bay terminal will store about 15 000 tons of the gas.

Both amongst Africans and Indians the findings suggest an overwhelming use of western-type medical agencies.

My own feeling is that amongst Africans traditional African 'medical practitioners' such as an *Inyanga* and an *Isinyama* were probably consulted more frequently than was reported. I believe that likewise traditional practices such as sacrificing a goat, or using traditional 'strengthening' medicines probably occurred more frequently than was

Economic Aspects of Indigenous Healing

Len Holdstock
University of the Witwatersrand

There are several compelling arguments for officially incorporating the indigenous healers in the mental health services of the country. Needless to say, the overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in the country and the optimal use of the human resources available to us, are perhaps the two most cogent reasons.

There are as yet no registered black clinical psychologists or psychiatrists in any of the urban townships. There is only a handful of social workers. The Soweto Society for Marriage and Family Life has been registered as a social welfare agency for only a few short months now. They are the first black organization of their kind in South Africa and has an all inclusive staff of four people.

There simply are no professionals trained in a Western-scientific approach to care for the mental health needs of the black people in the urban areas.

Irrespective of whether we take a figure of 10, 40 or 80% of all illnesses to be psychosomatic, a huge amount of time and money undoubtedly go waste because of insufficient provision to care for the emotional and interpersonal needs of the black people of the country.

However, even if there were sufficient numbers of Western-trained people, it is an open question of what benefit to the mental health needs of the majority of the people, such professionals would be?

Within exclusively Western-oriented mental health care systems a serious questioning of the effectiveness of the underlying model and practices, has begun. The doubtful effectiveness of traditional Western-scientific approaches to problems in living becomes a hundred fold enhanced when attempts are made to apply the principles underlying the Western scientific model to cultural groups whose dominant values are not rational scientific ones.

Thus, perhaps, it is a blessing in disguise that there is such a complete lack of a mental health professional in townships who have problems in living.

Another argument in favour of the use of indigenous healers is the plea put out by The World Organization for a greater awareness and use of indigenous healing methods.

Furthermore, indigenous healers are an established component of the black community, not only in the rural areas, but in the townships and white suburbs.

In addition, use of their services in an organized fashion would not only alleviate the mental health manpower shortage in the country. It is a distinct possibility that we may be able to learn a great deal from them. There is a good deal of commonality between indigenous healing principles and methods and some recent developments in Western approaches to healing.

Since there are so many arguments for recognizing indigenous healers, I often speculate about the factors which prevent us from incorporating them in our health care system? Is it an arrogant belief in the superiority of one approach to politics?

Whatever natural attributes of indigenous locking people to train them to train them into a c

Apart from porating indige there are some like to point c

Indigenous black townships part time ones motor mechanics

on weekends. The ones are especially busy. Appropriate posters are displayed by the people on a weekend. One reported being consulted by 16 white persons on a Sunday.

Some indigenous healers in full time practice would like to have a regular job, for most of their clients work during the day and week anyway. Several have spoken to me prevented from doing so by their ancestral shades, for as soon as they start a regular job, they become ill.

Pollution fear for Cape coast

RDM u/4/91
86

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Eastern Cape coastline could be facing the worst oil pollution disaster in South African history if the damaged supertanker Energy Endurance breaks up before she reaches sheltered waters.

The tanker, carrying more than 200 000 tons of Gulf crude, has lost its bulbous bow about 20 nautical miles off Port St Johns, and she is limping, spilling oil on the way, to Port Elizabeth.

The danger is that the tanker will start to break up before she reaches the sheltered waters of Algoa Bay, and spill her cargo over the Eastern Cape, Transkei, and Border coastline.

If the oil does spill, it will be the biggest tanker accident to take place off the African coast. Miles of coastline are threatened by the oil pollution.

Three of Safmarine's anti-pollution Kuswag fleet have been despatched to the area, and so has Safmarine's big anti-pollution tug John Ross.

Two of the Kuswag vessels left from Durban yesterday and the third from Port Elizabeth.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Port Captain's office said yesterday he understood the oil spilling from the tanker was only bunker oil from her damaged forward fuel tanks.

However, a salvage man who flew over the region said the following slick indicated it could be more serious than a bunker oil spill.

However, the weather is on the side of the crippled tanker. A spokesman for the Meteorological Office said yesterday that a light wind would probably continue to blow off the Eastern coast.

HUGE OIL TANKER GOAST

Freak wave smashes

sea-giant's bow

Angus
11/14/81
58

By BILL CODDARD

SOUTH AFRICA is facing its most serious coastal oil pollution threat as the 205 000-ton Liberian tanker, Energy Endurance, struggles towards Algoa Bay after a freak wave smashed its bow near East London.

The giant ship headed for Durban after the accident, but was leaking oil so fast that South African anti-pollution authorities and the Chinese owners radioed instructions soon after midnight instructing

the master to head for Port Elizabeth.

Three Kuswag anti-pollution vessels have gone to the area and Safmarine's giant salvage tug Wolraad Woltemade left Cape Town last night to rendezvous with the damaged tanker today. The Energy Endurance has left a trail of oil

along the entire stretch of coast, with a huge 60-mile slick stretching from Port St Johns to Port Shepstone.

Two of the anti-pollution craft are attempting to break up the slick, which is about 15 miles offshore.

A third is trying to mop up oil as it leaks from the open tanks of the ship. Government anti-pollution officials, representatives of the International Salvage Association and the representative from

the Protection and Indemnity Club took off from Durban's Louis Botha Airport early today to investigate.

The Energy Endurance, owned by the CY Tung shipping empire of Hong Kong, was carrying more than 200 000 tons of oil.

According to the master, he ran into heavy weather off East London and lost a big section of his bows when the vessel was hit by a giant wave.

He did not report it and immediately turned and headed for Durban.

Radio call

When the ship did not answer a radio call, a search began and a Kuswag vessel rendezvoused with the tanker 65 miles southwest of Durban just before midnight.

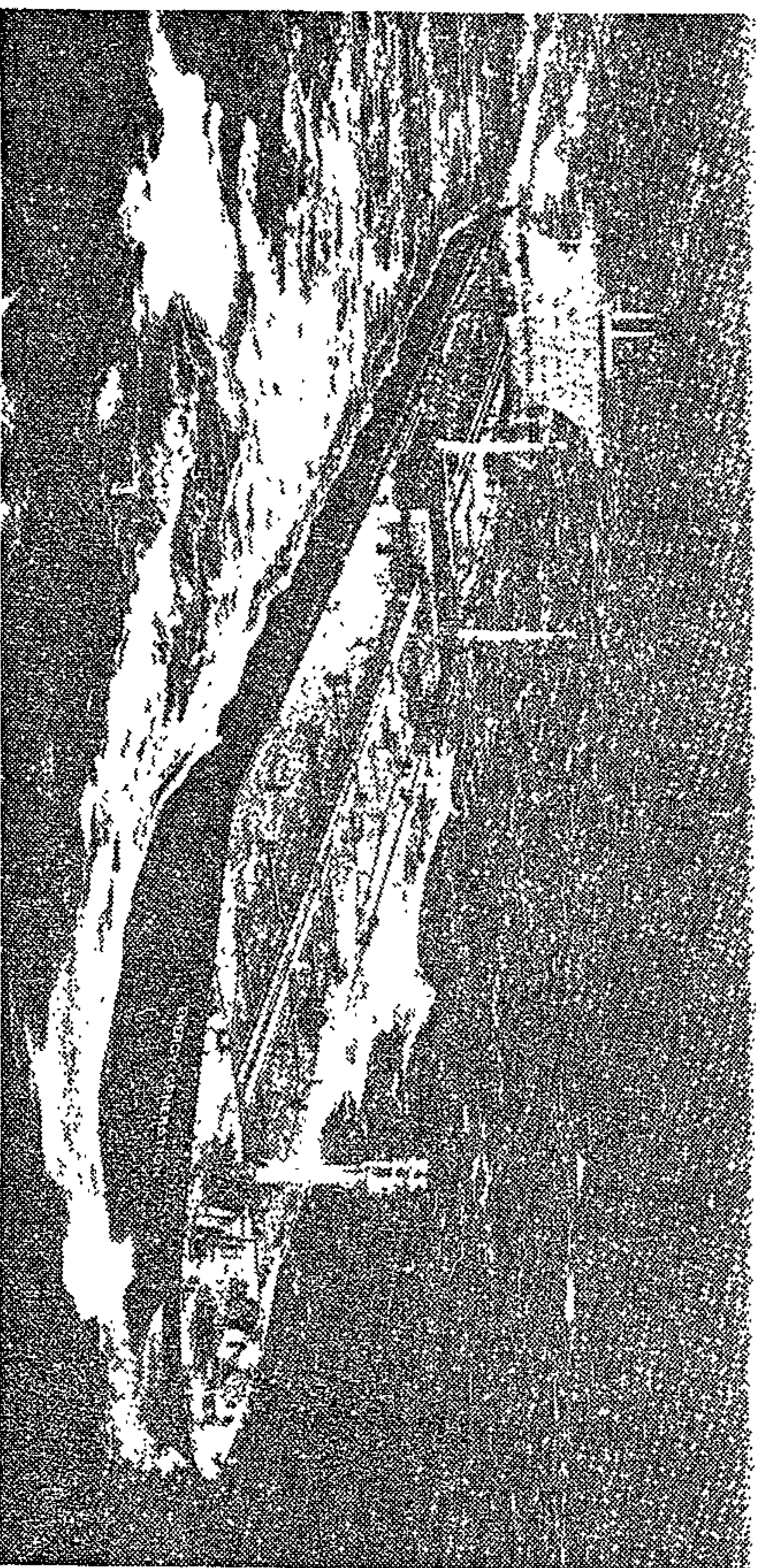
The ship was instructed to head for Algoa Bay.

But it continued to head for Durban until it was within 20 miles of the city. Early today it turned, close to Allway Shoals, and started making for Algoa Bay.

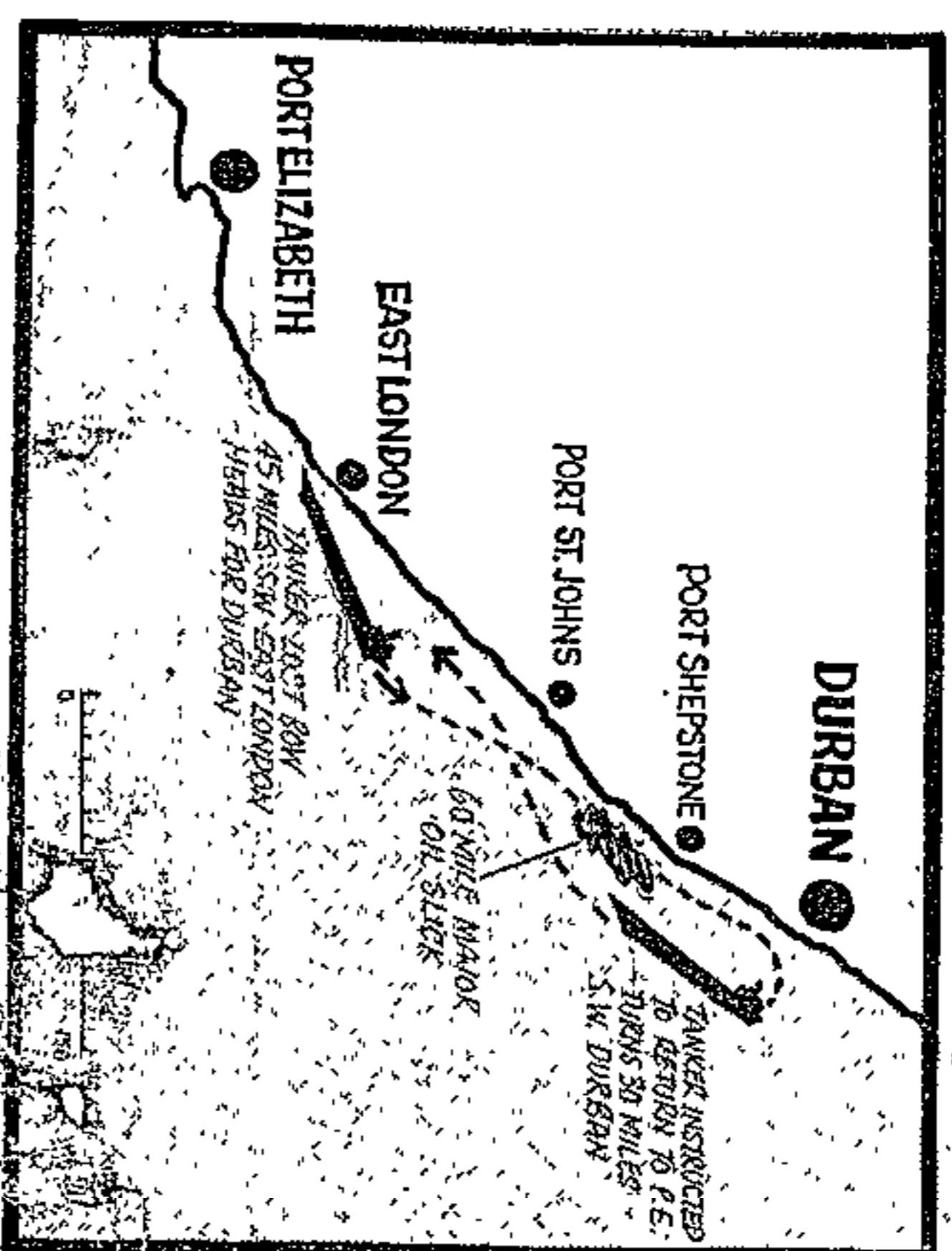
Initial reports from the aerial survey said the tanker had left a 60-mile oil slick which is moving towards the Natal South Coast.

A six-knot wind was blowing.

The South African agents for the ship said the idea was to bring in another tanker and transfer the remainder of cargo after the Energy Endurance reached Algoa Bay.



THE damaged supertanker Energy Endurance matches this vessel, its sister tanker Energy Generation, in size and shape. The damaged tanker is heading for Algoa Bay, attended by anti-pollution



Members of the CAPE WESTERN AN SOCIETY OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH and Nursing Sisters are members of the SECTION GROUP

that although a diploma in is at least two South African present no recognition of industrial/nursing speciality, and this paper is urgent need for such a diploma for Nurses.

Cent 7 ...

GRIM TOLL OF EAST COAST'S KILLER SEAS

THE South African east coast is notorious for its giant, killer waves. Since 1979 they have caused 10 shipping accidents, in which 41 crewmen have died.

The freak waves are caused mainly by a combination of the powerful Agulhas current, which sweeps southwards, south-westerly gales and south-westerly swells.

The giant ones are built up when two wave crests come together.

Since 1979 the following vessels have been the victims of these hazardous maritime conditions off the coast between Cape Town and Durban:

● The Cape Town-based Benguela Astra capsized 60 miles off Cape Point after a freak wave hit it in May 1979. Two men were drowned and the vessel sank within five minutes.

● The Greek freighter, Evdokia, sank off Plettenberg Bay in June 1979 after running aground in

heavy weather. Six crewmen were lost.

● Two men were killed and four seriously injured in August 1979 when the British tanker, I D Sinclair, was hit by a 60-metre wave. The men were working on the deck at the time.

● The 10,000-ton cargo ship Tong Nam was broken in half in July 1979 when two 12-metre waves hit it. It sank off the Tugela River and 31 men were drowned.

● Other widely publicised killer wave accidents in 1979 were: the Neptune

Sapphire, which lost its fo'c'sle and No 1 hatch in heavy seas off Port St Johns, and the Bencruachan which broke its back south of Durban.

● In April the following year, heavy seas overturned and sank the Mauritius hours after it left

Durban harbour for Mauritius. Crewmen who were rescued said the 5,200-ton vessel was picked up and dumped like a baby.

● In the same month seven men were injured when the freighter Devonshire was battered by 6-metre waves off Transkei.

Heavy seas threaten stricken supertanker

Oil alert

(56)
S. Tribune
12/4/81

SOUTH AFRICA is faced with its worst oil pollution crisis as worsening weather threatens to tear apart a stricken supertanker off the Natal coast.

Already 100 kilometres of coastline are threatened by a massive oil slick and authorities fear further damage to the tanker Energy Endurance could spill its cargo of more than 200 000 tons of crude oil.

"Rising winds and heavy seas are picking up around the ship and we think it will be too dangerous to move it further," said Thys Lotter, chief of marine services at the Department of Transport. "If the vessel moves into heavy seas with its bow torn off it could rip apart."

Yesterday authorities ordered the ship to stay away from the coast until damage could be assessed and they could decide on a plan of action.

The drama started late on Thursday night when the Energy Endurance's bulbous bow was ripped off by a freak wave.

Confusion surrounds the apparent failure of the tanker's master, Captain K. Lok, to report the damage immediately to South African shipping authorities. Contact was first made when worried South African rescue services sent out a reconnaissance plane to search for the ship.

STRICKEN TANKER

LEFT: The stricken tanker, Energy Endurance listing badly from damage to its bow, ploughs its way to Port Elizabeth. The tanker has left a trail of bunker oil off the Pondoland and Natal South Coast

LATEST

Representatives of the owners, insurers, a salvage association and Department of Transport officials will fly by helicopter to the tanker today.

An inspection of the damage will be made as well as attempts to stop the oil leaking.

It is likely the tanker will then continue to Algoa Bay where the cargo will be transferred to another tanker already on its way from Saldanha Bay.

By Chris
WHITFIELD
and
CONNAL
VICKERS

which had not been heard from for several hours.

A Kuswag anti-pollution vessel later reached the vessel 20 nautical miles south of Durban. The Energy Endurance was ordered to turn around and head for the shelter of Algoa Bay, where facilities are available to transfer the oil from the ship.

Now the ship has left a massive slick from Port Shepstone, Natal, to Port St Johns on the Wild Coast.

Mr Lotter said the slick was probably bunker oil — used mainly in the running of the ship — and the load of 200 000 tons of crude oil in the storage tanks could be released if the ship was damaged again.

If the weather worsens it could lead to South Africa's worst pollution disaster, authorities have warned.

Mr Lotter said the master had been told to stop 60 miles south of Durban for an inspection by divers.

"We don't even know if the bow is still functioning or how far down the damage goes. We want to assist the people on the ship but will not allow a dangerous vessel closer to the coastline until we are satisfied that it presents no danger to the beaches."

He said the ship was being kept 30 miles out to sea.

Coastal anti-pollution bodies are gearing up to fight against the oil.

If the sea moves the slick towards land it will probably not hit the beaches before midday today, but Department of Transport officials said yesterday that the oil already in the sea might disperse naturally.

Last night anti-pollution vessels were keeping a watch on the Liberian-registered tanker. Two Kuswag vessels are standing by.

In East London and Port Elizabeth municipal officials are preparing for pollution.

When damage to the vessel has been assessed, it will be transferred to a Algoa Bay, where its cargo will be transferred to a second supertanker.

Crippled tanker leaking 100-mile slick off SA coast

S. Times 12/4/81
56
Sunday Times Reporters

THE crippled super tanker Energy Endurance was yesterday limping towards Port Elizabeth leaking a 100-mile oil slick.

The leak was from the 208 800-ton ship's holed 3 000-ton bunker tank, which carries fuel for her engines.

But a Department of Transport spokesman said in Pretoria there was no immediate danger of pollution to South Africa's coastline.

The spokesman said that a Kuswag vessel was standing by the Energy Endurance and a second Kuswag boat was working on the slick.

The Cape Town-based tug Wolraad Woltermade was standing by to "either act as an anchor or to tow the tanker out to sea in the event of the weather turning foul and causing a major pollution danger."

Bow damaged

"The Minister (of Transport) has been informed of the position, and if a heavy hand is required to sort this thing out, he will act," the spokesman said.

The fully-laden tanker received serious damage to its bow and bunker tank after being damaged by a freak giant wave off East London on Thursday.

The tanker turned north, heading for Durban.

It then turned and headed south for Algoa Bay, where she is expected at 6am tomorrow.

Conflicting reports of the ship's position have added to the mystery, with agents for the owners refusing to discuss the matter.

Adding to the confusion is the fact that the tanker's captain is refusing to accept radio calls.

Message

The Department of Transport spokesman said that the Energy Endurance was apparently sailing from the Arabian Gulf to Europe, via the Cape with a full cargo when it was damaged.

"By the time we investigated, our plane found that it had already reached the Transkei coast.

"The tanker was trailing a slick... but we could not raise the captain on the radio.

"We want the ship to stop so that the damage can be assessed... that is the message that we conveyed to the agents."

The spokesman said there was no immediate danger of pollution, as the tanker was steaming about 30 miles out to sea beyond the Agulhas current and the leaking oil was being carried "towards the South Pole."

RDM 13/4/81

Crippled tanker on its way to Algoa Bay

EAST LONDON — Top oil pollution officials were on standby last night as the crippled oil tanker, Energy Endurance, made her way slowly towards Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth — and a safe anchorage.

The holed tanker, which is carrying more than 205 000 tons of crude oil, yesterday passed within 80km of East London, where emergency teams were on full alert.

A forecasted light gale held off, and the ship was late last night reported under her own power in moderate seas.

Two anti-pollution vessels were dispersing oil with chemicals and the salvage tug, Wolraad Woltemade, was on standby alongside.

The tanker is expected to reach her anchorage by noon today, and will probably be kept at least 40km off-shore.

Officials said there was no immediate danger of a major oil pollution disaster in the moderate weather conditions.

But experts who landed by helicopter on the vessel are reported still busy assessing damage. Divers will make a close-up survey of the damage when she reaches Algoa Bay.

Leaking supertanker ignored request to stop

CT 13/4/81

56

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The master of the leaking supertanker Energy Endurance ignored a request from the Department of Transport to remain stationary till the full extent of her damage could be established and a question on whether she could

possibly be sealed.

Mr Thys Lotter, head of the Marine Division of the department in Pretoria, said that although he had not ordered the tanker to halt, he had "requested" the master not to go any farther.

"I would have preferred to have seen the tanker cleaned up first, establish the extent of the damage and stop the leak if possible. This could have been done only if the vessel was stationary. But the tanker turned around and made for Port Elizabeth," said Mr Lotter.

He added that a full investigation would be launched into the incident.

"But at this stage my biggest worry is our coastline, and then the ship. I am just hoping that all goes well and that the tanker can reach Algoa Bay safely."

Mr Lotter said he would be in a position to give more details about the Energy Endurance's plight after he had received a full report from the Marine Division official who was among the investigative team that landed on the tanker in a helicopter yesterday off East London. Also in the helicopter was Mr Ian Lloyd of the salvage association in Durban.

Mr Lotter emphasized, however, that if the Energy Endurance posed a threat to the South African coastline, the vessel would not be allowed into Algoa Bay — or even near the Eastern Cape coast.

Mystery shrouded the move-

ments of the stricken vessel. She lost her bow late on Thursday when a giant freak wave crashed into her off the East London coast. At that time, the master did not raise any alarm and quietly turned around to head for Durban, where he thought he would receive ship repair assistance.

The Department of Transport learned about the leaking tanker only after she came within 35 nautical miles of Durban. It was then that she was requested to stop. Instead, she turned around once more and headed for the sheltered waters of Algoa Bay, trailing a long oil slick behind her.

Fortunately, the weather was on her side for most of this trip, and complying with instructions from the Marine Division, she steamed slowly about 30 nautical miles in deep water with only a light wind blowing in a fairly calm sea.

But late yesterday the weather took a turn for the worse while the Energy Endurance was passing Morgan's Bay on the southern Transkei coast, slowing down her progress to three knots.

"There could have been a communication problem," said Captain W Rutherford of JT Rennies, Durban agents for the CY Tung-owned ship.

"The master is a Chinaman and although he can speak some English — it's not all that good."

Commission to report on environment

STAR 23/4/81 (56)
The State President had appointed a commission to inquire into environmental legislation, the Director-General of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr J. F. Otto, announced in Pretoria today.

Mr Otto said the terms of reference would be: "To inquire into and report on legislation to provide for the coordination of all conduct directed at or which may have an influence upon the environment and to formulate legislation ..."

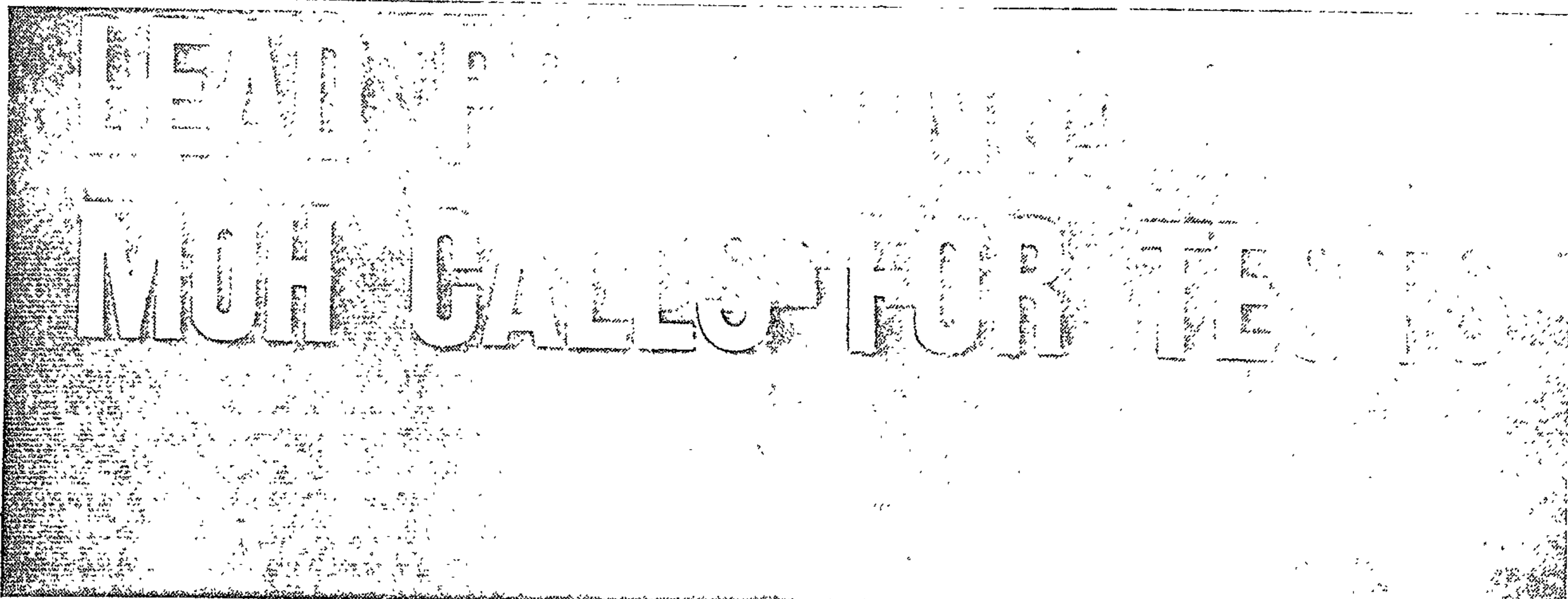
The commission chaired by Mr Jan Hoon, MP, will consist of 15 MPs.

He noted that the commission was formed after the matter had been referred to a Select Committee in the House of Assembly on February 11, 1981 — but its work was cut short by the dissolution of Parliament.

The committee concluded that legislation on the subject was urgent and recommended setting up a commission to investigate the matter.

Representations can be made by memorandum to the commission by June 5 to be followed by oral evidence if invited.

Correspondence to Private Bag X447, Pretoria 0001 (Tel 21-1211, Ext 20). — Sapa.



By KEVIN JACOB
 CAPE TOWN'S health chief is likely to call soon for selective blood testing to help determine whether airborne lead poisoning in the city could become a long-term health hazard.

Lead in car exhaust fumes has been identified as a dangerous environmental poisoner in large cities in the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and Britain.

The extent of blame on vehicle exhausts is a conti-

nuing argument among scientists, environmentalists and petrol companies internationally.

But federal regulations have been enforced to limit lead content in US petrol, and the British Parliament has been asked to consider ordering a lower lead content.

BRAIN DAMAGE

The British move was initiated recently in the wake of growing evidence from researchers that fuel-based lead emissions were responsible for permanent brain damage in children.

In South Africa, a senior official of the Automobile Association has endorsed efforts elsewhere in the world to ban or reduce the content of liquid lead in petrol.

Technical services executive Mr J Bothma said that 'from a health point of view, lead in petrol is undesirable.'

UCT scientist Professor Dick Dutkiewicz — co-director of a comprehensive, five-year study of air pollution in Cape Town — notes a world-wide argument over the extent of airborne pollutants to lead content in human bodies.

'We have looked at the question of lead (as an airborne pollutant),' he said, 'and we are not particularly perturbed by it.'

'What we have suggested in our report is an analysis of blood-lead levels in children, just to satisfy ourselves.'

The city's MoH, Dr Reg Coogan, says 'the general conclusion is that in Cape Town we have the precursors for high lead levels. With the increase in the number of cars, there are spots in the city where we have high lead levels.'

'HOT SPOTS'

Basing a report on the findings by Professor Dutkiewicz and Professor Richard Fuggle, Dr Coogan will probably recommend more detailed investigation of the problem of lead pollution in the city, most likely in the form of blood testing in the vicinity of identified 'hot spots.'

Dr Coogan reports to the City Council's health committee on the issue on May 4.

The Dutkiewicz-Fuggle report stressed that airborne lead pollution in Cape Town was within 'safe' levels accepted internationally.

Research some years ago by Professor Roy Siegfried, director of UCT's Fitzpatrick Institute of Ornithology, showed that pigeons caught in central Cape Town had eight to 10 times more lead in their bones than birds captured in a rural area near Stellenbosch.

ESTABLISHED

His study ascribed the effects to the higher rate of lead pollution from car exhausts in the city.

Mr Bothma said: 'It has been firmly established that lead is harmful to health. We should not wait for contamination to increase before we do something about it.'

But oil companies and car manufacturers point out that producing and using lead-free petrol would require far more crude oil for the refining process and perhaps prohibitively costly modifications in engines.

Argus 25/4/81 Report to health committee soon

8. No person shall, except in so far as it shall be necessary in the execution of the terms of reference of the commission, publish or furnish to any other person the report of the commission or a copy or part thereof or information regarding the consideration of evidence by the commission unless and until the State President has released the report for publication or until the report has been laid on the table in Parliament.

9. No person may insult, disparage or belittle a member of the commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the commission.

10. The commission may elect a vice-chairman from its members to act in the place of the chairman during his absence or whenever for any reason he is unable to perform his duties.

11. The commission may appoint from its members one or more committees—

(i) which shall, subject to the directions and control of the commission, perform such functions of the commission as the commission may assign to any such committee; and

(ii) to investigate any matter or category of matters or all matters in respect of which the commission may perform any function and to report thereon to the commission.

12. Any person who contravenes any provision of regulation 7, 8 or 9 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R200 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

8. Niemand mag, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitvoering van die kommissie se opdrag nodig is, die verslag van die kommissie of 'n kopie of 'n gedeelte daarvan of inligting met betrekking tot die oorweging van getuienis deur die kommissie publiseer of aan iemand anders verstrek, tensy en alvorens die Staatspresident die verslag vir publikasie beskikbaar stel of alvorens die verslag in die Parlement ter tafel gelê is.

9. Niemand mag 'n lid van die kommissie beledig, neerhaal of verkleineer of die verrigtinge of die bevindings van die kommissie benadeel, beïnvloed of vooruitloop nie.

10. Die Kommissie kan 'n ondervoorsitter uit sy geledes kies om in die plek van die voorsitter waar te neem tydens die afwesigheid van die voorsitter of wanneer hy om enige rede nie in staat is om sy pligte uit te voer nie.

11. Die kommissie kan een of meer komitees uit sy geledes aanstel—

(i) wat, onderworpe aan die voorskrifte en beheer van die kommissie, die werksaamhede van die kommissie verrig wat deur die kommissie aan enige sodanige komitee opgedra word; en

(ii) om ondersoek in te stel na en aan die kommissie verslag te doen aangaande enige aangeleentheid of kategorie aangeleenthede of alle aangeleenthede ten opsigte waarvan die kommissie 'n werksaamheid kan verrig.

12. Iemand wat 'n bepaling van regulasie 7, 8 of 9 oortree, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande.

No. 90, 1981

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into Environmental Legislation and I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE
REGULATIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“chairman” means the chairman of the commission;

“commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into Environmental Legislation referred to in this proclamation;

“inquiry” means the inquiry conducted by the commission;

No. 90, 1981

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA OMGEWINGSWETGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek dat die bepalings van genoemde Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Omgewingswetgewing en vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae van hierdie betrekking tot genoemde Kommissie uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van April, Eenduisend Nege-honderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op Jas van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE
REGULASIES

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang blyk, beteken—

“beampte” iemand in die voltydse diens van die Minister van Waterwese, Bosbou en Omgewingsbewing aangestel of aangewys word deur die kommissie by die uitvoering van sy werksaamhede te wees;

“kommissie” die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Omgewingswetgewing in hierdie proklamasie bedoel.

No. 96, 1981

AMENDMENT TO PROCLAMATION 24 OF 1981
REGARDING THE DECLARATION OF FLOODS IN
CERTAIN DISTRICTS TO BE A DISASTER

Under the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978), I hereby amend Proclamation 24 of 1981 by the insertion after the word "Robertson" of the words "Beaufort West, Caledon, Calitzdorp, Ceres, Heidelberg (C.P.), Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Prince Albert, Riversdale, Sutherland".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Tenth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK.

(4)

No. 96, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 24 VAN 1981
INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN OORSTROMING
IN SEKERE DISTRIKTE TOT 'N RAMP

Kragtens artikel 26 van die Wet op Fondsinsameling 1978 (Wet 107 van 1978), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie van 1981 deur na die woord "Robertson" die woorde "Beaufort-Wes, Caledon, Calitzdorp, Ceres, Heidelberg (K.P.), Mosselbaai, Oudtshoorn, Prins Albert, Riversdale, Sutherland" in te voeg.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tiende dag van April, Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK.

88 7565 1/5/81

SAVED FROM JAIL

Spus
2/5/81
(56)

By KERI MOLLOY

INSTEAD of talking conservation in Cape Town, Allan Thornton, 31-year-old Greenpeace director, could be in a Canadian jail.

He arrived in Cape Town yesterday for a seven-day visit — fresh from the 14th Greenpeace campaign of disrupting the hunt for hooded seals in the North Atlantic.

Sixteen conservationists from nine countries gathered in London in February to join Allan on the high-risk campaign.

On the way to Canada, Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace vessel, broke down. After repairs, most of the crew were ill as the old converted trawler heaved her way through fierce seven gales across the Atlantic.

THREATENED

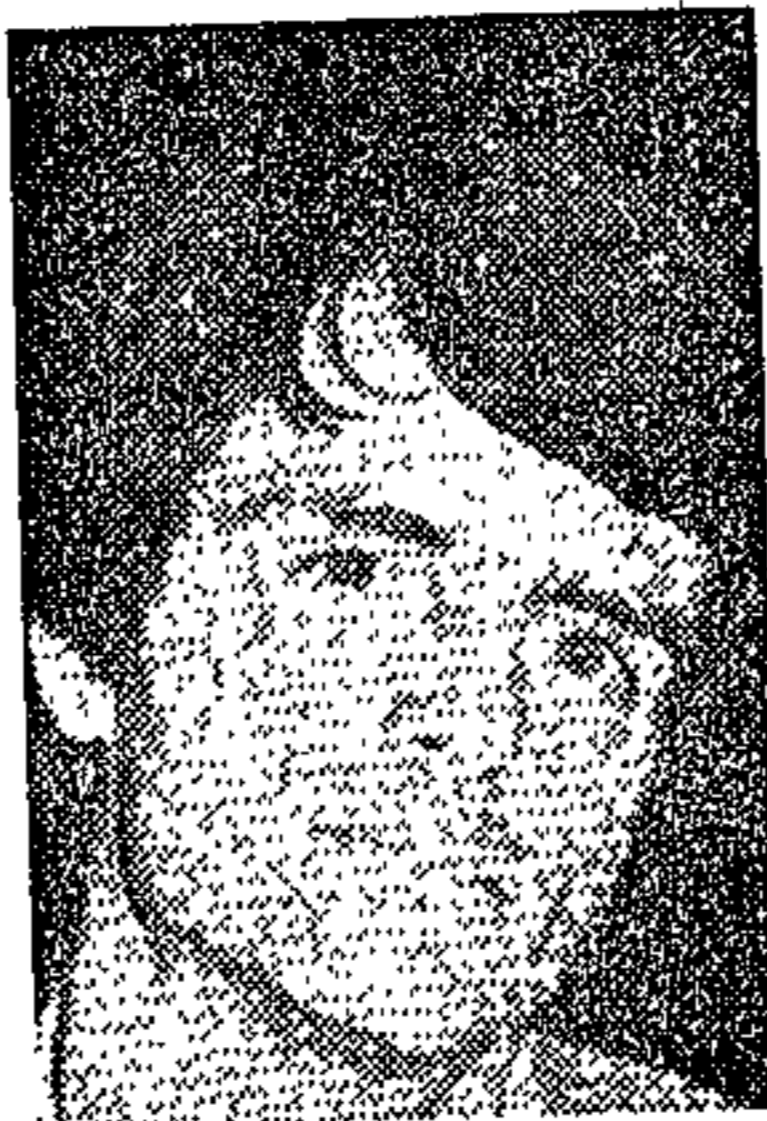
When they arrived, on schedule, to confront Norwegian and Canadian seal-hunters, they were followed by a Canadian Coast Guard vessel.

They were buzzed by helicopters, threatened and finally Allan was arrested with another crewman and fined.

But, said Allan: 'It was a great success.'

'We received tremendous and very intense public support. We broke through the censorship. Even the fisheries officer who arrested me agreed that the seals should be protected.'

Since 1946 he said, 1½ million hooded seals had been killed in the North Atlantic — 85 percent taken by Norwegians. Greenpeace activities against sealing led to Canada imposing severe restrictions.



ALLAN THORNTON,
Greenpeace director.

'Now it's illegal to enter the hunting areas. It's illegal to spray the pelts with dye. It's illegal to fly over or document the hunt,' said Allan.

'We have commissioned three biologists to review all data on hooded seals with the intention of reporting their findings to the Canadian and Norwegian authorities. I think they'll change, but to what extent I don't know.'

'We were warned that there'll be no fine — we'll be jailed next time. But if they don't take action, we'll go back and risk the jail sentence.'

Allan claimed that the hooded seal was so depleted there were hardly any for the hunters to take this year.

His prognosis for the oceans was dismal:

'Industrialists still see protection of the environment as a frivolous activity — they don't realise it's a matter of survival,' he said.

MoH calls for demolition of power station

Staff Reporter

THE City medical officer of health, Dr R. J. Coogan, has come out strongly against any move to reopen the Table Bay power station "except in circumstances so grave that all normal peacetime considerations have to be foregone".

In a 13-page report to the Amenities and Health Committee this week on the recently-tabled air-pollution survey of Greater Cape Town, Dr Coogan called for demolition of the station and its replacement by a gas turbine.

It had been overtaken by 40 years of urban growth, was surrounded by the air intakes of high-rise buildings and produced "a smoke 400 percent more toxic" than a coal-burning installation, said Dr Coogan.

His views clash with those of the City Electrical Engineer, Mr D. C. Palser, who in his report claimed "an unjustifiably and overly emotive reaction to operation of the Table Bay power station". The station was not the only air-pollution danger nor was it the main one and should be retained for emergency use, Mr Palser said.

Asked to comment on this, Dr Coogan told the Cape Times it was fallacious to argue that because sulphur-dioxide levels in

the City had fallen, the station could be safely operated.

"The real effect of running a heavy fuel oil-burning station in a built-up area is that the toxic gases can fall in the form of a plume over limited districts at a time, causing toxic levels far above the safety levels mentioned," Dr Coogan said.

Chest conditions

Patients suffering from chest conditions such as bronchitis, asthma, heart and other disorders could suffer severely, and there was also the affect on eyes, skin, mucous membranes and clothing damage.

"I would rather put it that callous and cynical indifference to the probable effects on people is more likely to lead to an emotive response from members of the public who will be affected."

In a point-by-point rejection

♦♦♦♦

To page 2



CT 6/5/81
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From page 1

of arguments for retention of the station, Dr Coogan said:

○ It was "deliberately untrue" to say there was only occasional emission of black smoke for a few minutes when the station was run up from cold. Observation by air pollution control staff found that black smoke was emitted "for almost three-quarters of the entire period".

○ It was misleading to infer that white smoke was less objectionable, as it was then that emission of sulphur dioxide and all other products of heavy fuel oil combustion were at their most concentrated.

○ It was a "red herring" for the Electrical Engineer to say that psmog (photochemical smog) was the greater health hazard for two reasons — the extent of psmog had yet to be investigated, thus no conclusions could be drawn at this stage, and while elements of psmog were produced by cars, some were also produced "in great volume and in high concentrations" in the plume of a heavy fuel oil station such as Table Bay.

○ The survey showed that present production of sulphur dioxide from all sources in Cape Town was about 40 tons a day. The proposal to run the Table Bay station at 49 tons a day meant that the City Council would be causing more pollution in the central area of the City than all other sources combined.

○ There were two gas turbines at Athlone and one on the Foreshore. Eskom also had three gas turbines in Cape Town at Acacia Park. Thus Cape Town's potential contribution of emergency generating plant to any shortage on the national grid was "very substantial" without the need to operate Table Bay at all.

○ The Electrical Engineer's report stated that an additive was injected along with the fuel oil to reduce sulphur-dioxide emissions. Consultation with "top management" of Shell and Caltex had confirmed that there was no additive which could reduce the sulphur content of heavy fuel oil.

○ The licence for this station was due to expire in 1983. "I recommend the City Council give immediate consideration to the Electrical Engineer's proposal for a third gas turbine. Table Bay power station could then be demolished."

By Audrey d'Angelo
IN CERTAIN conditions the smoke from the Table Bay power station would constitute a health hazard because of heavy concentrations of sulphur dioxide in some areas, Professor R K Dutkiewicz, said today.

Professor Dutkiewicz, professor of mechanical engineering and energy research at the University of Cape Town whose report on air pollution in Cape Town is being considered by the City Council, said that whether or not the Table Bay power station was a health hazard was no clear-cut issue.

EMERGENCY
The professor was commenting on a dispute which has arisen between Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, and the city's Electrical Engineer, Mr Denis Palsler.

Power station smoke may be a health hazard

APR 6/5/81

Dr Coogan feels strongly that the power station is a health hazard and in a report to the Amenities and Health Committee he advised that it should be operated only in conditions of dire emergency.

He said fumes from the oil fired power station were 400 times more toxic than those from a coal fired power station. But the city's Electrical Engineer, Mr Palsler, thinks there has been an unjustifiable and overly emotive reaction to the operation of the Table Bay power station.

Pointing out that there was no intention to use it full time, he told the committee it would be used only to prevent power cuts or to avoid the necessity of buying additional power from Eskom 'at considerable cost, possibly running into millions of rands'.

He added that whenever the station was operated, due account would be taken of public health and safety. Asked to comment today Professor Dutkiewicz said that in certain weather when pollution from the power station would be dispersed by wind, it would be safe to operate it.

The only way for the council to find out if it was a health hazard at any given time would be to run it and measure the extent of pollution.

Professor Dutkiewicz said his investigation had not taken into account whether or not the power station would be phased out but had merely measured sulphur dioxide levels in the air.

EXHAUST FUMES

Mr Palsler in his report, said the consultants stated that sulphur dioxide was not a major air pollutant in Cape Town and the exhaust fumes from motor vehicles were a greater health hazard.

Dr Coogan, on the other hand, said that for most of the time when pollution was being measured, the Table Bay power station had not been in use and, furthermore, the consultants had been informed that it would be phased out.

'Container extravagance a menace'

7/5/61 5/18/61

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Industry should save raw materials, investigate substitutes, encourage recycling research and manufacture durable products that would alleviate solid waste, the Minister of Environmental Conservation, Dr C V van der Merwe, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the opening of the first factory in South Africa designed for recycling used cans into

tinplate, built at Industria, Johannesburg.

"Natural resources constitute an important part of a society's assets and the way they are utilised determines to a large extent whether the standard of living of that society will rise, decline, or remain static," he said.

Dr van der Merwe said consumers should avoid indiscriminate buying and make sure

that the article bought will serve its purpose for a reasonable length of time.

"Useful articles in fine condition are often put out of fashion by clever advertising campaigns and end up on the scrap heap. Millions were being spent annually on elaborate and excessive packaging, and container extravagance was becoming an unnecessary menace and

promotes litter."

The cost of litter disposal in South Africa was, about R25-m compared with R7,1-m in 1970.

A scientific report in 1975 on the occurrence of litter found that metal cans made up 46 percent of litter generated through containers and packing materials, which formed about 17 percent of total litter, Dr van der Merwe said.

Not so rosy in garden city of gloom

By Tim O'Hagan

POLLUTION is creating a pall of gloom and anger in the garden city of Edgemoad.

Residents claim that a sulphurous blanket of smog is ruining their children's health — and turning their suburb black.

And two doctors this week supported pollution curbs, stating there was a high incidence of respiratory problems in the area, particularly among children.

The vice-chairman of the Edgemoad Ratepayers' Association, Mr Steve Hayward, said the association would discuss the possibility of circulating a petition, because residents had had enough of living in a bowl of smog.

REFINERY

Residents with respiratory problems who have moved out of Edgemoad claim to have got better. Those that have stayed claim to have developed respiratory problems.

Main sources of the problem are the funnels of the Caltex oil refinery and the Fedmis fertiliser factory north-west of Edgemoad and the Escom power station at Acacia Park, south-east of Edgemoad.

This means, said residents, that the suburb is enveloped in smog whichever way the wind blows, and that the area is characterised by smells ranging between 'pungent rotten-egg' and 'paraffin'.

INFECTIONS

A committee member of the Edgemoad Ratepayers' Association, Mr Jos Abel, said his family had experienced allergies, irritations and nose and throat infections.

'I started taking notes on the days and the nights that the west wind blew. Whenever it did, there was a strong pungent smell in the air in the early hours of the morning.'

'On Saturday, April 11, when the north-west wind blew, I recorded that we experienced prickly sensations in the nose and dryness in the throat.'

The same symptoms occurred again on April 15 and April 14 when the north-west blew again.'

DISAPPEARED

Mr Abel's son had a respiratory complaint for the eight years he lived in Edgemoad. When he left the complaint disappeared.

Mr Hayward has developed a bronchial disorder since he moved into Edgemoad, which he also attributes to high pollution levels.

A big contributor to the pollution, said Mr Hayward, was the Escom power plant at Acacia Park which has six Pratt and Whitley engines — the same engines used to power Boeing jets.

ARGUS SURVEY

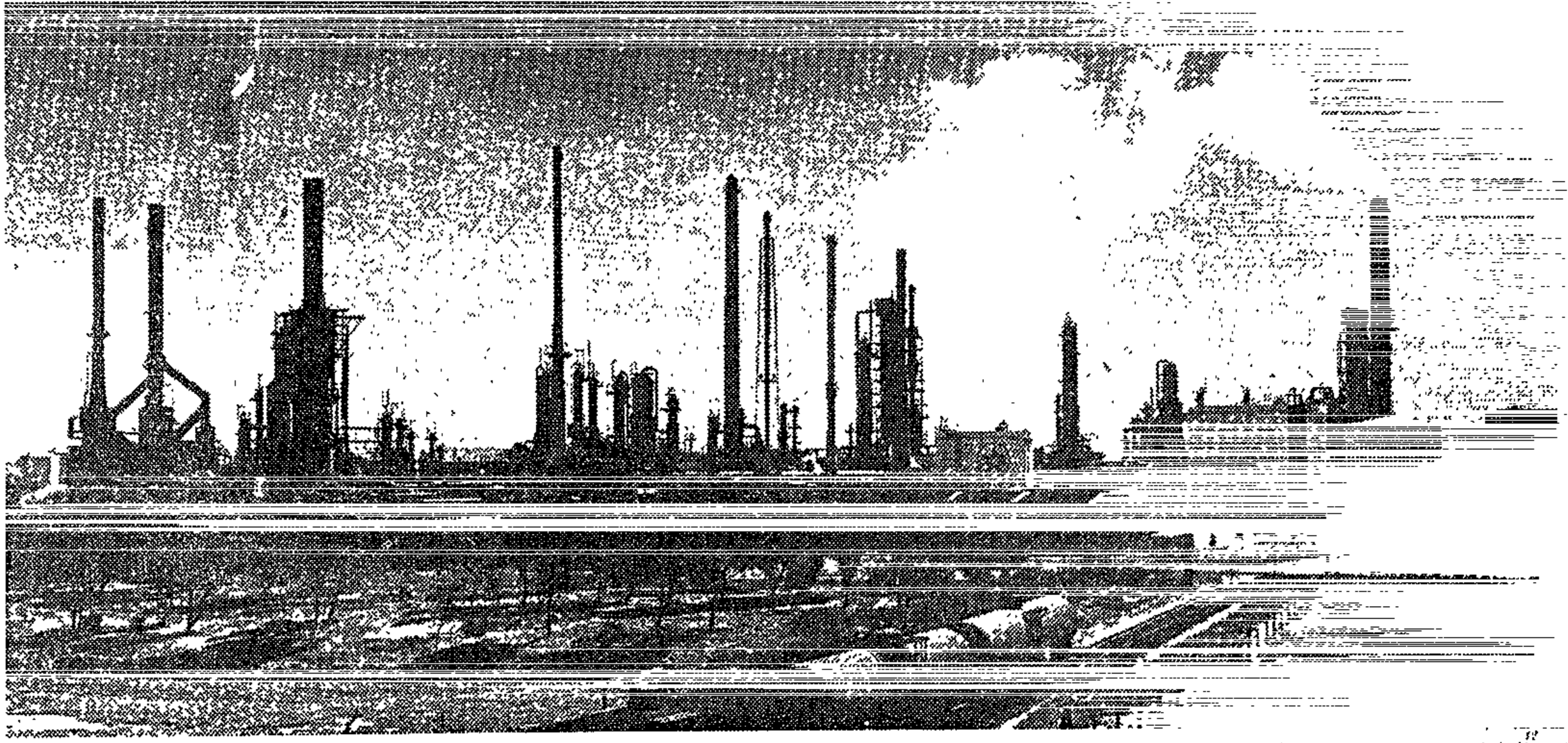
'When these engines kick-in they send up tremendous plumes of black smoke most mornings, which then drift over Edgemoad when a southerly wind is blowing.'

'We are caught between two massive pollution producers,' said Mr Hayward, 'and it is ruining our suburb. The walls of our houses are going black and yellow.'

An Argus survey found a large percentage of the houses had walls streaked with black and yellow substances which are said to be pollution deposits.

But the crux of the problem is the extent to which children are said to be affected by the sulphur dioxide produced by the smoke stacks.

56
Argus 12/5/81
RIGHT: Smoke billows from a chimney at the Caltex Oil Refinery in Table View.



● Pictures by Les Hammond



MRS BERYL PALM and her son, Craig, who has suffered continually from chest ailments.



MRS HEATHER HILL and son, Ross, 2, plagued by bronchial problems.



MR STEVEN HAYWARD points to black spots on a polluted wall in Edgemoad.

Mrs Heather Hill, a mother of two, said her family had been plagued by bronchial problems since moving to Edgemoad and, like Mr Abel, when the north wind blew she and her family got sore throats.

'My children had a type of whooping cough the whole of last winter,' said Mrs Hill, 'and they get recurring bronchial illnesses which I lay down to pollution.'

Mrs Hill said she had heard that there were

more children from Edgemoad and Table View who were treated at the Red Cross Children's Hospital for bronchial complaints than any other area in Cape Town.

TONSILLITIS

A nursing sister who lives in Edgemoad, Mrs Beryl Palm, said her children, Nicola and Craig, had developed coughs and running noses at an alarming rate.

'When Nicola was two she had six bouts of tonsillitis which I believe were brought on by the pollution level. When I spoke to my doctor he suggested we move out of Edgemoad.'

Mrs Palm said she had been in Edgemoad for eight years and had to wash the pollution off the walls a number of times.

The next-door neighbours of Mrs Palm moved out recently because their

family were experiencing problems with sinusitis and asthma.

And another couple who moved from Edgemoad to Durbanville because of bronchial problems reported that these stopped within a week of the move.

DOCTOR

A doctor at the Red Cross Children's Hospital, who may not be identified for ethical reasons, said sulphur dioxide, one of the principle pollutants in the Edgemoad district, causes coughing in children and can precipitate coughing and wheezing in asthmatics.

The doctor said there was an increase in chest complaints in any polluted area and added that there had been an unusually high number of children with bronchial complaints from the Edgemoad/Table View area.

INEFFECTIVE

'There are problems,' said the doctor, 'and from my own experience and what I have heard from other practitioners, the health of people does improve when they leave the area.'

The main cause of the pollution problem was that present industrial pollution control was insufficient and ineffective, he said.

Another general practitioner confirmed the high incidence of respiratory

problems in Edgemoad and said a proper pollution study should be undertaken.

'From my experience a lot of people who have had chest problems and have moved out of the area have got better,' said the doctor, 'and some who have moved in with chest complaints say those complaints have got worse.'

ANALYSIS

The deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Cape Divisional Council, Dr Clive Stevens, said: 'From the health point of view we are aware of the problems in the area and we are hoping to step up monitoring stations and to analyse the pollution constituents there.'

Dr Stevens said health authorities hoping that the University of Cape Town would epidemiological study see if pollution had effect on health.

Dr Stevens said study would have to be done as an inter-departmental research project because the full extent of the pollution problem had not been ascertained.

He confirmed that department had received many complaints.

The pollution officer, the Divisional Council, the Goodwood area which incorporates Edgemoad — Mr Len Bremer, said he could make any statements publication.

'Millions' spent to prevent 'antagonism'

THE Caltex oil refinery in Koeberg Road has spent several million rands on equipment to reduce pollution, the company's public relations officer in Cape Town, Mr Keith Buick, said today.

Mr Buick said the refinery operated within Government specifications and was within the pollution limits prescribed.

'Being in the refinery business, we are aware of the sensitive nature of the problem and the attitude of people, and the last thing we want is to antagonise anyone in the area.'

Caltex believed they had a moral obligation to the community which they tried their best to fulfil.

All complaints of pollution made to the refinery were investigated by Caltex, he said.

The areas affected by smoke from the refinery were monitored regularly in conjunction with the local authorities and Government officials.

The manager of Fedmis, Mr J Taljaard, said that beyond using

the latest pollution-control equipment in the factory, there was nothing one could do to cut down pollution levels further.

Mr Taljaard said Fedmis was planning to place monitors in the Table View and Edgemoad areas. These were now being tested.



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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 191]

PRETORIA, 1 MAY 1981
MEI

[No. 7565

COMMISSION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

To:

Mr Francois Daniel Conradie, M.P.
Mr Samuel Johannes de Beer, M.P.
Mr Kent Diederich Durr, M.P.
Mr Willem Jozef Hefer, M.P.
Mr Willem Johannes Heine, M.P.
Mr Jan Hendrik Hoon, M.P.
Mr Francois Jacobus le Roux, M.P.
Mr Jacobus Johannes Lloyd, M.P.
Mr Rupert John Lorimer, M.P.
Mr Philippus Johannes Scholtz Olivier, M.P.
Mr Hendrik Jan Tempel, M.P.
Mr Jan Christoffel van den Berg, M.P.
Mr Horatio Erlank Jansen van Rensburg, M.P.
Mr Abraham Christoffel van Wyk, M.P.
Mr Nigel Buckley Wood, M.P.

Greetings!

Whereas I deem it expedient to appoint a commission to enquire into and report on the matter mentioned hereinafter;

Now, therefore, by reason of the great trust I repose in your knowledge, judgement and ability, I do hereby authorise and appoint you to be members, and you, Jan Hendrik Hoon, M.P., to be Chairman of a commission with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into and report on legislation to provide for the co-ordination of all action which is intended to or which may have an influence upon the environment and to formulate such legislation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

569—A

OPDRAG

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Aan:

Mnr. Francois Daniel Conradie, L.V.
Mnr. Samuel Johannes de Beer, L.V.
Mnr. Kent Diederich Durr, L.V.
Mnr. Willem Jozef Hefer, L.V.
Mnr. Willem Johannes Heine, L.V.
Mnr. Jan Hendrik Hoon, L.V.
Mnr. Francois Jacobus le Roux, L.V.
Mnr. Jacobus Johannes Lloyd, L.V.
Mnr. Rupert John Lorimer, L.V.
Mnr. Philippus Johannes Scholtz Olivier, L.V.
Mnr. Hendrik Jan Tempel, L.V.
Mnr. Jan Christoffel van den Berg, L.V.
Mnr. Horatio Erlank Jansen van Rensburg, L.V.
Mnr. Abraham Christoffel van Wyk, L.V.
Mnr. Nigel Buckley Wood, L.V.

Saluut!

Nademaal ek dit dienstig ag om 'n kommissie te benoem om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor die aangeleentheid hieronder genoem:

So is dit dat, aangesien ek groot vertroue in u kennis, oordeel en bekwaamheid stel, ek u hierby magtig en benoem tot lede van 'n kommissie en u, Jan Hendrik Hoon, L.V., tot Voorsitter, met die volgende opdrag:

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor wetgewing om voorsiening te maak vir die koördinering van alle optrede wat bedoel is om 'n invloed te hê of wat 'n invloed kan hê op die omgewing en om sodanige wetgewing te formuleer.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

7565—1

DECLARATION OF FOODS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS AS A DISASTER

Under the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978), I hereby declare the floods in the Magisterial Districts of Hankey, Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Calvinia during the period 25 March 1981 to 27 March 1981 to be a disaster for the purposes of the said Act.

VERKLARING VAN OORSTROMINGS IN SEKERE DISTRIKTE TOT 'N RAMP

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 van die Wet op Fondsinzameling, 1978 (Wet 107 van 1978), verklaar ek hierby die oorstromings in die landdrosdistrikte Hankey, Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage en Calvinia gedurende die tydperk 25 Maart 1981 tot 27 Maart 1981 vir die doeleindes van genoemde Wet tot 'n ramp.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Eerste dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No. R. 1056

15 May 1981

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON EGGS.—AMENDMENT

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereby repeal Government Notice R. 897 of 24 April 1981 with effect from the date of publication hereof, and I hereby further make known that the Egg Control Board, referred to in section 3 of the Egg Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 64 of 1963, as amended, has under sections 16 and 17 of that Scheme, with my approval further amended the requirements published by Government Notice R. 2043 of 31 December 1965, as amended, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SCHEDULE

1. The Schedule to Government Notice R. 2043 of 31 December 1965, as amended, is hereby further amended by the substitution for clause 3 of the following clause:

"3. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Egg Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 64 of 1963, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning and—

'eggs' excludes eggs sold as eggs for hatching purposes."

2. This notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof.

No. R. 1057

15 May 1981

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, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, 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. 967 of 9 May 1980.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERYE

No. R. 1056

15 Mei 1981

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP EIERS.—WYSIGING

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), hetroep ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby Goewermentskennisgewing R. 897 van 24 April 1981 met ingang vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan en maak ek verder hierby bekend dat die Eierbeheerraad genoem in artikel 3 van die Eierbeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 64 van 1963, soos gewysig, ingevolge artikels 16 en 17 van genoemde Skema, met my goedkeuring, die voorskrifte, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2043 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig, verder gewysig het soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister van Landbou en Visserye.

BYLAE

1. Die Bylae tot Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2043 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur klousule 3 deur die volgende klousule te vervang:

"3. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg is in die Eierbeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 64 van 1963, soos gewysig, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

'eiers' nie ook eiers wat as eiers vir broeidoeleindes verkoop word nie."

2. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan.

No. R. 1057

15 Mei 1981

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VIR OLIEKOEK EN OLIEKOEKMEEL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 84E van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby bekend dat ek die verbodsbepalings in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgele het ter vervanging van die verbodsbepalings afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 967 van 9 Mei 1980.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister van Landbou en Visserye.

Sludge tests get go-ahead

DURBAN — The Department of Water Affairs has given Durban's controversial sludge-in-the-sea experiment the green light.

All that needs to be done now is for a date to be set.

The department has written to Durban's city engineer, Mr Don Macleod, adding several conditions to the sludge experiment permit.

The conditions do not change any of the experiment's technical parameters.

They lay down that the experiment will end before May 5 1983, that the Minister of Water Affairs may end it at any time if he believes public interest is threatened and that water affairs officials will have the right to take whatever samples they want.

Kruger Park coal mining is 'virtually a certainty'

STAR 19/5/81

(56)

By Graham Ferreira

CAPE TOWN — The Kruger National Park will be mined for coking coal. This is now virtually certain according to Government, private and Iscor sources.

The committee of inquiry into coking coal reserves under the chairmanship of Mr P J Pretorius, has forwarded its report to the Cabinet.

Informed sources said the committee found there were not enough coking coal reserves outside the Kruger National Park to maintain the projected growth in the steel industry.

A Government conservationist said: "It's now virtually certain the coking coal in the Kruger Park is going to be mined."

A member of the Pretorius Committee said the terms of reference of the commission included investigating coking coal reserves outside the park, and finding alternatives to coking coal for use in steel production. But no adequate substitute had yet been found.

The chairman of Iscor, Mr Tom Muller, has said

that any mining in the park would be done underground with major pit-head installations across the border in Vendaland. But the Government is believed to be reluctant to establish such important facilities outside the Republic's borders.

⊙ In what is probably the biggest petition this country has seen, the Wildlife Society with The Star's CARE campaign collected 67 000 signatures protesting against mining in the Kruger Park. Although the petition closed 11 months ago hundreds of names are still being received by The Star each week.

RAILWAY

There is also the question of a railway line which will have to run from the pitheads to Palabowwa, and this is likely to follow the boundary of the park.

It is well known that Iscor and the Department of Mines estimate that existing coal reserves cover less than 20 years' steel production needs.

One argument put forward for mining the Pafure area, in the north of

the Kruger Park, is that it would be advantageous from a security point of view to have the area more populated.

A year ago Mr Muller said if the green light was given to the project it would take about five years for mining to begin. An extensive drilling programme would first be needed to establish the exact position and size of the coal deposits.

One alternative to the Kruger coking coal has not been considered by the Government for political reasons.

There is a large field of coking coal in the extreme south of Zimbabwe, just across the Limpopo River.

A Government source said that a few years ago a senior Rhodesian official asked the Government to consider the possibility of opening a mine north of the Limpopo.

It appears this is not considered feasible by the Government.

Mr Muller has said Iscor would not like to see the National Parks Act changed to allow mining and prospecting.

Court halts building at Groote Schuur

56

STAR
30/5/81

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Supreme Court, Cape Town has ordered a halt to the R750 000 housing scheme for deputy ministers on Groote Schuur estate.

The Judge President, Mr Justice Watermeyer yesterday ordered that the building work should stop pending the outcome of a full trial on the legality of the scheme under the Rhodes Will (Groote Schuur Devolution) Act of 1910.

The application for the interim interdict was brought by Mr Brian Bamford, MP for Groote Schuur, against the Minis-

ter of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

"Reluctant as the court may be to halt work on the housing which is urgently needed, the court finds that the balance of convenience favours the applicant (Mr Bamford)," Mr Justice Watermeyer said.

Costs of the application will be determined at the full trial.

The Minister is opposing the case on the grounds that the land on which the houses are being built is not a portion of the park and its use does not violate the clause setting the land aside for exclusive public use.

(576) 2/6/81
S. M. S. 2/6/81

R300 000 park for Soweto

ONE of the five recreational parks to be built in Soweto at a cost of R30 000 each for the National Environmental Awareness Council is to open by the end of July.

The park, which will have a soccer ground and other facilities, is being built at Mzimhlophe, next to the Soweto Freeway. The other parks have been earmarked for Dube, Orlando West Extension and Domemo (which is Dobsonville, Meadowlands and Mofolo) and they will cost R120 000.

The founder-president of Neac, Mr Japhta "Mr. Clean" Lekgetho, said the parks would be "well-facilitated and they would be a place for people who want to relax".

"The parks will be built in townships which have

residents who are environmentally-conscious. We have done this because we fear vandalism in areas are not involved in the clean-up campaign," said Mr Lekgetho.

Meanwhile, Mr Lekgetho said the recycling project was receiving an "enormous response" from the people. The project has been introduced in Mofolo only — with 11 schools in the township participating in it.

According to Mr Lekgetho, Soweto residents throw away glass, cans, bones and other material valued at almost R3-million a year. Now Neac, in conjunction with major recycling companies have launched a campaign to collect these materials and sell them to commercial concerns which can recycle them.

Meanwhile, a plan for the building of the Neac headquarters in Mofolo North has been approved. The building, which will cost about R175 000, will have an office complex, a 2 000 seating-capacity hall and a dormitory centre. There will also be five lecture rooms where extra classes will be provided for students by voluntary teachers.

"The public is allowed to bring recyclable material to our Nancefield depot but they should remember to bring them in bulk because it is more profitable. Schools which collect such material get prizes and their pupils are given educational aids, which go towards improving educational and sports facilities in the schools," he said.

JUST

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facilitation of motor vehicle accidents costs society thousands of rands annually. This applies for three basic types of accidents, i.e. fatal, personal injury and property damage. The logical question arising from this is whether the criterion of impairment set in South Africa at 0.08 percent is realistic. Clearly it is not all that effective.

Although no accurate figures exist, cost of violent and anti-social behaviour linked to alcohol-misuse must be considerable. A detailed analysis of the crime statistic of the Coloured population group, shows that in 95% of all the offences of which Coloureds were found guilty, liquor and drugs played a role. Nearly 57% of all court sentences passed on Coloureds are for the misuse of liquor and drugs (Theron Report, 1974, p. 259).

Apart from the economic costs that problem drinking creates, it obviously has extremely detrimental effects on the social level, especially upon family life. Here the main areas affected are the husband and wife relationship and child socialization.

It is quite apparent that the general widespread misuse of alcohol by both the Coloured and white groups in South Africa is taking on unhealthy proportions.

If the extent and severity of the problem is seen in relation to the money and services allocated by society to alleviate the problem, the inadequateness of the latter becomes very apparent and disturbing.

I would suggest a much greater emphasis on these problems by

both central government and local administrators.

Central government must allocate more money for treatment, and particularly for prevention and education.

Blocked sewerage system: "CC is not responsible"

Soweto 3/11/8
By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE repairing of part of the sewerage system in Thokoza, Alberton, which has been out of order for many years, is not the responsibility of the local community council.

Mr G Mamabolo, chairman of the council said yesterday: "My council is not responsible for the maintenance and the repairing of the sewerage system. It still falls under the East Rand Administration Board. My council has complained on many occasions to Erab about the blocked sewerage system, but nothing has been done to repair it."

Part of Thokoza has become a health hazard. Smelling water from the

blocked sewerage pipes runs through the yards and streets, making it difficult for residents and motorists to move around easily.

Most residents had told SOWETAN that they had reported the matter to Erab and the local community council on many occasions. But nothing had been done.

Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab said yesterday: "I was not aware that part of the sewerage system in Thokoza has been out of order for many years."

He added: "This is the first time I have heard that Thokoza residents are having problems with their sewerage system. I will investigate the whole issue

and try my level best to get the sewerage system working again."

Meanwhile Soweto's "Mr Clean", Japhtha Lekgetho is to step up a campaign to improve the "deplorable" Thokoza streets which is overflowing with rubbish and sewage water," writes LEN MASEKO.

Mr Lekgetho, who is president of the National Environmental Awareness Council, is to meet the East Rand Administration Board "soon" to discuss ways of helping the people in the area who have expressed fears that a disease will break out in epidemic proportions unless something was done immediately.

By Graham Ferreira

THE storm of protest against mining for kaolin at the Noordhoek beauty spot seems to have failed.

New information has come to light that indicates that the mine plan is already a fait accompli.

Strong pointers to this are:

- The financial involvement of more than R2-million by the quasi-State venture, the Industrial Development Corporation, and the Sanlam group's influential Federale Volksbeleggings, and
- Notes which have passed between the Office of the Prime Minister and other departments.

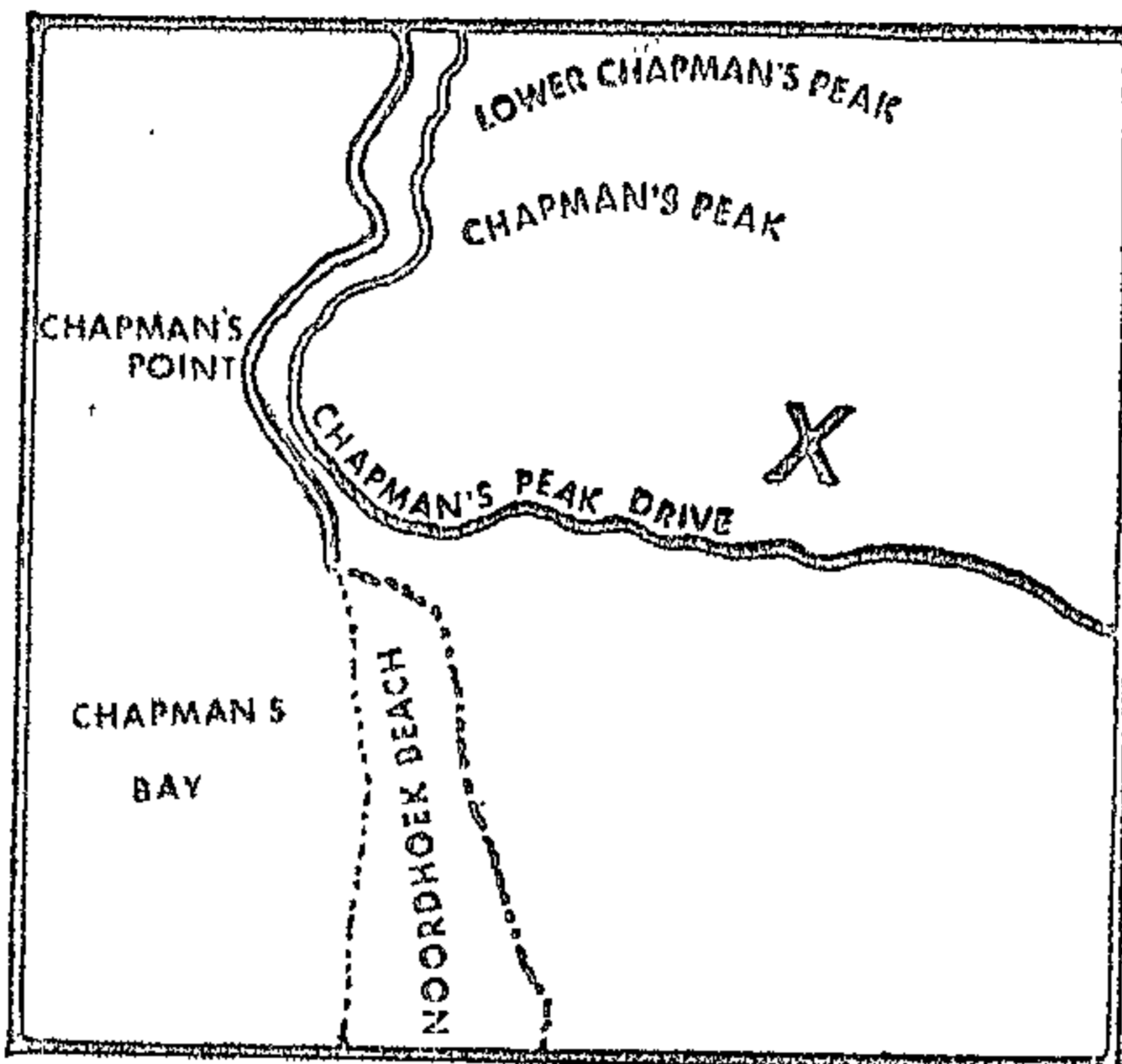
OPPOSITION

It seems the kaolin will be exploited in the face of opposition from leading conservationists such as Dr Douglas Hey and Dr Anthony Hall as well as many other environmental experts.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, and former Minister of Commerce and Industries, has been given the job of investigating the desirability of the mine.

Dr Hey, head of the Table Mountain and Peninsula range committee, and Dr Anthony Hall,

Kaolin mine 'fait accompli'



OHIO FARM, where the mining will probably start is marked by an X. It is clearly visible from most of the Noordhoek valley.

chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, and many other environmental experts, believe

the mine would do untold damage to the scenic Chapman's Peak Drive, one of South Africa's major tourist attractions.

EXPANDING

The chairman of the IDC, Mr A J van den Berg, has said every application to the corporation for funding is dealt with on its economic merits alone, irrespective of whether it is strategic or desirable.

The IDC and Federale Volksbeleggings are the only shareholders in Continental China which in turn completely owns Serina (Pty) Ltd, the company applying for permission to quarry the kaolin.

Last year Serina spent R2-million expanding their plant near Sun Valley in anticipation of the

which would result from the new Noordhoek mine.

Interdepartmental memos and correspondence between the Office of the Prime Minister (Physical Planning branch) and the Director-General of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, show that originally the directorate was against the kaolin mine.

A memo to the office of the Prime Minister noted that the area under consideration was 'extremely sensitive'; that the development would be extremely damaging to the environment; and that there was justifiable public resistance to the mining project.

IMPACT

But recently the Prime Minister's Office sent a memo to the Director-General saying the kaolin deposit fell within the proposed boundary of the Table Mountain and Peninsula Mountain Chain natural area, and recommending that the proposed boundary be changed.

A Government source told The Argus the Department of Environmental Conservation now considered the mine a fait accompli.

Richards Bay pipeline 'cheaper'

Mercury Reporter

THE sea would be used for effluent disposal off Richards Bay because it was cheaper than the advanced treatment required for disposal on land or into rivers.

This is one of the reasons given for the possible construction of the Richards Bay pipeline.

What was to have been a White Paper on the proposed R315 million Mondi-Triomf effluent pipeline was released by the director general of the Department of Water Affairs yesterday.

The status of the White Paper, however, has been changed to that of 'information document' and building and financing the pipeline will be the responsibility of the Mhlatuzi Water Board. At present water boards are not allowed to deal with effluent disposal, but Parliament will be asked during the second 1981 session or the 1982 session to change the law.

According to the statement the board will then take over. The sea outfall has to be operational by the end of 1983.

The statement says the main reasons for considering a marine pipeline at Richards Bay are:

Cheaper

It is cheaper than the advanced treatment requirements for disposal on land or into rivers.

The reduction in land pollution which would occur.

The reduction of pollution in the harbour waters and the freshwater Lake Nzigazi which would otherwise also occur.

Potential users of the pipeline are the Mondi Paper Company, Triomf Fertilisers, and the Richards Bay Town Board. A new sugar mill for Hulett's and the Ngove Paper Mill could also use the pipeline.

By 1984 it is anticipated that Triomf will discharge 10 400 tons of effluent through the pipeline every day. Other expected tonnages are Mondi 50 000, and the Richards Bay Town Board 3 500 giving a total of 63 900 tons. This will increase by the year 2013 to Triomf 16 500 tons, Mondi 115 000, and the Richards Bay Town Board 42 600 — a total of 176 100 tons.

Effluent discharged through the pipeline into the sea would be subject to strict control as determined by the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation in consultation with SABS, Sea Fisheries Institute of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

According to the report, the Department of Water Affairs recommends that Mondi will have to institute efficient spill control procedures and a warning system.

The slurry effluent from the Triomf phosphoric acid plant will be limited to a sixth of the total volume of effluent being discharged down the pipeline at any time.

The two factories would have to stop discharging effluent if, for any reason, the effluent did not meet specified standards.

On the environmental impact of the effluent, the Department of Water Affairs believes certain limits and constituents in the effluent are not harmful to the marine environment. However, this does not mean that all the standards can be relaxed.

The report says particular attention must be paid to aesthetic implications, public health, and toxicity that may be harmful to marine ecology.

The report outlines the chemical and biological contents of the proposed effluent and discusses in depth the possible impact these would have on the sea bed and sea life.

The statement concludes that a balance has to be sought between the present and future development potential of the Richards Bay area and the necessity to protect the natural marine environment.

It also has to be accepted that, as on land, the marine environment cannot in all instances be preserved in a pristine state. In this case a fan shaped area of about 150 ha will be blanketed and sterilised by gypsum and marine life will be excluded from it.

A monitoring programme will be set up, and surveys conducted for considerable periods before the commissioning of the pipeline to provide base-line data and information.

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Tough line on pollution

Province aims to protect environment

Political Reporter

A STRICT environmental pollution draft ordinance setting stiff fines and jail terms will be considered by the Natal Provincial Council in November.

Details of the draft had not been finalised yet, but Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said in the council yesterday he hoped the ordinance would carry stiffer penalties than a similar ordinance passed by the council about five years ago.

The old ordinance, which was not implemented at the request of the Government because of pending legislation, set fines of R6 000 or three years in jail, or both.

Mr Stainbank said the Province was also considering the licensing of all onshore anglers.

Revenue would be used to employ more staff to safeguard the coastal environment and for research in how to save 'what is left of our coast'.

He said all four provincial administrations were against aspects of the Environmental Conservation Bill to be considered by Parliament this year.

'We have no objection to a co-ordinating body for conservation in South Africa. But we are not happy about a body dictating to us.'

The Bill envisaged a 30-member council sitting in Pretoria with Government officials as chairman and vice chairman.

Mr Roger Whiteley (NRP, Durban Point) described the Bill as 'draconian' and said it was an attempt to stamp out another of Natal's traditions.

Natal had been responsible for conservation since 1890.

He hit out at the wide powers the Bill proposed giving to the Director-General for environmental conservation.

Mr Peter Miller (NRP, South Coast) introduced a motion expressing concern about the rate of environmental degradation and pollution which urged strict and effective control measures in the hands of the provinces.

Supported

Mr Thys Wessels (NP, Klip River), the Leader of the Opposition, supported the devolution of power in the conservation sector.

Such power should devolve to local authorities and even lower.

The motion, which in effect rejects the centralisation in Pretoria of power concerning conservation matters, was unanimously passed.

When asked what good a second ordinance enforcing environmental control would be if the first ordinance were rejected by the Government, Mr Stainbank said people had to be stopped from abusing the environment.

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Pipeline foam 'innocent stuff' says Saiccor official

Mercury Reporter
EFFLUENT from Saiccor's Umkomaas pipeline — which has been churned into thick foam by heavy surf for the past two days — was described by a company spokesman as 'innocent stuff'.

The foam, which stretched south as far as Green Point, was caused by effluent from Saiccor's pipeline.

Mr Ted Beesley of Saiccor said yesterday the effluent had been brought into the surf by the unusu-

ally heavy seas.

'This is not harmful to marine life. When even diluted amounts of effluent get into the surf it stabilises the natural foam and does not allow it to break up again,' Mr Beesley said.

He said they had pumped a dispersant into the surf on Monday. Yesterday there was still foam about and reports said a scum residue had been left on rocks and vegetation down the coast.

By ADA STUJIT

HERE was no danger of contamination at the Johannesburg hospital after problems with overflowing sewage and water pipes earlier this week, the acting superintendent, Dr. A. Rothchild, said yesterday.

Reacting to reports that the hospital may have to close down because of sewage seepage into the sterilisation unit, he said: "Do you think we would ever allow the hospital to become contaminated? It's a ludicrous suggestion."

It was reported that the seepage from overflowing manholes could be loaded with bacteria and could therefore pose a possible health threat.

"There is no question of contamination or of the hospital losing down. There is absolutely no danger at all," he said. According to the Director of Works in Pretoria, Mr P W du Plessis, the manholes overflowed in the parking area of the hospital early on Tuesday.

He was alerted the same day by Mr J A Buisset, chief engineer, at the hospital's works department.

Sewerage problem is 'no danger'

The blockage caused overflowing and seepage through the manholes," said Mr du Plessis. "I have never seen a more incredible mess come out of those sewage pipes, which are extra large ones. Whole pineapples, surgical towels, injection needles and other things caused the blockage."

"The problem was aggravated because the brick-built manholes crumbled. At the brick manholes, the sewage water seeped through to the ceiling below after turning the mine sand, which is used as a filter, into filthy muck."

"That's unfortunately the manhole which was directly above the sterilisation department of the hospital. Water could have seeped through but the engineering staff is investigating that possibility."

He said there was no reason to close down the hospital because of a possible bacteria problem at the sterilisation department. "There are other sterilisation units available in Johannesburg," said Mr Du Plessis. "We will have to reconstruct part of the parking area on the third floor in concrete. Also, because there were no supports to the structure there," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said he requested an immediate report from the engineering company which was responsible for laying the sewerage and water pipes at the hospital. Dr Rothschild disagreed with the suggestion that nursing staff

R156-m hospital has sick history

THE much publicised and applauded R156-million Johannesburg Hospital has been riddled with strange and complicated problems ever since it was first proposed.

In February 1964 it was announced that the project would cost R10-million and would take about 10 years to complete. By March work had stopped. Architects were changed and a new design ordered.

In 1966 the total estimate for the project was R20-million. By 1967, cost estimates had risen to R24-million and the opposition in the Provincial Council fought the plan, pressing for a completely new hospital to be built at Parktown.

Architects began work in March 1969 on the present site, and by February 1975 the costs had reached R116-million. In June 1976 it became a

R120-million hospital as the last roof panel was installed. The final R156-million price tag for the 2 000 bed hospital in February 1977 did not include equipping the complex or a swimming pool and tennis courts. It was officially opened on July 3, 1978.

From the first day, the public complained about the hospital's services. When the temporary telephone switchboard and the hospital's own internal communications system failed there were bitter complaints.

The next month, complaints became louder when medical and nursing staff claimed huge theft losses. Stolen items included elaborate oak doors of the chapel, drugs, medical supplies, furnishings and items from operating theatres.

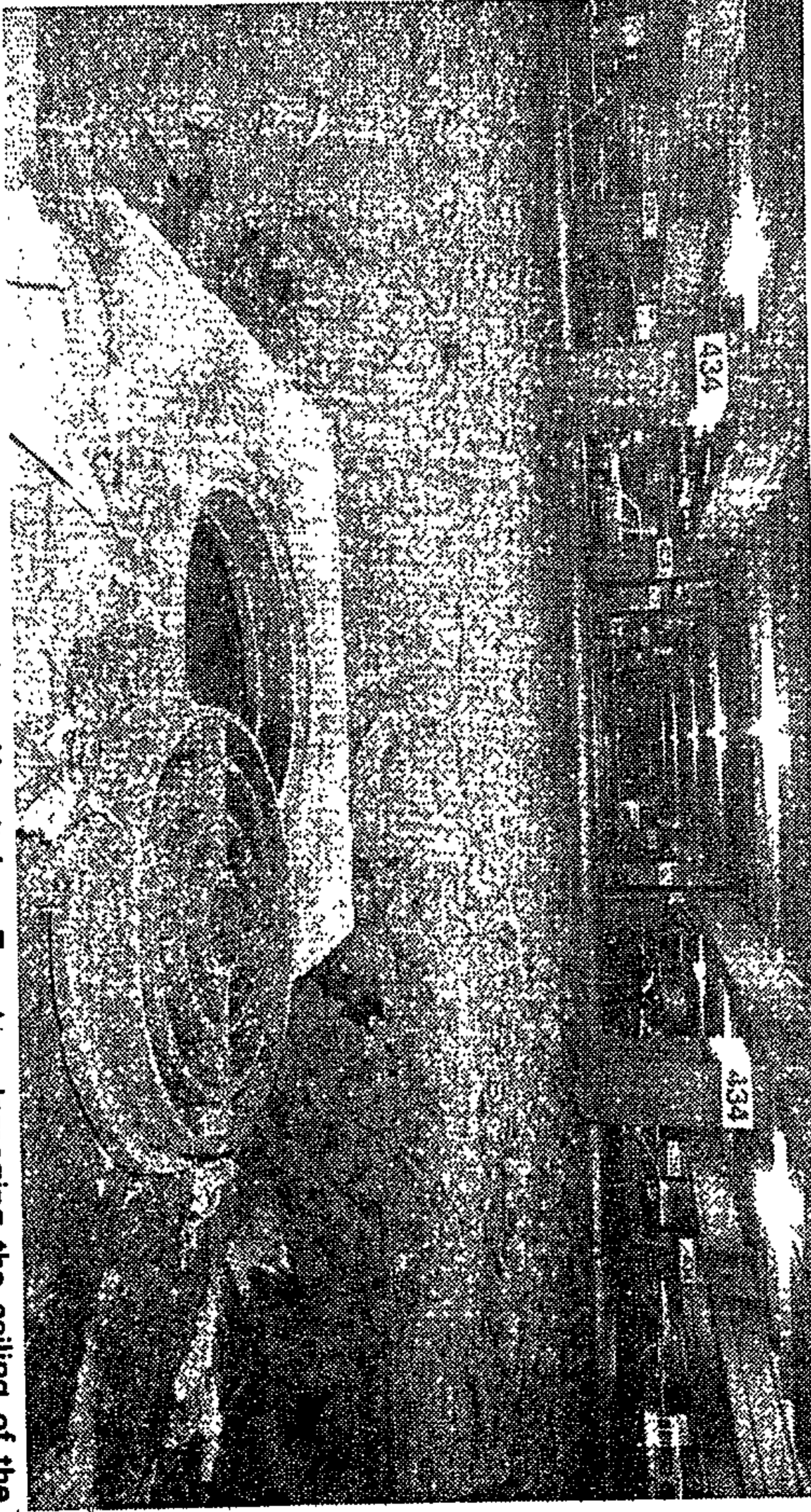
On 4 April, 1979, the air conditioning system failed. A replacement unit had to be specially cast in America.

that bacterial tests were performed, but I wouldn't know about that. I have requested a report from the engineering section. "Perhaps they could have checked with the pathology department about bacterial tests in the sterilisation department," Mr Du Plessis said there was also water leaking below the fire-fighting equipment outlets. There appeared to be bacteria in those pipes.

"We do not know the origin of the bacteria but it is being checked by the CSIR. In the meantime, large sections of the pipes are being replaced."

A Rand Daily Mail reporter found there were at least two major leaks at the hospital — one on the second floor and another on the third floor in the parking garages of the hospital. The leak was at a concrete manhole on the third floor. A large area was roped off and the concrete floor was ripped open around the manhole.

There was still a strong sewage odour lingering in the area, and workmen were repairing the damage to the concrete structure.



This manhole overflowed at the Johannesburg Hospital on Tuesday, damaging the ceiling of the sterilisation department below and causing concern about a possible health threat. Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

Star 12/6/81
Concern at Koeberg as concrete beam shows cracks

Own Correspondent
 CAPE TOWN — The lower support beam of the Koeberg nuclear power

station, Cape Town, has developed cracks in the concrete, and an Eskom source said the defect was being monitored by both overseas and local scientists.

This came to light after persistent rumours of a structural defect in the nuclear power station's foundation had circulated through engineering and environmental circles during the past week.

The source said the lower beam had developed cracks some time ago, and was being monitored by top structural experts.

"We take everything seriously in matters such as this," the structure which has fractured is a concrete batten 2 m thick, 90 m wide and 150 m long. This structure rests on 6 m of cement which in turn rests on bedrock.

"If the situation deteriorates, we will certainly do something about it," said the source. But at present the cracks are being carefully monitored to make sure they are not widening or lengthening.

The whole structure is strengthened with steel rods, and was described as "an extremely robust construction."

Some months ago cracks appeared in the dome concrete of the super-structure. These cracks were repaired.

The construction of the beam which cracked was undertaken with great care. Special granite sand was brought from the West coast to avoid using the notorious Mahmesbury shale-based sand which causes cracks in concrete structures.

It seems unlikely that work will be interrupted on the nuclear plant, scheduled to go into operation in December 1982.

But should the cracks in the support beam get worse, some remedial action would have to be taken.

At this stage it is unclear whether the cracks go right through the concrete or not.

Referring to the recent attack on the Iraqi nuclear power plant, a spokesman for Koeberg said he could not say whether the Cape plant could withstand a military attack.

The spokesman explained that the type of nuclear reactor destroyed by the Israeli raid was a much smaller plant than Koeberg.

Flood damage

Fig. 5

PROPORTIONA
C O L O

Argus Correspondent
OUTDSHOORN. — The latest floods in the Klein Karoo Divisional Council area caused extensive damage to roads. Experts say the cost of damage could run to R2,25-million.
 By contrast, the Oudtshoorn and Calitzdorp Magisterial Districts got off relatively lightly. Damage there is provisionally estimated at R228 000. Damage in the Uniondale-Langkloof region will be around R2-million.

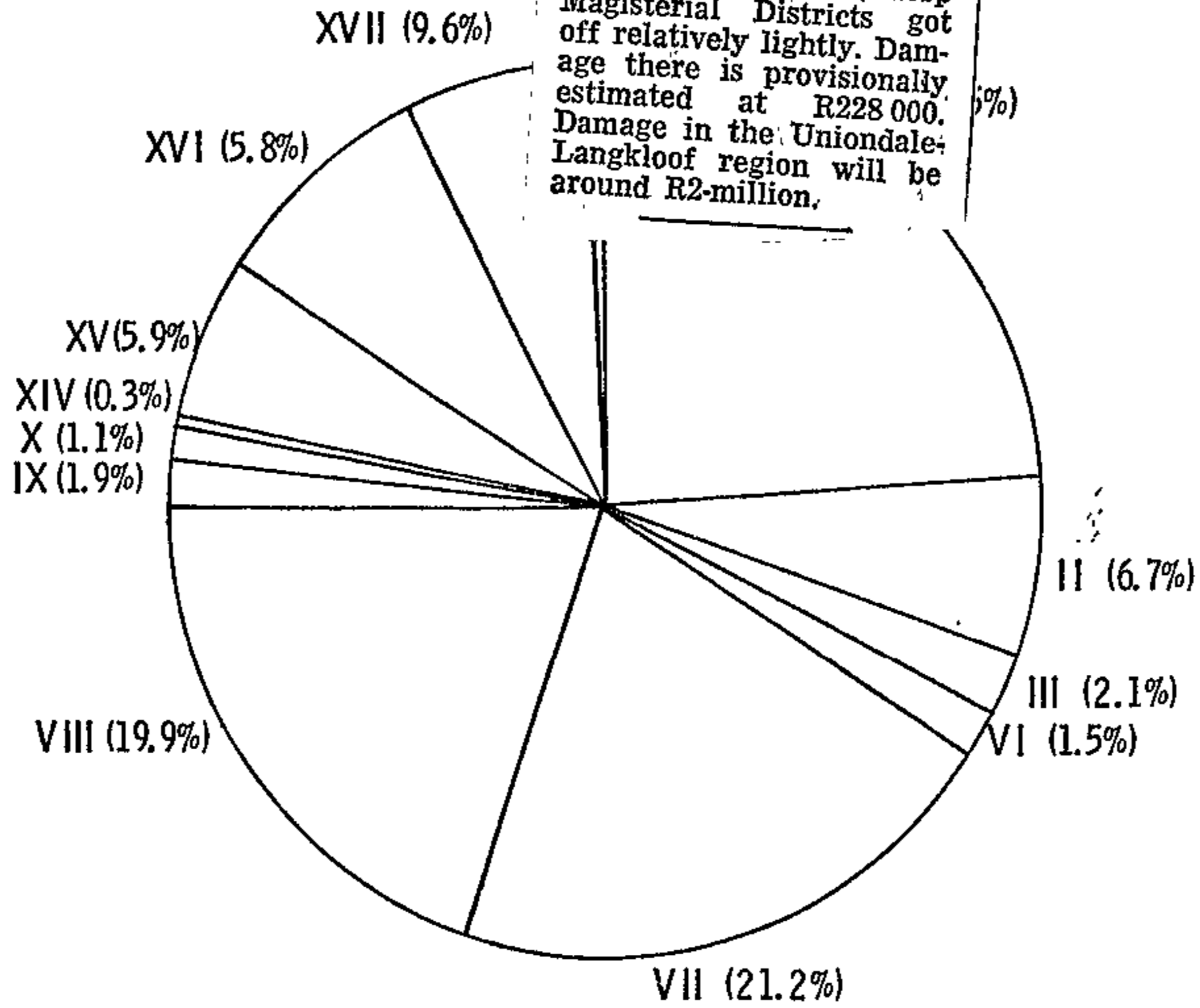
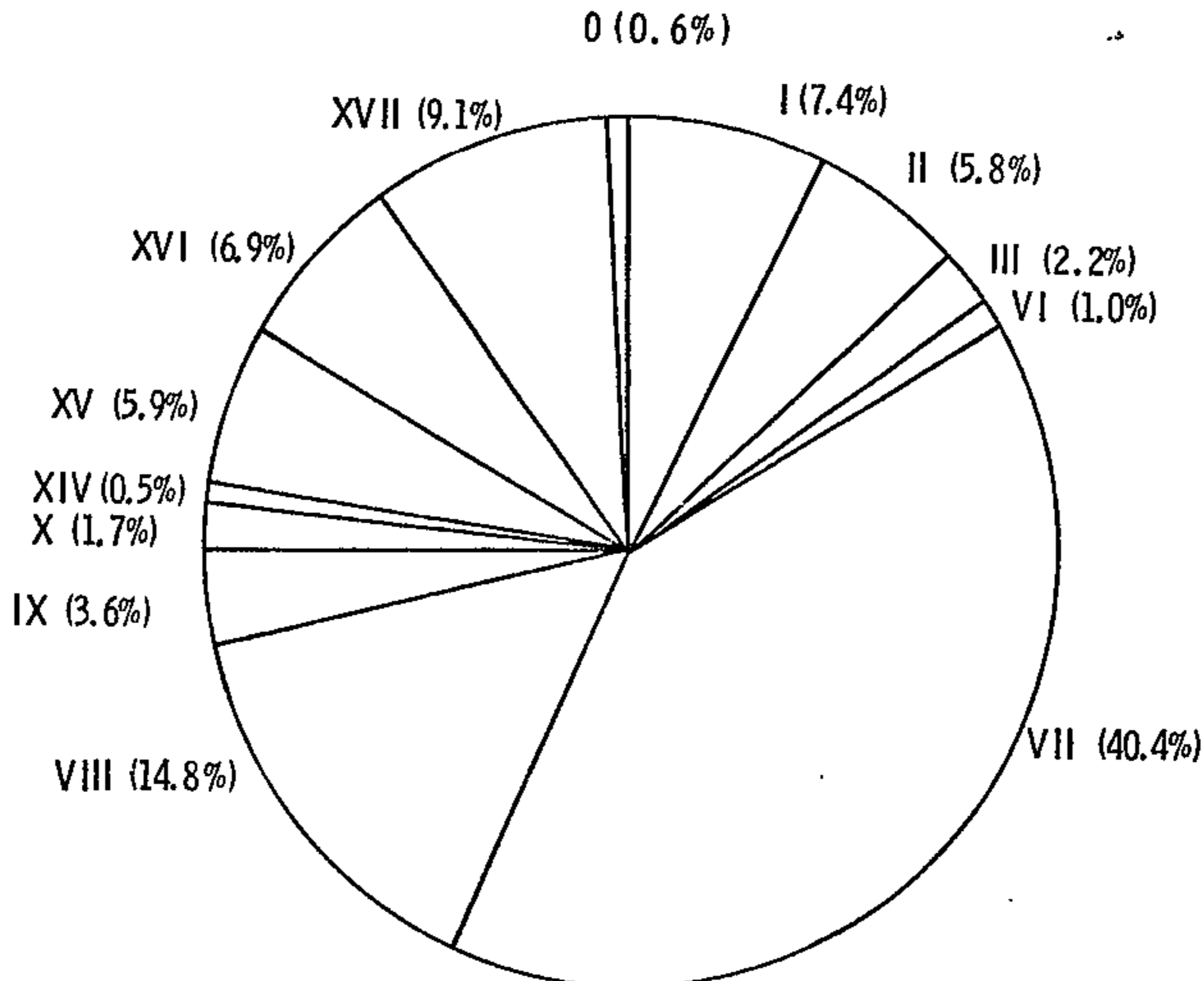


Fig. 5 (c)

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY A S I A N



Govt gets tough with the varsities

STAFF REPORTERS

THREE Cabinet Ministers yesterday issued tough warnings on student participation in symbolic protests against the State like the recent flag-burning incidents at two universities.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, lashed South Africa's three biggest English-language universities over campus incidents during Republic Day Festival protests.

And the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Hounis, warned aliens and foreign students their residential rights would be jeopardised if they took part in flag-burning or other symbolic protests against the State.

In a statement issued last night, Dr Viljoen said representatives of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal universities were told the Government viewed the attitudes of certain English-language universities to the Republic Festival with "extreme disapproval".

The statement follows a recent meeting between university representatives and both Mr Horwood and Dr Viljoen.

Also discussed at the meeting was the refusal by the UCT and Natal University authorities to make available certain facilities for festival events.

Dr Viljoen said that because universities were public institutions whose functioning was made possible by "very considerable subsidies" from public funds, the university councils were requested to take policy decisions that in future their amenities would be available for official national events.

He said UCT and Wits were requested to institute urgent disciplinary action against students guilty of burning South African and Republic Festival flags on the campuses.

The Minister also conveyed the Government's "serious concern" at the campus events.

The representatives were told of widespread public disapproval, and resultant strong pressure on the Government to take "appropriate action".

In Cape Town yesterday, Mr Heunis said in a statement that the residential rights of aliens and foreign students could be affected if they sought to bring contempt on the South African flag or other State symbols.

Mr Heunis announced recently that he intended introducing legislation in Parliament next session making it a crime to burn the national flag and that provision would be made for a fine of R10 000 or five years' jail for offenders.

He said yesterday: "The Government will not allow aliens, and especially foreign students enjoying the hospitality of the Republic in highly subsidised educational institutions, to abuse that courtesy."

"They are expected to respect the rules of good order of the host country and to refrain from any doubtful behaviour amounting to an infringement of those rules or from political activities aimed at the State."

Commenting on Dr Viljoen's statement, Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman on education, said yesterday the threats by the Ministers gave a further indication of the enormous Rightwing pressure for action against the universities over the Republic Festival campus protests.

"Assurances have been given that the matter has been dealt with and the matter should be left there."

The Government's overreaction would exacerbate tensions and increase opposition and hostility between different groups, he said.

The vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor D J Du Plessis, said last night he had no comment to make on Dr Viljoen's statement as he had not yet read it.

Neither the principal of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, nor the principal of the University of Natal, Professor Desmond Clarence, could be contacted for comment last night.

Hulett defends Brazilian Govt's ethanol-from-cane production plans

2/16/81
19/16/81 W/M

Science Correspondent

THE idea that Brazil's programme for the production of ethanol from sugar cane was in any way unsuccessful or grinding to a halt was strongly denied in Durban yesterday.

'The Government plan for the 1981 sugar crop in Brazil is that 85 million tons of cane will go to producing 8 200 000 tons of sugar, while 65 million tons will be used to produce 4,5 billion litres of ethanol fuel,' said Mr Deon Hulett, formerly of Natal.

He now lives in Brazil, drives a car exclusively powered by ethanol, and is an independent consultant to the largest sugar industry in the world.

'The ethanol industry is most certainly not winding down. The Brazilian Government would never permit it to, for it represents an enormous capital investment.

'Last year there was a waiting list for ethanol-powered cars in Brazil, and 80 percent of all those manufactured in the country were so powered.

'By 1985 Brazil plans to be making 16 billion litres of ethanol from sugar,' he said.

There had been a drop recently in sales of ethanol-

cars, he said, 'but this was due to the Government's attempts to control inflation by cutting down on credit. Inflation is running at 100 percent a year in Brazil and there is an election pending, which means that the authorities must act.'

Mr Hulett dismissed many of the critical statements reported about ethanol cars.

'As an owner of one, I can tell you that the lower price and energy efficiency of ethanol more than compensates for any shortcomings, which really boil down to the need for a slightly longer warm-up period and the need for carburettor adjustments from time to time.'

Kaolin: Call to explain hush-up

Environment Reporter

LEADING non-Government conservation bodies are calling for an official explanation of the hushed up kaolin deposits at Stellenbosch, which according to geological reports seem more extensive than and of as good a quality as those in Noordhoek.

The Stellenbosch kaolin deposits, one of 'good quality' on the Stellenbosch airfield, and another nearby at Verzicht were described by the Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee's chairman, Mr V J Ponso, as the most valuable deposits in the Western Cape.

He based his assessment on a survey by the Department of Mines Geological Survey team. Referring to the Noordhoek deposits, the survey questioned the wisdom of further exploitation there.

NEW MINE

This report, tabled in 1970, was never made public, and has apparently not been taken into account by Pederalevolksbelegting and the semi-Government Industrial Development Corporation, who want to open a new mine in the Noordhoek valley.

The secret geological report says that the deposit at Verzicht is of outstanding quality and must be regarded as a very valuable asset.

Conservationists have argued that the kaolin mining in the Noordhoek Valley would spoil one of the Peninsula's most used tourist routes.

The official line on the Noordhoek kaolin has been explained by Mr Fred Otto, Director General of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation.

NO DEPOSITS

Mr Otto told the committee under Dr Douglas Hey who are planning the boundaries of the new Table Mountain and Peninsula Chain natural area, that there were to his knowledge no other suitable kaolin deposits besides the Noordhoek one.

But the question is now being asked why he did not know of the Stellenbosch deposit.

The chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, Dr Anthony Hall, said today that a complete investigation into sources of kaolin outside Noordhoek was imperative.

'We all find it very strange that nobody was told of the Stellenbosch deposits after the extensive survey was carried out there. I have also recently heard of apparently very good deposits near Saldanha Bay.'

The Wildlife Society says there are questions to be answered before any development of the kaolin deposits at Noordhoek takes place.

'Compared with the Stellenbosch deposit, reported to contain 14-million tons of good quality kaolin, how much is in the Noordhoek deposit?'

Meanwhile, the residents of the Noordhoek area are circulating a statement of dissent for signature.

The statement says that the residents of the area are totally opposed to all kaolin mining in the Noordhoek Valley.

But many believe that the monetary involvement of the semi-State IDC will weigh heavily in the final analysis.

Fall-out

'won't ^{stay} 23/6/81
even be (56)
noticed (45)

By Bob Davis

The new R2 000-million Lethabo power station near Vereeniging will belch 40 to 50 tons of fine ash, two tons of sulphur dioxide and 360 tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each day.

"But," said Escom environmentalist Mr David Strydom, "people won't even notice it."

Because of the tall—250 m — anti-pollution chimneys designed for the power station, the pollution fall-out area will have a radius of about 100 km.

STRINGENT

Mr Strydom said the fine ash and gases were about half-a-percent of the total quantities the station would produce each day from burning 35 000 tons of coal.

The ash particles were so fine that one would need a microscope to see them. The sulphur dioxide would add about 0,25 of a particle per thousand-million particles to the atmosphere — a proportion that was regarded as negligible.

The stringent control on fall-out was made possible by precipitator efficiency of 99,5 percent.

"We held an investigation at the Komati power station where farmers complained about dust," Mr Strydom said. "We installed precipitators and now they have a problem of insufficient alkaline matter in the soil."

NOT NOXIOUS

Not only was the fall-out invisible Mr Strydom said but it was also not noxious. "People lived with much higher levels in the areas of the Tasibos and Highveld power stations and there was no evidence of health problems."

R100-m State bill for ^{25/6/81} 57 resettlement of flood areas

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik, says the resettlement of the flood disaster areas in the Karoo and southern Cape will cost the State about R100-million.

Dr Munnik visited the flood-stricken town of Laingsburg — and held discussions with the local Disaster Fund committee.

The SABC reported last night that Dr Munnik said afterwards people who were dissatisfied with their payments could re-

apply. A Cabinet meeting will be needed to discuss the amended payments.

Dr Munnik said that of the 398 claims for payment from the disaster relief fund received already, 120 had been settled and a further 100 would be settled on Monday.

The Disaster Fund committee also discussed the formula for the compensation of furniture with Dr Munnik, who said that a fixed amount would be paid out for two, three and four-bedroomed

houses respectively.

A delegation from Montagu also held discussions with Dr Munnik at Laingsburg yesterday.

It is reported from Ladismith that 75 percent of the floodstricken farmers there received ex-gratia payments from the Department of Agriculture this week. The rest are expected to receive compensation within the next two weeks.

Farmer's have already received financial aid from the Disaster Fund. — Sapa.

provincial authorities. There was also the confusing situation that certain people around the Health-Centre had to pay, while

confidence in the Health-Centre concept.

The location of these Health-Centres was mainly among economically or geographically underprivileged communities. This was in accordance with the recommendations of the NHS Commission to provide health services for all sections of the population,

hence, this meant communities, which are and which

er the country, (Durrus), Newlands (Dur-

The new staff for the period of of subjects Y, environmental trition, psychology a, later at form from 1949 unity Health in ce.

the Health-Centres favourable circumstances aid do. (10) n about the had not been imple- medical officers necessary of hospi- under local or

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others could get free medical treatment. Because the recommendation of the NHS Commission for free health services and a national tax had been rejected, only indigent patients were entitled to free medical treatment. Moreover, the Medical Association, in order to protect private practice, insisted that those people who did not fall below the means test, should not receive free treatment. Great difficulty existed as to how to devise and apply such a means test, without being arbitrary.

The result was confusion and dissatisfaction among the general public. According to the NHS Commission there should be a special Health Services Personnel Commission to determine conditions of service of the Health-Centre staff. This personnel commission was never established however and the result was that conditions of service offered by the Government Public Service Commission were not so attractive as elsewhere.

There was also a real shortage of medical and nursing staff in the Health-Centre which was certainly due to the specific character of the underprivileged communities, which seem to have been unattractive for those members, who originated from the well-developed and wealthy section of the population. (10)

Particularly as far as medical officers were concerned, there seem to have been real problems. The great load of administrative work, especially as far as the incensive area work was concerned, was apparently a frustration for many of them. It was even more difficult to accept this in the face of a huge amount of curative work, unavoidable when starting a health service in a poor and sick community. Many of these medical officers had only had 3 months training at Pholela or Springfield, and the training received at Medical School was not really adequate for the specific circumstances of Health-Centre practice. It is easily understood that a frustrated medical officer, who is the leader of the whole Health-Centre team will not be a very inspiring example for the other team members. (11)

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16.

- (239) F.G.1, 192, Table 7.
- (240) Van der Horst, S.T., Native Labour in South Africa (London, 1971), p.206.
- (241) Du Toit et al, op. cit., p.19.
- (242) Horrell, M, and Horner, D., (eds.), A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa (Johannesburg, 1974), pp.241-242.
- (243) Department of Statistics based on statistics of the Department of Mines.
- (244) Copies of Financial Mail for relevant years, quoting press releases of CCM.
- (245) Ibid.
- (246) KPA, 1979.
- (247) Presidential Address of L.W.P. Van den Bosch, 83th A.O.M. of CCM, 27 June 1978.
- (248) Financial Mail, 18 Aug. 1978, pp.596-597.
- (249) Ibid, p.597.
- (249a) RMBOD, 1973-1974, p.5.
- (250) National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases (NRIOD) 5th Annual Report, p.17.
- (251) Ibid., Foreword.
- (252) RMBOD, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, Table XVI. See also NRIOD, 1975 and 1976, for difficulty in establishing numbers of mining population.
- (253) NRIOD, 4th Annual Report 1974, p.6, Table 5.
- (254) Ibid., Table 6.
- (255) Ibid., 1975 and 1976, p.8.
- (256) RMBOD, 1973-1974, p.3.
- (257) Ibid., 1975-1976, p.3.
- (258) Ibid., 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, Tables XV.
- (259) Ibid.
- (260) In his affidavit he warns that the council would be going beyond its terms of reference to grant the licence and he has threatened legal action if they do so.
- (261) Mr Gwynn has also formally objected to the factory's application for an offensive trade licence.
- (262) In this affidavit he warns that the council would be going beyond its terms of reference to grant the licence and he has threatened legal action if they do so.
- (263) Mr Gwynn has also formally objected to the factory's application for an offensive trade licence.
- (264) In a letter which Mr Gwynn handed to the Town Clerk yesterday, he called for the immediate closure of the factory saying "This would not set a precedent as Diamond Oil, at the foot of Cowies Hill, was also given notice and made to move for being far less of a nuisance than the town clerk and Councillor J Bruce to join him."
- (265) In a letter which Mr Gwynn handed to the Town Clerk yesterday, he called for the immediate closure of the factory saying "This would not set a precedent as Diamond Oil, at the foot of Cowies Hill, was also given notice and made to move for being far less of a nuisance than the town clerk and Councillor J Bruce to join him."
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- (267) Ibid., 1973-1974, pp.5-6.

- (268) Ibid., 1973-1974, 1974-1975, p.3 and p.3.
- (269) NRIOD, 1975 and 1976, Foreword and p.11.
- (270) Ibid., 1974, p. 8, 1975 and 1976, p.12

I would like to thank the following people for their help:

Dr M. Hurwitz, Dr L. Irwig, Dr Pullinger, Dr N. Saxe, Mrs A. Ratcliffe, Professor L. Webster and Professor S. Zwi.

NW
25/6/81
Mercury Reporter

Call to stop Pinetown chemical factory from operating

PINETOWN—Mr Mike Gwynn, chairman of the Ward 2 Ratepayers' Association, has called on Pinetown Town Council to give notice to Chemical Services to cease operations and vacate their premises immediately.

Mr Gwynn is spearheading a campaign against the chemical factory which many residents in the vicinity of Hagar Road believe is endangering their lives, because it handles toxic chemicals such as methyl chloride.

His latest move was prompted by a call from Mrs G Crookes to investigate a foul-smelling odour. He, in turn, had called on the assistant town clerk and Councillor J Bruce to join him.

In a letter which Mr Gwynn handed to the Town Clerk yesterday, he called for the immediate closure of the factory saying "This would not set a precedent as Diamond Oil, at the foot of Cowies Hill, was also given notice and made to move for being far less of a nuisance than the town clerk and Councillor J Bruce to join him."

Mr Gwynn has also formally objected to the factory's application for an offensive trade licence.

In this affidavit he warns that the council would be going beyond its terms of reference to grant the licence and he has threatened legal action if they do so.

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of mine management, and all those who spent 100 or more hours underground per month. By 1924, fifty-one occupations were considered to be dangerous to the health of mineworkers, and of these eleven were regarded as surface occupations. Today mineworkers at risk include all those who spend more than fifteen minutes underground per shift.

As has been indicated in 1916 of compensation Rand Miners by the employment underground five years of contract. Today every mineworker health is obliged every year for White Today only white workers the work of the mine medical certificate. Whenever a mine medical certificate is issued to a patient and X-ray examined by the Certificate of African has he is immediately referred to a 'controlled' mine.

Mr Macleod said analyses by his department had shown that conditions were not harmful to marine life - the dissolved oxygen level in the water was very high and muddy material was not settling.

Clash over Umgeni project

Conservationists angered by report

Municipal Reporter
CONSERVATIONISTS clashed with Durban City Engineer Don Macleod yesterday over discolouration of the Umgeni River mouth caused by the R40 million Springfield canalisation and reclamation project.

His statement angered estuarine research co-ordinator George Begg of the Oceanographic Research Institute.

'Having a high oxygen level doesn't mean all fish can tolerate a high silt level,' he said.

Mr Macleod's statement that it did not settle was 'totally incorrect' because silt settled the moment it reached salt water.

'The Umgeni is a fantastically richly-endowed estuary and that's why we

view the matter with concern.'

Mr Macleod said he was no physicist, but he could see from discolouration of the sea that the finely divided clay particles in the water were not settling.

He said the contractor would increase the retention time for muddy water in his settling ponds while he was working with clay.

Wildlife Society conservation director Keith Cooper said the project should not have been undertaken.

Once an African has he is immediately referred to a 'controlled' mine. 'black' affairs either in a lump sum the discretion of the have contracted silicosis until they are degree, whereupon the their certificates of culotic, after received he performs no risk in the early days. The primary stage was permitted to continue working; but if his condition progressed to silicosis in the second stage he only received compensation to which he had been entitled at the primary stage certification. (232) Also in the early days all miners certified as having tuberculosis had to leave the mine immediately. (233)

37. The plight of Africans had been no better. In 1903 some permanently disabled African miners had been retained as pensioners on the mines purely at the discretion of the company, but the majority had been discharged and had been obliged to return to their homes. (226) By 1911 some of the mining companies had agreed to pay £10 to the dependants of Africans who had died on the mines or had been permanently disabled. (227)

Miners had many grievances concerning the compensation acts for silicosis, but most of them seem to have been rectified for Whites by 1925. This seems to be borne out by the causes given for the 1922 general strike, during which time silicosis does not seem to have been a subordinate grievance, unlike all previous general miners' strikes of 1907, 1913 and 1914. (228) What is of greater importance is the precedents established in that period regarding compensation awards, have survived until the present day.

These include the function of the Department of Mines to list those mines where workers were, and are, considered to be at risk. By 1925 they were called 'scheduled' mines and today are known as 'controlled' mines. Another precedent was established when the industry, or rather each mine, was obliged to contribute to the compensation fund a sum of money per employee whose employment was considered to be at risk to his health. This has varied on each mine according to the incidence of silicosis obtaining there. Also workers have not been compensated merely because illness has deprived them of working on the mines. The degree of disability has always been of primary importance and compensation awards have always taken this factor into account and varied the awards accordingly. For instance, the distinguishing of silicosis into stages and varying compensation in accordance with the stages - in 1912 primary and secondary stages of silicosis were distinguished - has over the years been even more flexibly applied and today the application of this principle is by any standards a very flexible one. (138a)

The act of 1914 introduced another precedent when it was found that certain surface workers were also at risk and compensation was awarded to all workers - including Africans - in occupations around or in crushing stations. By 1919 surface jobs considered to be risky, included sampling with attendant crushing, employment in the assay office, the jobs of sanitary and change house cleaners, certain members

70 000 bid
Star 20/6/8
to halt
park mine

Nearly 70 000 people have signed a petition protesting against Iscor's proposal to mine in the Kruger National Park.

The petition closed a year ago — but South Africans continue to register their opposition to the idea of coal mining in the Pafuri, an unspoiled ecologically valuable region of the park.

Though the Government appointed a committee of inquiry last year to investigate alternatives to the mining, its findings have not yet been made public.

Call to oppose mining project at Noordhoek

CT 1/7/81 (56) (27)

Staff Reporter

A TWO-MAN deputation from the Noordhoek and District Civic Association yesterday appealed to a meeting of the Cape Divisional Council for support in their fight against the proposed kaolin mining scheme in their scenic area.

In a statement of objection to any kaolin mining at Noordhoek, the association's chairman, Mr Mervyn Minnaar, and leading conservationist Dr Anthony Hall said the proposed scheme was "in total conflict with the rural and residential nature of the area".

Also, it would have an adverse affect on the Peninsula's annual income from the tourist industry — which amounted to some R50-million — and planning should take this into account. "particularly in the Peninsula's last remaining unspoilt area at Noordhoek".

The opposition to the scheme was "strongly backed" by the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, of which Dr Hall is chairman.

Mr Minnaar said that more than 70 percent of those eligible to object to the mining scheme had already done so, signing a petition within only 10 days. He said this amounted to 300 out of a possible 400 signatures.

Dr Hall told the council he had recently learnt there were large deposits available at a site near Stellenbosch. Prospecting was also disclosing numerous other deposits of many tens of millions of tons elsewhere in South Africa.

The acting secretary, Mr C H Mocke, read out a letter from the Physical Planning branch of the Prime Minister's Office which referred to the application by Serina

(Pty) Ltd to mine kaolin at Noordhoek.

It said a press report on June 6 that the Department of Environmental Conservation already considered the kaolin mine a "fait accompli" was incorrect.

Certain information was still being awaited and a decision would be taken only after all the relevant information had been received and a report submitted to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who was responsible for the final decision.

Plans for the mine had been amended and these would be forwarded to the Divisional Council for comment.

A request from the council that an environmental committee investigate the issue had been referred to the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environment, which considered the move unnecessary, the letter said.

Among the points made in the Noordhoek and District Civic Association's objection were:

- The impact of the "industrial blight" to the area would last for the estimated 70 to 150 years' life of the mine.

- Visual scars to the lower quarter of the scenic Chapman's Peak slopes

- Dust pollution — the periodic strong winds at Noordhoek would pose unavoidable pollution problems from the very fine kaolin powder.

- Kaolin powder washed by rain off slopes around the mine would contaminate underground water and streams — increasing in future decades of mining

- Ratepayers' property values would decline and they would derive no benefit from the mining

Kaolin trucks would crowd Main Road

By LEON BEKKER

WHEN the proposed kaolin mining operation in the Noordhoek Valley operated at full capacity, five fully-laden trucks carrying processed kaolin to Atlantis would drive along the main road from Fish Hoek to Mui-zenberg every hour.

This is one of the findings of a report on some of the environmental consequences of the proposed mine which has been submitted to Fish Hoek Municipality and will be discussed at a town council meeting on July 13.

The town engineer of Fish Hoek, Mr Michael Hedderwick, said in an interview yesterday that he had studied the report and added his own comments and recommendations to it.

He said the report detailed a number of "very alarming" consequences to Fish Hoek

should the mine be given the go-ahead.

The report was compiled by Dr Anthony Hall of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation.

Fish Hoek Municipality has not been consulted about the advisability of the mine, as the area in Noordhoek where the mine may be built falls outside Fish Hoek municipal area.

The report submitted to Fish Hoek shows that when the mine is working to capacity, it will produce 55 000 tons of kaolin a month.

The kaolin ore produced at the mine will be transported to the processing plant at Sun Valley and processed kaolin will then have to be transported either by truck or train to Atlantis.

"I want certain answers on how this is to be done," Mr Hedderwick said yesterday.

"If they plan to transport it by rail, how do the railways plan to cope? How will they load?"

Another municipal source said Fish Hoek station and the surrounding property would have to be changed to enable the trucks to load the kaolin on to trains, and the large, fully laden trucks would still be driving around in Fish Hoek.

The fine, powdery kaolin in the trucks would also not "mix too well with the strong wind we have here for most months of the year", the source added.

It is understood that the Ou Kaapse Weg route was considered, but rejected because the gradients are too steep for regular use by heavy trucks.

● Call to oppose mining project at Noordhoek, page 13

CT 1/7/81

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High quality

kaolin deposit

August 1/7/81

in Saldanha

(S2)

(2A)

Environment Reporter

REPORTS of another large kaolin deposit of exceptionally high quality near Saldanha Bay, and the sympathetic hearing given by the Divisional Council to objections by the Noordhoek Ratepayers' Association, have raised some hope that Noordhoek might be saved from further kaolin mining.

Dr Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape said today the quality of the Saldanha deposits could be better than that of Noordhoek.

This is the second deposit of kaolin which has come to light since the Director-General of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr Fred Otto, told Dr Douglas Hey's Table Mountain committee there were no other suitable deposits besides the Noordhoek ones.

Dr Hall was encouraged by the attitude of the Divisional Council and there seemed a distinct chance that plans for the mining could be blocked.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis has apparently called for an environmental impact assessment of the Noordhoek kaolin scheme. So far it is not clear who would carry this out.

It seems that a private company employed by Serina, the company which wants to mine, might be called in.

Environmentalists have pointed out that unless the alternatives to the Noordhoek scheme are also taken into account an environment impact assessment would be incomplete.

Recently a leading environmental scientist told me that any impact assessment should be approached as a desirability and necessity study as well.

Mine: Family must quit home

CT 11/7/81 53

Staff Reporter

A FAMILY who have lived in a house near Fish Hoek for 23 years have been told they have to find other accommodation this week, as their house is to be demolished.

The house is near Sun Valley on the property of the Kaolin mine owned by Serina (Pty) Ltd, and is one of two old farm dwellings which were on the land when it was bought by the company which later began operating the mine.

The family of Mr Aubrey Jones has been in the house for about 23 years, and Mr Jones was employed by the company before being dismissed recently by the manager, Mr C H van der Walt.

Mr Jones, 56, was a driver for the South African Army for four years during the war.

Since Mr Jones was fired, the family has been threatened with removal, and last week the front door of the house was allegedly removed, allowing wind and rain into the house over the weekend.

The family has also been told that the house will be bulldozed, and on Friday they were told that the roof and windows would be taken off if they did not move.

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday that the house was "filled with squatters", one of which was Mr Jones, who had been fired because he was allegedly unfit for work.

The house had to be demolished, he said, because the mine was now an industrial area and residential dwellings were not permitted on industrial land.

Mr Van der Walt said: "The law does not permit anybody to stay here."

He said the family had been told that they had the rest of this week to find other accommodation.

• A Fish Hoek woman who wishes to remain anonymous said yesterday she had been trying to find the Jones family accommodation for "some years". Their names have been on a Divisional Council waiting list for 2½ years, but no accommodation has become available for them.

Kaolin: Call to explain hush-ups

Argus

2/7/81

56

JMH

Environment Reporter

THE Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape has called on the Director General for Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr Fred Otto, for an explanation of why the Stellenbosch and Saldanha deposits of kaolin were hushed up.

A report by the geological survey section of the Department of Mines (Survey report 1978-0091) which has never been published, shows that the most viable kaolin deposits in the Western Cape lie at Stellenbosch.

This report was included in a report tabled before the Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee which recommended the use of the kaolin deposits at Stellenbosch.

BOUNDARIES

But in February this year, Mr Otto told a meeting of Dr Douglas Hey's committee investigating possible boundaries for the Table Mountain and chain natural area, that according to available information there was no other deposit besides Noordhoek of the same grade in the whole of South Africa.

In fact, the geological survey report said that the Verzicht deposit near Stellenbosch, 'was of a very high quality and must be regarded as a very valuable asset.'

STELLENBOSCH

The chairman of the CCNCC, Dr Anthony Hall, said he would like to know why the Stellenbosch deposits, obviously very highly regarded by the Department of Mines survey team had never come into the reckoning.

Serina, the company which wants to mine the Chapman's Peak end of the Noordhoek Valley which forms part of one of the world's most famous scenic drives, is partly owned by the semi-State Industrial Development Corporation.

JUSTIFICATION

Mr Otto as well as officials of Serina have used the lack of other suitable kaolin deposits as justification for the proposed Noordhoek mine.

At the time when the geological survey section did the Stellenbosch kaolin survey, Mr Otto was Secretary for Planning and conservationists are asking why he did not know of the report.

SALDANHA

As early as 1971 a company report — also never made public — was completed on kaolin prospecting in the Saldanha-Vredenburg area, and it seems unlikely that recent disclosures by private sources of high quality kaolin deposits there were unknown then.

When Mr Otto spoke to Dr Hey's committee, it was obvious that he was in favour of mining at Noordhoek.

Besides saying that the Noordhoek deposits were the only ones of suitable quality, he said that the aesthetic problems of the mine could possibly be overcome by using revised methods.

CONDITION

He also suggested that a permit to mine could be made subject to a condition that the mining should go side by side with reclamation work.

The chairman, Dr Hey, pointed out that in practice it was sometimes the case that such conditions were valueless, and he asked Mr Otto whether there was a mechanism which could enforce the conditions.

Mr Otto said the possibility of bankruptcy made it impossible to give assurances that open holes could be filled.

Dr Hall said the proposed Serina mine was not in the

interest of the Peninsula as a whole and in fact could affect foreign income by way of tourism. He said it was time that a long honest look was taken at the situation as a whole.

BUILDING

(Continued)

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III & IV.

**Kaolin mine a
health hazard
to Fish Hoek**

RM 2/7/81

RM 56

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Fish Hoek is preparing to oppose the construction of a kaolin mine in the Noordhoek Valley — all the way to Cabinet level if necessary, according to the deputy mayor, Mr Bob Hardie.

A senior official in Fish Hoek said kaolin dust was a health hazard. This would be a major factor when the council debated the issue.

A council debate on Fish Hoek's attitude to the mine is scheduled to take place on July 18 when two environmental reports will be discussed.

The first report was submitted to the town engineer, Mr Michael Hedderwick, by Dr Anthony Hall of the Co-ordinating

Council for Nature Conservation, and the second was called for by the council, and drawn up by Mr Hedderwick and other senior officials in Fish Hoek.

Mr Hardie said he was worried about the consequences of the proposed kaolin mine.

One problem was the traffic situation. Dr Hall's report had disclosed that when the new mine was operating at full capacity, five fully-laden trucks an hour would be using the road between Fish Hoek and Muizenberg transporting processed kaolin to Atlantis.

This would aggravate the existing traffic problem on the road. The number of large trucks using the road was causing concern and the kaolin traffic would be an extra burden.

But his concern went beyond the traffic situation, said Mr Hardie. The existing kaolin mine was already causing dust problems in Sun Valley.

"When the wind blows many of the houses in Sun Valley are infiltrated by the fine dust," said Mr Hardie.

If another mine was built in Noordhoek, the whole valley would have the same problem.

"Even though Noordhoek falls within the divisional council's area, we in Fish Hoek regard it as our part of the world. As we expand, we will be moving further into the valley — it's the only way we can expand in Fish Hoek", he said.

Residents were concerned that the beauty and tranquility of the valley would be spoilt by the mining operation.

Mr Hardie said he was sure Fish Hoek would oppose the mine all the way to the Cabinet, if necessary.

Building

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Quantities V

Mrs J R Einhorn

Natal estuaries polluted, ^{NM} 2/7/81 (56) warns expert

Mercury Reporter

ONLY 17 of Natal's 73 estuaries are fully functional ecosystems and provide nurseries for marine fish and prawns, according to Mr George Begg, a marine scientist at the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban.

Speaking at a public symposium last night, Mr Begg said most of Natal's estuaries were polluted by silt and chemicals from industry and agriculture.

'When farmers insist on ploughing up to the edges of rivers and substituting

natural vegetation with crops, severe bank erosion results,' Mr Begg said.

'Although such practices are in direct contravention of the Soil Conservation Act, the problem has been given remarkably little attention by the authorities,' he added.

The Act states that 'no land shall be ploughed or cultivated and no vegetation destroyed within 10 m of banks of rivers'.

The Tugela River transported 12 million tons of sediment to the sea each

year — one of the highest rates in the world.

Chemical pollution from fertilisers and insecticides occurred in most Natal rivers and industrial pollution was detectable in 13 estuaries.

'Even the most remote of Natal's estuaries, Kosi Bay, reveals disturbingly high levels of DDT from the malaria control operations by the State Department of Health,' Mr Begg said.

He said it was important to realise that Natal's estuaries were endangered habitats.

Koalin dust 'a health hazard'

CT 2/7/81

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Staff Reporter

FISH HOEK is preparing to oppose the establishment of a kaolin mine in Noordhoek Valley all the way to cabinet level if necessary, according to the deputy mayor, Mr Bob Hardie.

Meanwhile, a senior official in Fish Hoek disclosed yesterday that kaolin dust was considered a health hazard. This would be a major factor taken into account when the council debated the issue, he said.

A full-scale Town Council debate on Fish Hoek's attitude to the mine is scheduled for July 13, when two environmental reports will be before the council.

The first was submitted to the town engineer, Mr Michael Hedderwick, by Dr Anthony Hall of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation, and the second was called for by the council and drawn up by Mr Hedderwick and other senior officials in Fish Hoek.

'Very worried'

Mr Hardie said yesterday he was "personally very worried" about a number of consequences of the proposed new kaolin mine.

One was the traffic situation. Dr Hall's report had disclosed that when the new mine was operating at full capacity, five fully laden trucks an hour would use Main Road between Fish Hoek and Muizenberg transporting processed kaolin to

Atlantis.

This would aggravate the existing traffic problem on Main Road. The number of large trucks using the road was already causing concern, and the kaolin traffic would be an intolerable extra burden on the road.

However, his concern went beyond the traffic situation, Mr Hardie said.

The existing kaolin mine was already causing dust problems in Sun Valley. "When the wind blows at all hard many of the houses in Sun Valley are infiltrated by the fine dust. Even keeping windows and doors closed doesn't help as it still gets in," he said.

If another mine were built in Noordhoek, the whole valley would be susceptible to the same problem.

"Even though Noordhoek officially falls within the Divisional Council's area, we in Fish Hoek regard it very much as our part of the world. You must remember also that as we expand, we will be moving further into the valley — it's the only way we can expand in Fish Hoek," he said.

The residents of Fish Hoek were concerned that the beauty and tranquility of the valley would be despoiled by a noisy and dirty mining operation.

Mr Hardie said he was sure Fish Hoek would oppose the mine all the way to the cabinet if necessary.

Insecticide poisoning Deaths from agricultural chemicals in 2.5 million workers have dropped from 1 in 1 million to 1 in 10 million since 1964.

In addition to 2.5 million agricultural workers exposed, may be added factory workers. Not sure yet if pesticides carcinogenic but evidence seems to be positive in case of DDT and others. Their use has been restricted to a minimum.

Zoonoses Farm workers exposed to contact with farm animals and thus a number of transmittable diseases known as zoonoses. Commission undecided as to whether these constitute an occupational disease. Possibly it is. inspectors Spirosis, G. malaria, ty patients who any permanent canneries, workers.

Forestry wo forestry wo there is a strong case for their inclusion as an occupational disease. Department of Forestry avers that 80 - 90% of all blacks in E. Transvaal suffer from bilhar. Difficult to ascertain without pre-employment medical examination whether black contract disease in course of employment. Power saw operators in forestry industry may contract a vibration disease known as Raynaud's disease.

CONDITIONS The papers emphasise the social conditions surrounding the school crisis. Each speaker warning that education does not exist in a vacuum. Social worker George Gibb said: 'Unless we are to grapple with the problems and issues of the Cape Flats, the changes the educationists want to introduce will be stillborn. They are a community which has suffered much, been torn apart by mass removals, been regimented

'Bantu Education was part of a political and economic system that was not meant for black success.' She suggested imagining all white children of Cape Town out of school. 'It can't be imagined for it would not happen as white parents have real power, the power to control the education of their children and prevent irreparable and irreversible harm being inflicted on themselves and their families. It all hinges on power.'

INFERIOR Sindi Magona, speaking as 'a mother, a teacher and a concerned person,' said: 'Experience has taught blacks that which is set aside for their exclusive use is usually grossly inferior.'

Education Reporter SINCE March 1980 an estimated 200 000 pupils have been involved in non-violent protest, according to a publication of the University of Cape Town Centre for Extra Mural Studies. In an attempt to record the reasons for and effects of the boycotts, the centre has collated five papers delivered at a conference on Curriculum Innovation in South Africa at the university, in January this year.

in rows of block houses, been so conditioned by authority that they find themselves without a wide-ranging initiative and creativity,' he said.

PROBLEMS Average family problems which undermined family and individual authority included crime, gambling, shebeening, lack of proper policing and inadequate recreational facilities.

One of the shocking results of the boycott was a new gang in Bonteheuwel - reputedly 500 strong.

'They are schoolboys dropped out of school during the demonstration. What a price to pay for equal education. Their idealism became the victim of the harsh environment,' Mr Gibbs said.

CHAPTER IX Overlamping of existing laws in Occupational diseases among various departments

The following Acts in some way have some affect on Industrial Health

- Department of Health
- Public Health Act, 36 of 1919 as amended
- Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928

The following Acts include some Acts administered by the Minister of Health:

- Department of Labour
- Factories, Machinery and Building Act 22 of 1941 as amended by Act 77 of 1967.
- Atmosphere Pollution Act of 1965

- Hazardous Substances Act No. 15 of 1973
- Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972
- Workmens Compensation Act 30 of 1941
- Shops and Offices Act No. 75 of 1964
- (Factory, Machinery and Building Ordinance for S.M.A. of 1952)
- Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956

Wage Act of 1957

Department of Mines

200 000 in pupil protest - UCT report

SA August 6/7/81 JB

Department of Community Development

Slums Act of 1934

Department of Forestry

Forest Act of 1968

Department of Industries

Fishing Industries Development Act 44 of 1944 (under Minister of Economic Affairs)

Sea Fisheries Act 58 of 1973

Saldhana Bay Harbour Construction Act 29 of 1973

Energy debate queries cost of radiation risk

CT 7/7/81 56

Science Reporter

KOEBERG Alert — the anti-nuclear group in South Africa — could disband if the ordinary free market mechanisms for insurance cover were applied to the Koeberg nuclear power station, the group's chairman, Dr Arnold Abramowitz, told the International Association of Commerce and Economics Students (AIESEC) congress yesterday.

Speaking at the nuclear energy debate, Dr Abramowitz said that the premiums which an industry paid to cover itself against unexpected and costly liability were an indicator of the level of risk, while the fact that the premiums were tied quite closely to the way in which the industry operated served to keep that level to a minimum.

In the case of Koeberg, Escom carried liability to the extent of R10-million and the State was responsible for the remainder. Members of the public would find it difficult, if not impossible, to buy private cover against radiation hazards

Good reason?

"On the one hand you have to acknowledge as a patriotic citizen that the government wouldn't interfere with the functioning of the free market without good and sufficient reason. On the other hand, if the likelihood of (nuclear catastrophe) is no greater than being hit on the head by a meteorite, why isn't the risk covered in the same conventional way — by the operation of market place insurance?"

The question had never been adequately answered, Dr Abramowitz said.

Dr J P Hugo, deputy president of the Atomic Energy Board, said that in the case of large undertakings it was government policy to provide its own insurance, on the grounds that it was more economic than paying taxpayers' money in the form of premiums to the international pool.

Economic loss

Dr C Whittle, assistant director of the Institute of Energy Analysis in the United States, said that American public utilities were more concerned about insurance against economic loss in the operation of nuclear power stations than that of health hazards. The Three Mile Island accident had proved expensive and utilities had now formed a pool to ensure themselves against future economic problems.

Mr Jim Harding, energy projects director for the Friends of the Earth, said that the American nuclear power industry had a ceiling of R560-million on absolute public liability and after that it was a matter for the State. In his view the ceiling should be raised or eliminated.

The congress chairman, Dr Wolfgang Sassin, said in summing up that a decision for or against nuclear power depended on one's belief or disbelief in the ability of man to control his own environment in an orderly way. Each person would interpret all the evidence on the issue according to his or her view on that point.

Star 8/7/81

Firms' dusty answer to pollution laws

Many industrialists in South Africa are taking advantage of the Government's acute shortage of air pollution inspectors by dumping enormous quantities of dangerous wastes in the air.

"At the moment the Government has hardly enough inspectors to con-

trol an industrial town, let alone an industrial nation," Mr James Clarke, head of The Star's CARE campaign, told a three-day national workshop on "Dust Control in Industry" at the University of the Witwatersrand today.

South Africa's air pollution was "probably as bad

as the worst found in advanced nations today," he said.

"Our laws are manifestly inadequate. They allow municipalities to hound home-owners with R50 spot fines for lighting bonfires but only the Government can fine industry.

"The fines — R200 for a first offence and R1 000 maximum for repeated offences — are hardly likely to persuade industrialists to spend millions on clean air equipment."

Wind-blown mine dust gave the Rand the world's highest incidence of ear, nose and throat complaints.

John Perry Prize
For the best work in

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

CT 8/7/81
Poisons in
City water
are 'safe' (58)

Science Reporter

ALUMINIUM poisons in the City's drinking water, reported to have caused deaths among renal patients undergoing dialysis at Groote Schuur Hospital, are safe for all normal purposes, according to the Cape Town's acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr M E E Popkiss.

He was commenting on the annual report of the hospital's renal clinic, published yesterday, in which the head of department, Dr R van Zyl Smit, said that a major cause of death in the past of patients on dialysis (blood cleansing by kidney machine) had been due to aluminium toxicity. The poisoning had developed as a result of dialysing with tap water containing "an extremely high concentration of aluminium."

Dr Popkiss said the aluminium in municipal tap water came from the methods used to purify the water at the city's filtration plants, but the levels were "much too low" to affect health.

"In any case the body does not take up aluminium which is ingested by mouth."

Diverse views at energy congress

Science Reporter

CONTRADICTIONARY predictions on the future of energy resources were presented at Tuesday's session of the AI-SEC energy congress at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, told the congress that alternative sources of energy would make the present fossil fuels redundant.

"We should use them as fast as possible, otherwise we may find ourselves left with vast, useless deposits of hydrocarboniferous substances getting in the way of our other endeavours," he said.

Predictions of loss of resources had always been countered by discovery of new sources of energy. Technological advances had greatly increased the estimated energy reserve.

Not so, said Dr W C J van Rensberg, director of the Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute at the University of Texas.

"We need to discover a new 'North Sea' every year and a new 'Texas' every nine months just to meet the increase in demand," Dr Van Rensberg said.

He quoted figures to show that the world was consuming 22-million barrels of oil annually while discovering only 11-million in the same period. This spelled trouble for the future.

The United States would be dependent on Arab oil for at least the next decade and this would affect its foreign policy. Coal would continue to be the single most important increasing source of energy.

To give some idea of the size of the problem, if the US wished to supply its estimated turn-of-the-century daily requirement of six million barrels of synthetic fuel it would have to build the equivalent of 120 Sasol-size plants at a cost of \$4-billion each.

Gloom, doom predictions for Koeberg

CT 9/7/81

36

33

Science Reporter

GLOOM and doom predictions on the future of Koeberg nuclear power station continued to radiate from the International Association of Commerce and Economics Students (AISEC) congress at the University of Cape Town on Tuesday.

Following the Koeberg Alert viewpoint given at a previous session that commercial insurers would have forced economically crippling safety standards on the plant (hence the government take-over of public liability) and the statement by a visiting United States' energy expert, Mr John Harding, that Koeberg was not as safe as the latest designs available, Mr Andre Spier lumped it along with other nuclear plants which the Israeli raid had shown to be "slow-ticking time bombs".

Proliferation

Mr Spier, managing director of Syncom, a private sector policy research organization, said that nuclear proliferation was also a danger.

It was "only a matter of time" before nuclear black-

mailers held a nation or a city to ransom.

The Republic faced a population increase to about 70 million within four decades. This meant that within the next 40 years South Africa would have to create a seven-fold output of energy from all sources in order to have a viable and urbanized society.

The crucial question was whether whites could cope with the problem of leading the majority of the country's people to reasonable levels of affluence as measured against Western standards.

Growth rate

Calculations suggested that this required at least a 10 percent growth rate. This was possible without excessive inflation if the following three conditions were met:

- The cutting of wastage;
- The introduction of new ideas; and
- The de-regulation of the economy. Socialism as a wealth-creating system was a spent force. Only freedom to act, checked by a new responsible business ethic, could create the climate needed for the prosperity required.

Call for immediate end to commercial whaling

8 Nov 15/7/81 (56)

By Rob Soutter, CARE Reporter
The world's two foremost conservation organisations have called for an immediate halt to commercial whaling.

A joint statement released by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) states there is no reliable scientific justification for allowing the continued commercial killing of any whale species.

This call coincides with this month's annual International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in Brighton, England.

The organisations said scientific evidence had shown many whale stocks were seriously threatened, while the IWC was unable to manage or enforce

whale hunting bans. IWC policy since its formation in 1946 has been to interpret uncertainty in favour of the whalers, and allow commercial killing. A ban is enforced only when scientific evidence establishes beyond doubt that the species is irreversibly heading towards extinction.

The result, according to the statement, is that "species after species, population after population, have become depleted."

"As the WWF and IUCN have consistently pointed out, and as each successive year's scientific results have confirmed, a continuation of whaling at levels considered 'prudent' by whaling nations simply results in a steady depletion of remaining whale stocks."

The statement said this

resulted in a handful of countries depriving the bulk of the world's nations of a valuable resource whether whales were used for food, scientific research, recreation, or "just for the satisfaction of sharing this planet with some of humanity's most remarkable companions."

Deep dissatisfaction was expressed over reports that two whaling countries were seriously misrepresenting the numbers of whales killed. The organisations said the IWC was unable to adopt adequate protection measures.

"In the light of the impending demise of commercial whaling, it is worrying that the whaling industries of Spain and Iceland are building up their land facilities, and we fear they will justify

using this equipment to prevent it lying idle, at the expense of whales."

The organisations recognised a strong case could be made on social, economic, cultural and humanitarian grounds for aboriginal whaling, but said: "Extinction at the hands of an aboriginal hunter is no less final than at the hands of an industrial harpoonist."

WWF and IUCN supported the Australian call for a ban on use of the "cold" harpoon, which usually resulted in a lingering death, and said: "A complete moratorium — first called for by the nations of the world unanimously at Stockholm in 1972 — is long overdue."

"Nothing should be allowed to complicate the issues and allow yet another year of commercial over-exploitation."

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

(Continued)

QUANTITY SURVEYING

New bid to
stop
clay-mining

Conservationists challenge kaolin facts and figures

Divisional Council
Reporter

SIMON'S TOWN Council has joined in the fight against the proposed kaolin mine in Noordhoek Valley because it is concerned about the environmental impact on the Peninsula mountain chain and possible damage to the tourist industry.

Yesterday it voted unanimously to protest to the office of the Prime Minister, in which the Department of Planning and Environment has been incorporated.

Councillors voted in support of a motion by former mayor Mr Gordon Wilson that the council should 'add its voice in the sincere and vehement protest to the possibility that open-cast kaolin mining and its attendant despoliation of our natural heritage of the south Peninsula may be carried on in the Noordhoek area.'

Earlier this week Fish Hoek Council asked the Divisional Council to appoint a consultant to make an environmental impact study and to seek a meeting with the Minister of Planning, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, and with the management of Serina, who have applied for permission to mine.

THE CO-ORDINATING Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape today accused the company preparing to mine kaolin at Noordhoek of using facts and figures to suit its own case.

In a letter to the Town Clerk of Fish Hoek, Mr Eric Fry, the public relations officer for the company, Serina (Pty) Ltd, said that authoritative opinions on the industrial suitability and economic viability of the alternative sources of kaolin did not agree with opinions given by the CCNC.

Dr Anthony Hall, chairman of the council, today challenged Serina's statement on alternative sources, asking which 'authoritative sources' it was quoting.

'EXHAUSTIVE'

There was no doubt that the Government geological survey section of the Department of Mines had conducted the most exhaustive research on kaolin deposits. The survey was completed more than two years ago, and stated unequivocally that the most viable kaolin deposits in the Western Cape were at Stellenbosch.

Besides this, the Cape Metropolitan Planning

Commission had recommended that the Stellenbosch deposits be used and questioned the advisability of expanding local kaolin resources.

'Is Serina now trying to say that the geological survey report was inaccurate? If it is I'd like to know whether it knows of any more recent surveys on which it is basing its reports.'

WORKING LIFE

The letter also says the CCNC is inaccurate when it says the working life of the proposed Noordhoek quarry would be 70 to 150 years. The Noordhoek deposits, says Serina, have a life of only 40 to 50 years.

Dr Hall said: 'At a public meeting in November 1980 held at Noordhoek, Mr Germiquet, the PRO for Serina, told the meeting that the expected life of the quarry was 80 years. Now suddenly they have halved this figure.'

'Besides, the ore body is estimated at seven and a half million tons, according to Serina's own calculations.'

200 YEARS

They say they will not exceed tonnages of 36 000 a year. That gives a working life of over 200 years.

'Are they now saying they will not fully exploit the deposit, or will those tonnages increase every year as we expect?'

Writing in reply to Serina's letter, Dr Hall has said:

'In the absence of an assessment by a body with no interest or reward in your venture, it is essential that environmental impacts be examined critically elsewhere.'

'My council endeavours to do this on some aspects with the aid of a multi-disciplinary team supported by official literature, scientific reports and advice from your companies.'

STATEMENT

He was particularly concerned with a statement by Serina that they were endeavouring to uplift the economic and industrial situation in the area.

'The last thing that Fish Hoek wants is open quarrying as an industry. Fish Hoek is a residential area, and the only industry which will be of benefit to the whole area and all inhabitants is tourism.'

'In fact, the kaolin quarrying is threatening an already established and viable industry.'

Angus 16/7/81
5.6
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Simon's Town to fight mine

By COLLEEN
HEDDERWICK

SIMON'S TOWN Town Council yesterday joined Fish Hoek Town Council and other bodies in objecting to the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek.

The council voted that "Having regard to:

• Its own involvement in the preservation of the Peninsula mountain chain,

• Its own unpleasant experience of the vast despoliation scar of the mountain slope just near our border caused by quarrying operations over the years at the Glencairn quarry, and

• Its own interest in tourism and visitors to our south Peninsula.

Hereby resolves to add its voice in the sincere and vehement protest to the possibility that open-cast kaolin mining and its attendant despoliation of our natural heritage of the south Peninsula may be carried on in the Noordhoek area."

Fish Hoek Town Council, which "viewed the matter with serious concern", is to ask the Divisional Council to appoint an expert to make an environmental study, and will also ask for a meeting with the minister and the management of the mining group.

Kaolin firm hits at council report

By BOB MOLLOY

AN impact study of proposed kaolin mining at Noordhoek, carried out by the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape and reported to the Fish Hoek Town Council, has been criticized by the mine's holding company as inaccurate and distorted.

This assessment was given in a letter written last week to the Town Clerk of Fish Hoek, Mr Eric Fry, by the company's public relations officer, Miss S O Wilson, who claimed there were "few authorities on the subject of kaolin" and its environmental effects other than staff members of the mining group.

The study was submitted to Fish Hoek Municipality by the chairman of the Co-ordinating Council, Dr A V Hall. Dr Hall told the municipality that the mining and processing of kaolin in the area would cause "unsightliness, noise, air and water pollution". Effects would accumulate throughout the mine's life.

Heavy industrial traffic of seven loaded lorries an hour would create hazards and have an effect on the tourist industry. There were alter-

native sources of kaolin at Stellenbosch and Saldanha which were equally suitable.

"Fish Hoek would lose much and gain little, even in employment, as the Sun Valley plant is not a labour- or skill-intensive industrial undertaking," Dr Hall said.

Describing Dr Hall's statements as "both incorrect and misleading", Miss Wilson said that "the nature and extent of the erroneous statistics quoted" suggested that they were based on information which was "suspect as to both reliability and depth".

"Authoritative opinions" on the industrial suitability and economic viability of the alternative sources mentioned were not in agreement with Dr Hall's view. Known kaolin sources elsewhere in the Western Cape could not compare with the Noordhoek deposits' quality.

Production capacity of the present Serina plant was limited to 36 000 tons and it was "unlikely" that it would be increased. Suggestions of annual tonnages of 50 000 were "totally incorrect". The Noordhoek deposits had a quarry life of 40-50 years and not 70-150 years.

"Accordingly there is un-

likely to be any additional effect on Fish Hoek," the letter said. Raw kaolin would not be carried through Fish Hoek and in any case was transported with a moisture content of 15 percent while processed kaolin was packed in sealed bags before leaving the plant. A dust hazard from loading, transporting or spillage was unlikely.

The increase in traffic was "minimal" in relation to the normal traffic load.

Kaolin mining had been carried on by others in the area for 20 years without the environmental or ecological considerations shown by the present company, and without concern for health or hazard.

Kaolin row: Plan for Fish Hoek station

Agus 17/7/81

JK

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

PLANS are afoot to enlarge Fish Hoek railway station to cope with an expected increase in trucks and to provide storage space for the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek.

A spokesman for South African Railways confirmed that Serina, the company planning to quarry kaolin in the Noordhoek valley, had asked the SAR administration to enlarge the station.

Serina have said that fears of environmentalists, engineers and the Fish Hoek town council that the quarry would result in an increase of traffic, are unfounded. But they have not mentioned that they applied to have the Fish Hoek station enlarged.

Environmentalists say that this move makes nonsense of Serina's assurances that minimal

environmental disturbance will result from the kaolin quarry.

Fish Hoek is one of the Peninsula's premier beaches for the R50-million-a-year foreign capital tourist industry.

One of the strongest arguments against the mine so far is that a comparatively small commercial venture, bringing in a very limited amount of foreign currency and creating minimal job opportunities, would prejudice the multi-million money-spinning tourist industry.

Dr Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, which is leading the anti-kaolin quarry lobby, said the application by Serina to enlarge Fish Hoek station was scandalous.

'Who is going to pay for the enlargements? Is the public supposed to pay for

Serina's enterprises and then have one of the chief tourist beaches in the Peninsula messed up by wind-blown kaolin" he said.

'This application makes nonsense of their assertions that the traffic increase in Fish Hoek would be minimal. If the traffic increase is so minimal why the necessity for enlarging station facilities?'

Dr Hall also said that Serina had not played open cards with the public by making an application to have the station enlarged without letting the public know.

EVASIVE

Not even the Fish Hoek town engineer, Mr Michael Hedderwick, was aware of the application.

Dr Hall said he had received evasive answers from Serina officials when he had asked how they planned to handle and transport the increased

production at their plant once the new quarry was opened.

The latest liaison between Serina and officialdom has increased speculation that the mine has in the minds of many powerful Government officials of the mine has been a fait accompli for a long time.

CONFIDENTIAL

Other indications of this include: Confidential memoranda between the Office of the Prime Minister and the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation; a hushed up Geological Survey report on the Stellenbosch kaolin deposits which senior Government officials should have known about; and information from local and national contacts which say it was common knowledge that the Noordhoek mine had high official blessing.

Psychological conditions

29.

associated with ill health suggests the contrary, that we become ill, including those who contract infectious diseases, is largely hereditary. A recent study in U.K. showed that a majority of hospital patients had experienced a major disruption of their life in the months preceding their hospitalization (anxiety, loss of employment, loss of job, moving home, divorce, etc.).

Moreover the fact that in most countries there are definable groups (26) (as well as the fact that in most families there are attractive and repulsive) who fall ill much more often than other people, suggests that the incidence of disease is far from random and that any improvement in the conditions surrounding such persons or groups which improve their resistance to a particular illness, is likely to improve their immunity to others as well. There is a choice, in other words, between 'broad spectrum conditioning', such as housing, education, social support etc., and 'narrow spectrum' interventions, such as immunization, spraying against malaria, etc.

Some economists have recognized this. Poles, speaking of programme budgeting writes:

'A major complication is the fact that some programmes ought really to cover the personal social services as well as the health services. Social workers tend to take a broader view than doctors: they deal in syndromes. Even when there is a well-defined task for the personal social services the objectives of care as seen by the social worker or other social services professional may be quite different from those perceived by a doctor considering the same case.'

26. The peer, that is from split families, the family are more often than others. Social classes have been found to be a strong determinant of both physical and mental illness: see C. Koss, A. A. Knight and I. V. Zola, 'Poverty and health', Harvard University Press, 1967. Deaths, even from what are typically thought of as diseases of affluent groups tend to be higher in lower social classes: e.g. in a paper on 'Mortality in South Africa', D. Bourne & B. Dill, shows that deaths from circulatory diseases are higher in South Africa for 'coloureds' than for whites.

30.

SA stands back as IWC votes on whaling ban

8/10 21/7/81
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London Staff Reporter

BRIGHTON — South Africa changed its stance at the International Whaling Commission meeting here and has not blocked conservationists from taking another step towards a ban on whaling.

After the meeting behind closed doors yesterday the IWC's technical committee voted to recommend to the full commission that it implement a moratorium on whaling.

While South Africa pre-

viously voted against a moratorium, it abstained this year and the proposal was carried by 14 votes to eight with four abstentions.

The full IWC conference was expected to vote on the issue today and South Africa will explain its reasons for not voting.

Already conservation groups at the meeting are hopeful the ban will be approved. One conservationist said he was pleased

to see South Africa had moved away from the pro-whaling countries.

Yesterday America threatened sanctions against any country breaking the whaling ban if it was adopted. The US spokesman said America would halt all fisheries trade with the countries and prevent them from fishing in US territorial waters.

Japan, a fiercely pro-whaling country, warned it would disregard any IWC attempt to ban whaling.

"We find no legal or moral obligation to abide by any decision of the IWC," the Japanese delegate said. He implied that Japan would withdraw from the IWC and go pirate whaling if necessary.

Some conservationists are confident of forcing through a ban on whaling.

Scientists, worried about the present whale stocks, fear that this could lead to more whales being killed than under the present quota system, defeating the purpose of the proposed ban.

They said it could be better for the whales if the IWC just cut quotas for the coming year.

One scientific adviser said: "The problem is that the IWC has no teeth to enforce any sort of bans. If a whaling nation does not agree with the resolution it can withdraw from the commission and do just what it wants to."

ii) the financial benefits accrue to the same agent making the outlay - so that interpersonal comparisons are avoided.

An example of such a case is provided by Dr. Bruce Dick (18), ...-nation would alone

Kaolin: Disclosure of report refused

Argus 21/7/81 ~~53~~

Environment Reporter

THE Director-General of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr Fred Otto, has refused to make known the contents of a secret Government report on the kaolin deposits at Stellenbosch.

In a letter to the chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, Dr Anthony Hall, Mr Otto said he was 'unfortunately at this stage' not in a position to supply Dr Hall's committee with additional information 'on the alleged kaolin deposits near Stellenbosch.'

Dr Hall had written to Mr Otto for clarification and information following certain statements by Mr Otto.

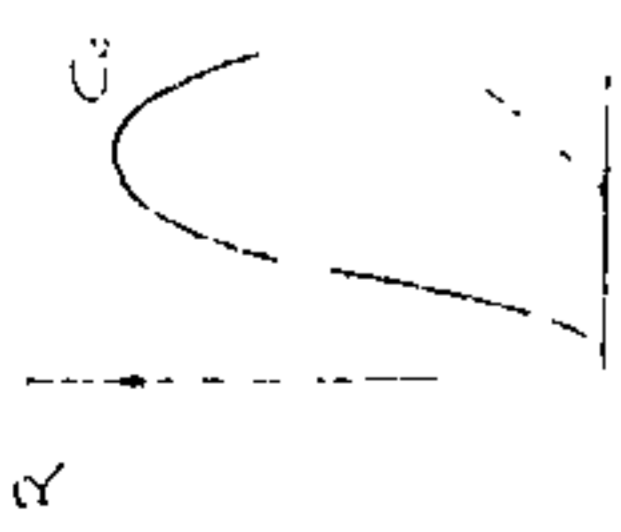
Mr Otto had said that 'according to available information there are no other deposits (other than Noordhoek) of the same quality in the RSA.'

MOST VIABLE

But a hushed-up Government survey report which has been kept out of sight of even high-up conservation officials, and which predates Mr Otto's statement by two years, shows that in fact the most viable kaolin deposits are situated at Stellenbosch.

Dr Hall wrote to Mr Otto asking for more information about the Stellenbosch deposits as an alternative to mining the beautiful Noordhoek valley which experts and local authorities agree would be 'an environmental disaster.'

Mr Otto replied to Dr Hall's letter: 'Unfortunately at this stage I am not in a position to supply any additional information



in order to ascertain the sums accrued... turned into their net values by the rate indicates a social valuation rate... future consumption is weighted in... rate indicates that we place a higher... returns and must 'write off' the... Projects where the benefits are to be chosen.

Cost-benefit studies require extreme not only, as in cost-effectiveness a nical details - the process, the out the values used in costing outputs - but has additional problems to encounter in the valuation of output.

Some of the judgements involved are:

1. The value of health in money terms; the value of health of different people and groups;
2. The value of life;
3. The social discount rate.

The only instance where these judgements are not involved, and where cost-benefit studies can yield absolutely indisputable proof is where:

- 1) the benefits in money terms only, i.e. financial benefits of health projects, exceed the financial outlay, so that there is no need to proceed to the evaluation of the additional benefits of illness avoided, as long as these are certainly positive;

on the alleged kaolin deposits near Stellenbosch.

'However you may rest assured that before any decision on the possibility of mining at Noordhoek will be taken, due consideration shall be given to alternative sources.'

Dr Hall described Mr Otto's reply as strange.

'I cannot understand why he refers to 'alleged kaolin deposits' near Stellenbosch. There is no doubt that these deposits do exist, and there is a Government survey report and map to back this up.'

During an inquiry into why it was necessary to mine kaolin at Noordhoek, The Argus came upon confidential documents which referred to the secret Government survey of the Stellenbosch deposits.

Parts of the report were reproduced, with a map showing the site of the deposits. The secret Government report is numbered Geol. Surv. Rep 1978 - 0091 (Unpublished). It was completed in 1979.

Conservationists, including Government conservationists, said Mr Otto's refusal to disclose the Stellenbosch kaolin reports was mystifying.

assessed.

5. The Place of Health in Development Goa

The relative value of health is a decision at cabinet level and cannot be derived from other policy decisions. However, a decision normally made on the size of the health budget not on the importance of health in the country. If, as has often been argued, the health budget is the most important factor affecting health

18. 'The Provision of Measles Vaccine for an Urban Population', S.A.M.J. 30 August 1975, p. 1507 - 1513.

19. A full discussion can be found in UNIDO 'Guidelines', op. cit.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bid to ban
hunting
of whales

By Roger Abbott

BRIGHTON — South Africa sided with 18 other International Whaling Commission nations to push a ban on the hunting of sperm whales through its first stage here.

The resolution was adopted by the IWC's technical committee by 17 votes to five with four abstentions yesterday. The full commission will vote finally on the proposed ban at its annual meeting here this week.

South Africa's decision was praised by the United States and conservation groups. Last year the Republic abstained from voting on a similar resolution.

American Congressman Mr Peter McCloskey said: "South Africa has acted responsibly. The country's delegation here is not tied up by emotional attitudes, but is practical and approaches IWC business logically."

Yesterday the International Whaling Commission voted against a British proposal to ban all commercial whaling in the North Atlantic. South Africa abstained.

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d best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

Sewage from Amanzimtoti spills into river killing fish

Mercury Reporter

SEWAGE from the Amanzimtoti sewerage works has spilled over into the Um-bogintwini River, killing fish and creating a nauseating stench at the Country Club and nearby residential area.

And the town clerk has warned it will take at least nine months to rectify matters.

Yesterday afternoon, as caddies from the golf-course were busy collecting bags of dead fish, the club manager, Mr Louis de Rosnay, said he feared for their families' lives if the fish were eaten.

'They could contract any number of terrible diseases,' he said.

Mr de Rosnay described the situation as 'disgusting', saying it had been bad for about three months but the past five days had been the worst.

The situation had been aggravated when the borough had opened the river mouth, causing the level of the water to drop rapidly and reveal the thick black sludge oozing along the river bed.

Mr Paul Roche, who has lived in the area all his life, was leaving the beach in disgust, and said: 'The worst thing is that the pollution is also killing the fish in the sea.'

Two young surfers, Eric Robinson and Garth Impey, confirmed that the black river water had crept 200 m out to sea.

The Town Clerk, Mr Dave Ongley, said in a statement: 'The council is aware of the problem and the main cause is a spill-over from the sewerage works which has reached its full intake capacity. Problems are also sometimes experienced with the quality of bad effluent which aggravates the spill-over problem.'

'The council has plans in hand for extensions to the sewerage works which will increase the intake capacity to a suitable volume.'

He then warned that it would take at least nine months to complete the extensions.

Mr Ongley said that, in the short term, the council had been and was investigating ways and means of alleviating the situation.

NM 23/7/81

56

Kaolin: *Agus* 'Powerful *23/7/81* objection' sought *RTF* *58*

Environment Reporter

THE Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape is to approach all local authorities affected by the proposed plan to mine kaolin at Noordhoek with a view to drafting a powerful objection.

The joint objection is to be sent to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, who is handling the application to allow mining in the Noordhoek valley.

At a quarterly meeting of member bodies of the CCNCC on the University of Cape Town Campus last night, the view of its executive that the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek was to be most strenuously opposed was again affirmed.

IMPACT

It was noted that in spite of frequent requests for an independent environmental impact assessment from several bodies, the Physical Planning Branch of the Office of the Prime Minister had been informed by the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation that this was not necessary.

In an interview, the chairman of the CCNCC, Dr Anthony Hall, said in view of the great impact which the proposed kaolin mine would have, all interested bodies should be approached in order to put forward a strong, united objection.

Dr Hall said he would send letters to the relevant organisations and bodies in the next few days.

'Many of these bodies have already registered their opposition to open cast mining involving such additional problems as the extension to the Fish Hoek station, and the inevitable environmental degradation which would follow.

'My council feels it can help to co-ordinate the efforts of those who will be faced with the problems and suffer the consequences once the mining becomes a reality.'

'Strict controls' hit kaolin project

Environment Reporter

THE stringent control measures imposed by Stellenbosch municipality, to ensure that the environment was not permanently degraded by kaolin mining, was probably one of the decisive factors why the rich Stellenbosch deposits were ignored in favour of the Noordhoek deposits.

In an interview with a official involved with the application to mine kaolin on municipal ground about seven kilometres from Stellenbosch, The Argus was told that although it was never spelled out, it was apparent that the strict control was not to the liking of the prospective developers.

The conditions laid down for the utilisation of the kaolin were:

(1) The utilisation would take place in such a way that the whole area was not quarried at once, but on a block by block basis.

(2) The topsoil was removed and kept apart from the waste material.

(3) After mining of each block, restoration would begin immediately while the next block was being mined.

(4) A premium would be coupled to production, as a deposit for restoration of the quarry if the mining company did not keep to the agreed conditions.

The official said there was great interest in the Stellenbosch deposits during 1979 but it had faded.

He believed that besides the stringent conditions imposed, other factors were that it was felt that the Stellenbosch deposit was so large that utilisation of this ore body would flood the market.

Economic factors, such as the money invested in established operations elsewhere, were also a reason for the deposit being ignored.

In any event the municipality had decided at the

time that the kaolin should not be allowed to be exploited.

Environmentalists fear that if mining is allowed to take place at Noordhoek, the necessary very stringent controls would not be imposed on the operations.

The Director of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr Fred Otto, has said that because of factors such as bankruptcy it was impossible to give assurances that restoration work would take place after mining.

Natal bucks against new conservation control Bill

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Prominent conservationists expressed total opposition yesterday to a Bill to centralise conservation — and formed an action committee to investigate ways to improve it.

The symposium, organised by the Natal Parks Board and attended by representatives of the province's conservationist groups and other interested parties, discussed the implications of the White Paper on a national policy for environmental conservation and the Environment Conservation Bill.

The symposium at the board's headquarters in Maritzburg was chaired by Mr R E Levitt, the NPB vice-chairman.

The conservationists opposed the Bill strongly, and felt that centralisation of the control of nature conservation held no benefit for Natal.

After rejecting the Bill entirely, they formed a committee which will investigate the areas where improvements are required.

The NPB and the conservationists felt that the

responsibilities and functions of the board were so diverse that they precluded standardisation with other provinces.

Formal liaison existed with all other departments and provinces concerned with nature conservation through the National Co-ordinating Committee for Nature Conservation (Nakor), which meets twice a year.

Liaison at provincial level was achieved through the technical committee of Nakor (Tecnac), and there was thus no further need for a co-ordinating body in this field, they felt.

So far as the proposed new national policy and Environment Conservation Bill were concerned, the board had expressed dismay at the changes envisaged, and total opposition to all provisions which had a bearing on existing provincial responsibilities.

The board felt the proposed council for the environment, which will consist of up to 30 members, was "too cumbersome a number" if progress was to be made.

CHEMICAL

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

Heunis: No go-ahead on kaolin

CT 25/7/81

(217)

(56)

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, strongly denied yesterday that further kaolin mining at Noordhoek had been given a government go-ahead.

He also revealed that an independent consultant had been appointed by the government to investigate the scheme to ensure the greatest possible objectivity in addition to the environmental impact study commissioned by the company applying to extend their present operations.

Calling for an end to current "speculation", Mr Heunis said both studies would be available for comment by government and local authorities.

He issued a lengthy statement rejecting press reports that kaolin deposits elsewhere had been "hushed up", that the Noordhoek mine was already a *fait accompli* and that Fish Hoek station was being enlarged as a result.

Mr Heunis repeated government assurances that no decision on the Noordhoek application would be taken without thorough investigation, including consideration of the environmental impact study.

He accused critics of the scheme of dragging the matter into the political arena without the facts being properly checked.

"Pending submission and study of the reports, and consultation with the relevant authorities, any public debate at this stage is inappropriate and untimely as the whole matter is still *sub judice*," Mr Heunis declared.

● The MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, said yesterday that other than the company Serina (Pty) Ltd which wished to mine the kaolin, he was aware of no other or-

ganization supporting the scheme.

"What is needed is for a committee of representatives of all interested parties to investigate the proposed mine and to report to the Minister of Internal Affairs. The report should also be made available to the public for comment before a final decision is taken."

'Private preserve'

Replying to criticism of his opposition to the project from the Nationalist MP for Simon's Town, Mr John Wiley, Mr Andrew said Mr Wiley apparently considered his constituency "a private preserve".

Mr Wiley was entitled to his view that a large-scale open-cast mine that could adversely affect Chapman's Peak Drive, Ou Kaapseweg, Fish Hoek beach and the whole of Noordhoek was a domestic issue.

'Considerable'

"It is my view that the implications for the unique Peninsula environment and growing tourist industry of the Western Cape are considerable, and are of concern to everyone in the Cape Peninsula.

"It would be equally absurd for me to suggest that Table Mountain belongs only to the people of Gardens, or that the callous eviction of 1 000 people from the Langa barracks is the business only of the Nationalist MP for Tygervallei," Mr Andrew said.

Mr Wiley had been conspicuous by the uncharacteristically low profile he had adopted on the issue when it was clear that those involved had not been playing open cards with the public.

Schools

Mr Andrew reaffirmed his stand against apartheid and against segregated schools, another matter raised by Mr Wiley.

"I am also fully in favour of open (ie non-racial) neighbourhood schools as, amongst other things, I believe they would enrich the education of our children and prepare them better for the multi-racial society with which they are going to have to come to terms.

"Apparently, unlike Mr Wiley, I happen to believe that in addition to serving and caring about my constituents, as a Member of Parliament I should also be attempting to provide leadership on issues that I consider to be of importance to our country," he said.

Reprieve for sperm whales with hunting ban

last year though minke-whale figures were up.

These decisions, like many others at this year's conference, reflected the strength of the conservationists, led by the Seychelles with the support of Britain and the US.

The conservationists are effectively countering the influence of the whaling nations and forcing them to compromise.

British Fisheries Minister Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith said: "I regret that it was not possible for the IWC to agree on a complete commercial moratorium."

"But I am glad that it has taken major steps towards the better conservation of the whale."

The commission also achieved a phasing out of the non-explosive harpoon, which has long been opposed on cruelty grounds.

Approval was also given at the conference for American proposals to reclassify whale stocks, thus giving whales a better chance of survival. In general stock figures were set at a similar level to

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Conservationists have won a 10-year battle to ban the killing of sperm whales, thought by many to be the most endangered species of whale.

The victory came at the International Whaling Commission's annual Conference at Brighton at the weekend when delegates voted 25-1 for the ban, with three abstentions. Japan was the only country to vote against.

The ban will apply to all ocean areas except Japan's important coastal fisheries in the north Pacific where catches will remain "undetermined" for the time being.

... organized so as to support one another. First, the... themselves be integrated into a system. ... and so improve the technical quality of... in new workers. Since the technology for... the developing world, once a "master... been prepared, it can be adapted readily

development Set,

lphabet,

Dr. King has been working for the World Health Organization. His views are his own, however, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of the Organization. This paper is based on his previous work in Africa (1, 2), and also on a master microplan (3, 4) for primary child care, together with an adaptation of it for Indonesia.

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such matters as the kind of hospitals to be built, where they should be built, and the number of health workers to be trained. At the present time, however, most formal health planning is considered to stop at the level of the worker. It does not include such micro decisions as what diseases he should be able to diagnose and treat, what his educational objectives should be, what drugs and equipment he should use, or how the quality of care he provides should be measured. Nevertheless, when these decisions are taken nationally they are planning decisions, and in aggregate this "microplanning" for technical detail may be even more important than its macro equivalent. It amounts in effect to defining a nationally appropriate technology. In the developing world the potential benefits of effectively establishing such an appropriate technology can hardly be overestimated.

A SYSTEMS APPROACH

Conceptually, microplanning is an attempt to identify a subsystem from within the total health care system and to build the fragments of this subsystem into an entity, a microplan, which must fit into the total system and improve its functioning. Looked at another way, microplanning is an attempt to forge multidimensional links between some of the fragments of the global health care system—to link up diseases, physical signs, items of equipment, drugs, doses, visual aids, evaluation instruments, service needs and training requirements, and even some of the activities of WHO and UNICEF—and to do this so well that the resulting creation—a microplan—fits into the total health care system of a country and improves its working. A microplan is an attempt to coordinate multiple components, such as the description of a technology and the evaluation instruments for it, and to think in terms of an operational unit which is larger than any individual component. At the same time, a microplan must not be so large and complicated that it becomes impractical and the interconnectedness of its components decreases. If a microplan is constructed to a sufficient level of excellence, it may perhaps be adapted and used in many countries—a "master microplan." Thus, a microplan is not merely a "package" of services, such as a particular mixture of child care and maternity care.

The microplan for primary child care described here fits into the health care system in two places. It is implemented in the districts, clinics, and health centers, where it is introduced during "implementation programs" lasting a few months. It is also used in schools training new workers.

Microplanning begins with the choice of a limited field, such as child care. The appropriate technologies in this field are then linked together into a system and described in a worker's manual that can be used both for initial training and retraining. This is then packed up with a manager's and teacher's guide containing a variety of components appropriate to these roles. The term manager's guide is used to distinguish it more readily from the worker's manual. The managers in the case of a child care microplan are the doctors and senior midwives who are responsible for district services and who run implementation programs. The use of the terms worker and manager is convenient, since it makes it possible to write the manual and the guide for particular roles rather than for particular staff categories.

Kaolin: Heunis denies 'hush-up' about deposits

Annos 27/7/81
56

A DECISION on kaolin mining at Noordhoek would be taken after the findings of a detailed environment impact study were known, according to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

In a statement, Mr Heunis strongly denied Press reports about a 'hush-up' of kaolin deposits at Stellenbosch to justify mining in the Noordhoek valley.

He also denied the mining project was a 'fast accomp' because of the involvement of a quasi-State organisation, the Industrial Development Corporation, and the felling of trees on the kaolin mine concession sites at Noordhoek.

Mr Heunis said the Press continued to speculate on the matter which was now being drawn into the political 'arena' although he had given previous assurances that

no final decision had been taken.

'Six geological reports on kaolin deposits in the Western Cape, including Stellenbosch, have been published and are freely available to the public and released to libraries.'

He said these geological reports indicated the appearance and quantity of kaolin deposits and not the feasibility of mining for a particular industry.

Mr Heunis said the felling of trees on the Noordhoek site was a decision by the owners of the property.

'The office of the Prime Minister has also informed the interim management committee for Table Mountain and the southern Peninsula mountain range that all information concerning kaolin would be made known as soon as a mineral report was completed by the Department of Mines geological survey team,' he said.

He said additional loading facilities at Fish Hoek station had been requested by Serina following negotiations with a firm in Hong Kong during June 1980.

'Negotiations, however, were not successful and the request lapsed and had nothing to do with the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek,' he said.

Mr Heunis said all interested parties would be given an opportunity to make representations after the findings of the environment impact study were known.

'The Government has also decided to appoint an independent consultant, apart from the environment-impact study by the applicant, to make an investigation and prepare a report to ensure objectivity and independence,' he said.

The reports would be available to all interested parties, he said.

Kaolin: Plan for consultant welcomed

Angus
28/7/81

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CONSERVATIONIST Dr Anthony Hall has welcomed the Government's decision to appoint an independent consultant to investigate the impact of kaolin exploitation at Noordhoek before a permit for mining is granted.

The decision was announced by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, after publicly expressed concern that the decision to permit Serina (Pty) Ltd to mine the mineral was already a fait accompli.

Although Serina had already employed a company to conduct an environment impact study of its proposed mining scheme, Dr Hall said it was important that the study be submitted to review by an independent investigator.

ADVISERS

Dr Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, said he hoped the consultant would have a multi-disciplinary group of advisers at his disposal.

He had written to Mr

Heunis saying 'that it is my council's wish to give him every possible support in his concern for seeking environmental justice.'

The proposal to mine kaolin in the scenic Noordhoek Valley has been widely opposed since it was made public.

COMMENT

Dr Hall said Mr Heunis's statement that both the environment impact study and that of the independent consultant would be made available for comment to Government and local authorities was an example of how environment impact assessment should be conducted.

He had asked that the CCNCC have access to the impact assessment before a decision on the mining proposal is taken.

'I don't want to prejudge the environment impact assessment, but the pointers that have come from my council's surveys are obvious in rejecting the scheme.

'I am going ahead with pointing out to local authorities that there are strong grounds for objecting to it,' Dr Hall said.

Serina stood to make R5-million from the mining operation.

'Against this you have to balance the damage to the basic natural resources of a 100-million tourist industry.'

'Tourism is a proven, existing activity and has outstanding, unpriceable benefits in bettering South Africa's tarnished image overseas.

'Tourism has a potential for expansion. On no account should tourism be downgraded for a less lucrative, less job-intensive and less widely beneficial industry such as kaolin exploitation,' Dr Hall said.

He urged that the Government's independent consultant have access to advisers in the following fields: Geology, flora, tourist aspects, the physical disturbances the mining operation was likely to generate, traffic problems and local planning.

Letter to PM 8/20/30/12/1971 about smell from (158) (56) gelatine factory

West Rand Bureau

Residents of smallholdings at Oatlands, Krugersdorp, are kicking up a stink about the smell from a nearby gelatine factory.

Mr J H C Pieterse, a resident, wrote to the Prime Minister complaining that family and friends who came to call rushed home again because they could not stand the stench.

The letter was passed on to Krugersdorp's MP, Mr Leon Wessels, who has referred it to the town council.

"The Oatlands smallholdings were there long before the factory and it must be realised that people, and not only animals, live on the plots," said the letter.

"The owners of the factory are foreigners with no respect for our language, nation or land."

COST

"Why don't they move their obnoxious industry to their own land, Australia?" asked Mr Pieterse.

He complained that petitions to the Krugersdorp Town Council had had no results.

But Mr Flippie Human, chairman of the management committee, said the council was liaising closely with the factory,

which was experimenting at great cost to eliminate the nuisance.

He found it strange that Mr Pieterse had never complained about the factory, established in 1942, while he was senior municipal health inspector.

A report before the council said the solution was complex. The factory's chief scientist, council experts, the State Health Department and Department of Water Affairs were working on it.

Krugersdorp needed industries and deplored Mr Pieterse's attack on the firm's Australian connections.

SLUDGE

The factory produced 5 200 tons of gelatine a year, of which 200 tons were exported. It would cost R7-million to import the 2 000 tons used in South Africa and millions of rands to move the factory.

The smell arose when sludge in the factory refuse dams dried and had to be cleaned out.

Mr Sakkie Nel, councillor for the ward concerned, said he woke with a bad taste in his mouth and believed the environment to be unhealthy.

Mr Human asked him to be patient as the authorities were working on a solution.

structure, but over a period of time a great deal of information can be collected and recorded about each patient. Continuity of care also permits the development of the relationship which is essential in the vast amount of emotional illness seen in practice. In the absence of personal care, this emotional component of illness tends to be ignored

of personal care, this emotional component of illness tends to be ignored

rather than people. Failure to determine the underlying cause and motivation for consultation is both painful to the patient and expensive to the system. For these patients will move from one agency to the next in their search for understanding and alleviation of their distress.

Of all the experiments in primary care in this country the Day Hospital movement has been the most successful and the reasons for this

been placed on education of all members of
 responsibilities of the case clinicians have
 been
 as on general practitioners who take the ultimate
 est. Many have had years of experience in family

The West Rand Bureau of Health Services is a voluntary organization which is concerned with the health and welfare of the people of the West Rand area. It is a non-profit making organization and its funds are derived from the contributions of the people of the area. It is a member of the South African Council on Health Services and is affiliated with the South African Medical Association.

Noordhoek kaolin mine 'a disaster'

Aug 31/87

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PLANS TO open unsightly open cast kaolin mines in Noordhoek Valley would result in severe environmental disruption to the entire Fish Hoek Valley, according to Mr Arthur Swartz, past president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Swartz was speaking at the regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce in the Western Cape at Parow yesterday.

He added that experts and local authorities agreed that if the kaolin mining project was passed it would be an environmental disaster.

KRUGER PARK

Mr Swartz also mentioned the proposed coal mining project in the Kruger Park — an area described as a 'home for animals which have nothing to fear from man.'

'Will the plea of conservationists be set aside and President Kruger's vision of the area to be devoted to protecting flora and fauna be marred?

'There are numerous instances where the Government has proceeded with plans for new developments without notifying the local authorities until the plans were well-advanced.'

The Groote Schuur Estate affair was typical of bureaucratic self-justifying efforts to demonstrate a state of affairs when the circumstances were very much different. And, he added, there were others such as the proposed SABC-TV studios on the slopes of the Devils Peak and the Archives Building on the site of the Roeland Street jail.

DISTURBING

'Few contested the location of the archives on this site, but it was disturbing to find that the building being planned was quite out of keeping with Table Mountain as a backdrop. Also it was originally intended to destroy the existing stonework — second in age to the Castle,' he said.

'The need for environmental impact control is clear, but this does not mean we should adopt the view that no change is permissible.'

'The basic concept of environmental impact control is a means of ensuring a balance between desirable development and undesirable effects on the environment.'

Kruger Park mining plan will be aired

By Rob Soutter
CAPE TOWN

The controversial question of coal mining in the Kruger National Park will be discussed in September by the National Parks Board and the Minister responsible for the environment, Mr van der Merwe.

It is expected that the findings of the committee of inquiry, which recently investigated alternative sources of coking coal outside the park, will be revealed to the board.

Dr O Martini, president of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, said the board would meet the first time in September.

He said the findings would be discussed but emphasised the committee

had investigated a relatively narrow field and did not have the powers of a commission of enquiry.

"The worst case scenario would be that there was an intrusion of mining outside the Kruger National Park and that alternative methods of iron production were implemented," he said.

ASSURED

"But I have been assured that in this case no action would be taken without the appointment of a commission of enquiry."

"This would cover a far wider field with powers to subpoena witnesses and accept independent submissions, and its findings would be published."

"The whole plan would then be thoroughly in-

vestigated," he said.

South Africa's leading conservation organisations are responding to a call by Johannesburg Wildlife Trust director Mr C. Lee Walker for united action in defence of the park.

Mr Ian Player of the Wilderness Leadership School said: "The Kruger is part of a deposable object of beauty in the world and must be preserved."

"If this country wants to retain the world-wide respect it commands for protection of the environment, the Kruger must not be mined," he said.

"It is long overdue that the environment organisations representing the public show their united opposition to the proposed mining."

The following manuals/handouts supplementary to the terminal manual are for sale in the Computing Service Library:

- Using the Univac is Easy
- Using files on the Univac
- ED Processor
- DOC Processor
- GPB (Graphics Display Package)
- SACPLANT (SOP)
- OLUS
- GENPROJ
- EXBCH Hardware/Software summary
- CIS summary
- Introduction to CIS
- CIS PRM

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5 AUGUST 1981

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Noordhoek area: kaolin mine

*14. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether he has carried out an *in loco* inspection of the site of the proposed new kaolin mine in the Noordhoek area; if so, (a) when did the inspection take place and (b) who was present during the inspection; if not,
- (2) whether it is the intention to carry out such an inspection; if so, (a) when and (b) who will be invited to be present?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
 - (a) and (b) fall away.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) As soon as the environmental impact studies are to hand.
 - (b) The Administrator, the Member of Parliament in whose Constituency the subject of the application is situate, representatives of the Departments of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Divisional Council of the Cape, and the Chairman of The Interim Management Committee for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain.

Noordhoek area: kaolin mine

*15. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether he has appointed a consul-

tant to advise him on the proposed mining of kaolin in the Noordhoek area; if so, (a) who is the consultant, (b) when was the appointment made, (c) who will pay the consultant's fees and (d) what matters has the consultant been requested to report on;

- (2) whether interested (a) persons and (b) organizations will be invited to make submissions to the consultant; if so,
- (3) whether (a) any such submissions will be made available for public comment before the consultant submits his report and (b) the consultant's report will be made public for comment before a final decision is taken on the application to mine kaolin?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1)(a) and (b) Negotiations are in progress to appoint a person, to conduct an independent environmental impact study.
 - (c) The State.
 - (d) All matters pertaining to the application for a permit.
- (2)(a) and (b) No, but all information and representations received will be made available to the person conducting the environmental impact study.
- (3) (a) Not applicable.
 - (b) No, but for general information, I wish to make known that my function in this matter is to decide on an application for a permit for the opening of a kaolin quarry. In applications of this nature it is normal procedure to take into account all facts and representations as submitted. However, in the present case I have, in the light of environmental factors and in the public interest, asked for an environmental impact study to be

done by an independent person in order to ensure the greatest measure of impartiality and objectivity. I again wish to give the assurance that once I have received all reports on the matter, interested Government bodies and organizations will be consulted before a final decision is taken by me.

Sales
Manufacturing (or purchase) costs:
Variable and other
Selling and other
Total variable costs
Contribution margin
Fixed costs:
Manufacturing and other

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*This solution is all the known factors "the top down" to chase costs, or yields a maximum

Net income
Total fixed costs
Selling and other
Manufacturing
Fixed costs:
Contribution margin
Total variable costs

240,000 x \$1.50
Selling and other,
Variable, 240,000 x \$3.00
Manufacturing (or purchase) cost:

Comparative Annual Income Statements (In Thousands of Dollars)		
Proposed	Difference	Present
\$1,440		\$1,440
	+132	720
X=852*		

Longer but clearer solution:

Kaolin: Heunis to visit

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday he would make a personal inspection of the Noordhoek site where a new kaolin mine is planned.

Replying to questions from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), he said he would make the visit with other senior representatives and officials as soon as the independent environmental impact study had been completed.

Mr Heunis repeated his assurance that no final decision on the mine would be taken before he had received all reports on the matter and consulted interested government bodies

CT 6/8/81 site 56

and organizations. Those who would accompany him on the inspection would be the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, the MP for Simon's Town, Mr John Wiley, representatives of the departments of mineral and energy affairs, water affairs, forestry and environmental conservation, the Divisional Council, and the chairman of the interim management committee for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula mountain chain.

The state's independent consultant who would undertake the environmental study had not yet been appointed, but negotiations

were in progress. He would report on all matters pertaining to the application for a permit to mine kaolin.

Mr Heunis said interested parties and organizations would not be invited to make submissions to the consultant, but their representations would be made available to him.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, told Mr Andrew that geological investigations of the extent of kaolin deposits had been carried out at Imhoff's Gift, Kommetjie, in 1976, in the Hout Bay valley in 1976-77 and in the Brackenfell-Stellenbosch area in 1977.

The investigations were part of a national survey of clay deposits.

ification, all

is an I/O list. No I/O list may contain a constant except in a subscript expression or as a parameter of a DO-implicated list.

V2,(ARRAY,MATRIX(S),(NAME))

statement, the I/O list is said to be empty. For example, or two lists separated by a comma. When there is no I/O list in a READ or WRITE An I/O list is a simple list, a simple list enclosed in parentheses, a DO-implicated list,

statements. When an array name appears in a simple list, it refers to all elements of that array in the order described in 2.7.4. is a simple list. Previous examples were restricted to simple lists in READ and WRITE

V2,ARRAY,MATRIX(S)

A simple list is a variable, array element, array name, or two simple lists separated by a comma. For example,

The purpose of an input/output list is to identify transferred items so that they can be referenced in the program. A transfer initiated by a READ or WRITE statement is not complete unless all items in the input/output have been transferred. It is convenient to define an input/output list in terms of a simple list and a DO-implicated list.

6.2.2. Input/Output List

The logical unit number is an unsigned integer that designates the I/O device containing the file being referenced. A file may be transferred from one medium to another. If it becomes necessary to access the same file later on, it will have a different logical unit number than the one originally used. In previous examples, the integers 1 and 3 were used to denote a punched card reader and a printer, but these numbers were only for use in examples. There is no standard convention for assigning numbers to logical units. This information must be obtained from programming manuals for a particular processor.

6.2.1. Logical Unit Number

Each READ or WRITE statement may reference a FORMAT statement or specification and a logical unit, and may contain an I/O list.

6.2. ELEMENTS OF READ AND WRITE STATEMENTS

The law itself, or at least its application, might be held to be an expression of middle-class beliefs. Thus the Vagrancy Act

could castigate down-and-outs as 'loafers', and have them sentenced to hard labour. Lower class offenders against the Masters and Servants Acts would be similarly punished (though they had more chance of paying an option of a fine). Domestic servants absent-ing themselves from work, or dock labourers refusing to work, could be effectively controlled in this manner, defined as criminals by murderers could appear as such

extent of their punishment
tion of middle-class atti-

before the Resident Magistrate
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s available. The Cape Times
e allowed, because of filth,
crime against property or

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24. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the
Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any application has been received by his Department for the enlargement of Fish Hoek station, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c)

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
(a) Serina (Pty) Limited, Fish Hoek.
(b) (i) 8 January 1979, (ii) 30 July and 16 October 1980; and (iii) 18 August 1980.
(c) (i) Provision of a shelter for the loading of bagged kaolin;
(ii) provision of a ramp for the loading of loose kaolin; and
(iii) provision of a private siding with a view to export low grade kaolin.

- (2) Yes.
(a) The applications were turned down.
(b) The decisions were taken departmentally.

14/1/81 Col 37 532
 Noordhoek: kaolin deposits

25. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation:

- (1) Whether any official of his Department made a statement to the Interim Management Committee for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain on the quality of the kaolin deposits at Noordhoek as compared with other such deposits in South Africa; if so, (a)(i) by whom and (ii) when was such statement made, (b) what was the purport of the statement and (c) on what available information was it based;
- (2) whether he has investigated the matter; if so,
- (3) whether any further steps have been taken; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION:

- (1) (a)(i) and (ii), (b) and (c). In a meeting of the Committee on 4 February 1981 the Director-General: Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation stated that according to available information no other kaolin deposits of the same quality (as that at Noordhoek) have as yet been found in the RSA and that high grade kaolin is being imported. This comment was based on consultation on departmental level.
- (2) and (3). It is not clear to me what investigation and possible further steps the hon. member had in mind in posing these questions.

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least as attractive as those offered by the Arosa Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation. Naturally, the tender preference for South African Government business could fall away but, then, Lesotho offered some attractive features for exporters: Firstly, there was the Associate Membership of the European Common Market. A second important consideration was the fact that a 'Made in Lesotho' label could be used for exporting. In Van Graan's opinion, this could be very useful for the export of consumer goods to the USA and other politically sensitive countries.

Abraham Mendelsolm was confused. He was uncertain whether to stay in uniform manufacture or whether he should concentrate on

CT 14/8/81
56

Sewage-into-sea recommended

Science Reporter

THE Water Research Commission has recommended disposal of sewage sludge into the sea as "the most logical and economical receiving body for these wastes".

This comes five years after a major American scientific survey advised against this method of sewage disposal and in contradiction of a recent CSIR study.

The recommendation, carried in the commission's annual report tabled in Parliament this week, said that "although many coastal towns and cities are well situated in relation to the use of the sea as a means of disposal of sludge, none specifically use this method".

The commission is researching sludge disposal and has arranged for a pro-

ject by the City Council of Durban with assistance from the CSIR.

Sludge disposal was recommended "where oceanographical and topographical conditions are favourable". The report claims that "properly engineered and controlled sea disposal should do no damage to marine resources".

A two-year monitoring programme had been set up to check any changes which may take place in the sea surrounding the discharge area and possible contamination of shellfish, the report said.

Surveys of seafloor conditions around marine sewage outfalls at Hout Bay and Green Point, carried out two years ago by the National Research Institute for Oceanology, found severe pollution.

Divers found the down-

stream area of the Green Point outfall a marine desert in which the sea floor was thickly covered in a "pulpy brown sludge". Many seabed creatures had been entirely wiped out.

At Hout Bay the underwater oxygen levels were so low that sea life was poor and the water "smelled strongly of hydrogen sulphide (rotting egg)". The areas tested were within a few hundred metres of the bathing beach.

A 1976 report to the American Congress by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration recommended that "ocean dumping of sewage sludge should be stopped as soon as possible".

A 1980 report to the CSIR's National Research In-

stitute for Oceanology recommended that the pumping of all sewage sludge into the sea be stopped. It said that not only did such a practice pollute the oceans, it also cost the country valuable fresh water and dumped material which could be used on the land as fertilizer.

Canetonians may soon be drinking purified sewage effluent should a pilot plant which comes into operation next year prove effective, according to the 1980 report of the Water Commission.

The plant, to be built on the Cape Flats and capable of delivering 4.5 million litres a day, is expected to demonstrate that the reclamation of water for unrestricted use is both economically and technically feasible.

Notation

N

$X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_N$

$\bar{X} = X_T / N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$

$S^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

Population variance for X (the denominator)

Population mean for X (i.e. \bar{X})

Population value for variable X , with total X_T

Population size

Sample size

category of classification for X .

Preparation of the population falling into same

(N-1) can be used - it is more convenient algebraically)

The fraction of the population chosen is called the sampling fraction (f).

records.

bination of 1980 census details, municipal and divisional council population. For current Cape Town residents we might use a com-

sources of information we use to best approximate the target

in a target population. The sampling frame is the set of

Sometimes we are unable to obtain a list of all elementary units

elements or clusters

Sample or sampling units form the sample and may be

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 14

- (b) (1) Scottburgh
- (2) Umkomaas
- (3) Ramsgate
- (4) Uvongo
- (5) Shelly Beach
- (6) Umdloti Beach
- (7) Ballitoville (North Coast Regional Water Supply Corporation)
- (8) East London
- (9) Port Elizabeth
- (10) Knysna (discharge into Knysna Lagoon)
- (11) Mossel Bay
- (12) Hermanus
- (13) Cape Town
- (14) Simonstown

has followed

ards No. 13 - tling Standards

Disposal of waste material into the sea
 63. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation:

- (1) Whether any local authorities dispose of waste matter into the sea; if so, (a) how many and (b) which local authorities;
- (2) whether there is any central body which monitors pollution levels on a country-wide basis; if not, why not;
- (3) whether it is the intention to investigate alternative methods of waste disposal; if not, why not, if so, what alternative methods are envisaged?

(2) Yes, in respect of water pollution the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation carries out systematic monitoring of pollution levels in all inland water streams and underground water sources on a country-wide basis, in addition to the monitoring of all effluents discharged into water sources and the sea by industries and local authorities

(3) Yes. The Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation in issuing permits, in addition to specifying certain standards to be complied with, requires permit holders to conduct ongoing research not only to improve the quality of effluents but also to develop alternative methods of waste disposal. In addition research is being undertaken which is being coordinated and financed by the Water Research Commission. Should such

research indicate that the quality of effluents could be improved, the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation would, subject to economic considerations, take the necessary steps to enforce more stringent effluent standards.

- 12. FD22, Paragr
- 11. ED22, Paragr
- 10. S.F.A.S. 13, these critter
- 9. Accounting fo Board, 1976. Statement of
- 8. I.A.S. ED19,
- 7. I.A.S. ED19,
- 6. I.A.S. ED19.
- 5. I.A.S. ED19,
- 10. term and with
- 4. i.e. the rate at the date of borrow th fund
- 3. I.A.S. Exposur

- 1. Exposure Draft 22, "Disclosure of Leases in the Financial Statements of Lessors", The Accounting Practices Committee of the National Council of Chartered Accountants (S.A.), 1979, Paragraph .05.1.
- 2. International Accounting Exposure Draft 19, "Accounting for Leases", I.A.S.C., October 1980, Paragraph 2.

REFERENCES

means to contribute to the work of estimating the novelist's general character, development and significance. Classes will be a mixture of lecture and discussion. It is essential that the books be read before the course begins.

Prescribed Books:

- Dickens : Martin Chuzzlewit, ed. P.N.Furbank (Penguin)
- : David Copperfield, ed. T.Blount (Penguin)
- : Little Dorrit, ed. J.Holloway (Penguin)

17. THE NOVELS OF THOMAS HARDY

Lecturer : Ms. L. Marx

By means of a detailed study of examine Hardy as artist and th. ground of his age. His treatment fate, the role of nature and hi will all be explored, as will s "revolutionary meliorism," "real and "fantasy" as they have been

Prescribed Books:

- Hardy, Thomas : Far From the M.
- : The Return of
- : Yess of the D'i

18. THE PROBLEM SELF: DILEMMAS FC

Lecturer : Mr. J. S. Coulton

What is the fate of the 'Romanti the 20th century? To what exte Romantic able to affirm the self life against senses of self-dis alienation? These questions are examined in writings of three novelists: the relationship between artist and individual in Thomas Mann, decadence and art in Huysmans, and the problems of self-affirmation, power and disintegration in Lawrence. Students are urged to gain perspectives from the philosophical writings of Nietzsche.

Prescribed books:

(see page 12)

Prescribed Books:

- Huysmans, J-K : Against Nature (Penguin)
- Lawrence, D.H.: St. Mawr/The Virgin and the Gypsy (Penguin)
- Mann, Thomas : Death in Venice/Tonio Kröger/Iristan (Penguin)

Recommended Reading:

- Nietzsche, F : A Nietzsche Reader. ed.R.J.Hollingdale (Penguin)
- Nietzsche, F : Beyond Good and Evil ed.R.J.Hollingdale (Penguin)

19. CONRAD AND JAMES

Thurs. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer : Mr. G. N. Colepeper

- (a) Approximately 15 November 1980. During February 1981. During the first week in March 1981.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Whether the Department of Transport during 1981 ordered diesel fuel to be dumped into the sea; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) for what reason, (d) what was the (i) quantity and (ii) value of the fuel and (e) what was the cost of the operation?

No. The Department of Transport did not give any instruction in this regard. The leader of the expedition who is not a professional public servant, used his own discretion in dumping the contaminated diesel fuel into the sea in order that an uninterrupted power supply could be provided which he considered to be of the utmost importance.

The copy widely drawn, but with an emphasis after 1910. Brief reference will be made to the plays and prose writings. A reading list is available.

Prescribed Books:

- Yeats : Collected Poems (Macmillan)

- (b) At Marion Island.
- (c) The diesel was contaminated with algae formed due to condensation in the mass storage tanks
- (d) (i) Altogether approximately 6 500 litres.
- (ii) No value can be attached to the diesel sludge since it is not possible to rerefine it.
- (e) None. It was just a matter of opening a tap.

Dumping of diesel fuel into the sea

18. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

20.

Many absorbed DDT — scientist

1986
101
66

EVERY South African had absorbed a measurable amount of DDT — a deadly poison — in his body tissues before this pesticide was banned for general use in the country, Dr Jan Giliomee said at the weekend.

Speaking at the national convention of the SA Pest Control Association on the "Ecological Effects of Pesticides", Dr Gi-

liomee — a senior lecturer in the Department of Entymology at the University of Stellenbosch — said agricultural poisons in common use by farmers had been found in the waters of the Kruger National Park, the Hartbeespoort Dam and even in one of Cape Town's major sources of drinking water, the Voelvlei Dam.

The long-term effects of these poisons could extend over many years and at great distances from the original point of use.

Research in the United States had shown that the Mississippi River annually discharged about 10 000kg of pesticides into the Gulf of Mexico.

A study in 1978 had recovered small amounts of DDT, Dieldrin and Endosulphan in the rivers of the Kruger National Park.

A 1977 study of the Hartbeespoort and Voelvlei dams found residues of DDT, Dieldrin and by-products of DDT and DDE in "practically all living organisms".

Dr Giliomee warned that pesticides should only be used in cases of necessity. — Sapa.

Further, not only did they have to draw the fire engine to and
 fro from fires in Cape Town, but also present themselves, with
 their machines, for inspection at 6.00 a.m. on the second Monday
 of every month for a two hour inspection. Non-attendance or
 neglect of their machines were punishable by corporal punishment
 or imprisonment. As seen, they were not paid; but neither were
 they provided with uniforms. Only after 1828, were they
 supposed to be paid and then, too, the remuneration they re-
 ceived was a mere pittance - in 1840, £150 was set aside for
 their annual remuneration while the sole white superintendent
 received £75 a year.⁴³ With the passing of Ordinance 50 of
 1828, they were to be relieved of this service.⁴⁴ No alterna-
 tive measure was instituted and thus the Cape Muslims continued
 to man the fire brigade until 1894.

Evidence of discrimination against the Cape Muslims could also
 be detected in their exclusion from the Rateiwag and the Burgher-
 wag and the treatment they received from these bodies. They
 were excluded for, "though not born in slavery, have not been
 born in wedlock".⁴⁵ Muslim marriages at the Cape were not re-
 cognised and their offspring regarded as illegitimate.⁴⁶

The duties of the Rateiwag, which was part of the Burgherwag,
 were to call out the time every hour by making a noise with a
 rattle; and report on disturbances, burglaries and fires. The
 Burgherwag was the first force of Cape Town.⁴⁷

bodies because of their reserved for those who
 automatically excluded ed. Secondly, those
 to bear arms, the vote.⁴⁸

ade, despite its hard- way are indicators of
 en the total injustice e treatment Muslims
 They were subjected to hers were virtually
 s, the entering and

Neordhoek area; kaolin

11. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether he has as yet appointed an independent consultant to advise him on the proposed mining of kaolin in the Neordhoek area; if so, (a) who is the consultant, (b) what are his qualifications, (c) when was he appointed and (d) by what date has he been asked to report; if not, (i) when does he expect to appoint such consultant and (ii) how much time will such consultant be given to investigate?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

No (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

(i) Negotiations are being finalized and a suitably qualified landscape architect will be appointed on a contract basis shortly.

(ii) Two months from the date on which he will be appointed.

left alone. Here constant persecu received at the of white atrocities white racial and ships; and the If their forced

Christians being who served on because their were born in Mem religion. Mem The Cape Muslim

Kaolin effluent blocks drains

Environment Reporter

SERINA, the company which plans to expand its kaolin mining operations into the picturesque Noordhoek Valley, has on two successive years been billed for expenses incurred by the District Council, which has had to clear blocked stormwater drains caused by the company's kaolin mining operations.

Recently, the District Council's Constable B...

neering Department again told Serina that it would be held responsible for the costs incurred in unblocking stormwater drains. The blockages were caused by run-off from the company's operations near San Valley.

The powdered kaolin is blown into drains where it causes blockages. The company's operations near San Valley.

The Powdered kaolin is blown into drains where it causes blockages. The company's operations near San Valley.

year effluent from Serina blocked stormwater drains running into the fish Hook area.

About a month ago Serina was told that this year stormwater drains leading towards the Kommetjie area had been blocked after being cleared by waste from the factory.

"We have notified Serina that they will again be held responsible, and they have indicated that they want to discuss the

matter," said Mr Clark.

When the application by Serina to have the Noordhoek deposit declared a mining area it was first brought to the attention of Dr Douglas Hey's committee investigating possible boundaries for the Table Mountain Chain Natural Area, the Divisional Council noted that they had had a lot of trouble with effluent and run-off from the mine.

They expressed the fear that unless strict control

over mining activities could be introduced, the situation could get worse with increased mining activity in the area.

Serina has repeatedly given the assurance that its mining activities would not pollute the area or cause environmental problems.

It is still clear what measures are being taken to prevent run-off from the factory again entering the stormwater system.

Will you excuse me asking you Sir if you have settled about the piece of land you were kind enough to promise to give me. I am very sorry indeed to hear that we are not going to have you for our Governor any longer in Kaffir-land. I am sure I cannot express how much we shall all miss all our people will grieve to hear have never had such good Governor

sted in the news of Prince Alfred, the Victoria, who was then on a visit to South er of the British royal family to do so. in a totally new environment, George still remost as a Xhosa and was deeply concerned it to Kaffraria, the scene of so many black and white.

s very glad indeed to hear that Prince appy and enjoyed himself on his journey at he like Kafir land and that the kind to him and pleased to see him l very happy - I thank the Queen for I mean that she sent her son to see our sit there we cry to God to give him ile there. I hope he will stay as long

s letter it is interesting to see how he : experiences to his time at the Cape. chief Maqoma, was still incarcerated on seems to bear the Governor no grudge.

nebloem students was sent to England in overnor's insistence they were again all a representative than before with two oyise and Edward Dumisweni Maqoma, a Sotho, noeshoe, and a Rolong, Samuel Lefulere st got his wish. Once more there was cholastic competence, the more so as they stine's, the first Africans to enter the n their late teens or early twenties and it

had a background that the older boys at Zonnebloem had greater

Court
told

DD
27/8/87

Act 3/1981
invalid

UMTATA — Conservation measures could not be enforced along the Wild Coast because South Africa's Sea Fisheries Act was not valid in Transkei, said counsel for the defence, Mr Peter Rowan, when the case against an employee of Sea Harvest (Pty) Ltd was resumed in the regional court here yesterday.

Mr Rowan assured the court that his client, Mr N. Mbabambato, was not merely taking a technical legal point to side-step the charge under the Sea Fisheries Act, but rather, that the defence regarded it as a duty to raise the issue of the validity of various conservation laws in Transkei.

The court should settle the question of which conservation laws were applicable to Transkei so that tourists, merchants, fishermen and the general public knew where they stood, he said.

The senior regional magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, ordered that the case be postponed to October 2 after being asked to do so by the prosecutor, Mr David Sankey, to allow the state to consider the defence's submission.

Mr Mbabambato was not asked to plead — DDR.

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AUGUST 1981

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decisions taken on whether to enlarge Fish Hook station as a result of applications received from Serina (Pty) Ltd. and (b) what were the reasons for taking these decisions;

- (2) whether Serina (Pty) Ltd. was informed of (a) such decisions and (b) the reasons for such decisions; if not, why not; if so, on what date or dates in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 3 December 1980.
(b) There is insufficient space at Fish Hook station.
- (2) (a) Yes.
(b) The reason for the decision was conveyed verbally to Serina (Pty.) Ltd. on 8 December 1980.

Noordhoek kaolin mine

23. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Which bodies and organizations will be consulted after the consultant's report on the proposed Noordhoek kaolin mine has been submitted to him?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

As already announced, for general information, in a press statement of 24 July 1981, all interested government bodies and organizations, for example the Departments of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, the Cape Divisional Council and the Interim Management Committee for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain will be given the opportunity to state their viewpoint.

Fish Hook station
22. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) On what date or dates were

Nourbrook kaolin mine

224. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) What brief will be given to the landscape architect who is to be appointed to report on the environmental impact of the proposed kaolin mine at Nourbrook and (b) on what aspects of the environmental impact will he be reporting?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

(a) and (b) To conduct an investigation and report on all matters which will have a significant effect on the environment including any aspects which may arise during the investigation.

for women are far better (and could be expected to remain so) in town than in the homelands.

While the cities and towns remain the major providers of jobs, then, the burden of development should be placed on them - the prospects of the resettled and other rural and homeland dwellers depend on it. It is a heavy burden but not, at this stage of South Africa's development, an intolerable one.

We can be mixed and rich in twenty-five years - or we can continue to try for white and perpetuate poverty for a century.

Transvaal is' s'kle against mining in Kruger Park

Mail Reporter

THE province is opposed to mining activities in the Kruger National Park, the Minister of the govt of nature conservation, Mr. M. Kruger, said in the Provincial Executive Council today.

He was responding to the Progressive Federal Party MP for Bulweria, Mr. Joel Moeke, who expressed concern at the threat to the park's ecological and mining interests.

Mr. Kruger said he was confident that the Government would not take a decision on possible mining operations in the park "lightly".

He supported the ban on mining development in the park.

On the province's nature reserves, Mr. Kruger said they had never been more popular.

Last year more than 200 000 visitors were accommodated.

The demand for accommodation was so great the province was hard put to meet it, he said.

Youth camps, walking routes and caravan and camping sites were booked out months in advance.

Mr. Kruger said that the recently opened Suikerbosrand had 16 000 visitors in its first six months.

However, in common with other provincial departments, the nature conservation division faced staff problems.

Steps were being taken to rectify this.

Giving some idea of the scope of the division's activities, Mr. Kruger said the fisheries section had released 350 000 fingerlings, 2 700 large black bass and 17 000 large trout.

1982 2000

Nature Council spells out effect of kaolin mine

CT 3/19/81
56
Staff Reporter

THE Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape says in a letter circulated to all local authorities that industrial disturbance would blight the Noordhoek Valley for many decades into the future if kaolin mining were permitted.

The letter, tabled at a recent meeting of the Simon's Town Town Council, listed the damage arising from "all-day excavation and heavy transport noises echoing in the peaceful mountain amphitheatre".

- Visual scars from mining would be hard to hide due to periodic veld fires.

- Dust, already a nuisance from kaolin processing at Sun Valley, would add to the problem.

- A major four-lane road-widening at the mine entrance would be constructed on the main tourist route along Chapman's Peak Drive.

Lorry traffic

- Heavy lorries, carrying 17-ton loads of kaolin, would pass through Noordhoek to Sun Valley every five to eight minutes.

"With a tight 30-minute schedule the lorry-drivers may find occasion to speed among the light traffic along the narrow Noordhoek Road, bringing danger to residents and children in an area that was never planned for this," the letter said.

- Further extensions of the Brakkloof refinery, next to the large residential areas at Fish Hoek and Sun Valley.

- Large waste dumps would accumulate from the several million tons of

kaolin to be processed there. A vehicle-washing plant was proposed for the exit from the Noordhoek mine but none at Brakkloof for returning lorries.

"With over 30 of these return journeys a day, how much kaolin will end up on the roads as a slippery hazard to traffic in the next summer storm?" the letter asked.

- Fish Hoek would serve as the exit route for 36 000 tons of refined kaolin a year, requiring about five heavy lorries an hour travelling along the town's "sensitive residential and tourist routes".

Life expectancy

- Estimates of the life of the mine varied from the Divisional Council figure of 150 years to 70-80 years given by the manager of the Serina Refinery at Brakkloof and 40-50 years by the public relations officer at Continental China, a related company.

- No assurance would be given that the companies would not try to escalate their operations in the future.

"Would additional mining or related industries be sought in a few years time? Over the years the Peninsula has seen a sad escalation of impacts in some of its choicest areas such as the fish factory at Hout Bay or the Marine Oil Refinery on the beautiful False Bay coast."

- Profit from the mine would be about R5m a year. "Against this must be set a heavy loss to the community in terms of significant lowering of the environmental quality. It will desecrate a basic natural resource of the tourism industry, which brings a total revenue of R50m a year to Peninsula hotels and businesses."

Country's image

- Tourism was of outstanding benefit in bettering the country's image overseas. "On no account should it be degraded by an opposing industry such as kaolin exploitation which is less lucrative, much less job-intensive and less widely beneficial."

● An other

Soil Conservation Act

298 Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

Whether any restrictive directions in terms of the Soil Conservation Act were served on any farmers during 1980: if so, (a) how many such directions and (b) in what districts?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

Yes.

(a) 11.

(b) Amersfoort, Barkly West, Clanwilliam, Herbert, Koffiefontein, Kuruman, Malmesbury, Volksrust, Vrede, Vryburg, Zululand

Sewage goes into False Bay

GT 12/9/89
Political Correspondent

(36)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than 100-million cubic metres of sewage are discharged into False Bay every year.

The Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said in reply to a question from Mr John Wiley (NP Simon's Town) that the discharge came from four outlets.

The one from the Cape Flats ran down a vlei to the beach. The outlet at Mitchells Plain was 2km from the sea and those at Gordon's Bay and Simon's Town were each half a kilometre from the shoreline. The Mitchells Plain outlet discharged into sand dunes, not directly into the sea.

Dr Van der Merwe said the total quantity of sewage discharged into False Bay was 276 000 cubic metres a day (1 940 000 a week, 8 400 000 a month, and 100 800 000 a year).

None of the three municipalities involved — Cape Town, Gordon's Bay and Simon's Town — had been asked to take steps to terminate the discharge and no other steps were contemplated by his department, Dr Van der Merwe said.

Only discharges permitted by law and which conformed to strict standards of purity were allowed.

"In those cases where for good reasons effluent purity of the required standard cannot be attained, the department considers each case on its merits, but it is always departmental policy to insist on purification or proper physical dispersion."

Dr Van der Merwe said that in each of the cases of discharge into False Bay, his department was satisfied that proper control was exercised.

Dumping of diesel fuel into the sea

17. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation:

- (1) Whether the dumping of contaminated diesel fuel into the sea at Marion Island between November 1980 and March 1981 constituted a contravention in terms of the Dumping at Sea Control Act, No. 73 of 1980; if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether any action has been taken in this regard, if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION:

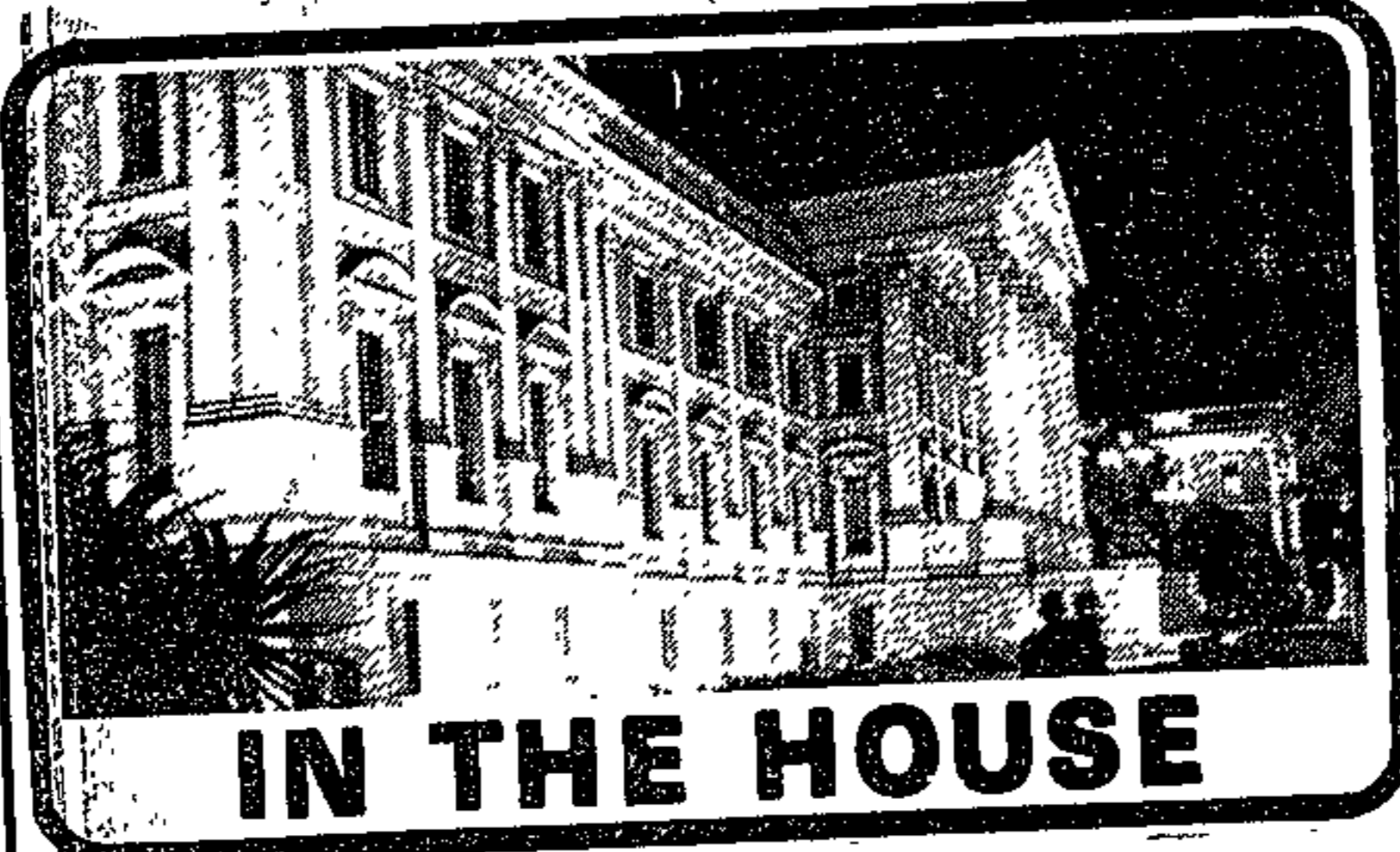
- (1) No. The dumping of oil, including diesel fuel, at sea is not controlled by the Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act 73 of 1980) but by the Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act, 1971 (Act 67 of 1971), an Act which is administered by the Department of Transport.
- (2) Falls away.

Robben Island
15/1/13
24056
3 Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and
Environmental Conservation:

- (1) Whether his Department has any programme for the protection of the environment on Robben Island; if so, what is the nature of the programme;
- (2) whether the use of the island for military purposes will affect such programme; if so, to what extent?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS,
FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.



IN THE HOUSE

Kaolin mine: Andrew wants govt assurance

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An opposition MP called last night for an assurance that the government was making more than a perfunctory investigation of the proposed kaolin mine extensions in Noordhoek.

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said during the debate on environmental conservation that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, had denied approval of the new mine was a *fait accompli*.

"But a series of contradictory statements and apparent withholding of information has caused doubt as to whether the project is being judged on its merits or not."

Mr Andrew referred in particular to contradictory statements about other kaolin deposits in the Cape, particularly that near Stellenbosch, and asked whether the department was still opposed to the Noordhoek

mine. He also asked why Serine (Pty) Ltd had spent R2-million on extending the kaolin quarrying plant before permission was obtained to open the proposed quarry.

He said the government now had to restore public confidence of an objective investigation now that an independent environmental impact study had been commissioned.

The means of achieving this should include an assurance that it was not only the visual impact aspect that was being investigated, explanations of previous statements and actions, and publication both of Serina's original environmental study and the independent one now being undertaken.

"These steps are essential if the concerned public of the Cape Peninsula is to be convinced that it is not being fobbed off," Mr Andrew said.

Handwritten notes: "prices", "of", "6", "1", "x".

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Large handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including phrases like "It is not...", "The economy...", "The economy is in a... state...", "The economy is in a... state...", "The economy is in a... state...".

Andrew did
not speak

THE Cape Times yesterday erroneously reported Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) as having spoken in the Assembly on the proposed Noordhoek kaolin mine during the environmental conservation debate.

The speech, reported on this page under the headline "Kaolin mine: Andrew wants government assurance" was not delivered.

The report was prepared from notes of what Mr Andrew intended to say late on Wednesday night.

Due to an internal misunderstanding when Mr Andrew was not afforded speaking time, the report was published.

Water Research Commission: research
into effluents (56)

*4. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation:

- (1) Whether the Water Research Commission has commenced research into effluents discharged into the sea; if so, (a) when did it commence research and (b) when is it anticipated that the results of such research will be available;
- (2) whether such results will be published; if so, when;
- (3) whether permit holders disposing of waste matter into the sea are required to comply with any standards; if so, what standards;
- (4) whether such permit holders are required to conduct research; if so, (a) what is the nature of such research and (b) what steps are taken to ensure that such research is conducted on an on-going basis;
- (5) whether any permit holders have made any reports in the last 12 months; if so, (a) which permit holders, (b) what was the nature of such reports and (c) how often are such permit holders required to report;
- (6) (a) what criteria are employed by his Department in monitoring pollution levels and (b) at what intervals are pollution levels monitored?

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes. At present four studies are being undertaken, i.e.:
 - (i) Investigation into water usage, waste water management, effluent reclamation and pollution control in regard to the fishing industry.

(ii) Investigation into the shortcomings in air offloading systems for unloading fishing vessels.

(iii) Effluent handling at fish processing factories.

(iv) Durban sludge discharge experiment.

(a) (i) March 1979. *

(ii) March 1981.

(iii) April 1981.

(iv) September 1980.

(b) (i) November 1980.

(ii) First preliminary report in August 1981 with final report by July 1982.

(iii) March 1983.

(iv) June 1983. Interim reports will be made available to the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation at regular intervals.

(2) Final research reports will be made available on request to interested parties.

(3) Yes. Certain standards are prescribed in the permits issued although no specific standards have been promulgated.

(4)(a) and (b) Normally research is not required but regular reports on analysis of effluent discharged and the results of regular monitoring programmes must be submitted to the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, failure of which could lead to the cancelling of the permit.

(5) Yes.

(a) Several permit holders are in-

involved, the names of which can be made available on request.

(b) The reports consisted of analysis of effluents discharged and results of regular monitoring programmes. In all the investigations no detriment or hazards to marine life or environment could be detected.

(c) The submission of reports may vary from case to case

(6) (a) The criteria may vary from location to location depending on characteristics of effluents discharged and the biological species predominant in a specific area.

(b) The intervals between the monitor of pollution levels may vary from case to case.

Cape valley faces new mine threat

Argus 15/10/81 (56)

Environment and Divisional Council Reporters

THE Noordhoek/Kommetjie valley, regarded as one of the Peninsula's most beautiful areas, is in danger of becoming a vast mining and industrial centre after yet another application to mine kaolin there.

This time an application, to the Office of the Prime Minister, has been made to mine, and process kaolin in 37 hectares of Imhoff's Gift farm near Kommetjie.

This is on the opposite side of the valley to the controversial site near Noordhoek where Serina (Pty) Ltd have applied for permission to mine.

Already the Simon's Town Council has objected

strongly to the application by Kommetjie Kaolin (Pty) Ltd and has called for an environmental impact study.

The Town Clerk, Mr Charles Chevalier, said today that although the site was not in the municipal area, the council was strongly opposed to mining anywhere near its borders because of the damage it could do to the tourist industry and the environment.

In a report considered by his council this week, Mr Chevalier said: 'The proposals are undesirable because of the scar that will be created in the many years that it will be in operation and also because of the heavy movement of the quarry's vehicles, which will carry

industrial activity into the surrounding scenic residential peninsula, causing pollution in the form of dust, noise and fumes.'

In the application to the Office of the Prime Minister, the company said: 'In the light of the high cost of transport these days, we are indeed grateful for the proximity of this particular road which provides ready access to Fish Hoek station.'

The Fish Hoek Town Council, environmentalists and residents have expressed opposition to the prospect of 36 000 tons of kaolin passing through the Fish Hoek station each year should the proposed Serina mine be established.

It is often tempting, and justifiably so, to dismiss calls for action by conservationists as animal freaks because they seem to place animals and nature above people.

The late Nat Nakasa once wrote a bitter piece about the ladies of the northern Johannesburg suburbs who seemed more concerned about the treatment of animals than the starvation of people. He had a valid point.

There are people like that who will ignore death and hunger in a resettlement or squatter camp, but will devote considerable energy to the protection of animals.

However, one conservationist call for action which cannot be placed in that category in any way is the strategy for survival drafted by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa.

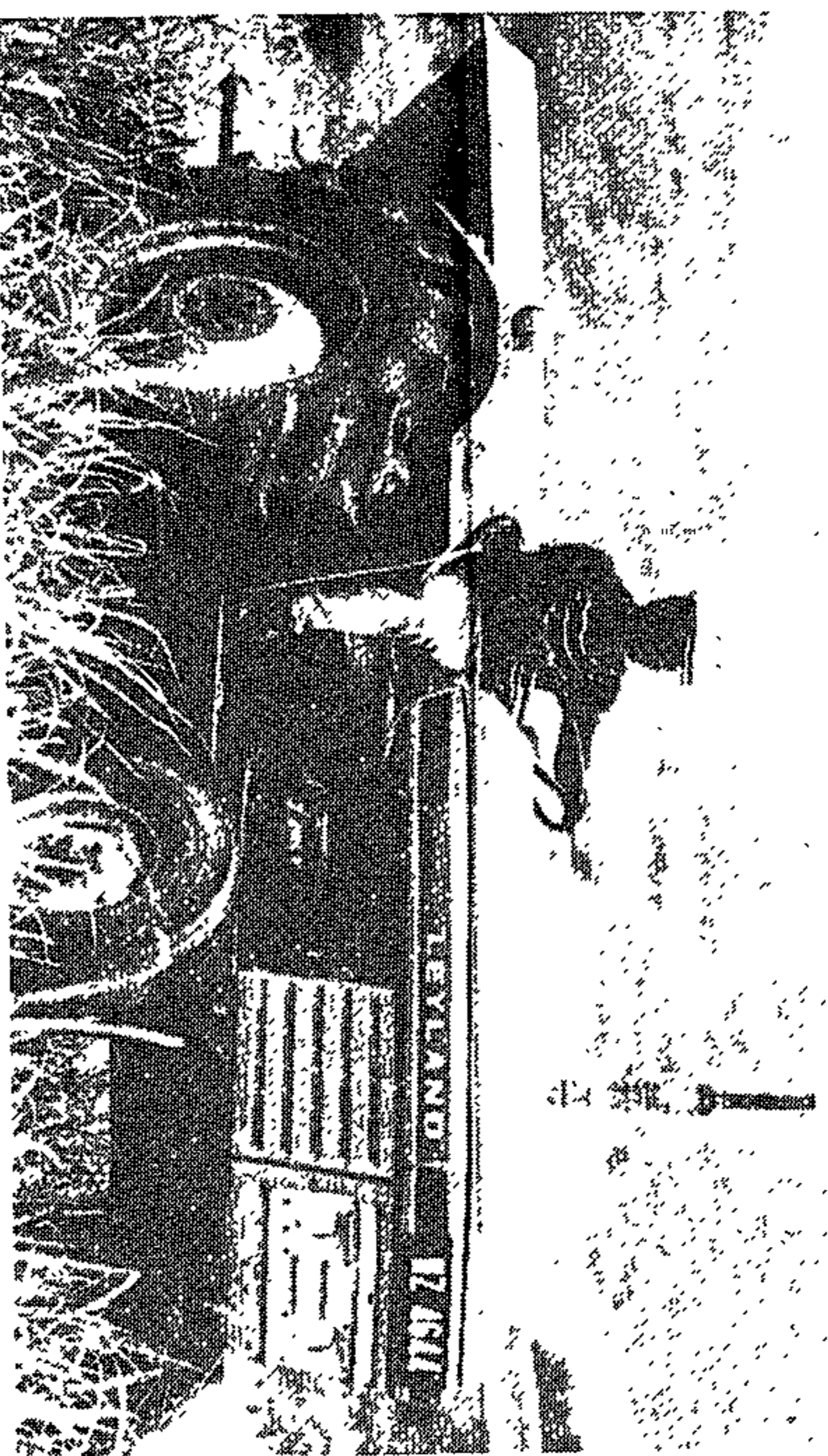
This strategy, published in the latest edition of African Wildlife, the society's journal, makes it very clear that not only is a conservation action programme vitally necessary but, because it involves policy decisions and the spending of money, that it is a political issue also.

And failure by the government to take concerted action now — and every indication so far is that the government does not seem committed to doing so — will result in deserved criticism, not only from environmentalists but also from political opponents.

Indeed, African Wildlife, which is normally very careful to keep itself out of political controversy, said emphatically that effective environmental legislation "seems as far off as it was a decade ago."

The concept of integrating all conservation activity "certainly has little

Call for total strategy to save the land



The modern and the old in agriculture. Are poor rural conditions and the move away from labour-intensive farming, driving people into the cities?

chance of seeing the light of day in the short term unless petty jealousies and parochial attitudes are cast aside for the good of the nation's conservation needs."

For a magazine of that sort, those were strong words, but when one examines why the Wildlife Society does feel so strongly about these issues, one soon realises that they are fully justified.

The Wildlife Society points out, for example, that within the next 25 years South Africa has to face up to the fact that its human population will have doubled to 56 million. "With that increase will go spiralling demands

feed South Africa's food requirements will increase dramatically, putting greater pressure on the agricultural industry. But here care must be taken to ensure that the steps taken to meet those needs do not accelerate the erosion of our basic life-support systems — soil, water, vegetation and fauna — and the ecological processes by which they are linked.

"If good land management is not practised, soil erosion in particular will be increased, inevitably

despite dropping birth rates of all population groups, 80 per cent of the people will be living in the urban areas. An extra 22 million people will have to be absorbed into the cities.

"In order to cater for the expected increase in the urban population, 27 new cities the size of the present-day Johannesburg will have to be built in the next 20 years. As if that task were not daunting enough, the current housing backlog for blacks stands at 500 000 units.

"In other words, more than two million people are without proper shelter. Housing needs for the next two decades total five million units.

"This means that the present building rate of 60 000 units a year must increase to 250 000 a year if the housing backlog is not to become increasingly serious. The estimated cost of that production rate is about R1 000 million a year."

The society says that South Africa should be meeting an increase in the demand for jobs at a rate of 300 000 a year now and 400 000 a year in ten years, but with a current unemployment rate of about 1,5 million the country was not coping.

The cities would continue to act as magnets, drawing people from the rural areas. "The urban drift has been increased by poor rural conditions and the move away from

strategy was essential to check this destruction, to initiate programmes to replenish diminishing stocks, such as in the fish industry, and to coordinate currently fragmented attempts at conservation.

"Like it or not, in the coming years many of what are now nature areas will disappear beneath urban sprawl or factories.

"With more mouths to

labour-intensive farming. The effect of this has been to leave agriculture — in the black areas — in the hands of the old, the weak and the sick.

"Consequently, rural development is left to those least capable of handling it. As a result, many of the black states are in a state of ecological collapse and the trend is accelerating."

It said that under current growth rates there would not be enough water for domestic and industrial needs within 30 years.

"While the major responsibility for the deterioration of the natural soil resources must be placed on ineffective government policy, the real cause is the lack of appreciation of conservation principles by most of the country's 77 000 white farmers. They control 71 per cent of the land.

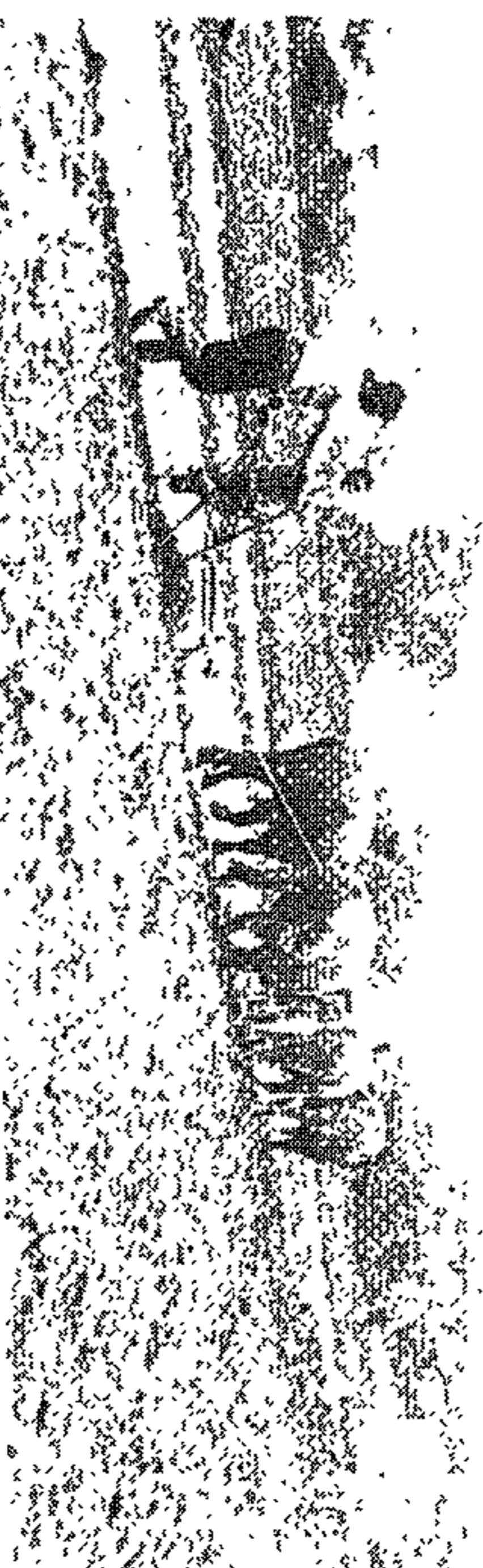
"In addition, overgrazing in the black homelands, where 33 per cent of the country's population occupy 12 per cent of its land area, has severely reduced the agricultural and conservation value of large areas," the society said.

The state of industrial pollution in South Africa was undoubtedly among the worst in Africa. Solid and toxic wastes from agricultural, industrial and mining activities were becoming major problems.

In short, South Africa is facing an environmental crisis.

The society's solution involves a population policy to halt the rate of increase, political commitment by the government to a national policy of conservation, centralised administration (there are, at present, 12 government organisations dealing with the environment), a legislative framework to involve a scheme of incentives and disincentives to influence land-use activities, integrated resource planning, research and priority assessment, public involvement and the promotion of environmental awareness.

One thing seems clear: a total strategy to save the land and resources of South Africa is urgent. Without it, there could be little to save when the politicians finally wake up to the problem.

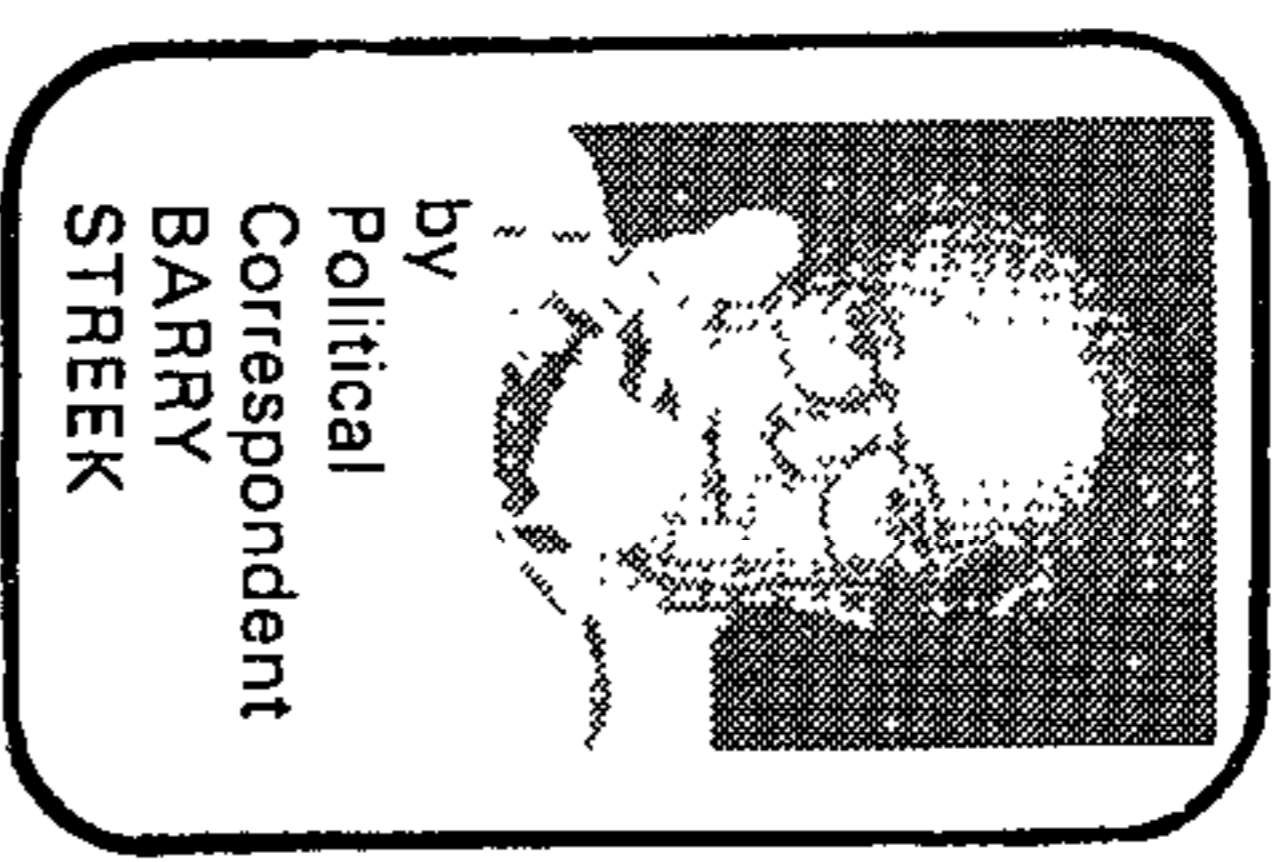


on natural resources and an urgent need for food." It emphasises

But as in the rest of the world, South Africa was being embattled "by the combined destructive impacts of a poor majority struggling to stay alive in rapidly deteriorating rural areas, and an affluent minority disproportionately consuming resources vital to the country's survival."

A national conservation

52
15/16/81



by
Political
Correspondent
BARRY
STREEK

C1
12/10/81

Third kaolin mine studied

(56)

FISH HOEK. — The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs is considering an application for a third kaolin mine in the Kommetjie-Noorhoek area, and although the land falls under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Council it has asked Town Council of Simon's Town for its comments.

The Fish Hoek Town Council has not been approached.

The Town Clerk of Simon's Town, Mr Charles Chevalier, said yesterday his council strongly opposed any mining development in the Peninsula and felt that an impact study should be taken on this proposal, as in the case of the second proposed mine, that of Serina (Pty) Ltd on the slopes of Chapman's Peak, Noordhoek.

Residents in Sun Valley above the Kommetjie Road have already complained of the existing kaolin mine in the area and the ratepayers' association has vociferously opposed plans for further mining activity.

The third mine would be situated on the Imhoff's Gift Farm land, between Sun Valley and the village of Kommetjie and between the Kommetjie Road and Long Beach. The Divisional Council caravan park is in close proximity.

The letter of application considered by Simon's Town council this week was written by Natresco (Pty) Ltd on August 24, although the application to mine is by Kommetjie Kaolin (Pty) Ltd.

The applicants state that research over the last four to five years has proved that there is a considerable tonnage of kaolin in the area with a present estimated production of 6 000 processed tons a year. At first the kaolin will be marketed locally, though "provided the necessary quality can be achieved, with time the kaolin will be exported".

It is estimated that the mine and plant will provide employment for about 50 people. Although there is no housing available at nearby Ocean View, the unemployment among residents there is considered to be high.

New road will pass over kaolin

Argus
21/10/81
56

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

THE Department of Transport faces millions of rands of claims if it persists with the present routing of a new national road through the Stellenbosch area because the road will pass over a large deposit of kaolin.

But land for the purposes of the road has already been expropriated and payments have been made and a shift in the route of the new national road — called at this stage Main Road Four — would be extremely expensive.

The Department of Mines recently wrote to the Department of Transport saying that the value of the kaolin which would be rendered unavailable through the road would amount to over R10-million.

The deposit, found on the farm Hazendal, has already attracted attention on the overseas market because of the high quality of the deposit.

THIRD DEPOSIT

This is the third major kaolin deposit to be discovered in the Stellenbosch area, which environmentalists argue is a far more logical and economical source of kaolin than the Noordhoek deposit which is now under consideration for extensive mining.

Referring to the Hazendal deposit, the Director of Geological Surveys reported to the Secretary of Mines in an interdepartmental communication that the National Road Transport Commission was prepared to make the interchanges for the Hazendal section of road smaller, thus reducing the area of road over the kaolin deposit.

Nevertheless more than half of the deposit will be lost and the only way out seems to be to move the route to the north of the deposit.

HIGH GRADE

'In the nature of the existence of kaolin deposits the duration for which they can be worked is limited. Although there are a number of kaolin deposits in the Cape Peninsula and other areas in the South West Cape, the sources of high grade material, and especially that suitable for the paper industry, is relatively scarce. In this light we regard the deposit at Hazendal as an important asset which must if at all possible be kept for mining,' said the Department of Geological Survey.

South Africa's first ever survival manual

RDM 15/12/81

86

THE name of the game is survival.

Except that it's not a game. However rural blacks landed in the desolate areas many occupy — whether born there or dumped there — they must survive.

There may be water — and water-borne diseases. The land may be overfarmed or overgrazed. There may be sites, but no service.

The People's Workbook, published last week by the Environmental and Development Agency (EDA), is a survival manual for South Africa's rural black population. With how-to-do-it information on farming, water technology, child care, basic family medicine, essential crafts and building, it is a compendium to rival the Whole Earth Catalogue, Popular Mechanics magazine, Farmers' Weekly, Europe on \$10 a Day.

First

Subtitled "Working together to change your community," it sets out the basic technology and organisational skills required to make isolated rural areas life-supporting.

The workbook is the first of its kind written for South African conditions.

"There wasn't any information of this nature available for people doing rural community work in South Africa," says an EDA spokesman. "There was a

The Environmental and Development Agency (EDA) was formed four years ago to supply advice and assistance on agriculture, water technology, community health, education and other essential subjects to small rural groups battling to survive. Now EDA has published a workbook designed to help communities help themselves. BARBARA LUDMAN reports.

lot of information of this nature published abroad, but none of it adapted to South African conditions."

The chapter on water includes detailed instructions for acquiring a fairly reliable supply of pure water: how to build and use an underground tank, how to drill a borehole or dig a well, how to make a hand pump, build a dam, even how to collect rain water, and when the water is safe to drink.

The simpler projects can be done by a single family. More complicated operations require a community work force. Ten pages are devoted to diagrams and instructions for building a hand pump for irrigation; the required technology is clearly explained, from the production of plastic sleeves and valves to the final assembly and operation.

Methods outlined in the chapter were contributed by water-supply experts or devised and tested by EDA.

An extensive chapter on farming runs the gamut from vegeta-

ble gardens to cash crop agriculture. It includes a section on record-keeping, advice on marketing, interviews with farmers who have made a success of growing such crops as maize, sorghum, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

The section on basic family medicine was compiled in conjunction with health workers, and it is invaluable for families living some distance from a clinic.

Pregnancy is covered extensively and includes a section on how to cope adequately with home births.

Snake, spider and animal bites are dealt with, and first aid indicated — as well as advice to go to the nearest clinic for an injection or further help. Symptoms and treatment for illnesses caused by malnutrition — marasmus, kwashiorkor, pellagra — are included.

A plan for a community-built creche combines traditional materials — stones, river sand, gum poles — with modern additions, like creosote, cement, and

a corrugated iron roof.

Working on the assumption that the community will lack the funds to build the creche in one go, the architect who designed it recommends work be started in early summer, with a foundation, poles and a roof, to protect children from the sun and rain.

An area at one end is enclosed by the time winter begins; when there is enough money to complete the building, a kitchen will occupy the far end, with an un-walled play area between.

Resources

There are sections on legal rights, from pass laws and migrant labour contracts to marriage laws and hire purchase. There is advice on setting up a self-help crafts group.

The workbook ends with an impressive list of resources — a social service in itself: whom to approach for grants, for supplies, for further information — and how to start a library, plus a comprehensive index making the book's information easy accessible.

Projects in the book were contributed by agronomists, community health workers, educationists, architects, water supply technicians and other specialists; or researched by EDA and checked by specialists; or tested in the field, by EDA workers.

The result, according to an EDA spokesman, is a workbook whose projects actually work.

The @COPUT command copies a program file or a selected element from a program file to a magnetic tape in element file format: 28 words in the label block and as many 224 word text blocks as needed to write the entire element(s). Procedure name table entries are preserved so that Deleted elements are not copied. The entry point table is not preserved. After a @COPIN, the user may execute the @PREP statement to allow the program file to be used as a library by reconstructing the entry point table. The entry point table is used to define entry points for relocatable binary elements searched for by the @MAP processor.

Format: @COPUT,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2

OPTIONS: (No Options)

All non-deleted elements of a program file are written to a tape in element file format. Two hardware end-of-file marks are then written on the tape and the tape is then backspaced over the second one.

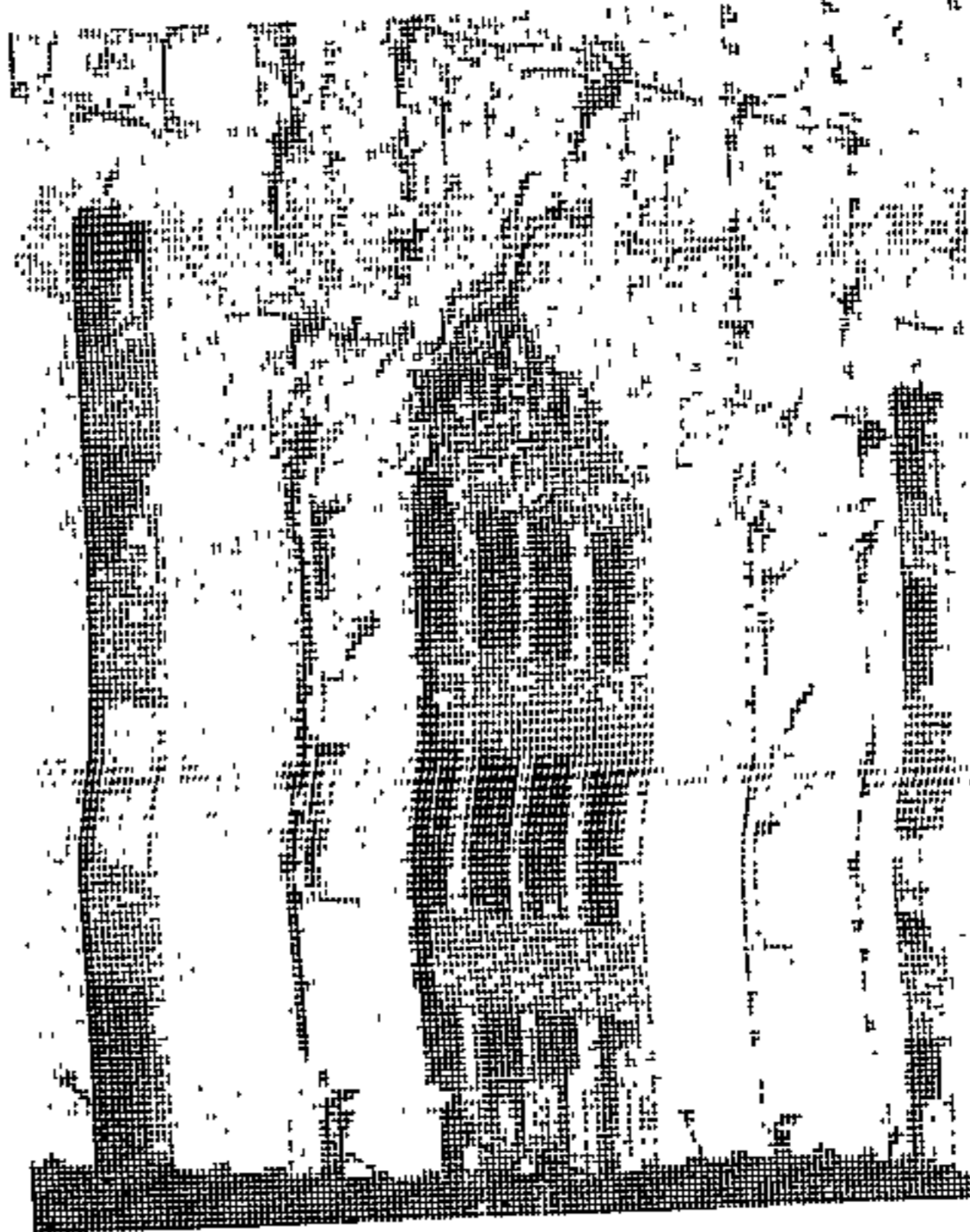
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Colosseum's lease on life is running out

S. Express
4/10/81

56

A PUBLIC TRUST FUND COULD SAVE THE DAY



● The magnificent exterior of the Indiana Theatre which was saved from demolition by government, municipal, business and individual funds

By **TERRY MEYER** Property Editor

The Colosseum's owner, the giant Sanlam insurance group, plan to rip the old theatre down and replace it with a modern office block — unless someone comes up with a good idea to save it.

The group has given the city's CBD Association and the Heritage Committee of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects a month to come up with a viable plan to save this *grande dame*.

There are 27 days left to save the theatre after which it seems certain that the demolisher's hammers will be the only sound reverberating through the auditorium.

Three weeks ago the Sunday Express launched a "Save our Colosseum" appeal to get ideas from the public on how to save the theatre.

Some of the suggestions from the public can be found in this week's **Property** — page 35.

But Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of Johannesburg's CBD Association, believes the theatre can be saved if it also doubles as a convention and exhibition centre.

Existing offices could also be converted to convention space and shops built at the back and sides of the theatre.

City hotels have responded enthusiastically to this idea, says Mr Mandy, and are keen to see such a convention centre started.

Johannesburg is one of the few international cities without a convention or exhibition centre and homelands, such as Bophuthatswana, are now laughing all the way to the bank because of the Johannesburg's lack of foresight.

There are scores of overseas examples where similar thea-

TIME is fast running out to save Johannesburg's Colosseum theatre. The public and businesses with a social conscience may soon be asked to buy bonds in a trust fund established to save the grand old building.

The 2277-seat theatre is the last of the grand old movie palaces left in South Africa and its decor is considered one of the finest examples of the art deco style.

Apart from being the last reminder in South Africa of the grand old days of Hollywood it is also the only remaining venue where overseas entertainers can perform in the city.

With the Colosseum gone, Johannesburgers will have to slog it all the way to Sun City — if they want to see international entertainers of any calibre.

Worst hit will be Johannesburg Blacks who have increasingly patronised the Colosseum in recent years to see visiting overseas Black artists such as Tina Turner, Lovelace Watkins, Curtis Mayfield and Ray Charles.

Other famous international artists who have appeared there include Rita Coolidge, Victor Borge, and Cliff Richard as well as groups like The Supremes, The Platters, and The Shadows.

tres have been saved by public, business and municipal support.

In most cases the most important by-product was in keeping the city centre alive.

Successful examples are plentiful.

One example investigated by the Sunday Express showed how a 54-year-old theatre in Indianapolis — a superb example of Spanish Baroque architecture — was saved by the citizens and businesses of that town.

The interior of the building underwent a R5-million metamorphosis and unused areas were made profitable.

Reconstruction of the theatre — a key element to re-vitalise downtown Indianapolis — was financed through a combination

of Federal (government) and municipal funding, with major assistance from local companies and individuals.

And its success is helping to bring life back to the city centre.

Even heartless New York went to great ends to keep its famous Radio City Music Hall at Rockefeller Centre alive.

If the Colosseum goes it will be just another reason why downtown Johannesburg will "die" at night and become a ghost town of empty offices.

Do you care? If you really believe that the Colosseum should be saved, please write to:

Save our Colosseum,
Box 1067,
JOHANNESBURG,
2000.

ENVIRONMENT

1982

JAN. — DEC.

Doubts on saving Noordhoek mine area

ARGUS 56
6/1/82



Dr Nak van der Merwe

Tokai forest may be saved

At a recent Group Areas Board hearing the regional director of the Department of Forestry, Mr J A Fenn, said in evidence his department did not support urban development in the area in question.

Mr Fenn said then that one of the reasons for including the Tokaj State Forest in the proposed natural area was to ensure its protection for recreational purposes and for the benefit of the public.

Dr van der Merwe said in his statement yesterday that the task of demarcating the area to be reserved as a natural area in terms of the Physical Planning Act had been completed recently.

'The Office of the Prime Minister will be requested soon to take the necessary steps to provide for such reservation,' he said.

Commenting today, Mr Roger Hulley, Progressive Federal Party MP for Constantia, said: 'I greatly welcome the proposal to include the whole of Tokai Forest as a natural area.'

Environment Reporter

THE exclusion of the site of the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek from the Table Mountain and Peninsula Chain natural area has raised doubts in conservation circles as to whether the battle to save the beautiful Noordhoek amphitheatre from mining will be successful.

It is well-known that many members of the interim management committee, who submitted the proposed boundaries of the natural area for perusal to the Minister of Environmental Conservation, Dr Nak van der Merwe, were in favour of including the area in the reserve.

But the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, wanted the proposed mining site excluded from the natural area, and this wish has held sway.

DISCUSSIONS

In February, after extensive discussions, the interim committee agreed to propose that the mining site, and the whole amphitheatre be included in the natural area.

But the physical planning branch of the Office of the Prime Minister wrote to the Department of Environmental Conservation enclosing a report recommending that the boundary line of the Table Mountain reserve be moved to allow the use of the kaolin.

The final recommendations of the interim committee have taken these wishes into account.

CONFIRMED

Dr Douglas Hey, chairman of the interim committee, confirmed that the proposed mining area had been excluded.

Now the fate of the area rests with the long-awaited environmental impact assessment undertaken by a Pretoria firm of landscape architects.

The Environment Impact Survey (EIS) was commissioned by Mr Chris Heunis in his capacity as Minister of the Interior after the furore over the proposed kaolin mine which was opposed by all the relevant local authorities and many leading conservation bodies and scientists.

LAST HOPE

The report, which conservationists now see as the last hope of saving the area, is many weeks overdue.

The chairman of the Co-ordinating Council For Nature Conservation in the Cape, Dr Anthony Hall, said he believed the site had all the requirements to qualify well as a component of the Table Mountain and chain natural area.

'Now more than ever I am keen to see the environmental impact report. If the report recommends that no mining should take place on the site, I think it would be justifiable to ask for its inclusion in the natural area,' said Dr Hall.

Political Staff

THE Tokai forest could be saved from the Government's proposed Group Areas development plan if official proposals for a Southern Peninsula natural area are accepted in their present form.

The proposed natural area, details of which have been announced by the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Dr C V van der Merwe, includes the whole of Tokai forest.

This means the controversial Group Areas plan for using part of Tokai forest for developing a coloured township could be stopped.

Dr Van der Merwe said in a statement that reservation of the proposed natural area for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula implied that land within the area may be used only for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the date of reservation.

MAJOR ISSUE

Any change in land usage was subject to authorisation by permit from the Minister of Environmental Conservation.

Members of the public have been invited to comment on the proposed boundaries of the natural area before February 4.

The plan to destroy a large part of Tokai forest to make way for Group Areas development was one of the major issues during the recent Constantia referendum.

The plan also drew a flood of criticism from Tokai residents and various organisations.

Sandy Bay fate uncertain

Environment Reporter

ALTHOUGH Sandy Bay falls within the proposed boundaries of the Table Mountain and chain natural area, it is far from certain whether this unspoilt beach will be safeguarded for posterity.

The area is still jointly owned by Mr Bill Mitchell and the Trust Bank, who for years have been engaged in on-again-off-again plans to turn the area into a prestige residential area and tourist complex.

In 1979 in the midst of a housing slump, the developers failed to submit their plans. The area, after being zoned by the local authority for housing reverted to an unzoned status.

Conservationists breathed a sigh of relief, and the interim management committee for the proposed Table Mountain

and chain nature reserve scheme then included the area into the boundaries.

But today Trust Bank intimated the final chapter in the story may yet be written.

Mr Nick van Rensburg, a director of Trust Bank, said: 'Yes, we still jointly own Sandy Bay. We have not yet decided. We might object to the proposed boundaries of the natural area scheme or we might just accept it.'

It seems that with many of the top staff of the bank still enjoying a festive season it may be several weeks before the necessary board meeting will decide Trust Bank's final stand on the Sandy Bay issue.

Meanwhile, until the expiry date for objections, on February 4, conservationists are holding their thumbs.

Claim: Square buildings poor and unimaginative

ARGUS
6/1/82

576

A LIVELY controversy has been sparked off in architectural and conservation circles in Cape Town, following a suggestion that threatened buildings on Greenmarket Square be demolished as they represent 'poor and unimaginative' architecture.

Referring to a proposed demolition of South West House, Bible House, Kimberley House and General Insurance House in the Waldorf block fronting on the Square, a letter-writer under the assumed name 'Vitruvius' made such a suggestion

in The Argus recently. 'The architectural unity and picturesqueness of the Square was destroyed many years ago. Among the (indirect) culprits involved in that heartless destruction were the very buildings now

threatened with demolition,' he wrote. The buildings — and Shell House — were 'nothing more than late colonial-type architecture at its poorest and most unimaginative Replacing them can only bring an improvement to the urban landscape of the city', he continued.

Approached for comment, a senior city architect, who did not want to be named, reacted: 'These buildings form an integral part of the Square and add to the environment. They are worth keeping.'

A committee member of the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects (CPIA), Mr Dennis Elliot, said that although some of the buildings did not have 'great merit', it was important to retain the character of the Square.

'SCALE'

This should not take place 'at the total cost of halting all development' but the Square's 'scale' had to be taken into account and 'the existing buildings give that scale.'

A past CPIA president, Mr Hannes van der Merwe, said that of the buildings facing the square, 'one or perhaps two have some architectural merit in the specific context of the volumetric measure of the townscape. But this is hardly a reason to campaign for their retention.'

'Their aesthetic merit is not of such a nature that it cannot be equalised or even improved upon in a larger building concept sympathetically devised for the sensitive area in Central Business District.'

GOOD RESULTS

The current CPIA president, Mr Horsh Fish, said he was satisfied that good results could be achieved without prejudicing either development or conservation which was part of the Cape natural heritage.

Mr Fish said the CPIA would respond more fully later.

One of the chief organisers of a petition calling on the City Council to disallow the demolition of the threatened buildings, Mr Etienne Bruwer, said: 'We obviously don't need another mistake in the form of yet another demolition derby in the 'making' of this city. Sometimes life produces history, it never remedies it.'

NO DECISION

Cape Town's Deputy City Engineer, Mr C J Freeman, said the council had not yet taken any firm decision.

'We are taking note of the opinions of all concerned and the matter will probably be considered by the Cape Town Environmental Advisory Board within the next month or two.'

The provincial property manager of Sanlam (the proposed developers), Mr D van der Berg, said the plans had not yet been completed.

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old money game. It was more of it, builders would be able to build houses. Unless there was to be drastic economic of

have married couples moving into bachelor flats, because there's nowhere else to stay" — DDR.

56 Daily Dispatch
Factory told to clear up smell

EAST LONDON — The Kaffraria Divisional Council has served a notice on the pineapple canning factory Collondale Canneries requiring the company to clear up the smell nuisance from the factory or face prosecution

factory was discussed and who voted for it on the council

This follows two letters from a nearby resident, Mr N C Hensberg, complaining about the "foul, obnoxious and unbearable stench which daily permeates the air in Willow Park and adjacent areas

In a reply, the secretary of the council, Mr E L Daubermann, wrote that as a result of a number of complaints and expert advice the chief health inspector had served a notice on the factory manager on December 21 requiring that the smell nuisance be abated failing which legal proceedings would be instituted

"It is difficult to believe that a responsible authority such as a divisional council could have allowed such a situation to develop

In the reply it was also stated that the erection of the factory had never been approved by the then East London Divisional Council because in terms of the regulations in force at the time there was no need for plans to be approved — DDR

"I, and the other residents of Willow Park, have the inalienable right to breathe fresh, clean and pure air."

Quoting from a press statement by Mr C Tilney of Collondale Canneries, saying the only possible solution would be if the relevant local authorities serviced the industrial sites with a proper sewage disposal system, Mr Hensberg said the Kaffraria Divisional Council was solely responsible for the state of affairs

Mr Hensberg asked when the application for the establishment of the

Wild Coast busier

UMTATA — All hotels on the Wild Coast recorded a high number of tourists during the festive season.

Managers interviewed yesterday said most tourists came from South Africa and abroad. There were few Transkeians who stayed at the hotels

There was a slight increase of tourists compared with the 1980-1 Christmas-New Year holi-

day. Some hotels were fully booked as early as August

Hoteliers said holidaymakers were streaming back to their homes as school holidays were nearly at an end.

Traffic officers commended the behaviour of motorists who visited and passed through Transkei. — DDR

Venda details Lutherans

JOHANNESBURG — Nearly half of the Lutheran Church's full-time ministers in Venda, including the Dean of the Lutheran Church in Venda, have been detained, the acting general secretary of the Lutheran Church of South Africa, Rev Reinhardt Schultz, said yesterday.

But the head of Venda's National Force, Brigadier T. R. Malaudzi, yesterday rejected as untrue reports that a member of the Lutheran Church, Mr D. Ralushai, had died in detention

A telegram to President Patrick Mphahlele of Venda from Bishop S. E. Serote, of the Lutheran Church, demanding that the detainees be charged or released has been ignored so far

The controversy over actions by the Venda Government — which has detained at least 15 people in the past two months, one of whom, Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, died in detention

— escalated yesterday with the publication of an unequivocally critical report in the Afrikaans newspaper, Die Vaderland.

In a front page report it said "Political opponents of the Venda Government are being tortured in a cruel manner and at least two people have already died in detention"

The report alleged "Nepotism and malpractices are rampant in senior government circles. The profits of the gambling tables at the casino ... are being used to enrich cabinet members."

The Afrikaans press had earlier given prominence to the deportation from Venda of a missionary of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika, Dominee Faure Louw, after he had served in the territory for nearly eight years

No reasons were given for the deportation, but informed observers in Venda have deduced that it relates to Mr Louw's friendship with Mr Muofhe. Mr Louw helped make funeral arrangements for Mr Muofhe.

The family was represented by a senior pathologist at the second post-mortem. A lawyer representing the family said, "We are now waiting to hear from the Venda Attorney General when an inquest will be held"

There are nine full-time Lutheran ministers in Venda. The four who are in detention are Dean T. S. Farisani, Rev N. Phaswane, Rev A. M. Mahamba and Rev P. M. Phosiwa.

Try to make your New Year resolution to help others

Minister will report on the water problem

Mall Reporter

THE Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, will visit Klerksdorp on Thursday to make public the long-awaited report on water pollution in the area.

His visit follows an inquiry by the Department of Water Affairs into the high manganese level in the water supply.

It is believed that a manganese mine which dumps waste into the Vaal River is the cause of the pollution.

Housewives from Klerksdorp and nearby Orkney and Stilfontein are hoping that the report will solve their water problems.

The polluted water leaves dirty stains on laundry.

Eighty percent of the area's drinking water, from the Department of Water Affairs, is purified by the West Transvaal Water Supply Company.

The other 20 percent is reticulated by the Klerksdorp municipality.

The purification process is unable to handle the large amount of manganese in the water.

The manganese has caused a further problem: excessive algae and water plants in the Mooispruit, a stream flowing through Klerksdorp, and the Vaal River.

This is caused by potassium permanganate which is added to the drinking water to remove the manganese.

But algae and water plants flourish on the potassium permanganate — and the manganese remains.

Dr J J Barnard, of the Department of Health, said the high level of manganese in the water was not a health hazard.

For the past two years housewives have been campaigning for a solution.

They have regularly written letters to local newspapers and have also taken samples of the muddy, brown water to the city engineer.

They are now eagerly awaiting the results of the report.

Report

The chairman of the Klerksdorp Town Council, Mr Sample Steyger, would not comment on the problem until the report was released by Mr Van der Merwe.

But he said he hoped that when the report was published, the situation would improve.

Last year Klerksdorp officials wanted to instal by-pass pipes around the manganese mine.

City's powers on design queried

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Town African town planning committee today, as was a petition signed by 3500 people objecting to the possible demolition of buildings fronting on Greenmarket Square, to make way for a new Sanlam development.

One of the companies is Sanlam, which owns properties fronting on Greenmarket Square and which it wants to demolish. Their letters were considered by the council's

town planning committee today, as was a petition signed by 3500 people objecting to the possible demolition of buildings fronting on Greenmarket Square, to make way for a new Sanlam development.

The council decided last year to ask the Provincial Administration to allow it to assume powers to protect areas of historic or architectural interest from redevelopment.

Its decision was taken after a report appeared in the Argus disclosing that Sanlam had commissioned a feasibility study on the demolition of the 'Wal-dorf block' and the erection of a modern office block on the site.

The letter from the Atrikaanse Sakekamer stated that it feared that development in areas regarded by the council as 'sensitive' could be prevented forever.

It could mean that investors who years ago invested in property in certain areas for future development, would now be obliged to undertake far greater building expenses in order to harmonise their development with the environment, the letter stated.

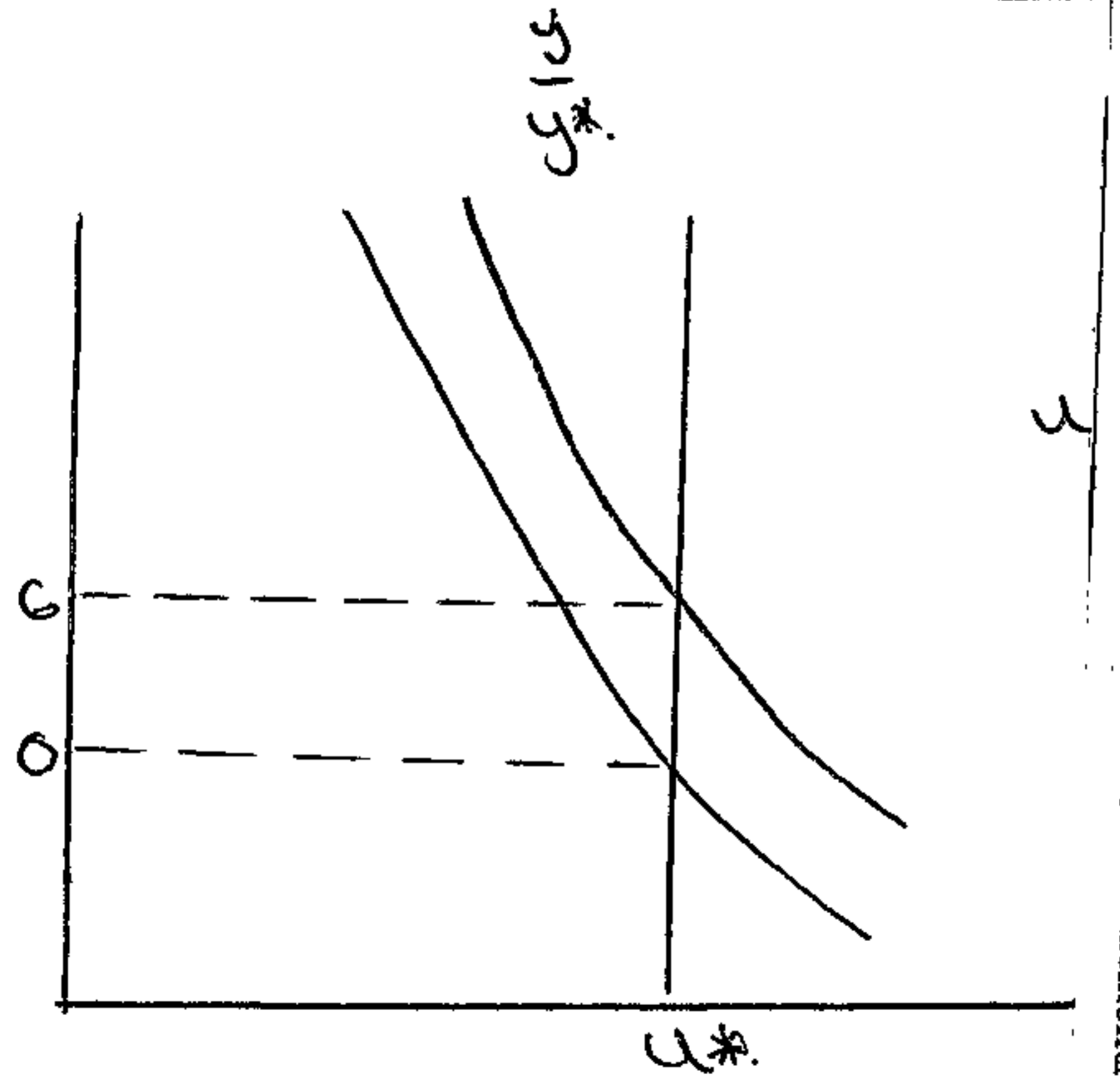
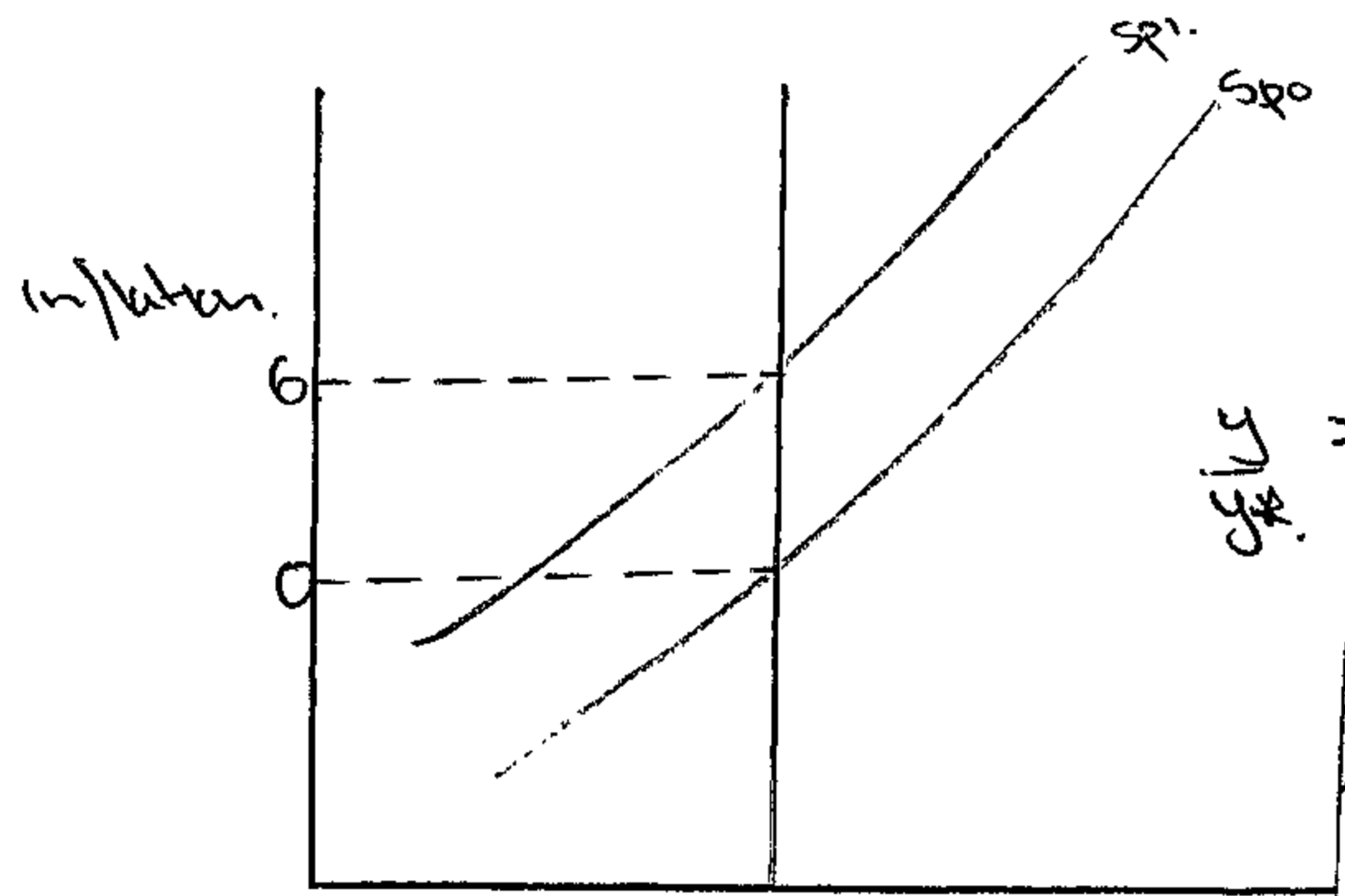
Attorneys for Glaston House (Pty) Ltd objected to the inclusion of property owned by their client at the junction of Church Street and Bree Street in a 'sensitive' area.

It suggested that, instead of protecting whole areas, the council should acquire powers to protect certain listed buildings.

A letter from Mr F J le Roux, assistant general manager of Sanlam, said it objected to the proposed regulation under which the demolition of existing buildings in areas of special significance would be approved by the council, because it contained no provision for compensation.

In a report considered by the committee the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, said the purpose of the proposed amendment was to give the council the opportunity to study plans for redevelopment in a sensitive area before it was too late to prevent demolition.

until the new price was realised. This is when the Phillips short run curve shifts up. The natural rate of inflation constant. This increase in short term, creates increase in turn creates less unemployment and unemployment have set as output increases, u decreases.



There is a definite positive with the short run curve is definitely a negative with the long run Phillips curve. One must turn back to the first diagram where short run inflation caused an increase in output. The

Council advised to pass Fernwood plan

ARGUS
13/11/82

(56) ~~13/11/82~~

Staff Reporter

THE City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, has advised Cape Town City Council to approve the controversial plan for townhouse development at Upper Fernwood, Newlands, subject to stringent conditions.

In a report considered by the council's town planning committee today Mr Brand pointed out that compensation would have to be paid if the

development were create as few detrimental disharmonies as possible.

He said he did not think the council would be justified in stopping it on grounds that it would be seriously detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood.

Mr Brand said it was 'apparent that the developers are making every effort to blend the development into the surrounding natural environment of the site so as to

The proposed development would take up only two-thirds of the permitted area.

Mr Brand suggested that if these self-imposed limitations were made a condition of the scheme it would not only preserve its quality but would prevent any additional development which could be harmful to the environment from being undertaken later.

Mr Brand's report was prepared after a meeting between representatives of the developers and the chairman of the town planning committee, Mr John Muir, Professor H B Rycroft, director of the Kirstenbosch National Botanic Gardens, Dr Douglas Hey, director of the National Monuments Council, Mr E Huysamer, of the Department of Forestry and Environmental Conservation, and senior council staff.

At this meeting it was stated that the development would be screened visually from its surroundings and that the area surrounding the ravine was the only part of the site containing natural indigenous vegetation.

The meeting was told that the developer intended to retain this part of the site as a natural area.

A representative of the consultants said that the permanent visual long distance impact from Wynberg Hill was not a significant problem because it was a sparsely populated residential area and was not usually used for scenic drives.

Dr Hey and Professor Rycroft said that neither the National Monuments Council nor the Botanic Gardens were in a position to buy the land in order to prevent the development.

condemned

Reserve's

live feed

spectacle

(56) 20M 16/1/82

Mail Reporter

THE feeding of live donkeys to lions at a Venda game reserve has sparked a wave of protest and horror among animal lovers.

Animal welfare societies were yesterday inundated with calls from indignant members of the public after a report in Johannesburg newspaper that live donkeys were being fed to lions at the Nwanedi Game Reserve, near Tshipise.

But the grisly spectacle only took place two or three times and has been stopped, a spokesman for Venda's Department of Nature Conservation said yesterday.

Animal welfare societies had immediately moved to point out the illegality of using live animals to feed the lions and said they had contacted police in the area to ask them to investigate.

The spokesman said the feeding of live donkeys was done without their approval "and will definitely not be allowed to happen again".

The game warden who initiated live dinners for the nine lions in the independent homeland's only game park has been reprimanded but not fired.

Police

"We have pointed this out to the Sibasa police because it is their duty to put an end to it."

"I know that one animal kills another in the bush, but that is nature. It is not nature to put a domestic animal into an enclosure it can't escape from and have people stand around to watch the spectacle."

"I have never heard of it happening before and I am glad to hear that the Department of Nature Conservation in Venda is disassociating itself from the actions of one man and that it will not happen again."

The manager of the Animal Anti-Cruelty League in Regent's Park, Mr Selwyn Catherine, said he had been "overwhelmed" with calls asking what the league was doing about it.

"We are horrified by it," he said.

Stopped

"He was not the person in charge and did it off his own bat. We have spoken to him and pointed out the cruelty involved. The practice was stopped last month and since then we have been killing the donkeys before feeding the lions," he said.

The sight of hungry lions chasing and devouring donkeys released into an enclosure at the game park was reported to have quickly become a major attraction for visitors.

Hundreds of people, mainly from Venda and Lebowa, were said to have watched the gruesome spectacle as the donkeys, unable to escape after being released from a truck, were set on by the pride of lions.

Mr Mike French, manager of the Johannesburg SPCA, said: "It is shocking."

He pointed out that it was a criminal offence in terms of the Animal Protection Act which still applied in the independent homeland.

Protection

Mr Catherine said animal welfare societies were in the process of taking legal advice on their status in the homelands, not only so they could counteract such practices but also to offer their help in "the broader sphere of protecting animals".

Other game reserves, lion parks and zoos feed only dead animals to their lions.

Mr Willie Labuschagne, curator of the Johannesburg Zoo, said such gory spectacles should not be the basis of a game reserve's popularity.

"It is deplorable to use such practices to bring people to your establishment. Animals being killed for the survival of others is the law of nature but I am against using it to attract people."

My Labuschagne said he had also had several phone calls from members of the public about the reports, one from as far away as Durban.

A spokesman for the Lion Park, west of Johannesburg, said they had always used only dead animals.

"Besides the cruelty aspect and that it may take a donkey up to half an hour to die in a situation like that, you are looking for trouble. The donkey may run towards the people and be chased by the lion and before you know it, the spectators have become part of the kill. You just can't control a situation like that."

Sunday Times

56

17/1/82

New laws soon on moving 'hot' loads

THE long-awaited Hazchem legislation (governing transport of substances under the Hazardous Substances Act) should be gazetted round about March, according to Dr P N Swanepoel of the Department of Health.

The news has been welcomed by chemical manufacturers, shippers, hauliers, fire services, Government departments, the SABS and the SAR & H, all of whom were involved in the preparation of the regulations.

It is especially welcome after December's incident on the N3 near Van Reenen's Pass when 21 25kg drums of deadly parathion insecticide — enough to give 500 000 people a fatal dose — fell off the back of a truck.

Joining these were six drums of the less deadly, but still toxic, chemical chlorobenzilate.

In Natal alone, there were three other cases of chemical spillage from vehicles in 1981, varying from a tanker

By Alan Peat

spillage of 3 000 litres of lead sodium dioxide near Ladysmith to six drums of a poisonous/inflammable insecticide falling off a truck in Durban's Maydon Wharf.

Most newspaper files have records of about 50 incidents in the past three years involving accidents to road vehicles carrying inflammable, toxic, corrosive or highly reactive cargoes or dangerous chemicals dropping off trucks with inadequately secured cargoes.

A wide spectrum of public and private concerns backed the introduction of some sort of national product-handling code to govern dangerous cargo transport — particularly by road.

The original recommendations were primarily directed at liquid bulk tankers — coming after disastrous tanker explosions in Spain and Mexico in 1978, and a near disaster in Durban that same year.

But the proposed legislation also covered the securement and after-accident emergency action of open-truck transport of chemicals in containers.

After two years of intensive investigation by the National Institute for Transport and Road Research's

Jeff Hillman, the Department of Health prepared draft regulations at the beginning of last year.

The promise then was that the legislation "would be gazetted soon". But then came a year-long silence.

The reason for the delay, says Dr Swanepoel, was the shortage of staff in the department and the difficulty of translating the chemical terms into Afrikaans.

"But," he adds, "we are hoping it will go to the printers in about a month, and the revised Act should be on the Minister's desk for approval soon after that."

The new Hazchem legislation should go a long way to forcing transporters to take greater care of dangerous cargoes.

The present regulations are minimal, and they are seldom enforced.

THERE is a hotel in Laingsburg built on slightly higher ground than the rest of the town. It has a panoramic view of the area.

It is called the "Grand" but that in itself is not unusual. Anyone who has travelled in South Africa knows that nearly every country town has a Grand Hotel.

What is significant, is that the hotel epitomizes everything in the new Laingsburg — the desire for a new life, a chance to throw off the old.

The hotel was untouched by the floodwaters, but Lawrence and Fenny Hart, who run it, have been busy in the past year repainting it and turning it into a haven the town can be proud of.

And this is what the other people of Laingsburg want. Something to be proud of. Houses, homes, people — a chance to push the horrors of that Sunday last year to the back of their minds.

Difficult

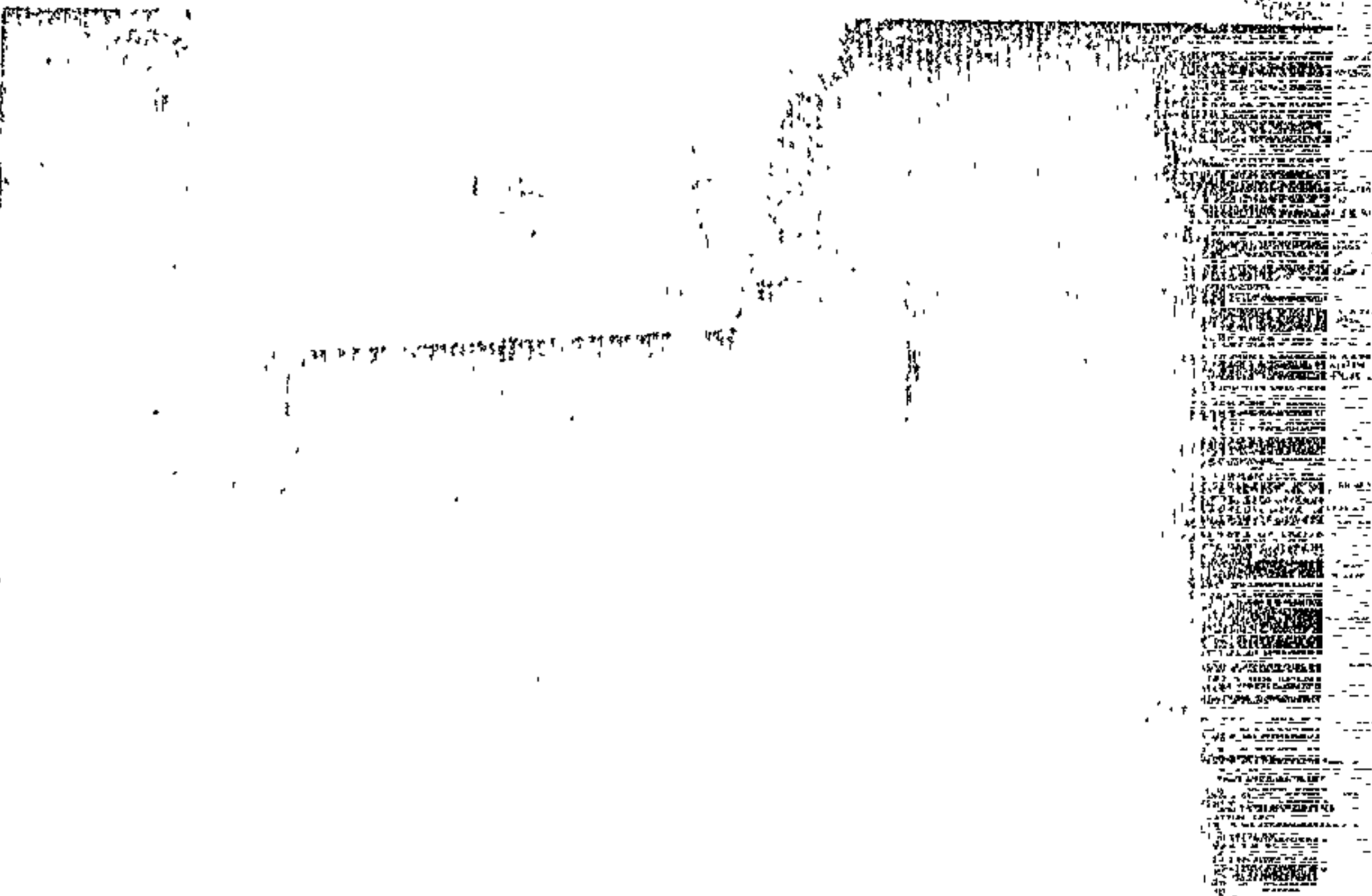
But this has been difficult. There are some houses being built in the town but these are for municipal officials like Mr Nico Mans, the Town Clerk, whose wife died in the floods; Mr Fanie Visser, the health inspector, and the Rev J M Ackerman, the new spiritual leader whose predecessor, the Rev Malan Jacobs, also died in the floods.

No houses have yet been built for the rest of the homeless who have been living for almost a year in prefabricated houses around the town. These are small, excruciatingly hot and dust mangled to get everywhere.

The townfolk are becoming restless. They need to see something happening, some form of action to allay their fears that the farming centre will become a ghost town.

There have been gripes about the payments from the disaster funds and many people have said they would have been better off if they had not been insured. Other have left the town — but it is difficult to estimate how

ON January 25 1981, a wall of water struck Laingsburg after heavy rain in the Moordenaarskaroo. When it had passed, the town had been virtually washed away along with more than 100 people. This month, Stephen Wrotterley, the first reporter into the town after the flood, returned to the town. This is his report.



Left: One of the few houses damaged by the flood still standing in the new burial ground with a grave stone surrounded by others whose owners have not yet been identified.

Laingsburg

Laingsburg's main street a few hours after the flood — a street suddenly brown water from end to end flanked by submerged buildings. On the right is the church. This is a photograph taken from G. J. Marais' book, 'Dwaadse Laai'.

many. Mr Ackerman said his congregation had gone down 20 percent, but included in this figure are many of the 104 people who died or went missing during the floods.

'Hurt terribly'

"The people have been hurt terribly," he said.

Mr Ackerman has had one of the most difficult jobs in the town — that of ministering to the emotional needs of his congregation. He readily admits it has been a problem and says that many of the elderly people have been particularly hard hit. He says that

will to live and are now just waiting to die.

However, he hopes to change the situation.

It is not to be denied he was and his plans for the memorial service and other events to be held this weekend.

To him, one of the most important events will be the exchanging of bouquets between the elderly and the young in thanksgiving of what each group has done for the other.

Plans

The ceremony will culminate in the presentation of a memorial to the South African people, the

town's symbolic gesture of thanks to the rest of the country for all that has been done for it in the past year.

Mr Ackerman, who is next to the church which is undergoing repairs. The floorboards have been lifted and he recently conducted a wedding from the church's balconies. He stood on one balcony with the couple while the other preparation on the other.

Many of the other prefabricated homes are now empty, many are still on the ground. The people of the town are still waiting for the government to build new houses.

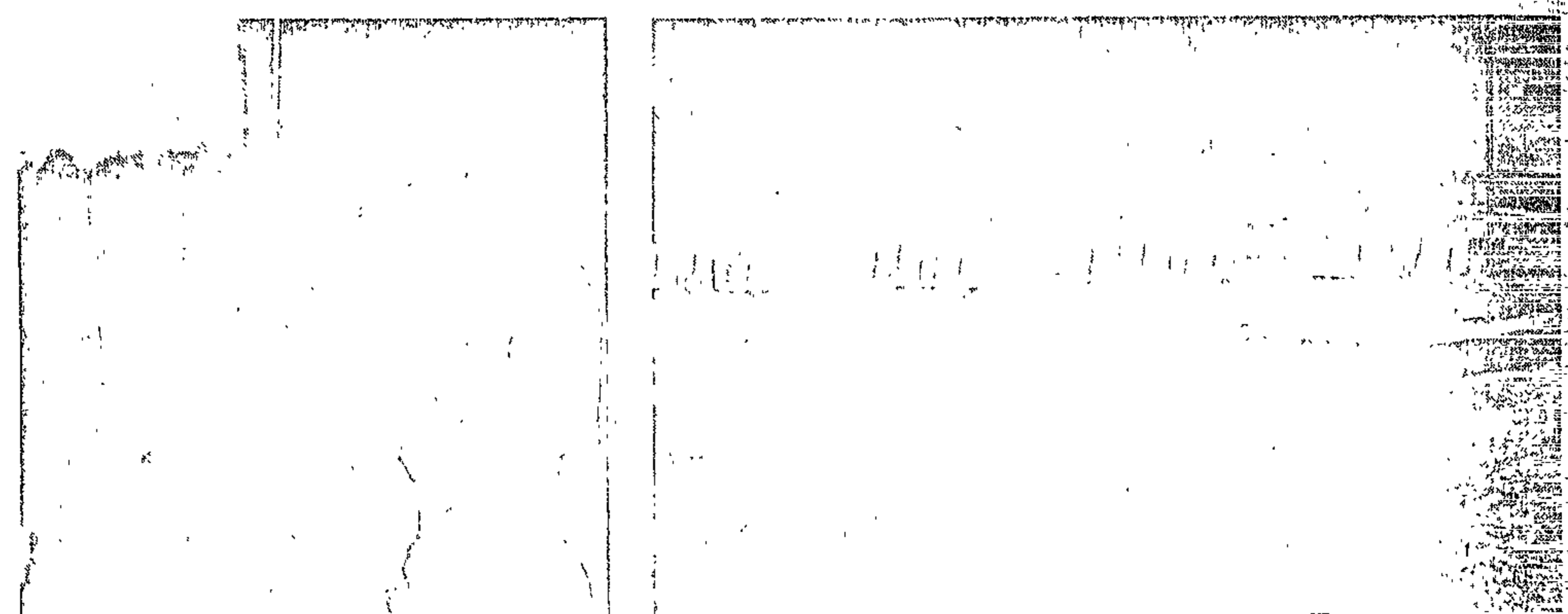
new graveyard, which might have to be moved when building starts.

The graveyard, in which those victims of the flood who were found and buried, is much the same as it was when it was started.

Empty graves

A score of graves are empty. It's almost as if the residents are hoping that more bodies will be found so they can be given a decent burial.

Only one grave has a grave stone. It's the resting place of the platena Drotts, who died at the age of 81. Other graves have had



town. Centre: Mr Fanie Visser, the town's health inspector, with his daughter Stephanie. Right: The only grave in the town. The y markers are stones or pieces of wood. In the background a row of the prefabricated houses in which many of the survivors are living

Distress. Street on Wrothosley

Out for new life

ily-made wooden crosses. The names of those identified have been painted on to the pieces of wood.

No building has started on the nearby housing site, although there was talk last year that the reconstruction would have been completed by Christmas.

The old part of the town now looks like a new housing estate, with large expanses of open ground and a few prefabricated homes.

Passing through the town quickly it is difficult to tell there was a flood last year. The Buffalo River has only the slightest traces of water in it. The debris and rubble have all been removed.

Building

The building which is presently taking place is municipal work and is on sites where houses destroyed in the flood once stood. But this does not worry Mr Mans, whose home will be about 200m from his old house.

The plot is above the new floodline at 648m above sea level.

More than 180 homes were lost during the flood, but only about 22 houses will be built in the town itself, making a total of 60 houses. Another 120 or so will be built in the new housing area, causing a splitting of the popula-

tion.

About 130 mobile buildings are housing the homeless. Asked when their houses would be built, Mr Mans said there were problems with the tenders for the reconstruction programme.

"We hope the builders will start in February, but I can't be sure of that."

A lot of the families af-

people who had insurance on their properties would have to hand the full amount over to the authorities.

This meant that those who had loans would, unlike in usual accidents in which the insurance is used to pay off the loan, have to renegotiate loans. "It's in a time when money was tight, so a lot

lems following the flood, was the near destruction of the town's business community. Shopkeepers with small businesses who could not afford the months without income have left.

Still waiting

Asked about other aspects in the aftermath of the flood, he said many of the town's residents were still waiting for payments from the disaster fund.

About the disaster and the effect it had on the community, Mr Mans said: "It's difficult for them to accept it. They've got a lot of problems. They're still waiting."

He specifically named the elderly. "The old people have got a problem. They lost everything they earned. They've lived all their years and they've got nothing. They are old already and they cannot do anything new. They're just waiting now."

"We have got some people who just can't go on... the elderly and some young people who are not very strong."

However, he hoped that some of those who had left would come back and that the population of the town would return to normal.

The town's residents do not talk about the flood. "The people don't want to talk about it. They want to forget the flood. But you

Just can't forget it. It will stay in our minds."

"You can be doing some work and you just go back to it... the day of January 25."

"It's not the end of the disaster. The end of the disaster will be in another two or three years. But we must go on."

One of those who thought of leaving after the flood was the town's health inspector, Fanie Visser, who has a farm in the Sutherland area. Although it has not done well, it is still a lure.

"Just after the flood, I thought 'now is the time'. But then I thought it was as if it was running away," he said.

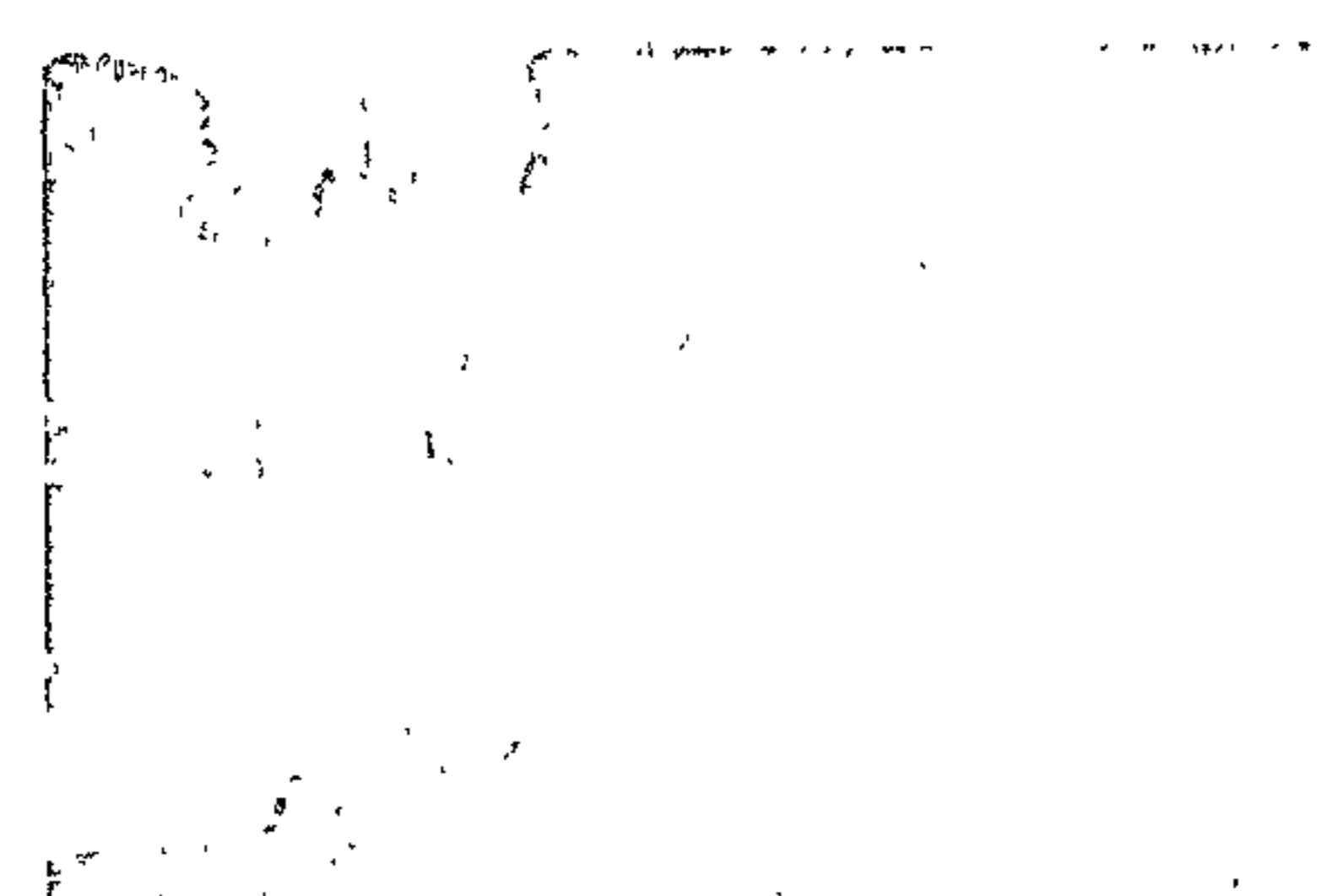
Mr Visser is the father of the first true Laingsburg baby born after the flood. His wife Winnie gave birth to Stephanie on March 6 last year in the Laingsburg Hospital. Other babies had been born there before, but they came from outlying areas. Other Laingsburgers had given birth in other towns. But Stephanie was the first "true" Laingsburger.

Promising future

Mr Visser said he had felt he would be staying in Laingsburg and saw a promising future for the town.

But the situation was best summed up by Mr Ackerman: "It is unrealistic for someone to say 'Laingsburg is the same'. The whole community will never be the same."

"It is a privilege for someone in my position to come here and stay with them."



One of the first houses under construction in the town since the flood. In the background are prefabricated houses.

ected by the flood are not going to be told. A lot of them left and only about 100 houses will be built.

Mr Mans spoke about the "unemployment" and what the new houses would be like. He said the choice of design would be left up to the people. "I want to see a village for the people. I want to see a development of the town. I want to see a development of the town."

However, those without insurance would also be given houses. Asked whether this would not spark off resentment amongst those who had paid their insurance premiums, he said there were problems. "I am not sure if many people had said they would have been better off uninsured."

One of the main prob-

They will be laying wreaths at Laingsburg

ARBUS
19/1/82

(56)

By Lucille Parker

THEY will be laying wreaths at Laingsburg on Sunday — circles of blooms and greenery as rootless as most of the town's inhabitants have been for a year, since nature chose the small, contented community as victim for one of the greatest tragedies in South African history.

On Sunday January 25 1981, it was raining in the town — it had been raining since the previous Friday — as many residents awoke and made ready to attend morning service at the Ned Geref Kerk.

Reports that farm roads in the surrounding area had been cut off by the deluge of rain were

already filtering into the town that morning, but it was not until after the church services ended, at about 11 am, that the townspeople received the first inkling of the disaster that was to change their lives, and even end some.

By noon the old age home was flooded and within an hour had been

washed away. By mid-afternoon the level of the Buffels River, which flows through the town, had risen at least 15 metres and flooded a vast area of the town.

Homes were evacuated, but many were swept away together with their occupants, or buried under a wall of mud. People were trapped on roofs, in trees and on bridges.

Rescue teams were on hand almost immediately, but could not prevent the loss of more than 100 lives, 170 homes and millions of rands worth of property and personal possessions.

Destitute

The country watched in horror, and rallied round to aid the destitute victims who valiantly vowed to raise their town from the mud.

For weeks newspapers bore column after column of heart-rending reports, relating the stories of the heroes, the discovery of bodies, the memorial services.

The golden thread running through each of these reports was the determination of most of the residents of Laingsburg to overcome the disaster — to start again, and rebuild even better than before.

Changed

Now — exactly a year later, and on the eve of a memorial service — feelings have changed.

It has been a year of struggle, as the mud turned to dust and families resigned themselves to living in army tents, mobile homes or — if they were lucky — prefabricated houses.

Patience is fast running out — has run out for some. There are complaints about payments from the disaster fund. There is as yet no building taking place on the new housing site, on the windy hill overlooking the river, above the flood-line. Optimism has become doubt — will it ever be the same?

Even the new graveyard on the hillside bears only one gravestone — the other graves are marked here and there with wooden crosses.

Allocated

The Government has already allocated R5-million to rehouse the flood victims, and Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, has predicted it will cost at least double this amount to complete the task.

But for the people of Laingsburg it is not just the money but the time that is important. Many have said they are tired of waiting — they want to forget and begin new lives.

Praying

This weekend they will remember — when Rev. J. M. Ackerman, the town's spiritual leader, conducts a memorial service.

Perhaps those present will be silently praying that while mourning their dead neighbours and loved ones, they are not also mourning the death of a town.



A coffin is what remained of a Laingsburg funeral parlour.

By Rob Davis

Manganese is polluting the Vaal River in the Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and Orkney areas.

The Minister of Environment Affairs, Dr van der Merwe, has blamed the Buffelsfontein Mine for the high concentrations of manganese in the drinking water of the three towns.

He said consumers had been complaining about manganese in their water for the past four years.

"In spite of the use of large quantities of chemicals for purification it was not possible to maintain low concentrations of manganese in the water at all times," Dr van der Merwe said.

In February last year an in-depth investigation into the source of manganese pollution was launched by the Directorate of Water Affairs in co-operation with the Buffelsfontein Goldmining Company.

The Minister said there were low concentrations of manganese in virtually all of the Vaal River but the quantities at Stilfontein were

found to be excessive.

"We suspected that the high concentrations may have been associated with the use of manganese in uranium extraction processes at Buffelsfontein mine."

Dr van der Merwe said the investigation had been completed in the last quarter of 1981 and that a confidential report had been tabled at a meeting with mine authorities last month.

"The report showed that although Buffelsfontein mine treats its effluent to precipitate manganese and disposes of such precipitates into slimes dams secondary factors lead to pollution of the Vaal River."

The Minister said it had been found that dissolved manganese seeped through slimes dams into underground water and from there into the river.

He said the mine had accepted

Mine to clean

up manganese

river pollution

Star 19/1/82

responsibility and undertaken to remedy the problem.

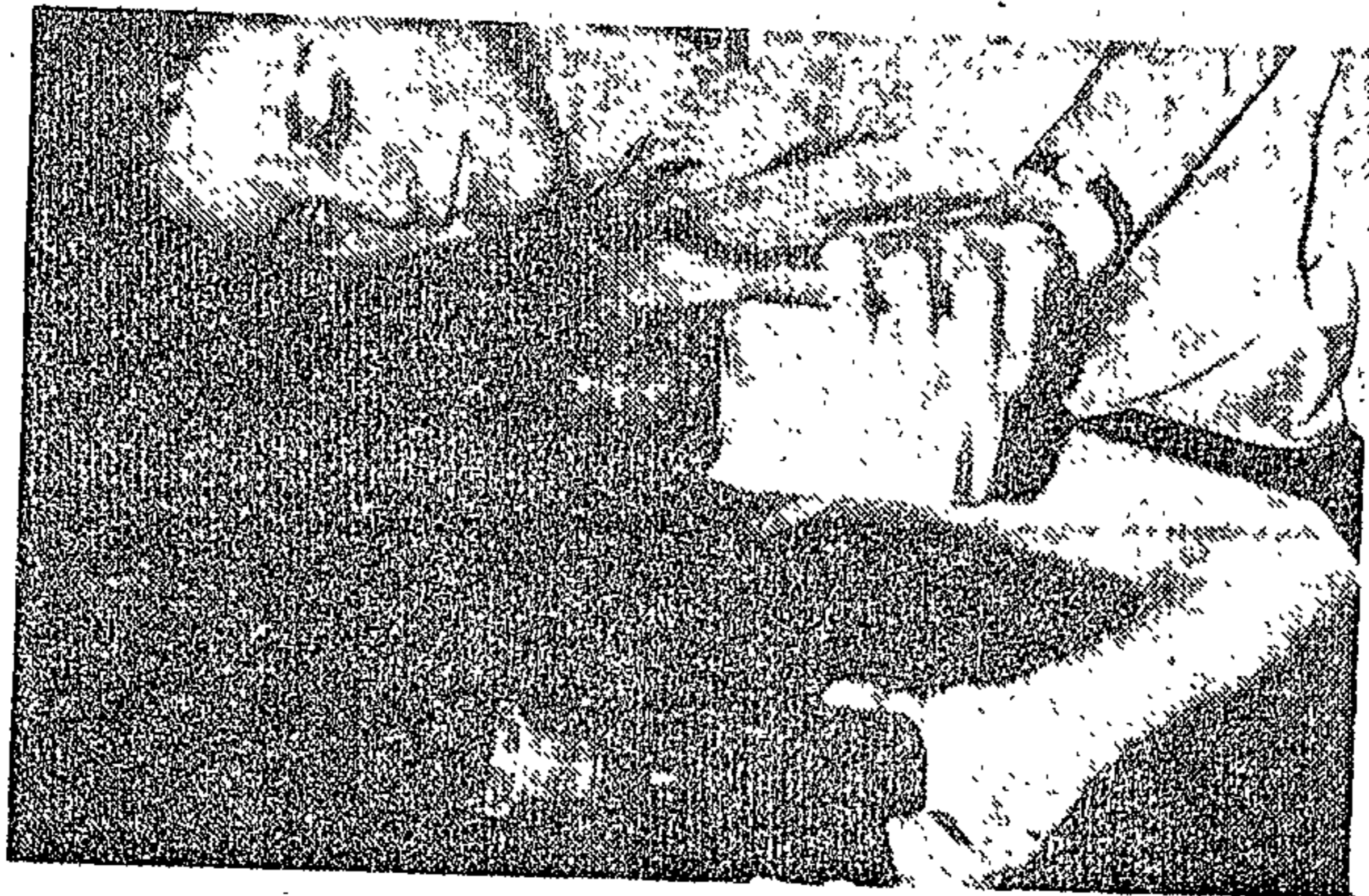
This would be done by lining slimes dams with plastic and by pumping out underground water to prevent it reaching springs in the area of the river.

The mine was also in the process of implementing a uranium extracting process which did not involve the use of manganese.

He said officials from his department would keep a watching brief over remedial measures by the mine.

Dr van der Merwe said the mining company would not be charged with contravening water pollution regulations.

Mining officials said lining the slimes dams would be completed within a year but because nobody knew how much water was to be pumped from the mine no date could be given for completion of the de-watering task.



Water in the container on the left came directly from a geyser, an indication of what one's bath water could look like in Klerksdorp. The other container has purified water. The young lady is Estelle Viljoen.

But water is not a danger

Housewives in Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and Orkney can't use bleach on their washing because the white-

to use larger quantities of detergents.

• Baths and cutlery become stained.

But water is not a danger

Housewives in Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and Orkney can't use bleach on their washing because the white-
ning agent reacts with manganese in the water, causing dark smudges.

to use larger quantities of detergents.

• Baths and cutlery become stained.

• Bathwater has a dirty appearance.

According to Klerksdorp's chief water engineer, Mr George Stegman, concentrations of manganese in the towns' drinking water result in:

Mr Stegman said manganese also tended to accumulate on the inside of water pipes and, worse still, it had been found that a certain strain of harmless bacteria thrived on manganese and iron.

• An unattractive appearance. (The water is yellow)

The unpleasant smell in the water came from chlorine compounds used to disinfect pipes.

• An unpleasant smell (like the fluid used in duplicating machines).

It was desirable to keep the manganese content of drinking water below 0.1 parts per million, but while the highest acceptable level was 0.4 parts per million there were times when this level was exceeded.

• Increased cost of domestic swimming pool maintenance.

• Sediment in geysers resulting in overheating and replacement.

• Clothing is often stained in the wash, (especially baby clothes).

• Housewives have

Mr Stegman declined to say how often excess levels were experienced or how many parts a million were involved, but assured the people of the three towns their water was safe.



UNKEN TABLE
35

UNKEN COLOUR
39

UNKEN COLOUR
9

LSH ICK FINISH

Deposit R39

month R 299

N-plant plan for Natal sparks off row

Stav
27/1/82
56

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A row broke out today over the possible siting of a nuclear powerstation at Zinkwazi beach, 100 km north of Durban. Among those expressing concern was Mr Ian Player, the renowned conservationist.

It was pointed out that a geography Honours thesis had shown that nuclear energy released minute quantities of radio nuclides, especially tritium, into the sea, which affected sea life.

This would increase along the food chain with the Mozambique Current, which flows past the Natal coast.

A coastal strip between Zinkwazi and the mouth of the Tugela River has been closely examined by an Eskom team as a possible site for Natal's first nuclear powerstation.

A spokesman for Eskom said only Natal and the Cape would ever have reactors because they had to be sited near the sea to get the huge volumes of water needed for cooling.

Eskom was continually looking at potential sites.

SITES

Although Zinkwazi had been closely studied there were "no definite plans he could disclose at present."

However, sites some distance from coalfields would be seen as "preferable" at this stage, he said.

Mr Player said today: "The world is heating a path towards nuclear power and there is no point getting uptight about it. "But we must concern ourselves with the siting of stations."

He questioned the suitability of Zinkwazi.

"Radiation leaks in Pennsylvania and New York have shown that correct siting is critical.

"There are strong north-easterly winds which reach Durban.

"If a site north of the city was chosen and there was a leak, there is a chance that Durban would be in line," Mr Player said.

Petticoat power climbs into the cab

By Gill Rennie

Petticoat power climbs into the cab with the announcement by the Johannesburg Transport Department that women will soon be driving the city's buses.

The announcement was greeted with apprehension by some leading local drivers.

"Well," said South African Formula 1 champ Ian Schechter, after a breathless gulp, "at least if women drivers are behind the wheel of a bus it keeps them off the race track."

Mr Schechter is known for his derogatory views on female racing drivers.

SURVIVE

"I once flew from London to Holland with an all-woman crew, from the pilot down! If I survived that, I suppose I could survive anything."

Burly Arthur Harcus, off-road racing champion feels it's all in the legs.

"I wouldn't mind," he mused.

"It would depend on whether they wore mini-skirts." He reluctantly conceded that if the

THAT'S THE TICKET!



drivers were properly trained "It might not be too bad if the buses are not too big. Medium-size buses would be best."

Hennie Kleynhans, of the Automobile Association, is worried about the possibility of a hitch.

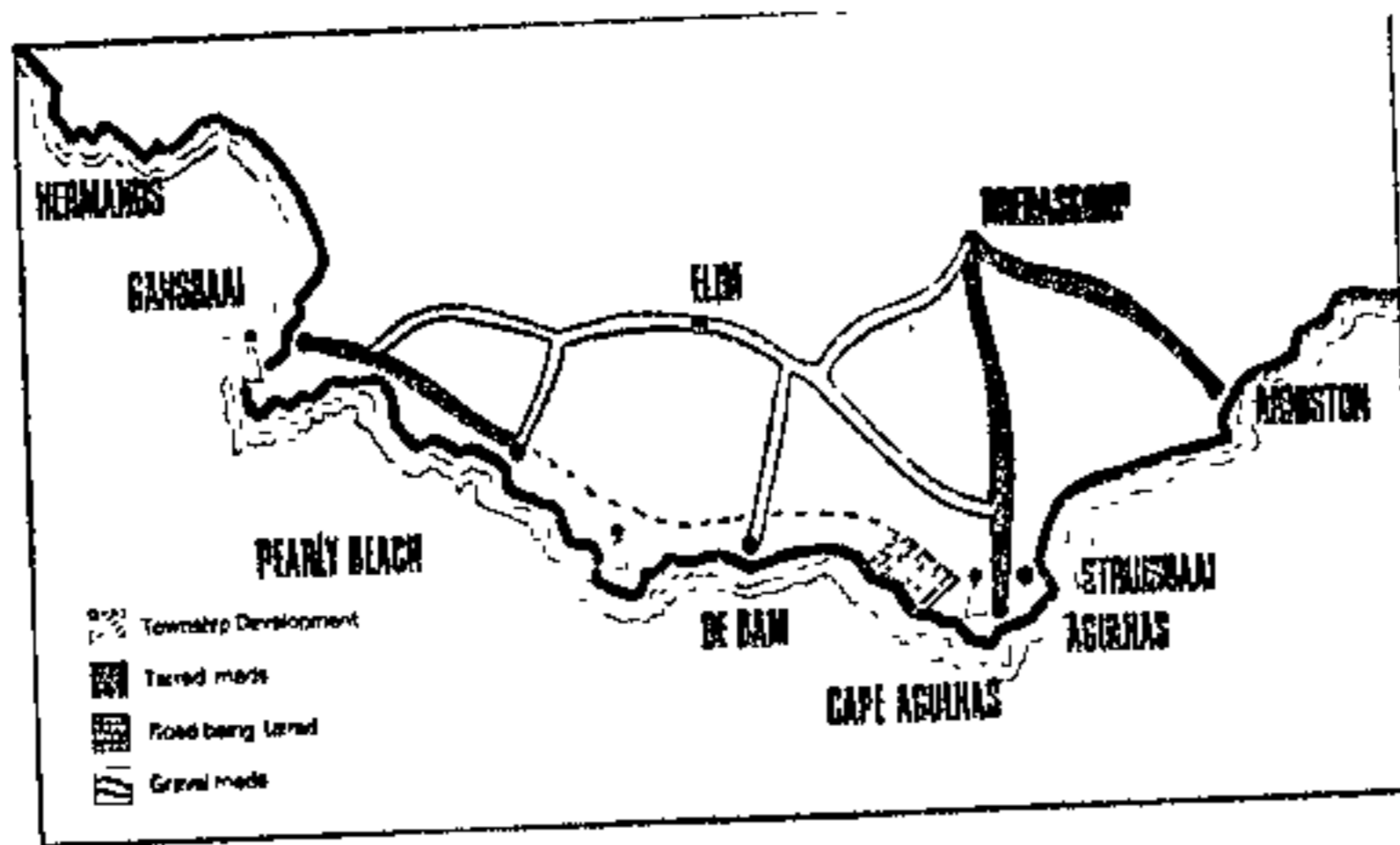
"Fine if it relieves the shortage — as long as she doesn't shanghai the bus. It's happened.

"At least," he conceded, "it might liven things up."

Most of the comments were related to the quality of training.

Mr Frank Athertstone, executive director of the Institute of Advanced Motorists, was quite happy provided the drivers were fully trained.

Mr J M Curdin, principal of the ABC Driving School, agreed but qualified his thumbs up. "Men learn more quickly than women because women show more nervousness in their reactions."



THE proposed 'tourist road' — a tar stretch that would link the resort towns of Pearly Beach and Cape Agulhas in what conservationists believe would be a destructive move — is marked by dotted line on this map.

So who wants the road?

ARGUS 1/2/82 (56)

WHO are the real beneficiaries of the coastal road between Gansbaai and Cape Agulhas which is being bulldozed through some of the most rare coastal vegetation and nature reserves of the Cape Province?

It appears the road is not a military priority, neither is it the most logical place to build the coastal road, as the little town of Elim is a big tourist attraction and badly needs a tarred road.

The farmers in the area will not be any better off for the road. Many of them are in fact furious because roads further inland which would serve the farming community better are being neglected at the expense of a tarred road linking two holiday resorts.

The road is in direct conflict with sentiments expressed by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, who said recently tarred roads would have to be limited to where they were justified on a vehicle per kilometre basis — clearly not the

Nature Conservation in the Cape. Dr Anthony Hall, described the road as an environmental disaster.

He has written on behalf of his committee to the Divisional Council of Bredasdorp explaining it was critical to defend any proclaimed nature reserves, whether private or national.

The road will pass through two and possibly three private nature reserves.

Dr Hall points out the area with its adjacent coastal plains is a potentially safe refuge for at least 33 critically rare fynbos plants now on the verge of extinction.

One plant has only just been discovered by a botanist, and he believes the road will obliterate it before science has a chance to study it. Scientists believe there are probably plants which the road will make extinct before they are discovered.

Besides plants, the area is the last place in the Cape Province where the serval cat is still found. If the road disturbs this population of superb spotted cats the size of a

cont ↓

FARMERS, conservationists and the CSIR oppose a far road through the rare coastal wilderness from Gansbaai to Agulhas. But the authorities seem determined to build this 'tourist road.' By Graham Ferreira, Environment Reporter.

case in the Gansbaai/Agulhas road.

Mr Louw felt 'too luxurious' roads pushed up taxes and could no longer be afforded.

Served

Both Struisbaai and Cape Agulhas are already served by a tarred road running through Bredasdorp from the N1.

But Bredasdorp Divisional Council, which said in 1978 they would not proceed with the road after several residents had complained, are now determined to push the road through.

A CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) report commissioned by the Office of the Prime Minister to help plan future development along the coastline said the area was a plainsland ecosystem unique on the South African coast with the following features:

A coastal plain with a high watertable and rich lime deposits, major vlei systems such as Soetendalsvlei, saltpans with lunette dunes, coastal fynbos with many endemic species, the only hummock blowout dune-fields on the entire Cape coast, the southern-most nesting site of the rare Damara tern, boulder fans and tidal fish traps.

Conflict

The concept of a tarred road serving purely tourist and largely seasonal traffic is also in conflict with the design for the national communications network recommended by the CSIR report. The design favours lower grade roads for tourists and holiday-makers in lighter vehicles, where speed is not essential.

The chairman of the co-ordinating council for

rooicat, they will cease to exist in the Cape.

Another species threatened by the road is the rare micro frog, a tiny amphibian the size of the first joint of one's forefinger.

The road will pass through a vlei, one of the last known colonies of the rare frog.

The tarring of the road to Pearly Beach from Gansbaai has already ruined one of the most important river estuaries in the area.

Engulf

The Uilenskraal River mouth has been ruined by the road leading to a series of mobile dunes which threaten to engulf seaside bungalows; by the development of a large pool of stagnant seawater and the progressive sanding up of the estuary destroying once-rich prawn beds.

The battle lines are drawn. Farmers, conservationists, the CSIR and a large portion of the public are against the road because they say it is unnecessary, destructive and a waste of precious roadbuilding funds which could be better used elsewhere. On the other side the Bredasdorp/Swellendam Divisional Council back the road, and they in turn are backed by the MEC in charge of roads in the province, Mr Jan Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar says the road is essential for tourism — a sharp contrast to the attitude taken by the Administrator, who says luxury roads are wasteful.

Meanwhile plots in the coastal resort of Suiderstrand are now being marketed on a national basis, and there is no doubt that a tarred road from Pearly Beach will be an attractive selling point.

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Mr Nelson and
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i also ruled out

the possibility that Adams
was provoked before the
murder of Mr Richardson
at the shebeen.

"A person can accept
that something happened
outside (the shebeen) but
what, is impossible to
determine," said Mr Jus-
tice Curlewis.

Adams admitted two
convictions for assault, two
for robbery and one for
escaping from custody.

Stuurman had one pre-
vious conviction for mur-
der, one for theft and four
for assault, all of which
were on women.

Both men pleaded not
guilty to all charges. —
Sapa

Black

'town'

plan

opposed

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

RATEPAYERS' associations representing the white suburbs close to the proposed new black township of Motherwell are strongly opposed to the development.

Their fears and objections — which have been forcibly expressed in the past and reiterated by organised industry and the Port Elizabeth Municipality — surfaced again this week following details on the Motherwell development announced by the East Cape Administration Board.

Negotiations for the purchase of the land have still not been finalised, but the Motherwell concept seems to be fast becoming reality.

The main objections and fears are that stormwater drainage will increase the flooding problems in the Swartkops River area, that the crime rate will increase and that the proposed road links will cut up the estuary still further.

Motherwell could house up to 170 000 people in its 10 neighbourhood units, with population densities which could vary from 1 800 houses per unit to 2 600 in the site and service units, of which there will be three.

There is a shortage of 17 000 homes for blacks in Port Elizabeth. With a household of 6½ people a house Motherwell could be filled as soon as it is developed.

From the southernmost tip of Motherwell to the Redhouse boundary is a distance of about 1½ kilometres.

The distance to Tipper's Creek will be about 2,8 kilometres, and to the edge of the river — at the nearest point — will be about one kilometre.

Mr Pat Murray, chairman of the Redhouse Ratepayers' Association, said he was concerned about the drainage and spill-off of water from Motherwell adding to the existing problems in the Swartkops River.

He also feared that the flamingoes which came across the river at nights would disappear if a big concentration of people settled nearby.

Mr Ivan Krige, the Port Elizabeth city councillor for the ward, said Motherwell had been foisted on Port Elizabeth in the face of strong opposition.

But Ecab did not seem to have any viable alternatives to Motherwell.

A spokesman for the Swartkops Trust said an "awful lesson" had been learnt with the Markman Township drain which fed

into the Swartkops River. The trust had appealed for the drain to lead into the sea, but the objections had been overruled.

He hoped that the storm water from Motherwell would not also be discharged into the Swartkops River.

He believed that the development was being sensitively planned so as to "soften the blow" and to minimise damage to the escarpment with an open space, the proposed road and a buffer zone all between the edge of the escarpment and the township development.

Mrs Bryony Williams, chairman for the Ratepayers Associations of Bluewater Bay, Swartkops, Amsterdam Hoek and St George's Strand, said a study on the Baakens Valley showed that it was now basically a drain, and it was feared the same thing would happen to the Swartkops.

She said a ratepayers meeting would be held on February 16 in which guest speakers from the Port Elizabeth Municipality would discuss the flooding danger in the valley.

121

56

E. Post
4/2/82

Atta
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robbe

Crime

A WOMAN was at her home and were mugged separate incid Port Elizabeth day.

Mrs Isabella Drey Mackay Street, surprised an in her home early when she retur the cafe.

She had left the b unlocked. On he she walked into room to find it in of disarray.

A man grabbed her the neck from She screamed pushed her asi fled.

Both mugging in took place out central business where police launched regn! and vehicle patro

Shortly before in yesterday an en at a bottle store i Road, Mrs

Zimmerman, was as she left the St Bank in Cape Ro

She was clutching bank bags again chest when two approached her fr front. One grabbed bags and prised them, containing from her grasp a away.

A Port Elizabeth m Andries Els, 23 robbed of R100 men in Wright Sidwell, yesterday.

Major Gerrie van R police liaison offic the Eastern Cape, repeated police wat to people not to doors unlocked they were out — ev was only for five utes.

He said it was not advi for women alone at to leave doors unlk during the day c night.

People going to the ba collect money sh — take simple precaun Money bags should :: displayed.

Arrival



e, DIMPLE, gives the mother, Picture by Mike Holmes.

Exco ⁽⁵⁶⁾ told of Mercury 5/2/82 national nature plan

Political Reporter

MEMBERS of the Executive Committees of all four provinces were last week shown a provisional scheme for the rationalisation of the control of nature conservation throughout South Africa, a Government source in Cape Town said yesterday.

He declined to reveal the nature of the scheme but said that at this stage the Commission for Administration was making an analysis of the large number of authorities which controlled conservation.

The commission was carrying out its brief of rationalising the public service. A number of 'exploratory' meetings had been held with various people, including administrators and MECs from the provinces, at which slides of the commission's work had been shown.

The source said that there had been no decision to go ahead with a rationalisation scheme.

Reacting to a report that the Natal Parks Board was in danger of being scrapped because of Government plans to rationalise control of conservation, he said the investigation had not reached a stage where decisions had been made.

Two inspectors from the commission had used slides to give provincial representatives a 'broad outline' of the investigation, such as the number of bodies involved, the financial implications and the priorities in conservation.

The investigation covered 18 different bodies concerned with conservation, including the national and Natal Parks boards, and the Division of Forestry in the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Looking

The source said the commission's work did not overlap that of the Hoon Commission of inquiry into environmental conservation.

The parliamentary commission was looking into the legislative framework for environmental conservation whereas the commission for administration was investigating the organisational aspects.

The Hoon Commission is expected to table its report on Monday.

In Natal, the duplication of control over conservation is specifically apparent on the eastern shores of Lake St Lucia.

Both the Division of Forestry and the Parks Board work in the ecologically valuable area. The Parks Board has also been trying for years to be handed control of vast areas in the Drakensberg which currently are handled by the Division of Forestry.

Conservation groups under Govt scrutiny

(56) Star 6/2/82

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The future independence of 18 Government and quazi government nature conservation bodies is under threat with the Commission for Administration investigating the rationalisation of the bodies.

The secretary for the commission, Mr G B van Zyl, confirmed today that the investigation was already under way and covered government and provincial nature conservation bodies.

Meanwhile the all-party parliamentary commission under Mr Jan Hoon MP, investigating a Bill proposing the centralisation of environmental protection which also

threatens the independence of the bodies, is to hand its report to the Government soon.

Mr van Zyl said in an interview there is no question at this stage that the bodies would be brought under central control.

The object at the moment is to determine that the bodies operate efficiently, to point out flaws and to make recommendations.

He could not estimate when the commission would complete its work.

In an interview today, Mr Hoon said his commission's report would be signed by the members next week and he expected it to be tabled in Parliament during the current session.

Sanlam ARGUS 10/2/82

surprise: 56

Waldorf site sold

SANLAM has dropped plans to develop the Waldorf site bordering historic Greenmarket Square and has sold the property to prevent the danger of a loss resulting from a delay in the project stemming from objections in certain quarters.

The surprise announcement was made to The Argus today in a statement by the insurance giant's general manager, Mr Johan Söhnge.

Although the identity of the buyer has not been disclosed, the move is certain to enhance dramatically the chances of four threatened buildings in the Waldorf block being saved from demolition.

PETITION

Following the submission by Sanlam in December last year of proposals to the Cape Town City Council — which would have resulted in the demolition of South West House, Bible House, Kimberley House and General Insurance House — a petition calling on the council not to allow the demolitions was signed by more than 5 000.

The development was likely to have been one of the first to be considered by the council in terms of new 'areas of historic significance' regulations.

Mr Söhnge's full statement reads: 'Sanlam has sold its well-known property on Greenmarket Square (also known as the Waldorf site) bordered by St George's, Hout, Shortmarket and Burg streets to an undisclosed buyer.

'Considerable progress had already been made with the planning for the redevelopment of the property. Although the best

possible co-operation was obtained from the Cape Town City Council, it seemed likely that the project could be delayed as a result of objections from certain quarters.

ACCEPTED

'When Sanlam received an attractive offer for the property, it was accepted in order to prevent the danger of a loss resulting from a delay in the project.

'Various previous less attractive offers had been refused.'

Mr Söhnge did not disclose the sum involved.

● See Page 11.

'Cynical' Government view of conservation

ARGUS 10/2/82 (56)

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

LEADING conservationists throughout the country have accused the Government of cynicism in environmental affairs and an attitude of 'if conservation is inconvenient, then to hell with it.'

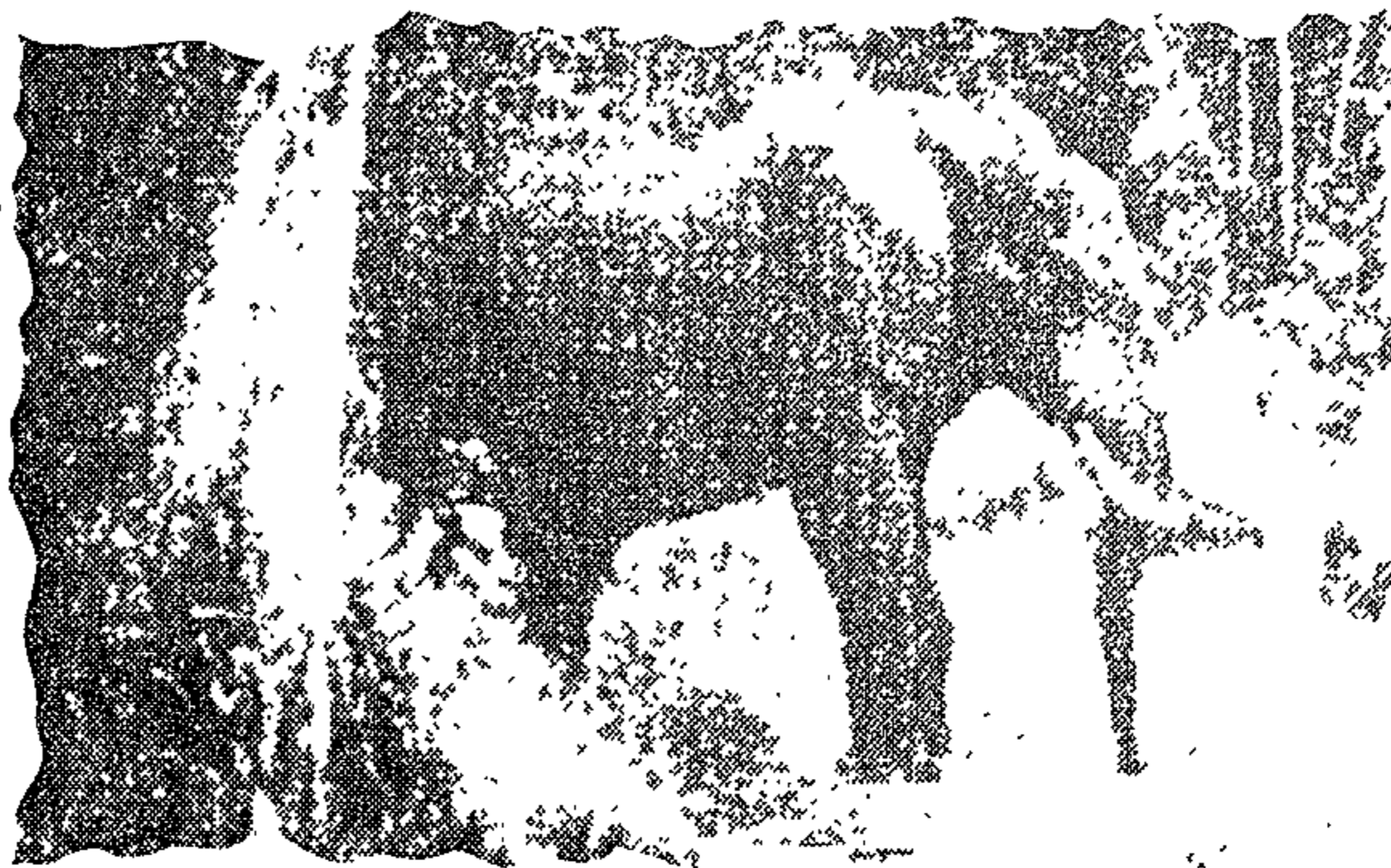
Reacting to the news that the tiny Knysna elephant herd had been finally sentenced to extinction by the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, who has refused permission to introduce Addo elephants to bolster up the Knysna herd, conservationists in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg expressed disappointment and anger.

A PITY

The Director of Conservation of the Wildlife Society, Mr Keith Cooper said it was a pity the Minister had not read the other recommendations before dismissing 'the last recommendation in a long list.'

A working group, said to be the most knowledgeable in the subject ever assembled in South Africa, recommended that three young elephant cows be transferred from Addo to Knysna.

Unless this was done the Knysna herd, now



KNYSNA'S elephants are rarely seen.

only three, would face extinction.

The group included representatives from the National Parks Board, Natal Parks Board, Department of Forestry, various universities, the SA Nature Foundation, the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

DAMAGE

But Dr van der Merwe said: 'In the past the Knysna elephants caused a lot of damage in the sensitive forest as well as

to private property. If more elephants are introduced the possibility exists that the damage will increase.'

According to legal advice taken by the Department of Environmental Affairs, the department might be held responsible for the damage.

'This is a blatant case of conservation when convenient only,' said Dr Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating

Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape.

QUESTIONED

All the members of the working group to whom I spoke questioned the accuracy of Dr van der Merwe's statement.

Mr Cooper said: 'Our investigations showed that there was negligible damage done to indigenous forest by the elephants.'

Director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Mr Clive Walker, said he had

done extensive research and found that the damage had been minimal, both to the forest as well as to property.

'I really can't see what possible damage can be done by three little elephants in such a vast area of forest. And when the time comes, perhaps 50 years from now when they have increased, the normal control methods can then be carried out.'

A member of the working group explained that there were six steps recommended and that Dr van der Merwe had taken one of these recommendations 'completely out of context.'

'Does the Minister believe that all the top experts in the country could not foresee the problems he now envisages, and had not made plans to counter these?' he said.

The recommendations were:

1. That the sex of the immature Knysna elephant be established.

2. That salt licks are put down in a specific place to encourage the elephants to come regularly to that place to facilitate observation.

3. That an encampment be built to contain the Addo elephants when they arrived.

4. That the land be consolidated, and smallholdings be bought up to place an unbroken stretch of forest under the Department of Forestry.

5. That a short section adjoining the edge of the forest where most of the vegetable farms are found be fenced with elephant-proof material.

6. Finally, after all these steps had been taken that three small elephants be introduced from Addo.

See Page 11.

2 families told to quit kaolin mine site

ARBUS
14/11/82
(57)

Environment Reporter

TWO Noordhoek families have been given 24 hours to move from their homes on Bramble Dean Farm, where Serina (Pty) Ltd are to open a new kaolin mine.

The new mine will be opposite the site of the old drive-in at Noordhoek and is the fourth proposed kaolin mining site in the valley — giving substance to locals' fears that the whole area is to be turned into a mining belt.

Mr Leonard Geldenhuys and his wife Johanna today stood outside their home where Mr Geldenhuys has lived for 20 years and asked: "How can we find a place to live overnight?"

With them were their four children, Jacobus 16, Rika, 11, Josephine, 6, and Kevin, 2. They have known no other home and are heartbroken at the prospect of having to leave the farm. But their father faces the threat of bulldozers moving in to flatten the area.

Originally, Mr Geldenhuys, who is employed on

the farm by Mr Glen Campbell, who in turn rents the property from Serina, was given three months' notice. But just a day later he was told to get out immediately. That was yesterday.

Mr Campbell told The Argus he had been given until the end of April to leave the farm.

However, the production manager of Serina, a Mr Charlie van der Walt, had told the two families living on the farm that they were 'squatting' and they had to leave immediately.

"Mr van der Walt was responsible for bulldozing the home of a family living on Serina property on the other side of the valley, and we took him seriously when he told the people on my farm he would do the same thing," Mr Campbell said.

"He will then become a squatter — and from that time on his chances of getting decent accommodation fall to almost nil," Mr Chothia said.

When Mr van der Walt was approached by The Argus he denied that he had threatened to bulldoze the houses.



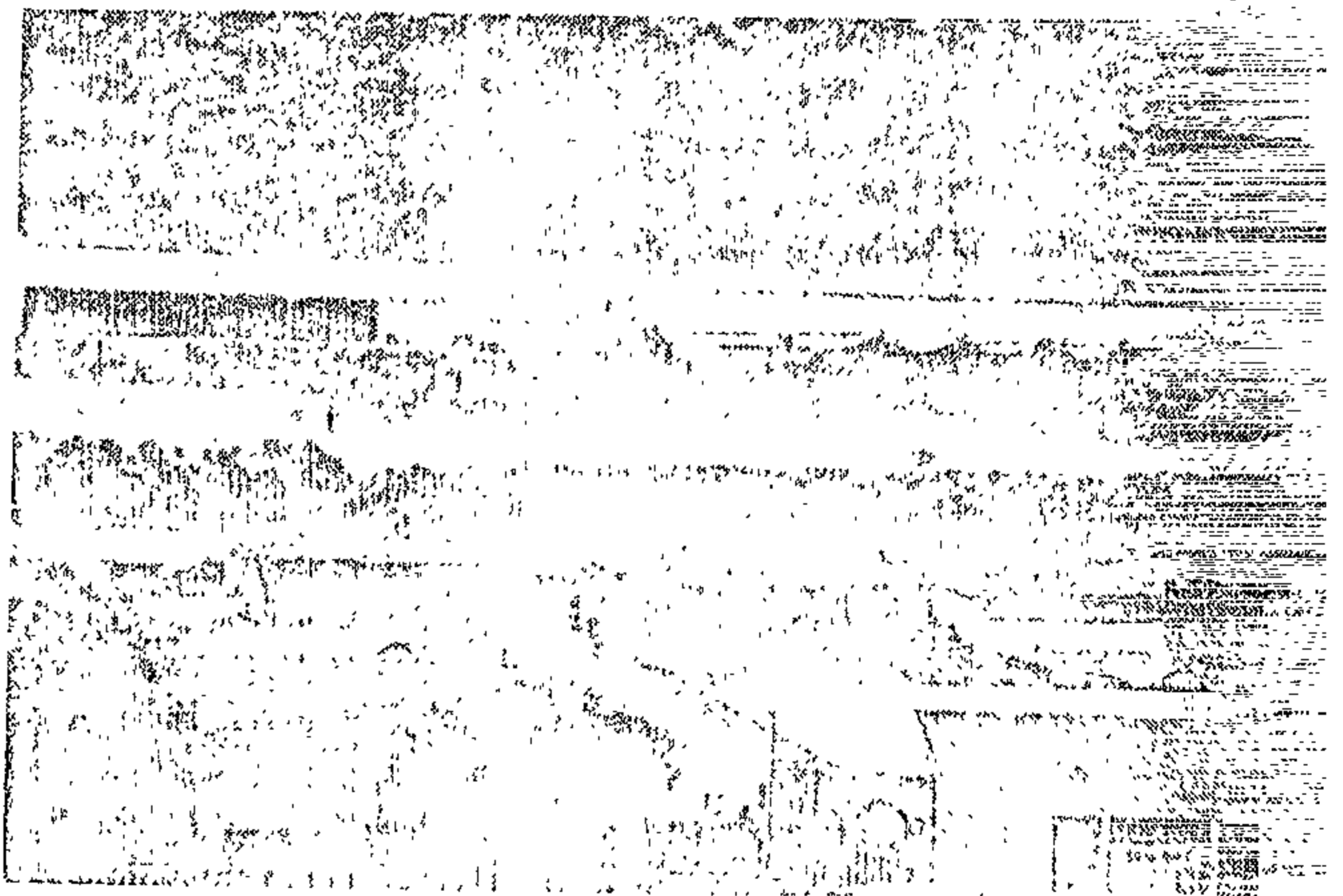
Mr Leonard Geldenhuys, his wife Johanna Rika, 11, Josephine, 6, and Kevin, 2, who lived in for 20 years — and

Plea for time

He had asked Mr van der Walt for time to find somewhere else to stay.

The other couple who face eviction, Mr Jules Olivier and his wife Maureen, have a three-week-old baby.

Mr Olivier is employed at a nearby garage and his employer, Mr J. Anderson, said he was a reliable worker and a very decent sort of chap.



THE present Serina kaolin plant and mine at Brakkloof. The extended to cope with the expected increase in production from Noordhoek mines. Sun Valley, in the foreground, experiences fine storms when the south-east wind blows from the plain.

Live in bush

But Mr Campbell and Mr Anderson have written to the local management committee and Divisional Council housing officer at nearby Ocean View to ask for immediate accommodation for the two couples.

But as the regional chairman of the management committee, Mr Van der Walt, says: "You can't take houses off a supermarket shelf."

"The whole thing is completely unfair. How can anyone expect people to find accommodation immediately. In Mr Geldenhuys's case he has lived in that house for most of his life. How can he move overnight?" Mr Chothia asked.

Asked what he would do if Mr van der Walt carried out his threat to bulldoze the houses, Mr Olivier said he would be forced to take his family to live in the bush.

THE Government finally has handed the corridor area between the Hluhluwe and Umfolosi game reserves to the Province after nearly 40 years of uncertainty over the future of the ecologically valuable zone.

Pleas by the Province for the Nxwala State Lands adjoining the Mkuze Game Reserve to be incorporated into the reserve also were successful.

The effective joining of Hluhluwe and Umfolosi into a single unit of 90 000 ha will create a reserve of major international importance.

The inclusion of the corridor will improve the long-term survival prospects of a number of endangered species, including black rhino and red duiker. Game viewing will be given a boost because of the relatively open nature of the corridor area.

Benefit all

The handing of the areas to the Province will be welcomed by conservationists but may be viewed critically in some political quarters and by farmers.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said yesterday the inclusion of the two areas would be to the benefit of all South Africans.

The Parks Board, which had administered the corridor on behalf of the Government for many years, already had built a luxury lodge and six huts at Masinda in the zone for the use of black game viewers.

'We will ensure that all people who wish to benefit from the inclusion of this area will be able to do so.'

He said Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator of Natal, had interceded with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to have the two tracts of land handed to the Province.

Zones

The area of the corridor is 22 800 ha, about 300 ha bigger than the Hluhluwe park.

The area of Umfolosi is 44 700 ha and the total of the entire complex will be 90 000 ha.

The corridor complex encompassed a 'wide range of climatic zones, allowing both animal and plant species to utilise those weather conditions best suited to them'.

Last night Mr Keith Cooper, director of the Natal branch of the Wildlife Society, welcomed the news that the 'two areas of prime conservation importance' had been given to Natal.

Other areas of importance were the Tongoland coast and a block of land north of St Lucia towards Sodwana Bay. Both were held by the State.

GOVT GIVES NATAL HLUHLUWE CORRIDOR

NM
11/2/82

56

BLAKE WILKINS
Political Reporter

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Zones
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is 22 800 ha, about 300 ha
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The area of Umfolosi is
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Both were held by the State.

Round one win in fight to save Square

PRESERVATIONISTS are to maintain their vigilance on any threatened demolitions of buildings on historic Greenmarket Square in Cape Town.

Sanlam announced yesterday that it had sold the site, which is bounded by Shortmarket, Hout, Burg and St George's streets, to "prevent the danger of a less result-ful development plans for the Waldorf block, which would have resulted in the demolition of four buildings, but see this as a round one of an on-going process."

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Parents hurt: Sam is held

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Vereeniging police yesterday arrested a 17-year-old matine pupil after his parents were found in their bed with multiple bullet wounds shortly before midnight on Wednesday.

The boy's father was hit in the stomach and the mother twice in the leg. Police found nine cartridges in the bedroom and have taken possession of a pistol.

The father, a welder,

Sutherland's wait and see over dog killing

THE coloured community at Sutherland has adopted a wait and see attitude about the future of the 50 dogs which have so far survived the municipality's campaign to clear the 'skema' of pet dogs.

Earlier this week the town clerk, Mrs Yvonne Esterhuysen, told The Argus police had been instructed to prosecute

Doctors to examine child stealer

THE trial of Cornelius Britz, found guilty in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday of child theft, was postponed to April 1 for further medical investigation.

Britz 27, pleaded guilt to stealing Richard J. Helder, 2, from a shopping trolley at the Brackenford Hypermarket on September 25.

Mr D van Reenen, for Britz, made an application for the postponement after it was suggested the court that there might have been an indecent motive for taking the child. Mr van Reenen added it would be in the

Mugaboe policies scaring business

Argus News Service

businessmen mistrusted government and, as a result, foreign investment had a general manager of the Marketing Board, Mr

Supplies to areas where there was no delivery service would be reduced by 15 percent. The reason for the cuts was that the increased



The town council last year adopted a regulation which, in effect, will make it impossible for a coloured resident of the municipally-owned skema to own a dog — a measure adopted after farmers had complained about vagrant dogs.

SERVICE

(56) Jan 13/2/82

Moving SA wildlife in the balance

orkshop Practice

Sour *

port round bars
or drilling

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Major conservation programmes may have to be ended, scores of wild animals destroyed, and plans for new wildlife reserves shelved, if the legal opinion propounded this week by the Minister of Environmental Conservation, Dr Nak van der Merwe, prevails.

The director of the SA Nature Foundation, Mr Frans Stroebel, said programmes involving huge sums, such as for moving game to the Pilanesberg Reserve in Bophuthatswana and setting up the new Karoo National Park would have to be reconsidered after Dr van der Merwe's statement.

The Minister told Parliament he would not approve the proposed movement of three young cow elephants from Addo to Knysna because if they caused damage the department could be held responsible.

Legal opinion had warned him of this.

If correct it could be serious for, among others, the Natal Park's Board's white rhino translocation programmes, the Kruger National Park's schedules of moving elephants, and plans for excess Addo elephants.

The scheme to move cheetah into the new Karoo National Park could be jeopardised.

It is possible that if authorities found Dr van der Merwe's opinion's correct, they would decide to destroy animals already moved, instead of facing possible huge claims for damages.

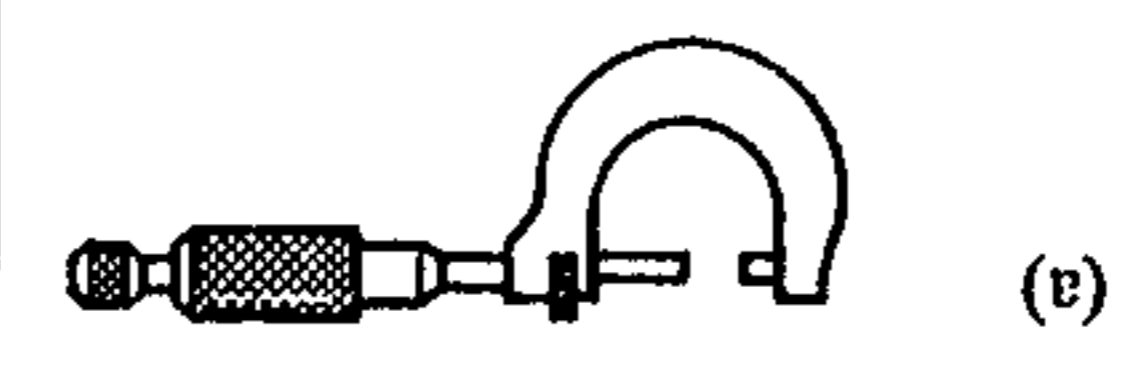
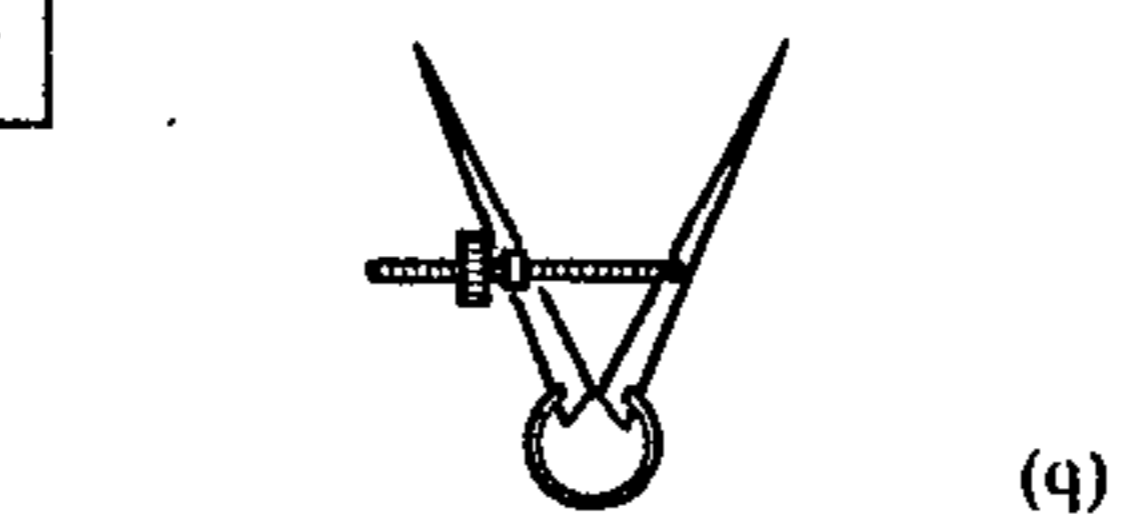
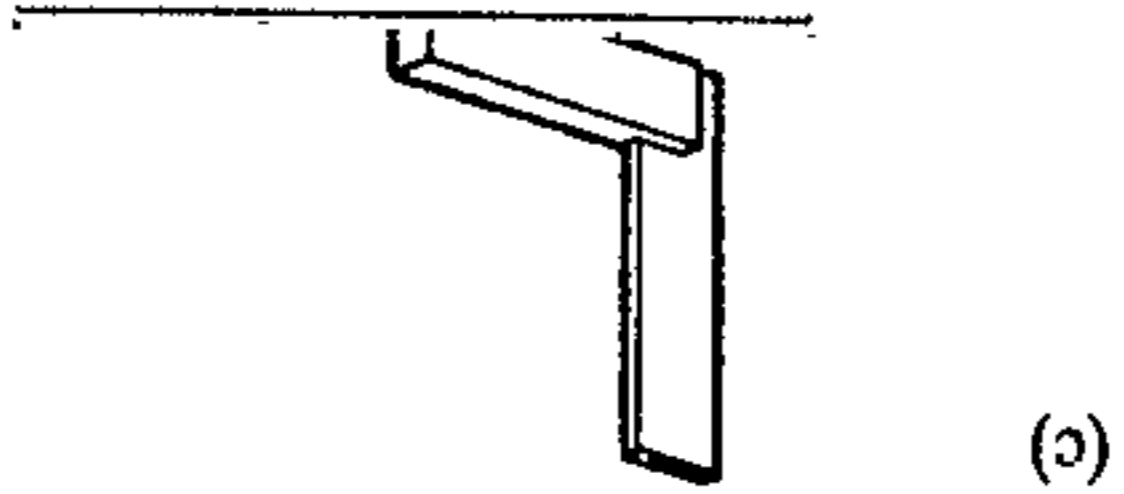
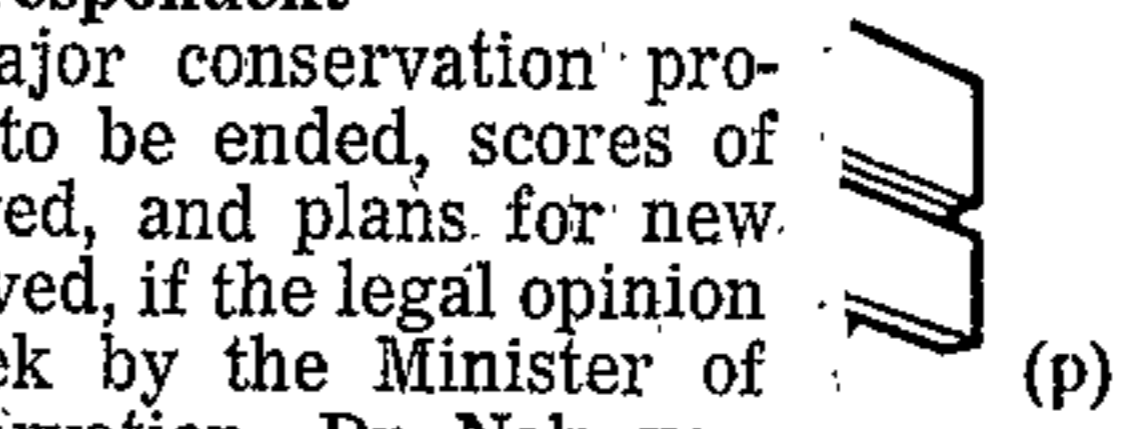
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Below are illustrations of common boxes, write out complete definition

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DEFINITION

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CLASS

OBJECT



4.1 Definitions

It's a madness of motorways!

Highways in most of the world's big-city suburbs, and the threat of more highways, have some- times driven residents to the point of madness. Suburban women have lain in front of bulldozers and sabo- tagged equipment.

Once-peaceful sub- urbs are now noisy and detached. Small pockets of property have become ma- rooned, surrounded by heavy traffic streams.

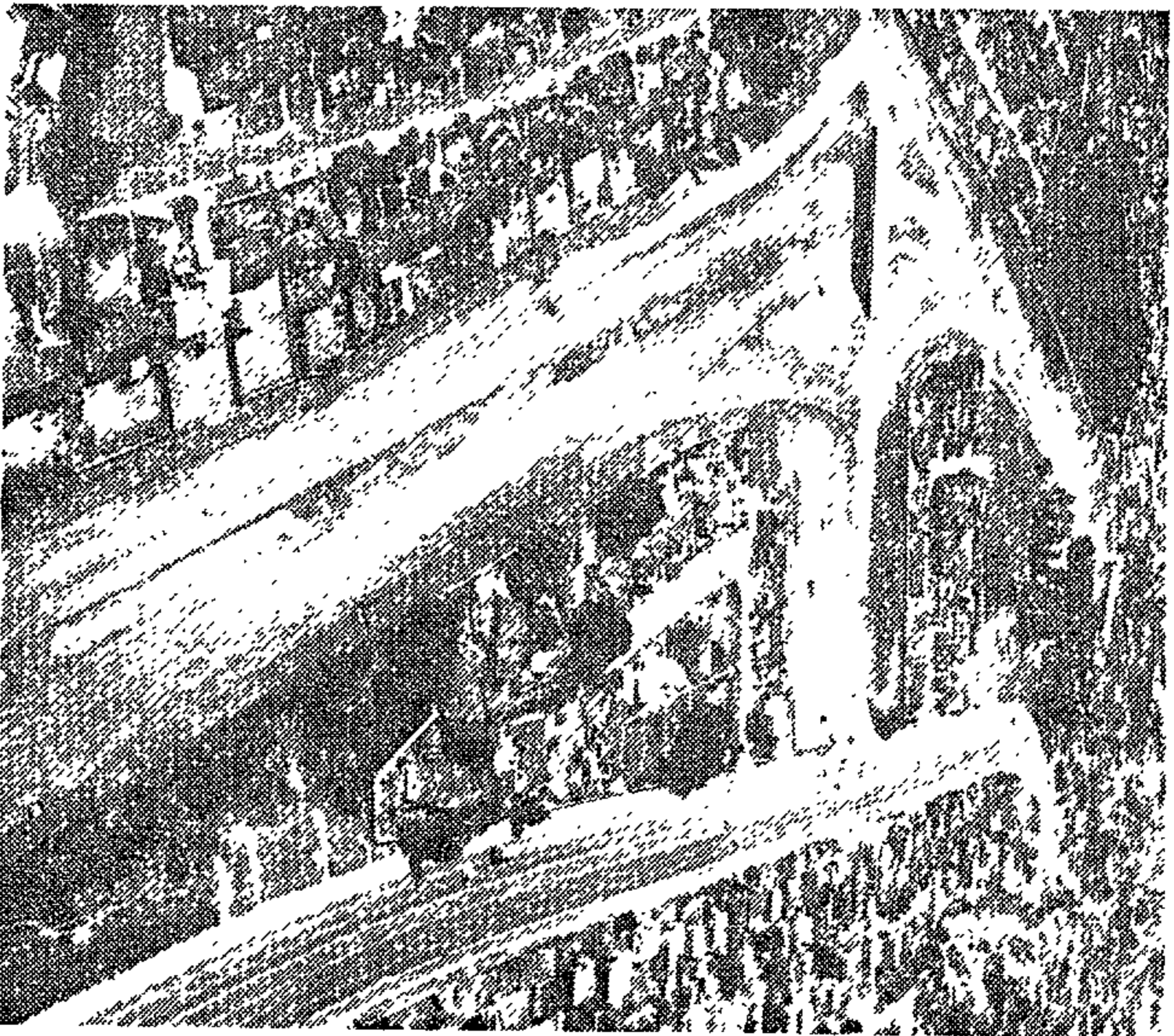
On the Whitwaters- rand, where the central government, the provincial au- thorities and the lo- cal authorities seem to build highways independently of one another, the prob- lem is extreme. Bed- fordview has been sliced into four seg- ments by freeways.

On the West Rand major high- ways built by two different authorities run parallel, with homes sandwiched in between.

In the north a concrete freeway, the Western bypass has caused property values to fall because of the noise from its deliberately corrugated surface.

Johannesburg it- self is laced with major highways. Many of its subur- ban roads have be- come throughways, when in fact they should be for re- sidents and their vi- sitors only. Many roads are under- engineered, on beco- ming throughways, and many smaller roads, designed years ago, are over- engineered.

This year the city's 2,263 km of roads will cost about R22 million to maintain and oper- ate. Mondoor, a fairly modern township which takes up 349 ha, has 33 km of



This is why people get angry about highways through the suburbs. On the left is the Western Bypass under construction through Rodepoort. Scores of houses were demolished for the highway and hundreds will have to suffer its noise. Running parallel is a provincial throughway eight lanes wide. Marooned in between are several homes now isolated from the rest of the community.

Is there a secret plan to criss-cross the suburbs of greater Johannesburg with more major highways? James Clarke of The Star's CARE campaign investi- gates.

Mr Conrad Berge, honorary secretary of the residents group (Jomaj) says: "In the absence of Jomaj's promised public participation programmes the public has every right to conjecture."

Mr Berge says it is reasonable con- jecture the scat- tered fragments of highways earmarked for road-widening will one day be joined up.

Take for instance the "Jo 38" which is a Jomaj road-widening scheme along Weltevreden Road, Blackheath. It makes little sense on its own in Mr Berge's view.

But look at it in conjunction with "Ra 1" (a new wide Randburg arterial which links Repub- lic Road, Windor, with Republic Road, Darrenwood), and then with "Jo 11" which involves mak- ing Bolton Road, Rosebank, into an eight-lane stretch, and then "Jo 2" which runs along a small stretch of Athole Road and up Northview Road, Balfour Park, and finally "Jo 39" which joins Swem- mer Road, Silvan- ome, with Words- worth Road, Sander- wood. . . . and then it begins to look suspicious.

In the map on this page Mr Berge has come to the conclusion that all these fragments will one day be joined up by an extremely wide and busy high- way cutting right across the northern suburbs. The thick lines on the map are Mr Berge's "con- fectured highway."

He sees a similar subterfuge behind the proposed "Sa 17" in Sandton, the "Sa 19" down Rivonia Road, Sandown, the "Jo 10" down Oxford Road.

"The real inten- tion is," he says, "to join them all up into a super high- way. But to an- nounce that plan now would have the public at the throats of the planners and politicians because it involves so many suburban properties, noise pollution and so on.

"That is why planners are an- nouncing it only bit by bit."

Across the top of the map we see an- other of Mr Berge's examples. Mr Berge accuses the planners of being secretive about a matter of great public interest which should be scrutinised by the public and its polit- ical representatives in a democratic manner.

I took Mr Berge's map to Johannes- burg's city engineer, Mr J A "Jock" Stewart, and the forward town plan- ner, Mr Bernie Carlsson. We spent two hours pouring over the map and both men were frank and sympa- thetic.

Neither officials had any objection to public participa- tion in the planning of transport strate- gies but, they poi- nted out, public par- ticipation required a decision from the city council itself. It was not up to the planners but the politicians.

"The public can inquire about and comment on future projects once a transport plan has been announced in the Government Gazette. This is done annually. . . . But that is the public's grievance — by the time a plan is gazetted it has reached an ad- vanced stage. It would be very cost- ly to reverse. At the most the planners would make minor adjustments.

Mr Stewart de- nied the town plan- ning department was not kept in- formed about Jomaj planning.

"The transport plan is drawn up with full co-opera- tion of all local authorities in greater Johannes- burg and with com- plete co-ordination between all the planning branches of the city council.

"It is difficult to plan highway net- works in urban areas in the long term. One just can- not foresee patterns beyond about five years. There are too many impunde- rables."

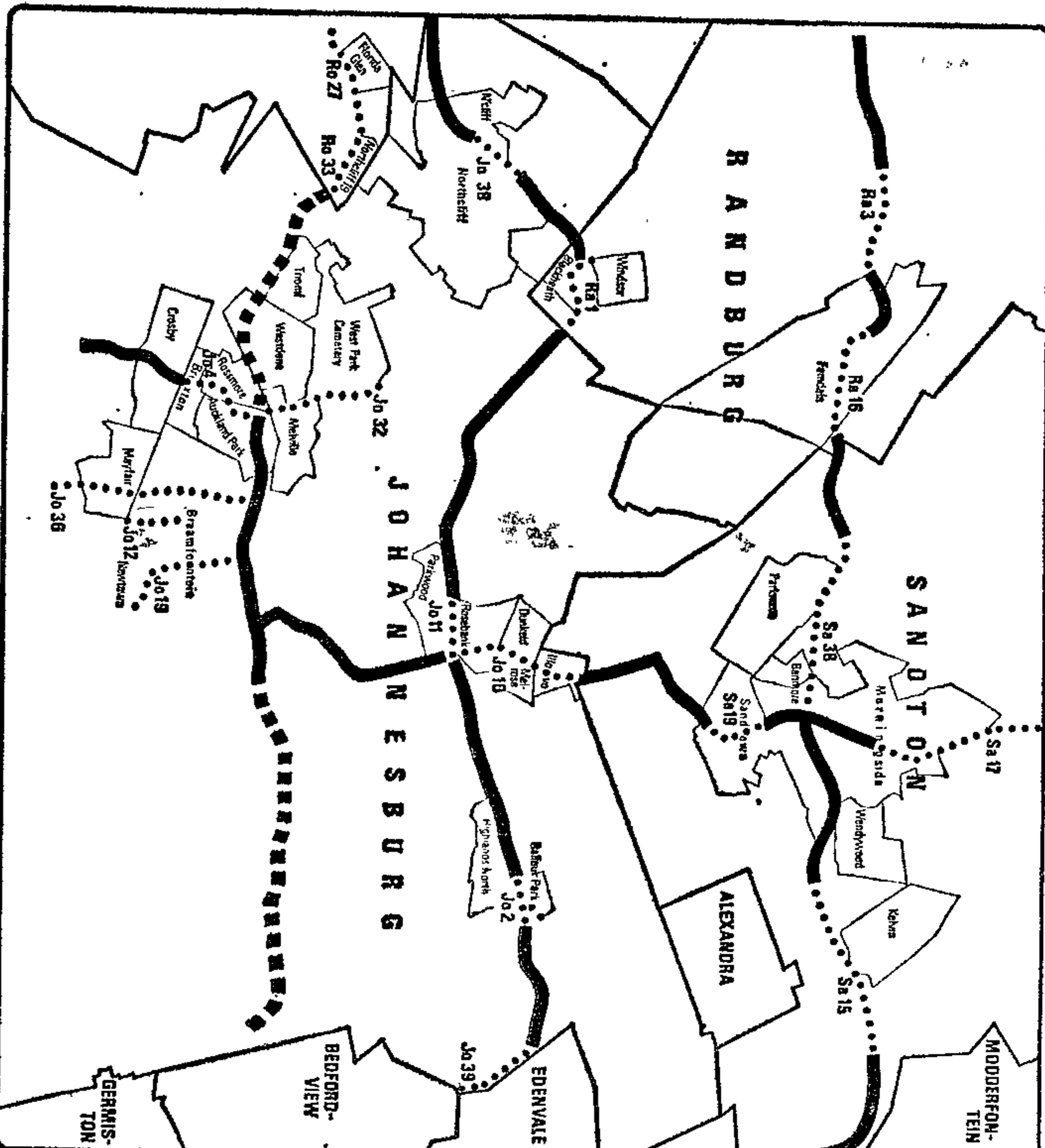
I asked about the isolated bits of vari- ous roads — was there some secret plan to join them all up in a massive suburban road-widening scheme?

The answer from Mr Stewart was "No."

"It is very impor- tant to understand that Jomaj cannot design bits of high- ways in the hope that one day they will be justified. Each scheme must be cost-beneficial in its own right."

Take the Bolton Road (Jo 11) for example. Rosebank's business district is growing. It is heat- hy that it be allowed and encour- aged to grow. And in growing it is at- tracting a great deal of traffic.

We have to get traffic into Rose- bank and must allow traffic to get round that box. We have already widened Jan Smuts, partly improved Jel- licoe and now we have to widen Ox- ford Road and Bol- ton Road to com- plete the arrange- ment."



Mr Conrad Berge, honorary secretary of Johannesburg's most powerful residents' pressure group — he is an architect with a working knowledge of planning — sees a sinister pattern to the little scraps of road plans announced recently by Jomaj (the official metropolitan highway ad- visory board). The Jomaj roads are marked with dots. Because Johannesburg city council no longer allows the public to see Jomaj plans until they are complete Mr Berge says it is only fair that the shown in thick lines (broken where he is not sure of the exact alignment). Since he prepared the map the route across the north has proved accurate except for the eastern end which has been realigned to miss Lombardy East. For the rest — read the article.

round that box. We have already widened Jan Smuts, partly improved Jel- licoe and now we have to widen Ox- ford Road and Bol- ton Road to com- plete the arrange- ment."

56

We last year

ent can take with ded immigrants are believed to be black.

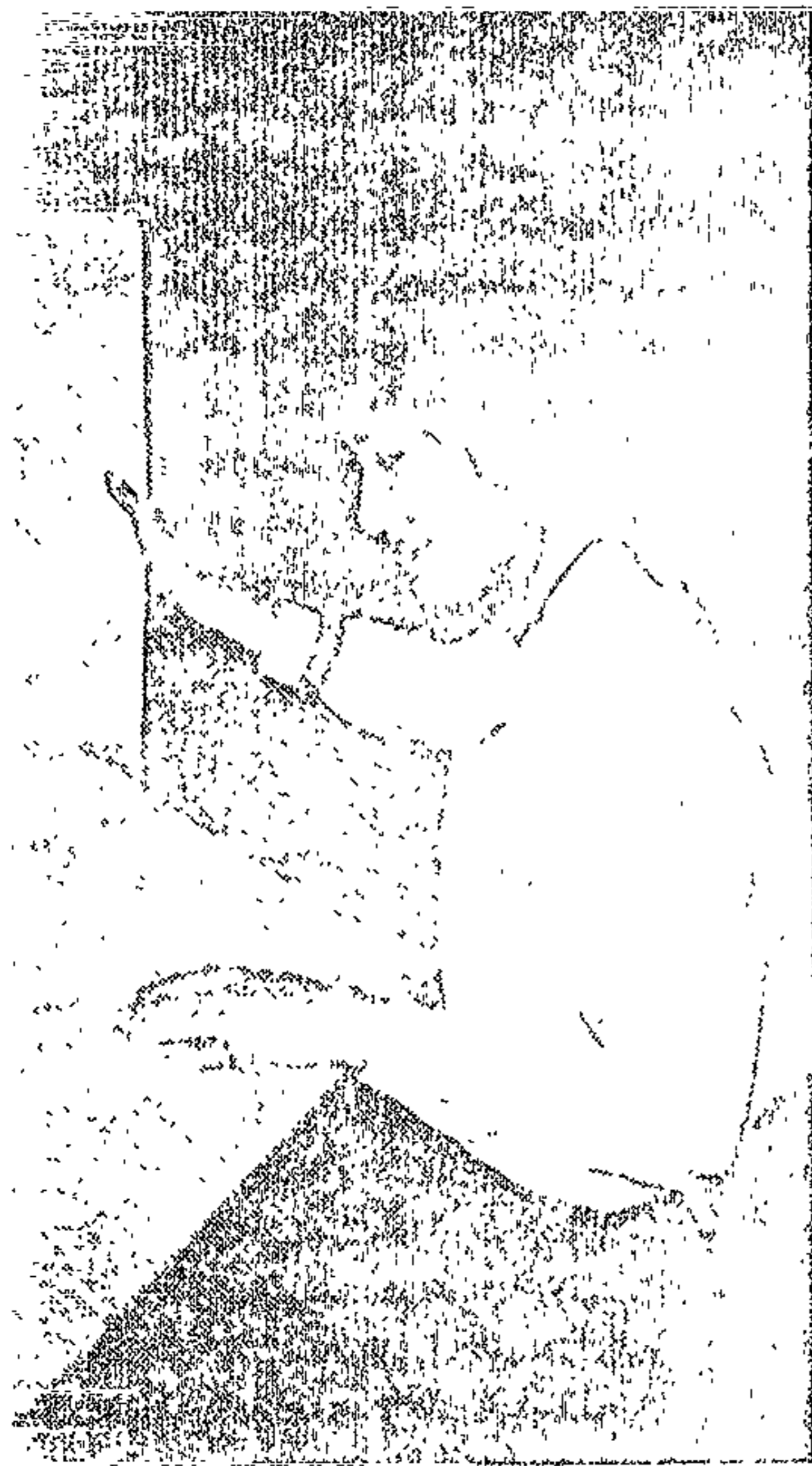
NET LOSS

Statistics record a loss to the country of 10 people in 1981 or immigrants are into account.

racial breakdown is but most who left taken to be white, most of the recor-

The monthly breakdown puts the number who left in December at 1700, about the same as the number who left in December 1980.

Since the conclusion of the Lancaster House agreement nearly 38 000 people are recorded as having left Zimbabwe.



Mountain, Signal Hill, riding propellor-driven
docks and on board 'coptercycles'.
They're everywhere! Even if you're not a keen
n Munks and the Devil cyclist you'll enjoy having
Devil's Peak have a one of these conversation
pieces hanging on your wall.
The ostriches at Further copies will be on
Point, the camel at sale at the information table
Rock and mermaids at the finish of the tour on
Little Point all have the lawns at Camps Bay on
Saturday from 10 am to
There are weird 3.30 pm.
wonderful streamlined
cars and a couple

Municipal Reporter

THE strict design criteria for any new development in Greenmarket Square drawn up by the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, has been accepted by the City Council's Executive Committee.

The criteria were drawn up when Sanlam decided to withdraw its plans to redevelop a site overlooking the square and sold the property to an as yet unnamed developer.

Mr Brand said the Sanlam plan, which would have meant the demolition of Kimberley House, Bible House, South West House and the 'Now' boutique building, was unacceptable.

The multistorey block planned by Sanlam for the site would not have fitted in with the Greenmarket Square environment.

For this reason and before the new owners of the land submitted any proposals for development the council should set out criteria for any Greenmarket Square development.

The criteria lay down such things as heights, facade treatment, horizontal facade differentiation, frontage, pedestrian accommodation, vehicular access and restaurant locations.

SHOWGROUND

THE City Council is to object to the rezoning of a portion of the Cape Showground at Goodwood to enable it to be used for a business and shopping centre, key to the plan to turn the ground into a giant leisure and sports centre.

It is the same application which the Western Province Agricultural Society made to the City Council which it finally turned down after more than a year and several major debates.

The society, its financial backers and consultants have now appealed

AKGAS 17/3/82 (56)

Square: Building conditions proposed

to the Administrator to approve the rezoning and upset the council's decision.

The Province has in turn called for objections to the scheme.

The Administration has the power to overrule the City Council on the type of application and give permission for it to go ahead.

VINEYARD HOTEL

THE scheme to enlarge the historic Vineyard Hotel in Newland at a cost of about R10-million was approved by the City Council's Executive Committee yesterday.

This means that the controversial proposal, which has been the subject of objections from people living in the area, has only one more step to go -- the City Council itself -- before it becomes a reality.

However, the council's Town Planning Committee which has been dealing with the application to rezone the hotel grounds -- to allow the building of the extension -- has made several conditions to ensure that the area does not suffer adversely from the major development.

BEDROOMS

The council has laid down that the layout and positioning of the extension must be approved by the National Monuments Council and only 1/8 of the planned 368 extra bedrooms may be

in buildings separated from the main hotel.

Buildings on the property must be designed and laid out to have as little impact on the privacy of neighbouring properties as possible. If required by the council, additional measures for improving privacy, including the planting of trees and the building of walls, must be undertaken by the developer.

In spite of the fact that the owner and developer of the hotel will be permitted to dispose of any portions of it by share blocks or sectional title schemes, 'no portion may be used as a self-contained dwelling unit'.

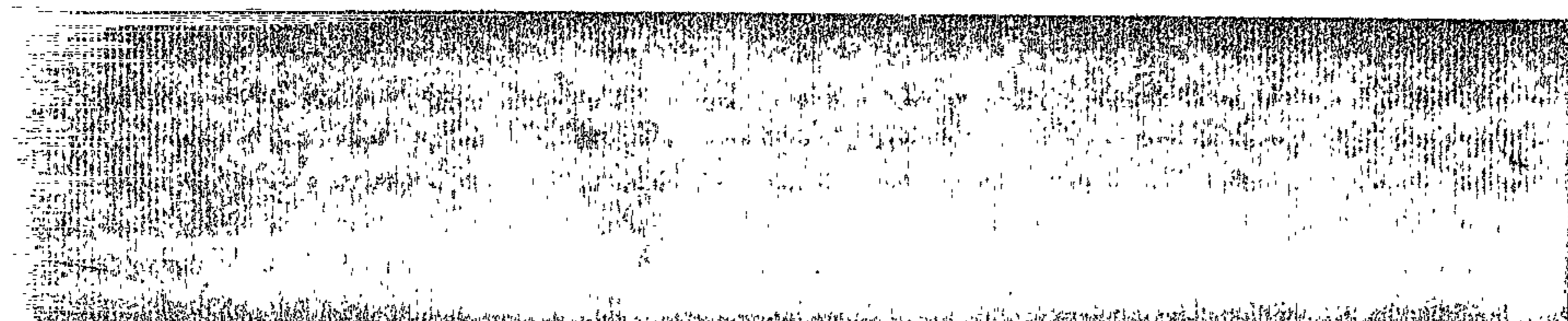
The plan is for two wings of rooms on either side of the existing hotel building and several separate blocks of 'maisonette-type' accommodation.

The original building, once the home of Lady Anne Barnard, is an historical monument.

DOG LICENCES

THE City Council's Executive Committee decided to recommend that the council pass the necessary special motion to enable pensioners in Cape Town to be exempt from paying for a dog licence.

This is the result of a Provincial Administration decision that each local authority will in future be able to decide for itself whether to grant the privilege to pensioners.



required before certificates can be issued, there was a delay in the process of issuing certificates in individual cases.

254 *Howland Q. 6/1/403*
Defence Force unauthorized call-ups
17/3/82

*8. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any proceedings have been initiated against any persons to date as a result of investigations into unauthorized South African Defence Force call-ups; if so, what proceedings;

(2) whether any persons have been charged as a result of such investigations; if so, (a) what is the nature of the charges and (b) (i) how many persons were charged and (ii) what were their ranks;

(3) whether any further charges are anticipated?

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) This will depend on the findings and recommendations of the Board of Inquiry, which I am prepared to make available to the hon. Member on a confidential basis after confirmation.

Howland Q. 6/1/403-4
Funds for treatment of cholera cases
17/3/82

*9. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether it is the intention of the Government to make available additional funds for the Natal Provincial Administration in view of the expenditure incurred by it in the treatment of cholera cases?

*The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No. Sufficient provision of an exceptional nature is included in the standard edition to compensate Provinces for ex-

penditure of a non repeatable nature and therefore no request was received for additional funds for the Natal Provincial Administration.

251 *Howland Q. 6/1/404*
Coloured children in police custody
17/3/82

*10. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether any Coloured children are being held in police custody pending their placement in corrective schools; if so, (a) how many and (b) why?

*The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) This information is not readily ascertainable.

(b) Falls away.

For the hon. member's information I just want to point out that 12 of these children are being detained in police cells pending the Supreme Court's confirmation of their reference. At the moment there are no problems regarding accommodation for them when they are allocated to corrective schools.

56 *Howland Q. 6/1/404-5*
International Whaling Commission
17/3/82

*11. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

(1) Whether the Republic will be present at the conference of the International Whaling Commission to be held this year;

(2) whether the Government intends to sign the moratorium on all commercial whaling; if not, why not;

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

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

(1) Yes.

(2) A final decision regarding the Repub-

lic's standpoint will only be taken after the recommendations of the Science Committee of the Commission have been received and the matter has been debated by the meeting

(3) No

Credit cards

*12. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any consideration is being given to investigating the conditions being imposed upon the holders of credit cards; if so, what consideration?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No.

3 *General Farmers Q. 6/1/405*
17/3/82

*13. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

(1) Whether his Department has made a projection of the minimum number of farmers required in the agricultural industry to meet the future needs of the Republic; if so, what factors have been taken into account;

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

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

(1) No.

(2) No.

Affairs of property development company

*14. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether further consideration has been given to the investigation of the affairs of a property development company, the name of which had been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of

his reply; if not, why not; if so, what consideration?

*The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

No. My Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism has not received such a request.

253 *Howland Q. 6/1/406*
Bats on time-sharing basis: legislation
17/3/82

*15. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether consideration has been given to the introduction of legislation to protect purchasers of interests in Bats on a time-sharing basis; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the protection envisaged?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

Yes. The department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism in collaboration with interested parties is at present formulating a Property Time-sharing Control Bill for consideration during the 1983 Parliamentary Session. The most important protective measures which are envisaged with the relevant legislation are—

(a) full disclosure of all relevant particulars in respect of a certain scheme;

(b) the safeguarding of monies which are being paid to a scheme by participants; and

(c) the registration of each participant's specific interest in a scheme.

257 *Howland Q. 6/1/406-7*
Aid societies
17/3/82

*16. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether offences in connection with aid societies have occurred recently; if so,

(2) whether an investigation is to be con-

(56) Star 18/3/82
Mining reprieve for park

By James Freeman
Pretoria Bureau

The Kruger National Park has been granted a temporary reprieve from coalmining operations.

According to a statement by Iscor in Pretoria today the depression in the international steel market had led to unattractive prices, forcing the corporation to cut down

considerably on exports.

The opportunity would now be taken to proceed with exploration for high grade coking coal in a more planned manner, said the statement, thus diminishing the urgency for exploration in the park.

The shortage of high-grade coking coal had led to Iscor's using straight coking coal as

little as possible although the lower grade mixture of coking coals was not conducive to high productivity.

In its search Iscor had discovered good deposits in the Northern Transvaal, extending from Tshipise into Venda and up to the border of the Kruger National Park, with the quality proving better the further east exploration progressed.

(56) 11/11 19/3/82

Kruger Park safe from coal mining

Pretoria bureau

THE urgency for coking coal exploration work in the Kruger National Park has diminished, according to a statement by Iscor.

And a spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that Iscor would not take decisions lightly which would harm "this natural heritage".

Large tonnages of coking coal were still needed for the plant with a replacement value of R1 000-million, but in the late 70s the corporation

discovered high quality coking coal deposits in the Soutpansberg district.

The exploration work discovered that the deposits extended to Eshipisa and into Venda.

The application of the high quality coking coal in Iscor production would play an important part in lowering production costs and the steel price, the spokesman said.

This was why it was in the national interest to continue the exploration work in the Soutpansberg area, he added.

~~56~~ ⁵⁶ Husband Q. Col. 551
Soil conservation works 2/4/82

*13. Dr. W. D. KOTZÉ asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:†

- (a) What amount was paid out in subsidies in respect of soil conservation works in the 1981-'82 financial year and (b) what amount was budgeted for this purpose in respect of the financial year concerned?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

- (a) R4 016 000
- (b) R3 350 000. The balance was financed from savings on other items.

Rape cases: legal procedures

*14. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he is giving consideration to introducing amending legislation in respect of the legal procedures involved in rape cases; if so, what amendments are being considered?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Representations for the amendment of section 154(2)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, regarding the publication of certain information in cases of this nature are being considered and will, as in the case of the question of appropriate punishment, be referred to the Permanent Penal Reform Committee. If the outcome of such deliberations points towards the need for legal procedures to be amended, the necessary steps will be taken.

Perlemoen: 'Between devil and deep blue sea'

By GORDON KLING

ONE OF the Cape's most famous sea food delicacies, perlemoen, found along the south-west coast, can no longer be legally obtained in either the fresh or frozen state by local restaurants.

The government has yet to give a firm indication when it will act on recommendations on the issue made by its commission of inquiry into the Republic's sea resources, which reported almost two years ago.

Meanwhile, diners who order perlemoen can be almost certain that it will have come from the black market. With the worry of unregulated health standards that this implies

Prices had risen to "outrageous" levels of about R25 a kg in recent months, sufficient for only two good portions after trimming and cleaning, according to restaurateurs. But the total cut in supplies was now threatening the profitability of heavily patronized by tourists.

The restaurateurs asked to remain anonymous for fear that Sea Fisheries officials would step up inspections of their premises for black market perlemoen when it became apparent that they could not possibly have legal goods in their freezers.

"We are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea," said the manager of one well known restaurant.

"Many of our customers from overseas and the Transvaal come specifically for our perlemoen and if we can't offer it, on the menu they won't be back. The shocking prices we were forced to pay left us with no margin for profit anyway, but at least we were able to maintain our reputation."

Restaurateurs maintain they cannot purchase perlemoen from the licensed dealers because almost all of their supplies have been exported.

Only two firms are licensed to process frozen perlemoen in South Africa and both confirmed this week that they had nothing to sell on the domestic market.

Sources at the Sea Fisheries Institute, yesterday told the Cape Times they sympathized with the restaurateurs, but the matter was under investigation by a government commission of inquiry. "We feel certain they will find a way of improving things; we all feel the same about it," said one senior official.

A spokesman for Blue Continent Products, which has one of the two frozen perlemoen licences, said his firm had yet to pack its 1982 quota, but it would allocate some to the local market when it did. This was a voluntary decision. The commission of inquiry into the Republic's sea resources had recommended

that 50 percent of the catch be held back for the local market, but "the divers are always screaming for more money, and the local market can't pay export prices. If we held back more, we would have to pay the divers less."

Divers are required by law to sell their catch to the quota-holders.

The spokesman accused the restaurateurs of purchasing only a small amount of legal supplies to obtain invoices, which they could show to Sea Fisheries inspectors to cover their contract perlemoen, and said that if the restaurateurs genuinely wanted to satisfy the wants of

their customers they would use tinned perlemoen, which had a better shelf life in any event.

Restaurant owners, however, maintained there was no comparison between the taste of the tinned product, which was stored in brine, and the frozen meat.

The other frozen perlemoen quota-holder, KDB Holdings, also said it had none to supply.

The licensed suppliers declined to detail their prices, adding they had little control over what their distributors charged.

Only 12 percent of the total yearly quota of 162 786 kg is frozen and the quota holders say they have agreed to retain 10 percent of this for the local mar-

ket. The restaurateurs say this constitutes an "infinitesimal" portion of their demand.

Three firms hold quotas to supply tinned perlemoen. They are Sea Plant Products, Tuna Marine and Walker Bay Cannery owned by I & J.

Figures released to the Cape Times by one of these firms indicate that only about one percent of its pack was supplied to the domestic market last year.

The coastal manager of I & J, Mr Bruce Leask, agreed that the tinned product had a different taste to the frozen and was probably not suitable for many restaurants in South Africa. Most of its local sales were to Chinese

restaurants, he said.

"There is a queue a trillion miles long waiting for the damned stuff in the East," said the managing director of Sea Plant Products, Mr Julius Abraham. "Why should we fall all over ourselves to supply for a lower price here?"

Mr Abraham said his firm was happy to supply the tinned product on the local market, but was not a retailer and purchasers would have to take case lots.

As for the restaurants, they intend to keep the delicacy on their menus, but they aren't shouting about it. "You might just as well advertise that you're breaking the law," said the owner of one establishment.

Townhouses

ARMS 1/3/82

'won't cross

contour line'

Environment Reporter

THE GO-AHEAD for the Fernwood Heights townhouse development would not place the lower perimeters of the proposed Table Mountain natural area scheme in jeopardy, the director of Municipal Parks and Forests, Mr F A Roelofse, said today. Conservationists oppos-

ing the controversial housing projects above the Fernwood estate believed that the go-ahead given by the City Council last week could herald trouble for the fledgling Table Mountain scheme.

It was said the project transgressed the proposed upper limit for development, the 152-metre contour.

SCRUTINY

Mr Roelofse said the development did not go over the 152 m mark, and in any case all proposed development near the boundaries of the natural area would be subject to scrutiny by the management committee.

This would even apply in the case of the proposed kaolin mine. Although the mine falls outside the boundary of the natural area, it is close to the area and would have an effect on it.

He said the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, had promised the interim committee under Dr Douglas Hey, of which he was a member, that before any decision was taken on the mining, they could see the report by the Pretoria firm of landscape architects who did the environmental impact assessment.

The same would hold for any future mining developments in Noordhoek. They would come under scrutiny of the committee before being given the go-ahead.

New mining threat to conservation

56

Star 6/3/82

Own Correspondent

The National Parks Board was prepared to give the go-ahead for mining in future conservation areas, the chief director of the Parks Board, Mr André Brynard said this week.

Mr Brynard said the board realised that no new national parks could be created unless they agreed to have the new law changed to allow prospecting and mining.

He said however no mining would be allowed in existing parks.

"As far as new parks are concerned the Act will have to be changed to allow mining otherwise we will never get any land," he said.

AMENDED

After a public outcry against plans to mine the Kruger Park for coal the Government said it was not prepared to create new national parks until the law was changed.

Mr Brynard said the Parks Board considered it necessary that the relevant provision of the Act be amended.

After mining was completed the land could be rehabilitated for conservation.

Mining should be allowed in future national parks only if it were needed to counter a shortage threatening South Africa's survival, Wildlife Society vice-president Professor John Skinner said yesterday.

ABSURD

"If the mining is simply for the benefit of a private company this is not in the national interest," he said.

"It is absurd to say that land can be rehabilitated after mining is completed.

"A soil's structure is built up over thousands of years. This can not be replaced after extensive strip mining."

Professor Skinner said that if the Act had to be changed it was essential that mining in existing parks be totally prohibited.

Too little action on fire, says councillor

CAPE TIMES 9/3/82 (56)



Mr Johannes Edward Strydom leaving the Magistrate's Court accompanied by a policeman.

Mountain blaze: Man, 35, in court

Staff Reporter

JOHANNES Edward Strydom, 35, of Heldersig Road, Thornton, appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the fire at the weekend on Devil's Peak.

No charge was put to Mr Strydom, but from court records it appeared that he would face a charge in terms of the Forestry Act. He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The hearing was adjourned to Friday and Mr Strydom was warned to appear.

Mr D Cronje was on the Bench. Mr S Shrock appeared for the State. Mr Strydom was not represented.

Staff Reporter
CAPE TOWN did not make full use of its ultra-sophisticated civil-defence system to co-ordinate the City's emergency services in the weekend battle against its worst mountain fire in almost four decades, city councillor Mr William Sceales charged yesterday.

Palls of smoke from the huge Devil's Peak fire were still hanging over Cape Town yesterday when Mr Sceales said he believed the handling of the fire to be "a glaring example" of an emergency where inadequate action had been taken.

Mr Sceales, representing Ward 5, pointed out that the City Council had a disaster emergency service, with excellent facilities and communications networks, which could have been used to co-ordinate the emergency services.

But he doubted if it had been — and he added that when he tried to raise the

INSIDE

- Reports and more pictures, pages 3 and 4
- Leading article, page 12

matter at an extraordinary council meeting yesterday he was refused a hearing.

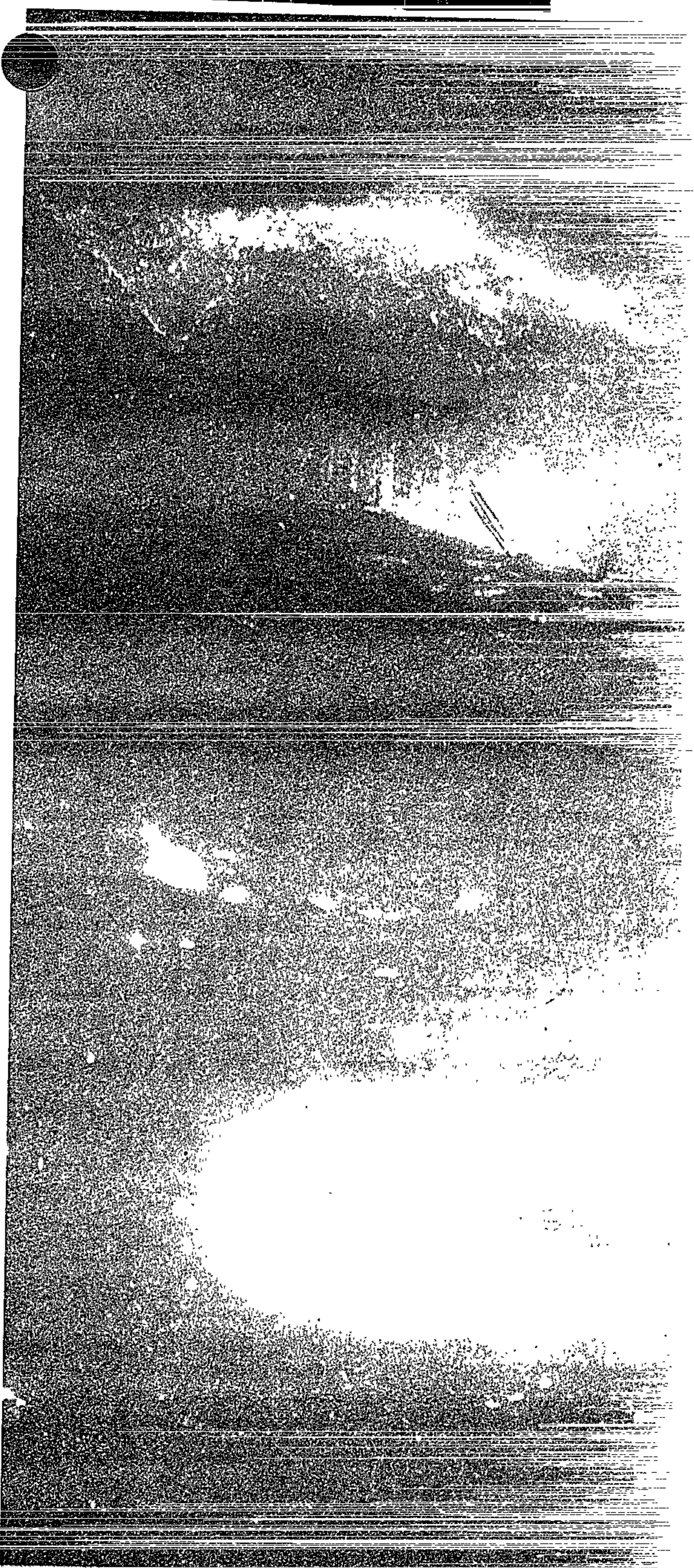
Meanwhile it was reported yesterday by the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, that the Devil's Peak fire had been brought under control in the municipal area by

about 10am. At that stage the fire was still burning only on State forestry land.

Lack of water

Mr Brand said 50 council employees had been fighting the fire from the top of Devil's Peak to De Waal Drive. Problems were being experienced "due to difficult accessibility and absence of water".

The City Engineer's department had made 20 men available to help the forestry department. Mr Brand added



Flames envelop Devil's Peak in the early hours of Monday morning at years. The picture was taken from the 17th floor of

"The area destroyed on the council area of Devil's Peak consists of old veld, but plantations and fynbos have been lost in the State forestry area."

A fire-fighting team of 30 from the Department of Forestry last night spent the night on Table Mountain.

A Forestry Department spokesman said that when the main fire-fighting teams left last night the fire was still burning on two flanks — one on the ridge at Mowbray, the other in the saddle between Table Mountain and Devil's Peak.

He said the fire was not spreading and was under control.

A council spokesman told the Cape Times yesterday that the City Council had not thrown its "full weight" into the fire-fighting because it had

National Party and that he is not prepared to have discussions," said Mr De Klerk.

"His attitude, in conjunction with his actions in Nylstroom (a reference to Friday night's meeting by Dr Treurnicht in the heart of his Waterberg constituency) left the executive no alternative but to take action."

continued ↓

From page 1
not been declared a civil-defence operation.

He said the council's special 24-hours-a-day operations room — which is organized on military lines and linked by radio and telephone to units of the municipal emergency services — was activated and monitored the activities on Devil's Peak, but the unique mobile operations vehicle was not sent out.

Other misgivings have been voiced as Cape Town counts the cost of its worst bush fire in almost four decades.

The Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, has called for a review of the competence and extent of fire-fighting methods, while the New Republic Party's spokesman on environmental affairs, Mr R Hardingham, has asked if adequate precautionary measures were being taken to minimize the danger of fires.

Mr Sceales said that if Cape Town's emergency services had been used to the full, the damage to property and houses by the blaze might have been averted.

"It was a little bit worrying," he said. "Here we had a major disaster and we weren't ready for it. I feel it was a disaster, and so does the Administrator of the Cape."

If the City Council had made use of the disaster services it would have been able to co-ordinate the fire-fighting teams and call out more men.

"It was obvious that those involved in fighting the fire couldn't cope with it. It was a case where we needed immediate action and maximum manpower."

He said that at 1.45pm on Sunday he had telephoned the "mountain fire people" and asked if they were aware of the fire.

"They replied: 'Oh, yes, we've got that'. From then on it got steadily bigger, and they certainly didn't have it."

As far as he was concerned the City Council should have "taken too much action rather than (letting) the thing be delayed."

Mr Sceales tried to find out more about the extent to which the emergency services had been used when he attended an extraordinary meeting yesterday to discuss a property deal.

When he tried to find out when the emergency services could be used, who was responsible for the decision to use them, and how quickly they could be mobilized, he was told the matter could not be discussed because a statement had already been made.

In any case, he was told, the meeting was a special session concerned with property deals.

He intends raising the matter at the next council meeting.

Cape Town's traffic police have also come in for criticism over their handling of traffic on De Waal Drive and elsewhere during the fire.

Some residents in the area have complained there were not enough traffic policemen to direct motorists who had to drive through thick smoke.

In some instances, members of the public manned intersections and directed traffic, and early yesterday morning a motorist sealed off De Waal Drive when flames and smoke poured across the road, making driving impossible. He was later helped by police.

However, the Traffic Manager, Mr Harry Attwood, said yesterday that he was satisfied with the way his officials had dealt with the situation.

At the height of the blaze 16 men had been on hand to reroute traffic away from the danger areas.

Call 1165 9/3/82

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From page 1

point of view, I am not prepared to conform (to the caucus's unqualified support for the Prime Minister's interpretation of policy) and it is clear that there is no place for me in the National Party."

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, former Minister of Education and Training and one of Dr Treurnicht's chief lieutenants, said he was surprised by yesterday's decision. He was prepared to leave the matter to his divisional committee as was decided at last Saturday's head committee meeting in Pretoria.

Mr De Klerk told news men yesterday that at the party's first head committee meeting, it had been decided that nobody's membership should be affected until there had been attempts to convince the rebels to conform.

Mr De Klerk said the head committee's executive had decided at a special meeting yesterday morning that he and the three vice-chairmen should have discussions with Dr Treurnicht about his refusal to conform and his future membership.

"I invited him to such talks, but Dr Treurnicht told me in writing that he accepts that there is no place for him in the National Party and that he is not prepared to have discussions," said Mr De Klerk.

His attitude, in conjunction with his actions in Nylstroom (a reference to Friday night's meeting by Dr Treurnicht in the heart of his Waterberg constituency) left the executive no alternative but to take action."

the hon. member's questions are as follows:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(b) (i) Yes, in a single mussel only.

(ii) No.

(aa) Approximately 400 metres south of the Southern Breakwater.

(bb) 22 February 1982.

(2) No.

89/56 Durban: raw sludge project *10/3/82*
Houward Q. Col. 339
*21. Mr. S. A. PITTMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether, since the commencement of the raw sludge project in June 1981, any results have been published in terms of the monitoring of water, sediment and beaches in the Durban area as required by the Water Research Commission; if so, (a) when and (b) in what publications; if not, where are the results to be found?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

Yes, but on a confidential basis.

(a) October 1981.

(b) In a confidential report published by the National Institute for Water Research. The substance of the report was conveyed to the Durban City Council and the public by the Medical Officer of Health in Durban. Further information is obtainable from the Director, National Institute for Water Research, either in Durban or Pretoria, or from the City Engineer, Durban.

427 Open-air gatherings *10/3/82*
Houward Q. Col. 339-340
*22. Mr. S. A. PITTMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any open-air gatherings were held in Pietermaritzburg on 2 May 1981 on the occasion of the Republic Festival celebrations; if so:

(2) whether any exception to the prohibition of gatherings imposed by him was authorized in respect of Pietermaritzburg on that date; if not, by what statutory authority were such gatherings held on that date?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) No, the Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg ruled that permission for the holding of the gatherings concerned was unnecessary in view of the principle in law that the State is not bound by its own legislation unless such an intention can be clearly derived from the wording thereof.

Interim Management Committee for the Langebaan Lagoon

*23. Mr. K. D. S. DURR asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) What progress has been made by the Interim Management Committee for the Langebaan Lagoon in regard to the preservation of the Langebaan Lagoon and its environs;

(2) what does the Department envisage for the area concerned in the light of the findings to date?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) The Interim Management Committee for the Langebaan Lagoon Area has made various recommendations which are receiving attention at present.

(2) Arising from the recommendations of the Committee the proposed establishment of a national park in the area concerned according to the guidelines indicated by the National Parks Board has already been accepted in

principle by the Cabinet. It is, however, not possible at this stage to determine the final boundaries of the national park as certain problem areas have been identified which will have to be negotiated further. It is envisaged that the area not immediately declared as a national park be reserved as a nature area in terms of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967).

56 Noordhoek area: kaolin mine *10/3/82*
Houward Q. Col. 341-2
*24. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Who are the owners of the mining rights in respect of the land on which the proposed kaolin mine in the Noordhoek area is to be sited;

(2) whether any (a) persons and (b) organizations have taken options to purchase (i) such land and (ii) the mining rights in respect of such land, if so, who are the (aa) persons and (bb) organizations concerned?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

(1) The land in question consists of "private land" for the purpose of the

(a) Average
(b) Average

For written reply:

329 *Houward Q. Col. 341-3*
Detainees 10/3/82
*25. Mrs. H. SOZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained under (i) section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, No. 62 of 1966, (ii) section 6 of the Terrorism

Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), and no mining right is therefore required in terms of the mineral laws in respect of a kaolin mine in the Noordhoek area. The right to mine on "private land" for kaolin, which is a base mineral, is vested in the holder of the right to base minerals which information is normally reflected in the title deed of the land in question.

(2) As in the case of the purchase and sale of the surface of land, the purchase and sale of mineral rights is a private matter where my Department is not involved

*25 Mr. B. B. GOODALL (Health and Welfare)—Reply standing over.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 24 February 1982.

251 *Houward Q. Col. 342-1*
*26. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What average percentage increase of the monthly salaries of (a) constables and (b) sergeants in the South African Police was granted in 1981?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

White	Coloured/Indian	Black
24.39	16.43	13.95
19.83	24.05	26.93

Act, No. 83 of 1967, and (iii) section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, No. 41 of 1971, in 1980 and 1981, respectively, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

56

Durban: raw sludge project 10/3/82
Housand G. Tol. 339

*21. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether, since the commencement of the raw sludge project in June 1981, any results have been published in terms of the monitoring of water, sediment and beaches in the Durban area as required by the Water Research Commission; if so, (a) when and (b) in what publications; if not, where are the results to be found?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

Yes, but on a confidential basis.

- (a) October 1981.
- (b) In a confidential report published by the National Institute for Water Research. The substance of the report was conveyed to the Durban City Council and the public by the Medical Officer of Health in Durban.

Further information is obtainable from the Director, National Institute for Water Research, either in Durban or Pretoria, or from the City Engineer, Durban.

CAPE TIMES 10/3/82

Devil's Peak fire devastated 300ha

Chief Reporter

MR FRANS ROELOFSE, the Cape Town City Council's Director of Parks and Gardens, said after an inspection yesterday that more than 300 ha — about 180 ha in the municipal area and 150 ha belonging to the Department of Forestry — had been devastated by the fire on Devil's Peak.

He said it appeared that only one house — belonging to Mr Lionel Hardenberg, in Wexford Road, Vredehoek — had been destroyed by the fire, and that furniture in a flat in the Disa Park complex had been damaged when curtains caught fire.

The entire fire area would be constantly patrolled by municipal and forestry department fire-fighting teams till the rains came.

Alien vegetation

Mr Roelofse said although large areas of fynbos had been burnt, they could recover quite quickly with good rains.

"What we will have to try to do now is to get rid

of as much of the alien vegetation in the area as we can, to give the fynbos a really good chance when it starts regenerating itself."

Replying to criticism of methods, equipment and the approach used in fighting the Devil's Peak fire Mr Roelofse said: "I was up there most of the time and I would like our critics to tell me how they think they might have done better in the circumstances."

Fire in 1974

"The big fire on Devil's Peak in 1974, since when we have greatly improved our system of communications, was as big as this one — but not as severe."

"The undergrowth this time was higher, and with stronger winds driving the flames, the heat-intensity was much greater than in 1974 — making the fire more difficult to control."

"I am satisfied that everything that could be done was done."

● Wollheim assesses fire damage, page 11

Full fire report 'soon'

THE Cape Town City Council would soon make a full statement on how the disastrous Devil's Peak fire was handled by the authorities, the Town Clerk, Mr Granger Heugh, said yesterday.

Approached by the Cape Times for a reply to allegations of inadequate action, Mr Heugh said the council did not wish to just make "an off-the-cuff comment", but a full statement.

There had been a lot of criticism from people "on the sidelines" who were not aware of the true situation, he said.

All the communications during the fire-fighting operation had been tape-recorded and compiling a report would take "some time".

● See leading article page 10

according to international standards. Spent fuel elements from Pelindaba have also been sent to South African ports for many years. The consignments comply with international safety regulations as to both the packaging and the transport thereof.

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Nuclear fuel

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

Whether spent nuclear fuel from (a) the Koeberg nuclear power plant and (b) any other source is to be reprocessed in the Republic within the next five years?

reprocess

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) No.
- (b) No.

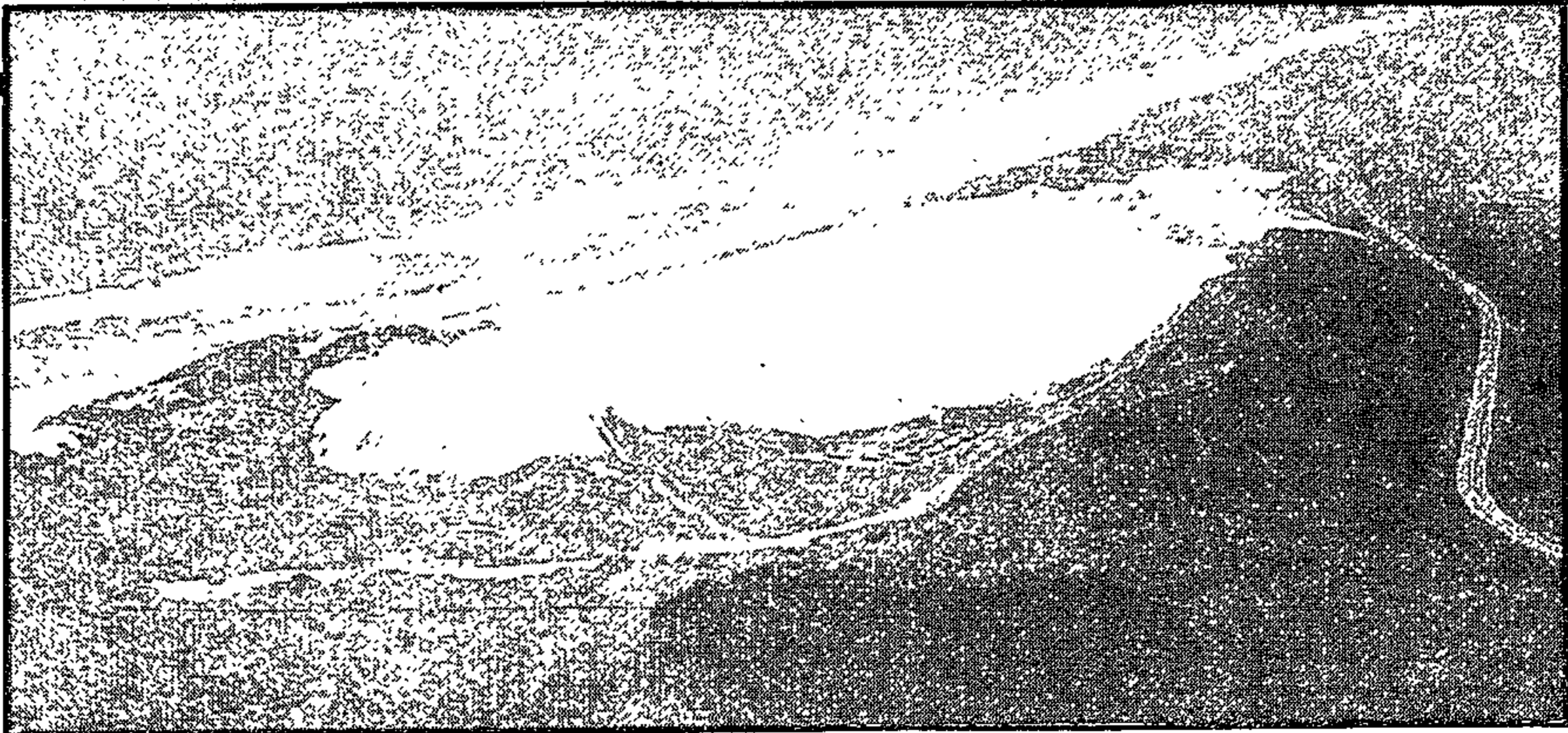
X

(56) Radio-active substances
12/3/82
Hansard Q. Col. 376-7
211. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether radio-active substances from (a) the Koeberg nuclear power plant and (b) any other source are to be transported through urban areas; if so, (i) what urban areas and (ii) what precautions will be taken?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes. some irradiated fuel elements may, from time to time, be transported from Koeberg to Pelindaba.
 - (i) The route has not yet been selected.
 - (ii) Such movements will take place only with the full approval of the Atomic Energy Board and in accordance with International Atomic Energy Agency rules for the packaging and transport of such materials.
- (b) Radio-isotopes for use in medicine, agriculture and industry have been transported through urban and other areas for more than twenty years. These isotopes are being packed



• Stripped of vegetation this sand dune near Wilderness has been flattened to make way for a R1,5-million coloured housing scheme near Wilderness on the Garden Route.

A VAST dune on the Garden Route has been stripped of its sensitive covering and bulldozed to make way for an R8-million low-cost housing scheme.

And in the face of objections from ecologists the local divisional council, Government planners and a member of the President's Council, the Department of Community Development is forging ahead with plans to build 192 sub-economic houses on the 35ha site.

The houses will provide accommodation for domestic workers employed in the nearby village, Wilderness.

Among those who have objected to the scheme are Dr Alan Heydorn and Mr K L Tinley, authors of a Council for Scientific and Industrial Research report on the estuaries of the Cape.

The authors state in their report that the selection of Kleinkrantz on the Wilderness coast for a housing scheme is ecologically open to question.

The disturbance of a sensitive barrier-dune system is a matter for deep concern and there is a danger of severe sandblows, which may threaten the national road between George and Knysna.

Sociologically, the siting of the housing scheme in the middle of a prime tourist area and far from job opportunities in the industrial centres of George and Knysna is also queried in the report.

In a summary of recommendations the authors add that housing schemes should be planned in accordance with work opportunities in such a way that the character of a premium holiday and tourist area is not spoilt.

But ecological and aesthetic objections are only part of the story.

The divisional council of Outeniqua is at loggerheads with the Department of

S. Express 14/3/80 *56*

Storm blows as Govt strips sand dune for housing scheme

R8m VILLAGE COULD DAMAGE ECOLOGY OF GARDEN ROUTE

By LOUIS BECKERLING

Community Development over the scheme, which it believes will not be viable.

The council initially refused to be held responsible for collecting electricity fees from occupants of the proposed development and is negotiating with the department on the issue.

A number of councillors have disagreed with the scheme.

Initial costs of phase one are about R8-million — R500 000 for the site, R1 500 000 for earthworks, R3 200 000 for services and R2 400 000 for the 192 houses.

To this should be added the cost of connecting the houses to the electricity grid.

Completion date for the houses is August next year and from this date 192 families will pay a monthly rent

of about R7,50.

According to the department the scheme will ultimately house about 4 000 people from the surrounding area but Mr Chris April, who represents the area's coloured community on the President's Council, has grave reservations about the need for the scheme.

He said Kleinkrantz was to be developed as a resort for coloureds not a low-cost housing scheme.

"If we have 4 000 people without homes or suitable accommodation and you can give them better accommodation then I would welcome the scheme. But if you don't have that number then the funds could have been better spent in George where we need the housing," he said.

But the department is adamant that the scheme is well conceived and will prove successful.

Mr Willem Marais, the deputy director-general (building services), said the CSIR report assumed nothing would be done to stabilise the dune.

Mr Marais said the greatest possible effort was being made to stabilise the dune and claimed this was decided after consultation with the relevant organisations.

He said the area would be improved by this development as "we are building in what was a problem area".

"The development was not to provide accommodation for workers in George but for domestic workers in Wilderness," Mr Marais said.



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Post Correspondent

GEORGE — A huge sand dune on the Garden Route has been bulldozed to make way for an R8 million, low-cost housing scheme.

And in the face of objections from ecologists, the local Divisional Council and Government planners, the Department of Community Development is forging ahead with plans to build 192 sub-economic houses on the 35-hectare site.

The houses will provide accommodation for domestic workers employed in the nearby village of Wilderness.

Among those who have objected to the scheme are Dr Alan Heydron and Mr K L Tinley, authors of a Council for Scientific and Industrial Research report on the estuaries of the Cape.

The authors state in their report that the selection of Kleinkrantz on the Wilderness coast for a housing scheme is ecologically open to question.

The disturbance of a sensitive barrier-dune system is a matter for deep concern and there is a danger of severe sandblows, which may threaten George and Knysna, they say.

The siting of the housing scheme in the middle of a prime tourist area and far from job opportunities in the industrial centres of George and Knysna is also queried in the report.

But ecological and aesthetic objections are only part of the story.

The Divisional Council of Outeniqua is at loggerheads with the Department of Community Development over the scheme, which it believes will not be viable.

The council initially refused to be held responsible for collecting electricity fees from occupants of the proposed development and is negotiating with the department on the issue.

A number of councillors have disagreed with the scheme.

Despite

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According to the department, the scheme will ultimately house about 4 000 people from the surrounding area, but Mr Chris April, who represents the area's coloured community on the President's Council, has grave reservations about the need for the scheme.

He said Kleinkrantz was to be developed as a resort for coloureds, not a low-cost housing scheme.

"If we have 4 000 people without homes or suitable accommodation and you can give them better accommodation, then I would welcome the scheme. But if you don't have that number, then the funds could have been better spent in George, where we need the housing," he said.

But the department is adamant that the scheme is well conceived and will prove successful.

Mr Willem Marais, a department spokesman, said the greatest possible effort was being made to stabilise the dune.

Nature reserve and botanical garden planned

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

AN EXCITING structure plan for the Baakens River Valley will be discussed by the Port Elizabeth City Council's Policy and Resources Committee when it meets today.

The study was commissioned after various resolutions, which ranged from a proposal that the valley from Settlers' Way to the Circular Drive/Kragga Kamma intersection be declared a nature reserve, to a request for a botanical garden in the valley, were passed by different committees.

The study area is about 1 300 hectares in extent and is about 12.5 kilometres in length and comprises all vacant land between the residential townships along the northern and southern walls of the valley from Settlers Freeway to the Linton Interchange.

A botanic garden to be established to the west of the William Moffett Expressway is one of the proposals contained in the structure plan.

A primary footpath system along the entire length

of the valley, linking Settlers Park to Dodds Farm is suggested, along with secondary footpaths, cycle tracks and clamber trails.

The emphasis in the report is on the preservation of indigenous vegetation

Small game, birds and water birds will be introduced into the valley and concealed bird-watching shelters will be erected.

Settlers' Park will be extended eastwards along both sides of the river and a small tea garden will be provided. A parking area at the foot of Brickmakers Kloof is proposed.

It is suggested that Barnes Quarry be developed as an "integral" part of Settlers Park and that a pedestrian link be constructed between this park and St George's Park. Wellington Park will be retained with its playing fields and linked to Settlers Park by a footpath.

There is a proposal that the Walmer Golf Course be retained by rezoning the land for private open space purposes.

In a section headed Undeveloped Open Space, the report says that Dodds

Farm should be linked to the Port Elizabeth and Walmer Golf Courses to form a central recreational node.

A restaurant, amphitheatre, swimming pool, picnic and braai areas, and a children's play park are suggested as part of the development of Dodds Farm.

Two areas have been earmarked for group housing — one is a 25-hectare stretch between Fairview and the river and the other lies to the west of the William Moffett Expressway and comprises 20 hectares.

The report stresses that although the group housing will extend to the edge of the valley, units will be placed to the back of the site.

In another section of the report, it is stated that construction of dams in the valley will be further investigated and public participation in developing recreational facilities will be encouraged.

Should the council support the structure plan, it will have to be submitted to the Administrator of the Cape for final approval.

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New protest drive on kaolin mine

Cape Times 13/2/82

Chief Reporter

A CONCERTED drive to co-ordinate and give expression to mounting protest against, and concern about, a private company's plan to develop a new kaolin mine in the scenic Noordhoek Valley, on one of the Republic's major tourist routes, starts today at Fish Hoek with the opening of a public petition.

The petition, embodying an appeal to the government, has been initiated by the Progressive Federal Party, under the direction of Commodore Andrew McMurray, the PFP's candidate for the Simon's Town parliamentary seat in the last General Election and the party's "shadow" candidate for the next election.

Signatures

He said there would be a table in the main road, Fish Hoek, from 9am today, at which people who wanted to record their personal protest against the mining plan would be able to do so.

"This will be the start in our move to co-ordinate the considerable public opposition to a new kaolin mine at Noordhoek. Later, we hope to have tables in other areas as well and to broaden our efforts as much as possible, as this must not be seen as a purely local issue."

Commodore McMurray appealed to all other bodies concerned about the

kaolin scheme to support the PFP in its efforts. These bodies are asked to get in touch with the PFP office at Fish Hoek, in the Central Buildings, Central Avenue, 882-3127. Commodore McMurray's home number is 886-1992.

Preamble

The preamble to the petition reads:

"We, the undersigned, believe that the natural beauty of the Kommetjie/Noordhoek Valley is a national asset and is of paramount importance to the people of the Cape Peninsula and to the nation, as part of a major tourist attraction which brings in millions of rands in foreign currency each year.

"Any attempt at large-scale mining or industrialization of the valley will be of limited benefit to only a few interested parties, and is not in the general interest of the people of the Cape Peninsula or the nation as a whole.

"We decry the prospective mining of the valley, and call on the government to put a stop to this project in the interests of the general public."

Commodore McMurray said the public petition would eventually be presented to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who had been asked by Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to look into the kaolin mining issue and to take a final decision.

Cape Times 15/2/82 (56) 217

1 000 signatures in kaolin protest

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 1 000 people signed a petition in Fish Hoek and Simon's Town on Saturday protesting against proposed kaolin-mining activities in Noordhoek Valley.

The petition, containing an appeal to the government, was initiated by the Progressive Federal Party under the direction of Commodore Andrew McMurray, the PFP's candidate for the Simon's Town parliamentary seat in the last General Election.

"We received an extraordinary response. More than 1 000 signatures were collected in just three hours," Commodore McMurray said yesterday.

In addition, the organizers received numerous offers of help.

"We are not going to stop there. With the offers of further assistance, the campaign is going to spread wider. We are really going to get on with it this week."

● The preamble to the petition reads:

"We, the undersigned,

believe that the natural beauty of the Kommetjie/Noordhoek Valley is a national asset and is of paramount importance to the people of the Cape Peninsula and to the nation, as part of a major tourist attraction which brings in millions of rands in foreign currency each year.

"Any attempt at large-scale mining or industrialization of the valley will be of limited benefit to only a few interested parties, and is not in the general interest of the people of the Cape Peninsula or the nation as a whole.

"We decry the prospective mining of the valley, and call on the government to put a stop to this project in the interests of the general public."

Commodore McMurray said the public petition would eventually be presented to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who had been asked by Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to look into the kaolin-mining issue and to take a final decision.

UJET

96 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

(271) (56)
D. Dispatch 16/3/82
National park plan
for Border denied

CAPE TOWN — The government has denied any intention to turn one of the black spots in the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei into a national park.

(NRP, King William's Town). Dr Van der Merwe said there were no decisions pending in regard to turning one of the black spots into a national park.

The Minister of Environment Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said in Parliament yesterday that no application had been received from the National Parks Board of Trustees to establish a national park in terms of the Act in one of the black spots.

The minister also refused to make a statement on the matter.

Repyling to a question tabled by Mr Pat Rogers

Mr Rogers had asked him whether it was the intention to establish game reserves or parks in the Queenstown-East London corridor in areas of Kwelera, Mooiplaas, Mgwali, Newlands, Wartburg and Heckel. — PC.

- (1) (a) and (b) In accordance with Standing Police instructions a detainee must be examined by a district surgeon as soon as possible after his arrest. Thereafter the detainee is examined at his request or the request of the Police by the doctor. The treatment of such a patient is entirely in the hands of the doctor;
- (2) when a detainee is examined by a doctor, a full clinical examination is undertaken;
- (3) when a detainee is examined by a doctor, his medical and psychological history is taken into account.

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

- (1) Whether the atmospheric lead levels in the major cities of the Republic are monitored; if not, why not; if so, at what intervals is the monitoring conducted;
- (2) whether there is any evidence of an increase in atmospheric lead levels in any of these cities; if so, (a) what is the extent of the increase and (b) where has such evidence been found;
- (3) whether any tests have been conducted in these cities in respect of the increase in the lead levels in the blood of human beings; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):

- (1) Yes, monthly;
- (2) no;
- (3) no, in view of the reply to (2) it is not necessary.

Q. 61. 399
Port Elizabeth Community Council
17/3/82
*4. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he or his Department was consulted by the Port Elizabeth Community Council prior to their informing the local residents of a projected increase in rentals; if so,
- (2) whether he or his Department put forward certain proposals to the said Community Council; if so, what was the nature of such proposals;
- (3) whether he or his Department approved the list of projects planned by the said Community Council?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.

To place the abovementioned answer in perspective it should be mentioned that the Community Council concerned has been granted a number of functions relating to the administration and planning of its residential areas. It would be quite in order to inform the residents of proposed increases in service charges (rentals are not in issue) and to come forward with proposed projects, all of which will be considered at departmental level in the course. The Community Council is operating under the guidance of the Administration Board concerned and the Chief Commissioner of the area, the latter official also being a member of the Board.

*5. Dr. A. L. BORRAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any allowances are made with regard to the marking of National Senior Certificate examination papers of candidates who suffer from (a) dyslexia and (b) other learning disabilities; if so, what allowances?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education):

- (a) and (b) Yes. The marking of scripts of dyslexic and other learning disabled candidates are subjected to the same standard as the scripts of other candidates, but concessions commensurate with their disabilities, such as extra time, large printed or braille papers and the use of amanuensis, are made to candidates with attested handicaps.

*6. Dr. W. D. KOYZE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether, as a result of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Coking Coal Sources in the Republic of South Africa, a decision has been taken with regard to the mining of coking coal in the Kruger National Park, if so, what is this decision; if not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) A decision has not yet been taken. Arising from the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Coking Coal Sources in the Republic of South Africa, certain aspects which require further investigation have been identified. These aspects are presently being investigated inter departmentally.
- As a result of the international steel market situation and other economic factors which necessitated a reduction in production, as well as the planned application of alternative processes, Iscor indicated that its future coking coal consumption rate will decrease, which means that a decision regarding the possible mining of up to now unproven reserves can be postponed for several years.
- The interdepartmental investigations, *inter alia*, to determine coking coal sources outside the Game Reserve qualitatively and quantitatively, and into the application of alternative processes to use less coking coal, are being proceeded with in consultation with Iscor.

ions, *inter alia*, to determine coking coal sources outside the Game Reserve qualitatively and quantitatively, and into the application of alternative processes to use less coking coal, are being proceeded with in consultation with Iscor.

*7. Dr. A. L. BORRAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) (a) When and (b) in what manner were the results of the 1981 National Senior Certificate examinations made public;
- (2) whether such results were complete when first issued; if not, why not;
- (3) whether there was any delay in the issue of the certificates; if so, what was the cause of such delay?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education):

- (1) (a) On 10 and 11 January 1982;
- (b) the list of results was made available to all newspaper groups and a computer print-out was displayed at the offices of the Department of National Education. Extracts were mailed to local secretaries in the Republic, South West Africa and abroad;
- (2) yes. The decision to publish the full list rested with each newspaper. The incompleteness of the published list apparently can be ascribed to its length as approximately 15 newspaper pages would be required; and
- (3) the co-signature of the secretary of the Joint Matriculation Board was obtained and certificates were printed without delay on 21 January 1982. Since payment of registration fees are

Report on townhouses near Kirstenbosch

Municipal Reporter

AN ENVIRONMENTAL impact report on the proposed townhouse scheme next to Kirstenbosch Gardens rates 16 items as having a high to medium impact on the environment.

These aspects — including the removal of indigenous flora, the long distance visual impact, and disturbance of the natural environment — have been pointed out by the many objectors to the Newlands Heights project.

But the developers maintain they would take "recognition" of all impacts of the scheme on the steep slopes of the Fernwood side of Table Mountain.

The property zoned for general residential use adjoins the gardens, and Lubberts Gift, a natural forest area. According to the City Engineer, Mr. Jan Brand, the developer have proved sympathetic and have accepted strict conditions.

Final decision

The developers' verbal assurances on other aspects such as the all important land-caping would have to be accepted by the Cape Town City Council once it gave the go-ahead.

The final decision is expected next week after a special joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Town Planning Committee.

But the council has little choice in the matter. The developers have every right to build there and their proposals are well within the terms of the Town Planning Scheme.

The council can prevent the development if it believes it could cause a danger, serious traffic congestion or a threat to the amenities of any neighbourhood.

Precedent

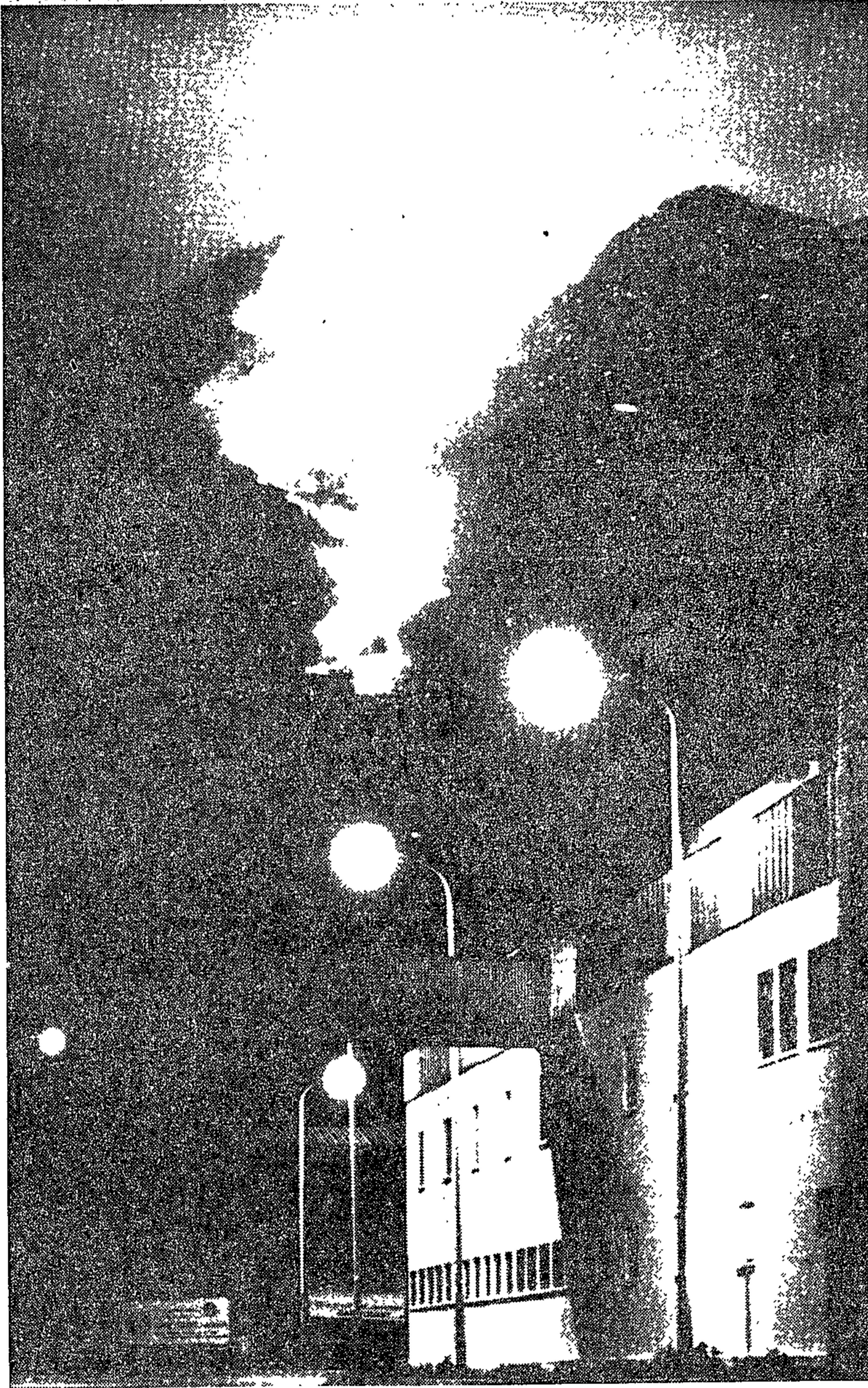
However, a ruling on these lines would also mean that the council would have to compensate the owner of the property. In this case, the acquisition cost could amount to R1 million.

To do this would set a precedent and the council is under heavy pressure to purchase sites for open space elsewhere in Cape Town.

It has also been pointed out that a decision on this issue will effectively decide the future development of similar privately owned land as far as Signal Hill. The same principle would have to apply to all the land below the 15° contour line.

One of the comments made during the lengthy debate on the undesirability of development on the mountain was from Professor H.B. Rycroft, the Director of Kirstenbosch National Botanic Gardens. The biggest mistake was that the property was incorrectly zoned from the start.

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AG 45
22/2/82
56

Fires rage on mountain slopes

RAGING flames, whipped up by a south-easter, last night destroyed more than 25 hectares of vegetation on the Karbonkelberg above Hout Bay.

Large tracts of Cape fynbos, Port Jackson and 100krans were destroyed.

In Cape Town, fires aggravated by the hot and dry conditions, extended Cape Town's fire-fighting force yesterday as 35 men with seven machines fought three outbreaks.

At least two of the fires in Cape Town are believed to have been caused by cigarette ends thrown out of cars by motorists.

HIGHWAY

Sunday evening traffic was diverted from De Waal Drive when a blaze on the lower slopes of Devil's Peak made a section of the highway impassable.

Flames, sometimes 10 m high, jumped over De Waal Drive over Premier Road at the top of Walmer Estate, and threatened houses flanking the highway.

The city's central fire brigade with three machines and 16 men on duty, doused those fires which jumped the highway and threatened University Estate properties.

By 8.30 the fire was under control but large numbers of stumps, fallen trees, and tree trunks were still burning, and fire fighters struggled up and down the difficult terrain extinguishing them.

Also at about 4.30 yesterday firemen went to the Liesbeek Parkway in Observatory to another grass fire. Hampered by gale force winds they fought this blaze for three-and-a-half hours before it was brought under control.

Simultaneously, nine men with two machines were extinguishing another veld fire in the Weltevrede Drive area of Diep River.

FIRE raged on the Karbonkelberg above Hout Bay last night and early today. More than 25 hectares of vegetation were destroyed.

LIFE POLICY
(Surrender value of policy is zero -
therefore no amount can be capitalised)

Sandy Bay land offered for sale

AKGUS 22/2/82

56

300

300

300

300

24 000

24 000

300

300

24 000

24 000

24 000

24 000

300

300

300

300

300

300

SIXTY-THREE hectares of land along a one-kilometre front from Sandy Bay to Sunset Rock, Llandudno, and extending to the saddle of Leeukoppie overlooking Sandy Bay, have been put up for sale.

The area — split into two erven of just over 37 and 26 ha, selling at R24711 a hectare — includes about 80 percent of Sandy Bay coastline from above the high-water mark.

NATURE LOVERS?

Dr Robert Hall, the managing director of the Hout Bay-based company, Lenert Property (Pty) Ltd, which owns the land, said today his company hoped two nature lovers would buy the two sites, people who would be content to build a home each and live comfortably there.

Dr Hall said his company was not interested in being associated with any development of the area, which had a rural and amenities zoning.

THE PRICE

The land had not been priced as township land, emphasising the company's desire that it should be preserved in a natural state.

The asking price was less than eight percent of the value of adjoining land.

The company was selling because it needed the money to develop the Hout Bay side of Leeukoppie as a nature area — laying down nature trails and resettling flora and fauna indigenous to the Peninsula, including yellowwood and milkwood trees.

Income Statement
Life Policy
(Surrender value
therefore no amo

Dec 31:

01, Jan 1: Life Policy
Bank

(2) Premiums Treated as an Ass

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Debtor (Insur
being receipt c

Jan 31:

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(1) Premiums Treated as Busi

SOLUTION TO: GL5

ARGUS 23/2/82 (56) ~~174~~

Fernwood plan gets committees' approval

SOL

(1)

THE City Council's executive and town planning committees have approved the upper Fernwood development, also known as Newlands Heights, but those opposing the project are seeking to have it included in the Table Mountain Natural Area.

Meanwhile, Mr Harry Levine, spokesman for Lyle Hillman, which is participating in the scheme, says the public will be 'pleasantly surprised' by the development.

The scheme, which has raised a storm of protest because of its impact on the mountain and forest environment of the Fernwood area, has only to gain approval of the full City Council at its meeting on Thursday to be-

come a reality. One of the effects of the approval of the scheme would be the precedent it set for all the similarly-zoned land adjacent to the 152 metre contour line as far as Signal Hill.

To try to limit the impact of the scheme on the environment, the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, has included a number of restricted conditions in regard to the height of buildings, coverage of land and building distances from boundaries.

Mr Levine said today that there would be 81 town houses high up but below the protected contour line zone on Table Mountain, 66 being built in the first phase and 15

at some later date.

The townhouses would be single and two-storeys and the developers, Newlands Heights (Pty) Ltd, had accepted the restricted conditions laid down by the council.

Mrs Veronica Harris, speaking on behalf of the 3 000 signatories to the petition opposing the development, said today that the interim committee responsible for the planning of the boundaries of the Table Mountain Natural Area was to be asked to include the area within the restrictive boundaries.

Objections to the Hey Committee's proposed boundaries should have been made by February 4, but Mrs Harris said she had written to Dr Hey ex-

plaining that the objection was unavoidably late.

She felt that the executive committee of the City Council had failed in its duty to the people of Cape Town by not giving the necessary consideration to the protection of the ever-shrinking natural environment of the city.

Yesterday's joint meeting also decided to postpone any decision on another controversial proposal, a R10-million development scheme for the Vineyard Hotel in Colinton Road, Newlands.

This issue will be discussed again at a meeting on March 3 after the town planning committee has inspected the site.

Objectors to the scheme have been invited to attend.

300

Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company) Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable	24 000	24 000
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy Income Statement being closing entry	24 000	24 000
Jan 2:	Income Statement Insurance Expense being closing entry	300	300
Jan 31:	Bank Debtor (Insurance Company) being receipt of proceeds	24 000	24 000

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

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

Continued/

Housing scheme approved

CAPK TIME 23/2/82

(56) ~~128~~

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE controversial 77-townhouse development on the slopes of Table Mountain was yesterday approved at a special joint meeting of the City Council's Executive and Town Planning Committees.

The decision is a blow to environmentalists, many of whom appealed to the council to prevent the scheme by buying the land from the developers for future consolidation with Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens.

But as the chairman of the Town Planning Committee, Mr John Muir, said after the meeting: "To buy the land, at an estimated R1-million, would be to set a precedent. The council is under pressure to meet needs elsewhere."

Heated debate

The land, zoned for general residential use, adjoins the gardens and Lubberts Gift — a natural forest area. The scheme is expected to be finally passed by council at its monthly meeting on Thursday, but not without heated debate.

After months of negotiations, existing arguments both for and against the project were reiterated at yesterday's meeting.

The go-ahead was also an effective decision on

the future development of all similarly-zoned private land below the 152 metre contour line as far as Signal Hill.

'Desirable area'

Newlands Heights is aptly named — many of the townhouses in what the developers termed "a very desirable area", should have a panoramic view from the steep slopes.

However, councillors and officials have commented on the co-operation and willingness displayed by the architects — Douglas Roberts, Edwin Laser and Partners Incorporated, and the developers — Kirstenbosch Ridge (pty) Limited — on aspects of concern.

Visual impact

The developers have pledged to minimize the visual impact of the scheme and have agreed to restrictive conditions set by the council.

● Another Newlands issue discussed at yesterday's joint meeting was the R10 million "condominium-hotel" development for the historic Vineyard Hotel

The matter was postponed to March 3 after an in loco inspection of the site by the Town Planning Committee. Objectors to the development will attend the meeting.

Go-ahead for town-houses

CAPL: Times (56) 174

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE lengthy fight over the Kirstenbosch townhouse development is over. As city councillors — many reluctantly — gave the go-ahead yesterday for the housing scheme on the Newlands slopes of Table Mountain, the thousands of objectors to the scheme were accused of not putting their money where their mouths were.

Dec 31:	Income Statement Insurance Ex being closing	The only way out for the council was to try and buy the land. But it did not have the money (needs were greater elsewhere), nor could it risk the purchase becoming a precedent for similar expropriation in the future.	300	300
Years 02 and 03 - same as				
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Exper Bank	At its monthly meeting yesterday, the City Council put the blame for the development on the Divisional Council of the Cape and the Provincial Administration for originally zoning the sensitive area for general residential use.	300	300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insuranc Income from 1 being accrual	This entitled the townhouse developers to build there and gave the City Council no option but to bow to the development.	24 000	24 000
Jan 2:	Income from Li Income State being closing	In fact, Cape Town was lucky that it had not had to cope with an alternative — a block of flats. Another plus factor was the willingness of the developers to take the council's views on aspects of environmental concern into account.		
Jan 2:	Income Statement Insurance Ex being closing	The conclusion of the heated debate yesterday was: "It is a sad day for Cape Town."		300
Jan 31:	Bank Debtor (Insu being receipt	In a last-minute bid to prevent the scheme, mountain-campaigner Mr Joseph Rabinowitz suggested (unsuccessfully) to his colleagues that they should appoint a committee to approach the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, for a loan to purchase the site, and start a national appeal for funds via the press.		24 000
(2) Premiums Treated as an As				
01, Jan 1:	Life Policy Bank	On the subject of money, a bitter Mrs Joan Kantey said that in spite of the massive opposition to the development by the public, no-one had offered any finance. With the present critical financial position of the council, a public fund had been the only alternative.		300
Dec 31:	Income Statement Life Policy (Surrender valu therefore no			300

Visual impact

A member of the Executive Committee, Mr Dick Friedlander, said he had been "totally opposed" to the development at the beginning. Now, although still unhappy, he would approve it because everything possible had been done to reduce the visual impact and environmental damage.

The Newlands Heights scheme was a good sight better than the "visual abortion" (another townhouse scheme) being constructed between De Waal Drive and Newlands Avenue. And the council had to be realistic in the face of increasing demands for accommodation, he said.

Mr Gordon Oliver commented: "It is a sad day for Cape Town ... although the council had little option in the matter." He suggested the formation of an environmental "watch-dog body with teeth".

Noordhoek 'kaolin belt' in decade

56
277

GRAHAM FERREIRA
Environment Reporter

THIN 10 years almost
whole of Noordhoek
valley will be a conti-
ous kaolin mining belt.
That's the prediction
the future of the
valley made by residents
the chairman of the
Ocean View Management
Committee, Mr Yusuf
Muthia, following evic-
tion notices served on
residents in the val-
ley by the local kaolin

mining company this
week.

The intention of Serina
(Pty) Ltd to begin mining
on Brambledean Farm
opposite the old drive-in
on the Noordhoek road to
Chapman's Peak reinforces
this view, as the site is
the fourth in the valley
which is either being
mined or is under consid-
eration after application
to the Government.

The other sites are the
Haze/Serina works already

ARGUS 14/11/82

being mined, the pro-
posed site at Ohio which
is awaiting Government
approval pending an
environment impact
study, and another pro-
posed site at Imhoff's
Gut near Kommetjie.

About two years ago
Serina, which was then
jointly owned by
Federale Volksbeleggings
and the Industrial Deve-
lopment Corporation,
spent more than R2-mil-
lion enlarging their plant
at Brakfontein near Sun-

Valley, in anticipation of
extended mining activi-
ties in the Noordhoek
valley.

It has not yet been
explained why senior
Government officials made
incorrect and misleading
statements to the commit-
tee concerning the avail-
ability of kaolin from
other sites outside the
Noordhoek valley.

The late indication of
where Serina plans to
expand its mining activi-
ties on the Brambledean

Farm shows that within
10 years the Noordhoek
valley could be ringed
from north to east to
south by a series of
open-cast kaolin mines.

The chairman of the
Ocean View Management
Committee, Mr Muthia,
said he was convinced the
Government had earmar-
ked the whole of the
Noordhoek valley as a
mining belt.

look the same.
O Report, pictures Page
15

CBE 10/20/77

Kaolin: New drive on petition

Chief Reporter

A STEPPED-UP drive for signatures to the Progressive Federal Party's petition protesting against a proposed new kaolin mining project in the Moordhoek Valley is being made this week and in the southern area.

Commodore Andrew McMurray, shadow PFP candidate in the next parliamentary election, said yesterday that the number of signatures on the petition to be presented to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Clive Houston, was nearing 2,000.

Petition tables would be in position from 9am to 11:30pm today in Fish Hoek, Simon's Town, Kalk Bay and at Murrumbidgee (opposite the library), and there would also be a table in Roub Bay village, from 8:30am.

Visits

Commodore McMurray said 175 signatures had been added to the petition in 45 minutes in door-to-door visits in the Sun Valley area on Wednesday night, and there would be more such visits in this and other areas.

"We want to broaden this public protest by petition as much as possible," he said. "For the reason that this is not just a local issue."

"Large scale mining in Moordhoek Valley will affect not only the residents in that area, this is something that is going to affect everyone concerned with preserving our natural assets."

"Moordhoek Valley has a wide reputation as one of the most beautiful valleys in the Republic, on an internationally-known scenic route, and any threat to spoil such an asset through industrial activity must affect all of us."

"That is why it is so important that the public's feelings are made known now - before it is too late."

Inquiries about the petition should be made to the PFP office in Fish Hoek, 72 8-3177.

ARG 25/2/82

56

127

Fernwood go-ahead

Municipal Reporter
NEWLANDS Heights, the 81 town-house development at Fernwood, near Kirstenbosch, was today finally approved after a 14-hour debate by the Cape Town City Council by 23 votes to five.

The council's decision means that the controversial scheme, to which there have been many objections, can go ahead.

During the debate, a councillor, Mrs Joan Kantey made a plea for a public fund to be set up to enable the land to be bought and incorporated into Kirstenbosch Gardens.

It was also suggested that the municipality, with all other bodies affected by environmental decisions, form a 'watch-dog body with teeth' to examine all environmentally sensitive developments.

The development was described by another councillor, Mr Clive Keegan, as the 'optimum compromise' and the result of careful and delicate negotiations between the city engineer, Mr J G Brand, and his staff and the developers and their architects.

At the beginning of the debate councillor Mr J M

Rabinowitz asked that representatives of the council go to the province for a loan to enable the city to buy ground and preserve it for the nation.

He said he would remain 'resolutely opposed' to the development and added that if it went through, future generations would point their fingers at the council for losing this valuable land.

Mrs Kantey said a public fund would enable people to put their money where their mouths were and do something about preserving the land for the future.

Mr R M Friedlander said much of the opposition to the scheme had come about because of the 'visual abortion' at the top of Orange and Orchard streets on the slope of Table Mountain.

Mrs Eulalie Stott said there was no reasonable way the council could oppose the proposal. The developers were willing to undertake less than the maximum development allowed on the site.

'It is certainly an improvement on what they are entitled to do.'

		(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense	
300	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300	Bank
	being payment of premium		
300	Dec 31: Income Statement	300	Insurance Expense
	being closing entry		
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
300	04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300	Bank
	Debtor (Insurance Company)		
24 000	Income from Life Policy	24 000	being accrual of proceeds receivable
	Income Statement		
24 000	Jan 2: Income from Life Policy	24 000	being closing entry
	Income Statement		
24 000	Jan 2: Bank	24 000	being closing entry
	Income Statement		
300	Jan 2: Income	300	Insu
	being		
300	Jan 31: Bank	300	Debt
	being		
300	Jan 1: Life Po	300	Bank
	Premiums Treated as		
300	Dec 31: Income	300	Life
	(Surrender)		
	therefor		

Kaolin mine: Peninsula petition

Environment Reporter
 THE petition against the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek is to be taken out of the Simon's Town and Fish Hoek area and spread Peninsula wide so that the whole of Cape Town can register its disapproval of the rape of one of the area's greatest natural assets, Commodore Andrew McMurray said today.
 Already more than 4 000 people have signed the petition in the past fortnight, and Commodore McMurray, the PFP parliamentary candidate for Simon's Town in the last election, says he is more than pleased with the public response.
 'But the issue is not just a Fish Hoek/Simon's Town matter. The rape of the Peninsula's beautiful scenic beauty affects everyone in the entire city, and ultimately the nation as a whole.'

Noordhoek is situated on one of the country's premier tourist routes. It seems inconceivable that there should be any reluctance on the part of the authorities to safeguard this beautiful valley for future generations of South Africans as well as tourists,' he said.
 The petition will be at tables in Milnerton, Wynberg and Meadowridge tomorrow morning.

Appels 26/2/82
 50

Continued/

'Crop ⁽⁵⁶⁾ E. Post spray 2/4/81 enters water supply'

Post Correspondent

GEORGE — Pilots of crop-spraying aircraft were accused in the Divisional Council chambers here this week of endangering lives by raining deadly poison over water sources.

Complaints were also made that fruit orchards were ruined and livestock seriously disturbed by recklessly piloted, low-flying aircraft.

The manager of one of the companies responsible for spraying farm lands in the Southern Cape, Mr Derick Dumbleton, of Orsmond (Pty) Ltd, has admitted that, depending upon weather conditions, highly poisonous insecticide "may drift into areas in which it is not wanted".

The allegations were made after councillors read a letter from a Mossel Bay farmer, Mr H C Marais of St Elmo, who pleaded for safety measures to be enforced.

He proposed that aerial spraying be restricted to a safe distance from farm buildings. Council secretary Mr Chris Olckers pointed out that since the agenda was prepared, a second letter of complaint had been received.

Councillor H J van Heerden said the situation was serious. He suspected that aircraft flew over the Searles Water Supply furrow serving the Great Brak residential area and that they continued to spray while they did so.

Councillor Mr P Satchel complained that spray planes once flew over his milking shed and caused havoc amongst the cows.

Councillor H J van Rensburg said he was aware of orchards being ruined by poison and he believed rainwater collecting in tanks from farm house roofs may have been infected in the past.

Replying to criticism, Mr Dumbleton admitted that under certain circumstances, poison could enter water sources but denied that this was a substantial risk taken by crop sprayers.

The advantages of spraying insecticides from the air far outweighed the disadvantages.

Air spraying of insecticides was common.

"They try to avoid danger by operating early in the morning when there is less wind," he said.

He admitted that low-altitude flying worried cattle and that it was possible for poison to enter water supplies.

Kaolin: Heunis criticizes PFP man

COMP TIME
9/1/82

56

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has accused the Progressive Federal Party of capitalizing on the issue of kaolin mining in the Noordhoek Valley for political reasons.

Releasing correspondence between himself and Commodore Andrew McMurray, PFP organizer of an anti-kaolin mining petition, Mr Heunis said yesterday that it was "not appropriate for political parties to involve themselves in petitions of this nature".

The petition, containing 6 839 signatures, was sent to Mr Heunis by Commodore McMurray.

Commodore McMurray said in a letter to Mr Heunis on February 26 that the petition was the result of a "large number of representations made to me by residents of the southern Peninsula who felt a need to voice their personal opposition to existing and projected kaolin mining in 'their' valley".

In view of a visit made by Mr Heunis and other members of the cabinet to the area and a possible decision on the mining application, he appealed to the minister to take serious cognisance of the public feeling against kaolin mining.

'Sensitive' issue

In his reply, dated March 15, Mr Heunis said he wished to point out that the matter was sensitive and represented an emotional issue; that there were adequate channels for consultation; that the community was adequately represented in both Parliament and the Provincial Council; and that every reasonable step had been taken to ensure objective consideration of the matter.

He regretted the attempt by the PFP and its followers to "capitalize on the issue for political reasons".

On April 2, Commodore McMurray sent the petition to the minister and drew his attention to the

fact that the 6 839 signatures had been collected in only 15 days and that by far the majority of the petitioners were residents of the area.

"It is a reasonable estimate that as many as 80 percent of residents of Noordhoek, Sunnydale, Sun Valley and Kommetjie — the areas most affected — have signed the petition," he said.

Supporters of government and opposition parties had signed the petition as had public representatives of all three levels of government, most of whom were local residents.

'No party politics'

Commodore McMurray said that although the petition was openly organized by the PFP, party politics did not feature in obtaining support for it. He denied that the PFP had tried to make political capital out of the issue.

He believed that the party had rendered a service in giving the public an opportunity to express opposition to proposals that would directly affect their daily living and in bringing the strength and extent of public opinion on the issue to the notice of the authorities.

In reply, Mr Heunis confirmed that the views of the signatories would naturally be taken into account when a decision was made.

He said it was "not appropriate" for political parties to involve themselves in such petitions. It was "perfectly obvious" the petition was organized by the PFP and therefore had been given a "party political flavour".

He said every reasonable step was being taken to consult all affected and interested parties.

Twelve Apostles housing site objection

ARBUS
15/4/82
(56)

Divisional Council
Reporter

THE Divisional Council has been advised by its engineer, Mr M K Botha, not to allow a site on the 12 Apostles in Hout Bay to be used for housing.

In a report to be considered by the council at its next meeting, Mr Botha said housing would spoil the view.

He could see no need for it because of so many vacant erven in residential areas of Hout Bay and in the Mount Rhodes township.

Mr Botha was reporting on an application for the rezoning of a 52 ha site on Ruyteplaats Farm from agricultural to residential.

HIGHEST LEVEL

An application on behalf of Ruyteplaats Estates said the site was unique in the metropolitan area.

It had panoramic views of the surrounding mountains and of Chapman's Bay and was at the highest level of permitted development, adjoining the Table Mountain nature reserve.

Mr Botha commented: "This very uniqueness as a potential site for development must be seen also from the point of view of the visual impact such development would have."

SCREENED

"The argument that the existing trees would screen the proposed development can only partially affect such an impact."

"Certainly, if the site is to be optimised with regard to offering panoramic views, then it would be unreasonable to locate development behind the trees."

Although 82 erven in Mount Rhodes township were approved for housing in 1973, only four had been developed and only 30 sold, added Mr Botha.

56 (211)

CAPE TOWN 3/4/82

Kaolin petition goes to Heunis

A PETITION signed by 6 839 people was handed to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday in a bid to halt a scheme to develop a new kaolin mine in the scenic Noordhoek Valley.

Commodore Andrew McMurray, a former Progressive Federal Party candidate in the area, initiated the petition. He said signatures had been collected for 15 days in February.

"Mr Heunis said he would decide on the question of land usage, while the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, would deal with the aspect of mining."

The outcome of the petition would be given only after a large number of reports had been read and the authorities consulted.

Commodore McMurray said the people of Noordhoek Valley had spent vast sums on their properties and "if another mine is opened in the area, they will depreciate in value".

"The kaolin dust from existing mines settles on the area, leaving residents with white-leaved trees, and general unpleasantness.

"It must be stressed that it is not only PFP supporters who are against the development of this mine. Everyone is affected."

Of the 6 839 signatures, about 80 percent came from people directly involved, in Noordhoek, Sunnydale, Sun Valley and Kommetjie.

"However, people from all over the Peninsula feel very strongly about the desecration of these scenic beauty spots."

In a covering letter to Mr Heunis, Commodore McMurray said: "We strongly appeal to the minister to take serious cognizance of public feeling about this highly contentious matter and look forward to early announcement of a decision in favour of the petition."

NAIROBI. — How apartheid damages the environment in South Africa is the subject of a special report to the forthcoming governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), meeting in Nairobi towards the end of May.

The report was commissioned by the council last year and was carried out by a senior consultant, who visited Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which he used as "windows" to observe conditions in South Africa. He did not visit the country.

The consultant "met and talked to black and white South African citizens and nationals of border states who had lived and worked in South Africa".

"Apartheid is a killer and by far the most dangerous on the South African veld — it kills not only people but their land and environment as well", was one of the conclusions of the study.

"Although the apartheid and bantustan policies of South Africa are generally regarded as strictly political matters, the very deep and extensive impact they have on the land and other natural resources and the uses to which they are put by man mean they have a direct and important bearing on the environment, and hence the quality of life available to the people of South Africa", says the report.

Another conclusion was that because of the basic indivisibility of the environment apartheid also had serious

How apartheid also destroys SA's environment

20/4/82 96

THE effect of apartheid on the environment in South Africa will be discussed in Nairobi next month at a special meeting of a committee of the United Nations. JOHN WORRALL reports.

impacts on the lives of the white population "that are often not intended or properly appreciated by the whites themselves".

The consequences of South Africa's racial policies had widespread repercussions in all the neighbouring African states whose geographical location, history, cultures and economic systems make it obligatory for them to maintain links with South Africa in many fields, including the export of their nationals into South Africa as migrant workers.

"Thus a large number of environmental impacts of South Africa's racial policies are transmitted to and felt by these countries, undermining vital sections of their economies, such as agriculture, and dissipating their human energies," the report says.

There was a need for greater understanding and appreciation of the impact of these policies on the human environment in more specific terms, such as land, natural resources, human settlements and habitats.

"Such appreciation and understanding are vitally necessary to understand the full dimensions of the damage which the apartheid and bantustan policies of South Africa have caused and still continue to cause to millions of people in Southern Africa."

The report draws attention to soil erosion and other forms of ecological degener-

ation evident in the homelands. Attention had been drawn to this by practically all the homelands' authorities in pleas to the South African Government for the release of more land to meet current and future needs and thus stem the tide of ecological damage and give people the chance of deriving a reasonable livelihood from their land.

It points out the South African Government was "not unaware of the serious environment problems facing the homelands although not much convincing evidence of its concern is available".

It refers to the celebrated 1954 report of the Tomlinson Commission which examined the socio-economic development of the black areas in South Africa, and proposed far-reaching measures for improvement.

One of the points made by the commission quite clearly was that land available in the reserves was inadequate in relation to the present and likely population.

The UN report says the appointment of the commission was a laudable step, "for which the South African Government must be given due credit, but the Government's failure over all these years to tackle most of the problems identified by the commission with regard to the soil and ecological conditions in the reserves raises serious doubts about its concern for the welfare of the African population".

On the slums and shanties in South Africa's human settlements the report says: "Admittedly South Africa is not the only country where slums, shanty towns and sub-standard dwellings are to be found but it is the only one where such conditions appear to exist and proliferate as a deliberate result of official policy and with the active support of the government".

UN report says apartheid damages environment

CAPL Times 22/4/82 (56)

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From JOHN WORRALL themselves".

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Soil erosion

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logical damage and give people the chance of deriving a reasonable livelihood from their land.

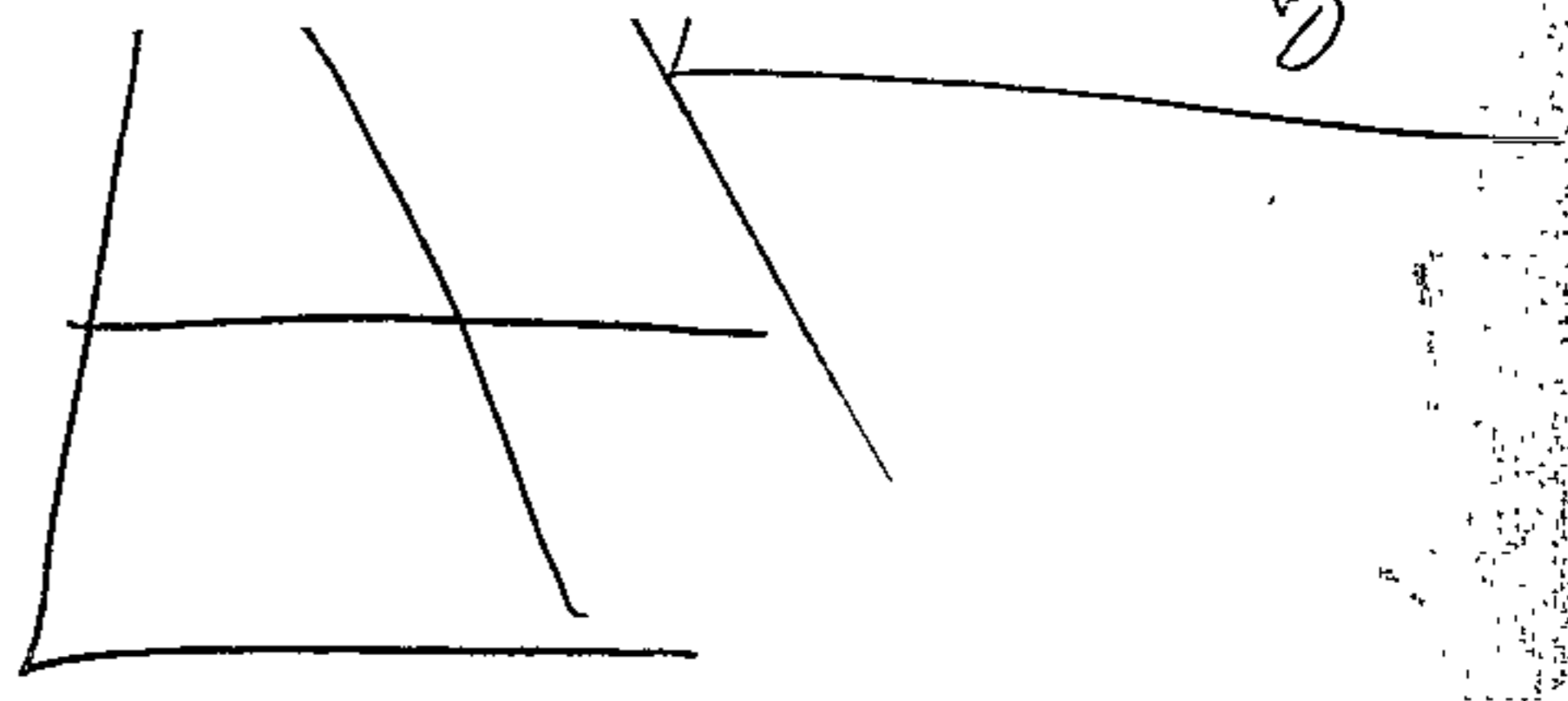
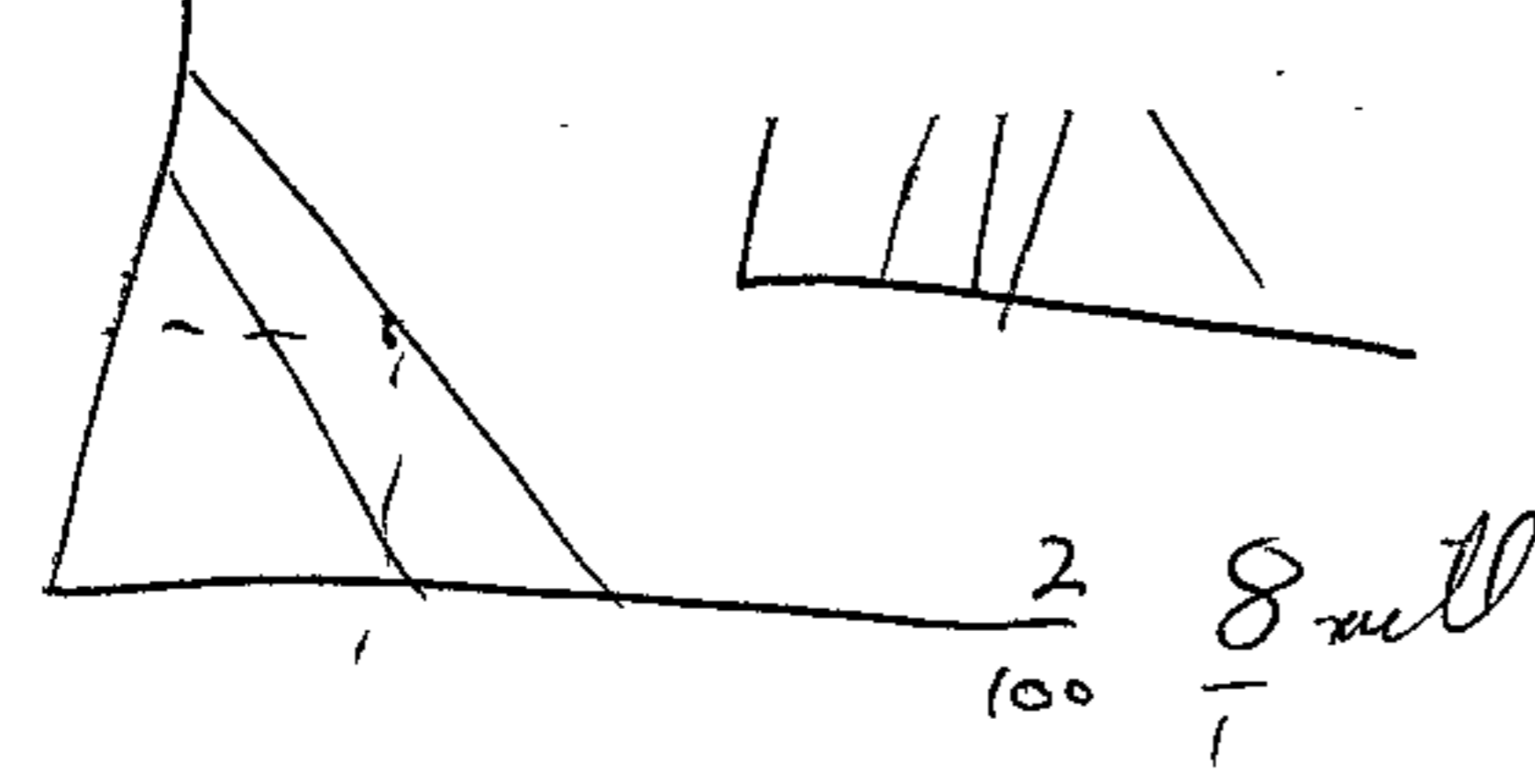
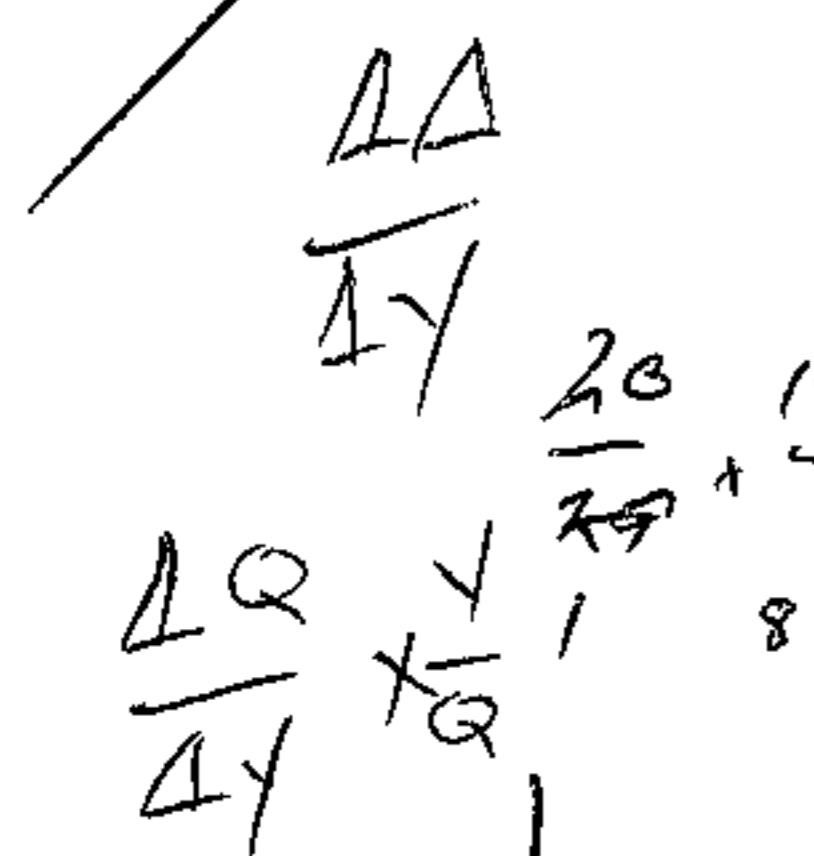
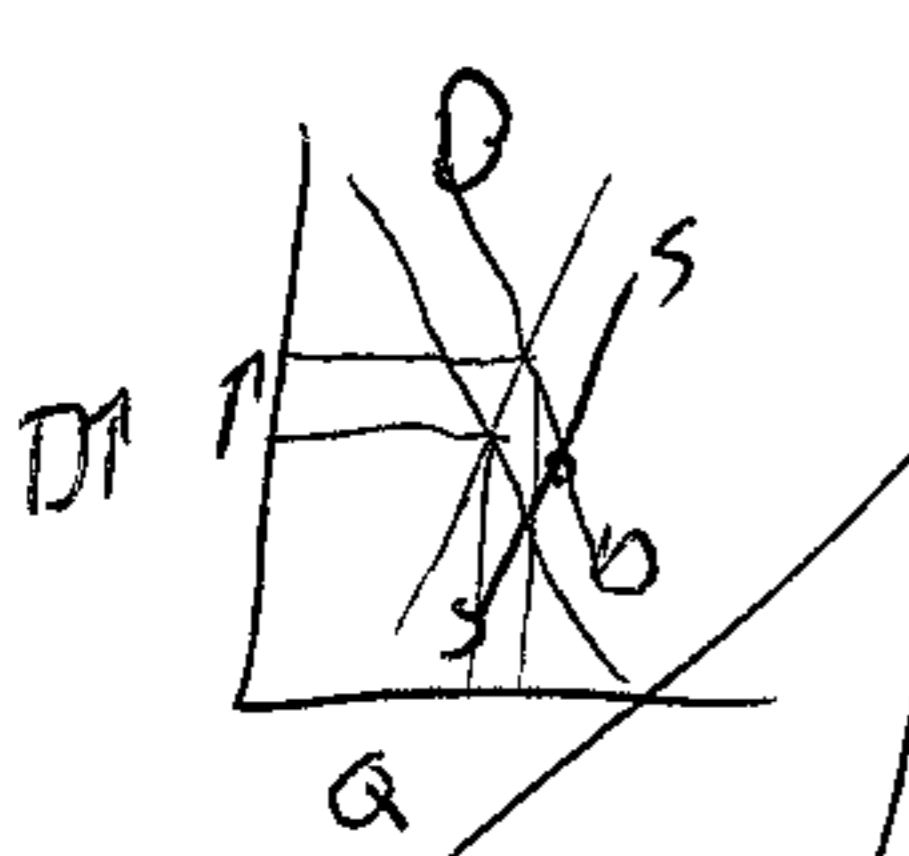
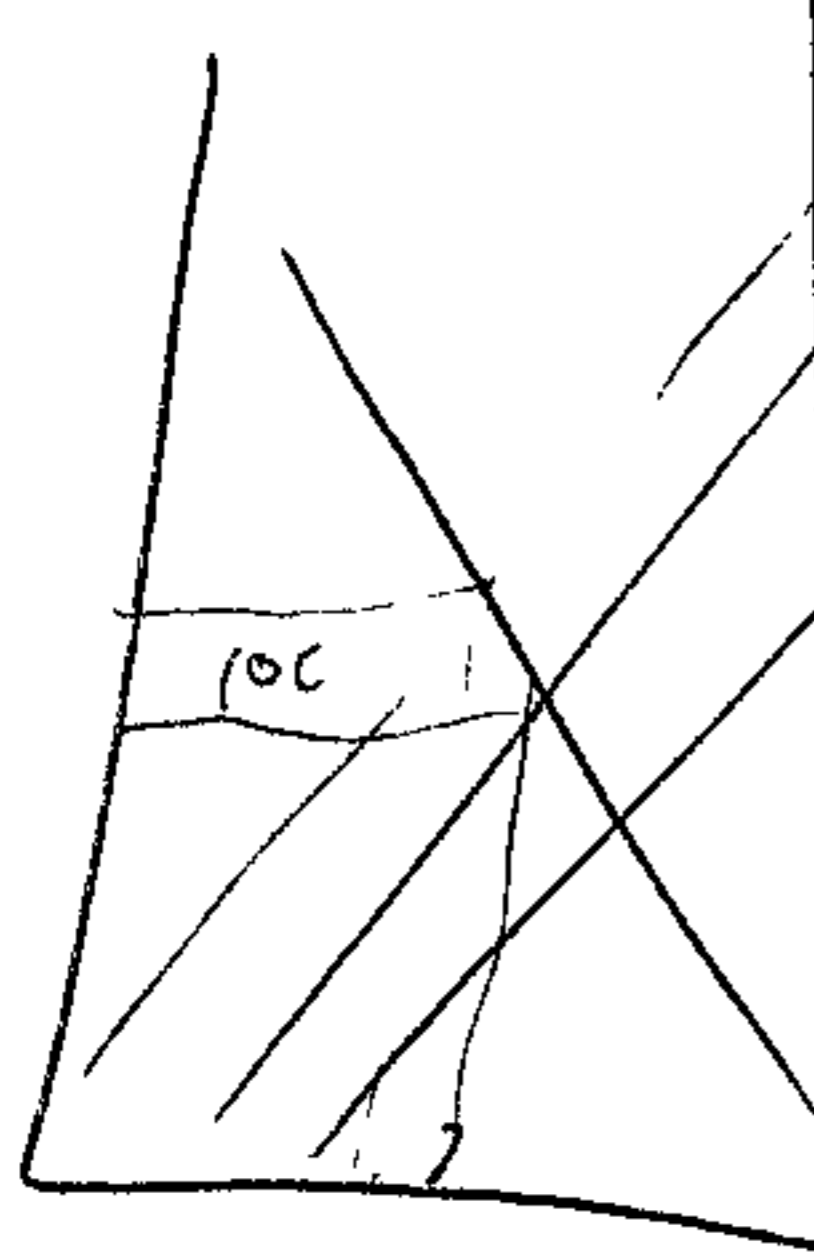
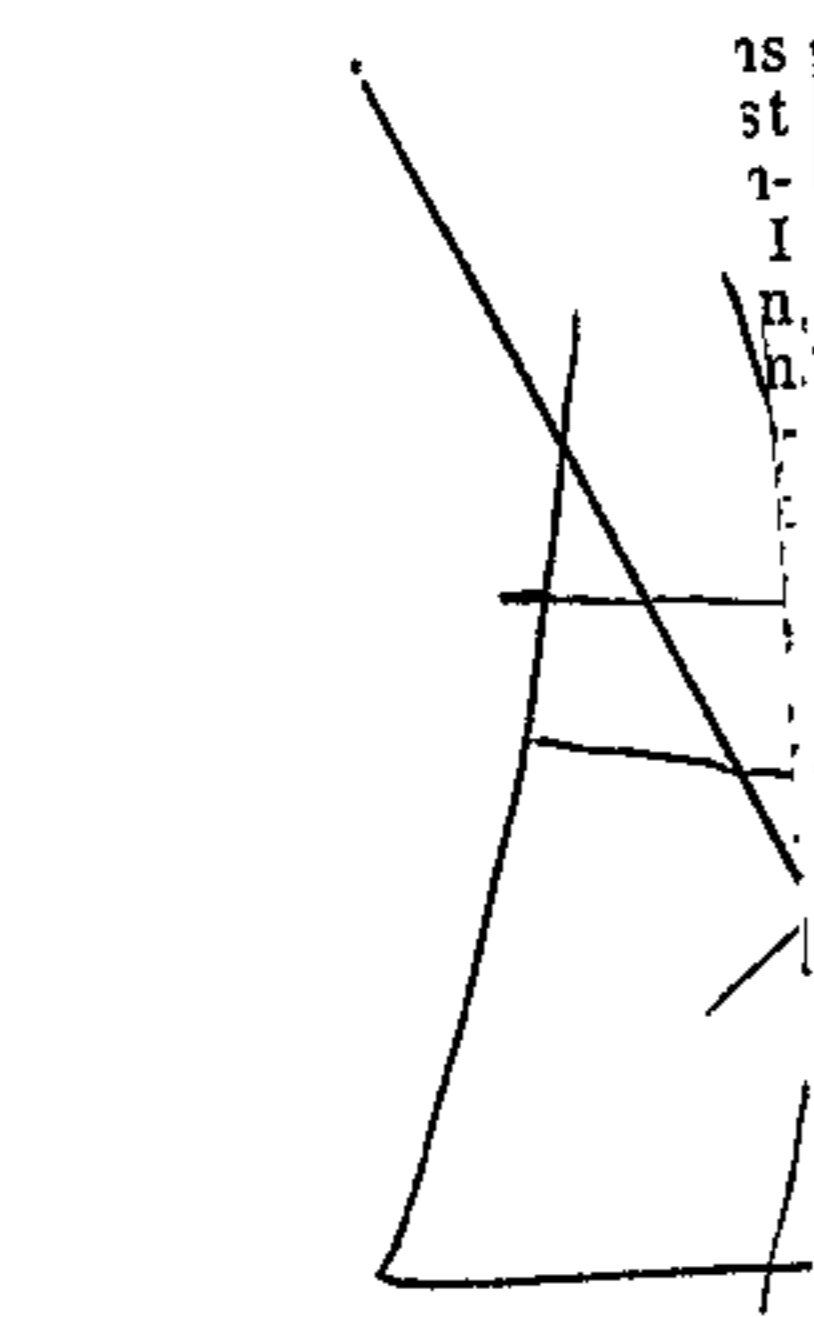
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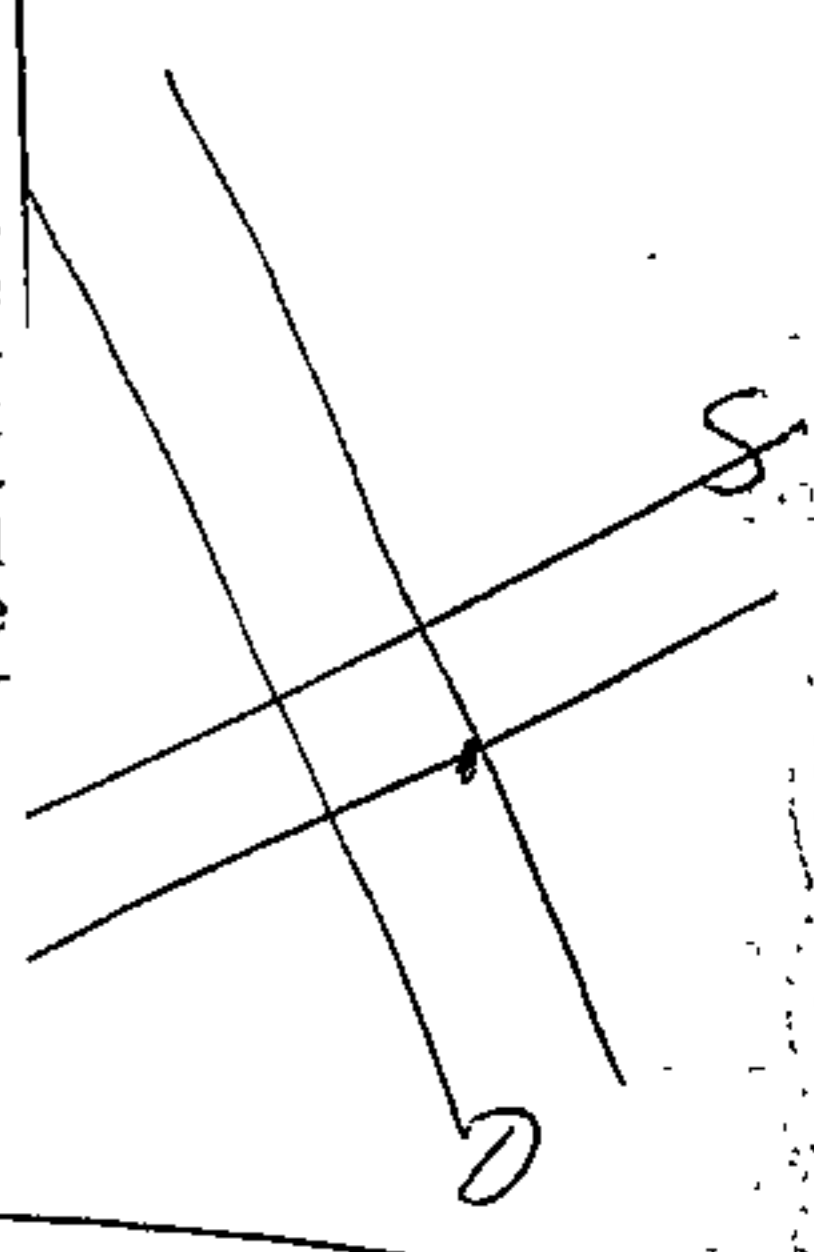
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Cape fish stocks ruined for ever?

Cape Times 22/4/82 (3/4/82) (56)

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

FURTHER reports of illegal fishing in Cape waters this week have shown that recommendations by government commissions into the industry have not been acted on.

Anglers and conservationists believe that if the report of the most recent commission, that of Mr N F Treurnicht, is not acted on soon, Cape fish stocks might be permanently ruined.

The report and its recommendations was tabled nearly two years ago but no major legislation has followed.

As long ago as 1966 a commission of inquiry recommended to the government that the catching of galjoen, white steenbras, geelbek and yellowtail by means of nets should be prohibited between Cape Point and Danger Point near Gansbaai.

The area between the two points includes False Bay and Walker Bay, near Hermanus, scenes of recent illegal catches of white steenbras

The commission was set up in November 1964 and made its report in May 1966. Chaired by Professor J P Yeats, it was instructed to investigate certain aspects of commercial fishing between Cape Point and Danger Point.

The finding relating to white steenbras was never implemented.

The report is mentioned in the findings of the latest commission.

The fishing industry has argued against the closing down of certain fishing areas by saying there was no statistical proof that commercial fishing was destroying stocks

The Yeats commission said, however, it could not see why evidence

from line fishermen and anglers gained from personal observation and experience could not be accepted and said the absence of statistical data could not be used as a reason for refuting the assertion that fish stocks had decreased.

The Walker Bay Angling and Conservation Club, which has its base at Hermanus, wants a number of bans imposed on certain aspects of fishing. The men involved in present fishing expeditions from Hermanus do not need fishing to survive, according to the chairman of the club, Mr Johan van Schalkwyk.

Club's aims

Among the club's aims are to secure a total ban on the use of any type of net in the area of the Klein River lagoon with the exception of throw-nets to catch bait; a ban on any nets along the coast from the new Hermanus harbour to Sopiesklip; a ban on the use of any purse-seine nets in the area between the coast and a line between the harbour and Die Kelders, and a ban on any boats beside those from Gansbaai in the area between the coast and a line between Mudge Point and Danger Point.

They want to see no Hout Bay or west coast boats in the bay as the anglers believe they cause much of the damage.

Ideally they would like to see Walker Bay closed totally to commercial fishing although they understand the needs of the Gansbaai fishermen

Mr Treurnicht's commission makes recommendations which, if accepted, could change the face of the industry.

Examiner's Initials:
van Eksaminator:

OWN
AD

Examination Paper):

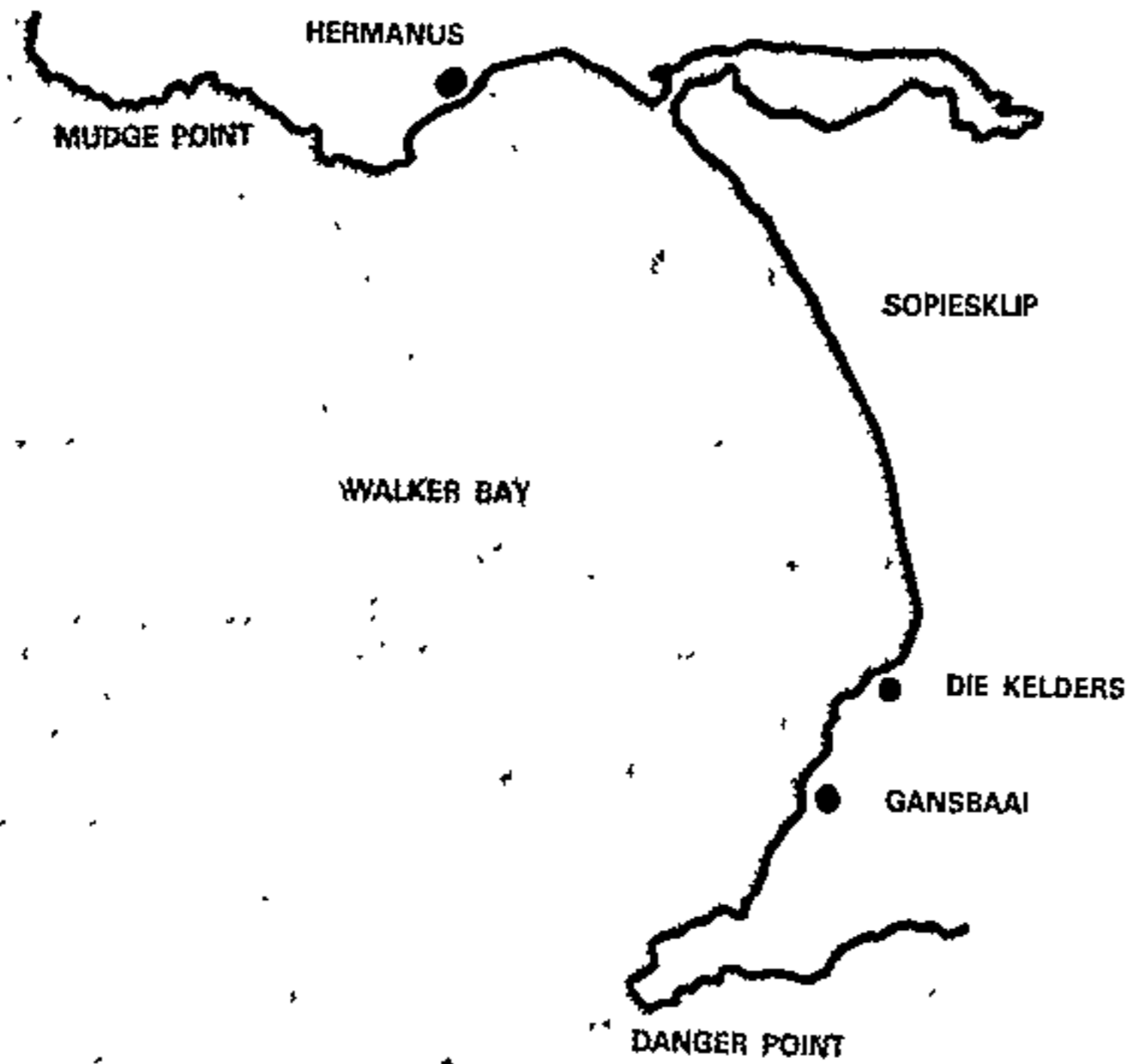
Recommendations

Dealing not only with fishing, it also made recommendations about perlemoen which have been a worry for Walker Bay fishermen. They have wanted locally caught perlemoen available in Hermanus and the commission says fifty percent of each individual quota should be marketed locally.

If the full 50 per cent is not sold locally, the global and individual quotas should be reduced accordingly.

The commission also recommended that:

- Snoek should not be trawled.
- The ban on catching yellowtail by means of purse-seine nets within 15 nautical miles should be effectively enforced.
- False Bay and Walker Bay ought to be closed to purse-seine netters.
- Permits for trek-netters in False and Walker bays should be strictly limited to the traditional local trek fishermen and that sea anglers should pay annual licence fees.



Anglers in Hermanus want Walker Bay — between Mudge Point and Danger Point — placed out of bounds to fishing boats other than those from Gansbaai because of the depletion of fish stocks in the bay. They also want a ban on trek fishing on the coast from the new Hermanus harbour to Sopiesklip and a ban on purse-seine fishing in an area inshore from a line drawn between the harbour and Die Kelders.

books or notes.

4. A candidate attempting to help or obtain help from any other candidate, or having any unauthorised books or notes in his possession will be liable to be disqualified and to be further dealt with as may be determined by the Senate.

5. A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.

6. Pages must not be extracted from this book.

in die eksamenkamer ne nie tensy die Registrateur deur skriftelike kennisgewing las gegee het om bepaalde boeke mee te bring.

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5. Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit verskaf, mag uit die eksamenkamer weggeeneem word nie.

6. Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrif geskeur word nie.

56

Sowetan

22/4/82

Apartheid and environment

NAIROBI — The fact that many South African whites find the oppressive conditions of apartheid intolerable is being proved by the large numbers of them who regularly cross the borders into adjacent African states to socialise with Africans, the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme (Unep) has claimed.

In a report on "Impacts of Apartheid on the Environment", to be submitted to the Unep Governing Council meeting here next month, Unep executive director, Dr Mostafa Tolba, also charges that apartheid affects the environment in ways ranging from soil degradation to the spread of disease in southern Africa.

He claims that the numbers of people living in Bantustans today are far higher than projected by the 1954 Tomlinson Commission Report, while little has been done to implement the commission's recommendations for stemming the tide of soil deterioration or to diversify the homelands' economies.

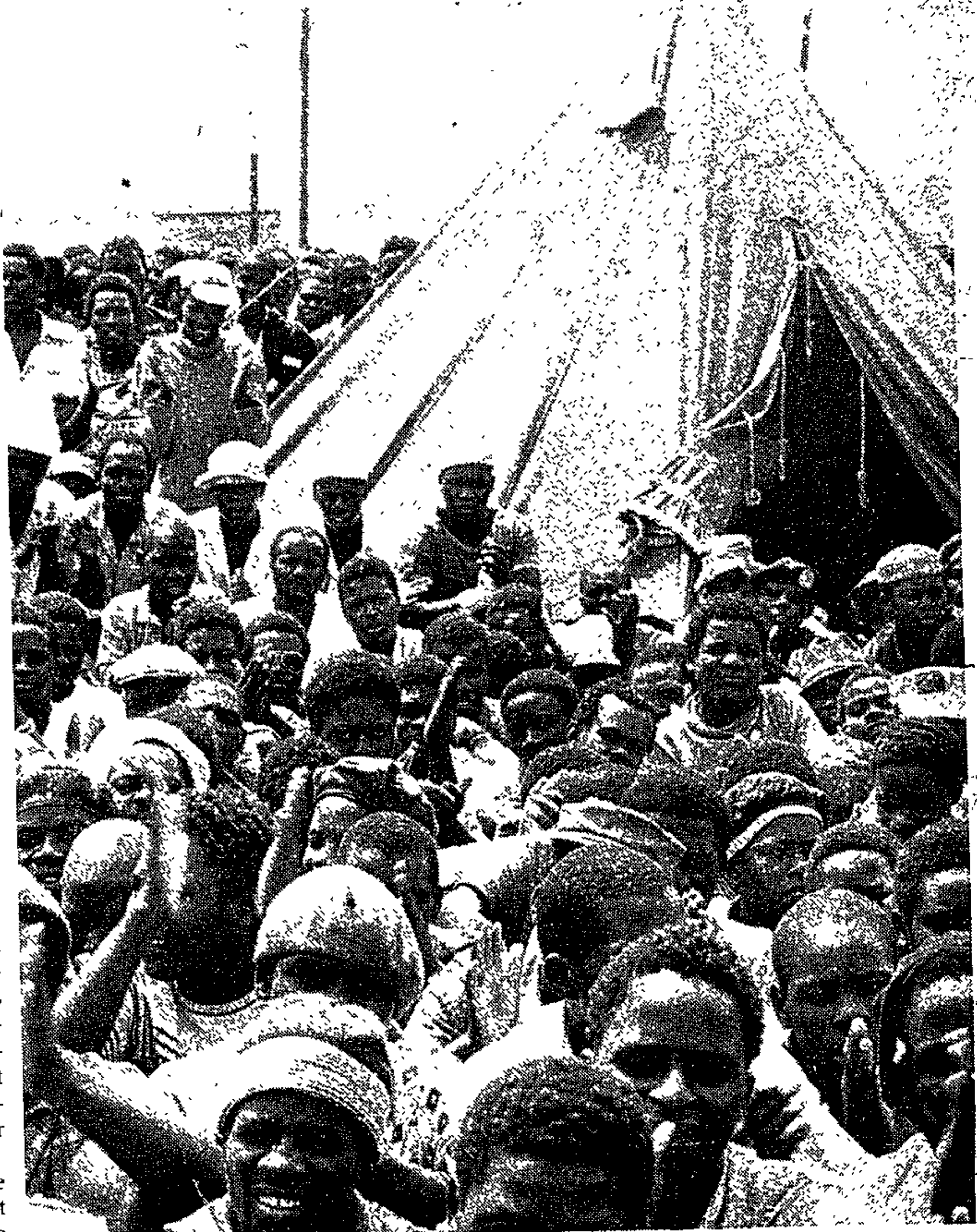
It adds: "The Government has refused to take many of the initiatives for the improvement of agricultural practices recommended by the Tomlinson Commission, on the grounds that the responsibility properly belongs to the African population.

"Indeed, it would appear that sometimes black farmers are deliberately neglected by the Government in order to prove their incompetence. Thus, for example, some of the white farms in the marginal areas of Bophuthatswana not far from the Botswana border, which have recently been transferred to Africans as part of the homelands consolidation process, have quickly deteriorated, and are now becoming veritable dust-bowls owing to lack of adequate support from the State and private financial institutions which made it possible for their former white owners to succeed."

The report, which was compiled with the help of an unnamed consultant, claims that South Africa is the only country where slums, shanty towns and sub-standard dwellings appear to exist and proliferate as a deliberate result of official policy and with the active support of the Government.

Revealing that the Unep consultant did not actually visit South Africa, the report says an impression of what conditions for black workers in the Republic might be like was obtained from a visit to an African township in Salisbury, before independence.

It continues: "No firm data were available on the actual conditions under which Africans work in the (South African) mines. No doubt, routine medical attention and checks are available, but the high incidence of long diseases noted among many former workers in the mines in Lesotho after their period of service suggests that medical attention for



REFUGEES: Thousands are fleeing the effects of apartheid

the miners and the conditions under which they work leave much to be desired."

On education, the report claims that Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are receiving an endless flow of black refugees from South Africa.

Lesotho, it alleges, has received 23 000 South African students "on account of their opposition to the inferior Bantu education prescribed for them in their own country."

The report concludes that "although there is general agreement among the international community about the evils of apartheid and the Bantustan policies of South Africa, attention has tended to be concentrated on the social and political aspects.

"Without any doubt, these aspects are very important and, indeed, have certain vital connections with the environment. But there is a need for greater understanding and appreciation of the impacts of these policies on the human environment in more specific terms, such as land, natural resources, human settlements and habitats and the general question of human health and well-being.

"Such appreciation and understanding are vitally necessary in order to understand the full dimensions of the damage which the apartheid and Bantustan policies of South Africa have caused and still continue to cause to millions of people in southern Africa." — SANS.

Is the water of Hartbeespoort Dam slowly turning into brine?

It certainly poses a mounting salt pollution problem. This dam is not the only place in South Africa where salt threatens water resources. But, as its catchment area is largely within the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, Hartbeespoort Dam has become a focal point of the interaction of urbanisation, industrial expansion, water-usage requirements and the ecology.

Pure river water has a salt (chloride) content of less than 10 parts in a million. The chloride content of the Magalies River, which runs into the dam, is still between five and eight parts in a million.

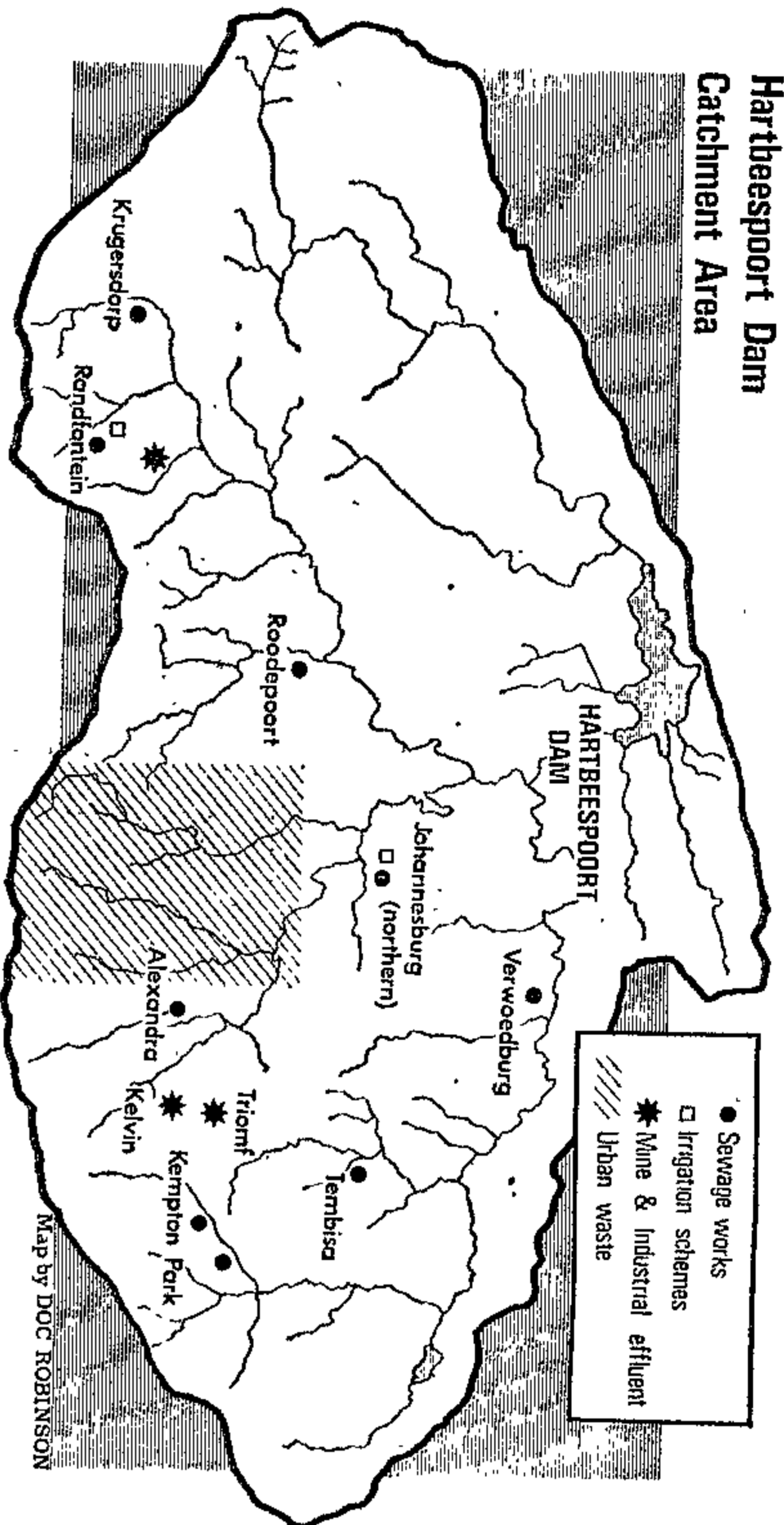
The Vaal River, into which many factories discharge effluents, already has 25 parts of salt in a million. Hartbeespoort Dam water is deteriorating fast, showing an increase in chloride content from 34 parts in a million in 1980 to 45 in March 1982.

The tobacco industry has now raised the alarm. Tobacco must contain less than 2 percent of chloride. More than this amount increases the health hazard in smoking cigarettes. So the tobacco industry must be strict in adhering to its standards.

Tobacco readily takes up the chloride in irrigation water and stores it in its leaves. About half of South Africa's flu-cured tobacco depends on Hartbeespoort Dam irrigation water, and at its present chloride level it becomes difficult to produce tobacco within the prescribed limit.

The Tobacco Board calculated that in the area of the Magalies-ling Tobacco Co-op, 79 percent of the tobacco farmers would be hit if the two percent limit were to be strictly adhered to. As many as 7 percent of tobacco farmers would lose more than half their crop.

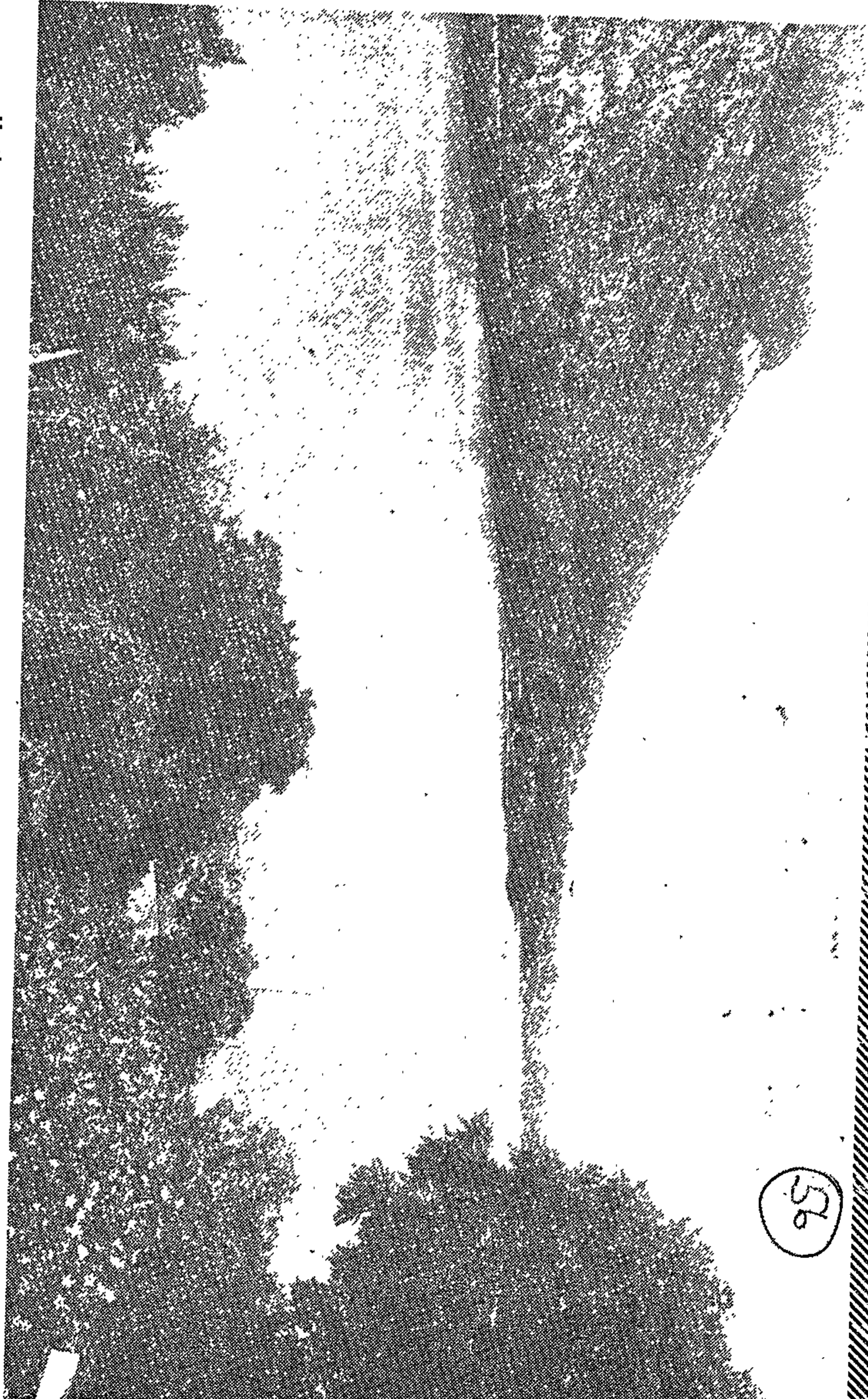
Tobacco is the most sensitive crop, but heat as well has been noxiously hit by



Pollution is threatening to turn our water sources salty, rendering crops like tobacco and wheat unfit for consumption, writes Hannes Ferguson. But more important is the fact that the environment itself is at stake.

The dam

EXCLUSIVE



Hartbeespoort Dam... a focal point of the interaction of urbanisation, industrial expansion, water requirements and the ecology.

Water is turning into brine

Hartbeespoort Dam water pollution. Other water-users have still higher salt limits.

The Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and the Environment calculated that the total daily chloride load on streams flowing into Hartbeespoort Dam was 18,8 tons. Of this, the Jukskei River carried 15,1 tons. The main culprits were in Johannesburg: North-ern Sewage 27 tons, the Alex and Ra Sewage Works (33 tons), AECL (2 tons) and Kelvin P.ower Station (47 tons).

But only 40 percent of the chloride pollution could be traced to known sources. The balance had still to be accounted for, and the department was mounting an extensive monitoring operation to determine where all the pollution came from.

Even recycled sewage could contain 30 to 50 parts in a million of chloride.

Water from the Vaal River contains 25 parts. This would cause the effluent was discharged to show a chloride content of up to 75 parts in a million, which would be far above the permissible level.

The principal application of this rule is not so easy, however. Municipal sewage contains large quantities of salt

be prohibitive.

The CSIR is working on improvements in various desalination processes, but expects no real breakthrough. It has been argued that salt pollution should simply be accepted as part of the urbanisation process.

The agricultural unions, like most development economists, disagree. If salt pollution of water resources is acceptable, then air pollution and other ecological sins would also have to be condoned. They feel that was really an outdated approach.

The very growth of the large urban complexes shows that the recent decentralisation measures was probably

100 late and inadequate. The State should now supply electricity to municipal desalination plants at the same cheap rate as the power sold to homelands and other de-centralised areas. Power is the main cost of desalination, and cheap power could make sewerage desalination practical.

Alternatively, the State should pay the cost of purifying irrigation water. The tobacco farmers, who are subjected to controlled prices, cannot afford the necessary capital investments.

The State could pass on the cost to the consumer by allowing a 12,5 percent increase in producer prices of tobacco and providing the necessary capital. But, even then, the desalination of irrigation water would mean that the principle of making the polluter pay for purification would be dropped.

Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation at about R800 million.

In the same way, factories and other sources of salt pollution would re-cycle their water, keeping the chloride for themselves until it suited them to desalinate.

An official source pointed out that much undesirable re-cycling was already taking place. Factories discharged effluent with high chloride levels into the Vaal River, and then used clean Vaal River water for their requirements.

The Rand Water Board estimated that up to 30 percent of the water which it pumped out of the Vaal River consisted of organically treated effluents.

It was indicated that such practice could not be accepted much longer because it had already caused the Vaal River chloride level to rise to 25 parts in a million.

During the last few months, things had started to move, the source added. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries was now taking an official interest, and new legislation was being prepared by the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation.

Mr "Bushy" Mearing, chairman of the water affairs committee of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, said he was confident there would now be steady progress. But much depended on the teeth to be built into the new water Act. Water purity norms were at present inadequate, fines were too low, and the serious nature of the problem was not always recognised. A fresh departure was needed.

The whole water conservation problem boiled down to only one question. Mr Mearing said: are we serious, or aren't we?

56

56
Star
24/4/82

Alexander Rekunkov, also announced that a former finance minister of Georgia was going on trial for embezzlement, with the implication that he could face the same fate if found guilty.

DANGER

Mr Rytov was the most senior official to face the firing squad for many years and the mere public announcement of his death could be expected to serve as a warning to the massive Soviet state bureaucracy of new moves against corruption.

But Mr Rekunkov underlined the message by declaring bribe-taking to be a major public danger and indicating that the leadership considered it had reached such proportions that something drastic had to be done.

He said that from now on no leniency should be shown to those who pocketed state funds. He urged workers in all enterprises to inform on their chiefs if they thought their seniors were living beyond their means. — Sapa-Reuter.

festival improved the overall economy of the country over the three years they had held the Tavern on the Square.

Municipal Reporter

THE developers of the Waldorf site, which fronts on historic Greenmarket Square, are making a determined attempt to demolish Kimberley House, one of the buildings facing the square.

This was disclosed last night by estate broker Mr Gerald Divaris, acting for the as yet unnamed group who bought the site from Sanlam.

Sanlam sold the site last year when they came up against public and City Council pressure to retain at least the facades of the present buildings.

GUIDELINES

After Sanlam's decision to sell the site rather than develop it, the City Council accepted a set of strict guidelines for future development drawn up by the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand.

They specifically rule out the demolition of any of the four buildings on the site, including Kimberley House.

Kimberley House facing demolition

AKGUS
25/4/82
(56)

The other buildings which front Greenmarket Square are Bible House, South West House and the Now Boutique.

Mr Divaris said last night the developers had no option but to demolish Kimberley House, although they were unwilling to do so and would like to go along with public opinion on retaining at least the facades of all four buildings.

"The problem is that the tenant who leases more than half the building has a clause in his lease which says he can be made to vacate the building only if and when it is demolished," he said.

"The tenant has refused all our offers and has made completely unacceptable demands for vacating the building.

"We will have no option but to apply to the city council for a permit to demolish.

"This is the only way we can get the tenant out who at present pays a non-escalating rent which does not even cover the rates on the building."

GIVEN NOTICE

Mr Divaris confirmed that the remaining tenants in Kimberley House had been given notice to quit by the end of May, when the building would be demolished.

"The only hope of saving the building is for the council to expropriate it and move the tenant out in that way. The only other answer is demolition."

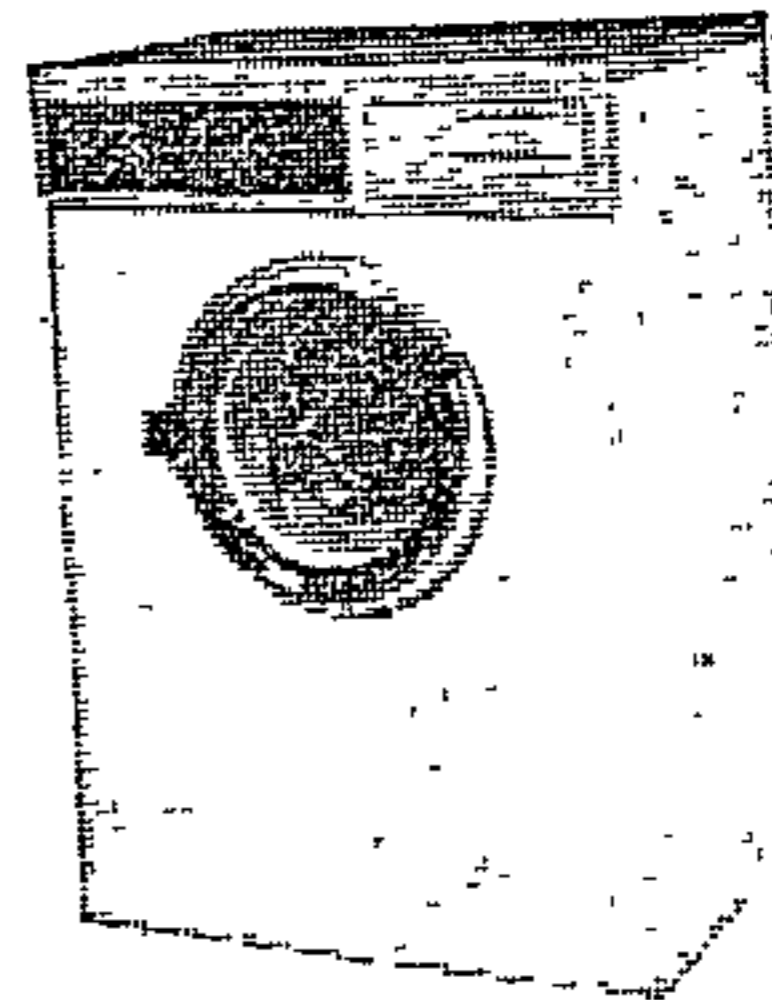
But before the building can be demolished the developers will have to obtain a demolition permit from the council.

Both the Town Clerk, Dr Stanley Evans, and the chairman of the council's town planning committee, Mr John Muir, confirmed that the council had not been informed of the scheme and that no application for demolition had been received.

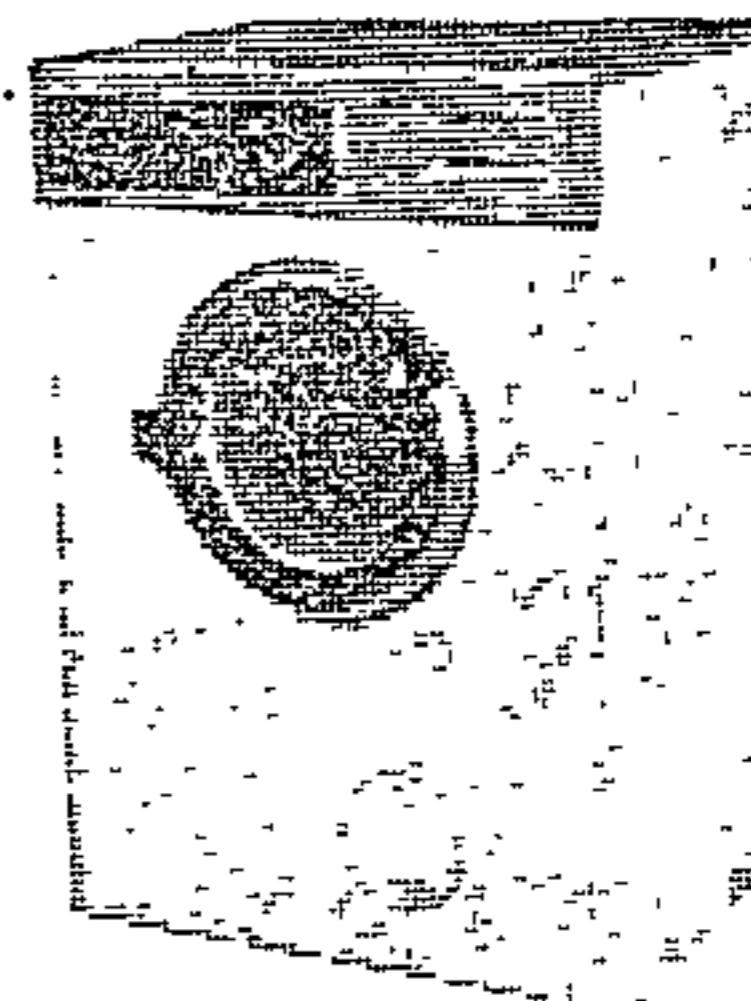
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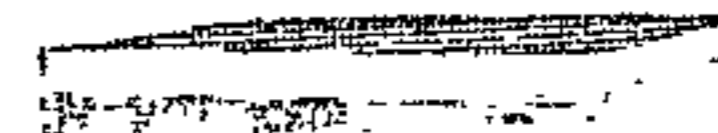
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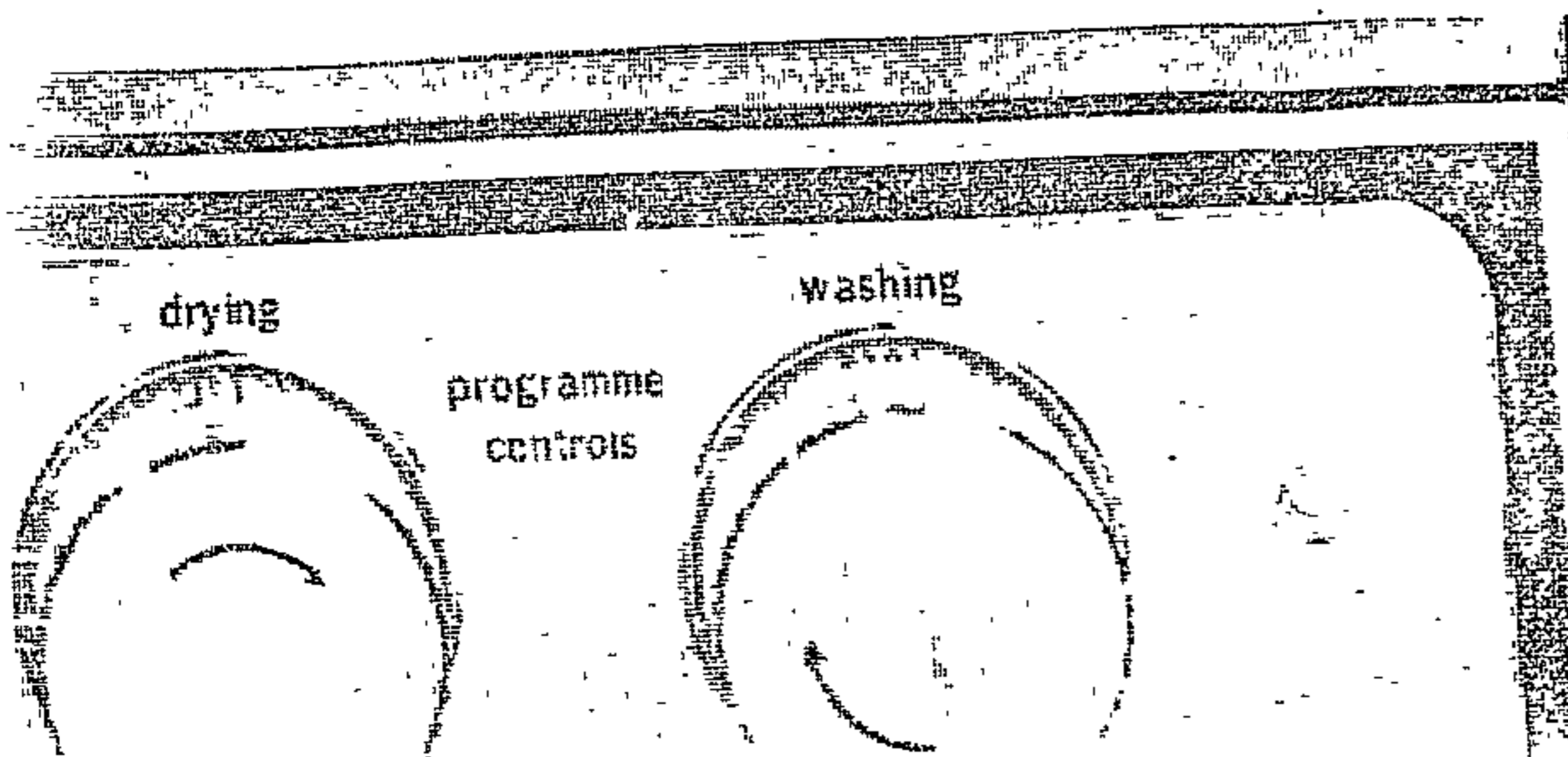
MODEL 091
Delicate and
Bio-soaking cycles
400 r.p.m. spin



MODEL 092
Delicate and
Bio-soaking cycles
Push-button controls
400 r.p.m. spin



MODEL 097



in regard to the proposed mining of kaolin in Noordhoek; if not, when is a decision expected to be taken; if so, (a) what decisions have been taken and (b) who has been informed of them?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

No. A decision will be taken as soon as all the necessary consultations have been concluded.

In this regard a meeting with the parties concerned has been arranged for 17 May 1982.

Devil's Peak: SABC

*9. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What is the present position regarding the SABC's plans to erect new premises on the slopes of Devil's Peak?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information):

Planning for the proposed new broadcasting complex in Cape Town has not been finalized as yet. It awaits consideration by the SABC Board of Control and it is therefore not possible to supply further details at this stage.

Future Control and Management of Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain

*10. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether his Department has taken a decision on the recommendations made in the Report on the Future Control and Management of Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain; if so, (a) which recommendations has it decided to accept and (b)(i) when and (ii) by

whom are they to be implemented; if not, (aa) what progress has been made in this regard and (bb) when is it anticipated that a decision on the recommendations will be taken?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (for the Minister of Environment Affairs):

Yes.

(a) With the exception of the recommendation on the authority which is to assume responsibility for the conservation of the Peninsula mountains, the recommendations in the Report on the Future Control and Management of Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain were accepted in principle.

(b) (i) May 1979.

(ii) The Interim Management Committee for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain, the establishment of which can be regarded as the implementation of the major recommendations in the Report, is the body responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the implementation of the recommendations.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Mr. K. M. ANDREW: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is it not a contradiction in terms to say that it has not yet been decided who is going to control and manage Table Mountain, while at the same time saying that there is an interim committee that is implementing the recommendations? [Interjections.]

56 Hansard Q. Col. 735-737
Noordhoek: kaolin
20/4/82
*8. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:
Whether any decisions have been taken

By MIKE WADDACOR

THE once limitless indigenous wildlife of the Tuli Block in Botswana is becoming increasingly endangered because domestic herds and poachers have ruined the natural ecological balance.

Safari firm's bold scheme to save drought-ravaged Tuli Block game

56 S. Times 11/4/82

The problem has also been aggravated by the drought that has plagued the country this summer.

So now a Johannesburg-based safari company is to embark on a unique and ambitious ecological programme which will not only restore the natural balance in the area, but in theory prove to be a far more economical use of land than any agricultural activity.

The programme, once fully fledged, will also provide employment for about 1 000 Botswana citizens.

The company behind the restoration programme, Bushfiliam Safaris, owns a 3 600ha game reserve in the north-eastern Tuli Block where the borders of Zimbabwe, South Africa and

Botswana meet at the Limpopo River.

Excited about the proposed venture, the company's marketing manager, Mr Hamish Gillfillan said: "We believe we have something unique here — something that could set a fine example to other parts of Africa like Zimbabwe and Kenya where similar problems exist."

Poachers

According to Mr Gillfillan, the Tuli Block has been heavily overgrazed by large domestic herds ever since the 1890 Rhodesian Pioneer Column trekked northwards with about 140 000 head of cattle.

In addition poachers have been indiscriminately killing

several species of wild animals over the past few decades.

This beautiful, remote area not only features a fascinating variety of landscapes, but what is believed to be the largest elephant herd on private property in the world — a herd in excess of 900.

Renowned conservationist Mr John Varty says the removal of domestic stock and the reinstatement of wildlife in the area will have four main advantages.

- It will halt the destruction of land and vegetation
- It will turn the low rainfall lands into far more efficient food-producing areas
- It will also provide the indigenous population with a more productive and lucra-

tive land-use system

● And it will preserve the "marvellous, unique and irreplaceable array" of indigenous animals.

Mr Varty says it is important the programme is launched because Africa is fast losing its wildlife heritage.

Frightening

In some countries as many as 99 percent of wild animals have disappeared.

"As grass is denuded, habitat destroyed and soil eroded, transpiration of moisture from plants to atmosphere no longer occurs.

"It is frightening to think that man is inducing and prolonging his own droughts by the way he abuses the land,"

says Mr Varty in a report on the area.

Man no longer lives in a Garden of Eden-type harmony with his environment, said Mr Varty, but in opposition to nature because of his "own whims and desires".

Cattle of Asian and European origin, which are suitable for high-rainfall zones, are not naturally geared to intrude upon Africa's "finely balanced and carefully tuned life systems" as found in Botswana, says the conservationist.

An example of how Africa's wild animals are integrated with their environment is the eating of vegetation.

For instance, one tree can feed a variety of animals — giraffes feed from the top, certain buck from the middle

and lower foliage and warthogs eat the roots.

"These animals don't need to be herded, fenced, watered and dipped as do cattle," says Mr Varty.

The idea behind the programme is to cull a certain percentage of animals before they starve from lack of grass, foliage and water.

Hunting

Profits from selling their skins, horns or tusks and protein-rich meat would be used to restore the natural landscape.

"Once the initial reduction is complete, depending on game counts, impala, wildebeest, zebra, eland, warthog and kudu can be removed annually on a sustained yield basis.

"From the reduction figures, controlled hunting can be implemented on these animals.

"The top priority in this programme is to reclaim the grass cover on the alluvial plains and take the pressure off the flood plains or green zones," says Mr Varty.

Water disappearing down dongas and gullies will have to be checked and thorn scrub will be laid one-metre deep over the ripped ground.

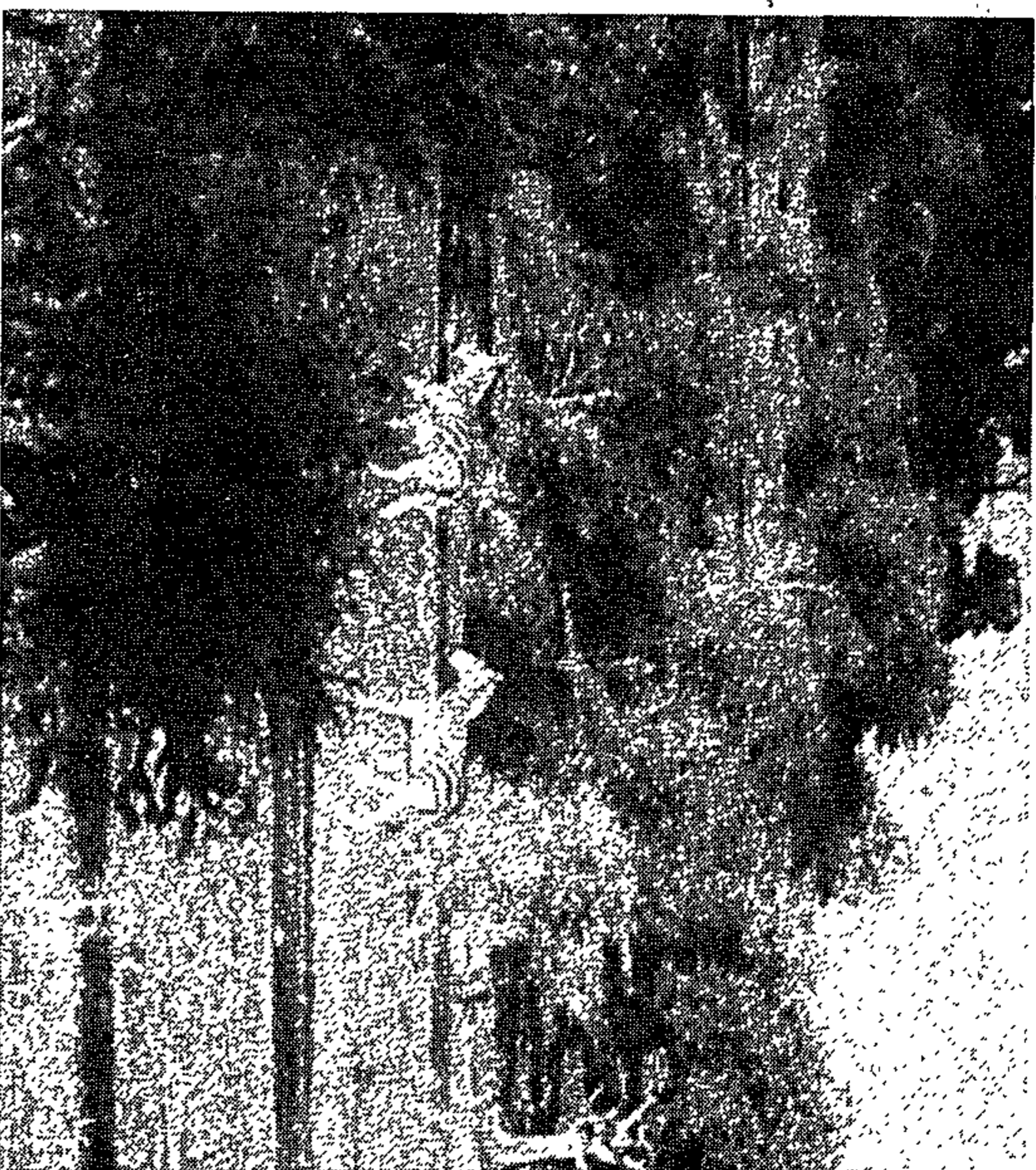
"Every effort to conserve water will have to be made," according to the expert.

Mr Varty reckons R200 000 a year could be netted from meat production after the initial reduction programme and a further R60 000 a year from controlled hunting.

Wildlife education trails and the sale of firewood, woodcarvings and curios would bring in another R10 000.

Photographic safaris for local and overseas tourists would also handsomely boost the coffers.

Zebra are only one of the endangered species in the Tuli Block reserve



Braai made at unauthorised place — witness

ARGUS 30/4/82

56

AN inspection in loco was held yesterday during the trial of Mr Johannes Edward Strydom, of Thornton, who is being charged in connection with the fire on Devil's Peak last month.

This followed an application by the prosecution after three witnesses had given evidence for the State.

Mr Strydom, 35, of Helderberg Road had earlier pleaded not guilty to the main charge of unlawfully making a fire, helping to make a fire or using a fire in the nature reserve on March 7 which spread because of negligence and caused damage.

ALTERNATIVE

He also pleaded not guilty to the first alternative charge of making a fire, helping to make a fire or using a fire in the reserve and leaving it unattended before it was extinguished.

A second alternative charge of unlawfully making a fire or helping to make a fire in the State forest or private forest was withdrawn by the State.

ADMISSIONS

After he had pleaded, a list of formal admissions was handed in to the court by Mr Strydom's attorney, Mr B Gradner, in which he made certain admissions.

Mr Strydom admitted he had a braai on Sunday March 7 at the nature reserve.

He also admitted that a fire which started, spread and destroyed 379 hectares of vegetation as well as the State forestry plantation worth R55 000.

HOME BURNT

He admitted that the home of Mr L Hartzenburg was damaged by fire to the extent of R41 000 and that a flat in Disa Park was burnt out, the

damage being estimated at R2 000.

A Forestry Department official, Mr D K de Beer told the court that on March 7 while he was on duty, he decided to take a drive along Tafelberg Road "just to check up".

"I came across Mr Strydom's car which was parked on the left-hand side of the road facing oncoming traffic," he said.

FLAMES

"I noticed flames leaping up. I stopped and told the accused this was not an authorised braai place. I asked him why he was braaiing there," said Mr de Beer.

"He replied that all the other places were full.

"I warned him of the risk and he replied that he had a pot of water and a lid with which to cover the braai stand."

Mr de Beer said he then left and passed the spot later on.

"When I passed Mr Strydom's car I noticed the flames had burnt down to coals," he said.

COALS

"When I saw the fire had been reduced to coals I thought it was quite safe and returned to the office."

Two other Forestry Department officials testified before the case was postponed to Monday when the trial will continue.

A superintendent, Mr Nicolaas Ras, told the court that when he went to the scene of the fire after he had been informed of it, he was approached by Mr Strydom.

"Mr Strydom then told me: 'I have really caused a big thing,'" said Mr Ras.

Mr T H de Koker was on the bench. Mr N Treurnicht and Mr G P C Kotze prosecuted. Mr B Gradner represented Mr Strydom.

Fight over Greenmarket Square buildings looks lost

W/E ARGUS
1/5/82
56

By Dirk van Zyl

CONSERVATIONISTS have probably lost their fight to save the four buildings bordering historic Greenmarket Square, on the controversial Waldorf block.

All four are likely to be demolished, in spite of a reprieve earlier this year when conservationists influenced property owners Sanlam to drop development plans which would have razed the buildings.

A group known as Burg Street Properties — formerly a Sanlam subsidiary — bought the block from the life assurance giant, which says it now has "no connection whatsoever."

Sanlam sold the site after coming up against public and City Council pressure to retain at least the facades of Bible House, South West House, Kimberley House and General Insurance House.

DESIGN

The new developers will have to contend with strict design criteria drawn up by Cape Town City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, for any new developments on the square, but these do not exclude demolition.

The criteria lay down such aspects as heights, facade treatment, horizontal facade differentiation, frontage, pedestrian accommodation, vehicular access and restaurant locations.

Estate broker, Mr Gerald Divaris — acting for a group known as Burg Street Properties — told Weekend Argus this week: "It is likely the buildings will be demolished."

The group, which had bought the property with a view to putting together a development team, were considering their options.

tional ability," Mr Divaris said. Parts could, however be recycled or retained.

The limit in modern buildings for corridors, foyers, lift lobbies, toilets, kitchens and general circulation foyers was about 15 percent of the total space, but in the four buildings 38 to 42 percent of the space was occupied in this way.

The notice to tenants to vacate the buildings by the end of May still stood, although some may be allowed to stay on on a temporary basis "for a month or two" to help them find other accommodation.

CHANGED

Mr Divaris said "the development entity has not yet been determined" and until then his Estate firm was "the only people known."

The shareholders of Burg Street Properties — formerly a Sanlam subsidiary — had changed and it was no longer a subsidiary of the life assurance giant, Mr Divaris concluded.

Sanlam's general manager, Mr Johan Sohngé, confirmed that his company had "no connection whatsoever" with the properties any more.

The transaction with the new owner had been concluded early in February, the deed of sale signed on March 19 and transfer was expected soon, he said.

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Union of Film Extras...
Underground Officials Association
Unobscured Industrial Workers'

CLAUSE
The buildings could have been saved from demolition by combining them but this had become less viable as a result of the probable demolition of Kimberley House, disclosed earlier in the week, because a tenant was holding on to a clause in his lease in terms of which he can only be evicted if the building is demolished. Recycling of the buildings as they stood was also not viable as the buildings had "no func-

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- Verulam Indlar
- Vereniging var
- Venetian Blind
- United Automob
- United African
- Union of Lamps
- Union of Johan

Verdict in fire trial on May 21

56
UPK Times 4/5/82

Staff Reporter

A CITY attorney appearing for a Thornton man charged with causing the fire on Table Mountain on March 7, yesterday questioned whether the damage could not have been caused by another fire seen and reported earlier that Sunday.

Closing his case for the defence in the trial of Mr Johannes Edward Strydom, 35, of Heldersig Road, Mr B Gradner asked the State to accept the evidence of two women who saw the other fire as they were "independent and did not know Mr Strydom until the trial".

Mrs M Turney, of Disa Park, and Mrs P Behrens, both testified that they saw a fire from the Disa Park complex about 2:10pm on March 7.

Mrs Turney told the court she read newspaper reports next day in which it was stated that the fire was started at 3pm below Tafelberg Road.

She told the court she was certain the fire she had seen had started just after 2pm, and "wondered what had happened to it".

When it started

The prosecutor, Mr N Treurnicht, said the women had made a *bone fide* mistake in their observations as to when the fire had started.

Mr Gradner said that if the court accepted the evidence of the women then "the fire started by Mr Strydom could not have been responsible for the inferno".

Mr Strydom pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing to a main count of making, helping to make, or using a fire in the Table Mountain Nature Reserve which spread as a result of negligence and caused damage, and to the alternative charge of leaving a fire unattended before it was properly extinguished.

The Regional magistrate, Mr T H de Koker, reserved judgment till May 21.

Marine resources: PFP wants inquiry

CAPE TOWN 4/5/82
56
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), yesterday called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the destruction of marine resources in SWA/Namibian and South African waters.

Speaking during the debate on the agriculture and fisheries budget vote, Mr Myburgh said that as a result of exploitation, South Africa today found itself with a fishing resource which had been virtually ruined.

"Over the years the sea has been open to abuse and this government under various ministers — I cannot include the present minister — has refused to take action to protect the resource."

He said the fact that a White Paper was presented only two years after the commission of inquiry into the marine resources completed its work, was an indication of the lack of attention paid to the fishing industry.

Suspected

Mr Myburgh said he suspected that the theories of scientist Dr Jan Lochner regarding the collapse of the pilchard resource in SWA/Namibia were never put to Dr A P Burger, scientific adviser to the Prime Minister, "in the same form and manner as to the commission". Nowhere in the commission's recommendations was any reference made to the need for scientists to evaluate the accuracy of Dr Lochner's theory on limits which

could be placed on the catch to enable the resource to maintain itself.

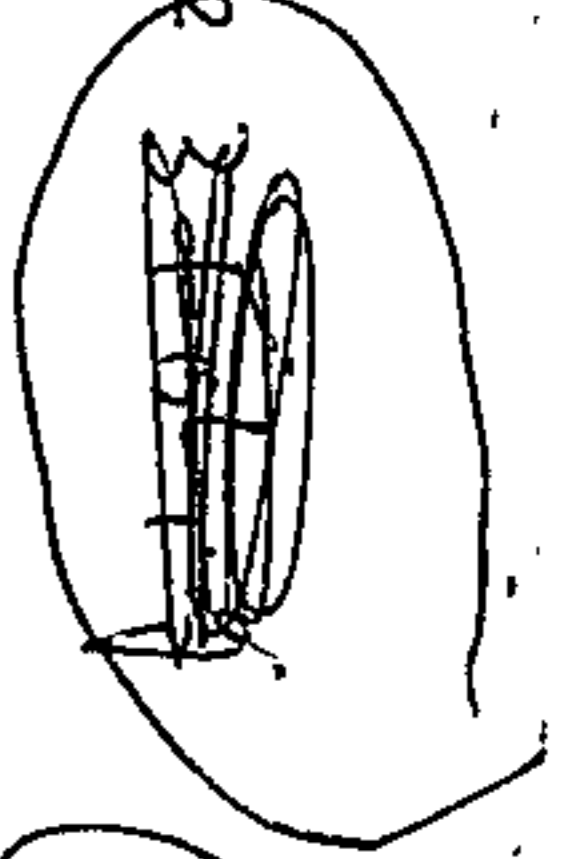
"If I am correct in the deduction that the correct information was not submitted to Dr Burger then this is a clear breach of faith by the minister's department, and certainly places the Prime Minister's Advisory Council in a very awkward position

"Before the end of this debate the minister (Mr Pietie du Plessis) should be able to give us an answer on this matter. Otherwise I suggest it should be investigated inter-departmentally."

There were also numerous newspaper reports on events taking place in False Bay in which so called inspectors were bribed. Cover-ups and under-the-counter payments seemed to be the order of the day. However, he believed that these were only the small fry.

"The big names behind this debacle in the fishing industry must be found somehow."

A commission of inquiry had to be appointed to establish who was responsible for the destruction of pelagic fish in SWA/Namibia and who, if anyone, was responsible for the destruction of marine resources in South African waters. — Sapa



56

Wiley urges more fishing control

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Mr John Wiley, Nationalist MP for Simonstown, has called for a "new start" in the fishing industry after years of mismanagement and insufficient controls.

Some concession holders, he said, had what amounted to licence to "print money" and had exploited the country's marine resources. It was time they were told that concessions were a privilege and that while they were entitled to a fair profit, they did not have the right to screw the small man out of business.

Speaking during the budget debate on the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Wiley, who has long taken an intense interest in the fishing industry, said the new Minister, Mr P T du Plessis, had made a good start with his new approach. He called on him to accept the recommendations of the Treurnicht commission for tighter control over the country's

marine resources. The commission had reported that control measures were ineffective, something the Du Plessis commission had reported 10 years ago. Replying to the opposition's chief spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, about recent fishing controversy in False Bay, Mr Wiley said that a full scale investigation had been ordered. "Serious malpractices

have taken place over a long period but there is a strong likelihood now that they will be exposed and the guilty ones heavily punished," said Mr Wiley. He praised the advances of the fishing industry since World War II, saying that it provided food for the country and earned R100m in foreign exchange a year. But, Mr Wiley added: "The fact remains that all

our marine resources are in danger of being over-exploited. Some are in real danger of total collapse." Marine resources were a national asset which had been exploited by concession holders. "Too many of them have taken what they can while they can, regardless of the consequences for South Africa and South West Africa," said Mr Wiley.

"Some resources have been practically destroyed by their avarice and greed and the pressures they were able to exert on advisory committees, boat limitation committees and the officials of the former department as a result of their economic muscle." The Treurnicht commission had said that 25 percent of the crayfish catch should be sold locally, but, said Mr Wiley, he was

disappointed that the White Paper had said the latter should be discussed with the industry. "Why?" he asked. In the past only 10 percent was supposed to have been available locally but no attempt was made to ensure this because more money was available overseas than locally. "I urge the minister to implement this recommendation with the opening of the new season on November 1," said Mr Wiley.

xxxiii

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING

Unions have been classified according to the of All Economic Activities. The full extent general workers unions has not been established.

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

- Black Allied Workers Union
- Farmworkers Union
- Food and Canning Workers Union
- National Certified Fishing Officers Association
- Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
- Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

- Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
- Black Allied Workers Union
- Black Mineworkers Union
- Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
- Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
- Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
- Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
- Mine Workers Union
- S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shop
- S.A. Electrical Workers Association
- S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen and Operators
- S.A. Technical Officials Association
- Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

- African Food and Canning Workers Union
- Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
- Bakery Employees Industrial Union
- Black Allied Workers Union
- Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
- Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
- Cadbury In-Company Union
- East London Meat Trade Union
- Food and Canning Workers Union
- Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
- General Workers Union
- General Workers Union of South Africa
- Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
- Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
- National Milling Workers Industrial Union
- National Union of Dairy Employees
- National Union of Dairy Employees
- National Union of Dairy Employees
- National Union of Dairy Employees
- Operative Union
- Pretoriase

The Treurnicht commission had recommended that 50 percent of the catch should be sold locally. Mr Wiley said there was no need to discuss the matter with the industry. "They have had it too good for too long," he said.

'Liberation movements' included in new sea treaty

APR 5/82 (56)

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — A set of international laws to regulate the use and exploitation of the world's seas and oceans was adopted at a United Nations conference last week.

The decision came after eight years of negotiations but the United States was one of four countries to vote against it.

The US objected to, among other things, the

prospect of "liberation movements" such as the ANC, PAC and PLO sharing in the proceeds from joint mining ventures in the deep oceans.

The vote was 130 to four, with 17 countries abstaining.

The other three who voted no were Israel, Turkey and Venezuela.

The treaty will be open for signing in September, ironically in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital.

The political mix of the abstainers — they included Britain, the Netherlands and all the main Soviet bloc countries — dramatized the nature of the treaty, the most ambitious undertaking of its kind ever attempted.

South Africa has not taken part in the negotiations out of fear that its delegation might be challenged, but there will be no barrier against it signing.

Israel's rejection was based on the PLO's participation and Pretoria

may take a similar view. The ANC, PAC and PLO will be able to sign as official observers.

Namibia — as represented by the UN Council for Namibia — will enjoy full signing rights.

The treaty contains 320 articles and eight annexes. It will give nations sovereign power over waters up to 12 miles off shore and allow them a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, extending to 350 miles over continental shelves.

It will provide for free passage of all ships, naval or otherwise, through all the straits and sensitive "chokepoints" around the globe.

The United States' concern was concentrated on the issue of the deep seabeds, where fabulous mineral wealth is now coming within technological reach.

The treaty deems this to be the "common heritage" of mankind, with its development controlled and rewards shared.

Philip writes book on coach driving

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Prince Philip has enlightened those who have sometimes wondered how he passes the time when the royal yacht takes him and the queen on state visits.

En route to Sweden last year he wrote what he hopes will become the definitive book on three-day event driving.

Asked how long "competition carriage driving" had taken him to write he said he "broke the back of it" on that journey.

But he added, "I don't enjoy writing. I'd much rather not, and I certainly would not do it for a living, it's too precarious. Some people do, but some people enjoy flagellation."

Prince Philip said that he wrote the book because Mr David Saunders, his coachman, who holds driving clinics on both sides of the Atlantic, noticed the lack of a book that covered this particular part of equestrianism.

"It was a joint effort. I had to put down the words, but he had a lot of the ideas," said Prince Philip. "What I have written is not the only way of doing things, but it is the way we do it."

SEA POINT PHOTOCOPY CENTRE

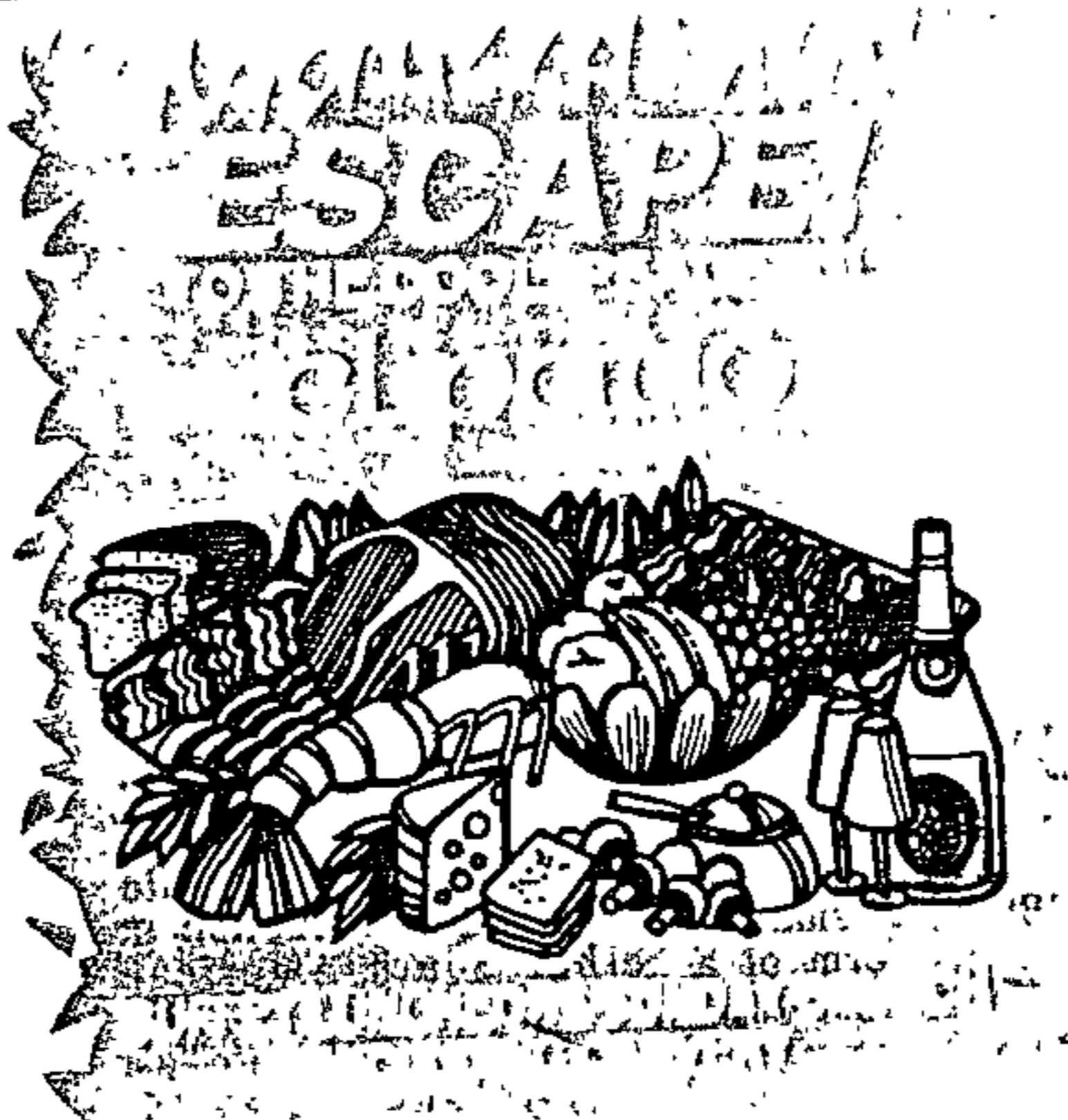
10 REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT (next to Barclays Bank)

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The border summit

from yesterday's Burger

THAT there is already talk in official circles in Zambia of the possibility of a second meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda and the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, points to the fact that last Friday's first meeting on the border between South Africa and Botswana did not lead to any serious confrontation.

Rather it seems as if fruitful foundation has been laid for possible greater understandings between at least two of the countries which form part of the strategically important Southern Africa. This is a development which should be welcomed.

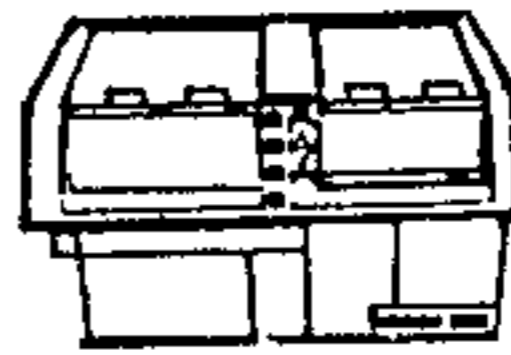
People who expected beforehand that the border summit would suddenly lead to a greater breakthrough for South Africa in her relations with her black neighbour states, clearly did not make allowance for the reality. This is not how things happen in international diplomacy — least of all in Africa.

On the other hand, there were also those who

had hoped that talks would lead to a clash that would irrevocably wreck South Africa's sincere efforts to help foster greater stability and goodwill in this sub-continent. These people must clearly be disappointed.

It is not part of the Soviet Union's plan that stability and progress should prevail here. The greater the uncertainty and tension, the better it regards its chances of expanding its evil sphere of influence and bringing about a coup without a blow being struck.

That is why there will always be attempts to hamper every positive step which South Africa tries to achieve in this part of the world. It is high time certain black countries of Southern Africa realized this. Then they will not allow themselves to be used as pawns by the Red Bear — which can only militate to their own disadvantage in the long run.



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Asbestos hazard claims probed

CAPE TIMES 7/5/82 (56)

Staff Reporter

DR Hannes Botha, co-author of the controversial research paper on the hazard of blue asbestos which has been withheld from presentation since 1978, told the Cape Times yesterday that the validity of the research results were currently being verified and it was hoped the paper would be presented within a year.

He said additional information was also being collected.

The paper, which points to the link between asbestos and cancer, not only for those working in the

industry but also for those living in the vicinity of asbestos mining, was first scheduled to be read at a science conference in New York in 1978.

According to the latest edition of the authoritative British science journal "New Scientist", the South African Medical Research Council (MRC) "flatly ordered" Dr Botha and his co-author Dr Leslie Irwig not to read the paper at that conference.

The MRC has admitted it stopped the presentation of the paper at that stage because of doubts as to its "scientific value". It denied however, that it prevented publication "point blank".

According to New Scientist, a later attempt by the doctors to present a revised version of their paper was again stymied by the actions of Mr Fritz

Baunach who sat on the advisory panel of the MRC's Asbestos Research Project.

Mr Baunach, who is now a member of the advisory panel of the National Centre for Occupational Health admitted this week: "Yes, we threw it (the Irwig/Botha paper) out. Because the premises of the investigation were wrong."

"Dr Hannes Botha admitted that to me."

However, contacted yesterday, Dr Botha disagreed that the premises of the investigation had been wrong.

'Shortcomings'

What he did admit to Mr Baunach, he said, was that "we were aware of certain shortcomings in the study. However it is customary for research workers to present preliminary results at scientific meetings to elicit criticism which would lead to an improvement of their work".

Dr Botha, who works at the Institute for Bio-Statistics at the MRC, said it was not possible for the Cape Times to see the paper.

"We do not want it published in the press before its been published in a scientific journal," he said.

He added: "Because of the sensitivity of the issue, the MRC felt that the validity of the results should be verified and at present a second phase of the study, encompassing a 10-year period, is under way."

"It may be noted that at present a medically-qualified staff member is devoting most of his time to this study."

Dr Botha said he hoped the paper would be presented by late this year or early next year.

The co-author of the paper, Dr Leslie Irwig, was not available for comment as he is in Canada.

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Sandy Bay holiday home plan

8/1/82
95
MBA

Lon

By GORDON KLING
PROPOSALS for a time-sharing holiday development at Sandy Bay have been submitted to the Divisional Council of the Cape.

Confirming this yesterday, the council's secretary, Mr W R Vivier, said: "The position at the moment is that a report has gone to council and been referred back to the heads of departments for a further report."

Mr Viviers said it was not possible to say when the matter would again come before the council.

Objections to development of the famous nudist beach area have raged ever since development was first proposed 10 years ago, and it was clear yesterday that those behind the project hope to keep a low profile with the new proposal.

Trust Bank

The land is owned by the Trust Bank in a consortium with a company, Costa Areosa, which had the controversial Cape Town property developer, Mr Bill Mitchell, as a director.

"At this stage we do not want to comment about anything on the Sandy Bay story," a spokesman for the bank said yesterday. Directors of Costa Areosa could not be reached for comment.

The beach is described by the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects as "unique in the Peninsula as one of its last remain-

ing wild beaches, a magnificently desolate area with nothing but sea, beach and mountain to be seen".

The institute rejected an approach by the developers in 1973 to conduct an architectural design competition for the planning of the project intended to include a motel, restaurant, funicular railway, chalets and flats estimated at the time to cost about R50-million.

Environmentalists, architects, civic officials, and the Hout Bay and Llandudno Ratepayers' Association have been part of a massive public protest against the development proposals which have been lying dormant since mid-1977, when a management reshuffle at Trust Bank occurred and the chairman, Dr Jan Marais, was succeeded by Mr Fred du Plessis.

Approval had, however, been given for a start to the project in 1976 by the then Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, but this subsequently lapsed.

Time-sharing schemes, in which participants purchase the rights to occupation of a particular unit for a fixed portion of the year in perpetuity, are becoming an increasingly popular method of marketing holiday accommodation.

VICES

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BUSINESS BRIEF

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FT index (close)	583,30
RDM 100	595,90

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ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

S.A. Diamond Workers Union

S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians

Optical Workers Union

Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa

Other

contact with the water, the use of the water, the enjoyment of the water for and by citizens.

The paradigm is Venice. It has a unique and unrepeatable situation and it would be pointless to expect that other cities could develop or maintain the same pattern, but even in a less heady league, the more sober towns of the north have realised the unique potential of its water arteries.

Amsterdam is a good example, and so is Copenhagen. London has its river embankments and has done its best to clean up the river. Access to the river is available at many points.

New York is once again looking to the river, the Hudson and the East River and by implication the sea, and is refurbishing and reconstructing the old South Street sea port.

PRECEDENT ABOUNDS

In Boston, urban renewal projects adjacent and incorporating the harbour area are firmly in hand; and so one could go on; precedent abounds.

In Cape Town this lesson still needs to be learned. Our Edwardian forebears had a far greater appreciation of the urban utility of the sea than we do.

They were a generation who knew and enjoyed the pier that used to extend from the bottom of Adderley Street and knew the joys of the marine promenade.

There are countless historical records which attest to this. There is also, more fancifully, the remarkable painting by James Ford, now in the South African National Gallery, with its vision of what a truly water-bound delight Cape Town could be.

But, even within present recall, there was a time (many readers must still remember this), when it was possible to look down the streets that ran to the waterfront and see masts and funnels at the end of the axis.

This was an exciting urban vista. It extended the dimensions of the city. Now, of course, that is all lost and it is not only buildings that obscure the docks, but the spaghetti of concrete freeway that rings the waterfront.

THE LESSONS

The Foreshore freeway is a classic example of unlearned lessons. Just as most other major cities in the world recognised the lessons that freeways did as much to choke a city as to free it, Cape Town plunged ahead on its freeway system (and in spite of all the good advice to the contrary, we are still persisting with the Buitengracht freeway, although this is a digression on my main theme).

Certainly, the Foreshore freeway has visually and functionally isolated the city from the waterline. What can be done to restore the loss? There is one project that has been mooted and explored, and is at the moment a subject of official scrutiny. This is the proposed development at Granger Bay.

In March 1977, the Fisheries Development Corporation was commissioned by the then Department of Sport and Recreation to act as project consultant and undertake a study on the feasibility of a pleasure craft harbour at Granger Bay.

In due course, a first stage report was produced followed by a more detailed second stage report compiled by a committee of planners and interested parties under the chairmanship of Justice L van Winsen.

This report makes it clear that the project would be viable only if commercial landside development,

ONE lost link with the past . . . the old harbour pier in Cape Town.

By Professor Neville Dubow
of Michaelis School of Art
University of Cape Town

in the form of hotels, departments and shops, were embarked upon as a complement to the waterside developments, in order to offset the capital costs involved in harbour construction.

The project thus envisages an interplay between two basic elements — the seaside development of a small boat harbour and marina and a landside backup of service and commercial buildings.

The site is that part of Granger Bay between the Merchant Navy Academy on the west and the start of the existing main harbour breakwater to the east.

For yachtsmen in particular, the scheme would offer a number of advantages. To start with, it would relieve the problems of small boat owners with nowhere to moor their craft.

It is well known that the Royal Cape Yacht Club basin at the end of the Duncan Dock is congested, dirty and unsuitable. While a lot of ingenuity is presently being shown in order to rationalise the existing unsatisfactory space, the problems of moorings for small boats can never be solved in that area.

THE FACILITIES

However, the relocation of the Royal Cape Yacht Club would only be one of the facilities to be offered by the new harbour.

The following components have been included in the scheme. There would be, inter alia, berthing for six hundred and fifty boats, public launching facilities for a further four hundred and fifty boats and dry storage for another one hundred and fifty.

The report envisages other developments, like two blocks of thirty-two luxury apartments; nine blocks of nearly two hundred five-roomed flats and six blocks totalling one hundred and thirty five three-roomed flats.

There would be two hotels of five-star and three-star grade, a block of holiday apartments totalling a further one hundred and twenty five units.

There would be office blocks, blocks of shops and a commercial centre. There would be a yacht and a power boat club and underground parking for a large number of cars, and surface parking for cars, trailers and stacked power boats.

There would be petrol service stations, a pier restaurant attached to one of the hotels, and a boat repair and storage yard.

There is also the interesting prospect of linking the scheme to the old area of the Victoria Basin, to incorporate its unique ambience. Most important of all, for non-boat owners (and they, too, are of importance) there would be waterside access for the public. It is important to emphasise this, because there is an air of exclusivity and elitism that if often perceived to be at the core of a scheme like this.

Criticism of this kind was levelled at the project by members of the City Council, which has recently given approval in principle to the scheme.

This criticism is understandable and needs to be taken seriously. One has to acknowledge that whenever one discusses developments of this kind,

one is brought face to face with the realisation that there are bread and butter projects of housing and other kinds that the city and country are in urgent need.

Support for the harbour development is easier to give if it were clearly to be established that it would not divert funds from other fundamental developments.

However, in the nature of things, money unspent in one worthy area, is not necessarily directed to move worth ones. And all of this reinforces the need for the project to be economically underpinned by rational and well designed landside development.

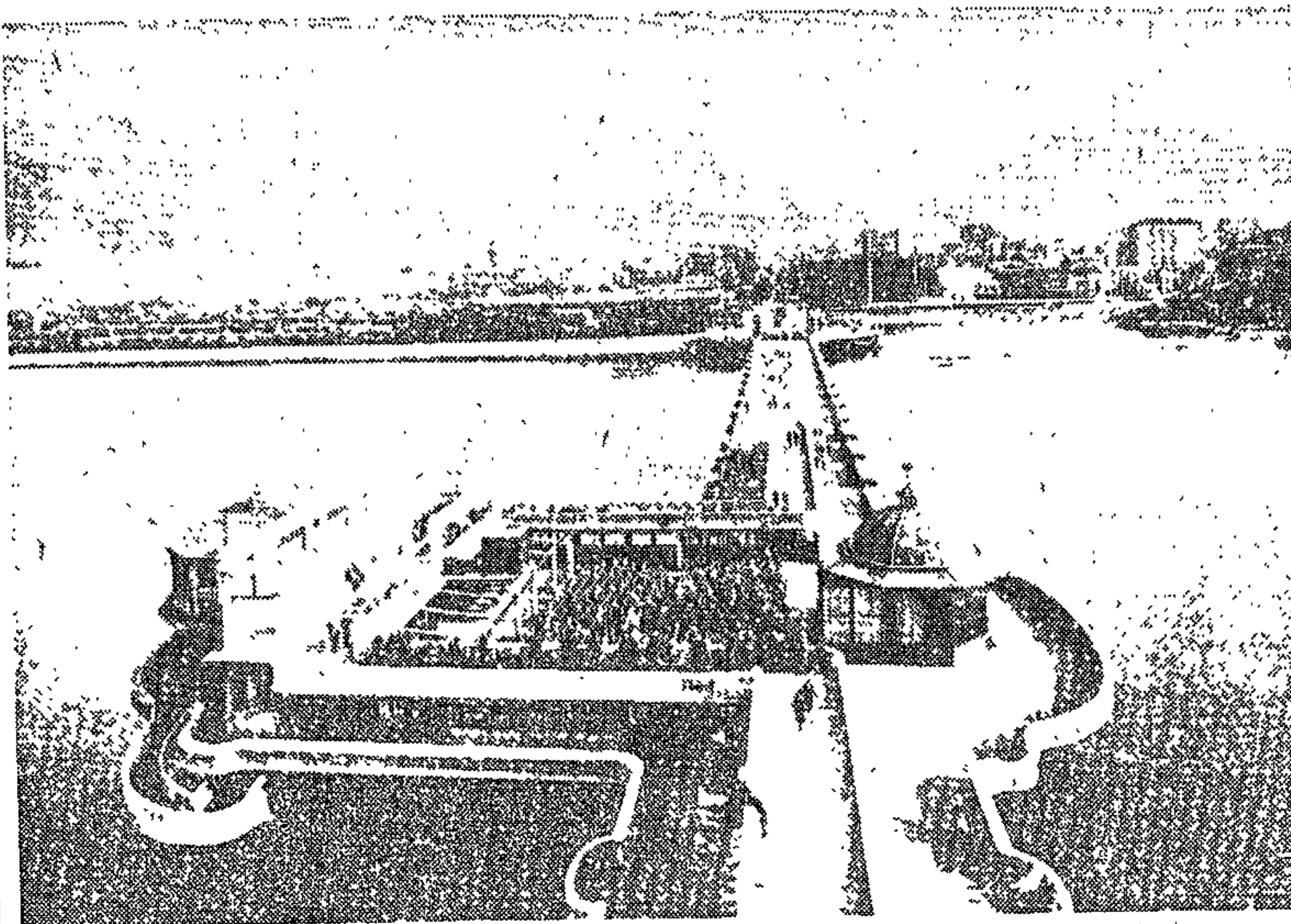
As to the environmental impact of the proposed scheme this, of course, would have to be very carefully considered. Its importance has not been lost sight of in the plans prepared by the pilot study.

A preliminary environmental commentary was commissioned and undertaken by the School of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town and there is no reason to believe that a scheme of this scale could not be satisfactorily handled from an environmental point of view.

Certainly, it should constitute a vast improvement on the present dreary prospect of a key piece of near-city coastline used for breakwater block-making activities. If it were imaginatively handled in all its design aspects the scheme would be a major factor in making this city a livelier place to live in.

One last point. The public should be fully informed about what is going to happen and an outline of whatever new modifications there are to the scheme should be made available for publication, and if possible, a model should be put on view at the Civic Centre.

Public dialogue and awareness of the issues involved could only be to the advantage of all concerned. There is enough merit to the proposals to allow them to take their chances in open debate.



YESTERYEAR view of the city and mountain — taken from the tower of the pier.

Tenant fights Waldorf order

w/c ARGUS
8/5/82

(56)

A LONG-STANDING tenant in one of the four buildings facing possible demolition on the controversial Waldorf block bordering historic Greenmarket Square has instituted legal action to try to stay his eviction.

This was disclosed to Weekend Argus by his attorney.

"Litigation is pending and out of courtesy to the other party I can't discuss the matter, which should come to a head

this month," the attorney said.

A tenant in another building, South West House — which with Bible House, Kimberley House and General Insurance House are the centre of a controversy between developers and conservationists — gave Weekend Argus a copy of a letter from a real estate firm which states:

"Although any redevelopment is likely to involve demolition, the new

owners do not expect to be in a position to take a final decision before June 1982."

The letter, dated April 8, points out to tenants that their present leases expired on May 31 — "but the new owners are nevertheless prepared to allow you to remain after that date, provided you enter into a new written monthly lease agreement."

The new developers will have to contend with strict design criteria drawn up by Cape Town City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, for any new developments on the square, but these do not exclude demolition.

The City Council's town planning chairman, Mr John Muir, said this week that he believed "any developer will take into account the guidelines laid down by the council and public opinion, and will try to produce an attractive and pleasing building."

They could also try to keep the existing facade. One of its features was that it blended with a similar window pattern in buildings around the square.

"We are not telling the developers they can't demolish, nor that they must. We will wait to see the plans, Mr Muir said.

He added that legal opinion taken by the council had been that it could stop demolition if a redevelopment project was harmful to the area.

Such a step would be in accordance with the town planning scheme.

The council would discuss the issue with the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, next month.

An estate broker, Mr Gerald Divaris, acting for Burgstraat Eiendom (Pty) Ltd, a former Sanlam subsidiary which owns Waldorf block, said: "We are still endeavouring to preserve the facade, which has certain characteristics."

ELEMENTS

He pointed out, that a new building could have "the elements of the present facade".

"I'm sure we'll come up with a happy compromise for everybody and that the public will be pleased, but everything is in the hands of one man."

It is believed that one tenant is holding on to a clause in his lease in terms of which he can be evicted only if the building is demolished.

SET

Political Staff

A COMMISSION of inquiry has recommended that the Government go ahead with legislation to co-ordinate environmental controls.

But Mr Nigel Wood, the former New Republic Party MP for Berea, has signed a minority report opposing the main thrust of the Bill.

The commission has toned down aspects of the Bill but has accepted the main principle that a council for the environment be established.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Jan Hoon (CP, Kuruman), was appointed to inquire into the Environment Conservation Bill published last year.

CRITICISM

The Bill received substantial criticism when published, particularly in Natal, where it was seen as a threat to the auto-

Commission backs environment council

ARGUS 11/5/82

56

nomy of the Natal Parks Board.

Numerous assurances are given by the signatories of the majority report, who are members of the National, Conservative and Progressive Federal Parties.

But Mr Wood, as the only NRP member of the commission, made it clear he still had misgivings.

He said "... the Bill as it stands clearly opens the way for the take-over of further provincial powers in the future."

The Bill should also be seen against the background of the concentration of power in the past 30 years to "achieve primarily political ends."

The majority report acknowledges there are fears that legislation could remove powers and autonomy but gave an assurance that its "recommendations are not aimed at impairing any of the rights or powers of these bodies or organisations."

The commissioners did not favour any such measure.

But "the commission is convinced that there should be a maximum of liaison and co-operation among the various environmental bodies and the role to be played by the council for the environment will be decisive."

The main changes the

commission has recommended from the original legislation is a toning down of the powers of the Director-General of Environmental Affairs

It has recommended that the proposed council should "endeavour to co-ordinate the rationalisation of the existing Acts, regulations, ordinances and by-laws in order to ensure that specific aspects of environmental conservation... are dealt with systematically by the various institutions."

Another recommendation is that the council should appoint a sub-committee to educate the public on environmental issues.

Di picks untrained nanny

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Princess Diana has broken with tradition in choice of a new Royal nanny.

She has picked a forest worker's daughter with no formal training for the post.

Barbara Barnes, 39,

who refuses to wear a uniform, will become Britain's top nanny later this summer.

She, too, will break with tradition in preferring to be called by her first name — rather than the more customary "Nanny Barnes."

She was personally chosen by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"DELIGHTED"

Barbara said last night: "I am delighted and honoured to be given this appointment."

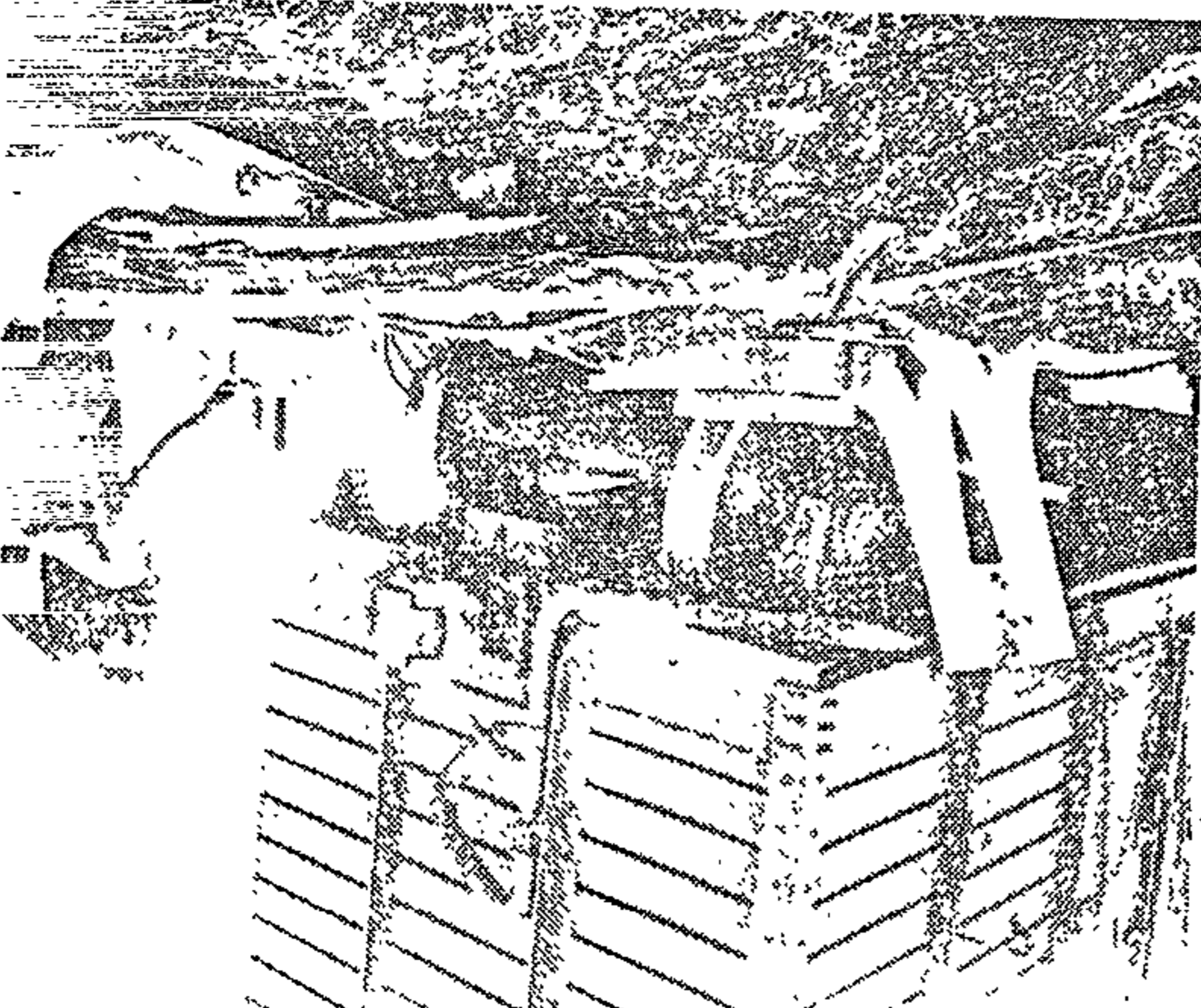
A Buckingham Palace spokesman said no exact

date had yet been fixed for the new nanny's move into the Royal apartments in Kensington Palace.

Of her job Barbara said: "I don't see any different problems in bringing up a Royal baby — I treat all children as individuals."

PARROW STRIKE

Railway Runaway



The conservative party... Political observers note that Mr Botha made his first major political speech as Prime Minister in the same region — at Uppington — four years ago.

SPEECH

The first indication of the Government's attitude to the proposals could come from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, when he addresses a meeting in Springbok on Saturday.

The report will set out a new system for local government and provincial government and will spark the most intense constitutional debate in the country's history. It will face each party with a major political decision and also present strong rumours that there could be more defections to Dr Treurnicht, especially in the Transvaal Provincial Council.

NAT PARTY

The National Party will have to decide whether to accept the proposals even if they deviate drastically from its present separate development policy and it will do so aware of the risk of losing more support to Dr Andries Treurnicht's conservative party.

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Highway 'blunder' for Garden Route

with

ARGUS 11/5/82

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By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

A FOUR-LANE highway divided by a traffic island will slash through the tranquil Wilderness village, turning one of South Africa's show-piece seaside retreats into a thoroughfare for convoys of heavy trucks and cars.

adopted as an alternative to the stretch of coastal freeway between George and Sedgefield, and requested by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, himself a resident of the Wilderness village. But the four-lane alternative now before the George Divisional Council was described by residents, scientists, hotel owners and environmentalists as "the worst possible option."

Mr Tim Balchin, says its turning the Garden Route into "The Garbage Route."

But on the other side of the coin are those who believe that all is rosy in the garden, and many who believe that "Pee Wee" would never allow things to go wrong.

fluence of the Prime Minister to put things right along the Garden Route.

The area is described by ecologists as extremely sensitive, and is being subjected to devastating environmental degradation.

Many long standing residents told me "the Wilderness just isn't like it used to be" — and things are not getting any better.

Other developments and activities which will result in major environmental degradation to the world famous coast include:

The plan to "upgrade" the existing road, which winds through the picturesque Kaaimans river gorge and over the tranquil Touws River estuary at the Wilderness, was

GARBAGE

And the controversial "upgraded road" is just one of a series of environmental blunders which one of the leading conservation figures in the area,

The stern presence of the Prime Minister hangs heavily over the little towns, villages and hamlets which dot the country and seaside, and many of his followers have a blind faith that their leader will "see everything comes right."

But the facts indicate otherwise. It will take more than just the in-

(Contd on Page 3, col 3)

18/0861
Annual Report

(Continued from Page 1)

ARGUS 11/5/82

5-6

Garden Route

- The large scale theft of ferns in the Knysna forest by unscrupulous operators working on permits, given without apparent screening, by the Department of Nature Conservation.
- ✕ The permits are supposed to be for picking ferns on the permit holder's own land, but at night the operators work illegally in State forests.
- ✕ Poor control over the taking of prawns and other invertebrate bait species in the Knysna lagoon, which the Mayor of Knysna, Brigadier Doug Campbell, says is devastating the prawn banks, vital to the estuary's ecosystem.
- A build-up of pollution from human sewage in

- the Wilderness lake system.
- An "unnecessary" section of the new freeway which has cut through the Bloukrans forest, dividing the forest in half, and destroying more than a million cubic metres of top grade indigenous wood.
- The controversial Kleinkrans housing development, said to be the most expensive of its kind anywhere in the world, which involved flattening 500 000 cubic metres of sand dunes.
- The dredging of the lagoon system at the Wil-

- derness which is destroying the adjacent reed beds, a vital nursery area for fish.
- A serious and increasing problem with invading alien vegetation, especially the blackwood, black wattle and acacias, which are now threatening the indigenous forests themselves.
- Government conservationists I spoke to said there was "a lot of official heel dragging" over the alien vegetation question which was not helping the situation.

- They said if the problem was not resolutely tackled soon it would be too late to save many parts of the Garden Route from the alien vegetation.
- So-called "creeping development", whereby a major development which would not be allowed in its entirety, is "slid past" the local authorities by the developer applying for permission to develop bit by bit, each piece of the development appearing in itself innocuous, by local authorities who
- Development decisions have no concept of the impact of the developments which they are proposing.
- See Page 23

Year	African	Asian and	White	Total
Membership				

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Science Reporter

THERE is no safe and effective method of disposing of the 600 000 tons of nuclear waste that will come from Koeberg annually, according to a University of Cape Town academic.

Koeberg is due to come on line early next year.

Associate Professor Arnold Abromowitz, of the department of psychology and acting chairman of Koeberg Alert, was speaking yesterday at a lunch-time meeting of the Institute of Citizenship.

He said there were a number of major worries about the development of the nuclear industry.

One of these was the lack of adequate disposal procedures.

"Each reactor like the two that will operate at Koeberg requires about

ARGUS 14/5/82

'NO SAFE DISPOSAL' FOR KOEBERG WASTE

56

270 000 tons of fuel a year and produces about 300 000 tons of waste, including the waste containers which also become contaminated and must be disposed of," he said.

"Nuclear energy proponents say there is plenty of time to develop methods to solve this problem. "But one does not invent a fire engine

after one has deliberately started the fire. At present there is not a single demonstrated safe and effective disposal method for highly radioactive nuclear wastes in the whole world."

Professor Abromowitz said the "human factor" was a serious cause for concern. Under normal circumstances when operations have become routine in a plant, boredom becomes a major psychological problem, and when something goes wrong, as in the Three Mile Island plant in the United States, chaos very easily develops.

He said that an objective indicator of the status of the nuclear industry in the United States was the refusal by insurance companies there to underwrite insurance against nuclear accidents.

This was because the possible consequences of a disaster at a nuclear plant were so immense that insurers were scared off, even though the chances of such an accident happening were very small.

Professor Abromowitz said that Koeberg was here to stay, but what should concern each citizen at this stage was the emergency plan that Escom was obliged to produce, and which was expected soon.

He said according to Escom's own estimates 3 000 people would die immediately in the event of a major disaster at Koeberg. A further 20 000 would suffer delayed deaths and the

cost would exceed R18-billion. He also pointed out that in the year 2010 there would be half a million people living in Atlantis, barely 10 km from Koeberg. For these reasons any emergency plan would need to be the best possible. Alternative forms of energy, especially solar energy, seem to offer the best solution to Africa's energy problems, he said. Solar energy was decentralised, relatively cheap and could be brought to the rural areas, which, even in South Africa where 60 percent of all of Africa's energy is produced, are impossible to supply economically with centralised coal-produced or nuclear-produced energy in the form of electricity.

METAL

Year	African
1970	
1971	
1972	
1973	
1974	3 900
1975	3 900
1976	6 700
1977	7 000
1978	
1979	
1980	

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Officials: Secretary: D.

Area of Operation: Trade

Founded: 1973

Registration: See notes

- Recognition:
- 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5)
 - 6)
 - 7)
 - 8)

Membership: 1981 = 24 3

Yes.

- (a) Because acceptance of the settlement on the basis agreed upon, which included the payment of the costs of the applicant-plaintiff, was considered to be in the best interests of the State.
- (b) the basis for the payment of the said costs was as between attorney and client, a condition for settlement on which the applicant insisted.
- (c) the said costs were not taxed

I am prepared to make all the documents in connection with the agreement available to the hon. member for inspection. If he then still wants to put questions, he may do so.

†Mr. T LANGLEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, can he possibly tell us what the costs paid to the plaintiff in this case were?

†The MINISTER: R29 000.

Mr. J. W. E. WILEY: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the hon. the Minister's reply, may I ask the hon. member for Groote Schuur whether he is prepared to make a financial statement of how the funds that he begged from the public were expended? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker on a point of order: In the words used by the hon. member for Simon's Town there is a clear implication of alleged impropriety. [Interjections.] It is quite clearly so. Mr. Speaker, I submit you should instruct the hon. member to withdraw those words. [Interjections.] I also think, Mr. Speaker, you might well decide to give the hon. member for Groote Schuur the opportunity of replying to the hon. member for Simon's Town, because there is a clear inference of impropriety, which, I believe, is something to be deprecated.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I rule the question of the hon. member for Simon's Town out of order.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, with respect, I submit the hon. member must withdraw the words used. It is not sufficient to rule it out of order. The hon. member should be instructed to withdraw it because it is improper and has indeed an implication of impropriety. [Interjections.] Either he withdraws it, Sir, or it will be the usual cowardly action from him.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

†Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: That is a filthy insinuation.

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member for Yeoville must withdraw that allegation.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: I withdraw it, Sir. However, I ask you also to instruct the hon. member for Simon's Town to withdraw his question. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I have ruled the hon. member's question out of order.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member is not instructed to withdraw it in proper words. [Interjections.] Mr. Speaker, I ask you to consider to instruct the hon. member to withdraw it. [Interjections.] He cannot insult an hon. member of this House. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: He is a pig!

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member must withdraw that.

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Do not insult pigs! [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member must withdraw that.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Wiley should not be in the House!

56 ~~250~~ Hausand
Court case: deed of settlement
Q. Col. 816 - 820 14/5/82
*6. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Community Development:†

Whether he entered into a deed of settlement in respect of the payment of the costs of the applicant-plaintiff in the matter of *Brian Reginald Bamford versus the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services as such representing the Government of the Republic of South Africa* (Case No. M881/81) which was heard in the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the the Supreme Court; if so, (a) why, (b) what basis was accepted in respect of the payment of such costs and (c) what was the amount of the taxed costs?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

P.T.O.

WAVECREST SCANDAL: NO CHARGES

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By Dirk van Zyl

THE Attorney-General of the Cape has decided not to prosecute anyone in connection with the Wavecrest property development scandal which has been simmering for the past 10 years.

This was disclosed to Weekend Argus today by a senior spokesman for the Attorney-General's office in Cape Town. He declined to comment further.

Many allegations of impropriety have been made since the collapse of the controversial seaside township project near Jeffreys Bay on the Southern Cape coast a decade ago.

The decision by the Attorney-General, Mr D J Rossouw, not to prosecute is the latest move in a series of probes and demands for action since the scandal broke.

The step follows a statement in Parliament

earlier this month by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that, following the conclusion on April 19 of a civil action in connection with the affair, the Attorney-General would "probably take a decision within the next two weeks."

The scandal broke 10 years ago and was described in 1974 by Mr Theo Aronson, then United Party MPC for Walmer and now a nominated National Party MP, as "the worst scandal that has happened to the National Party since they assumed power in 1948."

Other developments have included:

● Repeated calls for a judicial commission of inquiry, which has never materialised.

● A minority report by a Cape Provincial Council select committee which the then Administrator,

Mr A H Vosloo, refused to table.

● A police investigation completed late in 1979 and handed to the Attorney-General.

● A Trust Bank report, with a minority report, which was handed to the police.

● On April 19 this year a R4-million Trust Bank damages claim against controversial Hout Bay businessman Mr Bill Mitchell and nine other defendants was settled out of court.

Secrecy surrounded the deal and Trust Bank officials refused to comment on the terms.

The bank had earlier alleged in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, that Mr Mitchell and former principal officers of Trust Bank conspired in 1972 to steal money in a series of transactions involving the

development of Wavecrest suggested early in 1980 by township near Jeffreys Bay. A number of people had their dreams of a plot at Hirsch shattered by the collapse of the development scheme.

A further investigation into the controversy was suggested by the Leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, Mr Herbert He said a cloud was still hanging over the whole affair and many questions remained unanswered.

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Medical Reporter

THE Medical Research Council has recommended that a national research institute be established to deal with the ever-increasing and pressing problems of the changing environment.

According to the president of the MRC, Professor Andries Brink, in his annual report for 1981, which was tabled in Parliament today, the recommended facility should be situated so as to cooperate closely with other major research organisations.

These include the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Human Sciences Research Council and the Atomic Energy Board.

Environmental research, says Professor Brink, will benefit from closer co-ordination between these bodies.

SUPPORT

This recommendation is in line with the council's policy of strongly supporting research at existing institutions, especially medical faculties, teaching hospitals and other established medical organisations.

"In this manner, our resources are synergistically combined, and we reduce competition for research manpower equipment," says Professor Brink.

To date, the partnership policy has been rewarding, and Professor Brink believes that the stage has

Call for body to research environment

ARGUS
18/5/82
56

now been reached where industry and private enterprise should join the partnership, together with the public sector, for the country's benefit.

In such a partnership venture, pharmaceutical development, occupational health and biotechnology could make great advances.

VITAL

Professor Brink says it is disquieting that the relevant authorities do not seem to realise how vital it is that the medical research component of the South African health community be given the opportunity to "grow in the same way the medical training component grows.

"The MRC's ability to provide the necessary funds, facilities and career opportunities in these medical environments is reduced each year because of an unequal growth in the MRC's research budget," he says.

"In South Africa, with in an African environ-

ment, with its different population groups at different levels of development, our health problems are in excess of any Westernised country, and we need to ensure that we have the best minds to cope with these problems."

TRAINING

The present standards of medical care could not even be maintained, let alone be improved upon, if serious consideration

was not given to the provision of adequate training facilities and career opportunities in medical research.

Professor Brink also reports that the medical research activities supported by the council during 1981 have been both productive and vigorous, despite the fact that suitable conditions for the "optimal deployment of available human and physical resources have not yet been arrived at".

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, would he consider having an inspection *in loco* of Sandy Bay . . . [Interjections] . . . so that he can satisfy himself as to whether the natural beauty which he will see there should be preserved or not?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I do not think the hon. member and I belong at Sandy Bay anymore! [Interjections.]

Bonus bonds

*16. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether steps are being taken to make bonus bonds a more attractive investment; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Not at present. The tax-free interest payable on bonus bonds was with effect from 1 April 1982 changed from 5 per cent per annum simple interest to 5 per cent interest per annum compounded monthly with effect from date of purchase, provided such bonds are not redeemed before 1 April 1983. This compound rate of interest will yield an effective rate of 5.66 per cent interest over a five-year term. The division of the available prize money has also recently been adjusted by halving the number of R250 prizes and increasing the R500 and R1 000 prizes. All aspects relating to bonus bonds are reviewed from time to time.

No further steps are contemplated at this stage.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is he not concerned because of the fact that the sale of bonus bonds has fallen recently and, secondly, is the rate of interest, even with the increase announced in the budget, not unrealistic in the light of prevailing interest rates?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. Speaker, obviously we have to give these new improvements an opportunity to work themselves out. We are watching the situation and will soon see what the effects are.

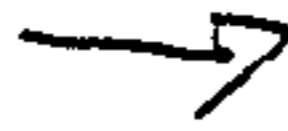
56 Hansard Q. 601.859-860
Sandy Bay: holiday homes
19/5/82

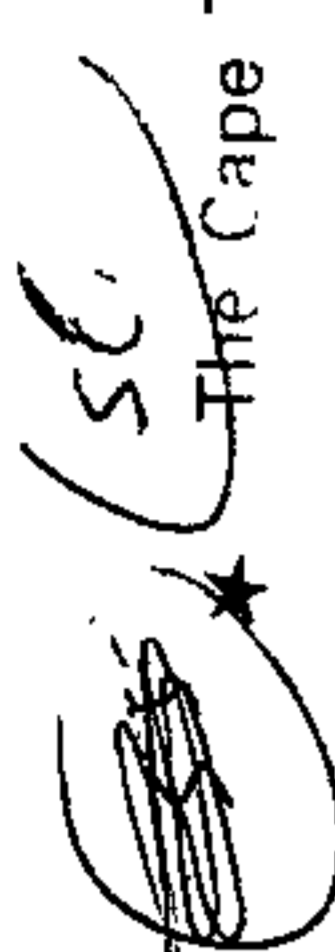
*15. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department has been consulted about the proposed development of holiday homes at Sandy Bay;
- (2) whether such development falls within the Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain Area which it is proposed to reserve as a nature area in terms of the Physical Planning Act, No. 88 of 1967; if so,
- (3) whether he intends taking any steps in regard to such development; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) No. The Minister of Environment Affairs has no jurisdiction over the area concerned until it has been reserved as a nature area in terms of section 4(1) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967.





City installs independent radiation monitors

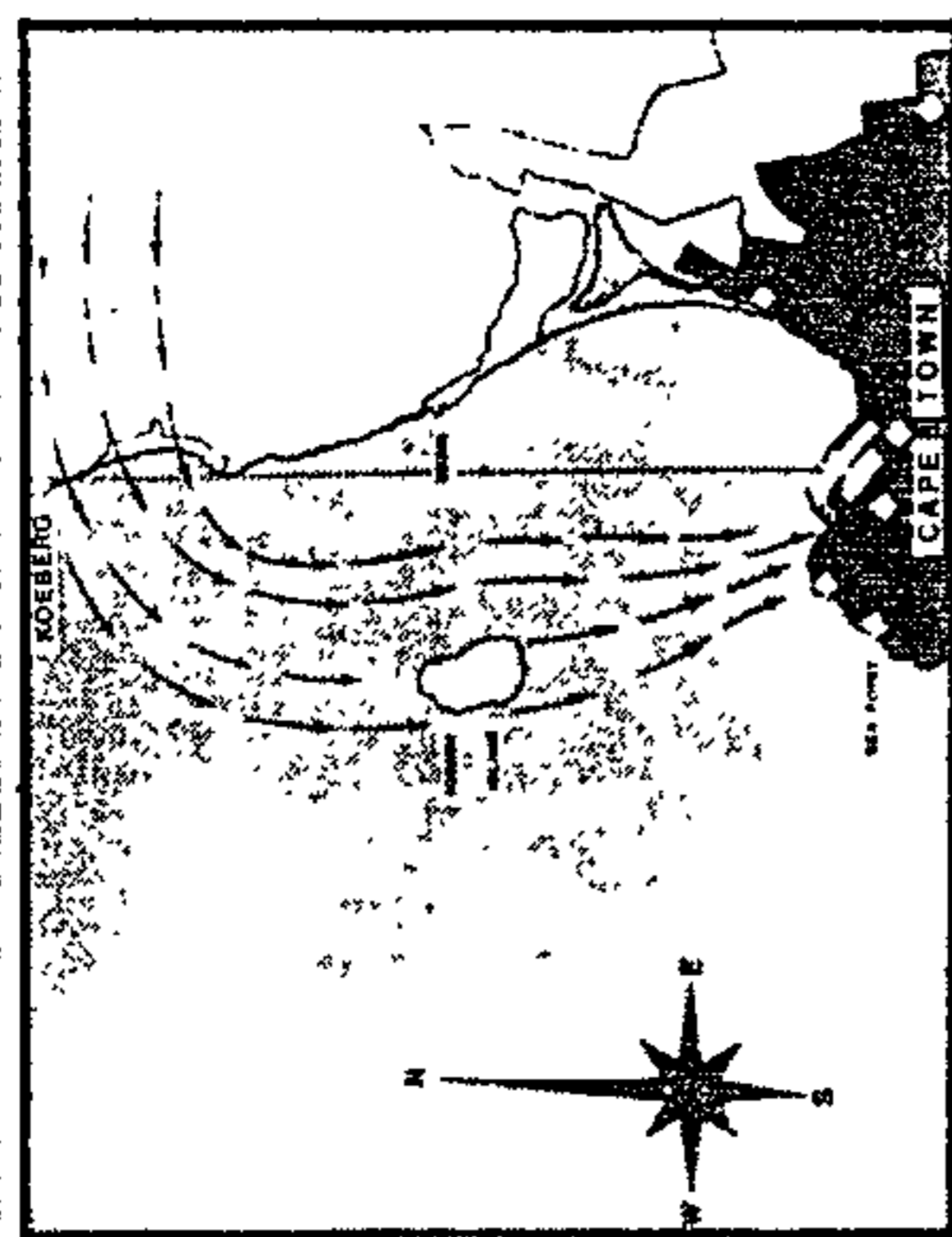
By BOB MOLLOY
THE City of Cape Town has installed an independent radiation-monitoring system to act as a round-the-clock watchdog on radioactive emissions from the Koeberg nuclear power station.
The system, installed at six critical points in the municipal area and capable of detecting minute changes of atmospheric radioactivity, makes Cape Town one of the few cities in the world with its own radiation-sensing system.

Changes detected above a certain level, to be determined after a year of operation, will trigger an alarm in the Civil Defence Room at the Civic Centre where a 24-hour watch is maintained. Inspectors trained in radiation monitoring will immediately double-check the reading and report to the centre.
The scheme will operate in parallel with, but independent of, an Escom monitoring system installed at five points in the City. It is a retrospective

(after the horse is gone) system which operates with TDLs (thermo-luminescent dosimeters) of the film badge type as worn by radiographers. Escom readings on the TDLs will be collected quarterly and read by a special dose-meter at Koeberg.
Municipal staff will monitor the setting up and collection of the badges and also their readings.
Cape Town's early-warning system has a unique check, built in at the insistence of the Medical Office of Health, Dr R J Coogan. Municipal inspectors are empowered to enter Escom premises at Koeberg and read monitors giving on-site levels and emission rates at the station.
He explained two aspects of nuclear power stations that caused concern:
● A major accident, nuclear or otherwise. This called for a contingency plan for all conceivable emergencies. The plan for Koeberg, likely to involve all public bodies such as police, army, fire, emergency and hospital services, was the responsi-

bility of Escom and the Atomic Energy Board.
● The effects of normal operation of a nuclear station on the inhabitants of nearby towns and cities. Among other factors such as human error and mechanical failure, was the finding after the Three Mile Island disaster that the operators of the plant were "not as communicative with other authorities as they should have been".
Under normal operating conditions Koeberg produced radio-active wastes in solid, liquid and gaseous form. Disposal of the first two was not the concern of the City Health Department as it had no direct bearing on the City at this time.
But a nuclear power station had a "stack" like any other power station. It continuously gave off gases which, two or three times weekly, were radioactive. They were released under conditions laid down by the Atomic Energy Board and efforts were made to reduce the emitted radioactivity to minimal levels.

The radioactive material was both odourless and invisible. Theoretically, if carried out to sea by wind currents and allowing for dispersion caused by distance, it was calculated not to affect radiation levels in Cape Town to any noticeable degree.
"The problem is that the meteorological picture from time to time over Table Bay is a confused one," Dr Coogan said. A survey had shown that for about 15 percent of the time, winds could reach the City from Koeberg, most likely in spring and autumn.
For this reason he had recommended installation of an independent system of monitors. The City Council approved the project in August last year. Monitors have been placed at Sea Point, Green Point, the Civic Centre, Woodstock, the Milnerton boundary and on the Epping boundary to cover the Cape Flats to the south.
The findings will be open for public inspection.



The pattern of wind flow between the Koeberg nuclear power station and the City which is prevalent about 15 percent of the year, mainly during spring and autumn. The white squares mark the position of the City's monitoring units.

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

Urgent need for control, maintenance of Swartkops River, says councillor

NOT a cent had been spent on the maintenance and control of the Swartkops River, which was used more than any beach in Port Elizabeth says a ward councillor for the area, Professor Roux van der Merwe.

Prof Van der Merwe (on behalf of the Zwartkops Trust) recently asked the City Council's Community Services Committee for a conservation officer for the area.

His request was turned down.

Prof Van der Merwe said in an interview that he was concerned at the decision and not prepared to let the matter drop.

He said there was a "pressing" need for general control in the area and it was imperative that the matter be investigated.

The appointment of a conservation officer — subsidised by the province

— to oversee the estuary should be considered, Prof Van der Merwe said.

At present there was no control at all over the use of the river.

He felt the area should be given the attention that was given to major recreational assets in Port Elizabeth.

After years of neglect the matter was now urgent, he said.

"At least the principle should be established that there should be some council control over the area," he said.

He pointed out that beaches in Port Elizabeth had a beach manager and staff to exercise control

over them. The Swartkops recreational area had neither money nor attention given to it.

Prof Van der Merwe said there was a "free for all" in the area because the lower part of the estuary was under the control of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration. Most of the land adjoining the river was State-owned.

The Zwartkops Trust had drawn up stringent regulations for control of the area but there was nobody to enforce them and structures which should not be allowed were being erected near the river mouth.

Prof Van der Merwe said

that he had written to the Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, asking for the matter to be taken further.

Fellow ward councillor, the Deputy Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, agreed that a "terrific" natural assets had been "horribly neglected".

The chairman of the Redhouse Ratepayers' Association, Mr Pat Murray, said the river was well used and some control over its usage was needed.

A meeting of his association, the Swartkops, Amsterdamhoek and Bluewater Bay ratepayers' association and the Zwartkops Trust would be called soon to see what could be done, he said.

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At a meeting of the Staff Association Executive Committee earlier this month, strong concern was expressed by several members at the apparent over-development of the site of the upper campus. It is accepted that the continuous building programme maintained over the past few years has been necessary to keep pace with the increase in student numbers, and provide more teaching, laboratory and library facilities.

Dear Sir Richard,

The Chairman,
Planning and Development Committee.

STAFF ASSOCIATION,
RONDEBOSCH,
29th October, 1974.

~~56~~ 56

On site storage for Koeberg waste

Political Correspondent
RADIO-ACTIVE waste from the Koeberg nuclear power station is to be stored on site, but there will be strict control measures, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said today.

Answering questions put to him by Mr D J N. Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central), Mr de Klerk said:

"The low and intermediary activity waste products are spent resins from the water-treatment plant which are mixed with concrete and then encapsulated in thick-walled concrete drums and compacted overalls, paper and other contaminated material which are sealed in steel drums.

"The strictest radiation control measures are applied to the storage of

these wastes and there is no possibility of hazard on or off site with this type of activity."

The waste products would be stored at Koeberg for a few years until the Atomic Energy Board's site for the ultimate disposal of waste products was ready.

Radio-active waste would also be discharged into the Atlantic Ocean.

Only liquids containing extremely low residual radio-activity would be discharged into the sea. Marine life and sediments would be monitored regularly to ensure there was no build-up of radio-activity in the surrounding sea.

"Inert" radio-active gas resulting from normal operations would be discharged into the atmosphere.

only one person to visit the schools giving lectures and something like a university bike — a machine far bigger

Confusion reigns over bike noise levels

56 E. Post 22/5/68
Weekend Post Reporter

LIGHT sleepers in Port Elizabeth are just waking up to the fact that the number of motorbikes in circulation has increased tenfold since the fuel crisis began.

So has the volume of motorbike noise, but only Pretoria has a hard and fast rule on just how much noise motorcycles and other vehicles are allowed to make — and even this contradicts current Government legislation.

Nothing but confusion surrounds the amount of noise a motorcycle can legally make, and Port Elizabeth's chief traffic officer, Mr Andy Augustyn, is not sure which course to take.

"I don't know which recommendation to follow," he said this week.

He said the Government Gazette of May 14 stated that according to SABS 097-1975, any noise emitted by a vehicle (not a motorcycle) shall not exceed 82 decibels.

However, Weekend Post drew his attention to a recent SABS article which stated its approval of a new test method which allowed higher noise emission.

The new standard, SABS 0181, recommends a maximum noise level of 95 dB for motorbikes and 99 dB for four-wheel vehicles with spark ignition — and this has been adopted by the Pretoria City Council.

Although the correct noise level is still in question, more than 900 motorcyclists in Port Elizabeth were charged with making "an excessive noise" last year.

In addition they had to put their machines through a

International judges to watch 700 champion dogs going 'walkies'

Weekend Post Reporter

MORE than 700 dogs will go walkies and be on their best behaviour in the true way champions have when the Walmer and Suburban Kennel Club stages its 43rd annual championships next week.

International judges, and top South African judges, will be hard at work finding the blue bloods of the various breeds, from Afghans to Bull Terriers.

High School recently with purposes.

complete roadworthy examination to get their licence discs back.

Mr Augustyn said that between the beginning of February last year and the end of January this year, the Port Elizabeth Traffic Department charged 1 310 people with making an "excessive noise". More than 900 (70%) of them were motorcyclists.

Most of the people charged were booked "by ear".

Mr Augustyn said he would like to see the "Traffic Ordinance changed as it was "very vague" about offensive noise levels.

"All it says is that vehicles should not make 'excessive noise'. As a guideline, we use a machine which measures the noise emitted from the exhaust, and we regard anything over 85 decibels when the motor is accelerated as excessive."

"This is not always used by traffic officers on duty. They have to judge for themselves what they consider to be excessive noise and make a thorough inspection of the exhaust pipes to see if they are rusted or have been tampered with."

"However, they can take the machine with them as it is small, but it is normally only used in open areas away from high buildings. It can be calibrated if the need arises to take into account the surrounding noise before measuring the noise from the vehicle itself."

Mr Augustyn said the machine could not be used to charge people for making an excessive noise with their vehicles. "It is only used as a guideline."

Man convicted of making a fire on Table Mountain

CAPE TOWN — Johannes-Edward Strydom, 35, was convicted in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday of negligently making a fire in a prohibited area in the Table Mountain Nature Reserve.

Strydom, of Helderberg Road, Thornton, pleaded not guilty.

The court found Strydom acted negligently in making a fire in a prohibited area and too near a slope on the mountainside. A sudden wind caused the braai stand to blow over on to the foliage.

The court found Strydom made a fire on March 7 in the open that spread, causing extensive damage. "The question is whether Strydom acted negligently," he said. "The braai apparatus was on uneven ground and near a ditch. The lid was on the stand but Strydom did not ensure that it was on properly."

hotel with their large

These offences carry a maximum R30 fine, but the real "crunch" comes when you have to re-apply for your licence — which is removed when you are booked by the prosecuting officer.

"To get your licence renewed," said Mr Augustyn, "you have to go through roadworthy again, and unlike the first time round, you have to pay for re-examination."

On top of your fine, then, the test and certificate will cost you R6 if you only have a 50cc motorcycle or motor car. Anything bigger, be it motorcycle or motor car.

And this is the minimum you will pay for "blowing your trumpet".

What makes it more painful is that they won't even use a machine to test your new reduced exhaust note. "There is too much reverberation in and around the test building to take an accurate reading," said Mr Augustyn.

Besides making a haphazard check on the noise of the motor, the Traffic Department might also look for possible oil leaks, worn brakes and tyres and faulty "electrics" which you have been lucky enough to get away with up to now.

Meanwhile, only the Pretoria City Council has adopted the latest SABS-approved test method to check the level of exhaust noise.

This test stipulates a maximum noise level of 95 decibels for two and three-wheeled vehicles and 99 decibels for vehicles with four or more wheels with spark ignition.

Mr Augustyn said that in his opinion these noise levels were "rather high."

background music ju. reckons he can strum out any Italian opera you can name on his 10c mandolin-harp. Vittoria and his Italian partner, Attilio Mistro Rigo on the accordion, transport diners nightly to romantic Mediterranean shores with endless Neapolitan rhapsodies at a Port Elizabeth city centre nightspot.

But aside from the Neapolitan atmosphere, the most captivating thing is the mandolin-harp itself.

It's unique in South Africa, and not surprisingly, Vittoria salvaged it for 10c almost half a century ago — and has been earning his supper with it on and off ever since.

He's been offered as much as R5 000 for the instrument but says he would not consider parting with it.

The two troubadours normally play only on Thursdays, Fridays and

Death, bus shooting, stabbing and arrests in weekend incidents

● From Page 1

A man and a woman were found inside the premises of EP Radiators and were arrested. Entry was gained through a window.

In Queenstown, a local man was stabbed several times in a desperate struggle with robbers at the Queenstown Golf Club last night. He is Mr Eddie Brown, 47, of Horwood Square, Queenstown.

Mr Brown was working in the club at 10.15pm when two men entered.

The men threatened Mr Brown with knives but he resisted, and a desperate struggle ensued. After subduing Mr Brown the robbers made off with liquor, cigarettes and timed food.

The police liaison officer taken to the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown where his condition was satisfactory.

Mountain fire: Man convicted

Cape Times 22/5/87 56

Staff Reporter

A REGIONAL magistrate yesterday convicted a 35-year-old Thornton man on a charge of making a fire in the Table Mountain Nature Reserve on March 7 this year which spread as a result of his negligence and caused damage totalling R142 690.

Johannes Edward Strydom, of Heldersig Road, pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing to charges of making a fire in the Table Mountain Nature Reserve.

He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of making a fire in the reserve and leaving it unattended before it was properly extinguished.

Uneven surface

Giving judgment, the magistrate, Mr T H de Koker, said that Strydom was negligent as he had placed a braai stand on an uneven surface near a slope. He said although Strydom had placed a lid over the braai stand he did not ensure that it was properly secured.

Strydom continued braaiing after he had been warned by a Department of Forestry official of the dangers of making a fire in that area.

"A reasonable person would have foreseen that a fire could have arisen. After the wind started blowing, you got into your

car to eat and did not make sure that the fire had been properly extinguished," Mr De Koker said.

Threatening letter

Mr B. Gradner, for Strydom, in mitigation of sentence, read a threatening letter received by Strydom to the court.

The letter said: "No matter what the courts decide, you are going to be beaten up. Both your knee caps will be smashed to a pulp and you will be in a wheelchair for the rest of your life. We are not playing games, Strydom. All the thousands of little animals that died in agony will have their revenge".

Another letter, by the chairman of the Ratepayers Association in Thornton, Mr Denis Leite, was also read to the court. Mr Leite described Strydom as a "loyal and conscientious man to both his family and his friends".

The State suggested that sentence should be one of duty to the community and the magistrate then ordered that a probation officer's report be obtained.

The hearing was adjourned to July 6 and Strydom was warned to appear

Mr N Treurnicht, assisted by Mr G P C de Kock, appeared for the State

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union

THE Simon's Town Historical Society — one of the largest and most active in the country — is taking bold new steps to help preserve what is left of the historic town.

Mrs Nicki Holderness, the society's spokesman on environmental conservation, estimates that about 60 percent of the historic homes in the town have been demolished in the past 10 years.

She said in an interview at the weekend that most of these were homes of dockyard workers and artisans built between 1850 and 1900. Some were pulled down for specific purposes, while others had been derelict for a long time.

One area in particular that has been virtually destroyed is the town's Malay quarter on the hillside behind shops on the main road.

'Homes vandalized'
The town's coloured population was moved out after the area was proclaimed white in 1967 and many of the homes were vandalized.

A private developer has bought much of the land and plans nine "historically-styled" homes for the site.

Mrs Holderness said that with the housing boom, many people were now moving into historic homes in the town.

While many were actively engaged in restoring their new homes, others were not that aware of their architectural and historic value or did not exactly know how to restore them.

Leaflet



Left: Hugo Homestead in 1976 before restoration. **Right:** The Homestead in the process of being restored. **Below (top):** A solitary Malay house, once modernized, stands among the rubble and weeds of what was once the town's Malay quarter. Nine "historically-styled" homes are now planned for the area, known as Rickett's Gardens. **Below (bottom):** A row of restored Victorian semi-detached cottages and an unrestored Victorian town house.

Bid to keep historic houses

Pictures and report by PADDY ATTWELL

Simon's Town.

Mrs Holderness said the society would be careful not to "dictate" to home-owners, and preferred to take the approach that by conserving their homes, their value would be increased.

'Townscape'

The society was also not that concerned about the interiors of the homes, but rather that the "townscape" be restored and preserved.

Mrs Holderness said the old houses of the town helped give it a unique character as they were built in the same style and blended together well.

The society hoped to

be piled by the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects.

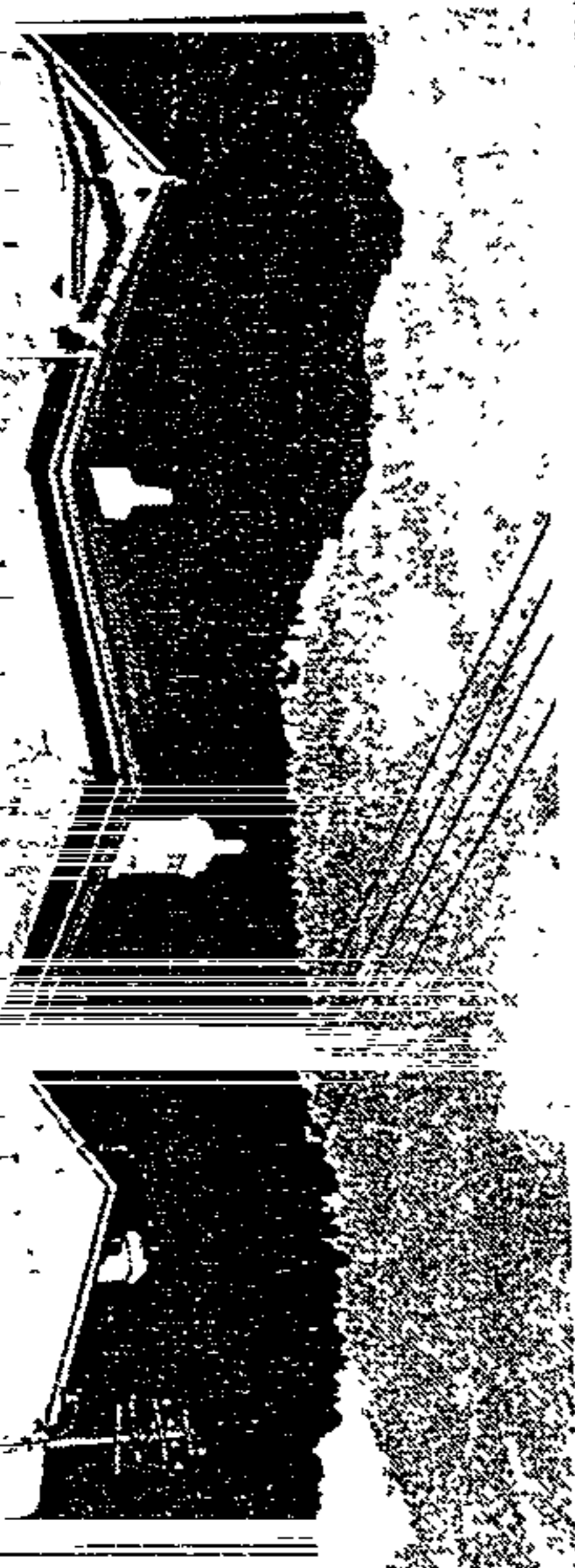
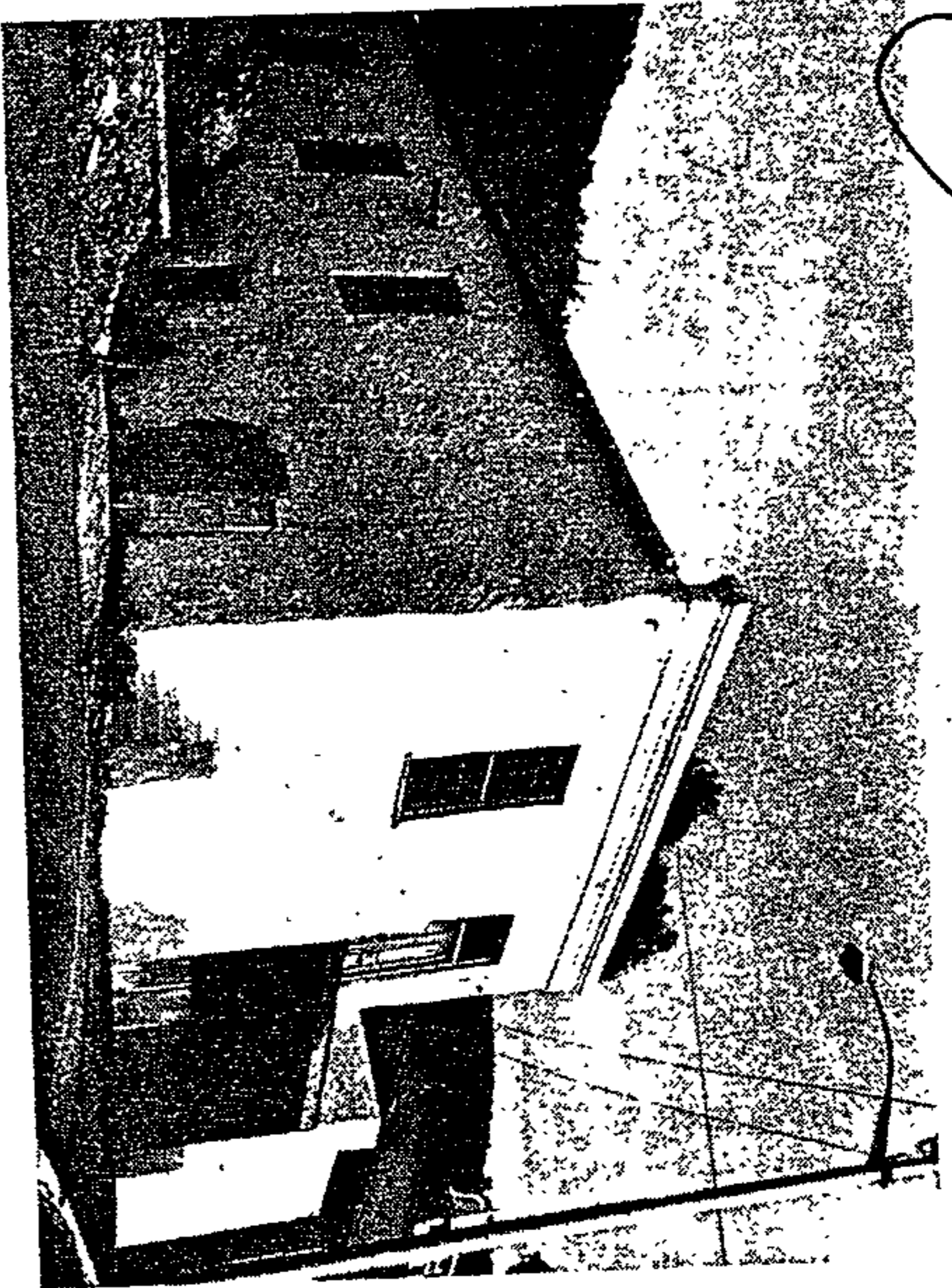
The catalogue was compiled to aid conservation planning in the City.

The society is also keen to do as much as possible help conserve the town's central business district.

Most of the buildings which line the town's "Historic Mile" along the main road date from the last century. Many, however, have been changed.

A long-term project will be to try to persuade the owners of the buildings that it is good business sense to try to retain the style of their properties.

Again, the society will not "dictate". It will also emphasize



CALL-TIPS 24/5/82 (56)

The Cape Times, Mon

A private developer has bought much of the land and plans nine "historically-styled" homes for the site.

Mrs Holderness said that with the housing boom, many people were now moving into historic homes in the town.

While many were actively engaged in restoring their new homes, others were not that aware of their architectural and historic value or did not exactly know how to restore them.

Leaflet

To meet this problem, the society is drawing up a leaflet to be distributed to ratepayers, telling them that their homes may be of architectural and historic value, and advising them what could be done to conserve them.

The leaflet is based on one sent to homeowners in Observatory by the Simon van der Stel Foundation, but will be adapted to meet the needs of

home-owners, and preferred to take the approach that by conserving their homes, their value would be increased.

'Townscape'

The society was also not that concerned about the interiors of the homes, but rather that the "townscape" be restored and preserved.

Mrs Holderness said the old houses of the town helped give it a unique character as they were built in the same style and blended together well.

The society hoped to make information available on how to improve homes, and also to try to find sources for building materials such as Victorian cast-iron brackets.

Catalogue

Another project of the society is to compile a catalogue of all the buildings of Simon's Town, along the lines of the catalogue of buildings of central Cape Town com-

planned to aid conservation planning in the City.

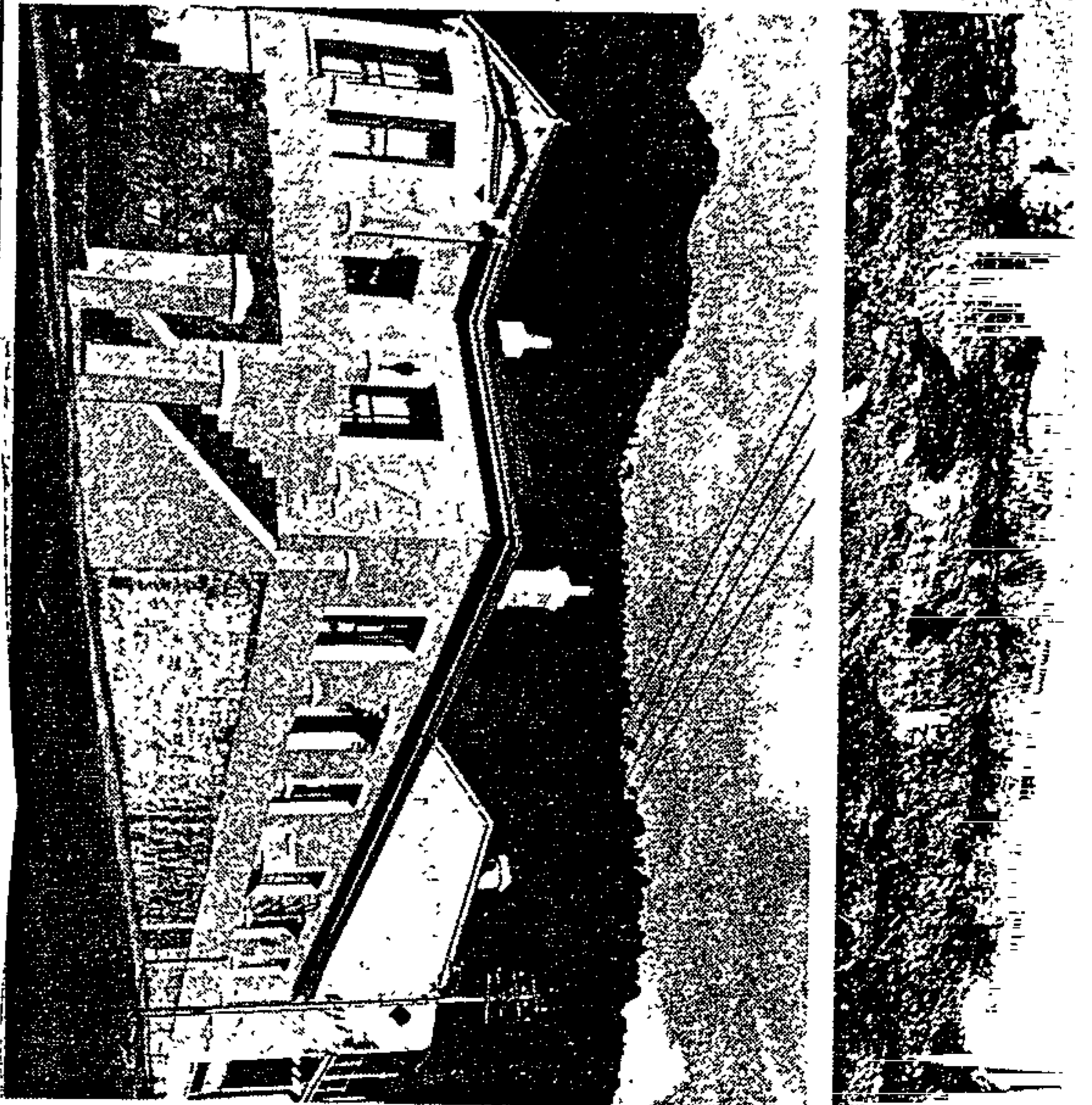
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A long-term project will be to try to persuade the owners of the buildings that it is good business sense to try to retain the style of their properties. Again, the society will not "dictate".

It will also emphasize the importance of the "streetscape" of the main road which gives Simon's Town its particular historic character, rather than the need to preserve the interiors of the shops.

Mrs Holderness said, however, that the priority concern was the houses, because of the urgency of the matter. The society expected to begin sending its leaflets to homeowners by the end of June.



Buthelez

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelez today challenged President's Council member Lofty Adams to debate the President's council recommendations with him at the Athlone Civic Centre, Cape Town.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Assembly, the Chief Minister said he wished President's Council had great admiration for Dr Goshem Mohamed who had resigned from the council rather than be another Lofty Adams.

Mr Adams, he said, was

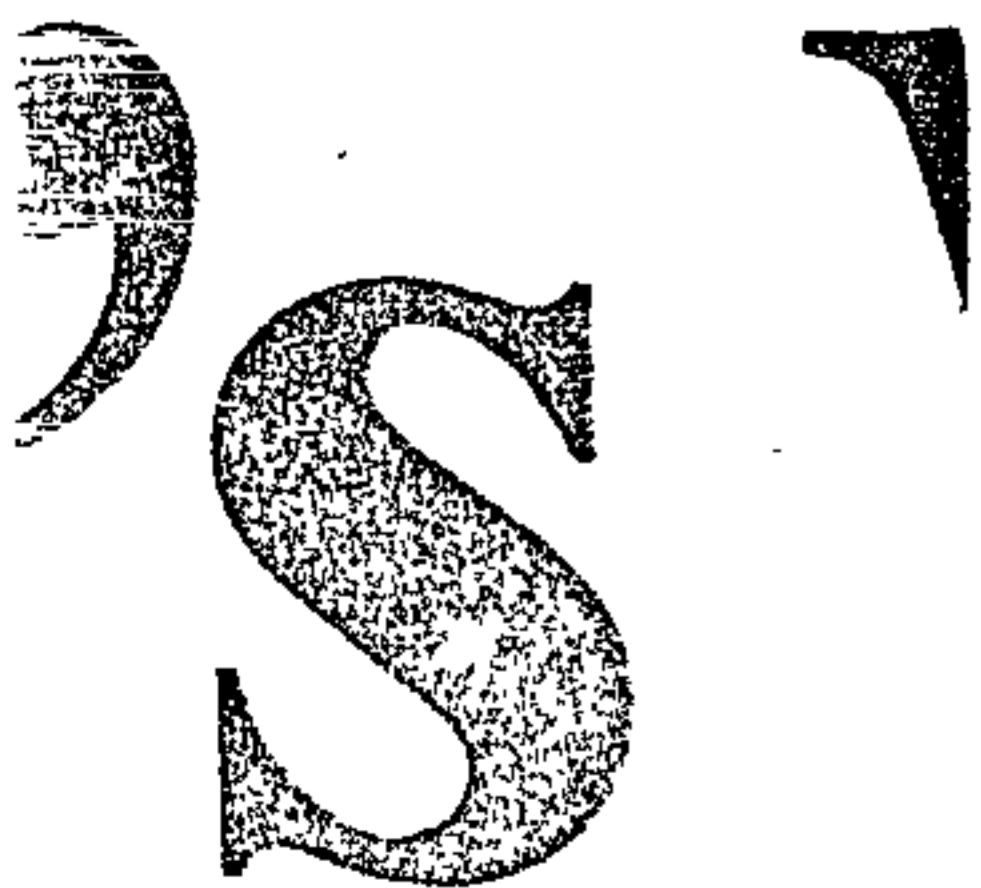
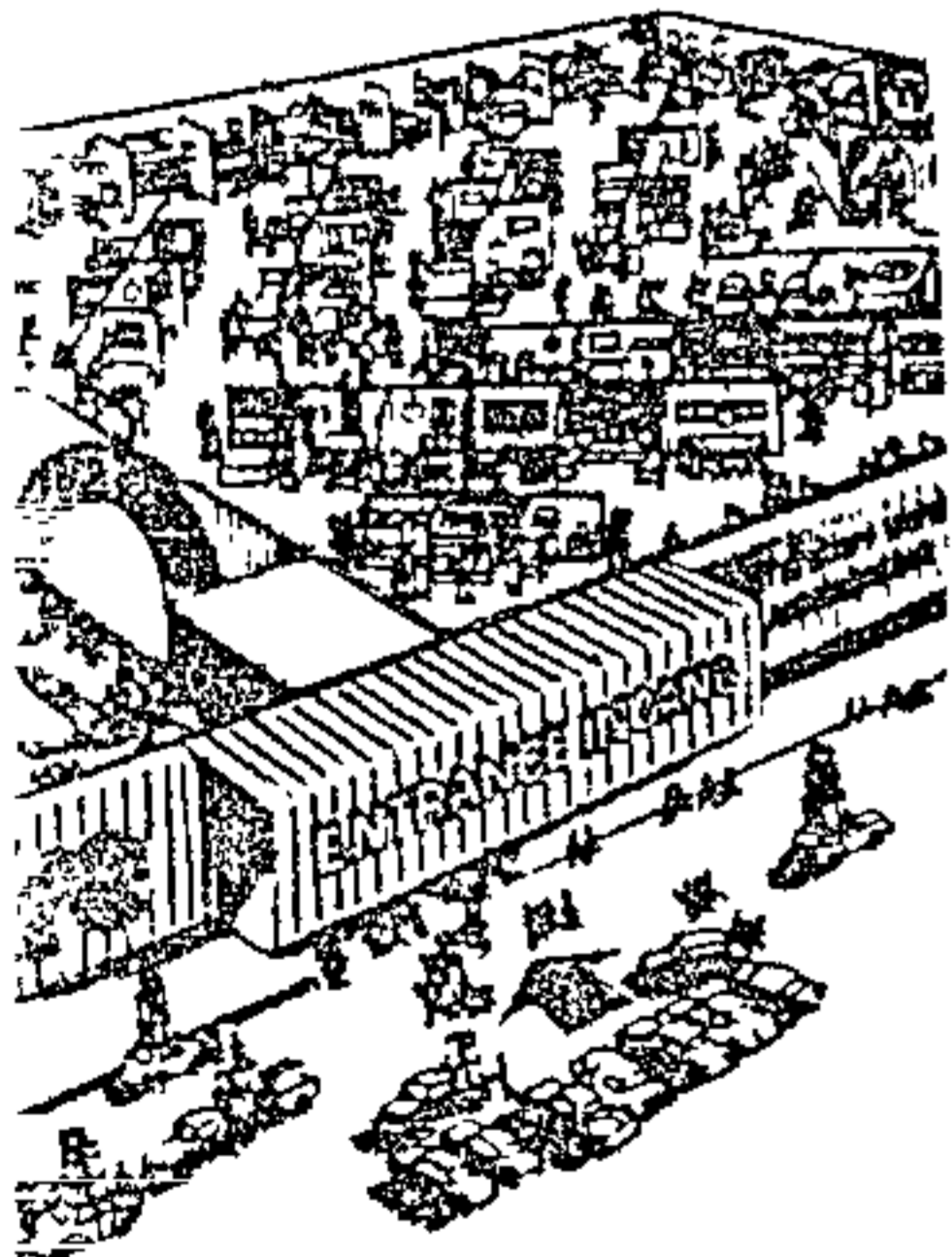
Woman 'ran

Argus Bureau

LONDON — A 30-year-old woman who claimed she was repeatedly raped and assaulted by three teenage boys said she ran barefoot and naked from the waist down along streets in Glasgow after the attack.

The woman was giving in

lammed A



PC's report: 'TV role to inform'

TV Reporter

IT is SABC-TV's role at the moment to inform viewers of the proposals of the President's Council and to explain them.

This is TV1's reply to criticism that almost all the coverage on the proposals is favourable.

A public relations spokesman said it was TV1's point of view "that at this stage we only have a task to inform viewers about the proposals and explain them".

Once the Government has decided which proposals to accept and reject, then it will be a case of "practical politics" and TV1's task will be to evaluate.

OPINIONS

The spokesman said that in all fairness it should be pointed out that TV1 had broadcast the opinions of all the political leaders of the groups affected by the proposals.

In addition, the views of leaders such as Chief Gatsha Buthelez and Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa were carried on the news.

Painter

(Continued from Page 1)

could gain entry and when he did so he approached Miss Rautenbach where she was sleeping in her bed. He had tried to awaken her and when she woke up she got a "tremendous fright".

GRABBED

She grabbed at him and it appeared to him as if she was planning to scream.

The accused also got a fright and he grabbed at Miss Rautenbach. He can't remember precisely what happened but he struggled with Miss Rautenbach and admits that he grabbed her around the neck.

He did not mean to kill her but had acted in panic and under the influence of strong liquor.

HOMICIDE

Lawyers square up in battle for square

ARGUS 25/5/82

56

THE battle to save Greenmarket Square buildings from demolition is expected to receive a boost in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, this week.

Lawyers for the owners of Kimberley House have given notice that they will not oppose an application — set for hearing on Thursday — in terms of which they will have to prove permission to demolish before they can serve eviction notices.

This means that development plans involving demolition will have to be approved by Cape Town City Council before the two tenants can be asked to leave.

In terms of the unopposed application, notice of eviction would be "not less than three calendar months".

The fate of Kimberley House, Bible House, South West House and General Insurance House in the Waldorf block has been the subject of dispute between conservationists and developers since the end of last year when development plans involving demolition became known.

RIGHTS

After public protest, the plans were dropped and the owner, Sanlam, sold the site through a transfer of shareholders in Burgstraat Eiendom (Pty) Ltd.

In a notice of motion served on the company on May 7 the Kimberley House tenants — S Antonis and Company (Pty) Ltd, tailors and cloth merchants, and Bette Lou (Pty) Ltd, a retail wool business, asked for a notice requiring them to vacate by June 19 to be declared invalid.

They asked for a declaration of rights that they must be given not less than three calendar months' notice and that Burgstraat Eiendom

be entitled to require them to vacate their leased premises "unless and until respondent is in a position lawfully to demolish the said building."

In an accompanying affidavit a city architect, Mr Andrew Louw, says he has ascertained that Kimberley House is on the list of buildings of which special consent by the municipality is necessary for demolition of such building.

NO OPPOSITION

He adds: "No consent has yet been sought by the respondent from the municipality. When it is sought, it will be a long process to make the decision, since consultation with numerous interested bodies, including the Cape Institute of Architects, will be necessary before a decision can be made."

The Kimberley House tenants' attorney, Mr David Myers, told The Argus that the legal representatives of Burgstraat Eiendom had given notice that they will not oppose the application.

"We are hoping that, as things stand at the moment, the buildings will remain," Mr Myers

Design

FROM toys to tools, you'll see the latest designs on display at the Design for Living Exhibition in the Good Hope Centre. Read about it in The Argus House and Garden supplement tomorrow.



FEATURED in Tonight: Fitzcarralto tipped for Cannes Golden Palm

SA message to Galtieri

Political Staff
THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, has sent Argentinean President General Leopoldo Galtieri

pleasure in extending to Your Excellency cordial congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and

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'Radioactive discharge' possible from Koeberg

ARGUS
25/5/52
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Divisional Council Reporter

KOEBERG nuclear power station will soon have trial runs, and there may be "a small amount of radioactive discharge into the air," the secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, told members today.

He said Escom had invited the council and municipalities within a 30 km radius of the site to appoint a member and an official to a regional liaison committee.

It was agreed that Mr Clive Bilski should be one of the council's representatives.

After the meeting Mr Vivier said he had no further information about

the trial runs, or the date they would begin.

● The high cost of building has made rents "a major source of grievance in the townships," the council was told.

The chairman of the Housing Committee, Mr R C Johnstone, said he thought standards would have to be lowered so that the people the council was supposed to house could afford the rents.

Even site and service schemes would in a few years' time become so expensive that many people would be unable to build their own homes, he said.

● Mr F Lamont Sturrock asked the council to reconsider a recommendation by its Works Com-

mittee that an application to open a crèche in Hout Bay be refused.

However, the council voted 9 to 5 not to allow the crèche.

The chairman, Mr Louwtjie Rothman, said it was policy not to allow a crèche if there were any objections.

The application was by Mrs S H Ehlers, who wanted to run a crèche for 16 children aged between three and five, from 9 am to noon on weekdays at her home in Luisa Way.

The objection came from Mrs E M van Eysen of Nootgedacht Drive.

A report from the engineer, Mr M K Bôtha, said the two existing crèches in Hout Bay had waiting lists.

f d e e i t a i s y n t s

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South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
National Union of Textile Workers
National Union of Leather Workers
National Union of Clothing Workers
General Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Black Allied Workers Union
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Garment Workers Union (Natal)

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
African Tobacco Workers Union
Tobacco

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilem, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

A TOTAL of 90-million litres of "Agent Orange" — a potent herbicide used in the Vietnam war and now the subject of several United States lawsuits — were sprayed in the Eastern Cape and Karoo between 1957 and 1972.

The use of the notorious chemical, known scientifically as 2,4,5-T, to control the spread of jointed cactus has been revealed by researchers at the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE).

There is evidence that 2,4,5-T — and particularly a by-product of its use, Dioxan — could be dangerous to humans and animals, but agriculture officials have denied that it poses any threat.

According to a UPE botanist, Mr Brian Whiting, "Agent Orange" was sprayed onto individual cactus plants at the rate of 150 000 litres a week.

Ironically, its use over 15 years failed to kill the plants as it did not penetrate their underground tubers, and from 1964 to 1973 the area of infestation increased from 643 700ha to 813 400ha.

Mr Whiting said yesterday that Dioxan was produced in the manufacture of 2,4,5-T and one of the most dangerous chemicals known to man.

It exists in "Agent Orange" in varying quantities, ranging from high concentrations, as in Vietnam, to a few parts per million.

EDM (56) (3) General
26/5/82

From those wonderful people who brought you Vietnam, 2,4,5-T comes to South Africa

MARTIN FEINSTEIN reports on the large-scale use of "Agent Orange" — a potent herbicide used in the Vietnam war — to control jointed cactus in South Africa.

But whereas 2,4,5-T is biologically degradable, Dioxan is an extremely hardy substance that could accumulate, for example, in underground water systems.

Mr Whiting said the task of trying to establish a safe level of the chemical was "highly controversial".

There was evidence from doctors who had collected data from patients in areas abroad where 2,4,5-T was used that the rate of abnormal births was above average.

And, according to a professor of pharmacology at the University of the Witwatersrand, there is also overseas evidence of animal deformities

caused by 2,4,5-T.

Mr Whiting said at the time of its large-scale use in the Eastern Cape and Karoo, no apparatus was available to determine small quantities of Dioxan.

He agreed it was possible that accumulated quantities of the chemical could pose a danger to life — but no studies had been done in South Africa to assess this danger.

A homestead in a jointed cactus area using borehole water, for example, might be endangered.

The Mail, however, could not establish where the chemical had been

used — or whether it had been used in or near populated areas.

Mr Whiting said at one stage the Department of Agriculture was worried that the brand of 2,4,5-T being used in South Africa was inferior in that it contained too much Dioxan.

But special samples sent overseas for testing were shown to have "normal" Dioxan content.

He said it was not uncommon for developed countries to palm off inferior chemicals to underdeveloped nations.

Dr J B Vermeulen, of the technical advice (herbicides) division of the Department of Agriculture, said the 2,4,5-T used in Vietnam was "heavily contaminated" with Dioxan.

The type now used locally, he said, contained as little as one part Dioxan per trillion parts 2,4,5-T.

"But we are keeping a close watch on the use of this chemical," he said.

He said no local studies had been conducted into its safety or otherwise, and could not specify which areas had been sprayed.

"But I don't think there is any problem," he said.

United States forces in Vietnam banned the use of 2,4,5-T after reports that it and Dioxan were dangerous.

But several veterans are now suing the US Army for illnesses apparently sustained from the chemical.

Large cash retailing organisations (such as supermarket and bottle store chains) have not only mastered many of the internal control problems surrounding cash sales but through sophisticated cash registers many useful accounting and control features are possible. Your task is to survey the current scene and report on the accounting and control features available to large cash retailers through the latest and up-to-date cash register systems.

Plea to city on Newlands Heights

17/6/42
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Municipal Reporter

THE City Council will ask Cape Town to make its views known on alternative sites for the controversial Newlands Heights cluster housing scheme.

The scheme would have been built on the slopes of Table Mountain adjoining Kirstenbosch.

An appeal to the council to accept this plan was made by town planning chairman Mr John Muir.

He paid tribute to Mrs Anne Percy, who started the petition to save the mountain site, and the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, and his executive, for offering the developers an alternative site.

ALTERNATIVE

Mr Muir said the developers had been offered two alternatives. The "school site" bordering the Liesbeek River, 3.7 hectares in size, and a site on the opposite side of the river in the Bishopscourt area, 4.1 hectares in size.

The town planning committee decided to ask the council to advertise the alternatives to give ratepayers in the area, objectors to the scheme, the developers and the council's City Engineer's Department time to consider the alternatives and make their views known.

"But I must make it clear that there is a bottom line to this. The developers who have been more than sensitive to the issues involved and have shown tremendous co-operation can go ahead and build on the mountain slope at any time.

INCONVENIENCE

"We must realise that the developer is being inconvenienced and delays are costing money. We must get this issue settled as soon as possible."

Another councillor, Mrs Joan Kantey, said it had to be regretted that the council did not see fit to vote against the mountain site when it had the chance. Only five councillors voted against it.

The Administrator and the executive committee had set a fine example on preservation of the mountain site but this was only the first step in a long battle that would continue as long as there was privately owned land on the mountain slope, she said.

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Cape Times 28/5/82

Greenmarket tenants win application

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Staff Reporter

EVICTION notices served on two tenants of the Kimberley House building on Greenmarket Square were declared invalid in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The unopposed order means that Burgstraat Eiendom (Pty) Ltd, owners of Kimberley House, have to obtain permission from the City Council for any development involving demolition. The two tenants may be evicted only when such approval has been obtained and have to be given at least three months' notice.

The tenants, Bette Lou (Pty) Ltd and S Antonis and Company (Pty) Ltd, brought an urgent application for a declaration of rights after they had been ordered by the owners to vacate the premises on or before June 19.

Mr Isidore Loon, a director of both companies, said in an affidavit that S Antonis and Company, tailors and cloth merchants, had occupied Kimberley House since its construction in 1929.

Mr Loon said the building was sold to Burgstraat Eiendom in April 1971. Both parties signed a lease which guaranteed security of tenure for the two companies.

On December 1 last year, an insurance company, acting on behalf of

Burgstraat Eiendom, sent a letter to the two companies ordering them to vacate the premises not later than May 31, 1982. The letter referred to possible redevelopment of "our Burg Street properties", but said plans had not yet been finalized. The eviction was temporarily postponed.

On March 20 this year, Burgstraat Eiendom gave the tenants "three months written notice of our intention to demolish the premises". They were required to vacate the building not later than June 19.

Mr Loon submitted that the companies had not been given three months' notice as specified in their leases.

Special consent

A City architect and town planner, Mr Andrew Louw, said in a supporting affidavit that Kimberley House was on a special list, which meant that City Council consent was necessary for demolition work.

"No consent has yet been sought. When it is, it will be a long process to make the decision," Mr Louw said.

The tenants were awarded costs.

Mr Justice Burger presided. Mr L R Dison SC, instructed by D F Myers, Lindsay and Company, appeared for the applicants.

'Hidden facts' in fishing collapse

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

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ILLEGAL practices, dishonest weighing of catches, quota busting, pressure by politicians, and inefficiency and corruption on the part of the inspectorate, were the reasons for the crash of the South West African fishing industry, says the former Deputy Director of Sea Fisheries in charge of South West Africa at the time, Dr David Cram.

In an American scientific publication virtually unread outside professional circles, Dr Cram, who now works in West Germany has written the inside story of what he terms the "hidden facts" of the SWA/Namibian fishing disaster.

The article published recently, seeks to destroy finally the South African Government's "Russian alibi" and to show that it was gross mismanagement and bending to vested interest, and not overseas fishing boats, which destroyed the SWA/Namibian pelagic resource, once one of the richest protein sources in the world.

Dr Cram draws attention to the structural defects of the Fisheries Advisory Council, which gave the Government an excuse for ignoring their scientists' recommendations and warnings. The FAC allowed the scientific representation to be constantly overshadowed by several political and economic representatives.

Among the illegal practices which apparently passed unnoticed by the Sea Fisheries inspectorate were:

- Dumping of unwanted catches.
- Scale manipulation to defeat quotas.
- Mislabelling of the kinds of fish caught.

All this went on under the noses of the inspectorate, and eventually measures had to be introduced to police the inspectorate itself.

Referring to the scale manipulation, Dr Cram says: "Knowledge of this alleged practice was so widespread that efforts were made to stop it during each season, but by 1974 it was plain that persuasion had failed and an alternative strategy would be required.

"Because of the requirements of inspection, these allegations implied inefficiency or corruption on the part of the inspectorate".

Dr Cram traces the decline of SWA/Namibia's once fabulously rich

fishing industry, outlining the scientists' fight to save a resource which, it has been calculated, could have provided the necessary protein for the entire SWA/Namibia needs, with more than enough to export for the next 100 years.

He lays the blame for the decline squarely at the door of South African fishing interests which turned their attentions to SWA/Namibia after the decline of the South African pilchard industry.

Referring to a speech in Parliament by Mr John Wiley, MP for Simon's Town, in February 1971, in which Mr Wiley accused Government and National Party members of awarding exorbitant quotas to companies in which they had financial interest, Dr Cram says:

"If the above interpretation is correct, the additional concessions and quota increases originated in political pressures that overcame vigorous opposition, and that were not supported by any scientific assessment of the ability of the stock to sustain those extra catches."

Referring to the companies responsible for the over-exploitation and insistence on higher and higher quotas, he says that fishing is regarded in South Africa as a high-risk investment.

"These incorrect, optimistic analyses should have increased that risk. In fact they did not, because the optimism was long term and the risks were minimised in the short term by landings in excess of the quota through the alleged irregularities at the scales and alleged misidentification of species on landing.

"The long-term risks were also minimised by most companies through diversification out of fishing.

"The public view of fisheries management is that it is a purely scientific exercise and that conservation policy is derived in an orderly way on a scientific basis.

"It has been demonstrated that this was not the case for the South West African pilchard fishery.

"The result was that in spite of strenuous work and scientific initiatives, the hidden political, administrative, legal and economic factors outweighed scientific argument and led to the decline of the stocks and the industry."

'Fish dumped to keep season open'

ARBUS 2/6/82

56

By GRAHAM FERREIRA
Environment Reporter

A FORMER deputy director of the Department of Sea Fisheries, who was in charge of South West Africa, says the pelagic fishing industry there had to be policed with methods that almost eliminated reliance on officials because of either inefficiency or corruption in the department.

Writing in a publication read mainly by scientists, Dr David Cram, who now works in West Germany, recalled efforts to police the industry and stamp out widespread illegalities aimed at breaking quotas, such as scale manipulation, misidentification of catches and illegal dumping.

In 1971, automatic scales which recorded the catches as they were brought in were made compulsory.

SAMPLES

"A considerable expansion of the staff was made to supervise landings by recording scale readings before and after off-loading and to take samples of the catch for species identification," he says.

"Almost immediately there were allegations that pilchards (more economically viable per catch weight than anchovies) were being misidentified on landing, and recorded as other species to defeat quota limits.

"Because of the requirements of inspection, these allegations implied inefficiency or corruption on the part of the officials.

"Knowledge of this practice was so widespread that efforts were made to stop it during each season, but by 1974 it was plain that persuasion had failed and an alternate strategy would be required.

"In addition there were allegations of abuse of automatic scales and, at least until 1974-1975, it was apparently not appreciated by authorities that

scales could be made to record almost any value desired while operating at maximum throughput.

TOTALS

"As the scale printed 'before and after' totals on a slip, any substantial under-recording could occur only with agreement of the fishermen concerned.

"The seriousness of these allegations was such that official investigations demonstrated the potential for irregularities, but did not confirm any corruption.

"Nevertheless, in 1976 all factories were required totally to enclose their scale houses (including the roof and floor), leaving only a sealed window to observe the scale and a locked and sealed door for access."

In 1970 split quotas — separate quotas for different species — was introduced, with the proviso that the season closed when the pilchard quota was filled.

This led to widespread dumping of unwanted pilchard catches to keep the season open long enough to fill other species quotas.

Dr Cram says it was imperative to stop the dumping.

PERSUASION

"Persuasion was tried before the 1973 and 1974 seasons, because dumping affected the quality of management advice through bias, thus working against the best interests of the industry.

"In 1974 it was realised that the effectiveness of the split quota had been reduced over the years by illegal practices, and that a different system had to be devised that permitted single-species management."

But the next try at single-species management was bedevilled by misidentification of catches, and so the malpractices continued until the resource was almost wiped out.

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Welders Society

Industrial Classification of the following

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Greenmarket demolition application

ANGUS
5/6/82
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Municipal Reporter
 THE developer of the controversial Waldorf site on Greenmarket Square, one of Cape Town's areas of historical significance, has applied for permission to demolish Kimberley House.
 The application to the City Council by the developer, Burgstraat Eendrom, follows on a recent Supreme Court decision that it had to obtain permission to demolish the building before it served eviction notices on tenants.
 The Kimberley House tenants took court action after they had been served with notices to quit the building to make way for demolition. The developer did not oppose the tenants' application.
 The developer was forced to make a move because the main tenant in Kimberley House has a lease which lays down that he can only be evicted if the building is demolished.
 Kimberley House is one of four buildings fronting on Greenmarket Square that will be affected by development of the Waldorf site.
 The demolition application is at present being considered by the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand.
 The other buildings affected by the development are South West House, General Insurance House and Bible House.
 Tenants in these buildings were told that their "right of occupation" would cease on May 31 but they would be allowed to remain on a monthly basis, at rents which have increased by as much as 300 percent.
 Most tenants chose to move out and South West House is standing virtually empty.

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 National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
 National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
 Metal and Allied Workers Union
 General Workers Union
 Industrial Salaried Staff Association
 Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
 Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
 Engineering and Allied Workers Union
 Durban Rubber Industrial Union
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 Chemical Workers Industrial Union
 Chemical and Allied Workers Union
 Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
 Black Allied Workers Union
 Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

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Hansard Q. Col. 975-976
Noordhoek: mining of kaolin

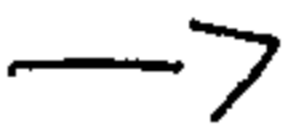
4/6/82

*5. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether any decisions have been taken in regard to the proposed mining of kaolin in Noordhoek; if not, when is it anticipated that decisions will be taken; if so, (a) what decisions have been taken and (b) who has been informed of them;
- (2) whether any persons or bodies have been consulted since the receipt of the consultant's environmental impact study; if so, what persons or bodies?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. A decision will be taken as soon as all comments called for, have been received.
 - (a) and (b) fall away.



JUNE 1982

976

- (2) Yes. Several, *inter alia* the following:
 - Department of Mineral en Energy Affairs;
 - Department of Environment Affairs;
 - Department of Agriculture and Fisheries;
 - Cape Provincial Administration;
 - Divisional Council of the Cape;
 - Interim Management Committee for Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain;
 - Habitat Council;
 - Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape;
 - Municipality of Fish Hoek;
 - Noordhoek Ratepayers Association;
 - The Member of Parliament concerned.

Waldorf tenants move out

Welders

ARGUS
4/6/82
56

THE north-east corner of Greenmarket Square is getting a deserted air as tenants of the four buildings in the controversial Waldorf block leave.

Two of the four street-level shops in South West House are already empty while the others are advertising "closing down" sales in their windows.

In the most easterly of the buildings, General Accident Building, all the ground floor shops have been vacated, and most of the offices on the floors above have been cleared out.

Mr. Gregory McGregor, owner of the jewellery store still open for business in South West House, said his rent had been increased from R225 to R375 a month.

He was moving "partly because the building is going to be developed and I don't intend to stick around with a month's notice to vacate."

FAIR

Mr McGregor said the new rental was fair.

Miss Christine MacDonald, owner of the other shop still open on the ground floor of South West House, agreed with Mr McGregor and said the amount asked for offices in the building was exorbitant.

"We were paying R930 a month for four offices. Now we are paying R880 for two offices," she said.

Miss MacDonald, who has occupied premises in the building for about 10 years, said "something doesn't ring true here" when asked about the eviction notice she received earlier this year.

BULLDOZE

"The notice was written in such a way we felt that if we weren't out by May 31 they were going to come and bulldoze around us. But their plans had not even been passed by the City Council at the time and since then the plans have been rejected."

Meanwhile the developer of the four-building site, Burgstraat Eiendom, has made an application to the City Council for permission to demolish Kimberley House.

This follows a Supreme Court decision that such permission was a prerequisite to the serving of eviction notices to tenants of the building.

Refusal to grant permission to demolish the historical building, which fronts on to Shortmarket Street, would effectively prevent development of the Waldorf site.

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S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Kaolin outcry 56

Interior Minister Chris Heunis is expected to rule shortly on whether a new kaolin quarry should be permitted in the Cape Peninsula's picturesque Noordhoek Valley.

The proposal by Continental China's subsidiary, Serina, to mine kaolin in the valley has been bitterly contested by environmentalists and most local authorities in the Peninsula. They say it will deface the valley with an ugly white scar.

Continental, which is wholly-owned by Federale Volksbeleggings, already has a kaolin quarry and plant at Brakkloof near Kommetjie where filler grade kaolin is produced for use in ceramics, paper, fibreglass and paint.

Continental MD Manfred Busch claims the deposit at Noordhoek's Chaplin's Estate is the highest grade kaolin yet discovered in SA and will enable Serina to produce coating grade material which will save imports of R3m-R5m/year. Coating grade kaolin is used for the production of glossy paper.

Serina's present production of filler grade kaolin from the Brakkloof plant is some 18 000 t-20 000 t/year and production from the Chaplin's Estate quarry would be

about 10 000 t/year. It would be transported about 5 km to the Brakkloof plant in lump form with a 15% moisture content; thus it will not create dust. At Brakkloof it would be blended with kaolin from other quarries and processed.

Environmentalists have two major objections to the scheme: that bad planning led to the Noordhoek quarry and that it sets a precedent for exploitation of the valley by others.

They claim there are other deposits of comparable quality near Stellenbosch and Saldanha Bay and that the decision to quarry at Noordhoek was taken more for its proximity to Serina's plant than for reasons of quality.

They allege further that government is protecting Serina to save it the R2,5m so far spent as a result of its bad planning. Serina sees it differently.

Busch denies charges of bad planning and says there are no other known deposits of comparable quality to those on Chaplin's Estate.

He points out that Serina has mined at Fishoek since 1960 and it was only in 1981 that the environmental issue was raised. He says it will be easy to restore the quarried area and he points out that the country's mining legislation compels it.

It is now up to Heunis to decide whether to grant the permit which will allow the quarrying to go ahead.

ARGUS 7/6/87

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Inquiry into fishing urged

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

PROFESSOR John Grindley, one of Cape Town's best-known marine experts, has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the fishing industry, and warned that many of the same factors which brought about the collapse of the South West African fishing industry are operating in the present Cape fisheries.

And the influential conservation body, the Coordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape (CCNCC), has warned that the "hidden elements" which Dr David Cram, former Deputy Director of Sea Fisheries in charge of South West Africa, says brought about the crash there are to be found in the Cape right now.

COLLAPSE

Both Professor Grindley and the CCNCC believe that if the lessons of South West Africa are not taken to heart, a major collapse of the Cape's fisheries is on the cards.

Last week The Argus reported that Dr Cram had recently written a scientific paper in which he says that hidden economic and political pressures, coupled with illegal practices and maladministration brought the once fabulously wealthy South West African fishing industry to its knees.

POINTS

The points Dr Cram made were:
● Scientific advice was ignored;
● The Scientific Advisory Council was overloaded with vested interests, and

the scientist was forced into a conservators role:

- Scales were manipulated to break quotas;
- The inspectorate was not doing its job properly;
- Unwanted catches were dumped completely distorting catch returns.

The head of Sea Fisheries, Dr J Serfontein, was reported as saying that no problems would be solved by delving into the past. He said the inspectorate was "putting its house in order."

Both Professor Grindley, known in conservation circles for his conservative attitudes, and the chairman of the CCNCC,

Professor Anthony Hall pointed out that the advice of scientists was still being ignored when it came to setting quotas. The scientific advice for the global Cape pelagic quota was 325 000, but annual quotas of 380 000 were awarded by the Government.

Both scientists pointed out that dynamic population systems were so intricate even the best scientific advice could be inaccurate.

"Even 325 000 could be 50 percent over the safe limit. Now we go and add on another 17 percent on an arbitrary basis," said Professor Grindley.

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Fishing

industry

ARBUS 11/6/82

being

ruined

— PFP

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

VESTED interests helped by a Government cover-up were running the fishing industry and within five years the pelagic industry would be finished. Mr Philip Myburgh, Opposition spokesman on fishing matters, said today.

"The question must be asked whether vested interests held by people who are in top decision-making positions are not sending the industry on a suicide course like the South West African industry followed," said Mr Myburgh.

"It's about time that public representatives as well as senior officials were obliged to declare their vested interests."

Referring to the Government's refusal to accept most of the recommendations of the recent parliamentary commission of inquiry into the fishing industry, Mr Myburgh said the disregard for main points of the report and the delay between the tabling of the report and any Government response — nearly two years — showed the low regard the Government had for the nation's natural resources.

Mr Myburgh said that Dr David Cram, a former Sea Fisheries official in South West Africa, had recorded that a structural deficiency in the Fisheries Advisory Council had led to scientific advice being constantly overshadowed by political and economic representatives.

DUMPING

"Besides this, malpractices such as dumping, scale manipulation, and mislabeling of catches on landing were pinpointed by Dr Cram as major factors in the demise of the fish populations.

He noted that these practices were widespread and by implication the inspectorate were either incredibly inefficient or corrupt.

"I make the allegation that similar malpractices are taking place in our waters. Recent cases in False Bay where officials have misidentified illegal catches and taken no action while many tons of illegally caught fish pass through fishing harbours is more than enough indication of this."

He said the only way the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries could sort out the problems in the Department of Sea Fisheries was through a judicial inquiry in which many key witnesses who would otherwise not come forward for fear of intimidation could give evidence — in camera if necessary.

"But I believe the Government is afraid of the whole thing coming out in the open because if the truth behind the fisheries debacle were ever published, it would make the Info scandal look like small change."

WILDLIFE

There is a good idea blossoming in Natal. It was originally intended to protect wildlife outside the game reserves, but its side-benefits go far beyond that.

Credit for the idea goes to Nick Steele of the Natal Parks Board who, in 1975, wrote what he called a farm patrol plan. It recommended employing private game guards for the protection of wildlife on private land.

In 1978 the idea was taken a step further by a group of landowners in Balgovan who pooled resources and employed a game ranger and a game guard to advise, monitor and control wildlife and natural habitat within their properties. That is, when the word conservancy was used for the first time to describe the scheme.

Nyala— food for tomorrow

576
Stew
12/16/84

But poaching and the destruction of natural habitat reduced all species, some to extinction in several areas.

Although the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board is responsible for wildlife in and outside the game reserves there was simply no way it could adequately cope with poaching and other problems of farmlands.

The conservancy

scheme is plugging the gap. That first conservancy in Balgovan managed 1616 ha. By last November 63 had been formed covering well over 613 500 ha—equivalent to nearly a third of the area of the Kruger National Park and considerably more than the 272 000 ha covered by the reserves and resorts of the Natal Parks Board.

Well over 750 farms have formed conservancies. In one conservan-

cy, during its first 18 months 800 snares were removed, 80 stray dogs were destroyed and 23 poachers caught.

As a result, the conservancy area found a sharp reduction in stock theft, arson, crop damage and trespassing. Game counts steadily improved, and therefore, a greater potential yield of extra protein.

Farm hands were delighted too: one of their problems was that their



The nyala... valuable food source.

children were often robbed when walking to the general store. The constant patrols by the ranger and his game guard deterred vagrants.

The Parks Board trains rangers and guards (at present there are 172). The board also recruits and offers a free advisory service to private landowners through zone officers (game rangers). The board has estab-

lished the post of professional officer who helps farmers plan wildlife and habitat conservation, in conservancies. It gives the farmers priority when surplus game reserve animals become available.

The protein aspect is important. In the first instance, game does not seriously compete with domestic livestock and thus represents more efficient use of vegetation.

This year, the board will remove more than 19 000 animals (22 species) of which 3 290 animals will be culled and nearly 5 000 moved alive to other areas where they can breed. The aim is to increase the live take-off figure and, of course, more conservancies will make this possible.

The two major species are impala and nyala. In the Umfolosi-Corridor-Hluhluwe complex and in Mkuzi there are 20 000 impala and 12 500 nyala, of which 7 000 and 3 460 respectively, will be removed. Their population increase is between 10 and 30 percent a year, depending on the rains. That represents a considerable tonnage of meat although, for the time being, the idea is to translocate as many as possible to build up capital stocks.

It occurs to me that as wildlife is important to the country as a potentially large protein resource the



James Clarke

government should review its policy of helping farmers who run mixed farms.

One of the problems with game farming is that a farmer may spend many tens of thousands on stocking his farm with game and fencing it off. But should the animals escape to a neighbouring farm he has no right to ownership. It is not an easy problem to solve, but obviously it needs to be solved.

One other advance in the Natal conservancy idea has been the establishment of the Natal Wildlife Conservancy Association established by privately run conservancies. It elects a nine-man executive committee which liaises with the parks board.

In time, one supposes, the body could build up considerable negotiating power. After all, the conservancies are proving to be significant to agriculture as well as security in rural areas.

Plans for safety of chemicals on vehicles

Regulations are to be published soon to ensure greater safety in transporting potentially hazardous chemicals and other materials on South African roads.

The regulations will be issued by the Department of Health under the Hazardous Substances Act, and will include recommendations by the Vehicle Safety Group of the

CSIR's National Institute for Transport and Road Research.

The group's research was sparked by an accident near Durban in 1978 when a tanker caught fire on a highway and three later incidents involving the loss or spillage of cyanide.

Before drawing up the recommendations, the group interviewed hauliers, chemical manufacturers, vehicle builders and suppliers, fire chiefs, traffic officers, and others involved in the road transport of hazardous materials.

Its report, published in the latest issue of *Scientiae*, the CSIR's quarterly journal, re-

commends that there be regulations to make it compulsory for all incidents in which chemicals are spilled to be reported; that vehicles be labelled to show what cargo they are carrying; that there be special routes for vehicles carrying such materials; and that there be regular health checks on the drivers.

56

Frelimo to control urban influx

The Mozambique Government is to introduce legislation to control the influx of people from the rural areas into the country's capital, Maputo, Radio Mozambique has announced.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, the radio said all citizens over 16 years of age would have to carry a residence card to prove they were employed in the city.

The ruling Frelimo Party Secretary for Ideological

Mr Jorge Rebelo, told a party meeting: "Lots of people from the rural areas are coming to Maputo without any prospect of getting employment." Because of this crime was increasing.

Drivers warned Sandton intersection

The third phase of Sandton's scheme for its central business and Helena Avenue was opened (see map).

This new major road will Shopping Centre with the newly Street/Woodside Avenue.

The intersection of Hel Eleventh Street provides temporary Benmore Road/North S intersection is being completed.

Sandton's town engineer, Mr appeared to motorists to be a temporary intersection.

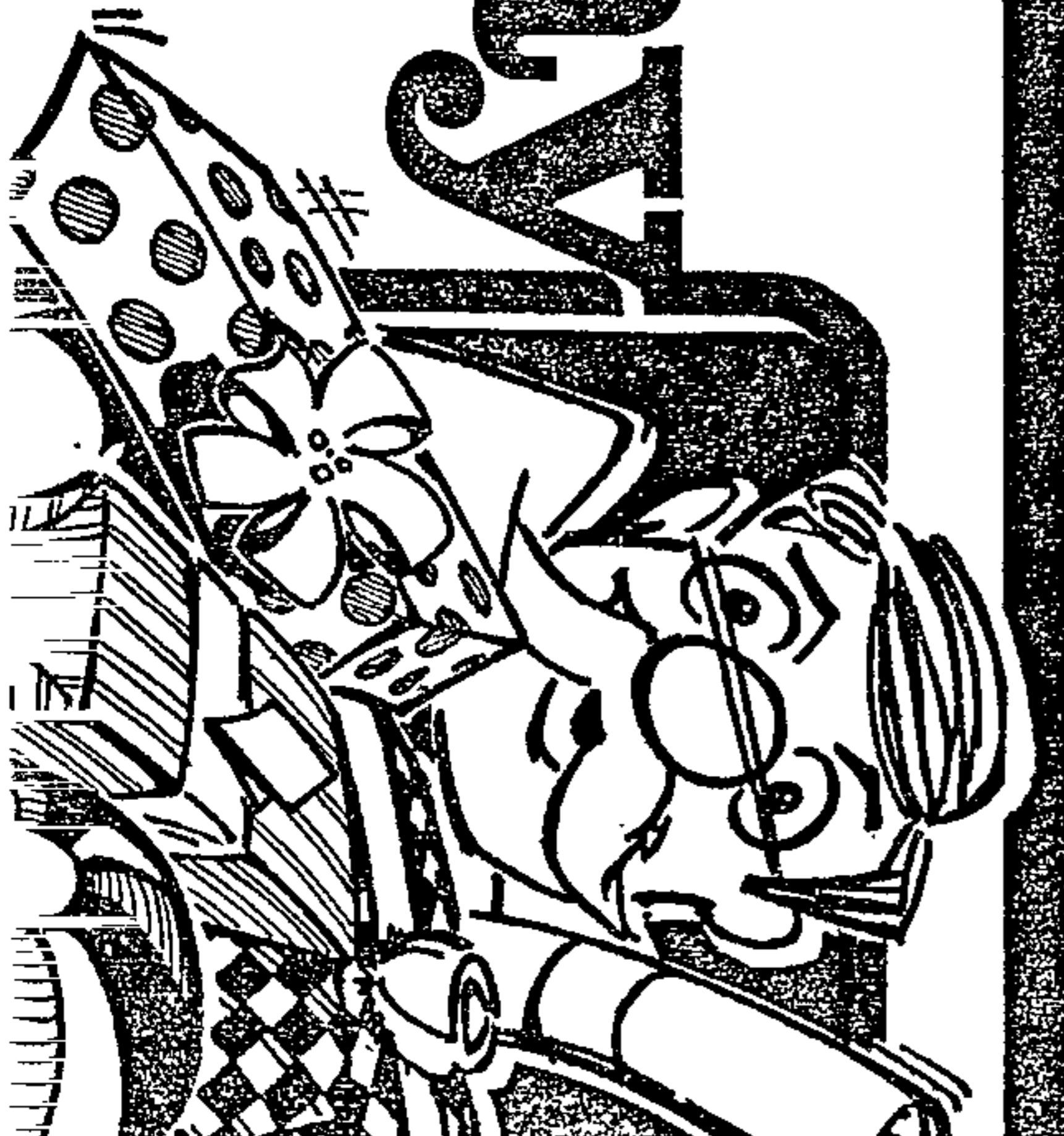
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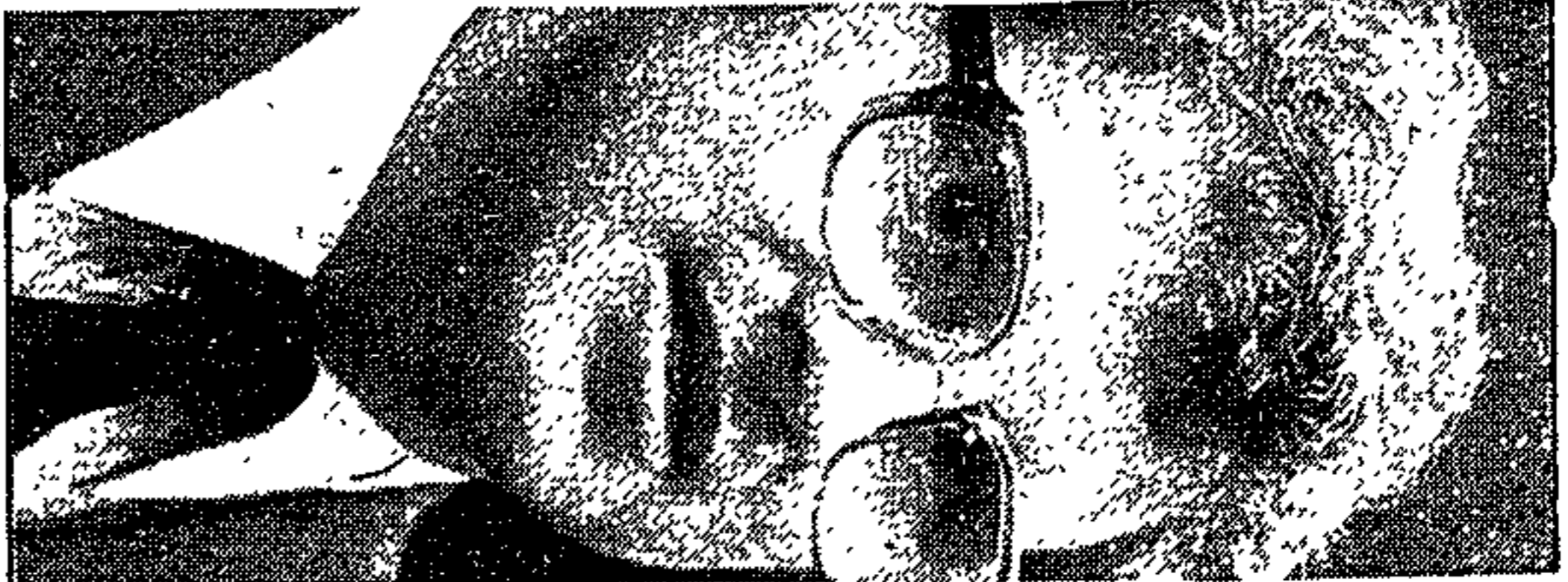
FLAVAVY

JUNE 20



Sewage no pollution problem ⁵⁶ Scientist

D. P. ... 15/6/82



DR. WATLING

EAST LONDON — Ordinary household aerosol pesticides presented far greater pollution problems than sewage in the sea, a leading environmental scientist commissioned to study marine pollution in East London said here last night.

Dr John Watling, who is head of the University of Port Elizabeth's marine pollution group, sharply criticised aerosol pesticides as being highly dangerous pollutants.

He said sewage in the sea was not a pollution problem and in fact provided animal life in the sea with nutrients.

"I would say take a close look at the chemicals you use in your own home before worrying

about sewage in the sea," he said at a lecture in the library on marine pollution.

He said an aerosol can of insecticide contained a large variety of chemicals never seen by nature.

"And through advertising we are being encouraged to use vast amounts of it. The problem lies in pesticides being used without proper control."

Dr Watling said there were a number of documented cases of people dying because of pesticides, including cases in Britain where a number of teenagers died after "sniffing" aerosols for drug effects.

Turning to what he said was often an emotional issue, that of sewage in the sea, Dr Watling said that apart from aesthetics and the fact that pathogenic viruses in sewage could cause ear, nose and throat infections, sewage pollution was not a problem.

"I think it does quite a bit of good in the sea. It is good for the animals in the sea by providing nutrients and I see no reason to say it is a problem."

However, he said the Department of Environmental Affairs was taking seriously claims that sewage pollution off the East London coast was a problem.

"The department has become actively involved and sees East London as a priority area and the fact that

they are prepared to have about 20 scientists working during the next two years on the problem shows just how seriously they are looking at East London.

"I think we have to be rational about the whole matter. We have to study the problems unemotionally, identify what the problems are and then work out some solutions."

Dr Watling said studies around Port Elizabeth showed there was remarkably little pollution.

"It doesn't follow that where you get people you get pollution. Port Elizabeth harbour, for example, where one would expect pollution, is clean. There is nothing there. The Port Elizabeth

zabath sewage outfalls are not causing great problems — the fish are just getting fatter and happier.

"There is nothing at all wrong with the idea of a marine sewage outfall, in fact it is a very good idea."

He said that he did believe ear, nose and throat infections were caused by pathogenic viruses in sewage, but added that the pathogens were greatly diluted and that anyone who chose to surf in sewage would have problems although the chances were slight.

He said oil pollution and sewage pollution were often "blown up" out of proportion by news reports.

"Oil pollution is not serious unless the oil

smothers animals. A little oil pollution doesn't do any harm and in fact provides a lot of nutrients for plants and animals."

Dr Watling said that during the next two years his marine pollution group together with scientists from other UPE departments would be studying the East London coast from the Nahoon to the Buffalo catchment areas.

He said the group had already completed a preliminary report on previous studies and complaints and would continue to provide the Department of Environmental Affairs with reports.

"They are very interested in what happens in East London." —

Waldorf: Council digs in

ARGUS
16/6/82
56

THE fate of the "Waldorf" site on Greenmarket Square, where four buildings which are part of the historic square's fine architectural heritage are under threat of demolition, is not merely another Cape Town conservation battle: its outcome could affect the future of conservation measures throughout South Africa.

The result of this attempt to "develop" one of the last vestiges of Cape Town which has any sort of charm and character is being closely watched by conservationists and developers throughout the country because it is being handled differently to those in the past.

For the first time the controlling authority, in this case the Cape Town City Council, has drawn up clear guidelines and told the developers who want to demolish Bible House, Kimberley House, General Insurance House and South West House to consolidate the site and build a modern city block, exactly what they would be prepared to accept.

In simple terms they want sympathetic architectural treatment in keeping with the buildings facing Greenmarket Square — a National Monument — to leave it in a similar or better state than it is at present.

To do this the council is also acquiring some teeth in the form of an amendment to the Town Planning Scheme which will officially list certain areas of Cape Town as areas of historical significance in which the council can put a stop to any form of development — even if it does conform to building regulations — that is not in keeping with the general atmosphere and architectural treatment of the area.

By PETER GOOSEN
Municipal Reporter

It is this concept and the uncompromising attitude of the council that has raised the interest of conservationists and developers throughout the country.

The plan has been submitted to the Provincial Administration and is likely to be the subject of discussion between the council and the Province in the near future. Word has it that at this stage the Province is in fact a little reluctant to take such a bold step because of the effect it could have on

out to their tenants and telling them they could stay on for the time being on a monthly basis at increased rentals until such time as the buildings came down.

The tenants of Kimberley House, who can be turned out of the building only if it is demolished, were also given notice to quit.

But the developers had omitted to get a demolition permit from the City Council, as the Supreme Court found when the tenants successfully applied to have the eviction notices declared null and void.

Now the developers have applied to the council for the necessary demolition permit and it is being considered by the departments concerned.

future development in the Cape.

Even at City Council level it does not find unanimous favour because of its possible effects on the future development of the city. Some councillors and officials are very wary of coming up against developers who want to modernise the city because somebody has to pay for conservation and the city can't afford to foot the bill.

This was the main reason why, for instance, the council did not oppose the Fernwood town house development on the slope of Table Mountain. To save that site could have cost the city R4-million. It just so happened that the Province was able to step in and offer the developers an alternative site which was the only way to preserve the mountainside without it costing anybody a fortune.

But as far as Greenmarket Square is concerned, the council and its top officials have made it clear that they won't accept second best. When the council turned down Sanlam's development proposals for the Waldorf site — which were so far removed from the architectural concept of the present buildings on the square as to be in orbit — they were deservedly dismissed and the insurance grant was sent, in no uncertain terms, back to the drawing board.

However, this decision and a public outcry which came in the form of a petition containing more than 4 000 signatures against the demolition of the existing buildings on the site persuaded them to sell it and retire from the scene.

The new owners, who for reasons of their own prefer to remain anonymous, lost no time in getting eviction notices

I am willing to take a bet that the Council's Town Planning Committee, which must finally deal with the request, will not accept the fact that the developers want to throw the tenants out as a good enough reason for demolishing Kimberley House, certainly not until they have seen what the developers have in mind for the site and have accepted it.

BY GEORGE!



Men, firm fined for breach of Atomic Act

Staff Reporter

A KEMPTON Park company and two men were yesterday fined a total of R3 100 for contravening certain sections of the Atomic Energy Act which authorize use of radioactive material for inspection purposes.

The State alleged that on April 22 at the Salt River power station, Melvin John Freeman, 35, of Paul Avenue, Edenglen, Edenvale, Johannesburg; Paul Michael Stone, 34, of Washington Street, Claremont; and Industrial Inspection (Pty) Ltd, of Derick Road, Spartan, Kempton Park:

- Failed to ensure that authorized persons used radioactive material, in that a worker, Mr Mohammed Gaffoor, was allowed to do industrial radiography. Alternatively, they failed to take measures preventing Mr Gaffoor from handling radioactive material — an Iridium-192 source — without the approval of the holder of the authority.

- Unlawfully employed Mr Gaffoor as a radiation worker without having him medically examined.

- Failed to issue Mr Gaffoor with a readable dosimeter;

- Failed to ensure in an appropriate way that Mr Stone and Mr Gaffoor notified the responsible person, as well as the occupier of the premises or place of work, that radioactive material had been lost. Alternatively, that they failed to immediately notify the Atomic Energy Board (AEB) that radioactive material had been lost, and that they failed to take all reasonable steps to recover the radioactive material.

- Failed to keep a logbook for each sealed source used for industrial radiography.

Two other charges were withdrawn. Freeman, who also represented the company, pleaded guilty to five charges. The company was fined R1 000 on count one, R200 on count two, R500 on count three, R500 on the alternative to count four, and R200 on count five.

He also pleaded guilty to the same charges in his capacity as director of the company. He was cautioned and discharged on counts one to three and on count five. He was also convicted on the alternative to count four and fined R200.

Stone pleaded guilty to the fourth charge and was fined R500. He was acquitted on the remaining charges.

Mr Adriaan Pretorius Hanekom, a radiation inspector with the AEB, said a main function of the board was to exercise control over the use of radioactive material. Body cells might change when hit by high energy photons which were "highly penetrating", and radiation



Paul Michael Stone, above, and John Freeman, below, leave the Regional Court yesterday.



burns or cancerous growths could also be caused.

The AEB came to know about the loss of the isotope, which was small shiny object encapsulated in a stainless steel container, in a letter by Freeman five days after the loss.

Stone told the court he received a telephone call from Mr Gaffoor who said he had lost the isotope. He drove from Bellville to the power station, where he managed to locate the isotope.

He said there was no danger to other persons as the isotope was shielded by the steel plates of the boiler. Freeman returned from Johannesburg next day and together they had located the isotope and rendered it harmless.

The prosecutor, Mr T J Prins, said there was a lack of supervision and it was clear that Stone was not qualified to work as a radiographer.

Mr J S C van Graan was the magistrate. Mr T J Prins prosecuted. Mr S C Mortinson appeared for Industrial Inspection, Freeman and Stone.

Cape Times 18/6/82 (56)

Long Street under review

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council was considering the declaration of Long Street as an area of special architectural, aesthetic or historical significance, the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, said this week.

Replying in writing to questions on the street, Mr Brand also said he was preparing a report on cast-iron Victorian balconies in Long Street because of the urgent need to preserve them.

The preservation of Long Street is receiving attention in several quarters at present, especially since a building in Upper Long Street was provisionally declared a national monument, mainly to protect a cast-iron balcony.

Long Street features some of the few pockets of Victorian architecture left in the City centre.

The council decided last year that consideration be given to the declaration of Long Street as an area of special architectural, aesthetic or historical significance, in the same way as peripheral buildings to historic squares such as Greenmarket Square in the central City had been declared.

It would give the council control over the demolition of old buildings, and over alterations or erection of new structures, to ensure the environment of the area was preserved.

Control would also be obtained over the design of signs and the preservation, in the case of Long Street, of the Victorian cast-iron balconies

"which form so important a part of the character of the street".

Mr Brand said: "I have studied the problem with respect to Long Street as part of an investigation into the need for and means to effect conservation of valuable building stock as part of the plan to revitalize the central City and improve its pedestrian environment.

"However, due to the present urgency to preserve the wrought iron Victorian balconies of Long Street, I am present-

ly preparing a separate report on this aspect for consideration by the Town Planning Committee of council."

Mr Brand said he had studied Long Street with a view to controlling the built-form and signage and was also investigating possible means of providing incentives and assisting in the finance of the built-environment of Long Street and the environments of other streets in the older parts of central Cape Town, mainly west of Adderley Street.

Mystery of Pik's pips solved

Mystery surrounding the pips has been solved. The surprise was that the rank of Colonel of Foreign Mr Pik Botha in the form of a SAAF press conference last week had news-confirmed.

Saturday inquiries Defence Force with a "no and no record found of Mr Botha being given

an honorary rank in the Air Force.

Mr Botha's appearance in uniform was at Oshiello with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan. A SAAF spokesman flatly denied on Saturday that the honorary rank of colonel had been given to Mr Botha by an Air Force unit.

But, it appears today that the Defence Force

was taken by surprise when No 3 Squadron made him an honorary colonel — without the pomp and ceremony which usually accompanies such an honour.

The denial on Saturday by the Defence Force that Mr Botha had been made an honorary colonel by one of the Air Force units was put down to a "misunderstanding" between different air force departments, a Defence Force spokesman said.

Undersize catches threaten hake stock

ARGUS 21/6/82

By GRAHAM FERREIRA
(Environment Reporter)

SOUTH AFRICA'S most popular table fish, hake, may become a rare delicacy because so few of these fish are being allowed to breed before they are caught.

During the past few years the appearance of so-called baby hake has become more and more commonplace.

Statistics show that nearly half of the catch of one of the two main companies trawling for hake is made up of fish which are so young they have not had a chance to spawn.

This means that a small percentage of individual fish caught are being allowed to spawn first, and this week scientists warned that the trawling could be following the same path as pelagic fishing.

In spite of drastic cuts in quotas, catch records show that during the past year only about two percent of fish caught reached full size.

Scientists say hake is a slow-growing fish which reaches well over a metre when mature. It takes four years before these fish reproduce.

OPTIMISTIC

In his book the Living Shores of Southern Africa, Professor George Branch says this slow growth makes the hake stocks far more stable from year to year, that the recruitment of young is far more predictable and that the trawling industry has far more warning than the pelagic industry of impending disaster.

Some 95 percent of the 117 000-ton deep-sea hake quota is divided between Irvin and Johnson and Sea Harvest.

The managing director of Sea Harvest, Mr Eckart Kramer, said recently he was optimistic about the future of the hake stocks.

He said the trawling industry was concerned about declining hake catches and had not

'Settlement impossible unless Cubans go'

UPINGTON. — No settlement plan or proposal for SWA/Namibia could be implemented unless all Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola, Mr Pik Botha said here.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs described as "a serious development" reports that Angola believed the withdrawal of Cuban troops concerned only Cuba and Angola and could not be linked to a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

He told a National Party meeting that South Africa had accepted phase two of the settlement plan, subject to conditions.

GUARANTEES

One was that South Africa be given reasonable guarantees that the UN Secretary-General would be impartial over SWA/Namibia.

These guarantees were still being awaited.

Mr Botha said there would also be further negotiations on the size, composition and functions of the UN transition assistance group. Considerable progress had been made with these negotiations.

The SA Government was also interested in a fund which it hoped the Western countries would set up to support the constitutional principles

— British commandos have seized back an island in the Falkland dependencies from Argentina.

At least 50 commandos went in by sea to Morrell Island in the South Falkland chain — at the

reports of a British commando on South Falkland about 2 800 km east of the Falkland Islands from Buenos Aires. A high commando helicopter which said it had landed on the island had a machine-gunned Argentine scientific station that troops had

British Ministry of Defence was slow to react last night issued a statement saying Argentine commandos on Morrell Island had surrendered to British forces. It is believed to

British retake last island in Falkland chain

There have been 10 men on the sub-Antarctic island where the Argentinians set up a scientific research base illegally in 1976. Some reports, however, claim that they were naval personnel, and were armed.

Argentina has protested to the United Nations about Britain's occupation. The country's representative at the UN, Dr Arnaldo Listre, said the landing was "a new act of aggression by the United Kingdom."

In Buenos Aires Argentina's ruling military junta failed to decide on a successor to ousted President Leopoldo Galtieri last night and agreed to continue their deliberations today.

The junta, formed by the commanders of the three armed forces, concluded their third round of discussions on the leadership crisis in the apparent deadlock, informed sources said. — Argus Bureau and Sapa-Reuter.

Seven men held in Argentina

Argus Bureau N. — Britain's refusal to continue holding the seven Argentinians captured in the Falklands may be decisive in the release of members of the Air Service who — in one of the best-kept secrets of the war — have been in Argentine hands for more than a month.

It is claimed that British commandos had been captured in the Argentinian Falklands was first made Argentine news-confirmed on May 19. The report was promptly confirmed in both London and Buenos Aires.

But in Washington at the weekend senior United States intelligence officials insisted that the seven SAS men — three officers and four NCOS — were being held in conditions so secret that not even the International Red Cross had been told.

According to the officials, the SAS men were captured in mid-May near a military base at Rio Gallegos in Southern Argentina.

They had a mobile radar and were apparently keeping track of Super Etendard and Skyhawk operations from the base.

The Americans say the seven were part of a much larger SAS contingent, sent for reconnaissance and sabotage, and there is some evidence that they destroyed aircraft and fuel dumps.

They apparently reached Argentina by way of Chile after being ferried there from the task force in helicopters.

A Sea King helicopter which crashed near the Chilean port of Punta Arenas was part of this operation, the sources say.

The three-man crew later gave themselves up to the Chilean authorities and were repatriated.

University of Cape Town will confer honours on five past students at its mid-year graduation ceremony this

are Mr Justice Mottett, judge of the Cape Court, Professor

UCT honour

for five

The University of Cape Town will confer honours degrees on five past students at its mid-year graduation ceremony this week.

They are Mr Justice M Corbett, judge of the Appeal Court; Professor Arthur Kipps, a founder member of the College of Medicine of South Africa; Professor Jannie Louw, founder of paediatric surgery in South Africa; Richard Luyt, former re-chancellor and Principal of UCT; and Miss Priaulx Raimier, South African-born musician and composer.

Mr Justice Corbett was admitted to the Cape Bar in 1948, appointed QC in 1952, acting Judge in 1959 and judge in October of the same year. He was appointed Judge of Appeal on June 1, 1974.

Judge Corbett served on the Council of UCT from 1969 to 1975 and during this time was chairman of the Council's Commission of inquiry into the Students Representative Council.

Arthur Kipps graduated at UCT's medical school in 1936 and became professor of bacteriology in 1957 and director of the Virus Research Unit a year later.

Professor Kipps played a major part in setting up the Medical Research Council. He is a member of the World Health Organisation expert panel on virus diseases and has

UCT honour for five past students

served as a member of the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council and director of the SA Inventions Development Corporation.

Professor Jannie Louw joined the staff of the medical school and Groote Schuur Hospital after World War 2 as a part-time lecturer in surgery and an assistant surgeon. Following postgraduate study in Britain and Sweden, he became professor of surgery in 1955.

KNIGHTED

In 1966 he performed the first successful separation of abdominally-joined Siamese twins in South Africa.

He was decorated by the State President for meritorious service in 1980.

Sir Richard Luyt's 13 years as Principal of UCT

followed a distinguished career in the British Colonial Service.

Sir Richard Luyt has been awarded honorary degrees from the University of Natal, the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of South Africa.

Miss Priaulx Raimier, who lives in Britain, is internationally recognised as one of the leading women composers in the world today.

She was born in Howick, Natal in 1903. In 1919 she won the University of South Africa's overseas scholarship and studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London from 1920 to 1925.

In 1952 she became a fellow of the Royal Academy and became a professor there in 1953, retiring in 1961.

The managing director of Sea Harvest, Mr Eckart Kramer, said recently he was optimistic about the future of the hake stocks.

He said the trawling industry was concerned about declining hake catches and had voluntarily accepted the recent 12 percent quota cut.

PLOUGHED

"The difference between our industry and the pelagic industry is that my company, for instance, has not diversified." We have ploughed all our profits back into trawling. We came into the business when trawling was considered a very high risk business and we are here to stay."

Mr Kramer believes hake catches can be restored to their former abundance.

One of the problems facing the hake stocks is that big hake feed on small hake.

The big fish, having been depleted by the industry, now no longer take a heavy toll on the small hake, and this could be one of the reasons why so many small hake are being caught.

But small hake don't breed, and as catching efforts intensify, and the remaining large hake are caught along with huge numbers of baby hake, the breeding potential of the stocks is slowly winding down.

been made with the negotiations.

The SA Government was also interested in a fund which it hoped the Western countries would set up to support the constitutional principles which they proposed, once SWA/Namibia had achieved independence.

BIGGEST

The aid South Africa was giving the territory at present could possibly be the greatest amount per capita given by any one country to another.

South Africa would never go back on anything it had ever said regarding SWA/Namibia, Mr Botha said.

The world could know South Africa was to be trusted. — Sapa.

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Marist 'old' old boys

A SPECIAL dinner for "old" old boys will be held at St Joseph's College, Rondebosch on Wednesday — the first dinner of its kind held at the school. Those invited are Marist old boys from the years 1918 (when the school started) to 1959.

The object of the dinner is to explain to them the background to the successful campaign to save this historic Marist

school from closing down, and to seek their support.

Among the older Marist's old boys who have been invited are Owen Cardinal McCann and Mr Boon Wallace, former president of the SA Cricket Association.

Tickets for the dinner (R10 all found) can be had from Mr Chris Swanson (54-1677), Mr George Dobson (69-5719) or Mr Chu Chu Gawlowski (66-4612).

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Environment Reporter

THE Land Division Committee, a statutory body to sort out the "problems of land ownership" sold nearly 100 hectares of sand dunes for R224 000 to the Department of Community Development for the controversial coloured housing development at Kleinkrantz near the Wilderness.

The development has been described as one of the most expensive in the world.

Leveling the dunes entailed moving more than half a million cubic metres of sand at what the developer described as "an astronomical cost".

The cost of the entire development is not known.

Kleinkrantz farm sold for coloured housing

ARGUS 22/6/82 (56)

Sociologists and environmentalists have questioned the siting of the township for socio-economic and environmental reasons.

The original farm Kleinkrantz was the property of about 100 shareholders, and part of the land which the committee had to sort out in the George, Wilderness-Knysna area.

A tangle of rights and ownership had developed as a result of generations of divisions of land for inheritances.

Mr Dirk Lilienfeld, chairman of the committee, said they were obliged to sort out property rights and either sub-divide or sell as the occasion required.

"Kleinkrantz was one of the farms we had to

deal with. It belonged to over 100 people in varying shares. The portion of it which fell within the coloured group area was sold to the State.

"All my committee had to do was have the area surveyed and allotted for sale. All dealings from then on were directly in the hands of the Minister," he said.

According to my information the area was appraised before sale, but it has not been possible to ascertain who the 100 shareholders were or how much each of them were paid in the deal.

Most of the homes are sub-economic, indicating that the scheme is primarily intended for permanent housing.

The nearest job opportunities are at George and Knysna, 15 and 20 km away. And there is no form of transport

Objections to housing sites

Cape Times 22/6/82 (56)

Chief Reporter

ABOUT 70 written objections to proposed alternative sites for the controversial Newlands Heights townhouse scheme had been received by Cape Town City Council before the deadline for objections at noon yesterday.

The objections, which include a petition said to contain more than 1 000 signatures of people living on the original Bishopscourt Estate, will be considered at the next meeting of the council's Town Planning Committee.

The alternative sites were suggested by the Provincial Administra-

tion after strong objections had been raised against plans to develop the Newlands Heights scheme on the mountainside adjoining the National Botanic Gardens at Kirstenbosch.

One of these is a site zoned for school purposes, in Kirstenbosch Drive, and the other is a site in Bishopscourt adjacent to the Liesbeek River.

● A spokesman for the developers said yesterday: "We are not pushing for either of these suggested alternatives.

"We are awaiting a final decision by the council as to which site will be made available, before taking a final decision ourselves."

CALL TIME'S 24/6/82

56

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Crayfish: Hope for recovery

Industrial Reporter

WEST COAST crayfish may be on the road to recovery after years of overfishing, according to a senior authority at the Department of Sea Fisheries. Dr Dave Pollock. Many in the industry agree

Dr Pollock yesterday said the effective quota cut of about 23 percent in the past season and improved control of fishing in the past two had given reason for hope

"I think in the long term we're going to see a recovery as part of the natural cycle," he said

Slow

He emphasized that the process would be slow and that the most recent figures indicated improvements in only two of the eight fisheries along the West Coast

One senior crayfish-marketing executive said "As far as we are concerned, yes, the resource as a whole seems to have

picked up. But of course there is still the drop-off in the northern fishing grounds"

Like other similarly-minded executives, he wished not to be identified because of the sensitivity surrounding the industry

'Swarming'

Even though quotas had been filled for the year, fishermen reported to their company head offices in Cape Town that the waters around St Helena Bay, Saldanha Bay and Dassen Island were swarming with fish

The Sea Management Association formed about two years ago by boat owners and the fishing groups to co-ordinate and control the industry was considered by both Dr Pollock and the fishing companies a major factor in the recovery of the resource

No change is anticipated in the quota for the next season beginning in November.

Biko: Complaint about 4th doctor

CALL TIME'S 24/6/82

93

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A fourth Port Elizabeth doctor, specialist neurologist Dr R J Keeley, is cited in a new complaint to the South African Medical and Dental Council about the treatment given to Steve Biko before his death in 1977.

The council has not yet replied to five doctors who four months ago appealed for a fresh inquiry into the conduct of four "Biko doctors"

The other doctors referred to are Dr Benjamin Tucker, principal district surgeon in Port Elizabeth, Dr Ivor Lang, senior district surgeon, and Dr Colin Hersch, a private physician.

Dr Keeley was consulted by Drs Lang and Tucker and gave advice without seeing Biko.

that the group, in calling for an inquiry, was not engaged in a witch-hunt. "We have no vengeful desire to see these doctors punished.

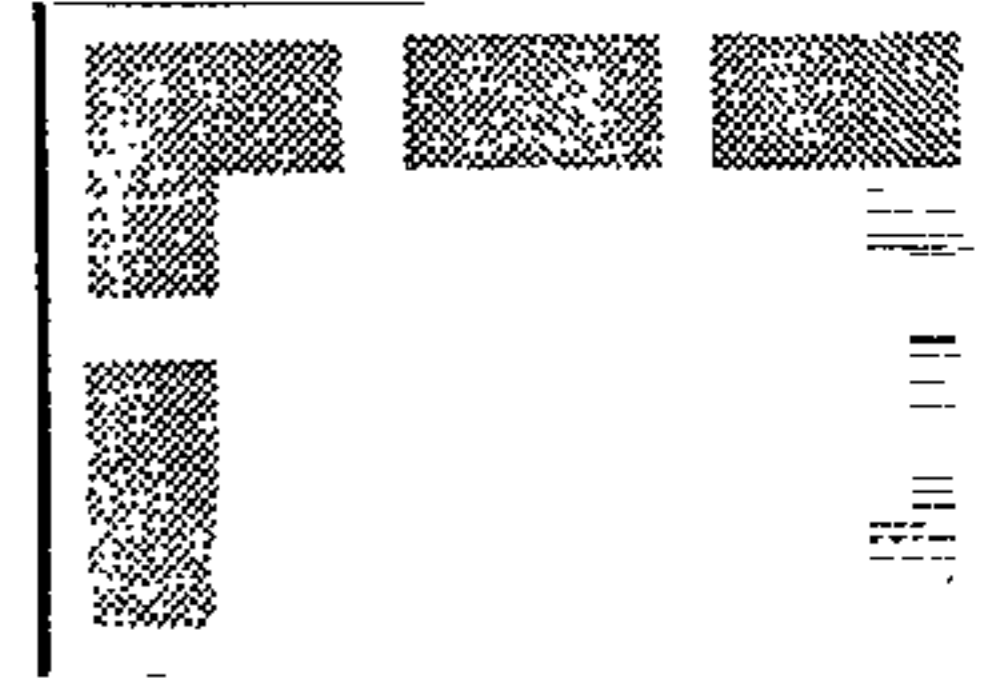
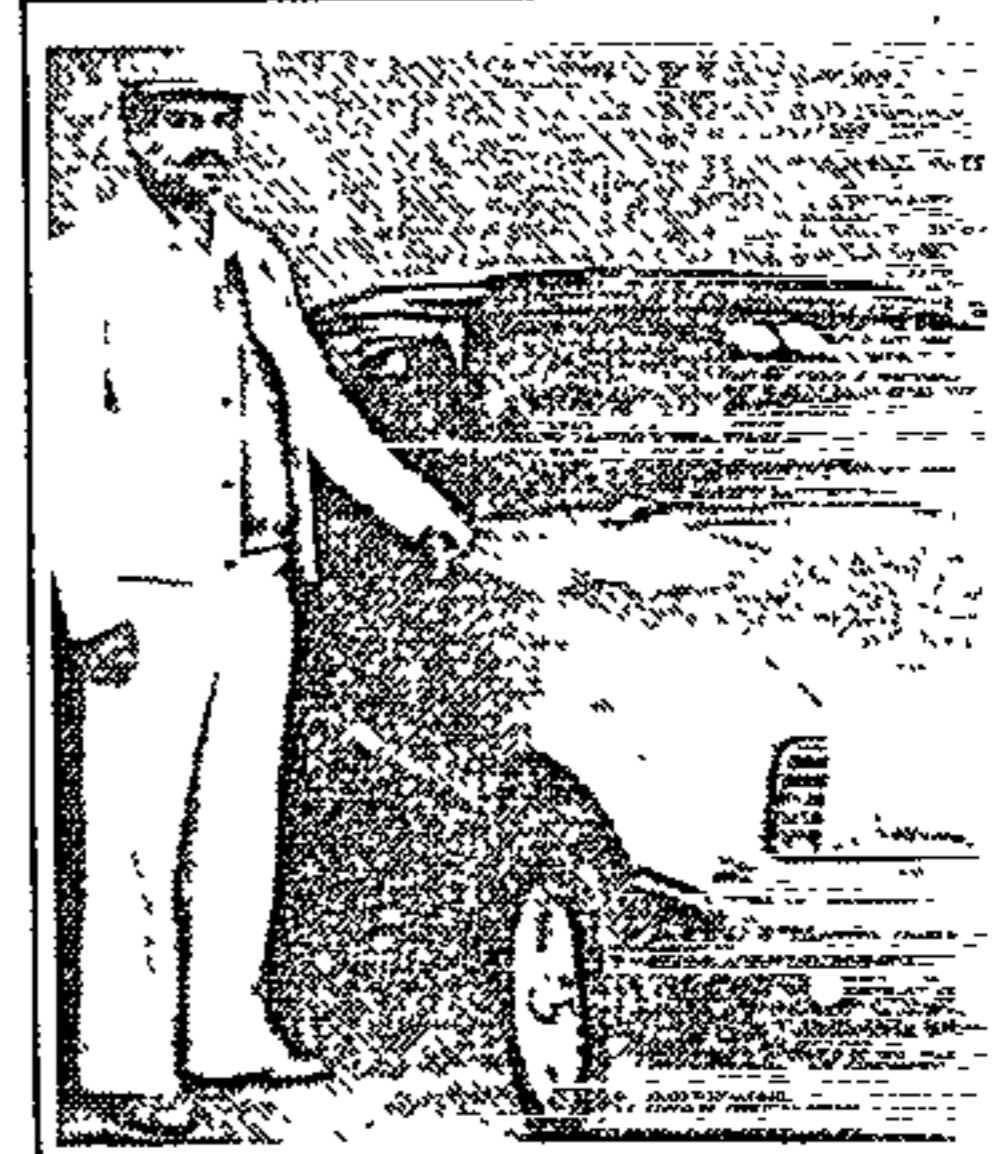
"Our objective is to see the highest ethical body in the medical profession in this country make an unequivocal statement about the ethical duties of doctors towards their patients in any and all circumstances."

One of the five doctors is Professor Trevor Jenkins, head of the Department of Human Genetics at Witwatersrand University and chairman of the Professional and Ethical Standards Committee.

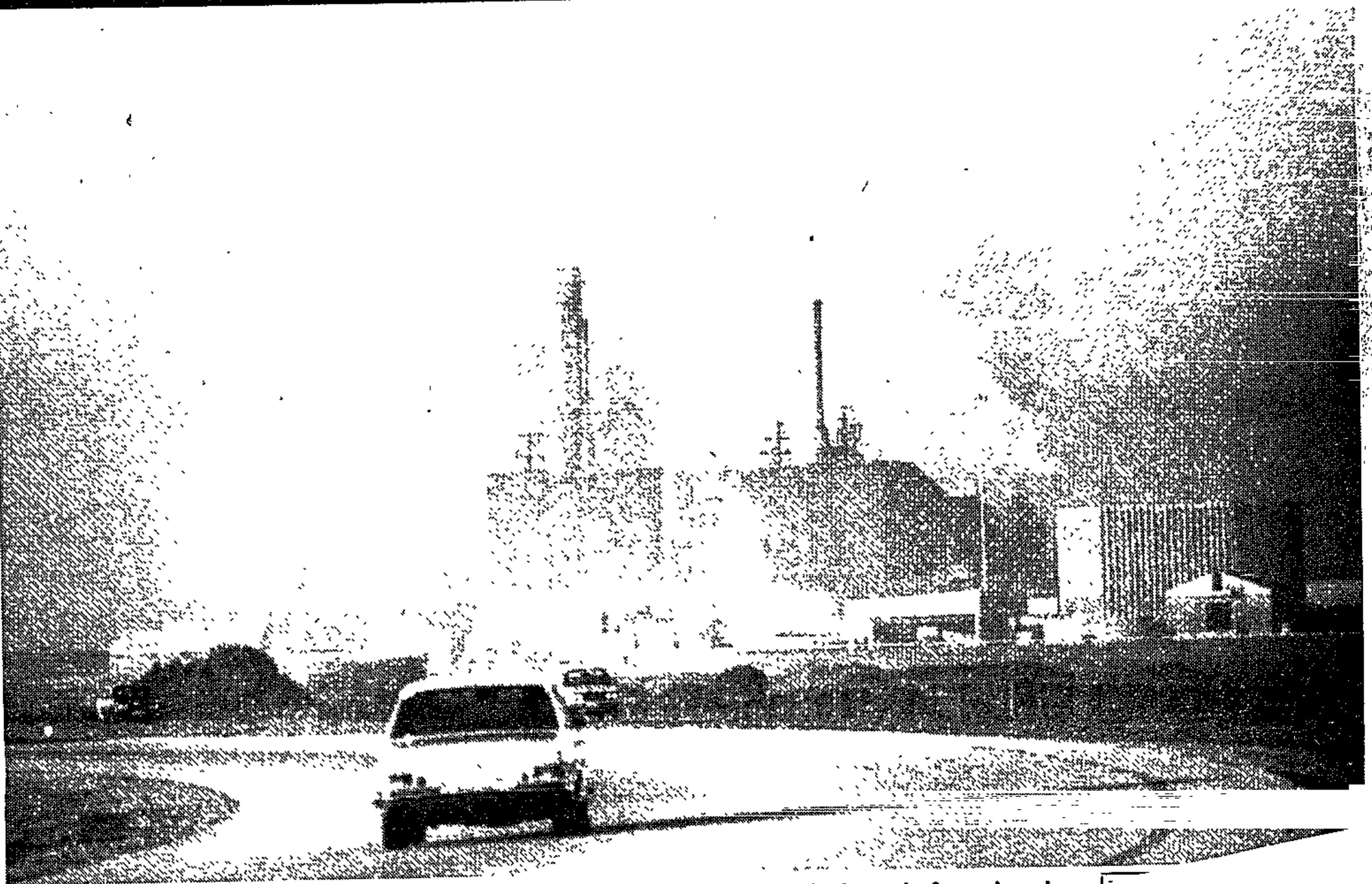
The other four are Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur, Professor Phillip Tobias, Dean of the Wits



The Princess of Wales holds London less



Smoke shroud hangs over city



Residents living near the Swartkops River estuary are greeted by a thick shroud of smoke when travelling into Port Elizabeth on still winter mornings. But a new R4-million development at Carbon Black, and the electrification of Port Elizabeth's railway system next year, will cut down air pollution in the area.

New schemes could clear winter smog

56 E. Post 26/6/82

By WAYNE ASHER

A SHROUD of early morning smog confronts residents of Swartkops, Amsterdamhoek and Bluewater Bay when they leave for work in Port Elizabeth on still winter mornings.

But new developments at Phillips Carbon Black, and a major railway electrification scheme already well under way, could mean much cleaner air for the city.

Mrs Bryony Williams, chairman of the Swartkops, Amsterdamhoek, Bluewater Bay and St George's Strand Ratepayers' Association, said at present — "particularly with the calmer weather" — heavy smog could be seen over Port Elizabeth on still winter mornings.

A resident of Amsterdamhoek, Mrs Williams said people living in the city itself were not aware just how thick the smog was sometimes.

"Smog seems to stretch all the way from the Deal Party area to the low-lying main areas of the city along the coast. But residents of those areas might not even notice it because they're living in it. From a distance, though, you can see

just how thick it is and this is what confronts people leaving for work from these areas on still winter mornings."

Mrs Williams said residents had to accept that Port Elizabeth was an industrial city and learnt to live with it. She said a lot of the smoke was coming from Deal Party, with Phillips Carbon Black and the Railways were contributors.

She also complained of black soot which could be seen on houses in Amsterdamhoek and Swartkops.

Mrs Joan Finn, of Riverside Drive, a member of the ratepayers' association and the Swartkops Trust, said there was always a layer of soot along the window sills and on the bottom of the curtains when the windows were left open.

"A lot of people come to me complaining about the same situation. The walls of houses are black where they face the industries.

"And I'm sure the railways have a lot to do with it. Often their locomotives blow out black smoke which I'm sure isn't right."

Mr Eric Vos, another resident of Amsterdamhoek and a founder member of the Swartkops Trust,

said the situation sometimes "seemed incredible".

"These suburbs are supposed to be a 'smokeless zone' yet there is noticeable grey ash precipitation from industries on the other side of the river.

"It's all right when the strong westerly or easterly winds blow because it clears the smog away — but now during winter we don't have that cleansing effect."

He said it was a pity that, when industry was so desperately needed in Port Elizabeth many years ago, planners had not been a little more far-sighted in the siting of factories.

Mr G'D Engelbrecht, Systems Manager of South African Transport Services in Port Elizabeth, said the first stage of a R100-million electrification scheme would be completed by the end of next year and would help to cut down on air pollution.

"Electrification of the 495-kilometre line from Port Elizabeth to Cradock, costing R69,5 million, is already well under way.

"When the system is complete, steam locomotives here will be phased out completely."

Mr Engelbrecht said he

spoke under correction, but there were about 80 to 90 steam locomotives currently in service on the Port Elizabeth system.

He said that, generally, steam locomotives should not make that much smoke and only gave off black smoke if they were being stoked incorrectly — "something which we take strong measures to prevent".

Meanwhile, Phillips Carbon Black have also taken steps to reduce the amount of smoke produced by.

A spokesman for the factory said that a R4-million "off-gas" incinerator and boiler plant was being installed and would be operational by about September.

"In the production of carbon black, a certain amount of 'off-gas' is produced," he said.

"This will now be fed into an incinerator before being vented into the atmosphere. The heat generated will also be used to produce steam, which will be sold to other industries nearby."

Another spokesman said most of the steam would be sold to the municipality. The rest would go to a wood-pulp factory and to a launderer.

Overfishing threatens the jackass penguin

ARBUS 2/7/82

(Handwritten initials and circled number 56)

Environment Reporter

BESIDES causing major socio-economic problems and, as one scientist said, "depriving millions of people for generations to come of cheap protein," the rape of the seas by overfishing has serious effects for those birds and animals dependent on fish for food.

And worse hit than most is the jackass penguin.

Because it is a flightless bird, its range is much reduced compared to other fish-seeking species such as the Cape gannet. This means that serious depletion of stocks of fish, especially during the breeding season, has reduced the penguins' breeding success.

EXTINCTION

And this, according to ornithologists interviewed this week, is one of the major factors which has brought the penguin populations down from their millions several decades ago to the few hundred thousand now living and breeding.



LIKE its food supply, pilchards, the jackass penguin is facing extinction.

And the numbers are dropping constantly. In fact if the present trend is not reversed the jackass penguin will follow its once favourite food supply, the pilchard, towards extinction.

Although in absolute terms the pilchard is a long way from extinct, compared to its former numbers it is so reduced that in most parts of the world it is "commercially extinct" — no longer worth fishing for.

According to many marine scientists, the greed, bad administration and questionable dealings which destroyed the once fabulously rich fishing grounds of SWA/Namibia, are now threatening the Cape stocks.

That almost all the Cape's pilchards are long gone to fishmeal factories is evident from statistics on the feeding habits of the penguins.

In 1956 pilchards comprised between 32 and 27 percent by weight of all the fish taken by penguins. In 1978 just one out of every hundred fish caught by penguins in Saldanha Bay was a pilchard.

ANCHOVY

Now anchovy has become the chief food source of many sea birds, as it has become the backbone of the pelagic fishing industry in the Cape.

The writing is on the wall say marine scientists. When the shoals fail, the warnings may be remembered, but it will be too late, for the jackass penguins.

Council threat to close plant

56
56
Plenary
2/7/87

Municipal Reporter

AFTER hearing from the mayor that an on-site inspection of a sorghum plant had been 'the most splendidly stage-managed affair', Durban City Council agreed to close the plant if it continued to ignore the conditions of its licence.

The Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, vacated the chair at yesterday's council meeting to raise as a matter of urgency the problem of Grain Dehydration Services in Seaview.

The problem, she said, dated back to October last year when the dehydration unit was established without the City Health Department's consent. Since then the process of drying brewer's sorghum to make cattle fodder had caused increasing irritation to residents in the area.

After four or five months the company was given permission to operate on condition it did not create a nuisance in the form of noise, dust, grit, smell, smoke, fumes or traffic congestion.

Complaints about the smell and smoke from the plant led to an on-site in-

spection by the Health and Housing Committee but this had been 'the most splendidly stage-managed affair', the mayor said. The place had been cleaned up and the plant was run at a minimum operational level.

But Mrs Hotz and her fellow ward councillor, Mr Charles Williamson, had been called out many times by angry residents who found the smell intolerable on damp days. Smoke from the plant often reduced visibility to almost nil.

'I am warning other councillors who have light industry in their wards that they could soon have similar problems from what is in fact noxious industry unless the council acts now.'

'It will be a sad day if council allows this kind of nuisance to take place.'

The council agreed that the city officials should close the plant down if it continued to ignore the conditions of its licence. The officials would also be told to take strong action against offenders in other areas. And the relevant committees would investigate the problem on a city-wide basis.

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Company trawlers clean up the snoek shoals

ARGUS 6/7/82

ST. PETERSBURG

56

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

TRAWLERS owned by large fishing companies are wiping out the shoals of snoek, resulting in poorer and poorer catches for line fishermen, who depend on the snoek run for their income.

The closed season has been abolished at the insistence of the Fisheries Advisory Council heavily loaded with representatives and sympathisers with the large fishing concerns.

In the season before the all-year-round opening trawlers caught 3 050 000 snoek as opposed to the 697 000 taken by all line fishermen. Nearly three-quarters of the snoek taken by trawlers were caught in the closed season.

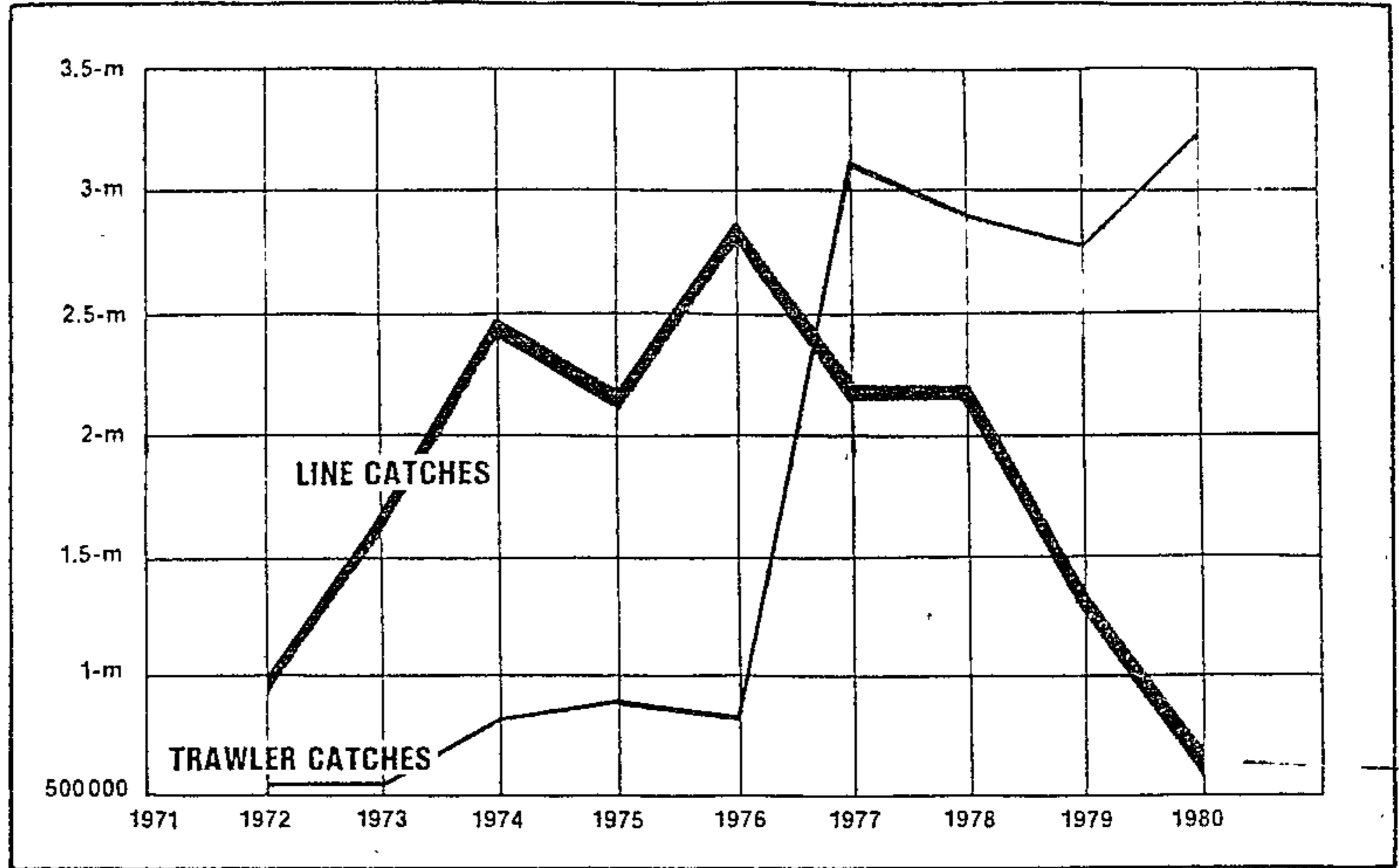
ANONYMOUS

These figures are from a Sea Fisheries documents sent to The Argus by an anonymous source and clearly indicate that the decision to open the season all year round was not in the interests of the line fishermen, as claimed by Sea Fisheries officials at the time.

It is obvious from the figures that the bad catches of the past few years have a parallel in the spectacular increase in the numbers of snoek being trawled.

In 1972, 905 000 were caught by line and 519 000 were trawled.

The numbers of snoek trawled rose steadily to 702 000 in 1976, but suddenly the number of



trawled snoek leapt to 3 225 000 in 1977, the year when catches of other species usually taken by the large fishing companies began to wane.

What is also significant about the figures is that the number of snoek being trawled in the closed season steadily grew from 37, percent in 1972 to 71 percent in 1980, the last year before the closed season was abolished.

In the report by a Sea Fisheries employee it was noted that "an unhealthy structural change in the pattern of snoek utilisation developed since 1977."

Although the writer was not specific, it is

obvious that he believed that the improved catches of snoek were not just by accident.

"It is definitely possible that the trawling industry have intensified their interest in snoek catches. The percentage of snoek being trawled in the closed season is upsetting," said the writer.

FOREIGNERS

It was also noted that although the depleted catches by handliners coincided with the increased catches of trawlers, there were also reports of rich catches being made by foreign interests along the South West African coast.

"The institute is nevertheless worried about the success of the implementation of the closed season, a problem which is aggravated by the seasonal appearance of the snoek on the trawling grounds as well as the potentially bad marketing effects, the competition between handliners and trawlers and the quality of the fish."

The problem was referred to the Fisheries Advisory Council and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr P T C du Plessis, announced that following poor catches the traditional closed season between August and November would be done away with.

It was put forward that line fishermen would now be allowed to catch all year round, as the trawlers had been allowed to do.

One of the reasons advanced was that it was impossible to trawl selectively with bottom nets.

But the figures in the Sea Fisheries document show an entirely different picture.

The percentage of snoek in the total trawl catch grew steadily from less than one percent in 1973 to 6.8 percent in 1977.

Apparently no attempt has been made to prevent the trawling industry taking snoek in the closed season.

rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.

2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

SA's chance to cast vote against whaling

AR 6/187

56

Environment Reporter

WHEN South Africa sits round the voting table at the International Whaling Commission's annual meeting in Brighton, England, later this month, it may be the last opportunity to register a vote against whaling.

So many new non-whaling nations have been recruited to the IWC during the past few years that many observers believe the odds have now been irrevocably stacked against the pro-whaling nations, and that at last the long awaited moratorium will be pushed through.

The question which many in South Africa, including people such as Dr Anton Rupert, are asking is whether it is worth having history record that South Africa never joined the worldwide swing against the practice of harpooning live whales for commercial gain.

HAVE RESPECT

For the past decade South Africa has not whaled itself, but Sea Fisheries scientists connected with whaling have continued to enjoy the respect of most of the world's marine biologists in spite of their refusal to add their weight to the growing call for a moratorium on all whaling.

Sea Fisheries whaling experts believe that some whale populations, especially the southern minke whale stocks, are still large enough to support commercial exploitation.

ON INCREASE

There is some evidence that the minke whale population is actually increasing, though there are also many scientists who gainsay this.

One of the arguments put forward by those scientists who support the continued exploitation of minke whales is that as the minke whale actually fills nearly the same biological niche as the almost extinct blue whale, it is actually "taking up the blue whale's running" to use a horse racing term.

The reduction of blue whales has allowed an increase in the minke whale's population be-

cause of an increased food supply.

Many find this view rather simplistic, though, and point out that before the beginning of intensive commercial whaling there must have been a much higher biomass of blue and minke whales combined than now exists.

It is unlikely that there is insufficient food supply or territory for the recovery of the almost extinct blue whales. What is far more likely is that commercial hunting has depleted the blue whale stocks beyond the point of no return.

But the scientific reasons are only one of the arguments against continuing the commercial slaughter of whales. The strongest argument against whaling is an ethical one. It has been pointed out that if the

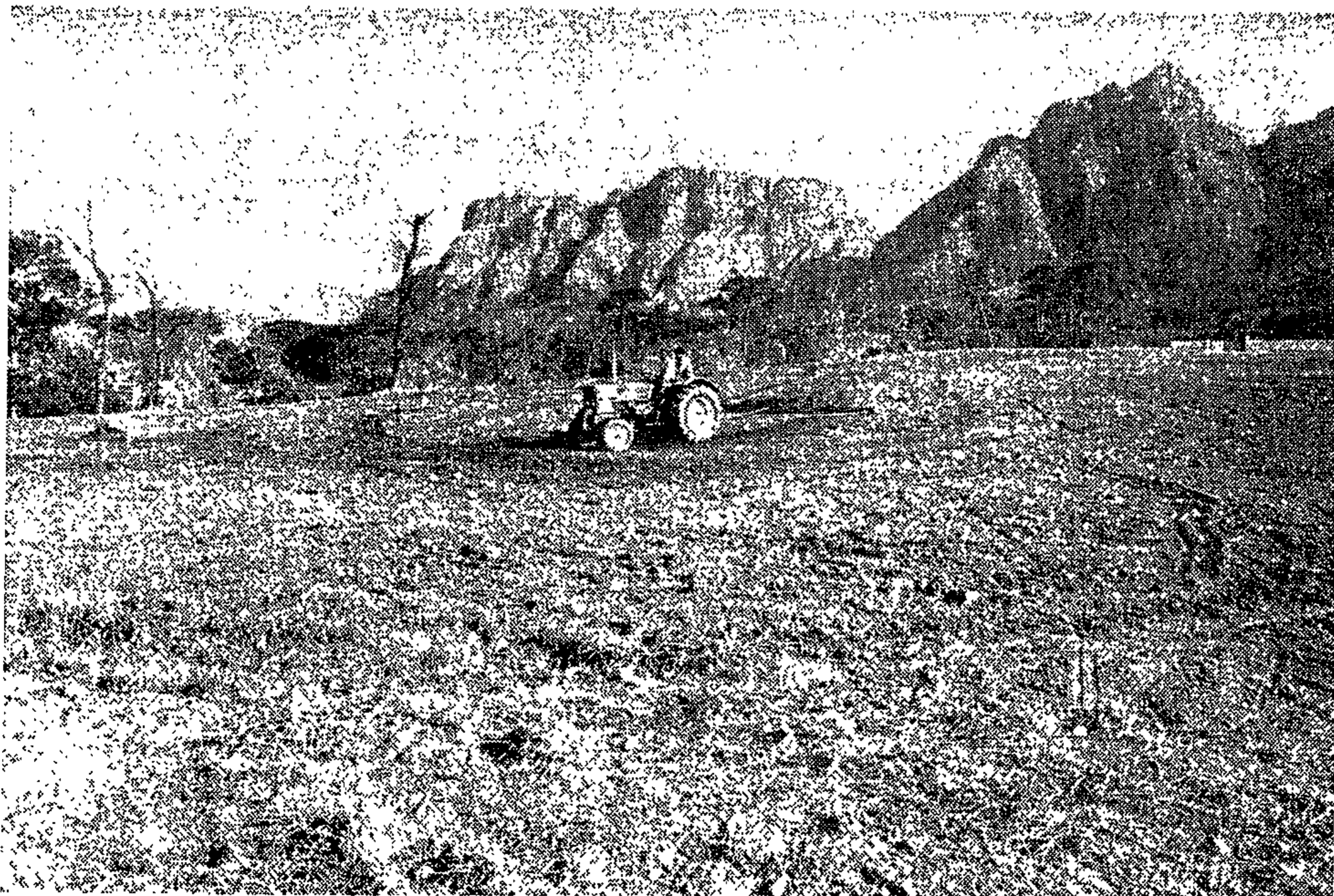
harpooning took place on land for everyone to see commercial whaling would never be allowed to continue.

NO DOUBT

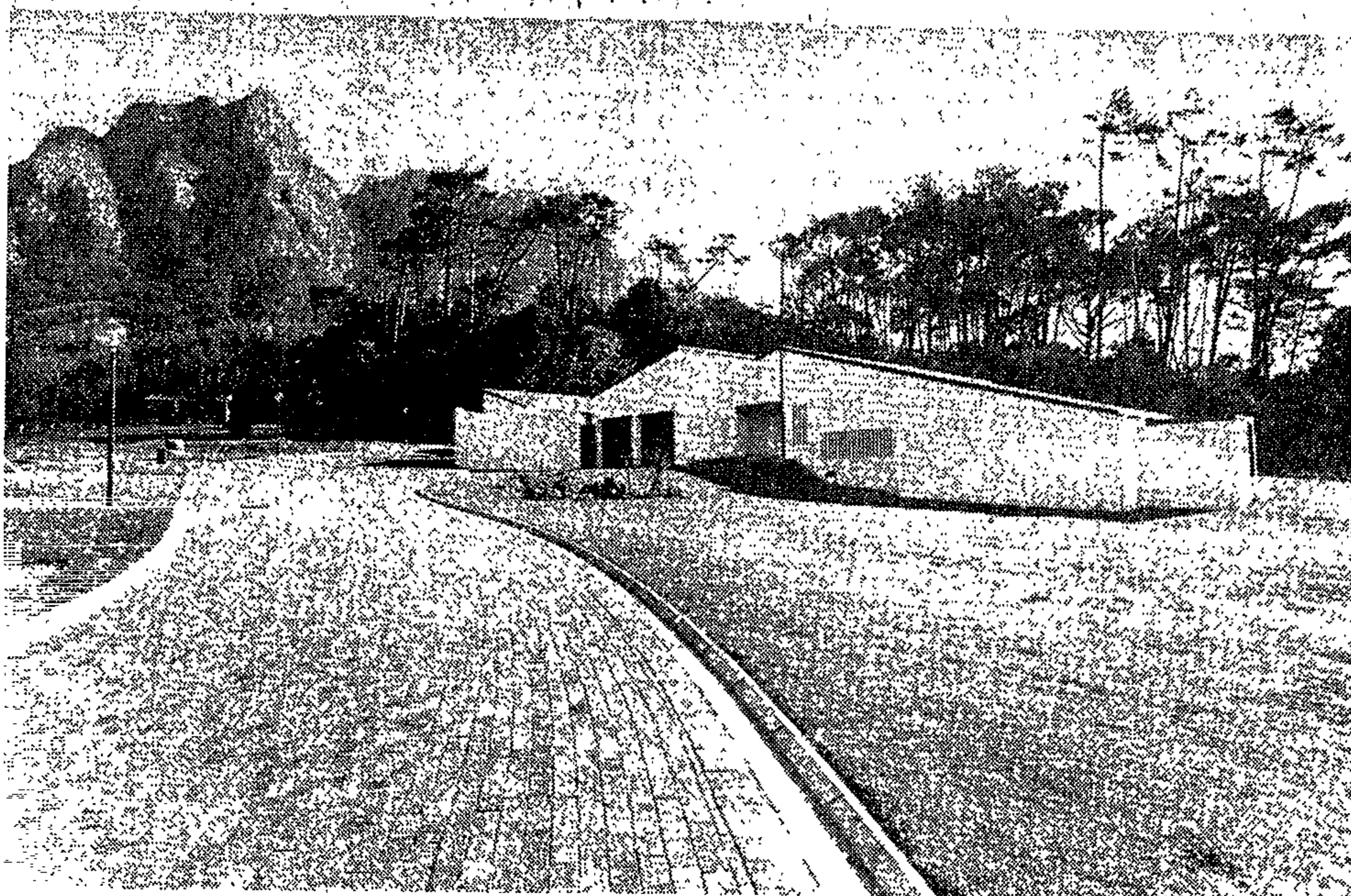
Harpooning a whale has been equated with harpooning an elephant and tying the rope to a tree and watching the great beast die choking on its own blood.

There is no doubt that if whaling had not taken place before and someone wanted to start now it would never be condoned.

These and many questions will again be thrashed out in Brighton on July 19. Most believe that a moratorium is at last on the cards. Conservationists in South Africa say the only question to be resolved is how history will judge our decision to condone or condemn the slaughter.



MR PEN KOTZE, the Minister of Community Development, has indicated that bad weather has been hindering the restoration of the "devastated" part of the Grootte Schuur Estate. Earthmoving equipment has been busy on the site removing rocks, building material, and rubble to prepare the site for the replanting of indigenous trees and grasses.



ONE of the newly constructed houses for Government officials on Grootte Schuur Estate. Three partially constructed houses similar to this one were demolished after a court order was granted re-establishing the right of public access to part of the estate in terms of Cecil John Rhodes's will.

Access to Schuur Estate a 'wasteland'

ARGUS
7/7/82
(56)

THE public access area of the Grootte Schuur Estate was "a devastated wasteland" which had not been restored to its original, indigenous state as agreed with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, the PFP MP for Grootte Schuur, Mr Brian Bamford, has said.

"I am really very angry about the state of the tract of land called 'the park,' which was designated for public access by the Supreme Court," Mr Bamford said. "I have inspected the area and found it bulldozed bare, filled with rubble and devastated.

Agreement

"Our agreement with the Government after my Supreme Court case said the area was to be restored and that indigenous grasses and trees were to be planted. This has not been done and I have written to Mr Kotze to insist that the topsoil be replaced and that indigenous trees and grasses be planted," Mr Bamford said.

An inspection by The Argus showed that the Grootte Schuur Estate was like a concentration camp, surrounded by concrete fence posts and diamond mesh topped with barbed wire. All gates are manned by police, who demand identity documents and signatures before anyone is admitted to the grounds.

Access

At those times when the State President is in residence or when Parliament is in session, the public may be denied access to the estate in terms of Mr Bamford's agreement with the Government.

The 3-4 hectare area open to the public is a flat, sloping area without trees or grass, bulldozed like a bare wound. On the southern side, towards The Glen, stunted, "motheaten" oaks are the only sizeable trees. Some gums, pines and Port Jackson trees, about 1.5 m high, stand at the edge of the scraped area, along the border of The Glen. There are no indigenous trees larger than knee-height.

Access to the park is only through the Grootte Schuur Avenue (off Main Road, Rondebosch) control point, where a police constable demanded identification and a personal signature before allowing anyone in. During the time he took to scrutinise and inspect identification documents, the big iron gate remained locked.

The police constable carried an automatic rifle — loaded — throughout the identification check.

The gate to the Manor House grounds was also locked, and also manned by policemen, and while The Argus reporter walked around the public area he was approached by a police sergeant, carrying a two-way radio, who demanded to see and read the notes made by the reporter.

Museum

Mr Bamford said he had demanded that the "devastated" area be returned to its natural state, and added that once this had been done, and once the State President had permanently vacated the Manor House and it had been turned into a museum, the security fence separating the Manor House estate from The Glen would be removed.

"The Glen area and the Manor House area would then be consolidated, and at least we will have saved a little bit of the land bequeathed to South Africa by Cecil Rhodes," Mr Bamford said.

Minister

Mr S F Kotze, the Minister of Community Development, said that some delay had been experienced in clearing a site of rubble, building material and rocks, mainly because of inclement weather.

He emphasised, however, that everything possible was being done to restore the site to its original condition, with indigenous grasses and trees, "as soon as humanly possible."

He has written to Mr Bamford explaining his position.

Mountain fire man sentenced

CAPL TIMES 7/7/82
56

Staff Reporter

A 35-YEAR-OLD Thornton man responsible for the fire which raged on Table Mountain on March 7 this year would render 200 hours of community service at the National Botanical Gardens in Kirstenbosch, a Cape Town Regional magistrate ruled yesterday.

Johannes Edward Strydom, of Heldersig Road, was also fined R400 (or 100 days) and sentenced to a further six months suspended for three years on condition that he complete the 200 hours' community service within a period of two years at weekends and during his holidays.

Strydom, who pleaded not guilty to charges of making a fire in the Table Mountain Nature Reserve, and to making a fire and leaving it unattended before it was properly extinguished, will work under the supervision of Professor H B Rycroft at the Botanical Gardens.

'Inconvenient'

Before sentence was passed, a probation officer, Mrs H Kriel, read a report to the court which recommended that he receive a suspended sentence on condition that he render the community service.

"Although community service will be inconvenient, it will serve as punishment and he will be able to repay the community for the damage he has caused," she said.

Strydom was also ex-

pecting civil claims against him as a result of the damage caused by the fire. He had shown remorse and had co-operated during the investigation.

Mrs Kriel said Strydom expected sympathy from the court as he regarded the incident as being an "accident" which could have happened to anyone.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr T H de Koker, said Strydom had made a fire in an area where there were signs prohibiting them.

"You were aware of the dangers of the south-easter and yet you continued to braai after a forestry official had warned you," he said.

R142 690 damage

Mr De Koker said that the court had taken into account that Strydom had no previous convictions and that he had to look after his nine-year-old son.

Strydom told the court previously that he had gone for a braai on the slopes of Devil's Peak when a sudden gust of wind had caused the stand to topple.

He said that when he stopped at the spot where he made the braai he had not seen any signs prohibiting fires. The forestry official had warned him of the dangers but had not insisted that the fire be extinguished.

The court had also heard previously that damage resulting from the fire totalled R142 690.

Mr G P C Kotze appeared for the State and Mr B Cohen for Strydom.

Causeway a crossing for predators from mainland



MR. JOHN COOPER, a senior research scientist at the Fitzpatrick Institute, keeps an eye on his penguin while sitting astride the predator-proof wall.

Peril for penguins is over

PREUS 7/7/82 56



MARCUS ISLAND was a haven for breeding birds like the jackass penguin before the causeway gave predators access. Now, thanks to the predator-proof wall the birds can again breed undisturbed.

Environment Reporter

A PREDATOR-proof wall is allowing the birds which have bred undisturbed for aeons on Marcus Island in Saldanha Bay to get on with their breeding undisturbed by shore-based predators.

A wall on an island to keep off the mainland foxes and cats from raiding penguin nests? Strange, but remember that when the Saldanha Bay harbour was constructed a causeway was built between the tiny Marcus Island and the mainland. And that's when the problems began for the bird colonies.

It's an ill wind that turns none to good, and the opportunity of having access to an island without having to worry about boats and bad weather was tailor-made for the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology, so in 1977 a research station was set up with the permission and help of the Department of Sea Fisheries.

However, the causeway was convenient not only for researchers.

Mr John Cooper, one of the senior researchers, told of the unwanted visitors.

FIRST ARRIVAL

"One of the first to arrive was the Cape grey mongoose, and during the two years between when the causeway was completed and the predator-proof wall built, we caught eight of these predators.

"On an island which has been an undisturbed

refuge for birds for a very long time, these predators are alien invaders. They are completely out of place and cause grave environmental disturbance.

"We don't like to kill them, so what we mostly did was to catch them in walk-in traps, and release them from the car on the trip back to Cape Town," said Mr Cooper.

Unfortunately the canine species don't go into walk-in traps all that easily, and the rare oyster-catchers were being killed off by Cape foxes.

ANSWER

Genets, yellow mongoose, snakes, a buck, and even a porcupine all made their appearance at some time on the island. In spite of trapping and shooting off, the obvious long-term answer was a predator-proof wall.

Two huge boulders at either end of the causeway side of the island, which drops straight into deepish water, provided the ends of the wall. An overhanging lip ensures that even the most agile climbing predators like the genets can't get on to the island.

One harmless alien species, the striped field mouse, has established itself on the island. But it is vegetarian and its population is controlled by the availability of food. And its presence, almost completely free from the normal predators which would prey on field mice gives scientists an opportunity to study population dynamics of a species free from the normal regulating factors.

Dr Hofmeyr said the cost of a medical faculty in Port Elizabeth would be in the region of R86 million.

"We are considering approaching the international corporations in the city — if we don't ask now we will never know whether they support us."

He had also written to the Administrator outlining the motivation of a medical faculty for the area and asking that the possibility

"By siting it on the campus, it would obviously be linked to the university. And from a health point of view it is ideal with its open air, wind and no smog.

"But the factor of accessibility is a major disadvantage. What will happen concerning the growth rate of the area in the next 10 to 15 years, I don't know.

"One has to give serious consideration to the siting of a teaching hospital closer to the centre city

patients.

The present cut-off figure to qualify as an indigent patient is about R240 per month. A large sector earns above the R240 figure and, therefore, will not qualify as indigents for teaching material.

"No matter what steps will be taken to counteract the increase to apply in these areas, we are going to have a greater figure here for teaching material," said Dr Hofmeyr.

preparedness and willingness to help."

HOFMEYR SAID THAT THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

lution in these areas will be a cut-off line for indigent

10 to 15 population directions." aid he per- William re was at rent about ntry's next al in one of ohanneburg, d Afrikaanse rd the Cape n its Univer- stern Cape. it is a gen- d fact that a lge of teach- in each of jes exist. The of income of a of the popu-

Conservation work is his sentence

MOUNTAIN FIRE:

PENALTY

TO FIT

THE CRIME

w/e ARGUS
10/7/82
56

THE laboratory technician who earlier this year set Table Mountain alight is to spend much of the "community service" to which he was sentenced this week doing nature conservation work.

Other tasks could include cleaning and sorting seeds, doing bookwork and helping with the Botanic Society's publications, Professor Brian Rycroft, director of the National Botanic Gardens, told Weekend Argus.

Johannes Edward Strydom, 35, of Heldersig Road, Thornton, was found guilty on Tuesday in the Cape Town Regional Court of being responsible for the fire which devastated large areas of Devil's Peak and Table Mountain in March.

FIRST TIME

He was fined R400 (or 100 days) and sentenced to a further six months suspended for three years on condition that he completes 200 hours' community service under Professor Rycroft's supervision at Kirstenbosch. It is the first time the courts have meted out such community service.

"It is a punishment to fit the crime and it's the first time we've had such a case," Professor Rycroft said.

"I thought of giving him an outside job where he could have contact with nature but, being wintertime, he will have to do mainly indoor work," Professor Rycroft added.

Strydom would be exposed to "conservation work" and his aptitudes would be taken into account.

By DIRK VAN ZYL

His working hours would still have to be fixed, but in accordance with the court order they will have to be completed within a period of two years at weekends and during Strydom's holidays.

Strydom, father of a nine-year-old boy, declined to speak to Weekend Argus.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr T H de Koker, said Strydom had made a fire in an area where there were signs prohibiting them.

Strydom had told the court that a sudden gust of wind had caused his braai stand to topple on the slopes of Devil's Peak.

R142 690

Damage resulting from the fire totalled R142 690, according to evidence.

Mr de Koker said the court had taken into

account that Strydom had no previous convictions and that he had to look after his son.

The concept of community service as a punishment has gained favour among the legal fraternity, academics, the police and the public in recent years.

Examples have included:

- Men with alcohol-associated convictions being made to attend compulsory lectures which form part of the Department of Health's programme to combat alcohol abuse through education.

- Drunken drivers being sentenced to work in the state mortuary or in hospitals' casualty wards.

Criminologists have pointed out that community service as an alternative to imprisonment is a more constructive form of rehabilitation and cheaper for the taxpayer.



JOHANNES STRYDOM . . . work at Kirstenbosch.

Naomi and a fifth person known only as Oupa were also inside the yard. At the time virtually all people who had attended the service had left the premises and those who were around were quite a distance from the church.

"While watching what was taking place outside the yard, we noticed about a dozen police coming towards us. Without a word, they pounced on us and started hitting us with sjamboks.

"I tried to scream to them that Father Thagale was one of the ministers of the church but none were concerned. Matters came to a head when Father Thagale grabbed a sjambok from one of the



INJURED: Mr Tom Manthata.

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MP hits at secrecy on Salem affair

ARGUS 13/7/82

56

~~192~~ ~~280~~

Political Correspondent
AN Opposition spokesman today slammed the Government's decision to clamp down on the publication of further details about the Salem affair, an oil deal in which South Africa was said to have lost 25-million dollars.

The announcement came in a statement by the Minister of Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, last night

Reacting to Opposition demands for more details the Minister said he had "with alarm" noted statements and comment on the incident

In the interest of South Africa he could not allow any further publication on this matter as the strategic importance of crude oil deliveries to South Africa could still be seriously and detrimentally affected thereby.

Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, who is the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on energy matters said today he was not aware of any discussions with the Opposition as the Minister had claimed.

REPORTS

He said the attempts at secrecy made no sense when it was considered that reports about the incident had been published throughout the world but not in South Africa.

From the Minister's statement it emerges that both Shell and the South African Crude Oil Purchasing Agency (SFF) were defrauded in the oil deal and that the SFF had to pay about 25-million dollars of the total loss suffered.

Mr Malcomess said this fund got its money from a levy on the price of petrol which came

directly from the public's pocket.

Keeping details of the affair under wraps in South Africa therefore meant that only the South African public who had had to foot the bill was being kept from knowing the facts while both friends and enemies of the Republic could read about it in the overseas Press.

"All this secrecy therefore just does not make sense. "I have no doubt that we could buy oil openly throughout the world were it not for the policies of this Government."

SCHWARZ

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on finance, said today that it was clear that there had not been an irregular behaviour by the State or any of its officials. The Opposition had never suggested that there was.

The select committee on public accounts would, however, investigate the matter further. The question of the loss to the State remained.

Mr de Klerk pointed out that the transaction to buy oil from the tanker Salem which was subsequently sunk off the west coast of Africa was concluded during the serious 1979 oil crisis.

He denied that Sasol had had any financial interest in the transaction.

The "Salem affair" hit the headlines when the oil tanker, Salem, was scuttled amid reports that the bulk of its cargo of crude oil had been sold to South African concerns.

It subsequently featured in a number of investigations, and the sinking of the Salem was raised again last week in a British high court.

(730) (56) RDM 14/7/82

Controls over transport of chemicals on the way

Mall Reporter

STANDARDISED forms of control had to be introduced to govern the transportation of dangerous chemicals in South Africa before a major disaster occurred.

This was said last night by the senior chief research officer of the National Institute for Transport and Road Research, Mr J C Hillman at a meeting of the Johannesburg Chartered Institute of Transport.

Mr Hillman said legislation relating to the labelling of road tankers carrying hazardous materials such as petroleum products and chemicals such as mineral acids, alkalines and gases, would become effective soon.

This would put South Africa in line with the United Kingdom and Europe.

It would force chemical producers and transport firms which carried chemicals to display labels on all their cargoes.

The labels would be similar to those in the UK which gave details of the type of chemical or petroleum product carried, how fire, or a leakage of the particular chemical should be treated, whether protective equipment including respirators should be worn when

dealing with the fire or leakage and information on whom to telephone in the event of the vehicle being involved in an accident.

Driver training would also be brought under legislation within the next few years, he said.

Road research in South Africa had shown that over 80% of traffic accidents could be attributed to human error.

Overseas, he said, the status of drivers was such that they could refuse to take a company vehicle on the road if it was unsafe.

In South Africa, some drivers continued to drive unroadworthy vehicles.

In the United States drivers were known as "knights of the road" and were well trained.

However many competent drivers who drove road tankers, did not have the necessary knowledge of how to deal with spillage of the particular substance they carried or with particular types of fire.

Routes for transporting hazardous materials would be standardised and would be planned so as to avoid dense population centres.

Koeberg fire not as bad as thought'

ARGUS 20/7/82

56

FIRE damage at the Koeberg nuclear power station is not as great as initially thought, and any delay is not likely to be too long, according to Escom's regional manager in the Western Cape.

Earlier an Escom spokesman said damage estimated at several hundred thousand rands had been done by the fire, which started in an electrical panel on Sunday night.

The spokesman also said the project could be delayed for some weeks as a result.

The Western Cape regional manager, Mr G F Hellström, said today that the statement was "a bit exaggerated."

"The contractors have started with the clearing up. They reckon they will get the thing cleared up pretty soon and, if there is a delay, it won't be too long."

Nobody was injured in the blaze, which was contained in the building where it started.

QUESTIONS

Mr Hellström, also replied to questions put to Escom last night by Mr Roger Hulley, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on energy affairs for the Western Cape.

He said the delay in telling the public about the fire had been caused by a breakdown in telephone communications between Escom's head office and the Cape Town office.

"Johannesburg couldn't contact us and we couldn't contact them. Eventually they had to send us a telex.

"This sort of thing happens from time to time, but is not serious since we have both telex and radio communications which we can use in the event of an emergency.

ANNOUNCEMENT

"Normally we would not have announced something like Sunday's fire, but we thought we would as it happened at Koeberg, and we know the public is a bit sensitive about the plant.

"We had a similar incident at the Salt River station about two weeks ago, which was not announced."

Mr Hellström also said it was not yet possible to answer Mr Hulley's questions about whether the first had been caused by a malfunction in "fail-safe" equipment or whether the "human element" had been involved.

DIFFICULT

"We are still investigating. It is difficult to determine what caused it after the damage is done, but if and when we do find the cause we will make an announcement.

"The fire could have been caused by anything, including an electrical fault of the 'human element,' because the contractors are still working there.

"We are certainly investigating the whole matter, and there will be a full report later."

ARGUS 21/7/82 (56) (1/14)

R10-m homes puzzle solved

Municipal Reporter

THE controversial issue of a site for the R10-million Newlands Heights townhouse development scheme, to have been built above Fernwood on the slope of Table Mountain, has finally been resolved.

It will be built on the former school site adjacent to Kirstenbosch Drive in Bishopscourt, which was offered to the developers in exchange for the mountain site.

The decision to place the development on this site, Erf 242, was taken

by the province's Executive Committee yesterday in spite of the recommendation of Cape Town City Council to give the developers Erf 212, a site on the Liesbeek River at Bishopscourt.

PETITIONED BY HUNDREDS

The City Council decision was the climax of one of the most difficult decisions it has been faced with this year.

There has been strong public protest against all three sites, especially Fernwood, which

led to a petition started by Mrs Ann Percy of Newlands and signed by hundreds.

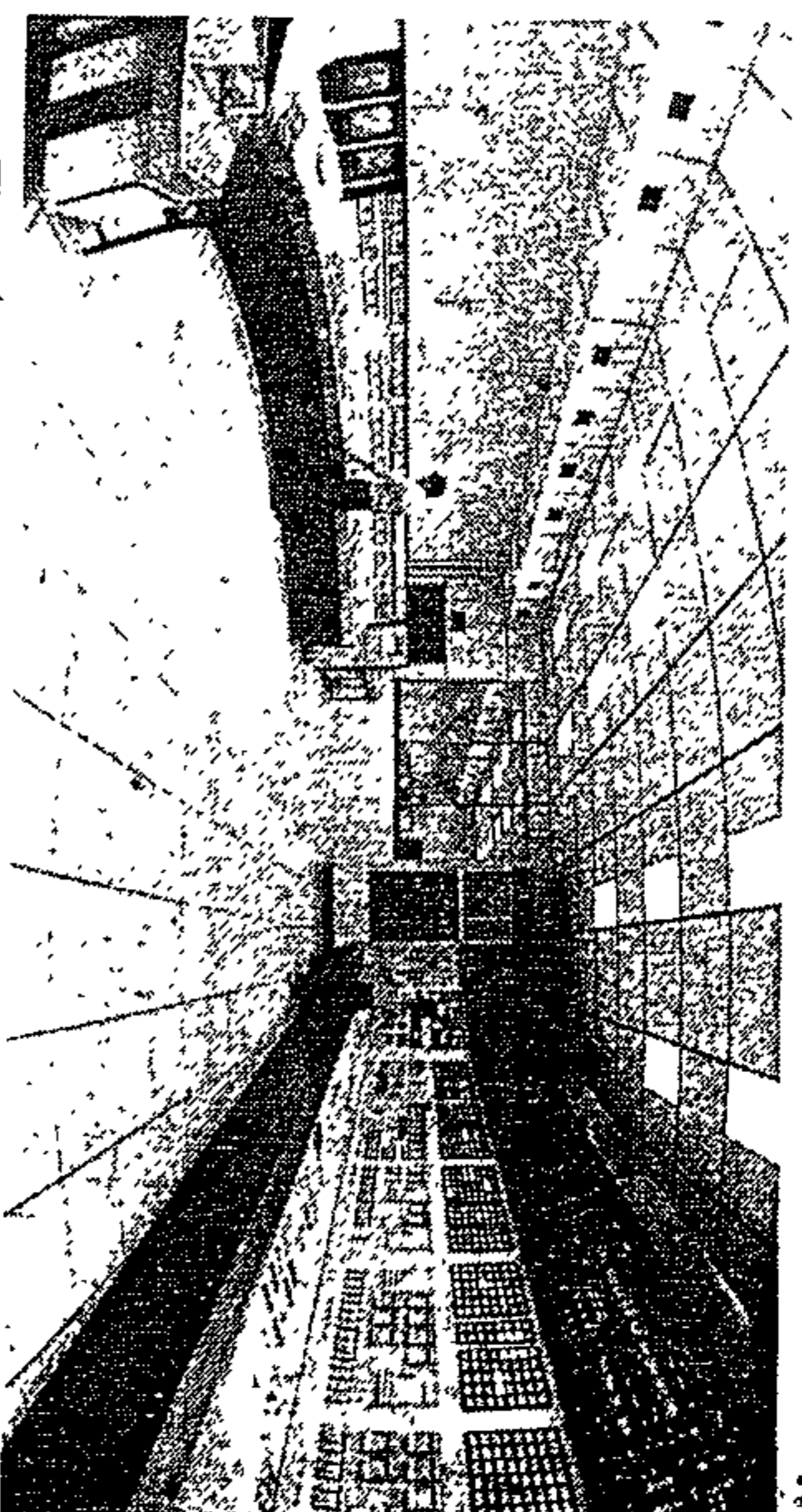
It was this petition which led the province to reverse an earlier city council decision to let the developers build at Fernwood site and offer them Erf 242 in exchange.

However, when the decision was sent to the council it decided, in the light of further protests, to recommend the developer being offered Erf 212, the Liesbeek River site in Bishopscourt.

Province's MEC for local government, Mr Hernus Kriel, announced yesterday, however, that after careful consideration of all the representations made, the province had decided to approve the school site, Erf 242, instead of the Liesbeek River site.

The former, he said, was intended for development anyway and the closing of the public open space, Erf 212 could lead to legal and financial implications for the city council and the taxpayer.

Koeberg fire: New call for safety assurances



The control room of the Koeberg nuclear power station

By ROGER WILLIAMS, Chief Reporter

WITH the recent breach of security at the Koeberg nuclear power-station site and now a potentially-hazardous fire in its electrical building, renewed assurances are being sought concerning public safety when the plant — the first of its kind in South Africa — becomes operational in a few months.

The R1 801-million N-station, sited a lot closer to metropolitan Cape Town than many academics and other concerned people feel it should be, is scheduled to start feeding power into the national grid early next year.

Professor Arnold Abramovitz, acting chairman of the body of concerned citizens known as Koeberg Alert, said yesterday in a reference to the recent security breach and now the fire at Koeberg:

"The public will want more than bland assurances that these things will not happen after the reactor has gone 'critical', when they could have incalculable health and safety consequences.

"The public will particularly want to be reassured that information on events of this kind will not be hushed up, but will in fact be volun-

teered in full — including a candid assessment of their implications for the safe operation of the plant."

Professor Abramovitz said it should be noted that Escom, when asked in July 1979 whether a log would be kept of all incidents arising from the operation of the reactors at Koeberg, had replied that such a log would be kept "as a matter of routine" and that Cape Town City Council and the public would have access to the log on request.

"It is to be hoped," he added, "that these assurances will be faithfully implemented. Only this way can damaging rumour-mongering be obviated."

While assurances were being given by Escom yesterday that the weekend fire damage at Koeberg was not as great as initially thought, questions were also being asked whether the fire was a result of a malfunction of supposedly "fail-safe" equipment at the plant; whether the "human element" was involved and why Escom had waited a day before making a statement on the fire.

These and other questions are be-

ing asked against the background of mishaps at N-stations overseas, particularly the major accident which severely damaged Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island nuclear power-plant three years ago.

And with the recent revelation that that seemingly-inviolable seal of the British Realm, Buckingham Palace, was broken into on several occasions by a casual intruder, who ended up having a cosy 10-minute chat with Queen Elizabeth, in her bed-chamber, there have also been renewed calls for assurance on the security aspect of Koeberg.

Three men who broke into the construction site at Koeberg in May, apparently after money, were at first said to have used false documents although it was subsequently stated in Parliament that two of them worked for the contractor concerned and had permits to be in the area.

Reference is made to the safety aspects of the Koeberg project in a report prepared by the City Electrical Engineer, Mr D C Palser, which was tabled at a meeting of the City Council's Executive Committee yes-

terday.

The report, on a meeting between the Escom Regional Liaison Committee (Koeberg) and Escom representatives refers to the emergency planning procedures developed for the n-station by Escom, as outlined by the power station manager, Mr P M Semark.

"It was stressed," the report says, "that no emergency situation was envisaged which would require immediate evacuation in haste. People in contaminated areas would be evacuated in a controlled manner in small groups.

"Environmental survey vehicles, assisted by SADF helicopters, would be available to map the extent of any contamination."

Mr Palser says in his report that the committee's attention was also drawn to the fact that small amounts of radio-activity were released routinely under controlled conditions during normal operations of a nuclear power station.

"Such planned releases would be checked continuously to ensure that they are well within safe limits set and enforced by the Atomic Energy Board."

In a reference to the Three Mile Island accident the report says the Koeberg design is "significantly different in certain respects" from the American n-station and that "a number of the recommendations flowing from the inquiry into this accident have been incorporated into the Koeberg design, including additional civil works.

"From the way in which the meeting was conducted and from what was said by the various Escom speakers, it is clear that Escom is fully aware of the public's concern regarding safety and is quite prepared to deal with any questions posed in a frank and open manner.

"There is no doubt that the safety and emergency procedures instituted by Escom meet and possibly even surpass internationally accepted standards, including those of the official monitoring body, the Atomic Energy Board."

the politicians will not listen.
 So South Africa's deep-sea air search and rescue capability lies in a few 25-year-old Shackletons which must soon be destined to go to pasture through fatigue.
 Equipment has also changed drastically and, as the months go by, the watchdog role of 35 Squadron in the South Atlantic is being eroded by the selfish attitude of governments which have hamstringed their armaments manufacturers.

Human error caused Koeberg fire - claim

ARGUS 23/7/82 56/260

HUMAN error was responsible for last weekend's fire at the Koeberg nuclear power station, according to two independent and extremely re-

liable sources, but an Escom spokesman would not confirm their allegations. Both sources, who asked not to be identified for their own protection, said the fire, which has delayed the completion of the project, was the result of a short-circuit, caused by a spanner being left lying on a "bus-bar" (two electrical points) by workmen.

Apparently the 48 volt trip-switch was turned off at the plant when workmen removed electrical panels for an inspection. A spanner was left on the bus-bar when the workmen left, and the panels replaced. The electrical current was then turned on again, but not the trip switch, and the result was a short-circuit at the point where the spanner had been left, causing the bus-bar to melt and explode into flame.

The Argus put these allegations to Mr G F Hellstrom, Western Cape Regional Manager for Escom.

When asked if he would confirm the allegations, Mr Hellstrom said: "Definitely not."

He said an investigation into the incident was still being conducted, "and at this stage there is no indication of such a thing having happened."

A report on the incident would be released shortly.

Mr Roger Hulley, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on the environment, said Escom should confirm or deny the allegations and called again for a full inquiry into the incident.



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Showers

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula, Boland and Overberg for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow:

Cloudy and cold with showers. Wind: Fresh to strong north-westerly becoming south-westerly to southerly overnight.

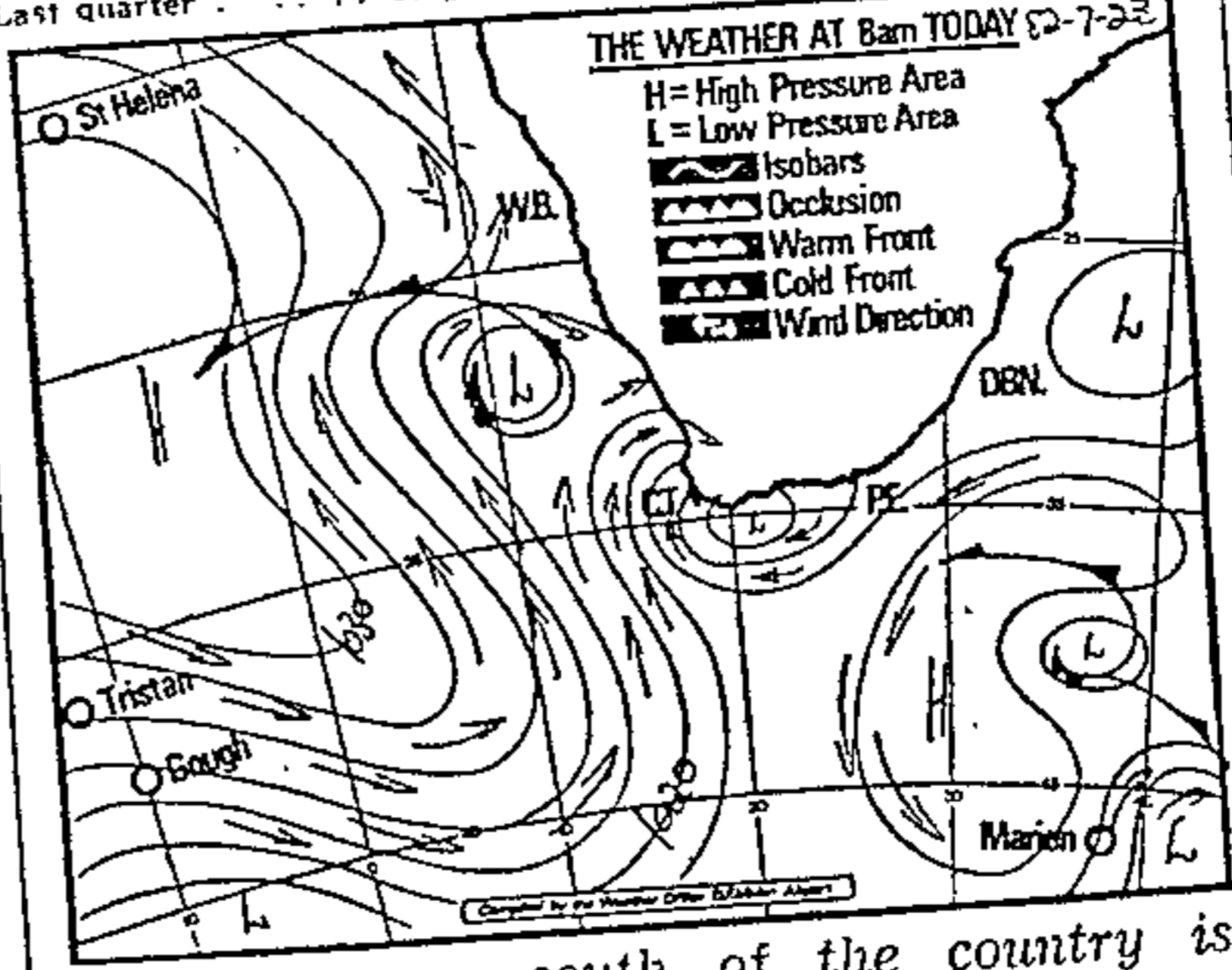
The minimum temperature at D F Malan Airport will be between 7 and 9 deg C.

New moon	August 19
First quarter	July 27
THE SUN	
Sets today	1800
Rises tomorrow	0745
THE TIDES	
High water:	
Today	0506 1730
Tomorrow	0552
Low water:	
Today	1114 2349
Tomorrow	1157
WATER TEMPERATURES	
Sea Point:	12 deg C
Sea	Closed
Pool	
Mulzenberg:	13 deg C
Sea	12 deg C
Pool	14 deg C
Newlands:	14 deg C
TEMPERATURES (0800)	
Johannesburg	9 deg C
Kimberley	2 deg C
Durban	15 deg C
Windhoek	0 deg C
Pretoria	8 deg C
Cape Town (yesterday, 1400)	11 deg C
Cape Town (today, 0900)	9,9 deg C

THE MOON

Full moon	August 5
Last quarter	August 12

For the latest, up to the minute detailed weather information for today, phone 46-1261.



LOW pressure south of the country is causing the cloudy, rainy weather over the Cape Province. This will persist for the next 24 hours.

55 56 (260)

'Foreign object' may have caused blaze

Municipal Reporter

THE electrical switchboard fire at the Koeberg nuclear power station might have been caused by a foreign object accidentally left inside the distribution board, Escom's Western Cape regional manager, Mr G F Hellström, said yesterday.

Mr Hellström said in a statement that the investigations into the cause of last Sunday's fire were continuing.

A full report would be submitted to the licensing authority and the findings would be made public.

However, preliminary inquiries pointed "to the fact that a foreign body accidentally may have been left inside the distribution board and caused the fault which in turn led to the fire".

No further estimate of the cost of the damage was available but good progress was being made with repairs to the board and the associated cabling.

"We will keep the media informed of any developments."

● An Electricity Supply Commission spokesman earlier denied that the military wing of the African National Congress was responsible for the fire, as the ANC had claimed in a radio broadcast over Radio Ethiopia on Tuesday night.

The spokesman said there was, "not the even the faintest chance" of sabotage causing the fire.

Escom admits 'human error' in Koeberg fire

W/E ARGUS

24/7/82 Weekend Argus Reporter

56
250

ESCOM officials have acknowledged that human error probably caused last weekend's fire at Koeberg nuclear power station.

A statement from Mr G F Hellstrom, the Escom regional manager, says that "preliminary inquiries point to the fact that a foreign body accidentally may have been left inside the distribution board and caused the fault which in turn led to the fire."

The electrical board in question has "no impact on nuclear safety," according to Mr Hellstrom.

His response follows an Argus report yesterday quoting reliable sources who claimed human error had caused the fire.

SPANNER

Both sources, who asked not to be identified, said the fire was the result of a short-circuit caused by a spanner being left on a "busbar" (two electrical points) by workers.

Escom has been sharply criticised for its handling of the fire which has delayed the project and caused damage initially estimated at several hundred thousand rands.

Mr Roger Hulley, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on the environment, has called for a full inquiry into the incident.

He has accused Escom of delaying information to the public. However, Mr Hellstrom has said there had been communication difficulties between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

SIMULATED

During a recent simulated nuclear accident — a licensing requirement — at Koeberg, the station's experts said they had been forced to assume that several highly unlikely things had gone wrong.

These included the loss of an electrical "bus-bar" as well as assuming that a worker had accidentally dropped a spanner through a reactor valve, out of which radioactive steam was escaping.

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'Acid rain' devouring roofs, boat covers

By WAYNE ASHER
'ACID rain', showering down on Swartkops and Bluewater Bay from the chimneys of the nearby power station and passing locomotives, is eating its way through boat covers, iron roofs and gutterings — and leaving a bitter taste in the mouths of local residents.

The rain falls in the form of sulphur-laden particles, combining with moisture in the air, specially in the early mornings.

If left undisturbed, the particles begin eating their way through metal or plastic.

Badly painted roofs are particularly prone to attack, and gutters, in which the particles collected in bulk, are being eaten away faster than elsewhere around the city.

The wife of a boat owner in Grahamstown Road, Swartkops, showed the Weekend Post the cabin roof of her husband's cruising fishing boat, parked in the back yard.

Once the "normal" black

soot was wiped off, tiny brown spots could be seen all over the white fibreglass.

The woman, who asked not to be named, said it appeared to be the result of a "slow-working corrosive action" and said the boat had never had these marks when she had lived in Adcockvale.

Mr A Adshade, of Bluewater Bay, a founder member of the Zwartkops Trust and member of the managing committee of the Zwartkops Yacht Club, said this week that smoke and grit blown out by the power station at night was settling on houses in the village.

"Even when you go fishing on the river in a south-westerly wind, the grit from those stacks is so bad it makes your eyes water."

He said the problem of the sulphurous content of the coal burnt at the power station had been a long-standing complaint but little had been done about it.

"It's very likely that this sulphur content has played a part in the corrosive ac-

tion of the black soot that settles over everything in Swartkops.

"You notice it specially with boat covers, particularly the old canvas ones which never seem to last as long as they should around here"

Mr Owen Warnock, manager of the Rod Club in Swartkops, said this week that the owners of the boats kept at the club had given up using covers as "they only last five minutes in this place".

The few covers that remained were either blackened with soot or in tatters when the Weekend Post visited the club this week.

Mr Warnock said the problem was made worse by the thick black smoke from the steam trains which regularly came through Swartkops.

"Sometimes when the air is heavy, trains come through here blowing out this black smoke which drifts between all the houses in Swartkops.

"The smell is terrible. It's as if they using some inferior type of coal"

At the Zwartkops Yacht Club, dinghies stand outside with a layer of fine greyish-black soot over them.

A member of the club, Mr Peter Rebel, pointed out that the dirt seemed to be a combination of ash precipitate from the power station and black soot from the passing steam locomotives.

Mr C Adams, the municipal electrical engineer, said the power station was now 25 years old and would make more smoke than a modern station with up-to-date equipment.

He said the station was making excessive smoke six months ago because of a faulty secondary air blower but this had now been repaired.

He said that all coal contained a certain amount of sulphur and said that South African coal was "in fact, a lot better than most others in this regard".

"Our coal has a sulphur content of about 1%, compared to coal from the US which has a content of about 3%."

Weather Forecast

FORECAST for the coastal belt from Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for the period ending 6pm tomorrow

CONDITIONS: Partly cloudy to cloudy and cold with light showers

WIND: Moderate south westerly to south easterly

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES

Maximum 17C
Minimum 9C

TODAY'S CONDITIONS (3pm)

Sea temperature 16C
Temperature 16,3C
Pressure 1026,1mbar
Humidity 60%
Wind 21km/h W

THE MOON

Last Quarter July 27
New Moon August 3
First Quarter August 10
Full Moon August 19

THE SUN

Sets today 5 31pm
Rises tomorrow 7.15am
Daylight yesterday 10hrs 15min

THE TIDES

High Water
Today 6 11am 6.34pm
Tomorrow 6 53am 7 18pm

Low Water
Today 12 03am 12 11pm
Tomorrow 12 47am 12 49pm

PORT ALFRED TO PORT EDWARD Fine and mild. Wind moderate W to SW.

TRANSKEI AND BORDER Fine and cold, with frost overnight

Family will hold 'illegal' funeral at Uitenhage cemetery

By WAYNE ASHER

A UITENHAGE man is expecting a clash with the town's municipal officials tomorrow when he tries to bury his father "illegally" in the town cemetery.

Mr Neville Dennis, son of the dead man, Mr Ronald Dennis, believes his family has been "let down" by the Reverend Allan Hendrickse who, they claim, could have authorised the Sunday burial. Mr Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, is minister at the Dale Street Congregational Church.

Mr Dennis said today that his family were going ahead with the funeral even if they have to "go over the fence".

Mr Charles Julius, leader of the Freedom Party, said today the family had approached him for help.

"We have briefed an advocate to contest the decision of the Coloured Management Council and its chairman not to grant permission for the burial," he said.

He believed there was no legal reason why the funeral could not be held. "It is just a misunderstanding reached between minis-

Hendrickse last Friday in the hope that he would authorise the Sunday funeral.

"Mr Hendrickse contacted us and said we had permission. But later on that afternoon he phoned back to say we could not have the funeral on a Sunday — without giving any reason for his sudden change."

The undertaker, Mr Brian van Willing confirmed today that he was taking the body to the Dennis household at 11am tomorrow and then transferring it to the Good Shepherd Assembly of God Church at 1.30pm when the funeral service will be held.

"That's as far as I'm going. The family has agreed to take the coffin from there to the cemetery. If they can't get it in, I am prepared to take the body back."

Mr R E Pashley, head of the Parks Department for the Uitenhage municipality said yesterday that a "plea" was made to the family to the municipality this week but it was rejected because it was contrary to their cemetery regulations.

"I have no official knowledge of the funeral tomorrow."

Mr Dennis said: "My father's own min-

CAPE TOWN 28/7/82 (56) (24/82)

Divco 'no' to kaolin mine bid

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE Divisional Council yesterday refused an application by Serina (Pty) Ltd to mine kaolin clay deposits in the scenic Noordhoek Valley.

The council also rejected another recommendation that the De Goede Hoop farm be reserved for kaolin mining if circumstances altered and the "national interest" required extraction of the mineral.

Its decision is to be relayed to the office of the Prime Minister.

Although the Works Committee had earlier turned down the application by five votes to one, councillors approved the recommendation without dissenting votes.

The bid by Serina, which has spent a substantial sum in anticipation of the new mine, was strongly opposed by local residents and authorities. A petition signed by nearly 7 000 people was submitted several months ago to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The council's objection was based on reports by Serina-appointed consulting engineers and landscape architects

The environmental impact assessment undertaken by the landscape firm, Ford and Theron, found that the mining operation would result in "excessive permanent damage to the environment".

The council felt mining methods proposed in the report of the engineers, B S Bergman and Partners, would not effectively reduce visual or noise impact, nor guarantee containment of excess and polluted stormwater drainage from the site.

The local area would derive "minimal" economic benefits and the operation could badly affect real estate development.

● Commodore Andrew McMurray, the Fish Hoek man who initiated the petition against the proposed kaolin mine, described the Divisional Council decision as "wonderful news and most encouraging".

Divco rejects kaolin plan

AGUS
28/7/82

(56) 2017
Divisional Council
Reporter

THE Cape Divisional Council has turned down an application for permission to mine kaolin in Noordhoek Valley and rejected a recommendation that the De Goede Hoop farm be reserved for kaolin mining.

The council took these decisions in committee after yesterday's monthly council meeting, in response to a request from the Office of the Prime Minister.

The application which was turned down came from Serina (Pty) Ltd. It had aroused strong opposition among local residents, 7 000 of whom signed a petition which was submitted several months ago to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The council objected to the application going through after studying reports by consulting engineers and landscape architects, appointed by Serina.

A recommendation that the De Goede Hoop farm be reserved for kaolin mining if circumstances changed and the extraction of the mineral clay was deemed in the national interest was also rejected by the council.

The office of the Prime Minister will be informed of the council's decision.

MP reveals Noordhoek interest

Chief Reporter

MR JOHN WILEY, MP for Simon's Town, yesterday made a public disclosure that he has a personal interest in a major part of the scenic Noordhoek Valley — the historic 400 ha estate once owned by Sir Drummond Chaplin, a former Governor of Rhodesia and at one time MP for South Peninsula.

Mr Wiley said that in March last year he had been granted an option to purchase the property by Sir Drummond's surviving niece, Miss Edith Godman, who had since died, and that he intended exercising this option although he did not yet know when this would be.

To avoid any misunderstanding he wished openly to declare his personal interest in the Drummond Chaplin property before assuming his appointment next week as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries.

Mr Wiley said he had made a full disclosure of his personal involvement to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who had agreed that he should make a public declaration before taking up his new post.

Part of the Drummond Chaplin property is said to be rich in kaolin deposits, but the Divisional Council of the Cape this week refused an application by Serina (Pty) Ltd to mine kaolin clay there. Mr Wiley was among those who opposed Serina's mining project, for environmental reasons.

He said in his declaration yesterday that in October last year the Divisional Council had passed amended plans for the Drummond Chaplin Estate which provided for:

- A 290-hectare fynbos preservation area to be known as the Drummond Chaplin Fynbos Reserve, to be administered by a trust;
- Preservation of the Chaplin manor house designed by Sir Herbert Baker,

and its 9.5-ha grounds, which would form part of the fynbos reserve; and

- A layout below the 131-metre contour for 45 five-acre smallholdings, in such a way that all natural features would remain untouched. There would be an absolute prohibition of subdivisions smaller than five acres.

Mr Wiley said the ultimate objective was to ensure that 80 percent of the historic property was preserved in perpetuity, "and does not fall into the hands of uncaring and avaricious property speculators."

He said that in the 1960s, when he was still a member of the Provincial Council, Sir Drummond Chaplin's nieces, the misses Godman of Britain, who had inherited the property, offered through him to donate the property to the Provincial Administration, provided it was kept by the Province and that the sisters were allowed to use it each year, when they visited South Africa.

This offer, and a subsequent offer to the government, were turned down, "inter alia for reasons of expense".

"In 1975 a friend and I made an offer to the surviving sister, Miss Edith Godman — who has herself very recently died — for her Noordhoek property. Our offer was not accepted, inter alia because a special geological survey was at that time being carried out by the government to establish the extent of kaolin deposits on the property and elsewhere in the Noordhoek/Kommetjie valleys.

"Six years later, in March 1981, after lengthy discussions about the future of her property, the late Miss Godman granted me an option to purchase."

Mr Wiley said that on the authority of Miss Edith Godman, plans for the development of about 20 percent of the property were lodged with the Divisional Council in July last year, having first been shown to the Noordhoek ratepayers' committee. The committee

had asked for certain amendments and the plans were re-drawn to comply with their wishes. These plans had subsequently been passed by the Divisional Council.

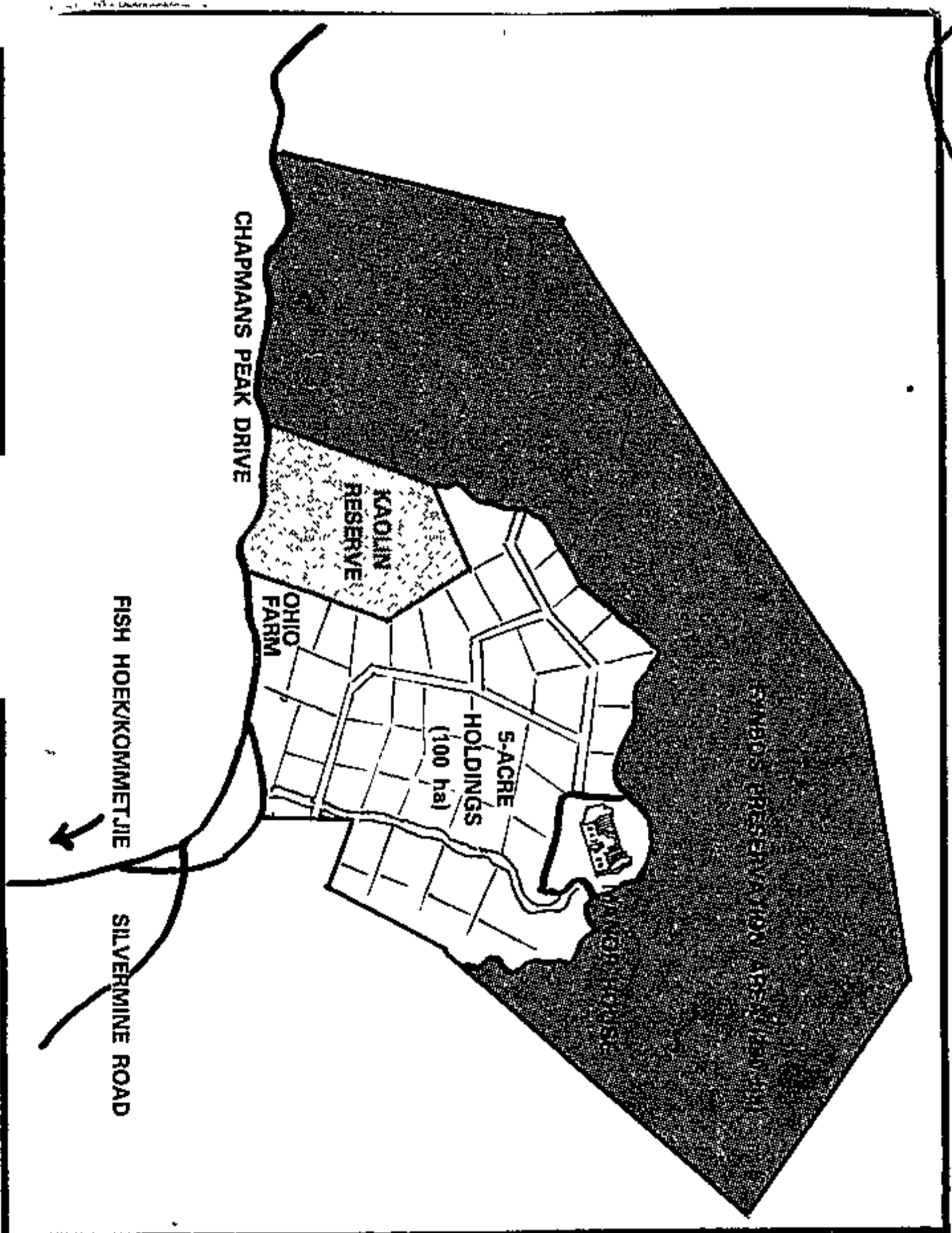
He added that in September 1979, some 18 months before he was granted the option to purchase the property, Miss Edith Godman had sold the mineral rights over 25 ha of the property to Serina.

Mr Wiley said a legal dispute as to the validity of Serina's mineral rights had arisen and if it was found that these rights reverted to the original ownership of the land and were no longer Serina's, "it will naturally have a bearing on the option which I shall exercise.

● "In such an event the administering trust will ensure that the kaolin deposit will not be mined as it would, in my view, be ecologically destructive."

56

The Cape Times, Thursday, July 29, 1982 15



THE SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION

The Argus 29 July 1982

Environment
Reporter

SOMEONE has sown grass and rookrans seeds on the Hout Bay sand dunes, destroying the Peninsula's last large dune system, and threatening Sandy Bay beach.

Mystery plan spells ruin

to sand dunes

I visited the "stabilised" dune field with Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape.

The dunes have been seeded with grass mixed with straw, which has been dug into the sand to give the alien grass a purchase. To ensure the survival of the grass, windbreaks have been planted of rookrans bushes bearing huge clusters of seeds.

Dr Hall said it was an environmentalist's nightmare.

"This is wholesale destruction of the environment. Dunefields are a particular and sensitive ecosystem. They are as much an entity as, say a stand of proteas or ericas," he said. Normally the dunes stay free from the invasive rookrans — one of

the technique is as used by the Divisional Council. What angers conservationists is that the dunes — once extensively used by children as a playground, by sand-surfers, and one of the few places available to exercise horses — will be lost to dense stands of rookrans. Once these have taken hold, the area becomes a write-off.

WORSE

Whether it was intended to sow rookrans seeds or just use the dry blows the red-tipped seeds away. But now the grass will protect the seed. Soon there will be no grass, just rookrans in dense, impenetrable stands.

It is still not clear who gave permission for the dunes to be seeded with grass and rookrans, but



THIS handful of rookrans seeds was collected in just over a square metre.

the dunefields which Sandy Bay will become a rocky beach. Dr Hall and the CCNCC are determined to find features of the Peninsula that sand by the south-out who did the work, which perhaps don't suit schemes.



PROFESSOR Anthony Hall inspects a handful of rookrans seeds taken from the branches of a cut tree used as a windbreak.



THE "stabilised" dunes, with rows of rookrans running from right to left. In the background is Little Lion's Head, with the neck leading down to Sandy Bay to its left.

Western Cape

ARGUS 3/8/82

56

'environment blueprint' call

Divisional Council
Reporter

A CALL for an "environmental blueprint" for the Western Cape, to provide a framework for orderly industrial expansion, healthy living conditions and conservation of the area's natural heritage, was made by Miss Mary Olsen, Ward 8 candidate in the Divisional Council elections, when she addressed Milnerton ratepayers at the weekend.

Miss Olsen said there was growing concern in the suburbs of Milnerton, Table View, Sanddrift and Bothasig, over the effects of gas and smoke pollution from the nearby oil refinery and fertiliser factory.

In addition, there was a high incidence of deaths caused by respiratory diseases in the Peninsula,

and these were increasingly being linked to atmospheric pollution.

She said steps should be taken to counteract the threat of pollution and co-ordinate a planned approach to environmental issues in the Western Cape.

She called for an in-depth scientific study to assess the effects of further expansion of the oil refinery and fertiliser factory on the "already high" pollution levels of the greater Milnerton area and a Government environmental board to co-ordinate conservation in the Western Cape.

"Monitoring the incidence and effects of pollution is not enough. An environmental blueprint for the entire Western Cape must be drawn up now," said Miss Olsen.

Sandy Bay plan for development

Municipal Reporter

THE Divisional Council of the Cape is considering plans for a major property development at Sandy Bay.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Trust Property, an associated Trust Bank company, which is involved with the developers, Costa Areosa (Pty) Limited.

It is an offence for councillors to disclose information on the project, as details have been declared confidential and placed on green paper.

The issue is likely to be dealt with soon after the election by the newly-formed council and considerable opposition is expected.

Nature reserve

The former Director of Nature Conservation in the Cape, Dr Douglas Hey, said he was unaware of the latest move. He was still waiting for a govern-

ment reply to his commission report on the recommendations for an enlarged Table Mountain and Southern Peninsula mountain chain nature reserve which includes Sandy Bay.

Also unaware of the plans was the chairman of the Sandy Bay Advisory Committee, Professor A V Hall, who said he was "100 percent behind" Dr Hey's proposals.

Battle

The conservation battle for Sandy Bay has been waged since the early 1970s.

In spite of strong public objections, the Provincial Administration granted the developers permission in 1976 to build a township limited to 450 houses.

However, plans for the scheme were never submitted.

The then-chairman of Trust Bank, Professor

Fred du Plessis, said this was because the economic situation did not favour development "at this time".

Secrecy

Commenting on the secrecy surrounding the plan papers, a Ward 11 candidate in next week's council election and a member of the Mountain Club of South Africa, Mr Robert Leslie, said he was "horrified".

"Unless the council itself is involved with a development, the matter should not be on green paper. And anyway, a development of this nature should be put to the new council, whose composition will be substantially different from the present one."

Two of the directors of Costa Areosa, township developer Mr Bill Mitchell and Mr Ian Fraser, were not available for comment yesterday.

No decision on Tokai yet

Municipal Reporter

NO DECISION had been taken yet on the government's proposal for a coloured township in Tokai, both the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and the chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr S W van Wyk, said yesterday.

In reply to speculation

in the area that the Department of Community Development had agreed to a prestige coloured suburb being built in part of Tokai Forest, they said from Pretoria that the matter was still "under consideration".

Massive public opposition was evident at the board's hearing on the advertised proposal in Cape Town last year.

Cape Times 7/8/82 (56)

High bids for plots near Sandy Bay

Staff Reporter

THE owner of a vacant plot at Sunset Rocks, Llandudno, has been offered R26 000 more than the council's estimated value of the plot and feted all week by attorneys acting as agents for a mystery buyer.

The plot is one of the only two still vacant, with access roads, closest to

Sandy Bay. They are valued at roughly R40 000.

The Divisional Council of the Cape is at present considering plans for a major property development at Sandy Bay.

Mrs June Martin of Tokai, owner of the 904sq m plot, erf 2326, had already started building on it when she was approached by a repre-

sentative of a Cape Town firm of attorneys.

"Their latest offer was for R66 500. They have been phoning me all week and taking me out to lunch almost every day," she said.

She believes they were acting on behalf of a foreigner living in Llandudno. She was not prepared to divulge his name.

Mrs Martin said she had no intention of selling the property as she wanted to live there.

She had tried to get the attorneys "off her back" by suggesting they approach Mrs Gerald Jenkins, owner of the neighbouring plot, erf 2339.

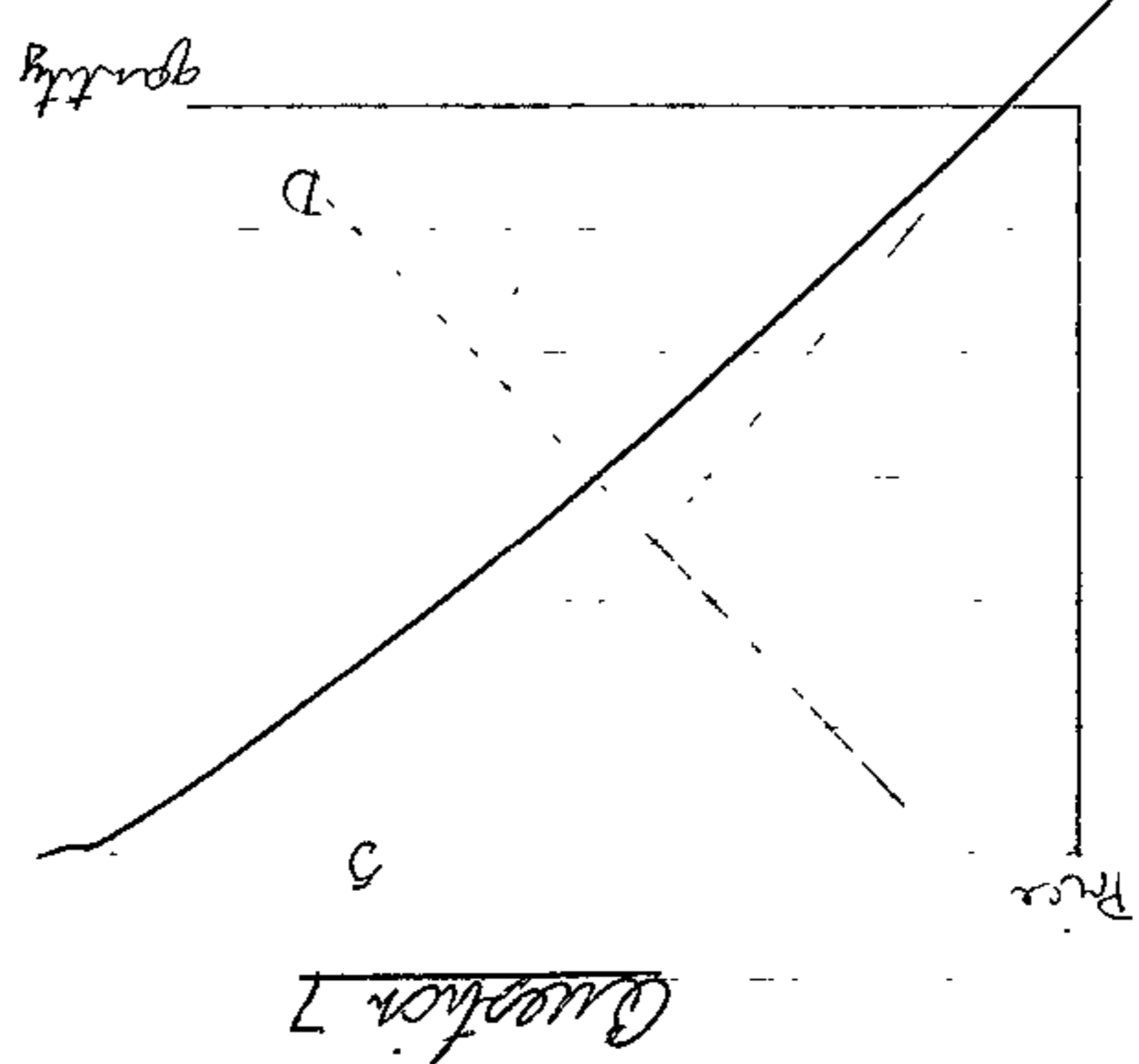
Mrs Jenkins, of Constantia, said three people

— one of German origin — had approached her. She was offered about R50 000, but turned it down.

She had no objections to plots being sold in the area, even if it was to developers of Sandy Bay.

● Plea for open Divco debate on Sandy Bay, page 9

A shortage of housing is Demand D exceeds supply.



Question 7

Plea for open Divco debate on Sandy Bay

CAPE TOWN 7/12/82
56

Staff Reporter

A DIVISIONAL councillor yesterday urged that the Sandy Bay issue and other matters of vital concern to the public be taken off the green paper embargo and be the subject of a public council debate open to the press.

Miss Mary Olsen, who is fighting for re-election in Ward 8, made the plea at a meeting of Table View ratepayers.

She said that because she was a member of the council, she was not able to divulge agenda items which appeared on green paper — of which Sandy Bay was one

'Apathetic'

"But I find the Divisional Council's consistently apathetic attitude towards the conservation of Sandy Bay very disturbing," she said.

"There is an increasing tendency to use green paper to muzzle the press and prevent public debate. For the sake of sound, sensible and efficient local government, the tyranny of green paper must go."

She said she feared an environmental blunder of tragic proportions was looming over Sandy Bay — a blunder that future generations would not forgive.

"I fear the final battle for Sandy Bay is about to begin. The government's attitude will be a decisive factor in the outcome of this battle, and in the final analysis it is up to them to save Sandy Bay.

"It is time the government stated clearly whether or not it was committed to conservation of the environment. It can indicate this commitment by taking drastic action to prevent further destruction of areas such as Sandy Bay.

"If the company owning some of the land at Sandy Bay has development rights, I am confident that with government leadership, members of the public and the private sector are sufficiently conservation-motivated to raise the necessary funds for conservation."

She said the authorities seemed to have been misled by those wishing to develop the area into confusing the issue of conservation with that of nudism.

"It is a conservation issue, not one of sexual morality. But part of the authorities' alarming disinterest in preserving Sand Bay stems from their fixation on the question of nudism," she said. (Report by D Almon, 77 Burg St, Cape Town).

56

Hout Bay mounts a campaign on river

Staff Reporter

A CAMPAIGN to encourage a wider awareness of the Hout Bay river — its problems and potential as a recreation area — will be mounted in Hout Bay today with the opening of a highly-researched and comprehensive "river" exhibition at the Hout Bay Museum.

"We want to create a community-consciousness that recognizes the resources and amenities the river can offer," said Mrs Pam Wormser, curator of the Hout Bay Museum.

She said that till now the Hout Bay community had turned its back on the river which had once

been the focus of the valley. In some places the banks were covered with debris, rubble and litter.

They had also become overgrown with alien wattle which was easily uprooted and carried along by flood water, thus helping to scour the land.

The Hout Bay river campaign is also being supported by the Caprivi Hout Bay/Llandudno conservation group, which aims to stimulate a wider awareness of the river.

"People just don't realize there is a river there any more. It's a potential gem as a recreation area and it's just being totally ignored," said the group's secretary.

Cape Times

Staff Reporter

IN the past six months the circulation of the Cape Times has been growing faster than that of any other newspaper in the City, according to figures issued this week by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Between January and July this year the average daily circulation of the Cape Times was 69 344 — 5 858 copies or 9.2 percent up on the figure for the same period last year.

In the same period, the Burger's daily circulation rose by an average of 5 195

copies (7, circulate 104 236, = 4,39 perc The Cap rose to 5 percent, percent, or 4,13 p In Joha ter news displayed tion. It w. of 4 381) a Its direc

Kaplan: Student bodies shocked

Staff Reporter

STUDENT organizations have expressed their shock and condemnation of the deportation on Wednesday of UCT post-graduate student Mark Kaplan.

Immigration officials and members of the security police gave Mr Kaplan, who was detained for 51 days last year, an hour to pack before putting him on an aircraft to Zimbabwe.

The UCT Community Video Resource Association (CVRA) of which Mr Kaplan was co-ordinator released a statement yesterday protesting "in the strongest possible form".

"His deportation amounts to conviction without trial. It implies guilt, where there is none, of an offence for which the State has no name, after imprisonment for no reason."

Video shows

His only "crime" had been to help produce video documentaries in Cape Town on such issues as poverty, TB and education, the statement said.

The Nusas head office called the deportation an underhand means by which the State removed "so-called undesirable aliens". It was a method used by a "fearful, crisis-riddled government" unable to cope with opposition.

• The South African Society of Journalists yesterday condemned the deportation as a "sinister attack on the media."

Motoi close down

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — At most the entire workforce at General Motors walked out yesterday and Ford Neave and truck plant were closed after workers had downed tools.

A number of workers at Ford's Cortina and engine plants also downed tools, but Mr Fred Ferreira, director of industrial relations at the company, said production in these plants was continuing as a skeleton staff would be brought in to man the other sections of the factory essential to their operation.

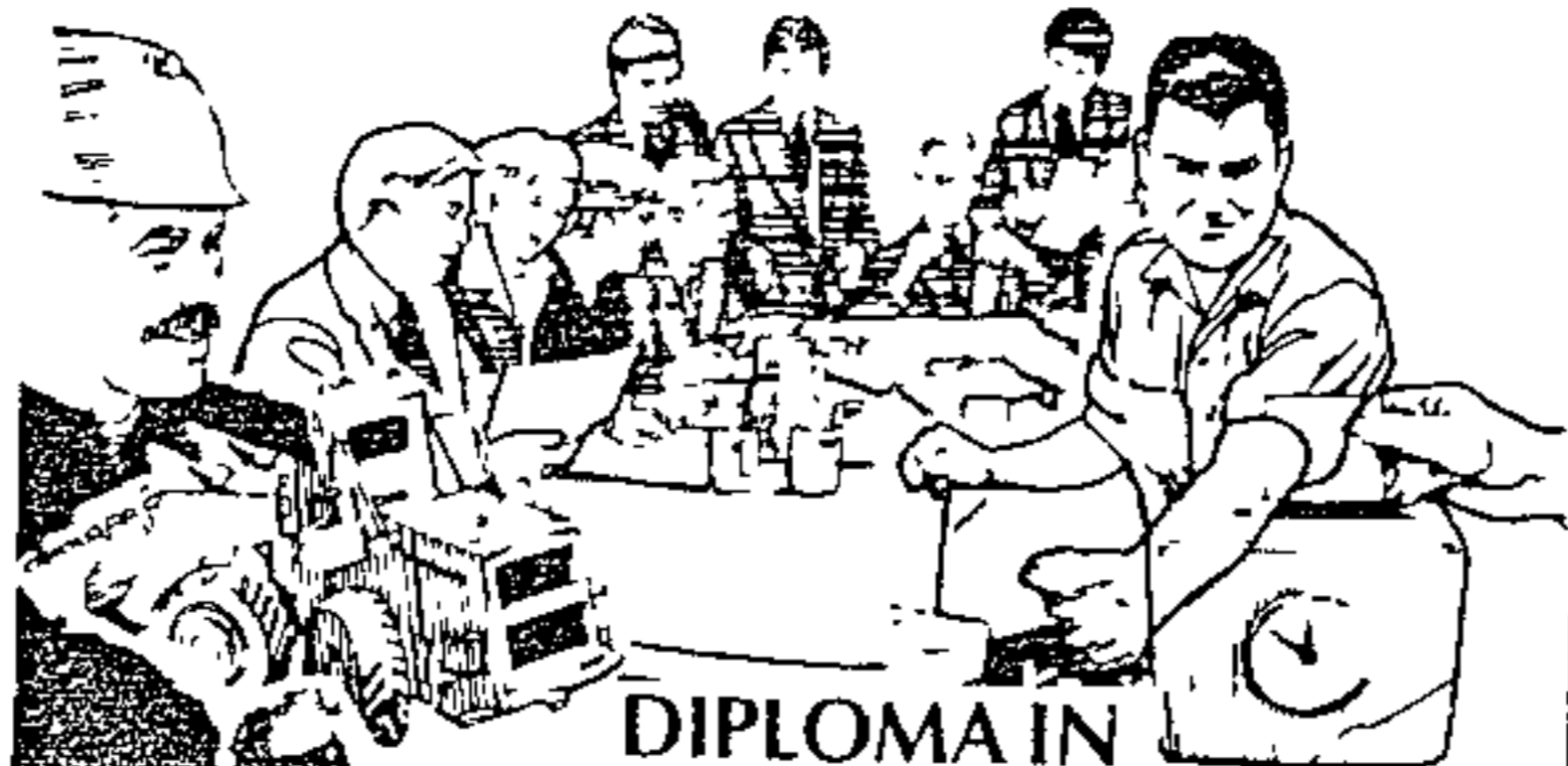
The closure of the plants follows repeatedly disrupted production at the three motor firms currently facing a wage dispute in the Industrial Council for the Motor Manufacturing Industry in the Eastern Cape.

Ford, GM and Volkswagen — which has been closed since Monday — are trying to reach an agreement with the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) and the SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union to replace an agreement which expired at the beginning of this month.

Fighting

At report-back meetings on the Industrial Council talks on Thursday, thousands of Naawu supporters rejected the companies' new wage offer.

At the Neave plant yesterday, fighting broke out between workers and



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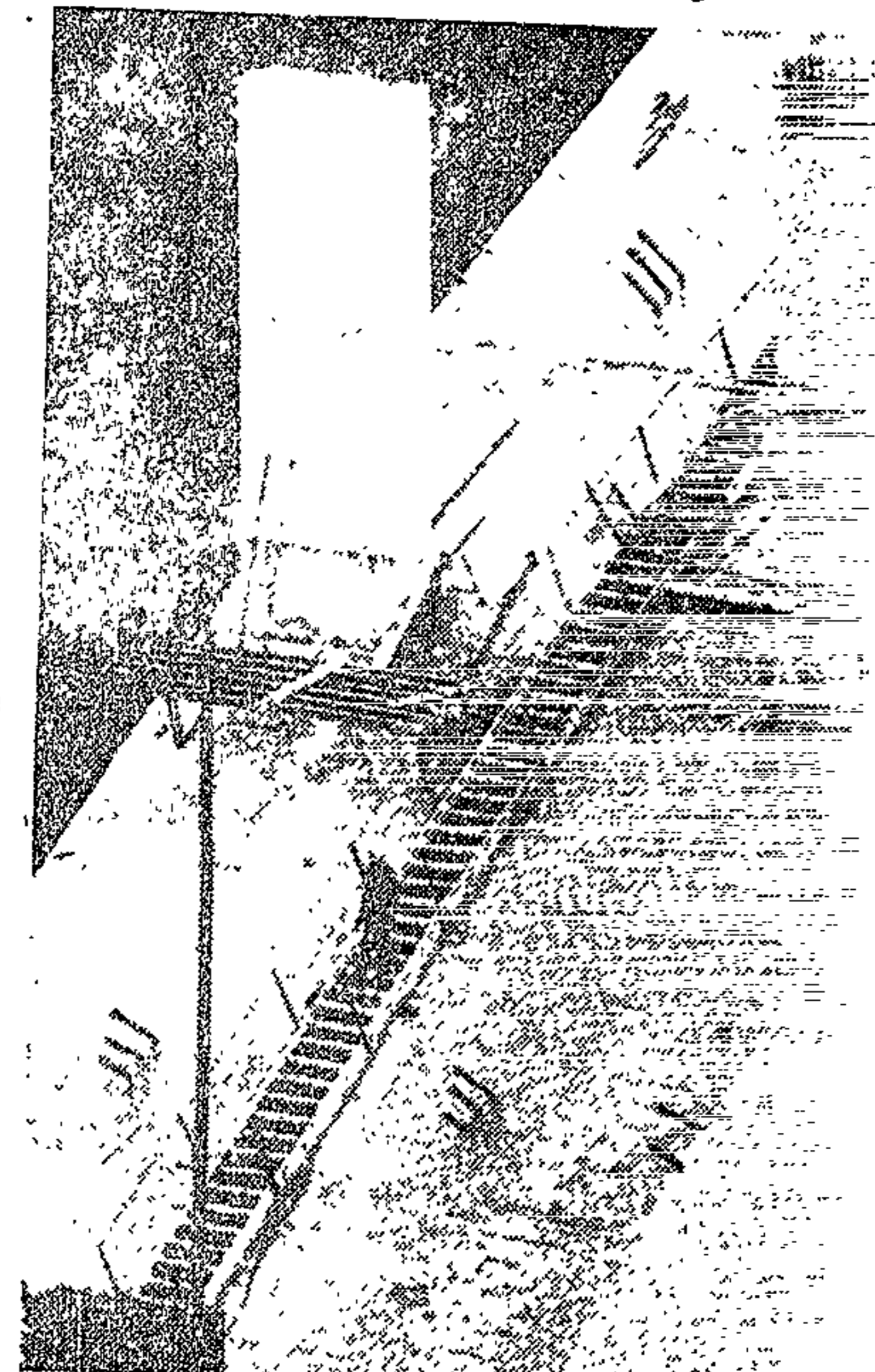
Executive Education

Bridging the Golden Highway



LEFT: Projects manager for the three bridges, Mr Brian Bruce, against the backdrop of the Bloukrans Bridge. The span is nearly half a kilometre wide.

BELOW: Climbing up the arch on the Bloukrans bridge is equivalent to the haul up a 22-storey building.



By Robin Parker
Pictures: Peter Stanford

KNYSNA. — Thomas Bain would have retired to his four-poster with the smelling salts if he had been alive to witness the bridge builders span the three most significant Garden Route gorges: Bobbejaans, Groot River and Bloukrans.

In his day Bain was considered something of a phenomenon when he cut a new Garden Route roadway between Keurbooms and Humansdorp in seven years. His route through the gorges was tortuous. It cut its way down to the gorge floor and meandered up the other side. Those passes, now more than 100 years old, are still in use today. Dangerous, but scenic.

PEAK TRAFFIC

The peak holiday period traffic flow has long since outgrown the life forecast for the two main passes, Groot River and Bloukrans.

The need for an easier, quicker route arose. It is here that Bain would have found himself breathless as in the short space of three years the "bridge builders" have closed the gap between the gorge walls with three magnificent arches representing a contract worth R25-million. It will cut travelling time on the 800 km journey between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth significantly.

UNREALISTIC

The idea of spanning the gorges was first mooted in 1971. Consultants at that stage put forward a variety of

ideas including a hanging road along the sea face mirroring the scenic drive along the French Riviera. This proved unrealistic as the weather on the southern Cape coast would have battered road traffic mercilessly.

The new bridges are part of a dream to establish a golden highway between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, a controversial issue which continues to rage in most small Garden Route towns. To date the only significant advances have been the double highways out of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and the bridges which are due for completion next year.

SHELVED

After the initial burst of enthusiasm the project was shelved for several years because of financial difficulties and eventually came up for tender in 1979.

The contract was awarded to a consortium of Murray and Roberts, of Cape Town, and a Johannesburg-based firm, Concor.

The contract was for three bridges:

● A 286 m span 170 m above the Bobbejaans River at R6-million;

● A 301 m span 172 m above the Groot Rivier at R8-million; and

● A 451 m span 216 m above the Bloukrans River at R11-million.

The Bloukrans River bridge is the largest structure of its kind in Africa and ranks as the fourth largest in the world.

Construction on the bridges started between February and July 1980 and all three are expected to be ready for use by the middle of next year.

The bridges, of the suspended cantilevered variety, are all ahead of schedule. When they finally go into use along with a new 35 km section of roadway, carved through the forest to link up with the bridges, they will become important time-savers, particularly for commercial vehicles which can take up to two hours to negotiate the passes.

SHORTER TRIP

For the average traveller the new road and spans will shorten the trip to Port Elizabeth by up to 45 minutes and possibly longer in heavy holiday traffic. The entire project, road and bridge, will top the R50-million mark.

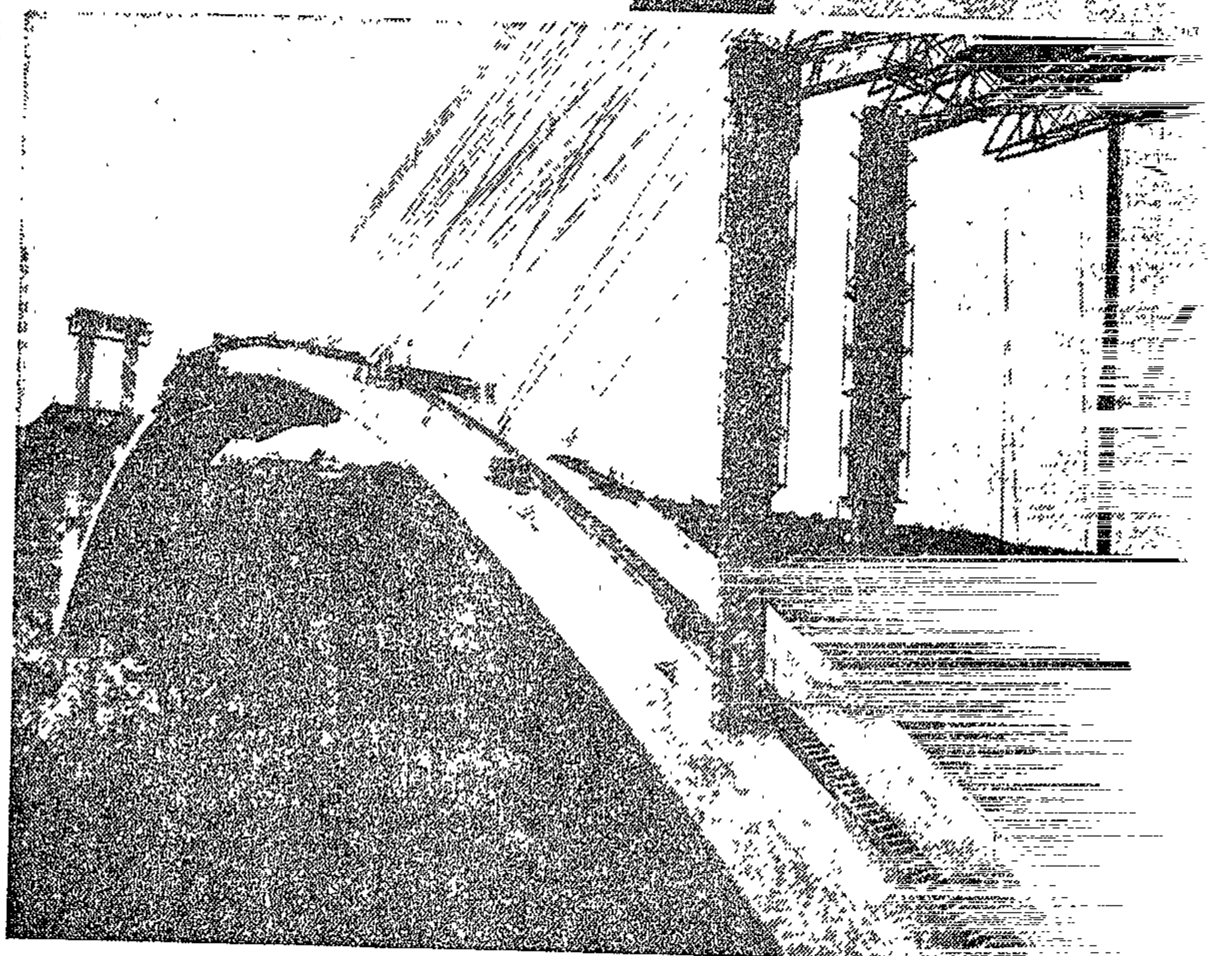
The bridges have been designed to cope with Garden Route traffic for 120 years. But, say the developers, highways attract traffic and it may only be 50 years before the contingency plan is put into action and several years after that before additional bridges will have to be constructed.

The bridges have been constructed using the suspension tie-back method. As the arches crept out towards their final meeting in mid-air they were tied back with a multitude of 200 ton breaking strain cables firmly anchored in the rock.

Once the arches were closed the cables were relaxed over a period of weeks while the first sections of the deck were thrown.

The old passes will be retained. At the bottom of the Groot River Pass lies one of the Garden Route's beauty spots, Nature's Valley, and for many visitors to the area they will still provide a scenic weekend or week-day drive during the holidays.

Not a thought will be spared for the blood, sweat and tears and even death that have gone into providing the motoring public with this convenience.



THE Groot River Gorge bridge.

Environment Reporter

THE beauty of the Cape's landscape, which sustained the tourist industry, was being eaten away by ill-conceived development, Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Coordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, said last night.

Speaking at a meeting of the Save Gordon's Bay Society, Professor Hall was one of a panel of four who urged the town to vote "No" in today's referendum on the rezoning of the mountainside Erf 2.

If the rezoning to allow high density development went ahead, there would be nothing to stop the "rafts of concrete" which would scar the mountainside.

Beauty being devoured, town is told

"If this development goes through, we will lose a little of our civilisation," said the professor.

An engineer, Mr Des Reilly, said the roads as planned would turn into death traps if the buildings had to be evacuated in a case of a mountain fire.

The gradients of the two access roads were also a hazard.

The water drainage created by the vast surfaces of glass and concrete would increase the water-flow 20 times. This could result in a Laingsburg-type phenomena.

A former councillor, Mr Don Matthews, said that the R500 000 which the developers had promised as increased revenue to the town was fictitious.

HIDDEN COSTS

By the time all the hidden costs such as the higher electricity rates because of higher peak loads, increased cost of sewerage, liability for damage to property by the developers and the increased infrastructure necessary in the town council had been deducted, the whole scheme would cost Gordon's Bay ratepayers a lot of money.

The voting on the referendum takes place in Gordon's Bay today between 8 am and 7 pm.

ARGW
07/8/82
56

GABORONE. — South African soldiers have fired on Botswana troops from a helicopter-gunship, kidnapped a Limpopo fisherman, and poached game in recent months, the chief of the Botswana Defence Force said.

In an exclusive interview, Major-General Mompoti Merafhe gave details of alleged South African Defence Force incursions in Botswana.

He said members of the SADF were taking part in the "mass slaughter of game" in the Chobe River area and he was "not impressed" by SADF denials.

"UNCONVINCING"

"The SADF stories are quite unconvincing," he said. "They have got a standard reply: 'The matter has been investigated and South Africans were not involved.'"

"We are not so naive," he said, dismissing SADF claims that the poachers were local civilians.

"Where do Caprivi people get automatic rifles from? How can they fly around in helicopters?"

"I can never imagine a situation where the South Africans are just allowing so many armed Caprivi people to roam around without doing anything about it."

BLAME

He did say not all the poaching or border violations could be blamed on SADF members.

There was "wholesale poaching" in the Chobe area that was mainly perpetrated by "people who come across from Caprivi."

A BDF survey in which he took a personal interest found poachers bagged at least 23 elephants and a number of buffaloes in December-January 1982.

"There is proof that members of the SADF have been involved in this poaching," he said. "The helicopters being used are military helicopters owned by the South African army."

GUNSHIP

Reading from a special BDF file, he cited the following alleged instances:

● March/April: A helicopter gunship shot at Botswana soldiers in a game camp. "There is no way an ordinary Caprivi can acquire a helicopter and fly across and

shoot at soldiers in Botswana. I went to the place three weeks afterwards and examined the hut that was shot at. There were no less than five bullet marks in it."

● April 13: One man and two women were fishing near Pont Drift in the Tuli block. Some SADF men crossed the Limpopo, seized the man and took him back to South Africa. "They interrogated him and allowed him to return weeks later."

● April 24: At 2 am a group of South African soldiers crossed the Chobe to enter Botswana at Simwanza, near Ngoma, and fired on a BDF patrol. They withdrew after the fire was returned. There were no casualties. "This must have been a deliberate probe. If you come across at night, you cannot say you did it subconsciously."

● July 25: SADF helicopter seen chasing elephants on the Caprivi side of the border. "I mention this because it is similar to a lot of border incidents."

● July 31: Four armed men wearing brown uniforms crossed border and shot buffalo. They were surprised by a BDF patrol and ran back into Caprivi. "We opened fire but we don't know if anyone was hit."

EVIDENCE

Asked for hard evidence of SADF incursions, he said the BDF had captured two automatic rifles "when two chaps ran away dropping their weapons" but as for pictures, "I'm afraid we

The probes, such as the one of April 25, form a "fairly negligible" portion of the incursions and he has "no idea" why they are made. Botswana has had only isolated incursions on its other borders with South Africa and Namibia, such as the Tuli block incident on April 13.

"Our policies are well known and we are a mature country and entitled to co-operate with anybody."

NGUS 18/8/82
of game claim

"THE stench was unbelievable, there were clouds of vultures and maribou storks flying around" — Anthony Trull, who took the photographs.



SADF in mass slaughter

don't go around carrying cameras. He is not sure why the SADF men enter Botswana. "It could be undisciplined soldiers running amok."

"Quite frankly I find it difficult to believe that South Africa would sanction this kind of activity. But if I may contradict myself I find it extremely difficult to believe that South African soldiers can jump on helicopters and go off on a hunting spree (without their officers' knowing)."

DENIES

He says it is "possible" that the SADF denies these incidents because it does not wish to admit to the indiscipline of its troops.

Turning to Botswana's military position vis-a-vis South Africa, Major-General Merafhe attacked the suggestion that his country was a corridor for African National Congress guerrillas or would become so after Namibian independence.

CORRIDOR

Botswana had consistently refused to allow its territory to be used as a launch-pad for attacks on South Africa. "Knowing the Botswana Government, I doubt whether this policy will ever change, regardless of Namibian independence."

POACHING IN THE CAPRIVI

Stench of death hangs over quiet waters

REC'D
18/8/82
56

KASANE (Botswana). — The stench of death hung over the quiet waters of the Chobe River.

On the bank lay about 150 rotting buffalo carcasses. More bloated bodies floated in the river.

The warden of the Chobe game reserve, Fane Ben, pointed to vultures idling in the trees and shook his head.

"Even they are too full", he said, "they cannot eat any more".

He thinks the mass drowning was caused by poachers firing at the buffaloes in the Caprivi Strip. The Botswana who cut up the carcasses for meat told him they found bullets.

ARMED MEN

As Mr Ben and his biologist-colleague, Dr Derek Melton, have reconstructed the event, armed men fired at the herd during the afternoon or night of Saturday July 3.

The buffaloes stampeded towards Botswana and plunged over a short ridge into the river, which forms the border. The water was choked with Salvinia or Kariba weed. About 250 buffaloes got so entangled they drowned.

The next morning a tourist spotted the multitude of floating carcasses and reported it to a game ranger.

248 BODIES

Chobe National Park called in every vehicle in Kasane — about 50 km to the east — but even with a crane it took the best part of a week to hoist 248 bodies out of the water.

Mr Ben and Dr Melton are sure the shooting took place on the Caprivi

side as the stampede flattened the grass on the far bank and they found tracks on the Botswana bank where some buffaloes dragged themselves out.

They dismiss as fanciful the suggestion by the

Following persistent allegations of South African soldiers making incursions into Botswana, the Argus Africa News Service sent two reporters to investigate. BREN-DAN SEERY went to Botswana's border with the Caprivi Strip for an on-the-spot look, and JASPER MORTIMER flew to Gaborone to interview the head of the Botswana Defence Force.

SADF and SWA/Namibia Conservation Department that the buffaloes stampeded from thirst.

Poaching for the pot occurs in Chobe Park, and presumably in Caprivi also, but Mr Ben and Dr Melton believe that over and above this there is a large-scale poaching racket afoot.

The main targets are elephants whose tusks can fetch about R2 000 on the ivory market.

"At that kind of price", said Dr Melton, "the Chobe River area is a poacher's paradise".

INVESTIGATION

In Gaborone, a senior wildlife official said his department was investigating poaching in Chobe.

Mr Ben and Dr Melton suspect the racket originates in Caprivi. They

will not say who they think is behind it and have no idea how the ivory reaches the market.

But they have documented several incidents which suggest military involvement in poaching on either a casual or organised basis.

The most recent of these cases are:

CHAIN SAW

● An elephant was shot with automatic weapons and found to have had its tusk-laden jawbone cut off with a chain saw. What seemed to be the marks of helicopter tyres were seen nearby.

● A rhino killed for its extremely valuable horn was found to contain a 7.62 mm NATO bullet — the type used in R1 and FN rifles.

● Men in uniforms were spotted in Botswana, presumably hunting. They fled back to Caprivi.

● Three men in civilian clothes were seen firing from the hip with automatic firearms at a herd of buck, apparently for sport.

● Animals running into Botswana had wounds on top of their backs suggesting they were shot either from a high point or from the air.

"JOY RIDES"

When asked to comment, a SADF spokesman said as far as he knew there had been no cases of soldiers poaching lately. He "emphatically denied" helicopters were used for hunting elephants.

"We haven't got enough helicopters to allow soldiers to go for joy rides", he said.

The Acting Director of Nature Conservation in SWA/Namibia, Mr Polla Swart, accepted that with such a large number of soldiers on the border poaching was inevitable, but said he had no evidence of soldiers poaching in East Caprivi.

Civilian poachers had killed six elephants in Caprivi last year and were prosecuted, he said.



CHobe PARK game warden Fane Ben examines one of the 248 buffalo carcasses his men hoisted from the river after last month's mass drowning.

Wiley 'owes apology' over valley interests

Staff Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, owed an apology to his Simon's Town constituents for the "inexplicable silence" about his personal interest in the Noordhoek Valley kaolin

mining controversy, Mr Ken Andrew said last night

Speaking at a public meeting at the Fish Hoek Civic Centre, Mr Andrew the PFP MP for Gardens, said: "His belated disclosure of his personal involvement in the property

is of great interest. However, it gives rise to more questions than it answers. Why has he taken so long to disclose publicly his interest in the property?

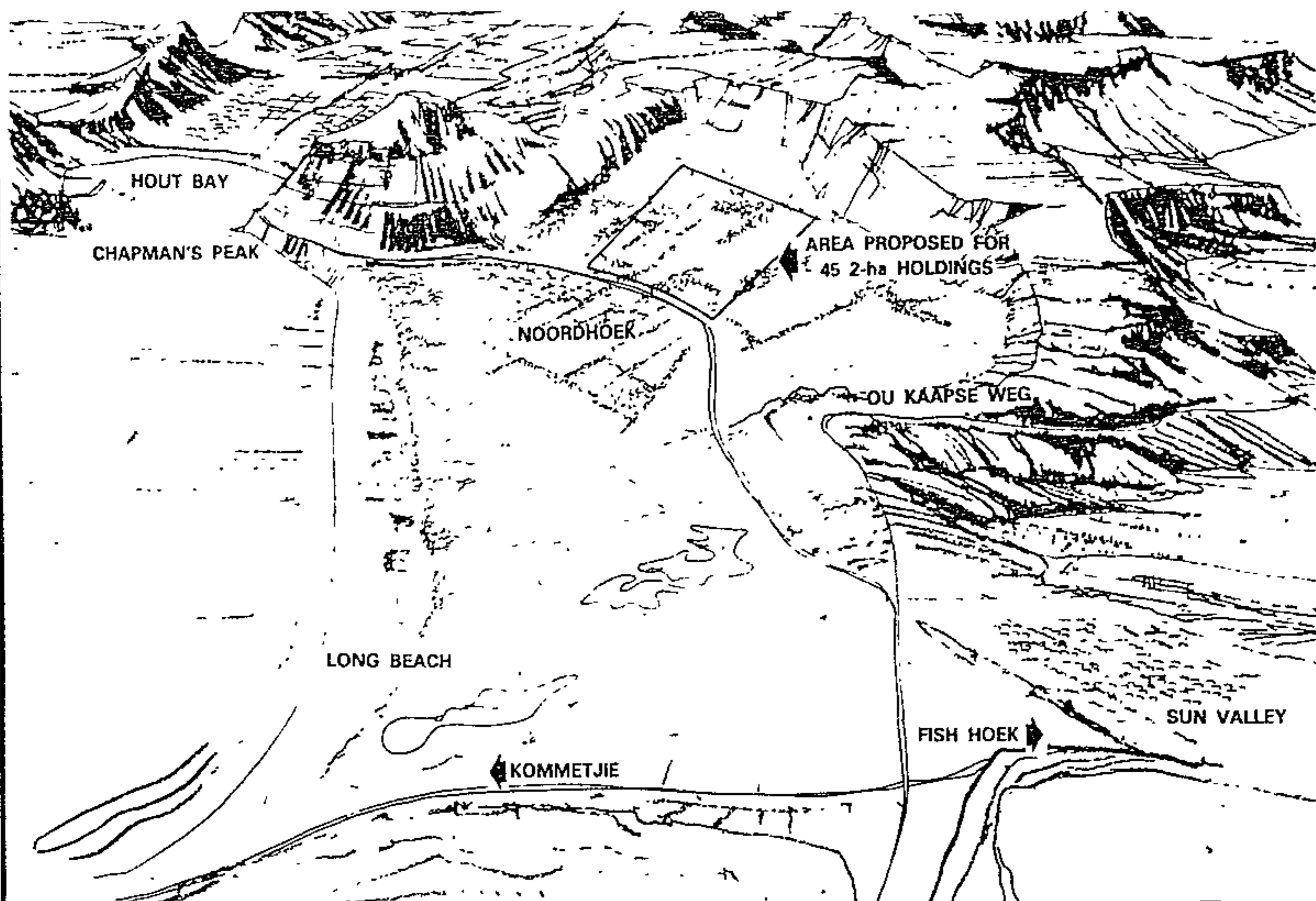
"Did he inform Mr Chris Heunis of his potential financial interest in the property when he accompanied him on a visit to the Noordhoek valley in February this year? Would he have disclosed his interest if he had not become a deputy minister?"

He said it made no difference whether Mr Wiley was supporting or opposing the new kaolin mine — he should have known his personal interest.

Commenting on the economy, Mr Andrew said the government had been mismanaging the economy for decades. It had relied on financial windfalls such as the gold bonanzas to boost the economy, while neglecting to put it on a sound footing.

He said the "recent shambles" surrounding the surplus of eggs and the actions of the Egg Control Board made "the mind boggle".

"The policies of exporting at a loss and indulging in expensive advertising campaigns rather than reducing prices make no sense at all in a country in which there is widespread malnutrition and thousands of children die each year from diseases directly caused by protein deficiency."



Mr Paul Andrew, architect and member of the Divisional Council of the Cape, has produced this sketch-map to indicate the locality at Noordhoek of a 100-ha area earmarked for subdivision into 45 smallholdings.

Opposition to Noordhoek plan

CAPE TIMES 20/8/82

By **ROGER WILLIAMS**
Chief Reporter

TWO re-elected members of the Divisional Council of the Cape, Mr Paul Andrew and Mr Stuart Collins, have indicated opposition to plans disclosed recently by the new Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, to develop part of the scenic Noordhoek Valley as a 2-ha smallholdings.

They said yesterday that several other councillors shared their views.

Mr Andrew said it appeared to him there would be a conflict of interest between Mr Wiley's private development proposals and his responsibilities as a deputy minister, in which capacity he would have to implement legislation for the conservation of the environment.

"It seems to me that Mr Wiley the deputy minister should be aware of Mr Wiley the developer."

Mr Andrew was referring to Mr Wiley's recent public declaration, before taking up

his new office, of a personal interest in the historic 400 ha estate at Noordhoek once owned by Sir Drummond Chaplin, a former Governor of Rhodesia and at one time MP for South Peninsula.

Nature area

He said. "The management committee of the Table Mountain and South Peninsula Mountain Chain nature area have made certain recommendations which are at present being considered by the minister.

"And if it should be decided that this (Drummond Chaplin Estate) area is to be included in a South Peninsula nature area, Mr Wiley's development proposals would clearly be out of place."

Mr Andrew said Mr Wiley, in his public declaration, had said there would be an "ab-

solute prohibition" of further sub-divisions of the proposed 45 2-ha smallholdings.

"But there is no way of legally guaranteeing that these plots will not in time be sub-divided. There are any number of precedents in this — Constantia Valley, for instance, where a start was made with large plots which subsequently were sub-divided.

"The area in question at Noordhoek, stretching from the 30-metre contour to the 130-metre contour, is in fact a substantial piece of land in this very special amphitheatre of the Noordhoek Valley, right down to the sea.

"Researchers who went into the desirability of mining kaolin in this area found it ranks fourth on a list of 15 of the Cape Peninsula's major attractions — and we must not lose sight of the

fact that tourism is the second-biggest industry in the Cape."

Mr Andrew said that in any event it was inadvisable to start new schemes of this kind in the Peninsula when sub-divisions in many existing schemes such as at Hout Bay remained largely unsold.

● In his public declaration, last month, Mr Wiley said his ultimate objective, in amended plans passed last year by the Divisional Council, was to ensure that 80 percent of the Drummond Chaplin Estate, on which he intended exercising an option to buy, was preserved in perpetuity.

The 100-ha area to be sub-divided into 45 smallholdings, would be laid out in such a way that all natural features would remain untouched.

Plans have subsequently been disclosed to develop an "old Cape village" in a rustic setting at the southern end of the Drummond Chaplin Estate.

Resort 'no' to luxury flats plea

ARGUS 24/8/82

56

Municipal Reporter

"THANKS, but no thanks," is Muizenberg's reaction to a plea by the managing director of Captour, Mr John Robert, for the multi-million-rand Gordon's Bay luxury flat development to be transferred to another site, such as Muizenberg, instead of being lost to the Cape Peninsula.

"I think there would be a very strong reaction to a development of this magnitude here. I cannot see Muizenberg agreeing to it," said Muizenberg councillor and chairman of the City Council's health and amenities committee, Mr Emil Riese.

He added that perhaps a much smaller development — one which would not overpower the mountainside — might be acceptable and become a worthwhile amenity.

"But I would certainly want to see a thorough environmental impact study before I would consider any scheme on the mountain."

Both candidates in the coming City Council elections in Ward 17, which includes Muizenberg, Mr Abe Katz, chairman of the Ward 17 Ratepayers' Association, and Vice-Admiral James Johnson are against the idea.

They agree that Muizenberg could do with development, but not on that scale.

Admiral Johnson said that what the suburb needed was low rise development in keeping with Muizenberg's seaside village atmosphere.

Mr Katz said: "What is ugly for Gordon's Bay is ugly for Muizenberg."

gunpoint

me and I burst into tears."

She said she had no idea if security would be stepped up at the agency as a result of the robbery. "There is a problem, however, because the alarm bell has gone off accidentally in the past and so the people in the next door shop probably did not think it was an emergency," she said.



Mrs Sonya Rudolph

PFF asks Wiley for environment study on township

ARGUS 31/8/82 56

Political aff

MR Ken Andrew, PFF MP for Gardes, today urged the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley, to give an undertaking that he would have an independent environmental impact study made of the proposed township development on a Noordhoek property in which Mr Wiley has an interest.

Mr Andrew made the suggestion in response to an explanation from Mr Wiley, issued through his attorneys, on why he had taken so long to disclose publicly his interest in the Drummond Chaplin estate.

In a letter yesterday the attorneys gave Mr Wiley's replies to a series of questions put to him by Mr Andrew at a public

meeting in Fish Hoek earlier this month.

The main points of Mr Andrew's questions and Mr Wiley's replies are:

Question: Why had Mr Wiley taken so long to disclose publicly his interest in the property?

Reply: Because he was making representations to Government departments against the granting of a mining permit, Mr Wiley felt it was necessary to disclose his personal interest in the whole property to the Prime Minister.

He did this in an interview on May 9 1981, and followed it with a confirmatory letter on May 25 1981. At the same time he also disclosed it to Minister Chris Heunis, then to the Administrator, and subsequently to the other ministers concerned in the kaolin matter.

The fact of these disclosures of 15 months ago was referred to in a statement by Mr Wiley to certain newspapers on July 28 1982, prior to his appointment as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries.

"WISHES"

The letter from the attorneys added: "Since Mr Wiley was acting fully in accordance with the publicly expressed wishes of his constituents and the Noordhoek ratepayers in opposing the mine, and his personal interests in no way conflicted with theirs, Mr Wiley was clearly under no obligation publicly to disclose a purely private venture."

Question: Did he (Mr Wiley) inform Minister Heunis of his potential financial interest in the property when he accompanied him on a visit to the Noordhoek Valley this year?

Reply: Mr Heunis and the other ministers who inspected the proposed kaolin site in February 1982 had, as mentioned above, been informed of Mr Wiley's position before their site visit.

Question: Would he (Mr Wiley) have disclosed his

interest if he had not become a Deputy Minister?

Reply: If Mr Wiley had not been made a Deputy Minister, he would most certainly not have disclosed his personal interests which were his private concern and in no way conflicted with his public duties.

The attorneys' letter said Mr Wiley, on assuming office as Deputy Minister, had advised both the Director-General of the Department of the Environment as well as the Minister that they, and not he, should deal with any matters affecting Noordhoek, from the discussion of which he had "entirely recused himself".

The letter said that certain other remarks made by Mr Andrew had been "placed before counsel for his consideration".

is 'invalid'

had to submit their names by midday on a certain day. They learnt about it only after the expiry of the deadline.

The students were not given a hearing by the authorities before being expelled.

Their contracts had been breached by the university and they should be reinstated immediately. The author-

ities should pay costs of the litigation.

Mr Frank Kroon, SC, appearing for Fort Hare University, said the authorities had acted within their rights.

If the court had difficulty in reaching a decision, the matter could be deferred for trial for evidence to be led.

Mr Kroon was to continue argument today.

2400 more in queue for food

2 400 more in queue for food

APPLICATIONS received by the Peninsula School Feeding Association for the feeding of an extra 2 400 children is a reflection of increasing poverty throughout the Peninsula, the organising secretary of the association, Mr N F H Freeman, said today.

"At schools where we are now feeding say 750 out of 950 children we are finding that 300 need to be fed," he said.

"This is result of the downturn in the economy and the cost of foodstuffs which is going up daily.

"Families are finding it harder and harder to feed their children and they are coming to school without getting anything to eat, where they got something before."

This 'definitely' reflected increasing poverty throughout the Peninsula, Mr Freeman said.

Staff Reporter

MR John Wiley, Nationalist MP for Simonstown, yesterday responded to questions put to him by the Progressive Federal Party's Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, at a public meeting in Fish Hoek earlier this month.

Speaking through his attorney, Mr Wiley recalled that Mr Andrew had discussed his (Mr Wiley's) interests in the late Miss C E Godman's property at Noordhoek, generally known as the Drummond Chaplin Estate.

Three questions

Mr Andrew had asked three questions:

● Why has he (Mr Wiley) taken so long to disclose publicly his interest in the property?

● Did he (Mr Wiley) inform Minister Chris Heunis of his potential financial interest in the property when he accompanied him on a visit to the Noordhoek Valley this year?

● Would he have disclosed his interest if he had not become a Deputy Minister?

In a statement yesterday, the attorney said Mr Andrew's other remarks

were "enjoying the attention of senior counsel". In reference to the three questions, the attorney said he was instructed to draw attention to the following:

1. Mr Wiley and the public first became aware of an application for a permit to mine kaolin at Noordhoek in the second half of 1980 when the Divisional Council discussed it.

Opposed

Mr Wiley, both in public and at interviews with local authorities and government departments, strongly opposed the application to mine kaolin in the unique Noordhoek Valley. In this, he worked with, and was strongly supported by, the Noordhoek Ratepayers' Association.

In March 1981, Mr Wiley was granted an option to buy the late Miss C E Godman's property (known as the Drummond Chaplin Estate) over a small portion of which the kaolin mineral rights had been conditionally sold by Miss Godman to a mining company in September 1979.

Because he is making representations to gov-

ernment departments against the granting of a mining permit, Mr Wiley felt it was necessary to disclose his newly-acquired personal interest in the whole property to the Prime Minister.

This he did in an interview on May 9 and followed it up with a confirmatory letter on May 25, 1981. At the same time he also disclosed it to Mr Heunis and shortly thereafter to the Administrator of the Cape and, subsequently, to the other ministers concerned in the kaolin matter.

The fact of these disclosures, of 15 months ago, was referred to in Mr Wiley's statement to the Cape Times and the Burger on July 28, 1982, prior to his appointment as Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries.

Since Mr Wiley was acting fully in accordance with the publicly expressed wishes of his constituents and the Noordhoek ratepayers in opposing the mine, and his personal interest in no way conflicted with theirs, Mr Wiley was clearly under no obligation publicly to disclose a purely private venture.

Visit

2. Mr Heunis and the other ministers, who inspected the proposed kaolin site in February 1982, had, as above mentioned, been informed of Mr Wiley's position before the site visit.

3. Mr Wiley's disclosure of his personal interests in Noordhoek was made before assuming office as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, for the obvious reasons that the kaolin mining issue and his property development proposals would, to an extent, be dealt with by the Department of Environment.

Advised

Naturally, on assuming office, Mr Wiley advised both the Director-General of the Department of Environment as well as the minister that they, and not he, should deal with any matters affecting Noordhoek, from the discussion of which he has entirely recused himself.

If Mr Wiley had not been made a Deputy Minister, he would most certainly not have disclosed his personal interests, which were his private concern and in no way conflicted with his public duties.

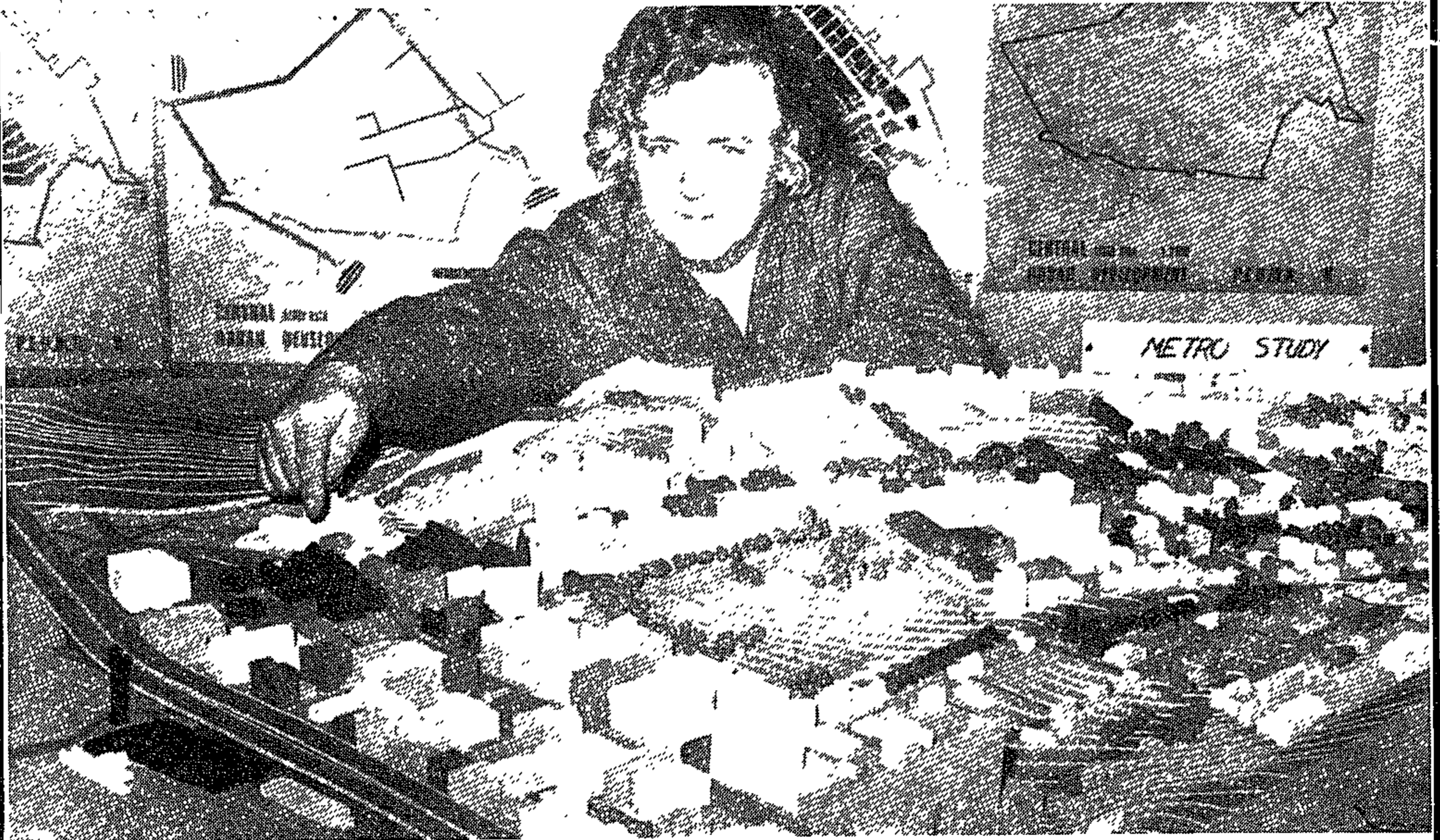
Wiley replies to MP's questions

52

C. Times

31/8/82

Valuable sites identified



Professor J D THERON, head of the School of Architecture at the University of Port Elizabeth, shows the model of the historic area of Port Elizabeth which will be displayed from next week in a building society's banking hall in Main Street. Professor Theron is pointing to one of the "darkly-painted" or "valuable" buildings — in this case the City Hall and Post Office buildings.

By WAYNE ASHER
PORT ELIZABETH would attract more tourists if it sold itself as the "Historic City" — and not as the "Friendly City".

This is what the School of Architecture at the University of Port Elizabeth has set out to prove.

"The first step towards this is the completion of a six-month project, investigating the so-called area of 'historic architecture' in Port Elizabeth, which will go on display on Monday," said the head of the school, Professor J D Theron.

"We should exploit to the city's advantage the one thing it's got, and that's an architectural heritage.

"This exhibition aims at changing the 'Friendly' and sometimes 'Windy' City image of Port Elizabeth to the 'Historic City' — this is something we have done not only for citizens of Port Elizabeth, but for the tourists who will visit it.

36 Architecture School sets out to bill PE as the Historic City

2. Post
4/9/82

"We marked off what we regard as the historical area — bordered by Russell Road, Rink Street and Brickmakers Kloof."

Prof Theron said his final year students had studied the buildings in the area, and assessed each one carefully according to a scoring sheet based on a Canadian system.

They looked at the architectural qualities, its historical association, environmental contribution and "usability or adaptability".

"We score them according to a four-point system — excellent, good, fair and indifferent," he said.

"Now we have a map which classifies in

terms of architectural and historic merit every building in the central part of Port Elizabeth.

"But what does that mean? It means that if you want to develop, you can look at the whole area, see which buildings are valuable, and you can formulate development plans for the area according to that."

He said each property owner could now see how his building rated as an architectural historic monument.

"This model tells you at a glance, because the darker the building has been painted, the more valuable it is architecturally.

"We hope to have this

mounted in the City Hall or some accessible place. Anyone can come along and see how architects have valued their property."

Prof Theron said the important aspect of the project was that such a scheme had not been undertaken in Port Elizabeth before and it had been done at no cost to the city.

He said, however, that he would like to see the municipality accept the R35 000 publication costs of a catalogue on this project.

"An estimate for the publication costs of the catalogue has been submitted for consideration for inclusion in the budget for 1983."

The Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, said this week that the budget was only approved in November and he could not yet say if the costs would be accepted.

Prof Theron thought it was important to tell people what Port Elizabeth had left of its architectural heritage.

He said the project fulfilled two purposes: to tell the city's citizens what the area had in the way of "architectural gems" and how to discriminate.

"It tells them how to be able to say 'That's a good building, that's a bad building' and we are going to tell them through the exhibition how we did our survey — to show that we're not just pulling our findings out of fresh air."

Prof Theron said the project would go on display in the Standard Building Society banking hall, Main Street, on Monday at 6pm. It will be open to the public from Tuesday, for a fortnight, during banking hours.

De Post Huys — Anglo gift to nation

Staff Reporter

THE Anglo American Corporation is to hand over De Post Huys, said to be the oldest existing house in South Africa, to the National Monuments Council on Wednesday, September 15.

De Post Huys is on the main road near Muizenberg railway station.

The presentation of the building will represent a donation by Anglo to the nation.

De Post Huys, also known as Stegmann's Rust, has been

fully restored.

It is said to have been built in 1673, a year before the Castle in Cape Town was occupied.

The building belongs to Anglo, and at the ceremony on Wednesday next week, the executive director of the corporation, Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer, will hand over a deed of transfer for the property to the chairman of the National Monuments Council, Mr Justice M R de Kock.

Mr Justice De Kock will in

turn hand the keys to De Post Huys to Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Cape Peninsula Conservation Trust (Captrust), the nominal lessee.

Captrust, by way of a De Post Huys Advisory Committee, has co-ordinated the restoration project.

Anglo has paid for the restoration, carried out by City architect Mr Dirk Visser.

Those who compiled historical and archeological information include a local

historian — Mrs Marian Robertson, Mr Hennie Vos of the Stellenbosch Museum, and the Archeology Department at the University of Cape Town.

De Post Huys served at first as a signal house and small fort before being abandoned.

Khoisan people seemed to have occupied it for a while before it was garrisoned again by troops of the Dutch East India Company in the mid-18th century. A "poshoulder" and "onder

koopman" are believed to have occupied the building in the last quarter of the 18th century before it was used by the military again during the Battle of Muizenberg in 1795.

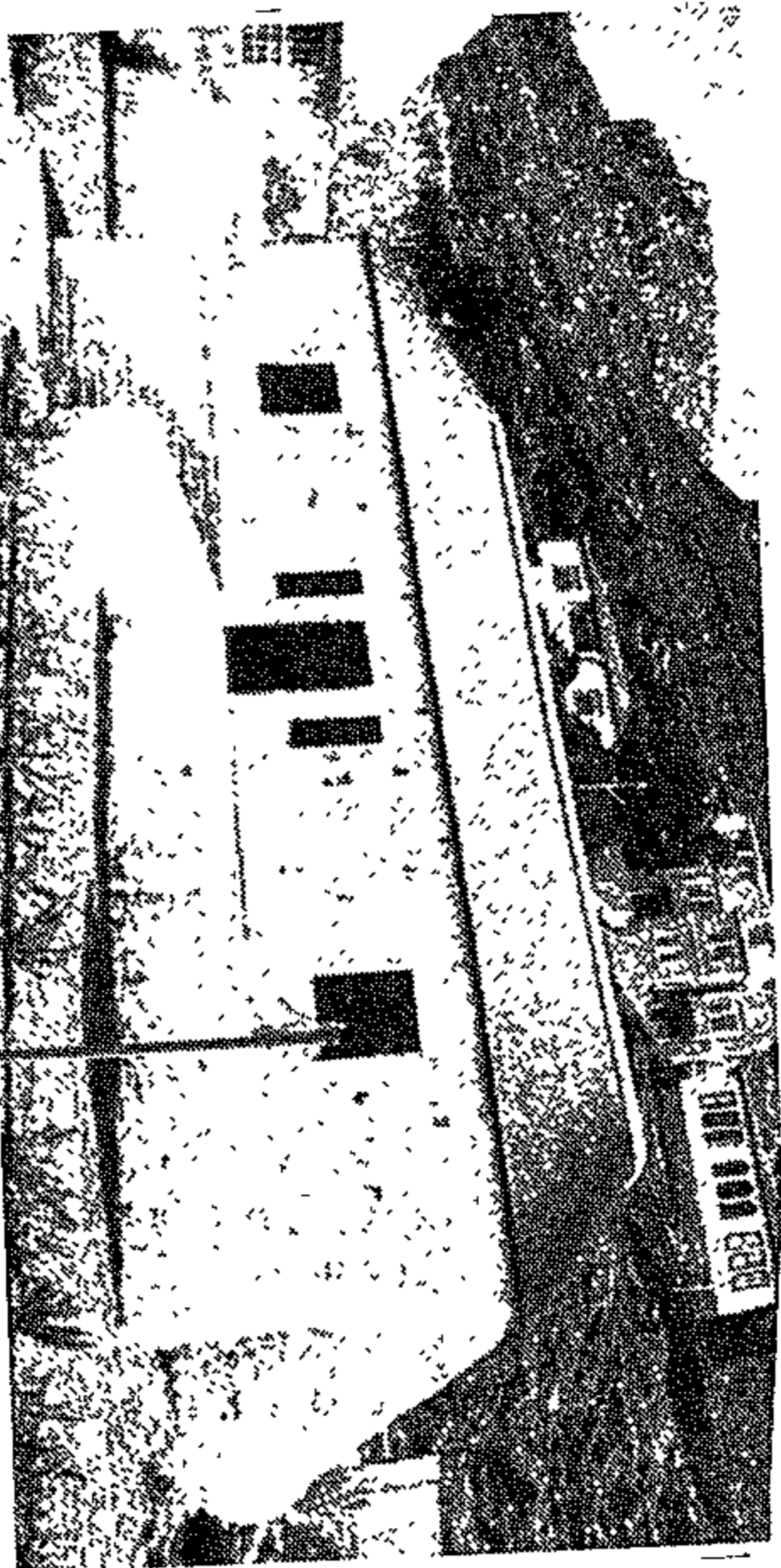
Mr Vos says in a summary of historical and archeological information that an adjoining house must have taken the brunt of gunfire from the English who advanced from Simonstown.

A plan of 1802 does not show the house, so "it must have been damaged so severe-

ly that it was subsequently demolished".

In the 19th century, it was used as an inn before becoming a private home.

The vice-chairman of Captrust, Mr Graham Binckes, said yesterday that Captrust intended to open De Post Huys to the public in due course and to establish an environmental interpretation centre where local people could be assisted in understanding their historical and natural environment.



De Post Huys in Muizenberg, said to be the oldest existing house in South Africa.

Plea to halt piecemeal development

ARGUS 7/9/82 (56)

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

THE chief professional officer of the National Monuments Council, Mr Brian Basset, has called on local authorities to freeze rezoning for major development schemes until the recently promulgated national conservation strategy has been implemented.

"There must be no more rezoning until there is clarity on the direction to be followed for future planning," he said.

If Mr Basset's call is heeded, several controversial schemes would be affected, including the Gordon's Bay flat scheme, the Sandy Bay project and possibly the proposed Noordhoek development on Chaplin's Estate.

Mr Basset pointed out that the national strategy for conservation, laid down by legislation during the last Parliamentary session, gave guidelines for future development and made provision for a Council for the Environment to control environmental issues.

"What we really need now is a statement of intent on just what we plan for the future, but meanwhile it does not make sense to have piecemeal development continuing in environmentally sensitive areas while the final planning direction is still not clear."

Mr Basset said the National Monuments Council was so busy handling crises that long range planning was difficult.

"What we need is a long list of clear priorities in order of importance and we are working towards this."

"What we don't need is piecemeal development by entrepreneurs who feel that time is running out for development aimed at purely profit motives."

He pointed out that there were still 40 000 to 50 000 individual items

and buildings which needed national protection.

Another controversial issue voiced by Mr Basset was the apparent exemption from environmental legislation of large quasi-state corporations such as the SABC and Iscor.

Quick action needed on mountain chain

ARGUS 7/9/82 (56)

THE chairman of the interim committee for the Table Mountain and Chain Natural Area, Dr Douglas Hey, today called for a halt to all development which might impinge on the boundaries of the natural area until the Minister of the Environment, Mr Sarel Hayward, has fixed the boundaries.

Dr Hey specifically referred to the proposed Sandy Bay development and said it should not be

given the go-ahead until the final boundaries for the natural area were drawn.

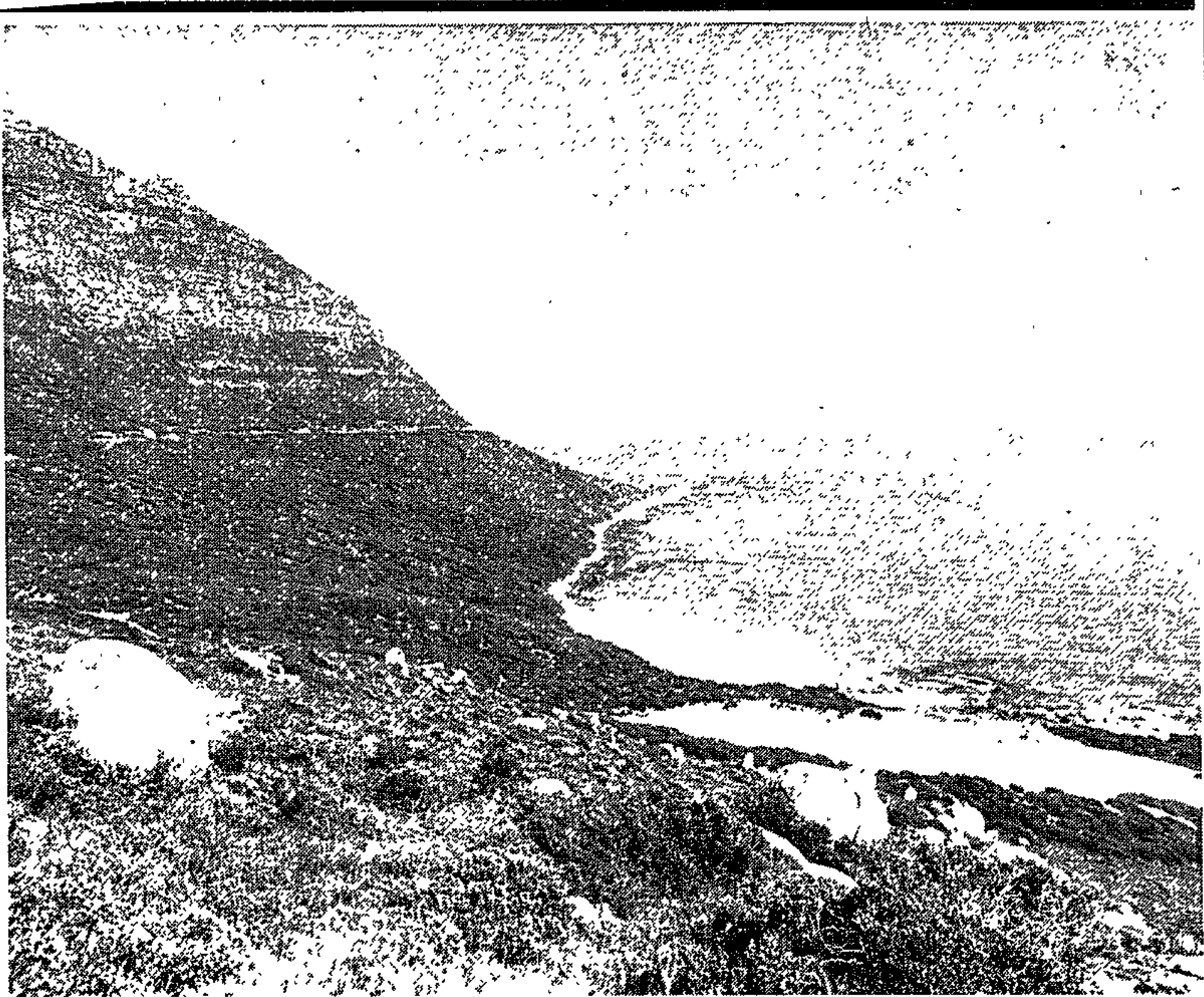
"I have always said that Sandy Bay is a unique natural area which should be kept as such for posterity. I believe that all other available options for housing and development should be utilised before one looks at Sandy Bay," he said.

"Until the Minister has finalised the whole Table

Mountain and Chain natural area, I would not like to see any development which might impinge on this. And obviously Sandy Bay falls in this category."

Referring to Table Mountain itself, Dr Hey said: "The quicker we can get the natural area finalised and work out a detailed plan for mountain management, the better."

Argus?



This magnificent and so far unspoilt piece of the Peninsula coastline will be peppered with holiday homes if a renewed attempt to develop the lower slopes of the Karbonkelberg, overlooking Sandy Bay, succeeds. Part of the development plan is to build a luxury hotel on Oude Schip peninsula, seen on the right.

Millionaire may have ⁵⁶ to join Sandy Bay plan

C. Times 8/9/82

Chief Reporter

DR ROBERT M HALL, an American millionaire who owns about 150 ha of prime land on one of the most-scenic parts of the Peninsula coastline overlooking Sandy Bay, has made it known that if development plans for Sandy Bay are approved, he will reconsider his intention to preserve his property for posterity.

On a recent three-hour walk on which he was joined by about 60 people, he said that if he were to be "hemmed in" by development along the southern end of his property, there would be no point in going ahead with his plans to leave his part of the mountainside

above Sandy Bay undeveloped.

He said the pollution of cars, people and debris would effectively lead to the whole area being infiltrated and eventually spoilt. If development were allowed to go ahead alongside his property, Leeukoppie, he felt that out of sheer desperation he might as well change his original plans and participate.

Many of those who joined Dr Hall on the walk, which has become almost an annual spring pilgrimage, did so simply because there are few more beautiful stretches of countryside not only in the Cape but also in South Africa.

There were many expressions of surprise and shock among the walkers on hearing that Trust Bank and a Hout Bay property developer are still trying to go ahead with their plans for Sandy Bay — plans that include a luxury hotel on the Oude Schip peninsula and at least 50 houses and other amenities overlooking Sandy Bay.

Dr Hall came to South Africa literally to buy a gold mine. He settled for some of South Africa's scenic "gold" instead, and invested in Leeukoppie, which includes the western slope of Little Lion's Head and a large area densely and naturally covered by fynbos.

● Last month the Divisional Council of the Cape, which has been accused by the Sandy Bay developers of being "mentally paralysed" and incapable of coming to a decision on the proposed scheme for the area, disclosed the revised plans for the first time.

The council decided to advertise the rezoning proposals for the two areas of land at Sandy Bay owned by the developers, Costa Areosa.

Meanwhile, public opposition to the scheme is growing and the Hout Bay and Llandudno Ratepayers' Association has unanimously voted against development at Sandy Bay.

Strong call to shelve plans for Sandy Bay

17/6/82 10/9/82

56

16/82

Environment Reporter

THE powerful Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape has backed a call by Dr Douglas Hey to hold up Sandy Bay development plans until boundaries for the Table Mountain natural area are fixed by the Minister of the Environment, Mr Sarel Hayward.



Professor Anthony Hall

The chairman of the CCNCC, Professor Anthony Hall, asked the Divisional Council not to take any decision on development until they had clarity on the boundary.

Earlier, Dr Hey called for a halt to all development which might impinge on the boundaries of the natural area until Mr Hayward had made his decision.

MAJOR SCHEME

Last month, The Argus disclosed that a major development scheme for Sandy Bay had been discussed behind closed doors in the Divisional Council. The matter had been placed on green paper taking it out of the scrutiny of the public. The project includes an hotel and 50 townhouses.

Following the Divisional Council elections, the matter was taken off green paper and discussed publicly.

The latest threat to Sandy Bay, considered by environmentalists as a high-priority conservation area because of its unique nature, has caused another outcry.

mittee for the Table Mountain natural area, said recently: "I have always said that Sandy Bay is a unique natural area and should be preserved for posterity. I believe that all other available options for housing and development should be utilised before one looks at Sandy Bay."

NUDISM 'STIGMA'

According to informed sources, several highly placed politicians are in favour of developing Sandy Bay because of the stigma of nudism and alleged malpractices by some visitors to South Africa's most famous skinny-dipping beach.

Professor Hall said that at a recent meeting of the CCNCC, the council had unanimously voted against any development of the area.

"It is very important that the authorities do not get mixed up between nudism and nature conservation.

"We must taken cognisance of all the experts who have recommended that Sandy bay should be preserved."

Dr Hey, who is chairman of the interim com-

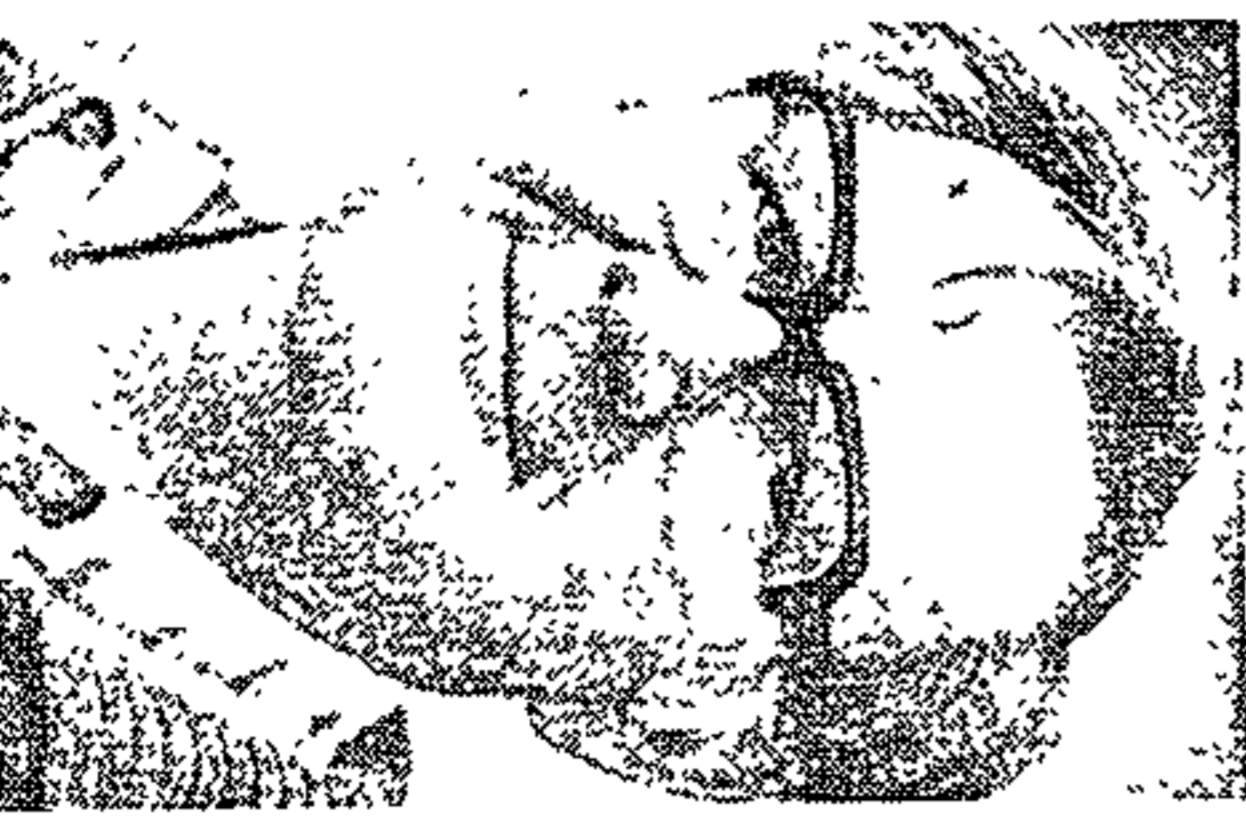
Dirthenearning!

Argus 10/9/82

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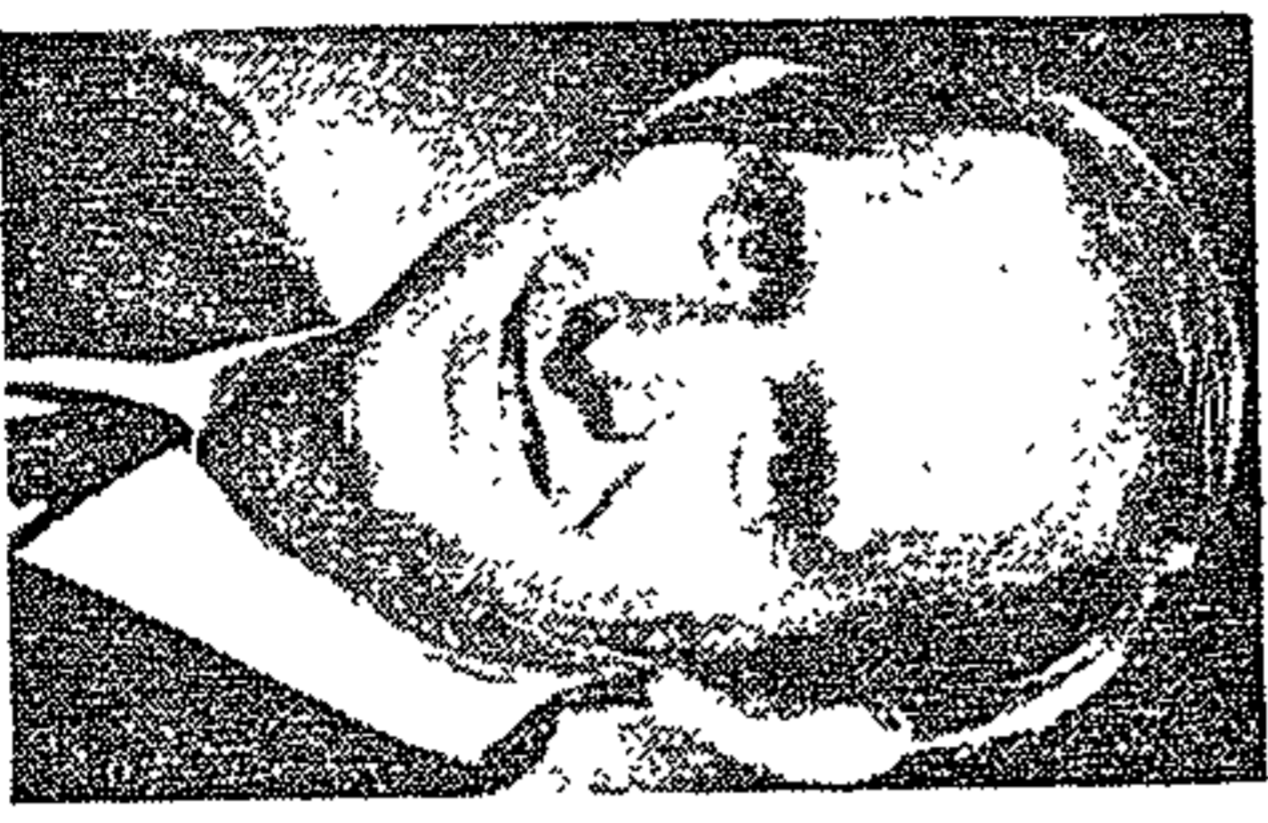
KAOLIN SCHEMES

highly contented and asking for a decision in the petitioners' favour. In July, the formal Council of Ministers formally approved the Noordhoek mining scheme. The council's decision taken in response to a request from the Prime Minister.



Andrew, the Federal Parliamentary Secretary for the Environment, who is the forefront of protests against the kaolin mining scheme. ... *"incredible"*

Andrew, the Federal Parliamentary Secretary for the Environment, who is the forefront of protests against the kaolin mining scheme. The Government's decision to approve the scheme and that a new mine in the area would cause considerable and irreparable environmental damage," he said. "Equally disturbing is the long delay in pro-

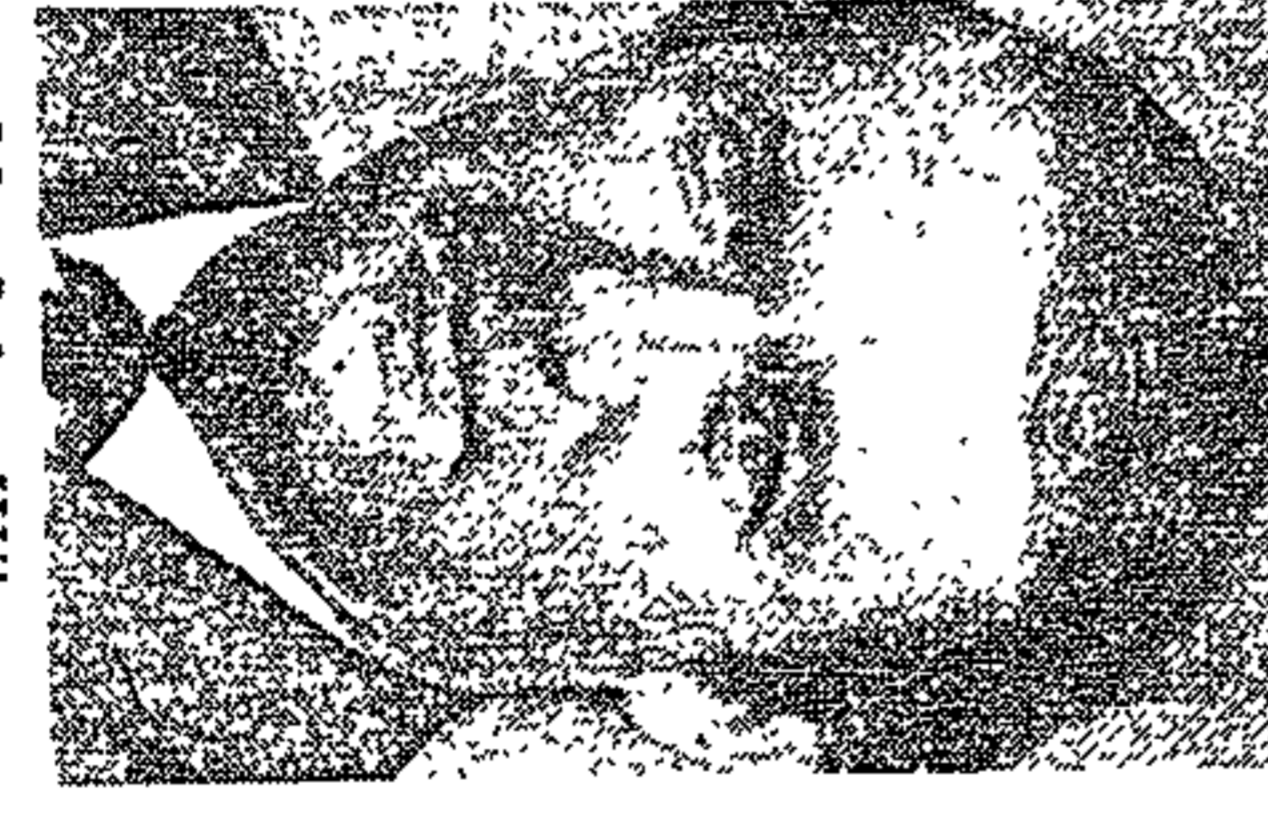


Mr Ken Andrew ... *"puzzling"*

claiming the nature area as recommended in Dr Douglas Hey's report on Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula mountain chain. "It is of the utmost urgency that the bound-



ment of the nature area be decided on so that numerous undesirable schemes, such as the kaolin mine and Mr John Wiley's proposed township in Noordhoek and the proposed develop-



Mr John Wiley ... *"no part"*

ment of Sandy Bay, can be stopped before it is too late. Mr Andrew said the strange behaviour of various authorities over many years with regard to such developments

was a cause for concern. The public was often told the Government and provincial authorities cared about preserving the natural environment and the scenic beauty of the Peninsula.

"But when action or money is required to support those professed concerns, it is often not forthcoming," he said.

"We are extremely fortunate in being blessed with the magnificent environment we have, and it would be a tragedy if profit-seeking entrepreneurs were to be allowed to destroy our natural heritage."

Government departments which failed to produce answers to The

Argus's inquiries this week included the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries.

"NO COMMENT"

Inquiries to Mr Chris Heunis and Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and MP for Simon's Town, also failed to produce answers that could clarify the Government's delay in making a decision.

Mr Heunis's response, through a spokesman in his Pretoria office, was: "No comment"

Mr Wiley said he took no part in the decision-making process in the matter about the proposed kaolin mining.

"It has nothing to do with me," he said.

He referred The Argus to an earlier statement to the effect that on assuming office he had advised both the Director-General of the department as well as the Minister that they, and not he, should deal with any matters affecting Noordhoek.

From inquiries in Pretoria it appeared the final decision still rested with Mr Heunis, who is in charge of certain planning matters

Ditchmering?

'PUZZLING' DIBHAY OVER KAOTIN SO

Political Staff
THE Government's long delay in coming to a decision on the proposed mining of kaolin in Noordhoek is puzzling opponents of the controversial scheme.

After more than a year of controversy and public protests against the proposed plan, there is still no indication when the Government will decide on whether or not to allow the scheme to go ahead.

Extensive inquiries by Mr Argus at the Pretoria offices of all the Cabinet Ministers concerned have failed to produce any answers.

Nor was there any reassurance for concerned

conservationists and for nearly 7 000 signatories to a public petition of protest submitted to the Government earlier this year.

Commenting today, Commodore Andrew McMurray, organiser of the petition against the plan, said: "It is too incredible that the Government can take such a long time to make up its mind on a matter affecting so many people."

He said the petition was delivered in April to Mr Chris Heunis, then Minister of Internal Affairs and now Minister of Constitutional Affairs.

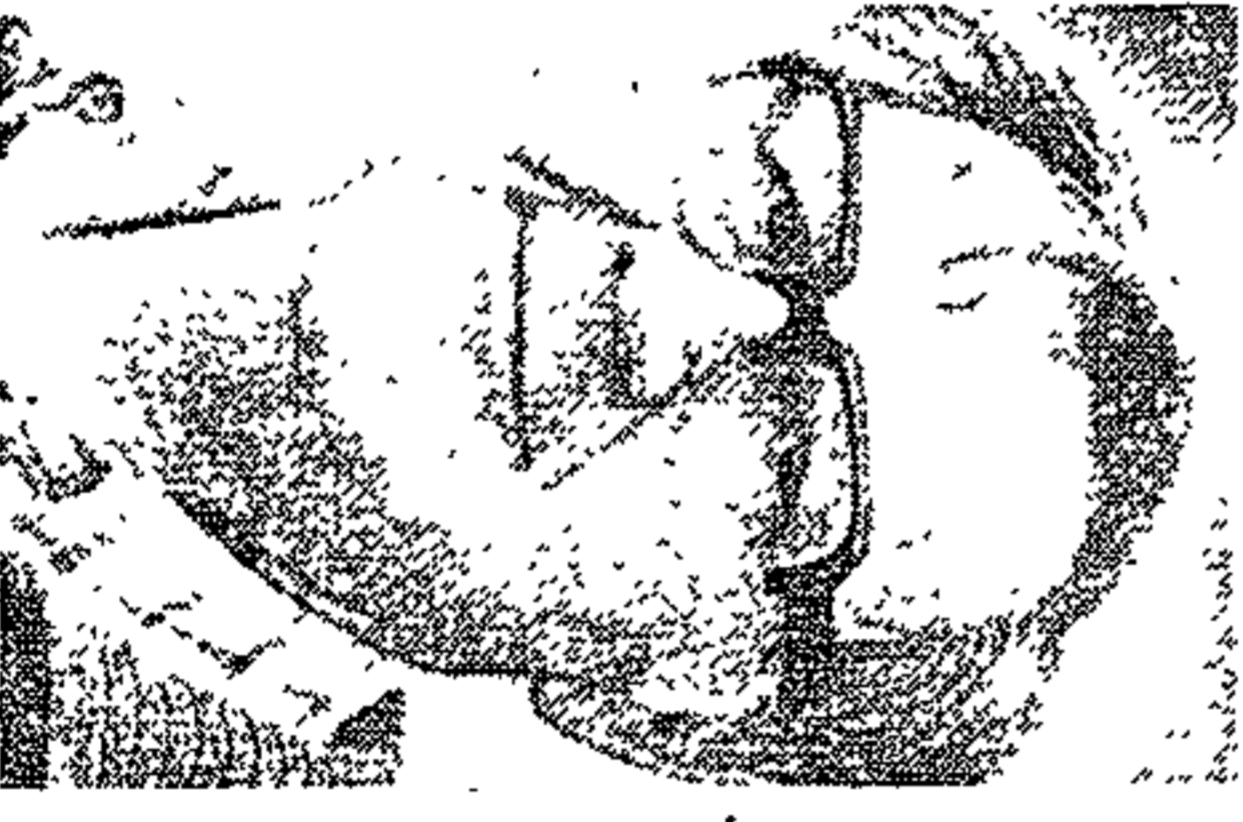
It was accompanied by a letter appealing to him to take serious cognisance of public feeling

about "this highly contentious matter" and asking for an early decision in favour of the petitioners.

Subsequently, in July, the Divisional Council of the Cape formally opposed the scenic Noordhoek Valley. The council's decision was taken in response to a request from the Office of the Prime Minister.

Mr Ken Andrew, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, who has been in the forefront of public protests against the proposed kaolin mining, said today the Government's delay in making a decision was "puzzling".

"It should be obvious to the Government by now that the vast majority of people concerned



Comm McMurray

... "incredible".
are totally opposed to the scheme and that a new mine in the area would cause considerable and irreparable environmental damage," he said.
"Equally disturbing is the long delay in pro-



Mr Ken Andrew

... "puzzling".
claiming the nature area as recommended in Dr Douglas Hey's report on Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula mountain chain.
"It is of the utmost urgency that the bound-



Mr Chris Heunis

... "no comment".
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Mr John Wiley

... "no part".
ment of Sandy Bay, can be stopped before it is too late."
Mr Andrew said the strange behaviour of various authorities over many years with regard to such developments

was a cause for concern.
The public was told the Government cared about protecting the natural environment and the scenic Peninsula.

"But when money is required for those projects, it is forthcoming," he said.

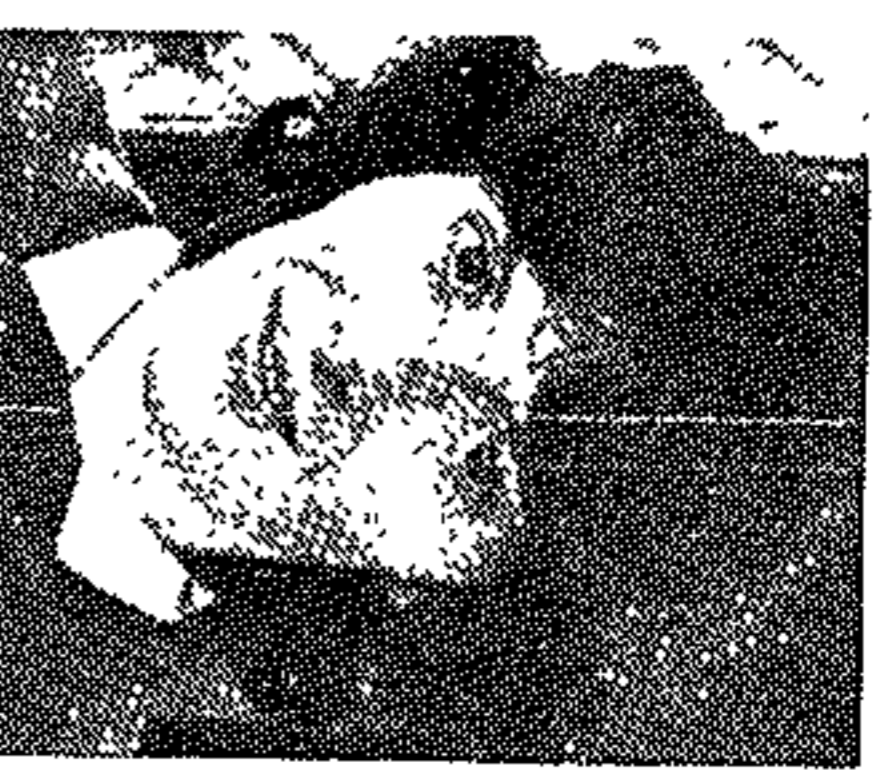
"We are extremely fortunate in being with the magnificent environment we have. It would be a pity if it were to be destroyed by profit-seeking interests which would destroy our heritage."

Government officials which produce answers

56

Bid to save renosterveld patches

Staff Reporter



Miss Sue Tansley, who is conducting a conservation survey of the west coast renosterveld.

PROPERLY implemented conservation legislation and the full co-operation of the farmer could save the last remaining patches of the unique renosterveld ecosystem in the west-coast lowlands from inevitable extinction.

These were among proposals suggested this week by University of Cape Town botanist Sue Tansley.

With the backing of the SA Nature Foundation and the Wild Life Society, Miss Tansley is conducting a detailed conservation survey of the area.

The aim of the Koppie Conservation Project is to survey the remaining viable areas of the renosterveld and report on their conservation status, ownership and potential.

The dire conservation straits of the renosterveld were highlighted during a field trip arranged for journalists in the Paarl area yesterday.

Renosterveld is characterised by low shrubland and is dominated by a large variety of bulbs and annuals, various members of the daisy family and bush clumps containing small trees such as wild olives, ebonies and cherry wood.

Less than one percent of the Western Cape lowlands north of Cape Town up to the Olifants River and west of the mountains have been put aside for conservation.

The vegetation in this area has been subdivided into fynbos, renosterveld and strandveld.

Miss Tansley pointed out that 94 percent of the renosterveld had been

taken over by wheatlands and vineyards.

The remaining six percent was in private ownership and therefore had no long term security.

"Because this land is mostly privately owned by farmers we depend enormously upon their co-operation.

"Education and properly implemented legislation are absolutely necessary to protect these few remaining coastal renosterveld relics," she said.

Another characteristic of the area was the presence of numerous rare or endangered plants, which was perhaps an obvious consequence of the reduction in area.

She said 270 critically rare or recently extinct species had been recorded in

the west coast lowlands, mostly coming from the renosterveld.

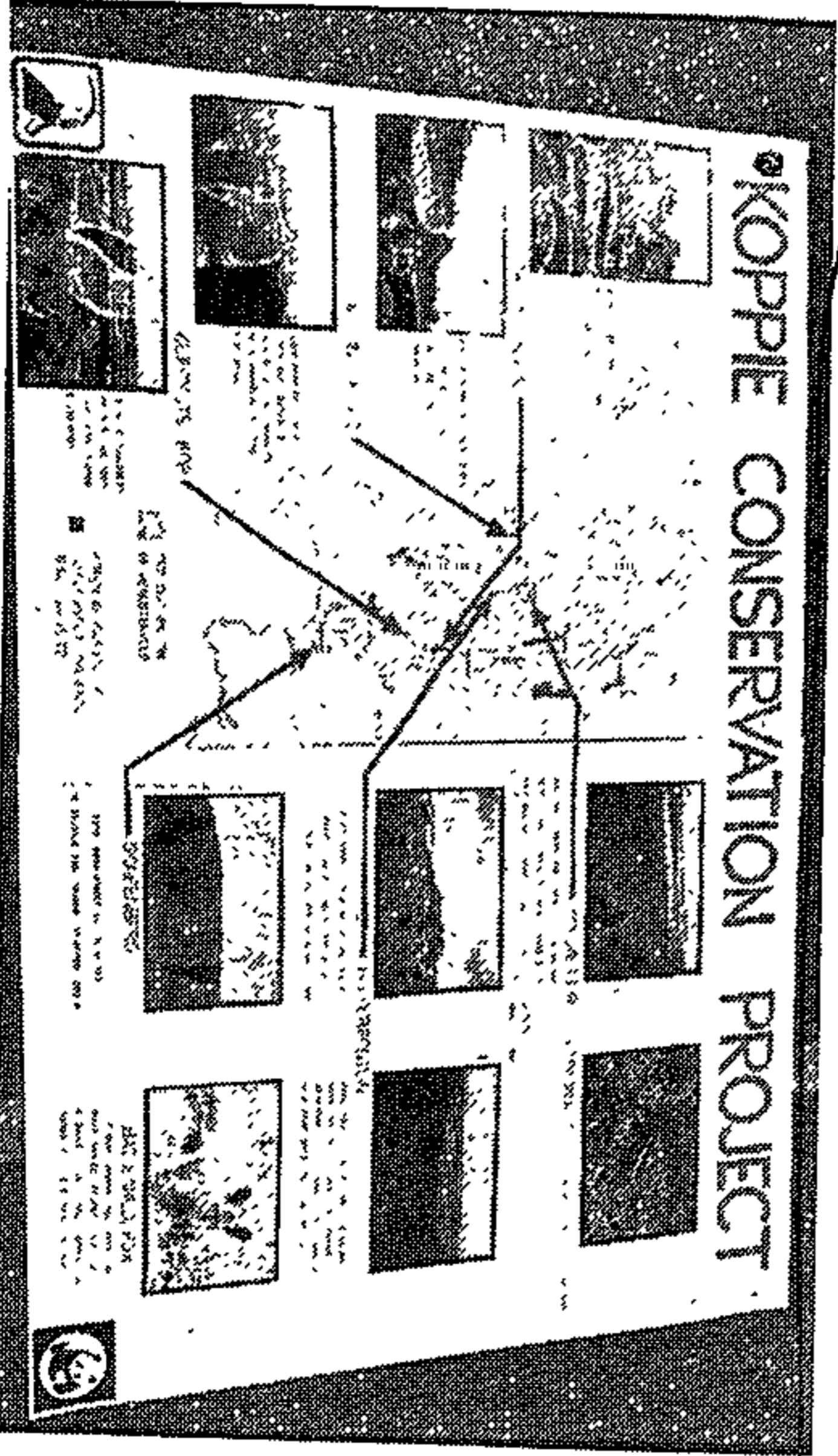
The medicinal and horticultural value of these species was still unknown.

Animals noted in the survey were mainly small mammals such as Cape grysbok, bat-eared foxes, birds (mainly seedeaters and large raptors), reptiles like the geometric tortoise and many invertebrates.

Already 20 000ha of the last remaining 30 000ha of renosterveld have been surveyed by Miss Tansley and it is hoped that her survey will lead to the establishment of a true renosterveld-reserve.

Besides offering a means of conserving our natural heritage, a reserve of this kind would be valuable for its horticultural potential, for education purposes and for scientific research.

The Cape Times, Friday, September 3, 1982 13



The chart illustrates distribution of the renosterveld in the past and the few remaining patches presently being surveyed by botanist Sue Tansley.

Hayward warns Bay developers

ARGUS 14/9/82 (50)

ENVIRONMENT Minister Sarel Hayward has warned the developers of a proposed Mediterranean-style village at Sandy Bay not to "put a gun to his head" having it zoned for development, and then expect the State to pay more than its present worth in the event of expropriation.

PREMATURE

He gave the developers, Costa Aereosa (Pty) Ltd, a clear indication that they could run into Government opposition to the scheme.

Mr Hayward yesterday called for a delay on a final decision on the development until the South Peninsula mountain reserve areas have been determined.

He called on the Cape Divisional Council and the Provincial Administration — who are under pressure from the developers to reach a decision soon — to take note of this aspect.

Mr Hayward warned the developers not to try to push up the value of the land artificially by

He said if the developers put a gun to his head over the issue, they could "burn their fingers".

It would be premature to take a decision on the development of Sandy Bay before the South Peninsula reserve area had been defined. He was expecting a final report on this matter to reach him in about two weeks.

Mr Hayward's remarks have been welcomed by Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Western Cape, who will speak at a meeting of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust at the St George's Cathedral Hall at 8 pm on Thursday.

ARGUS 15/9/82 (56)

Call to protect Sandy Bay

Environment Reporter
THE SA Institute of
Town and Regional Plan-
ners has called for the
protection of Sandy Bay
as a unique and undeve-
loped natural area.

In a statement yester-
day the institute said
that with the expected in-
crease in population
more and more need
would arise for areas
where people could
relax.

These areas would

vary between efficiently
developed artificial
parks and open spaces
and unspoilt natural
areas.

"The natural beauty of
the Peninsula offers all
its inhabitants a full
spectrum of these re-
creational opportunities."

HOTEL

Referring to the pro-
posed development of
Sandy Bay, including a
hotel complex, squash

courts and other facili-
ties, the institute said it
did not want to stand in
the way of necessary de-
velopment, but found it
difficult to accept that
the proposed develop-
ment was on grounds of
necessity.

The owners of the land
had certain rights, but
the town planning
scheme of the Divisional
Council so curtailed
these rights that it should
be possible to purchase
the land at a reasonable
price.

"It is generally accept-
ed that Sandy Bay is a
unique natural area, and
this property should thus
be kept in its present
state as a component of
the metropolitan open
spaces system."

●See page 15.

TRIPLE THREAT TO CAPE ENVIRONMENT

ARGUS 15/9/82 (15)

THREE major, environmentally disastrous, projects are posing a threat to the Peninsula.

They are the giant blocks of flats at Gordon's Bay, the hotel complex at Sandy Bay and the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek.

This week, the chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation, Professor Anthony Hall, warned that future generations would judge the level of civilisation reached by contemporary authorities by the quality of the environment which they left behind.

"If we allow these environmentally destructive schemes to proceed against the better judgment of almost all informed opinion, we risk being labelled as uncouth and barbaric by future generations who will have to live with our mess.

Ivory towers

"What is important now is for everyone to understand clearly why it is necessary to conserve.

"In the past, conservationists have tended to be stuck in ivory towers, following something of an elitist pursuit.

"The image of the conservationist in some circles is of a preservationist who abhors any form of development.

"Nothing could be further from the truth.

"With the exploding population in the Western Cape, development is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary.

by
Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

tionally accepted lines aimed at assessing the damage to cultural, historic and natural environments.

The damage should be carefully evaluated against the potential gain.

● The establishment of value systems placed on existing environmental features so they can be weighed as part of the environment contributing to the quality of life for both humans and other species sharing the environment.

The economics of conservation and development must be carefully studied to create value systems leading to a balanced advance of civilisation in South Africa.

● Conservation education programmes for both children and adults must be stepped up.

It is essential for everyone to understand why it is necessary to conserve, and to get away from the concept that conservation is just some kind of hobby or interest.

● Co-operative local environment trusts must be established on a regional basis to co-ordinate development and conservation.

This would allow conservationists to welcome developers into any area, pointing out to them the

environmentally sensitive aspects of the area, and pitfalls to be avoided by developers.

In the long run this would save the developers money and engender goodwill from the community.

● The conservation guide plan for South Africa should receive far more attention than at present.

Zonings for development set down in less enlightened times, sometimes decades ago, should be re-evaluated in the light of present information, understanding and expectations.

"Conservationists today seek to promote the view that conservation is part of and a succinct measure of civilisation.

Barbarism has caused the destruction of great heritages of culture and nature, while civilisation seeks to provide balanced care for them.

The aim of civilisation is to ensure the long-term security of our heritages so they can be used and enjoyed both now and into the far distant future.

"What we must avoid at all costs is being labelled by future generations as barbarians in suits, collars and ties."

Quality of life

"Any serious-minded conservationist is concerned with the quality of life, and that, of course, must include dwelling space and job opportunities, all created by development.

"But what we are equally concerned about is that the development must be of a nature which, in fact, raises the standard of living for everyone.

"Unfortunately, many of the present schemes fall far short of this ideal, and in fact will in future contribute to a degradation of living standards."

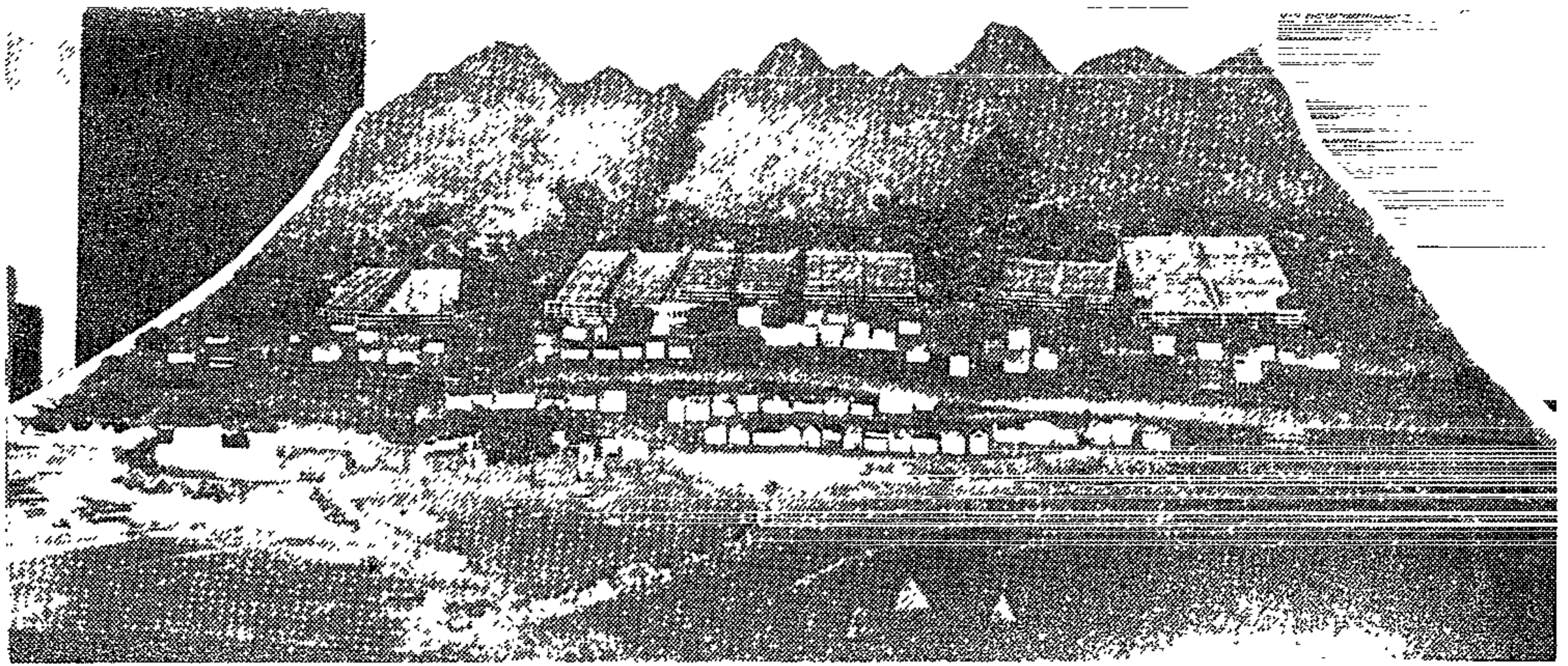
Curb on growth

In resolving the conflict between conservation and development the CCNC has put forward the following proposals:

● The population growth must be curbed somehow so that human populations can be sustained at a level where everyone can enjoy a good quality of life without damage to the nation's resources, or the natural, cultural and historic heritages.

● Environmental impact assessments can integrate development with conservation.

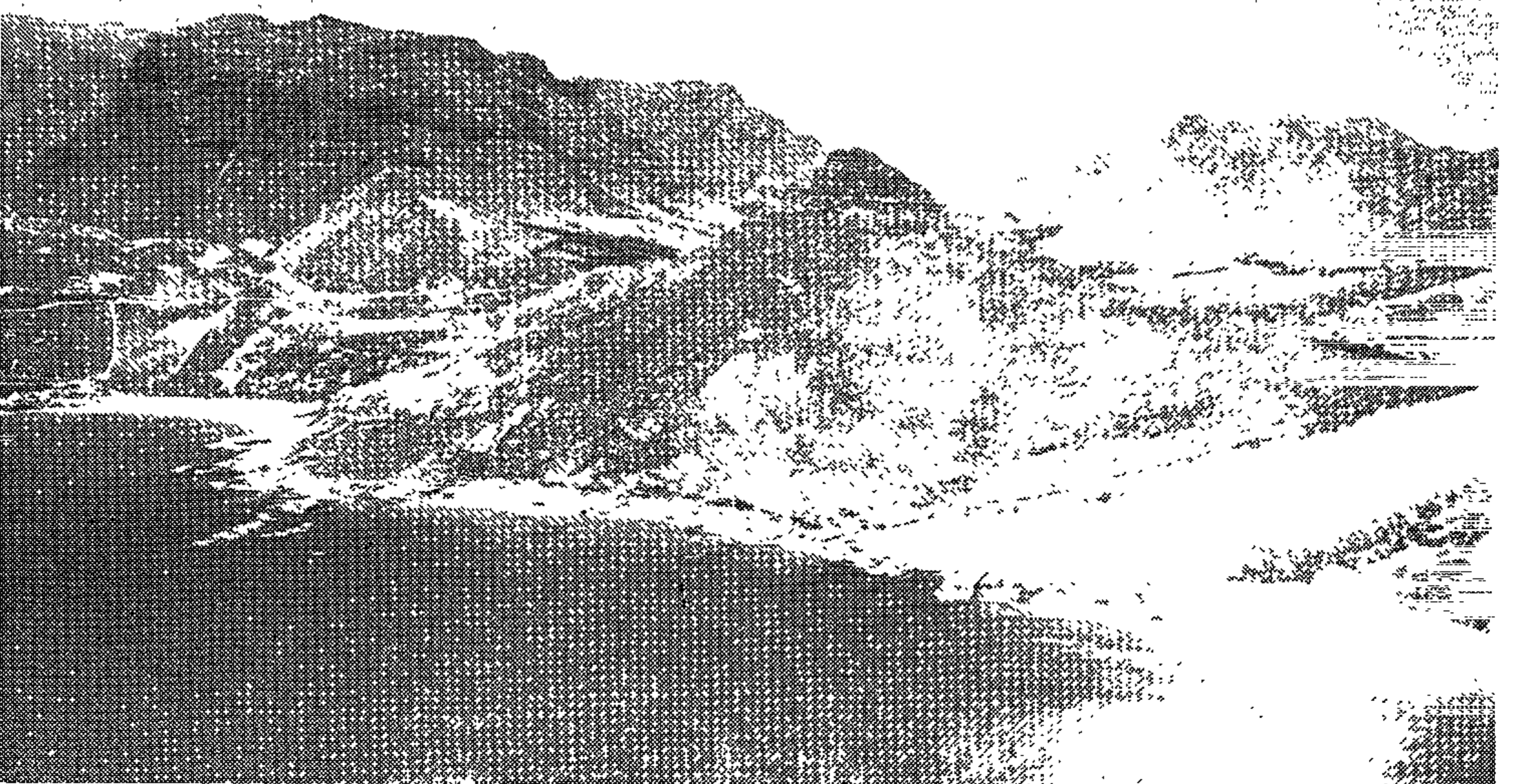
These should be checked by an external referee when financial gain is involved, and should be run on interna-



THE proposed large-scale flat development at Gordon's Bay which has been rejected and labelled "disastrous" by many leading environmental experts.



THE kaolin mine at Brakkloof looms over the township of Sun Valley near Fish Hoek. The proposed new kaolin mine at the opposite end of the Noordhoek valley would multiply the existing production several times and create a huge white scar on the mountainside below Chapman's Peak Drive.



THIS aerial picture of Sandy Bay shows the magnificent sweep of the last completely undeveloped and wild beach in the Peninsula. The proposed development project would turn the mountainside into a mini-Clifton.

~~3/16/82~~
56
DDT

sneaked
Mercury
into
16/7/82
S A say
officials

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

HEALTH officials have discovered food-stuffs containing traces of the banned pesticide DDT which they believe is being smuggled into South Africa and sold on the black market.

The pesticide, which causes liver and kidney damage to humans, was banned here five years ago.

A report from the Department of Health and Welfare in Pretoria warned that agricultural products containing DDT and Dieldrin, five times more toxic than DDT, could by law be destroyed.

'Unfortunately there are people who still obtain and use these substances illegally. This is happening although alternative and effective substances are available,' the report said.

Prohibited

The department had recently discovered prohibited pesticides were being smuggled across the borders and were still available on the black market.

Dr J Bot, technical adviser in the Department of Health in Pretoria, told the Mercury his department did not know who the offenders were, but said residues of DDT had been found in foodstuffs 'which shows that some people are using it'.

'But we are finding less and less of it since it was banned five years ago.'

He said DDT was banned in all developed countries but was still being used in Third World countries because it was cheap and very effective.

DDT was originally thought to be harmless to man because it is not absorbed through the skin very easily. However it is fat-soluble and it was soon discovered that once the poison entered the body it accumulated in the body fat and the liver.

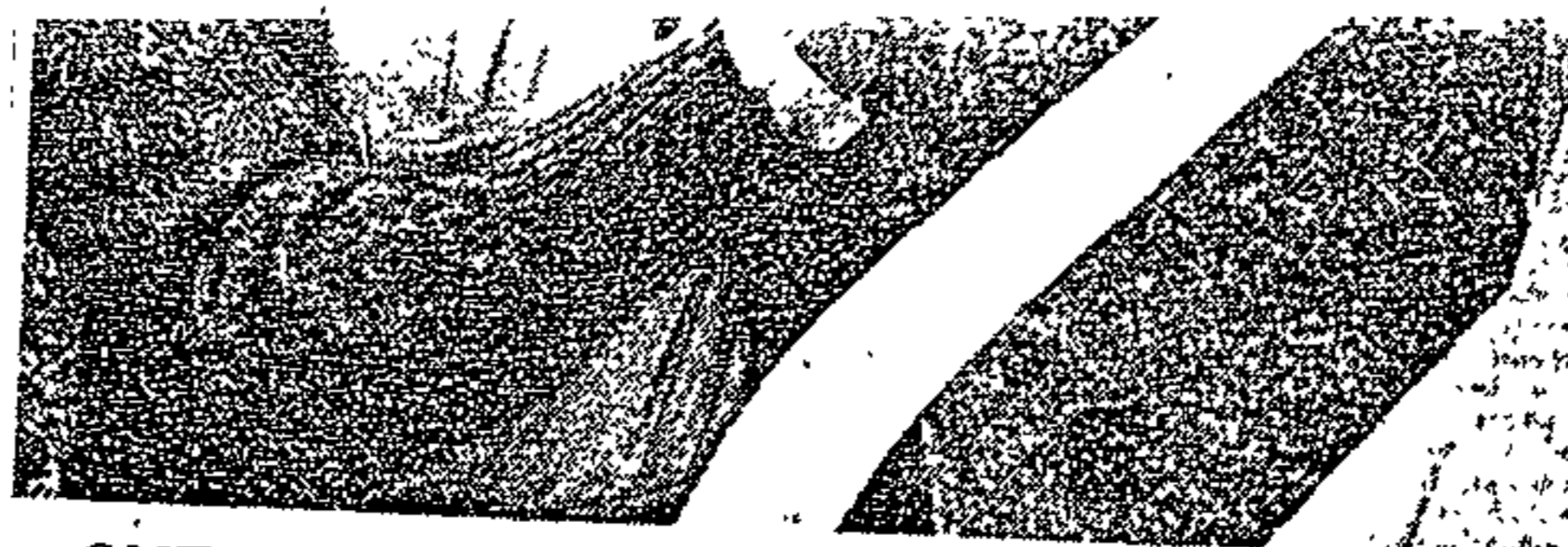
The department's report stated one of DDT's most alarming characteristics was its inability to break down completely. The process was so slow that significant residues accumulate and were transferred within the food chain.

Hazard

However, Mr Alwyn Bischoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, said the NAU had no evidence that DDT was still being used in Natal, but said it was possible that old stocks were still 'floating around'.

'I would be surprised and concerned if it were still being used in view of the potential hazard, but farmers are not irresponsible people. They are conscious of the hazards involved.'

One person had been prosecuted this year for use of the banned pesticide, according to the Department of Health.



ONE day's light fallout on Mrs Jenny Timm's garden furniture left a black smear on this wad of cottonwool. The furniture was on a veranda protected by an awning.

Pinelands group to fight power-station pollution

ARGUS 16/9/82

56

A GROUP of Pinelands residents has formed a committee to act on pollution from Athlone power station, which they fear is affecting health, particularly of the elderly and very young.

A spokesman for the group, Mrs Jane Cotton, says there is a persistent fallout from the station which occasionally reaches "snowstorm" proportions.

"Recently we have had a number of incidents when the whole area has been covered in a blanket of black soot.

DRIZZLE

"We have been told repeatedly that the problem occurs only occasionally. This may be true of the very bad fallout storms, but there is a constant 'drizzle' of soot that never lets up," she said.

The residents allege the fallout is responsible for what they believe is an unusually high incidence of chest infections, asthma, allergies and skin ailments among children.

Previous complaints resulted in deadlock. The City Council, backed by CSIR reports, claimed pollution levels were within those set in a 1957 contract between the Pinelands and Cape Town municipalities.

ACT

The Council also said the fallout level was within the limits set in the Air Pollution Prevention Act of 1965.

Dr R J Coogan, the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health and chairman of the regional air pollution committee for the Western Cape, said all surveys showed no evidence of a direct link between the fallout and disease.

"Only continued exposure to relatively high

densities would result in problems," he said.

"Many studies of similar pollution in England showed that the main effect is to make existing ailments, such as bronchitis, worse.

NOT PRIMARY

"It is not considered a primary cause of disease."

Dr L R Tibbit, Medical Officer of Health for the Divisional Council, said: "As part of the extension of the air pollution survey carried out for the Cape Town City Council by the University of Cape Town between 1977 and 1980 we are launching a major survey of air pollution in the Divisional Council area.

"We are also going to undertake an epidemiological study of the alleged health effects of

pollution in Edgemoor, Bothasig and Pinelands."

Mr D G Palsler, city electrical engineer, said there was no reasonable economic solution.

EXPENSE

"The use of electrostatic precipitators is considered too expensive for the small number of houses involved. It was estimated a few years ago that it would cost in excess of R10-million to put in this form of pollution control and there would still be no guarantee that the problem would be eliminated.

"The only alternative is to close the Athlone station down and buy electricity from Escom at a price of about R5-million a year.

"It's unfortunate and I sympathise, but one has to do what is best for the community as a whole."

Cape Times 17/9/82

Mitchell, Trust Bank 'still partners'

Industrial Reporter

PROPERTY developer Mr Bill Mitchell and the Trust Bank are still partners in the company proposing to develop Sandy Bay.

Denying speculation that Trust Bank had gained Mr Mitchell's share of the development company following their recent Supreme Court dispute over the Wavecrest development, a spokesman for the bank said yesterday that Mr Mitchell was still very much a part of the scheme.

Trust Bank's claim for nearly R4-million, plus interest, brought last April against 10 defendants, including Mr Mitchell, was settled out of court. Reports that the bank had won "damages running to millions" have elicited no comment.

The bank said the Sandy Bay project was effectively owned by a holding company called Seaside Estates (Pty) Ltd, which in turn was owned 50-50 by Trust Bank and Mr Mitchell. The land was owned by a fully-owned subsidiary of Seaside Estates, Costa Areosa.

Cape Times 17/9/82

Bid to halt Sandy Bay development

Staff Reporter

DEVELOPMENT at Sandy Bay could lead to its great beauty being "loved to death by brick and concrete", Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Coordinating Council of Nature Conservation in the Cape, said last night.

Professor Hall was the guest speaker of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust at a meeting in St George's Cathedral Hall on the future of Sandy Bay, attended by about 50 people.

'Pressure'

The meeting agreed unanimously to promote public interest in the preservation of Sandy Bay. It was also agreed to approach government at local and parliamentary level and to put pressure on them and on the developers.

It was agreed to challenge the developers to public debate on television, to place an advertisement in a local paper containing a letter of protest by Professor Hall to be signed by objectors and posted to the Divisional Council, and have bumper stickers printed and distributed nationally.

Professor Hall said the two options of "townscape and wildness" had no

middle road. The townscape would be visible from the top of the valley to the water's edge and round to the Peninsula tip. The "wildness" was also a total concept, as one side "must be as wild as the other".

He said the initial development might only include 50 houses but would soon mushroom to many more.

'Great beauty'

"Would it be unreasonable to stop at 50? It might be very, very difficult for our public representatives to stop it from growing to 450, and then to 2 000 houses, and so on till the great beauty of Sandy Bay has been loved to death by brick and concrete."

The metropolitan population of the Peninsula grew by a third between the national census of 1970 and 1980, said Professor Hall, and South Africa's population was growing by 60 000 each month.

"This makes all the wild areas we have more and more precious. Sandy Bay is the Peninsula's last wild beach linked to a mountain backdrop, and people have shown with an astonishing strength that they like it that way."

56 420

V Flats: Govt 'not involved'

By MARK VAN DER VELDEN

RUMOURS of high-level government involvement in the controversial R45-million luxury flats development proposed for the mountainside above Gordon's Bay were yesterday dismissed outright by the resort town's new mayor, Mr Danie Miller.

He told a combined delegation from the Save Gordon's Bay Society and the Ratepayer's Association yesterday morning that he had been assured the rumours were untrue by the MEC for local government, Mr H Kriel.

Rumours that top government officials had already given their backing to the development, and that any opposition would be useless, have circulated among the local population ever since the project became known some months ago.

Interview

Mr Miller, a Strand attorney, confirmed this yesterday, saying he had recently had a personal interview with Mr Kriel and asked him whether the rumours were true.

"Mr Kriel assured me immediately that there was no substance to these rumours and I passed this

message on to the delegation that presented their case to the town council at a meeting this morning," he said.

A spokesman for the Save Gordon's Bay Society (SGBS) said yesterday that the meeting had been "very constructive" and that Mr Miller's assurance was "heartening".

"News like this is very encouraging to those of us who are opposing the development," he said.

Mr Miller added that Province would only consider the application for the rezoning of the proposed 11ha site after the closing date for objections (September 24) and after it had received the council's recommendations on the matter.

Consortium

An international consortium is seeking the go-ahead for the development, named Marlin's Cove. It would consist of 400 luxury units in a complex of six clusters along the mountainside above the picturesque little town.

The organizations opposing the application for rezoning of the proposed site maintain they are doing so on environmental grounds.

Sandy Bay ^{ALG's} 'burnt ^{17/9/82} fingers ⁽⁵⁶⁾ warning

Environment Reporter

DEVELOPERS would have to hone their developments to suit the political and financial climate, conservationist Professor Anthony Hall said last night.

Extravagant developments such as the proposed Sandy Bay scheme could leave investors with burnt fingers.

Speaking at a meeting of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust in the St George's Cathedral Hall, Professor Hall outlined the need for the conservation of Sandy Bay.

"What we have to ask ourselves is whether we want barbaric development simply for the sake of money, or whether we are prepared to accept our commitment to the quality of life of future generations," he said.

CENTURIES

"We are not talking about decades, but of centuries and many generations to come."

In an interview, Professor Hall said that in the past developers had enjoyed the halcyon days of a buoyant financial climate coupled with political stability.

The climate was changing both politically and financially throughout the world, and only development which stood on its own merit would be financially viable in the years to come.

The meeting agreed on future strategy, including extensive Press advertising to stir as much public support as possible for the trust.

Sandy Bay plans: New warning

Cape Town
18/9/82
56

Chief Reporter

PLANS for a proposed property development at Sandy Bay showed a scheme which could eventually lead to "between 1 000 and 2 000 two-car families" being squeezed into the area, a Cape Town architect said yesterday.

The architect, who has examined the plans, said they showed provision for eventual large-scale development on the mountainside above the bay which would not only be "very expensive" but also undesirable for a number of reasons.

Mr W P Batley, the architect acting for a committee opposing an application to the Cape Divisional Council by Costa Areosa (Pty) Ltd, said the plans had left him, because of their "vagueness", wondering whether any really serious study had been made by the developers of the implications of their proposals.

The Trust Bank and Mr Bill Mitchell are in partnership in the scheme.

60-metre strip

What Mr Batley found, among other things, was that the proposed scheme intruded "to a serious extent" on the 60-metre strip above the high-water mark, in which it had been stipulated no development would be permitted, and that the area earmarked for recreational facilities was minimal.

Mr Batley said Costa Areosa's plans now before the Divisional Council must be considered for approval anew. "And what the new plans amount to is 'residential' use of an area zoned for 'amenity', and construction of an edge-to-edge chicken-battery, phased development of 450 sectional title dwelling units, three areas of low-rise buildings, two of medium-low housing, one area of multi-storey flats and a commercial zone.

Conforming use

"The only conforming use — a hotel, 23 chalets, a restaurant, public ablutions and conveniences, and a car park — are all sited in the 60-metre-wide strip above the high-water mark, which is supposed to be kept clear in order to ensure some effective public open space.

"It is this feature of Costa Areosa's proposals which is of most public concern — that they simply ignore any restrictions, as it suits them"

● He added: "The undesirability of this scheme, which would destroy one of the Peninsula's few remaining beauty spots and unspoiled wilderness areas within reasonably close proximity to the densely populated area from Green Point to Bakoven, is only too obvious."



...posy in one hand and a letter in the other. She arrived in a vintage car with other protesters saying "Hands off Sandy Bay."

reclaim UN seat

...SWA/Namibia. It appears certain

...spokesman for the mission said his country regarded its expulsion as illegal and would exercise its right to ask if Pretoria felt it in its interests

...fact, since expulsion in 1974, South Africa has not spoken only on a number of occasions and at the time the subject has been SWA/Namibia.

...preliminary agenda of the Assembly reveals once again just two

of the UN's 157-member countries. South Africa and Israel, will dominate the proceedings.

The general political situation in Southern Africa and in the Middle East will first feature strongly in the Assembly's three-month general debate, which begins soon after the opening.

Then specific subjects relating to these regions, such as SWA/Namibia and the Palestinian question, will come up for debate

Coward a winner

...scintillating production of Noel Coward's "The Great Escape" in Los Angeles, a comedy which was widely considered scandalous when first staged in the 1950s

...he "scandal" concerned the central characters two rather bored and aged women who

Development threatens Cape flora — Louw

ARGUS 20/9/82 (56)

Provincial Reporter
DEVELOPMENT of coastal and mountain areas could cause irreparable damage to the Cape's flora and to conservation, Mr Gene Louw Administrator of the Cape said at the weekend

Opening the Darling Flower Show on Saturday Mr Louw said the Cape's floral kingdom was not only the richest in the world, but also the most threatened.

It was estimated that only 26 percent of the original West Coast lowlands had survived in a natural state. Flora in this area was among the 36 percent of Southern Africa's flora threatened with extinction.

TOWNSHIPS

New township development, such as that at Atlantis and Saldanha-Vredenburg, road construction and the food needs of a growing population left a shrinking area to nature

"The Cape is experiencing an assault on its beautiful and irreplaceable nature and fynbos areas as never before.

"Present and future generations will have repeatedly to weigh new developments against the loss of traditional conservation areas and irreparable damage to the ecology, and repeatedly decide what is most important for a specific community or geographical region of South Africa

"This also applies to all developments affecting our coast and mountain chains," Mr Louw said.

It was unfortunate that development in South Af-



MR Gene Louw.

of plants could be lost forever

Mr Louw called for a "positive public climate" of co-operation between land owners, developers and conservation groups, with sufficient funds and personnel to ensure that museums, conservation areas and public recreation areas were set apart in the best interests of society.

"My plea goes a step further, so that the value and ecological importance of plants should be made known, their uses demonstrated, the ecological processes illustrated, the conservation needs indicated, in order to gain public understanding and support in this issue"

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BURKERS

Heidi pleads for Sandy Bay — with a kiss

56
CAPE TOWN TIMES 20/9/82

Staff Reporter

A LITTLE girl who has very special feelings for Sandy Bay used all the means at her disposal to save the area from the bulldozers — a kiss for a bank manager and a carefully-written letter.

Both were delivered on Saturday to the surprised sub-manager of a Cape Town Trust Bank branch by flower-garlanded Heidi Dehning, 12.

She arrived at the Trust Bank's Heerengracht Centre in a vintage car with other flower-garlanded children who held banners calling on Sanlam, the Trust Bank and Mr Bill Mitchell, a Cape Town businessman, to "lay off" Sandy Bay.

The bank, in partnership with Mr Mitchell under the name Costa Areosa, plans to develop

chalets, a hotel and houses on the mountain-side at Sandy Bay.

The public delivery of Heidi's letter to the bank was part of a campaign by the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust to gain support from the public for an attempt to save the area from development.

Heidi, who takes regular walks along Sandy Bay with her parents and the family dogs, asked the joint chairmen of the Trust Bank Board of directors in her letter not to "build hotels and roads and houses at my Sandy Bay". Otherwise nothing beautiful would be left, she said.

The Trust Bank sub-manager who was treated to Heidi's letter and her kiss, Mr Herman Bosch, was taken by surprise.

Her letter, addressed to Mr D Swanepoel and Dr C J van Wyk, said Heidi's father had told her about some "people wanting to build lots of houses and a hotel and lots of roads at my Sandy Bay where we take the dogs for a walk on Saturday afternoon".

"Its so pretty there, with the flowers and the waves and the birds and the mountain and no houses and noise and no motor cars," she wrote.

CAPE TIMES 23/8/82 (56) (2110)

Law to allow mining in parks

Political Staff

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A NEW law is to be introduced next year to allow mining in national parks — but existing reserves such as the Kruger Park will be excluded from the provision.

This announcement by the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, in an interview yesterday will be wel-

comed by conservationists who have for some time strongly opposed the possibility of large-scale mining in the Kruger Park and other reserves.

Mr Hayward said the new measure was aimed at increasing the number of reserves in the country and possibly the size of existing ones.

There had been strong resistance in the past

among landowners to selling or making land available to the government for reserve purposes without the retention of mining rights.

"The new law will add another dimension to conservation without the country's use of its mineral resources being affected," said Mr Hayward.

"In terms of the pro-

posed measure which should be introduced in the next parliamentary session, mining in the reserves will be allowed with the approval of the National Parks Board."

He said he believed it was absolutely necessary to increase the surface area of land devoted to national parks and the new law could be one way of doing this.

Not Trivial
New 20/9/82
56
order in
fishing
industry

Industrial Reporter

RECOMMENDATIONS of the controversial Treurnicht Commission of Inquiry into South Africa's living marine resources that could change the face of the fishing industry are soon to be put into practice.

Implications of the changes on the price of crayfish from the start of the new season in November should also soon be apparent.

The chief director of the marine development branch at the Department of Environmental Affairs, Dr Jozua Serfontein, said in a statement yesterday that lengthy investigations into most of the accepted recommendations had been completed and were ready to be handed over to the department for release.

Among the most important outcomes of the exercise, he said, would be the protection of the rights of private boat-owners and a plan to bring order to the perlemoen industry. Most sections of the industry were already gearing up for the changes.

Dr Serfontein and the director of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Dr George Stander, would discuss the recommendations with the head of department in Pretoria next week and details would soon be disclosed following approval by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward.

In the meantime, the Sea Fisheries Advisory Council had already made recommendations to the minister over next year's crayfish and perlemoen quotas and it would meet again in November to reach a decision on pelagic and whitefish quotas.

CAPE TOWN 29/9/82

SA marine resources 'appear exhausted'

Staff Reporter

IN AN attack on the government yesterday, the former head of the Oceanographic Research Institute at the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor Jan Lochner, said the country's marine resources were in a state of collapse because his repeated warnings were ignored.

Professor Lochner was giving evidence before the planning committee of the President's Council on matters relating to South Africa's marine resources.

"All our marine resources appear to be in an exhausted position. These resources can only be restored and developed to the optimum if

the government is prepared to accept my work," he said.

"But this step has been fought tooth and nail by the Institute of Sea Fisheries, the government's official advisers on the control of our marine resources — while they are not qualified to do the work"

Professor Lochner was referring to research work he undertook as early as 1967 which forecast the collapse of the pilchard industry.

His work was so accurate that he was able to predict fish catches to within one percent.

Professor Lochner said there was a possibility that his research might now be accepted following the appointment of Mr John Wiley as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries.

Appeal over novel by Robbins

CAPE TOWN — The Directorate of Publications has appealed against a committee decision that the uncorrected book proof of Harold Robbins' novel "Spellbinder" was not undesirable.

The directorate also announced yesterday that an appeal had been lodged against a committee finding that James Kirkwood's "Some Kind of Hero" was not undesirable.

The Publications Appeal Board had decided that Jackie Collins' "The World is Full of Married Men" is undesirable and had set aside a committee decision that the novel was not undesirable.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications

Women Sex and Pornography (Beatrice Faust), Night of the Apache (Ruff Justice No 2) (Warren T Long tree), Slave Hunter (The Trialsman No 10) (Jon Sharpe), The New Massage (Gordon Inkeles) But Not For Long (Unity Hall), Playboy's Party Jokes No 7 (Playboy Paperbacks, New York) I (Anonymous), Fight Racism Fight Imperialism No 21, July, August 1982 (Larkin Publications, London), Marxism and Party (John Molyneux), Masin-gehluksaniwa No To Land Deal (Pamphlet) (issued by the African National Congress of South Africa)

On September 10, 1982, the directorate had appealed against a committee decision that "Russia in Revolution, History Broadsheets No 1-24" by Graham Bearman and Peter Lee was not undesirable. The Publications Appeal Board had decided that "The Painted Bird" by Jerzy Kosinski and "Perfect Nude Photography" by Michael Gnade were not undesirable, subject to the condition that they may not be lent out by lending libraries to persons under the age of 18. — Sapa.

Pylon protest held in Roodepoort

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE Roodepoort Pylon Protest Committee yesterday lined up at the entrance of Kloofendal Festival Park with placards protesting against the erection of pylons in the town.

The protest took place shortly before the official opening of the Roodepoort Municipality's Enviro Week. Mayors of various West Rand towns were present, including Roodepoort's mayor Mr Tommie Marais.

About 28 members of the protest committee carried placards reading "Pylons in Enviro" and "Summit City not Pylon Dorp".

The Municipality called for Enviro Week to foster environmental consciousness among its residents. Roodepoort has appointed a full-time nature conservation official. It maintains it cannot



Roodepoort residents objecting to pylons in the town have "adopted" this Giles cartoon. The caption reads: "We, the Local Council, consider your application to build a kennel for your Fido would constitute a violation of the rural charms of the area".

afford underground electricity cables.

Yesterday morning the secretary of the protest com-

mittee Mr Trevor Savage met the town clerk Dr Werner Zybrands, but said afterwards they were unable

to come to terms on the matter.

Mr Savage said the committee believed that more pylons were to follow in other suburbs.

"This is a well run council with a good environmental record, but the erection of pylons has ruined that reputation," he said.

"Dr Zybrands was unable to guarantee that more pylons would not be erected in the future".

Two petitions with almost 300 signatures have been handed to the council and the protest committee is circulating another petition throughout Roodepoort.

The council has served a notice on Mr Savage ordering him to remove a slogan about the pylons he painted on his garden wall. The slogan reads: "Pylons are obscene erections".

Killer dogs — no charges

Mail Reporter

NEGLIGENCE has been ruled out in the police investigation into the death of an 11-year-old girl who was savaged and killed by three dogs on Tuesday afternoon, a police spokesman said yesterday.

He said no charges would be laid against the dogs' owner Mr Petrus Kotze, and an inquest docket would be opened on the death of Miss Nellie Matlala, who was killed on a Randfontein farm.

The spokesman said the dogs were kept in a 2m high enclosure and had been destroyed.

Man tells court of 'revenge' robbery

Mail Reporter

A YOUNG man who broke into a couple's home and stole a hi-fi, records and meat because they would not give his friend a lift to Lesotho, told the Hillbrow Regional Court that he was angry and wanted to take revenge on them.

Mr Andre Swanepoel, 22, of Yeoville, and his friend, aged 17, both pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking last weekend. The magistrate Mr A H Barlow postponed sentence for five years.

Mr Swanepoel said: "I was angry about my wheels being

stolen and my friend and I were angry because they wouldn't give him a lift to Lesotho. Somebody stole my motorbike wheel out of the backyard. I couldn't blame anybody but I suspected them.

"I am very sorry for what I did."

Mr Barlow said that this case showed him he still did not understand how some people's minds worked.

Because they were angry, or felt let down, they could not go around breaking other people's windows and stealing goods.

Police called in to control sale crowd

Mail Reporter

A CROWD of about 2 000 people which gathered for a clearance sale at a city clothing shop yesterday was dispersed with "necessary force" when a small boy was crushed against the door at opening time.

A policeman on duty at the shop said the boy was unhurt and "strict order" was restored.

The manager of the store, Mr Joe van Blerk, said the crowd had begun to gather at 3am yesterday.

An orderly queue was maintained until the doors opened at 7am.

"A small group of undisciplined people began to push and a small boy was pushed a metre up against the glass door," he said.

Twelve police reinforcements were called to supervise the crowd for two hours, allowing 50 people into the store at a time.

Mr Van Blerk said that within three hours "we must have processed about 1 600 customers".

Platform parkers are on the right track

By JEANETTE MINNIE

RUSTRATED office workers have found an underground parking garage on platforms 11 and 16 at Johannesburg Station.

Parking on railway platforms has the advantage that it is out of the reach of the highly effective long arm of the Johannesburg Traffic Department and Johannesburg policemen seem kinder

than Johannesburg meter maids.

Although there are 160 parking bays with meters, the Railways Police are more intent on solving serious crime than ticketing parked cars.

And when they do ticket, the fine is only R15 compared to the R20 pink note issued by the traffic department.

Railways public relations spokesman Mr Leon Els said yesterday that the station authorities were aware of the

underground activities and from time to time the Railways Police were asked to flex their muscles.

"The parking bays are there for people who come to off-load passengers or to collect them," Mr Els said.

"It is a convenience for them, especially when they have a lot of luggage." But it would seem that Johannesburg Station officials do turn a well-intentioned blind eye most of the time.

Weather Mail

THE weather bureau's forecast for today:

TRANSVAAL — Fine to partly cloudy and warm but cloudy over the eastern Transvaal in the morning with fog patches. Isolated thunder showers are possible over the south-western Transvaal.

FREE STATE, NORTH CAPE — Fine to partly cloudy and warm but hot over Cape north of the Orange River. Isolated thunder showers may occur over the north-western Free State and the Vryburg-Mafikeng area.

CAPE — Fine and warm to hot with bergwinds on the west coast. It will become cloudy and cool on the south coast and adjacent interior.

NATAL — Fine and warm.

SWA — Partly cloudy and hot with isolated thunder showers over the northern and central parts.

BOTSWANA — Fine to partly cloudy and hot with isolated thunder showers over the northern and western parts.

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CA76 Times 27/9/82

Koeberg fire 'no threat'

Staff Reporter

HAD the Koeberg nuclear power station been operational at the time no threat to the safety of the nuclear reactor would have been posed by the recent fire, which caused an estimated R350 000 in damages.

This is one of the findings of a 10-man board of inquiry headed by Mr I O Jones, a senior engineer on the staff of the operations department at Megawatt Park, Sandton, into the electrical fire at Koeberg on July 18 this year.

The board was unable to determine the detailed cause of the initiation of the electrical fault and the ensuing fire, as the damage caused within the switchboard prevented conclusive analysis.

Metallurgical tests have not confirmed the possible presence of foreign bodies within the switchboard.

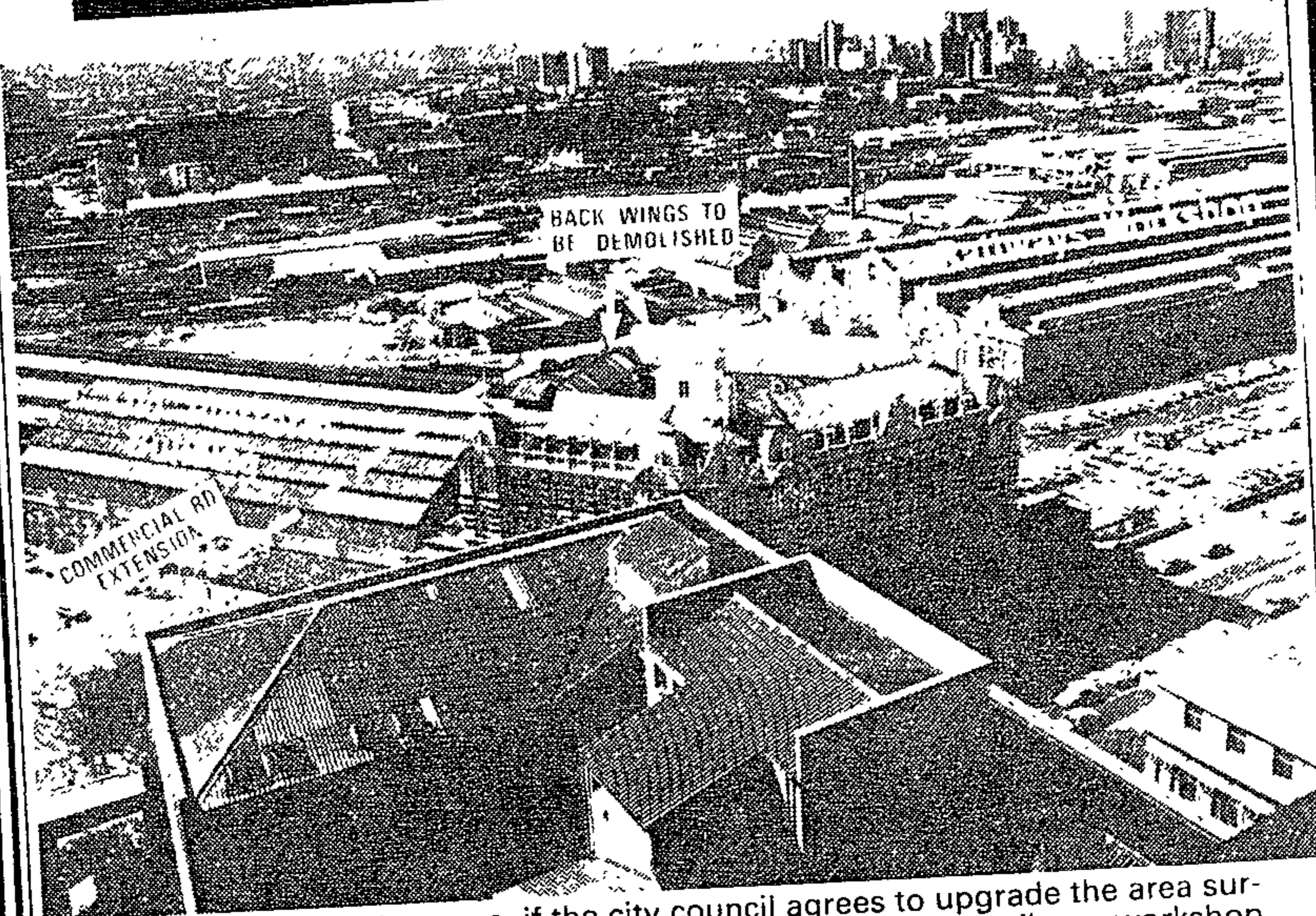
The board of inquiry, which represented both Escom and the French contractors building the power station, found that no circuits essential for reactor safety were fed from the switchboard in which the fault leading to the fire developed.

The board also said the controlling circuits of the switchboard essential for reactor safety were duplicated, so any similar fault in the switchboard would pose no threat to the safe operation of a reactor.

Staff of Escom and the contractors had put out the fire in 25 minutes, using portable extinguishers.

Procedural adjustments in maintenance work have been recommended by the board to reduce the possibility of a similar future occurrence.

Workshop offer to city



AN UNEXPECTED bonanza, if the city council agrees to upgrade the area surrounding the old station project, would be the massive railway workshop building. The old platform building, in the foreground, could also be saved.

Municipal Reporter

IF DURBAN thinks big on the old station project it could end up with an unexpected bonanza — 13 times the size of the City Hall auditorium, and several other smaller buildings once doomed to be demolished may be saved.

The 8 000 m² old railway workshop in Pine Street is scheduled for demolition but the old station planners see it as a natural extension to the creation of a civic centre linking the historic heart of the city, with the bustling CBD, Old Fort Road and the beachfront.

Mr Donald Smith, chairman of the city council's old station subcommittee, said the workshop shell was three storeys high, it could easily hold 600 cars on one level and, while it had been suggested that it be converted for shops and

There's ^{money} a gift _{2/19/82} going with 58 the old station

parking, there were any number of possibilities as there was a tremendous potential in such a huge covered area.

One suggestion was that a second floor be introduced 2,5 m above ground level, leaving a ceiling height in excess of 6 m for a variety of possible uses such as museums, exhibition halls, art galleries, indoor sports and shopping malls.

The South African Transport Services had indicated its readiness to give the building to the city, as the only alternative was to demolish it.

Another old building that would be saved from the hammer is the old platform building with its distinctive roof, the largest single span railway roof in the country.

The Commercial Road extension will cut

through the platform building and the consulting architects for the old station have suggested that most of the portion of roof which will have to be cut away, be added on to the other end of the platform building. This building would also be ideally suitable for a shopping mall, indoor sports centre or exhibition hall.

The architects are also suggesting that maximum use be made of valuable portions of the building which would otherwise be demolished. The lantern light roofs linking the platform building and main station buildings and covering the internal court in the main building would be moved to the east side.

As part of the 'gateway plaza', they could be used for a restaurant, tearoom and covering for flower seller stalls.

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Measures to save a lake bear fruit

PEOPLE tend to think that nature conservation is often a matter of closing the stable door after the horse has bolted — disaster has to happen before action is taken.

In fact, a lot of unsung scientific work goes on to avert trouble before it occurs, and this seems to be the case with Lake Nseze near Richards Bay. It is one of three lakes in this area, of which there are relatively few in South Africa.

To date the only use of Lake Nseze has been to supply Empangeni with part of its water needs. However, with the increasing tempo of industrial development, all sources of water in the area are of potential value and the use of Nseze for industrial supply, recreational purposes and as a nature reserve needed investigation.

The Natal Regional Laboratory of the CSIR's National Institute of Water Research was asked by the Department of the Environment to provide an assessment of the effects of extensive use.

To this end a survey was carried out towards the end of 1980, and some interesting facts have emerged from it.

The only public access to the lake is via the north coast road and the Nselini nature reserve some kilometres north of the lake open water.

The remainder of the lake is inaccessible due to lack of roads and difficult terrain.

Particular interest

The lake system is of particular interest as it contains part of the southernmost extensive papyrus swamp on the African continent and, because of its inaccessibility, supports the southernmost breeding population of crocodiles in Africa, estimated at between 40 and 50 animals.

A few hippopotami also inhabit the lake but are thought not to number more than six or seven. Of particular botanical interest are the riverine forest communities that have developed on the levee banks along the upper section of the lake.

These are considered to be among the best examples in South Africa and consist mainly of brackwater mangrove and some very large individuals of the Sycamore fig.

One engineering suggestion was that the overflow embankment at the southernmost end could be raised, so increasing the capacity of the lake. But the survey showed that the riverine forest depended on the maintenance of a steady average lake level.

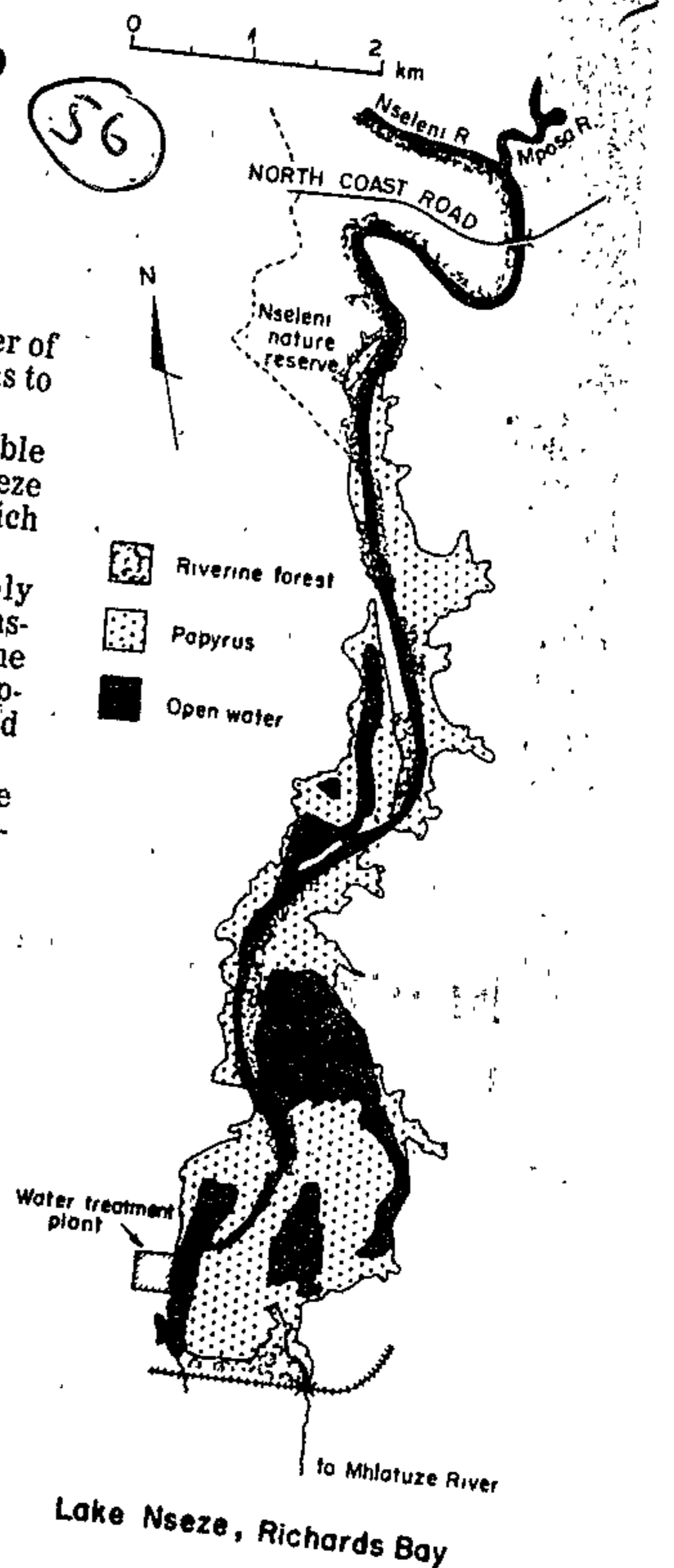
If the embankment was raised 1,5 metres, two-thirds of the forest would be destroyed.

A further effect would be the probable destruction of the crocodile population, since their dry land breeding grounds would be inundated.

Fortunately there is an alternative way of increasing supply from the lake — water can be fed into it from the Mhlatuzi Dam when it is completed. It appears that the potential conflict between industrial water needs and environmental conservation can be well resolved.

Those aware of the effects of human population growth and economic expansion on wildlife areas will be gratified to learn that the responsible authorities realise the need to base development plans on sound ecological principles.

This was a case of making sure the stable door WAS shut. It is to be hoped that the same policy will be adopted for similar situations elsewhere.



Lake Nseze, Richards Bay

The effect that the use of this lake on the Natal north coast have on the environment has recently been the subject of Laboratory of the CSIR's National Institute for Water Rese

CAPE TIMES 7/10/82 56

Objections to Sandy Bay plan pour in

Staff Reporter

OBJECTIONS to development at Sandy Bay contained in 15 164 letters, were delivered to the secretary of the Cape divisional council, Mr W R Vivier, yesterday.

Comments such as "Stop Modern Barbarians" were scribbled in red ink on some of the letters, which came from as far afield as Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg and Durban.

The letters were in re-

sponse to advertisements placed in local newspapers by the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust. Headed "Capetonians you are in danger of loosing your last piece of paradise", they advised that it was the final opportunity to object to the development of Sandy Bay.

Some of the objectors added their own petition sheets which also boosted the numbers: 121 from the University of Cape Town, 114 from Sybrand Park, 174 from Kirstenhof and



Ms Kruger-Liptrot

467 from the Port Elizabeth Area.

Mr Vivier refused to be photographed in his office accepting the letters from Ms Lisa Kruger-Liptrot, a member of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust. His secretary accepted the letters on his behalf.

Late last month the Divisional Council decided to extend the deadline for objections to November 5, subject to approval by the Provincial Administration.

At the time, Mr Vivier told the council that because he had received "literally stacks" of letters so far, he saw no reason for the extension.

Ms Kruger-Liptrot said letters were still pouring in from all over the country. Membership figures of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust have also been boosted by over 200 in the last few weeks.

Continued on page 57

GOVT BACKS KAOLIN MINE

AKGAS 7/10/82
56

By Robin Parker
Staff Reporter

THE Government has decided to reserve three "proven high-grade kaolin deposits" in the Noordhoek area for future exploitation.

The decision, bound to be followed by a storm of protest from conservation and other groups, was announced by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, at a Press conference in Cape Town this afternoon.

It goes hand in hand with the reservation of an extensive nature reserve in the Peninsula.

Mr Heunis said the Western Cape was poor in natural resources, but well-endowed with outstanding environmental features.

"It is precisely this fact that obliges the authorities in taking a decision to strike a healthy balance so as to reconcile development on the one hand with conservation of ecologically sensitive environmental elements on the other.

Natural assets

"It was with this in mind that a decision was taken at central government level to reserve both the kaolin deposits and the natural assets in the Peninsula."

Mr Heunis added: "Decisions concerning this kind of matter can easily become a political football because of the emphasis placed on the various elements by different interest groups."

"This is only one typical example of the type of emotional issue which the Government is confronted throughout the country, and which needs to be approached unemotionally and with due regard to realities."

Confusion

Mr Heunis said that it was the Government's view that the result achieved by the extent to which a balance could be struck between conservation of the environment on the one hand and development on the other — "an approach which is often confused with indifference towards environmental matters on the part of decision-makers."

As early as 1975 the authorities had realised that "urgent attention" had to be given to safeguarding the kaolin deposits in the country for future exploitation, "especially those in Fish Hoek, Kommetjie and Noordhoek."

Govt keeps kaolin mining option open

ARGUS 8/10/82

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Staff Reporter

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NATURAL ASSETS

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Mr Heunis added: "Decisions concerning this kind of matter can easily become a political football because of the difference in emphasis placed on the various elements by different interest groups.

"This is only one typical example of the type of emotional issue with which the Government is confronted throughout the country, and which needs to be approached unemotionally and with due regard to realities."

Mr Heunis said it was the Government's view that the result should always be measured by the extent to which a balance could be achieved between essential development on one hand and conservation of the environment on the other — "an approach which is often confused with indifference towards environmental matters on the part of decision-makers".

URGENT ATTENTION

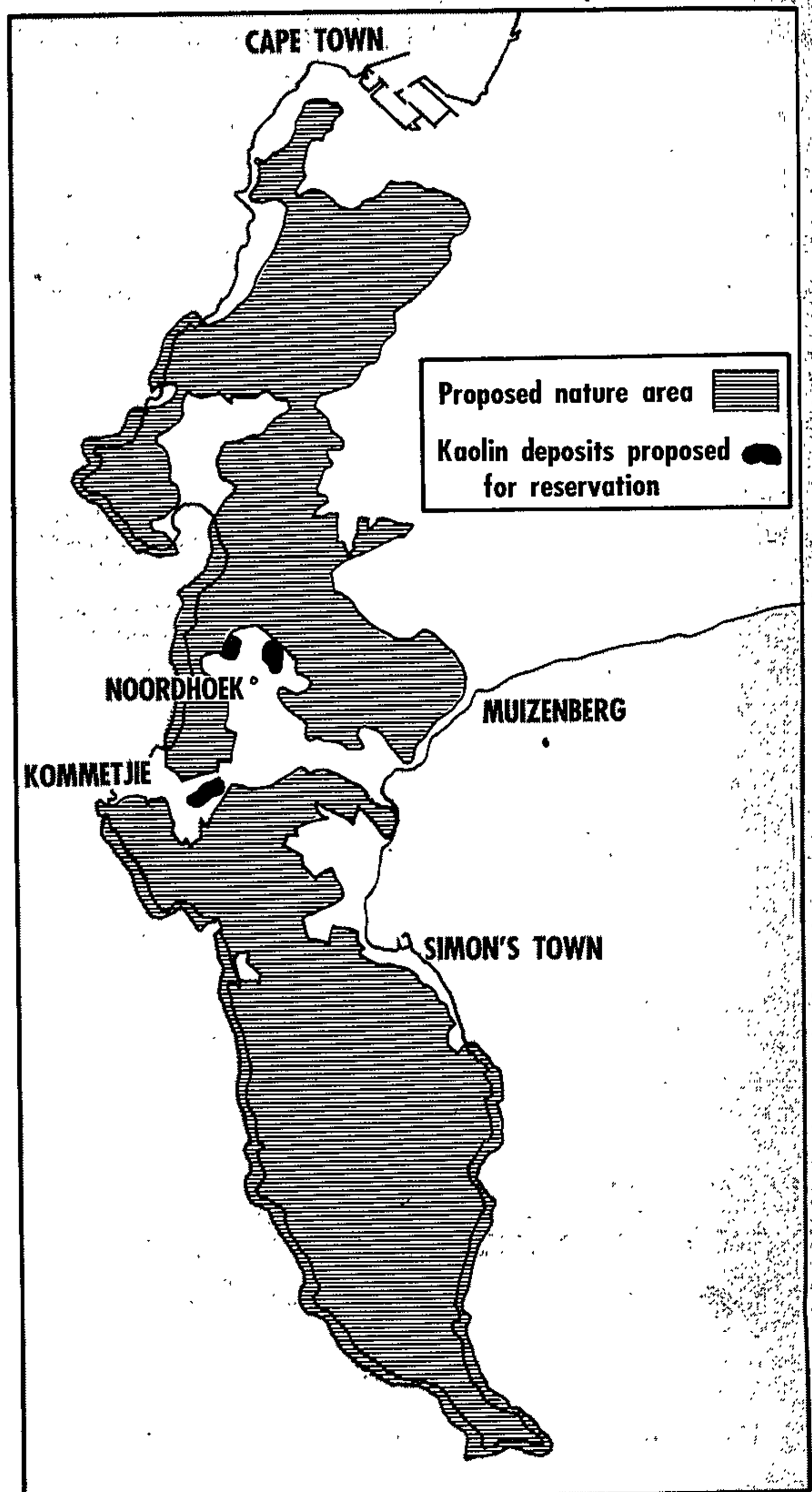
As early as 1975 the authorities had realised that "urgent attention" had to be given to safeguarding the kaolin deposits in the country for future exploitation, "especially those in Fish Hoek, Kommetjie and Noordhoek, where the largest and some of the best kaolin deposits are found."

One of the most important reasons advanced for this concern, according to Mr Heunis, was the fact that applications for the establishment of townships and other developments in the area were constantly received.

Furthermore, the best-quality kaolin was to be found in this area, according to surveys.

It was generally realised that it was "necessary in the national interest to preserve for future exploration this scarce raw material."

The decision was taken, however, only after a landscape architect had reported that if properly planned the mining and the restoration of the site could well be reconcilable with the "sensitive environment of Noordhoek."



By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

A GROUP of Cape Town scientists said today that the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning had based conclusions about kaolin mining at Noordhoek on a report which did not conform to normal or acceptable scientific practices

The executive committee of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape has asked the Minister Mr Chris Heunis if the environmental impact study by a Pretoria landscape architect Mr Ben Farrel, is the sort of study which could be expected in future planning.

MEMBERS

The committee consists of Professor Anthony Hall, a leading botanist, Dr Guy Curry, an anaesthetist, Mr Barry Gasson, a lecturer in urban and regional planning, Professor John Grindley of the School of Environmental Studies, Dr Jenny Day of the Department of Zoology at the University of Cape Town, Mr John Grieg, editor of African Wildlife and a prominent biologist, and Mrs E R Ashton, a botanist.

They say Mr Farrel reached conclusions without referring back to the scientists who supplied the expert opinions

Doubt cast on kaolin report

ARGOS 14/10/82 (56) 247

used by Heunis

Professor Hall chairman of the CCNCC, said "There was no interplay between disciplines Mr Farrel and his partner Mr Willem van Riet reached conclusions with which many of those who supplied expert knowledge do not agree and there was no consultation that we know of"

Earlier this year the CCNCC asked to see the study, but were told only a limited number of copies were available.

The committee has now written to Mr Heunis, asking to see it

100 YEARS

They said this was because "we are particularly concerned about your conclusion that the mining of massive deposits of kaolin at Noordhoek with the huge transport problems which it entails over 100 years or more could be compatible with the rural beauty and high ecological quality of a great valley"

"Our concern arises also from the fact that the contributors from many separate professional disciplines appear to have had no hand in formulating or even checking the conclusions as would normally take place in a multi-disciplinary study, which is the practice in any scientific team project

"This is neither normal nor acceptable for a multi-discipline environmental impact study."

The CCNCC have no objection to the area being earmarked for mining, thus safeguarding a national asset for future use. But they maintain that any mining must be with some yet undiscovered technology which would prevent environmental degradation

"Any kaolin mining in the Noordhoek valley using present technology is totally unacceptable," said Professor Hall

"Mr Heunis has based his conclusions that it would be possible to mine kaolin at Noordhoek without major environmental impact upon conclusions in the Farrel report. We disagree strongly with this"

Staff Reporter
THE FUTURE of Sandy Bay as, an unspoilt wilderness area is still not secure.

Yesterday the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr J C Heunis, proclaimed 30 000 ha in the Peninsula as natural area while reserving three high-grade kaolin deposits for possible future exploitation. But this does not close the doors for possible development at the bay.

Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Coordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, said it should be appreciated that when a nature area scheme was proclaimed a board of supervision was formed to conserve the natural qualities.

Existing landowners in proclaimed areas may

Future of Sandy Bay still unsure

ARGUS 8/10/82 56

proceed with development, although they could be asked to bring their development into line with conservation policy.

However, a provision existed for expropriating their property and compensating the developers if they became obstructive.

"The authorities have our full backing if they want to expropriate in Sandy Bay."

Mr Len Pothier, the Divisional Councillor, said the Minister's statement was by no means a

victory for those fighting to save Sandy Bay.

While it was now part of the Table Mountain reserve, this did not make it a nature reserve as such. Property owners could still develop their properties. The only thing changed was that their plans would now have to be passed by the Table Mountain Preservation Board.

"It is just one further hurdle for the developers. There is a great deal of work still to be done to save Sandy Bay. There is no time for euphoria."

Mr Mervyn Minnaar, chairman of the Noord-

hoek and District Civic Association, said he had received numerous calls from residents who were "not at all happy" with the Government's decision.

The association has fought a long battle to have the area declared a permanent nature reserve, with legislation preventing mining.

"They feel we have gone through all the correct official channels, and now is the time to take stronger action. However, we shall hold a meeting soon to discuss what action to take."

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(56) ~~247~~

'Too much secrecy' on Noordhoek

the fight against plans to mine kaolin said Mr Heunis's announcement was a "great disappointment"

"Since the matter was first raised, the activities of the Government and the interested parties have been characterised by secrecy, contradictions, withholding of information and powerful vested interests.

"Mr Heunis has not referred to other high-quality kaolin deposits in less sensitive areas such as Verzicht near Stellenbosch

ity kaolin deposits in less sensitive areas such as Verzicht near Stellenbosch

"By implication Mr Heunis seems to suggest that had it been known in advance that there were kaolin deposits in the area, Fish Hoek should not have been built and the whole area should have been reserved for kaolin mining"

Before a full-scale evaluation of the Government's decision could be made, further information was needed, Mr Andrew said.

He called on the Government to publish the report of the independent consultants who investigated the matter and to publish an environmental impact report undertaken by Serina, the firm mainly interested in the mining.

According to Mr Andrew this report opposed the taking up of an option on the Chaplin Estate

● See Page 11.

WEATHER forecast for

A first step to mine more kaolin?

M6u^s

8/10/82

56

ZAK

Political Staff

THE Government's decision to reserve high-grade kaolin deposits in the Noordhoek area could be the first step towards more kaolin mining in this scenic valley.

A decision to go ahead with the controversial plan now rests with the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis.

He will consider permit applications for mining and may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, among others, lay down conditions protecting the environment.

An official of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs told The Argus recently that his department was awaiting the "reservation" of the proposed area before a decision could be taken on the mining aspect.

Impact study

Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia and the official Opposition's spokesman on environmental affairs, today called on the Government to release the report of the environmental impact study made of the kaolin deposit area.

He said the study should be made public so that the people and independent outside experts could evaluate it.

Mr Hulley also called for a comparison study to be made in order to compare the proclamation of nature area boundaries with the recommendations of the interim management committee for the Table Mountain and Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain.

"I suspect there is a discrepancy between the original proposals and this proclamation in respect of the Noordhoek area. If so, the reasons would have to be properly explored," Mr Hulley said.

COMMODORE Andrew McMurray, who organised a 7 000-name petition against the proposed kaolin mining, said Mr Heunis's announcement did not give the guarantee that the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs might not issue a permit to allow the mining.

He believed that the Minister could at least have given the assurance that mining of kaolin in the Noordhoek area would not be allowed until all other resources in the country had been exhausted.

The petitioners had not been given any assurance that mining would not be allowed or that the existing operations at the Brakkloof refinery would be diminished.

Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, who has been in the forefront of

15670

Doubts on saving of Sandy Bay

Cape Times 9/10/82 56

By GORDON KLING

A SPOKESMAN for the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, Mr Geoff McMinn, said yesterday that he did not think the inclusion of Sandy Bay in the Table Mountain and Southern Peninsula mountain chain nature area offered much comfort when it came to the preservation of the area.

Referring to the belief of top government sources that limited and agreed development of Sandy Bay was still possible, Mr McMinn said this would make a mockery of its proclamation as a nature area.

"The notion of limited development in a sensitive wilderness is utter nonsense."

The Trust Bank, would-be developers of Sandy Bay with businessman Mr Bill Mitchell, yesterday declined to comment on the implications of the scheme.

Officials of the Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries made it clear at Thursday's press conference on the nature area that the proposals were intended to preserve the natural state of the area as much as

possible, but that the rights of owners would also be considered.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said on Thursday: "It is the intention of the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, who will exercise control over all land use changes once the area has been reserved as a nature area, to institute a statutory management committee on which all interested parties will be represented, to advise him on the development of the area."

Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Coordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape noted yesterday that in terms of the proposals, developers would be permitted to continue with their developments but would be asked to bring them into line with conservation policy.

Provision did exist for expropriating property in the case of "obstructive" developments, he noted, adding that he believed the authorities would have strong backing if they decided to expropriate Sandy Bay.

Sandy Bay ^{Cape Times} 11/10/82 D-day ⁽⁵⁶⁾ opposed

Staff Reporter

THE developers of Sandy Bay are opposing the Divisional Council's extension of the deadline for objections, according to correspondence in the possession of the Cape Times.

A letter sent to the Divisional Council by the attorneys for the developers warns the council that it will take Supreme Court action unless the council drops its November 5 deadline and considers the Sandy Bay developers' application at its meeting on October 26.

Stipulate

The attorneys stipulate in their letter that the council should only send objections received up to and including, but not subsequent to, October 4, to the Administrator, with its comments on the developers' application.

Leading Cape conservationists are opposed to the controversial development proposals, which would include at least 50 houses and a luxury hotel on the mountainside overlooking Sandy Bay.

Objections to the development were contained in 15 164 letters, delivered last week to the secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, Mr W Vivier.

The chairman of the Divisional Council, Mr L Rothman, said yesterday that he was not prepared to comment on the letter sent by the attorneys for the developers until it had been discussed at the council's meeting.

● The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, said last night that he could not comment on the matter as it was "sub judice".

Kalk Bay building plan approved

Municipal Reporter
A R3.8-million plan to build 24 luxury apartments on three vacant plots on the mountain slope above Kalk Bay has been accepted by the City Council's town planning committee.

The scheme to be developed by three Cape Town businessmen including city councillor

Mr Tom Walters will rise in steps using the natural slope of the ground. The buildings will be allowed to cover 50 percent of the site.

Each apartment will have two parking bays and the complex will include a visitors parking area.

The City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand who approves

of the plan, said the stepped design concept gave the impression of closely inter-related single dwellings.

"The overall result is that the whole project blends in naturally and harmoniously with the existing single dwelling development on the slopes of the Kalk Bay mountainside," he said.

A new international report on the economic value of wild animals and plants may help to persuade politicians and economists that wildlife conservation is not just a sentimental notion.

The genetic resources tied up in wildlife populations, particularly plants, are worth thousands of millions of rands.

Cross-breeding food-crops with their wild relatives can improve yields and provide resistance against pests and diseases — worth R700 million a year in the United States alone.

A wild wheat from Turkey saved the United States' prairies from an epidemic of stripe rust in the 1960s, and genes from Ethiopia protect Californian barley from yellow dwarf disease.

Medicines derived from plants are worth nearly R40 000 million yearly in the developed world.

Marine creatures could offer new compounds effective against viruses and cancers.

The dainty evening primrose gives a key human nutrient found elsewhere in large quantities only in human milk.

Desert pupfish, some species of which are so rare their total world population would fit in a shoe box, offer new insights into human kidney function.

Other little-known wild plants are providing liquid wax as good as oil from sperm whales; natural rubber which can be grown in deserts; and a new paper source which could help conserve the world's forests.

Genetic engineering can mix the genes of different species. It could transfer the nitrogen-fixing capacity of beans to wheat, for example, making nitrate fertiliser unnecessary. It could be worth up to R100 000 million to world agriculture by 1990.

But only if wild genetic resources can be saved.

The report, by Earthscan which is funded by the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), has been timed to coincide with the World National Parks Congress which opened in Bali, Indonesia, this week and continues next week.

Nature has rich storehouse

What is wildlife worth?

Billions of rands, says a report just issued. Its

genetic resources are vital

to the developed world as

well as to the Third World

which owns nearly all of it.

James Clarke looks

at the report.

by the Third World.

Conservation needs, says the report, R100 million a year more than is now being spent.

The situation poses some awkward questions: who, for instance, should pay for protecting wild rubber trees in Peru?

Should Goodyear or Michelin? Or Malaysia's rubber industry? Or other countries according to their car populations?

Plant geneticists now have no doubt that there are discoveries in the offing which will make possible the efficient cultivation of many "new" crops for food, animal feed and industry.

Inland fish farming could produce six times its present yield by the end of the century. The tilapia fish, found in South Africa and throughout much of Africa (164 species in Lake Malawi alone) can convert food to flesh faster than most other fish and offers a huge income to Third World African states.

The oceans contain only about three or four percent of the world's species of flora and fauna but there is a huge genetic diversity which is yet to be properly studied. Most of marine life is in the shallow seas along coastlines and reefs — the most polluted and

threatened regions of the oceans.

The Third World contains as much as 65 percent of the world's species — nearly half of them in the tropical forests. But the technology required to turn them into products useful for raising human standards of living lie in the developed countries.

Peasant farmers in the Third World, as they turn to hybrid crops, are destroying many of the wild cultivars on which Northern Hemisphere high-yield crops depend for cross-breeding purposes.

Nature reserves and game parks remain among the most effective methods of preserving wild genetic resources. Unesco believes 150 more large reserves are needed worldwide.

The land required for conservation would equal the area of Canada. The annual additional costs for an effective worldwide conservation effort would amount to R100 million a year — that is about what the world spends every 90 minutes on arms.

Says the Earthscan report: A one percent tax on the R10 000 million annual turnover of seed companies would produce enough money to support a world conservation strategy."

The report warns that the total number of plant and animal species which have been extinguished by industrial and other development could reach a million by the year 2000.

Only one percent of the world's 250 000 flowering plants (many of which are endangered and of which South Africa has an enormous variety) has been studied for useful chemicals.

Two wild species in three are found in Third World countries — but only the developed world has the ability to tap the benefits from wild genetic resources which would have to be conserved.

Nahoon pollution warning

(56) *disputed 16/10/82*

EAST LONDON — The results of an investigation into possible lead poisoning in the upper reaches of the Nahoon River are not yet known.

Water samples, taken from a stream near Berlin, were sent to the South African Bureau of Standards in Pretoria for testing in August by Mr A. Searle-Tripp, the local pollution officer of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries.

The investigation followed a complaint from Berlin farmers that the

water in streams was polluted.

The issue of lead poisoning in the Nahoon River was raised again at the monthly meeting of the Kaffraria Divisional Council this week.

Dr Cyril Blumenthal indicated that he was not satisfied with a report by the city council on the matter.

He said the "minutest" deposits of lead in the river could destroy fish and other river life and asked the council to en-

sure that industrial effluent, which might land in rivers, be monitored regularly.

The secretary of the divisional council, Mr E. L. Daubermann, said yesterday he was satisfied that the necessary steps had been taken to prevent further pollution of the Nahoon.

"The town clerk's department has investigated the matter fully. Some factory waste water did get mixed with stormwater but the necessary steps have been taken to prevent

pollution," he said.

Dr Blumentahl, in an interview yesterday, pointed out that there was no trace of mud and swimming prawns in the upper Nahoon River at present.

The prawns, he said, used to be abundant and he suspected they had been wiped out by pollution.

"If we are not careful we will destroy all our natural resources for the sake of industry and pursuits that are damaging to our environment," he said. — DDR.

Research on acid rain, the spreading scourge of industrialised societies, has begun in South Africa.

The chief air pollution control officer for South Africa, Mr Martin Lloyd, said the situation would not be easy to study because even thunder storms are thought to change atmospheric pollution.

Therefore, the Highveld high temperature electric storms in summer are going to be a critical factor to be examined in the analysis of acid rain, making the task even more difficult.

The rains problem was first seen over a decade ago in the Scandinavian countries. Their research pointed an accusing finger at windborne pollution from coal and oil-fired furnaces in the UK.

However, the full picture is still not understood and is shrouded in controversy, says Mr Lloyd. Britain recently asked scientists to review available data on acid rains.

Mr Lloyd said there are several factors in South Africa thought to mitigate the experiences with acid rain elsewhere: low rainfall, alkaline soil in a few areas which acts as a neutraliser, and the absence of lake-land.

It is hoped research will show what is happening in this country, whether it is slowing up or creating headaches elsewhere, says Mr Lloyd.

Escom has been asked by the Department of Health to investigate the situation. A single modern power station annually emits 140 000 tons of sulphur dioxide, thought to be one of the components of acid rain, but taken with sulphur from industry as a whole is insignificant.

Clean-air funds here regard the existing technology to control air pollution being used in Europe and America as unreliable and expensive. Its use, they argue, would add

Will

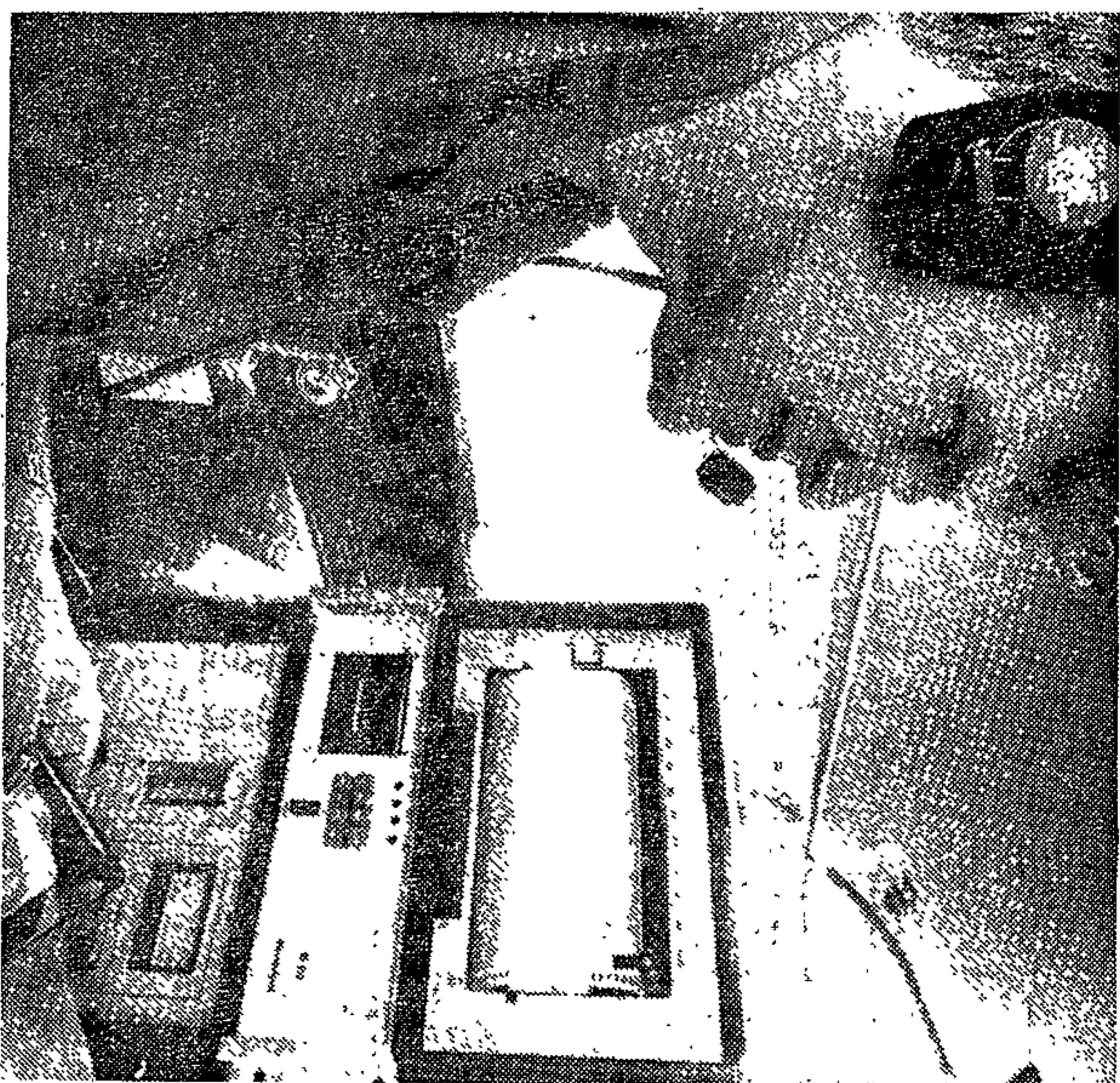
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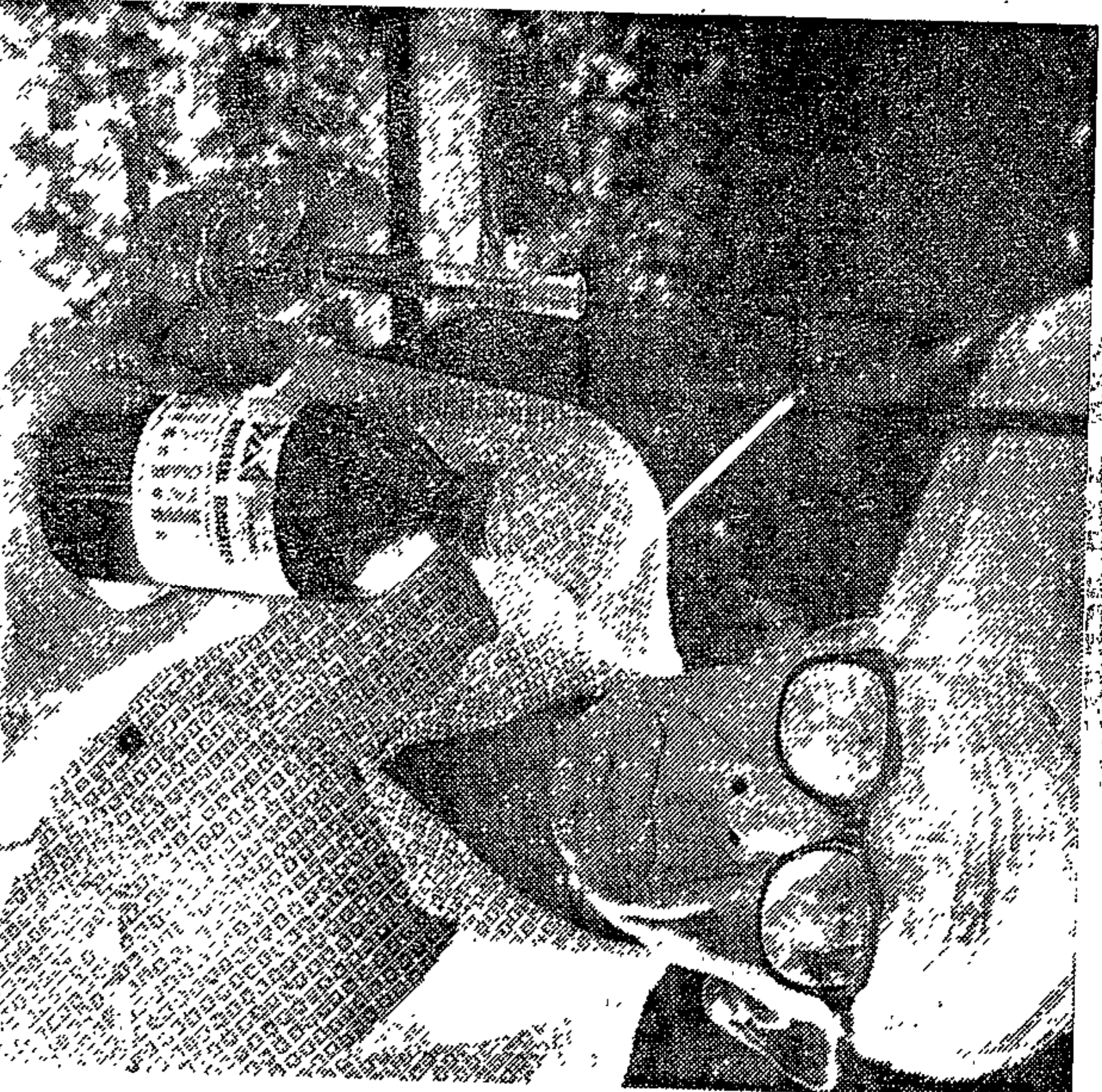
be a

threat to SA?

(56)



Escom meteorologist Mr Frank Pearce aboard the "flying laboratory" used in the investigation of aerial pollution.



Mr Paddy Duggan, of Fairland, testing the pH value of the water for his hydroponic — "soilless" — vegetable garden.

The toxic cocktail killers

(57)

Fish are dying in lakes in North America, Scandinavia, and Scotland. They froth at the gills as they gasp for the oxygen and salts that would keep them alive.

The cause of their death is toxic aluminium, washed out of the soil by rain-made acid by pollution from countless power stations and car exhausts in Europe and North America.

In the forests of Central Europe — in East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland — trees die because sulphur from power stations hundreds of kilometres away turns to acid rain and transforms the forest floor from a pool of nutrients into a cocktail of toxic metals.

This is the picture painted by the journal New Scientist of London in a recent report.

Scientists have promoted sulphur emissions to the top of the list of global pollutants.

North Americans consume more energy a person in the world. In spite of the wide-open spaces of their continent, with its powerful diluting capabilities, acid rain is taking its toll there.

Acid rain — pollution devastating the great outdoors in Europe and North America — is being investigated in South Africa to ensure that the bitter lessons learnt elsewhere are not repeated here.

'Flying laboratory' helps the research

A twin-engined aircraft used on dawn patrols over the eastern highveld and elsewhere in South Africa may one day soon help Escom unlock the secrets of air pollution, including acid rain.

Its "flying laboratory", operating at altitudes of up to 47 000 m at first light, is helping researchers study the origin of pollutants and their interaction with weather and climate patterns.

The aircraft leaves its hangar at Grand Central Airport, near Johannesburg, from 5 am onwards, later in winter, to "chase" pollution — dust and gases — from industry, agriculture and nature. Pollution samples analysed and noted by

equipment on board the aircraft are snatched from the atmosphere by probes mounted externally on the sleek fuselage.

These probes for dust, temperature, gases and moisture analyses have been designed to operate at an airspeed of 120 knots (60 metres a second) in flight. Escom's dawn flights enable researchers to understand the transition between the layered atmosphere

characteristic of night and early morning periods to the well-mixed atmosphere of day.

The meteorologist with Escom's air pollution team, Mr Frank Pearce, said studying the layering affect, vertical stability of the layers and windfield enabled them to make recommendations on pollution control and power station sites. "Our understanding of this layering mechanism will help us to

make more rational decisions about the optimum stack height for a large power station or whether pollution control equipment need be introduced," he said. "Pollutants emitted in a particular layer tend to remain in that layer until thermal convection active during daytime breaks down the layering and mixes the pollutants uniformly through the depth of convection." The flying laboratory

R200 million to the cost of a new power station.

Mr Lloyd says it is therefore policy to discharge sulphur dioxide from 3 000 m-high stacks. "We believe by diluting the sulphur dioxide into the high atmosphere and spreading it over 1 000 sq km or more it will not immediately affect soil or vegetation," he said.

"This is not the solution but it gives us time to study further promising developments in technology."

However, the controlling body of Britain's power stations, the Central Electricity Generation Board (CEGB) has been at

rainwater is not easy because of the limit on the quantity and concentration in a rain fall throughout.

Her own studies of the problem in Vanderbijlpark before joining Escom posed more questions than they answered, she says. One of her first tasks will be to find out what is the natural pH of rain.

"We simply don't know," she said. "Experience has shown that acid rain is not necessarily less than 5.6."

To determine this a monitoring station is to be set up in industrial smoke-free north-western Transvaal, but even here researchers will have to guard against windborne pollution from Botswana. Miss Bohm is at

present solving the problem of automatic sampling at Escom Rosherville laboratories. "If you leave a container out in sunlight or in a lab, the pH is going to increase, invalidating results," she said.

Such are the challenges she has to overcome. Her auto-sampler, once perfected, should not only measure pH values but read off the organic and inorganic substances found in rainwater.

A network of samplers to study the dispersal and transport mechanisms of pollution downward of source is expected to be in operation by the end of 1983 after trials in the Cape.

Escom is also using a converted executive aircraft packed with instrumentation to survey the atmospheric pollutants from their stations. This, said a spokesman, gave them the ability to chase aerial pollution.

Miss Bohm one day hopes the flying laboratory will help her unlock the secrets of an area beyond the point of the source of pollution where weather is "made."

However, it is in this area that South African researchers believe chemical changes determined by extremes of temperature occur in pollution in an aerosol form before it falls as acid rain.

probes as far afield as Ellismas, where at this time of year, it not only helps in the study of South African pollution but that from bush fires in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Mr Pearce said the rate of conversion to acid rain at this time of year (summer) was possibly higher than in winter because besides the presence of catalytic agents, such as dust, oxides and ultra-violet light, more moisture is present.

Escom's research encompasses pollution from all sources. It is hoped that in the near future its findings will be available to all people who have an input into the atmosphere.

CANNER

says crayfish control a disaster

ARGUS
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CONTROLS announced by the Department of Environment and Fisheries last week are "a catastrophe for the crayfish industry of the West Coast", the general manager of Lamberts Bay Canning Company says.

Mr M G Potgieter said the Government had neither succeeded in eliminating problem areas in the industry nor protected the crayfish resources in the long term.

"For years the crayfish industry has been beset with problems because of the personal and often divergent interests of private boat-owners, the public and the quota holders.

Pressure groups

"By partial demarcation and zoning of the West Coast, the Government has now succeeded in increasing the number and intensity of the pressure groups within the industry."

The demarcation policy would drastically increase the risk factor in each zone.

In the past, the availability of crayfish — "which varies from time to time with the availability of food, water temperature, water oxygen content and a number of other factors" — could be discussed at short notice by independent bodies such as the Sea Management Association, and the fleets could be transferred to catch crayfish elsewhere on an agreed basis.

Confined to zone

Now, the department was forcing the catcher to stay in a certain zone whether crayfish were available or not.

"The results can be far-reaching when one considers that in the B zone (the Elands Bay, Lamberts Bay and Dorings Bay area) there are 5 700 white and coloured people who are directly or indirectly dependent on the catching of fish or crayfish.

"It is precisely this large coloured population — which the Government says it wants to protect — which will be at greatest risk and will suffer most if boats are withdrawn from an area when the catches become uneconomical."

Private boat owners and quota holders would be forced to approach the authorities for assistance, and the coloured community would become another pressure group in a renewed process of negotiation.

'Single entity'

Mr Potgieter said the West Coast crayfish resources should be seen as a single entity, and should be protected and used as such.

"A living crayfish resource cannot be segmented compartmentally or utilised without considering it as a whole.

"It is a pity the department did not utilise the voluntary and successful organisation of the Sea Management Association to protect and utilise the West Coast crayfish resource

"The catchers of the three bays go into this new season with fear and anxiety"

on Press freedom'

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Speakers at the National Press Union congress in Grahamstown yesterday agreed there were likely to be more restraints on Press freedom.

The editor of Die Varderland, Mr Harold Pakendorf, said that in any community under pressure, the shortest route was to "kill the bringer of the message", but not being able to do that, the authorities would restrict news coverage.

The duty of the Press was to assure the authorities that a free Press led to stability and not the other way around.

There was a tendency among Government officials, and not necessarily Government itself, to restrict the Press, for example, by putting more restraints on court reporting.

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Rex Gibson, said: "We have had increasing restraints under pressure — now this pressure will grow ..."

'SPECTRUM'

Mr Gibson also said the South African Press was coming closer together. "We should have a more vociferous Press covering a wider spectrum."

The increased pressures on the Press to conform "turns newspapers grey and formless".



THIS is an architect which have a strong False Bay front.

Municipal Reporter

LOOKING like a small piece of a Greek Mediterranean island, one of the most exciting and spectacular building developments in Cape Town, Porto Cervo, a multi-million rand luxury apartment complex overlooking Kalk Bay, has been submitted to the City Council for approval.

It is being examined by the council's Environmental Advisory Board and will be considered by the full council next week.

The been again and t proper

Fro ments of

The pretat ning s flats



THIS cross section of the Porto Cervo apartments shows that although would be seven storeys high if built on top of the other, built in steps following the contour of the mountain. As planned, they will not be higher than 10 floors as seen from the back boundary which is Godfrey Road. Clairvaux is the front boundary.

Allergy woman's troubles not over

Argus Bureau LONDON — "Total allergy" ex-singer Sheila Rossall's troubles just keep growing.

First it was claimed yesterday that the specially adapted council flat provided for her in Bristol was not suitable.

Then one of the American nurses, who paid their own fares to accompany Miss Rossall to England earlier this week, flew home saying: "I've been stung."

Miss Rossall, 33, was flown back to England from California in an air ambulance which cost the British Government R42 000

24 HOURS

But after she had spent less than 24 hours in her special flat, her friend and fellow allergy sufferer, Mrs Dawn Aldridge, said, "I doubt whether she can survive another couple of nights here."

"This flat has a

mouldy smell leave window cigarette smoke fume came upstairs and the cars can't

"Sheila is a ghost. She is and she can't that she was water.

"I doubt if I can live in these

Wiley opposed to mining of kaolin

Staff Reporter

MR JOHN WILEY the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, said last night he would oppose any further expansion of kaolin mining in the Noordhoek Valley.

Mr Wiley told a quarterly meeting of the Fish Hoek Residents' Association that it was "most unlikely" that, apart from the two established small-scale kaolin mines in the area, any expansion in mining operations would take place or that new mines would be established.

"The answer in my opinion is no. Companies must find kaolin in other areas more suitable for kaolin mining than here. We do not want kaolin mining in our area," he said to applause from about 60 people in the Fish Hoek Civic Centre.

He said there were "very substantial" kaolin

deposits in Grahamstown, Stellenbosch, Kuils River, Saldanha and Namaqualand that could be exploited.

Mr Wiley described as "one of the biggest tragedies in recent years" the fact that the Divisional Council did not consult the Simon's Town and Fish Hoek municipalities before they approved the expansion of the kaolin mine at Brakkloof.

He said the government's reservation of the kaolin deposits did not mean that it would be mined. The immediate implication was that the owners of those areas were not allowed to build on the deposits.

He told the meeting that he owned part of an area with kaolin deposits which had been reserved.

"But any attempt to get a permit and any attempt to mine in that area will be opposed by me," he said to applause.

Food pollution grows into a grave problem

SR 345 21/10/82

South Africa was one of the few countries in the world where pesticide polluted food was on the increase and causing a serious problem, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said at Heilbron.

Mr Wentzel said antibiotics and pesticide residues found in milk and dairy products were of particular concern.

An intensive information and educational programme had recently been launched by his department and the

Department of Health and Welfare to try to combat the growing problem.

Mr Wentzel appealed for dairy farmers' co-operation and hoped the Government would not have to "resort to the implementation of its considerable legislative powers."

The dangers which antibiotic and pesticide residues in dairy products presented to the entire population led to the appeal to farmers "to prevent the pollution of

edible products," Mr Wentzel said.

He said this could be achieved by:

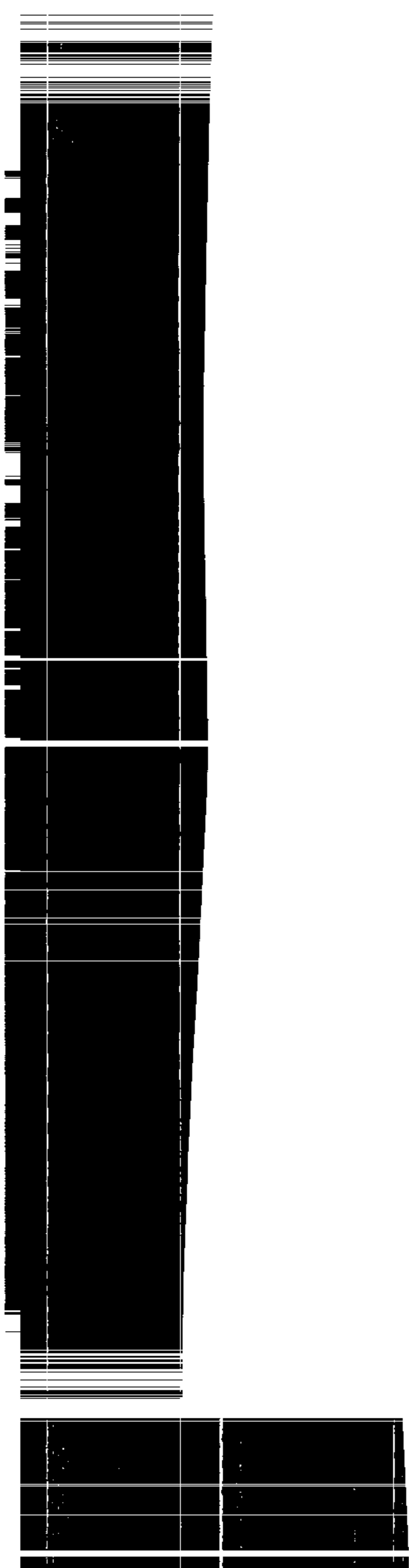
- Not using prohibited poisons.
- By adhering to instructions and correct withdrawal periods for antibiotics.
- By adhering to instructions and recommended methods for use of pesticides.

That was preferable to destroying polluted milk and other food products containing poisons above the approved levels. Mr Wentzel said the public was aware

it was protected by legislation against polluted food and relied on food producers to adhere to the regulations.

The food producer could not afford to lose the consumer's confidence and it was his responsibility to ensure his product was safe.

The food producer could also have severe economic losses if his product was rejected, the Minister said.—Sapa.



Deal Party sawdust getting in people's hair

By JERRY McCABE

A "sawdust storm" is getting in everyone's hair and some Deal Party employees are most unhappy.

Mrs Evelene Butler, who works at a nearby firm, said: "On Tuesday the sawdust was raining down on us. It formed a mist over Deal Party for the whole day. My car was absolutely covered in the small sawdust particles."

Allegedly at the root of the problem are two furniture manufacturing factories in the area, which have been accused of "polluting" the area recently.

"My hair is constantly dirty from the sawdust. Everything is always full of dust," another woman employee, who did not want to be named, said. She said it had become impossible to open a window in their building because everybody soon became "covered" in fine sawdust.

Mrs Joan Stevens, who also works near the furniture factories, said there were "all sorts of things flying around". She said they had to accept the sawdust as an occupational hazard. "I suppose the factories cannot really help it."

Mr Roy Pritchard, general manager of Frystark, one of the firms allegedly responsible for the sawdust storm, said people who complained were "making a mountain out of a molehill". He said his firm had a minor problem with excess sawdust because of a breakdown of a dust extractor but this was now being repaired.

"We may be responsible for some of the stuff in the air but there are plenty of other culprits as well. Anyway, people should expect this sort of thing from an industrial area," Mr Pritchard said.

Thursday, October 21, 1982

ROM 21/10/82
56

Minister warns of polluted foods

SOUTH Africa is one of the few countries in the world where the incidence of pesticide residues in food was on the increase and causing a serious problem, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday.

Mr Wentzel who made the disclosure during the opening of new dairy offices at Heilbron in the Free State yesterday, said the appearance of antibiotics and pesticide residues in milk and dairy products in particular was a cause for grave concern.

He did not elaborate but announced that an intensive information and educational programme had recently been launched by the Department of Health and Welfare, in co-operation with his department, to try to combat the growing problem.

Mr Wentzel appealed for the co-operation of dairy farmers and expressed the hope that the Government would not have to resort to "its considerable legislative powers".

"In view of the dangers which the presence of antibiotics and pesticide residues in dairy products present to the entire population, the

Department of Health and Welfare and the Department of Agriculture request the co-operation of all farmers to prevent the pollution of edible products on their property," Mr Wentzel said.

He said this could be achieved by

- Not using prohibited poisons
- Adhering to instructions and correct withdrawal periods when administering antibiotics; and,
- Adhering strictly to instructions and the recommended methods of application of pesticides.

This was preferable to destroying milk and other food products polluted by prohibited substances or containing poisons above the approved levels, he added.

Mr Wentzel said the public was aware that it was protected by legislation against food contaminated with antibiotics or residues of pesticides and relied on food producers to adhere to the regulations.

The food producer could suffer economic setbacks if he lost the consumer's confidence and it was his responsibility to ensure that his product was safe, the Minister said — Sapa

Call for pro-building councillors to resign

EA AUG 43 22/10/82 56 134/200

Environment Reporter

THE Save Gordon's Bay Society has called for the resignation of two councillors who voted in favour of building homes on the slopes of the Hot-tentots Holland mountain range.

The Deputy Mayor, Mrs Dulce Olivier, and another councillor, Mr Norman Hvidsten, voted in favour of rezoning to allow a scheme known as Marlin's Cove for flats over Gordon's Bay.

The Town Clerk, Mr Charles Steyn, said their votes had been recorded as in favour of rezoning with the proviso that the proposed development be referred back to the developers for modification.

A spokesman for the Save Gordon's Bay Society said that a referendum had given a clear indication to councillors that the people of Gor-

Dispute on disaster probe

BELGRADE. — A new commission investigating the 1976 mid-air collision of a British Trident and a Yugoslav DC-9 at 10 000 metres has decided that both Zagreb air control and the two crews involved were to blame for the air disaster in which 162 passengers and 14 crew were killed.

British aviation officials contending the sole responsibility rests with the air controllers, but according to a communique, both the British and the Yugoslav crews failed either to make visual observation or follow closely radio communication in the area. — Sapa-AP.

don's Bay rejected the development outright. Four councillors had rejected any form of the proposed flat complex outright

OUTVOTED

Recently, Mrs Olivier, who has consistently supported some form of high density development on the slopes overlooking the harbour, was outvoted in an attempt to retain the mayorship, which she had held for several years.

Mr Des Riley said the Save Gordon's Bay Society was writing to the council asking for the

resignations of the two councillors.

"As far as we are concerned they have lost the confidence of the rate-payers," he said.

RECOMMENDATION

The final decision on the question of rezoning is in the hands of the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, but the strong recommendation from the Gordon's Bay council together with the 2 343 objections to the scheme, including objections from many influential people such as the former Postmaster General, Mr Louis Reeve, should carry

enough weight for the conservationists to win the day.

"We feel it would be a total waste of funds for the Administrator to order a further detailed environmental impact study. He already has the benefit of the opinions of a wide range of experts including planners, architects and environmentalists.

"It is clear that the experts and the general public don't like the scheme," said Mr Riley.

The developers were not available for comment.

SA planning a toll system for rural roads

PRETORIA. — Draft legislation for a road toll system was being prepared for consideration during the next Parliamentary session, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said today.

The projects being considered involved only toll financing of rural roads, he said in a statement.

"The establishment of urban toll roads in South Africa is, at this stage, not considered feasible and is still the subject of further investigation.

Way out

PASADENA. — The California Institute of Technology has sighted Halley's Comet 1,6-billion km from earth — hundreds of millions of kilometres further than before. The comet will be visible to the naked eye in 1986 for the first time since 1910. — Sapa-AP.

"The draft legislation is primarily directed at the toll financing of certain declared rural national road projects.

"It will, however, also provide for the establishment of toll facilities in conjunction with provincial administrations and

local authorities for roads which fall under their jurisdiction.

"In such cases, it is the intention that the National Transport Commission will operate these projects on an agency basis," the statement said. — Sapa.

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ESCOM TO ISSUE DISASTER GUIDE

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of pamphlets outlining emergency procedures in the case of the worst possible nuclear accident — a reactor core melt-down — will be distributed to people who live within a 16 km radius of the Koeberg nuclear power station next week.

At a briefing today, senior Escom officials told representatives of local authorities and the media what safety measures would be undertaken to protect the population from nuclear contamination in the event of a radioactive leak.

However, Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan expressed doubts about the effectiveness of the safety measures. Dr Coogan lives 5 km from Koeberg.

"Relatively safe"

On the panel were Mr G F Hellstrom, regional manager of Escom in the Western Cape, Mr J Walmsley, chief officer (safety assurance), Mr P M Semark, power station manager (Koeberg), Mr D L Craythorne, assistant secretary, Cape Divisional Council and Mr C A Gospill, head of nuclear services, Western Cape.

Mr Walmsley, quoting the Rasmussen Report made to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on the probability and consequences of nuclear accidents, said the chances of a radioactive leak were one in every 10,000 years of the life of an average power station.

Compared to the number of occupational and non-occupational deaths in a coal power station, nuclear power stations were relatively safe, said Mr Walmsley.

Nevertheless, Escom has been compelled to introduce safety regulations.

Stable iodine tablets

The first protective action to be taken in the event of an accident will be to notify people within a 16 km radius to take shelter in their houses and to seal ventilation outlets. Stable iodine tablets would be administered by health authorities to minimize the intake of radioactive material into the thyroid gland.

Only in extreme cases would evacuation be recommended.

Mr Craythorne said Divisional Council staff would be able to begin emergency actions within an hour of an announcement of a nuclear accident.

In case of evacuation, arrangements had been made with City Tramways to provide large numbers of buses, which would take people along evacuation routes to centres where they would be rehoused.

Because there were 40 000 people in the evacuation area it would be impossible to evacuate the whole area, but an accident would be likely to affect only a percentage of the area, said Mr Craythorne.

Argus 22/10/82

60 km "rule of thumb"

Dr Coogan told the panel that statistics that had been outlined by Mr Walmsley indicating the improbability of a nuclear accident could not simply be applied to every individual power station.

A report released in America after the Three Mile accident had recommended as a "rule of thumb" that no nuclear power stations be constructed within a 60 km radius of populated areas.

"Evacuation might be possible in the immediate 16 km radius of Koeberg, but completely impossible for the whole of Cape Town," said Dr Coogan.

"Related to this is the worry about the meteorology of this area. The meteorological conditions in Table Bay could be described as a maelstrom and it is not impossible that if an accident occurred we would be talking about protective measure within Cape Town itself," he said.

'DISCREDITED' VIEW IN EMERGENCY PLAN

AR 645 22/10/81
Science Reporter

ESCOM is using a report on the probabilities of a nuclear accident, described by Koeberg Alert as out-of-date and repeatedly discredited, as part of the basis for its emergency plan in the case of an accident at Koeberg.

Attacking the use of the report, known as the Rasmussen Report, an information sheet released by Koeberg Alert, the organisation of doctors, scientists and academics concerned with

the use of nuclear power close to the city, says: "Ited time and time again."

"The Atomic Energy Board is fond of quoting the Rasmussen Report (commissioned by the AEC in the United States), which tries to show that the probable consequences of a nuclear reactor accident are much smaller than a whole array of risks to which society is already exposed — for example airline and motor car crashes, chemical explosions, floods, etc

"But the Rasmussen Report has been discred-

The statement said of the report:

- It was based on 970 reactor years — on smaller reactors than the 800 M Watt size today
- A technique known as fault tree analysis was used, which made unrealistic assumptions
- Some of the tests were carried out on non-nuclear components.
- It was illogical to compare accidents to other accidents.

"For example, you have the choice whether you fly or not and how you drive your motor car. Similarly a car accident cannot kill 6 000 people and after a flood one does not have to evacuate for a life-time as one would in a nuclear disaster."

The Rasmussen Report was quoted from by an Escom official, Mr J Walmsley, chief officer (safety assurance), at a meeting in Cape Town today at which Escom presented its emergency plan.

56 263
AUGUS 22/10/82

Fine of R1 000 for fires on mountain

Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council has closed all braai places on Table Mountain because of the blaze last year but is battling to get the public to co-operate.

In spite of dozens of signs erected in traditional braai areas as well as the less popular and accessible beauty spots on the mountain and warnings by patrolling council law enforcement officers, fires are still being made, especially over weekends.

Now people are going to be fined. The maximum penalty for starting a fire in a prohibited area is a fine of R1 000 or two years' imprisonment or both.

CARELESSNESS

The forester at the council's Kloof Nek Forest Station, Mr Ben Engelbrecht, explained during a tour of braai areas yesterday that the ban on fires had been forced on the council because of the public's carelessness.

"Just because braai fires have been allowed, it was not unusual to see somebody making a braai fire during a howling south-easter with glowing coals blowing all over the place," he said.

"We just cannot allow this type of thing to continue because it could very easily lead to another major fire on the mountain which would be a total disaster."

No fires are allowed on any part of Table Mountain including the

easily reached picnic spots between Camps Bay and the end of Tafelberg Road beyond the lower cable station

Also included in the prohibited area is Diepsloot on Camps Bay Drive, which has long been a popular picnic and braai area.

Mr Engelbrecht said the stone and concrete braais had been removed and all signs of fires — such as blackened rocks — covered over.

Each picnic spot and former braai place on the mountain had a sign prohibiting fires.

Mr Engelbrecht said a major braai area was being developed at the top of Van Riebeeck Park.

In the meantime The Glen at Camps Bay, which included braai facilities and toilets, was open from sunrise to sunset.

For those who wanted to braai in the evening, the braai places on Signal Hill remained open after dark.

The Signal Hill braai area was surrounded by good fire breaks

Habitat Council meeting

Mercury Reporter

CONSERVATION was not the marginal pursuit so many people tended to think it was, but a pressing issue that had to be included with others like poverty, injustice, unemployment, disease, violence and the threat of war.

Speaking at the Habitat Council's annual meeting in Durban yesterday, the SA Wildlife Society's director of conservation, Mr Keith Cooper, said unfortunately conservation publicity had traded on efforts to save 'the big, the hairy and the cuddly' species like whales, pandas, elephants, tigers and rhinos.

'Public awareness of conservation has probably been won at a cost. It has been lumped with preservation — keeping things as they were — and dismissed as a marginal pursuit,' Mr Cooper said.

He said efforts to save ecosystems and species of low priority but which had a great emotional appeal should be avoided because they detracted from the total effort available for the conservation,

Monopoly claim for South Coast plant

Meeting 23/10/72 (56)

Finance Reporter

CONTROVERSY is brewing over the new polyol plant built at Umbogintwini in a joint venture by AECI and Dow Chemicals.

The plant is due to open on October 26. But the polyurethane foam industry, the only user of polyol in South Africa, is not happy about it.

Members of the trade have complained that, with the increased import duties on polyol which AECI have applied for, a monopoly for the sale of polyol will be created.

This, they say, will lead to increased prices and the eventual substitution of their polyurethane foam by another product.

There is already a 10 percent import surcharge and a 5 percent import duty on polyol. AECI have recently applied for the duty on polyol to be increased to 20 percent. This is basically a protective duty for AECI's locally manufactured polyol.

'It would effectively preclude any imports of polyol, so AECI would have a monopoly. This could lead to substitutes

being found for polyurethane foam. If our foam became too expensive people would find other alternatives.

'The AECI pricing policy is based on world prices plus the surcharges imposed in South Africa. So basically polyol will cost us 20 percent more, buying from AECI, than it would on the world market.

Fallacy

'This would be fine if it was balanced out by benefits. But we're still looking for those,' said one member of the industry.

'Polyol has been imported since the inception of the trade. It has been argued that it is better to produce chemicals locally because of the threat of sanctions.

'This is a fallacy. All the feedstock is imported, so sanctions would affect even the local production of polyol. As most of our other materials are also imported, sanctions would close down our industry whether or not polyol was produced locally,' said another manu-

facturer of polyurethane foam.

Foam producers said another factor which could contribute to increased polyol prices was that the polyol plant was comparatively small.

Replying to these accusations Mr Frank Fisher, director of Polyol Chemicals, the joint venture of AECI and Dow Chemicals at Umbogintwini, said the import duties were currently 15 percent. AECI had applied for the duties to be increased to 20 percent.

'We will keep our prices as close as possible to the European prices. It is clearly not in our interests to price ourselves out of the market.

'We have never taken a business decision because of the threat of sanctions. The polyol plant was built as the first phase of a move into this range of chemicals.

'It is a small plant by world standards, but it is fairly common to have polyol plants this size. Its output will more than meet South African needs,' Mr Fisher said.

'Save Sandy Bay and KO kaolin' — official body

W/E ARGYS 23/10/82 56
By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

NO development at Sandy Bay and no kaolin mining at Noordhoek. That's the message to the Government spelt out by the powerful Habitat Council, the only national advisory body on environmental matters, at a meeting in Durban this week.

The council, heavily subsidised by the Government and including several leading Government environmental officials, unequivocally turned down any development at Sandy Bay.

The terms of a motion proposed by Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-Ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, told the Minister of Environmental Affairs Mr Sarel Hayward, the Administrator of the Cape Mr Gene Louw, and the Divisional Council of the Cape that the Habitat Council "rejected outright any proposal for development in Sandy Bay".

Earlier this month the Government, in announcing a new scheme for the Table Mountain and Chain Natural Area, gave the go-ahead for "limited development" at Sandy Bay. The area had been zoned for amenities, and it was on the interpretation of the term "amenities" that the future of Sandy Bay rested.

Giving reasons for its recommendation, the Habitat Council said that Sandy Bay was important today and in future as the last remaining wild beach in a beautiful unspoilt setting on the Cape Peninsula.

The council also recommended that owners be compensated for loss of rights and supported expropriation if necessary.

Referring to the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek, the council informed the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis; the Minister of Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, that it rejected any proposal for using existing technology for mining and transporting kaolin from the reserves in the Noordhoek amphitheatre.

"Disastrous"

The Government had "reserved" the kaolin deposits as a future resource.

Professor Hall said the damage to the area over the next 50 to 100 years, if present technology was used for mining the kaolin, would be disastrous.

"The area has far more important natural resources than kaolin. It is a beautiful area, with potential for offering recreational facilities and high living standards for the Peninsula."

56
CAPE Times 23/10/82
Sandy Bay
'future' issue

Staff Reporter

THE Sandy Bay dispute was primarily a local issue but with continuing development and encroachment on natural areas throughout South Africa the outcome could provide a pointer to future national conservation issues.

SATV producer Mr Peter Vaughan said this during the Sandy Bay feature on this week's "Midweek" programme.

His summing-up came after a 30-minute feature covering all angles of the call for total conservation of the area.

The programme included interviews with prominent conservationists, architects, and naturalists including Dr Douglas Hey, the chairman of the commission of inquiry into the conservation of the Cape Peninsula's mountain chain; Mr Gawie Fagan of the Institute of Cape Architects; and well-known naturalist Mr Beau Brummel.

Also supporting the case for conservation of the area was the managing director of the Cape

Tourist Association, Mr John Robert; Mr Barrie Gasson of the Coordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape; city councillor Mr Herbert Hirsch; and Mr Jan Giliomee, the president of the Society for the Protection of the Environment.

They all basically agreed that development of any kind was not wanted at Sandy Bay.

This was aptly described by architect Mr Gawie Fagan who said: "No architect could improve on what God left us here. There is something such as scarcity value and we must honour it."

In introducing the Sandy Bay feature Mr Vaughan said it was "regrettable" that only the case for the "complete conservation of the area" could be given.

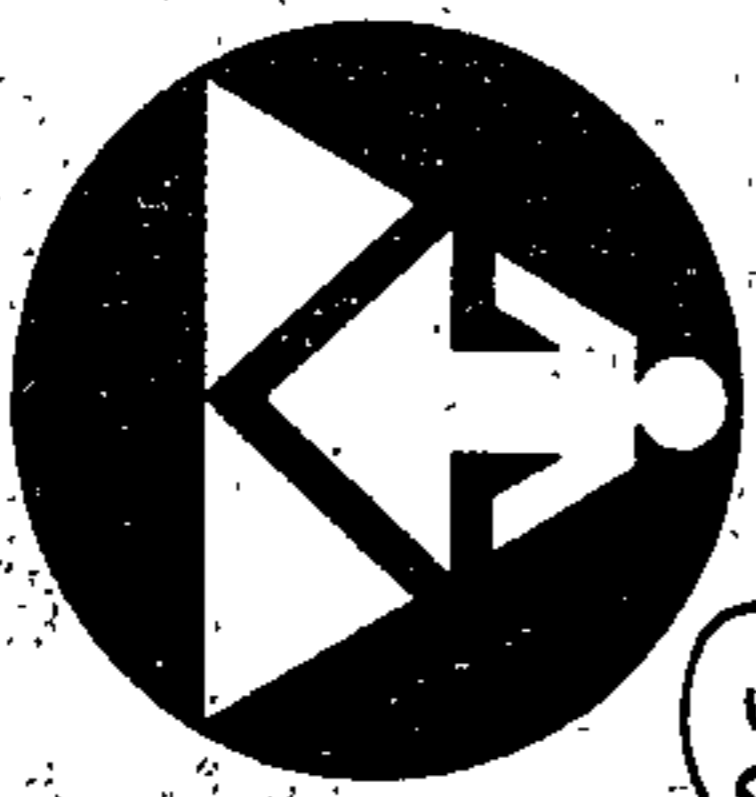
He said Trust Bank and the co-developers of the proposed scheme for Sandy Bay, which included at least 50 houses and a luxury hotel, had been asked a month ago to participate in the programme but they had declined for their own reasons.

Conservation will work if...

Mercury Reporter

PEOPLE needed to adopt new attitudes towards conservation 'on a massive scale' if any conservation policies in South Africa were to succeed, Mr J F Otto, director-general of the Department of Environmental Affairs, said in Durban yesterday.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Habitat Council, which represents about 50 private bodies concerned with conservation, Mr Otto said these attitudes needed to be based on knowledge and understanding and required new insights into environmental awareness.



Conservation education should be a life-long, continuous process focused on problem-solving and aiming to create a world population that is environmentally literate, Mr Otto said.

He added that many governments made it obligatory for environmental studies to be incorporated into the teaching of all nat-

ural and social sciences, medicine, engineering, economics, and student teaching.

Mr H C Bourn of Kwazulu's Bureau of Natural Resources, said conservation policies would only succeed in South Africa if blacks could be convinced that conservation was good for them.

He said Kwazulu had many conservation problems caused by overstocking, incorrect management and over-utilisation of indigenous trees to supply firewood, hutpoles and fencing.

This resulted in severe loss of soil and forests and increased water problems and accompanying health problems like cholera.

But you can't stop a man from chopping down an indigenous tree to cook his food or to build his hut if you don't have an alternative to give him.

'It will also be difficult to convince a subsistence farmer to be in favour of conserving hippos, for instance, if they eat up his entire crop of sweet-potatoes in one night,' Mr Bourn said.

He said the bureau ran conservation education programmes for school children as well as for Kwazulu's 285 chiefs.

They also held a conservation week which was attended by all chiefs and the Legislative Assembly. 'I consider this project unique where the entire

political decision-making leaders of a country attend such a course,' Mr Bourn said.

Mr John Geddes-Page, director of the Natal Parks Board, said the Government was wrongly encouraging population growth by giving tax concessions for every additional child a white taxpayer produced.

He said: 'It is immoral and a sin that the population is so huge. A realistic population policy is a conservation priority. To give tax rebates to people with a greater number of children is a farce.'

He added that most conservation problems were a result of too many people. 'The Habitat Council has

rejected outright any proposals for development at Sandy Bay or for mining kaolin at Noordhoek in the Cape Peninsula.

A resolution was passed yesterday which stated that the Minister of Environmental Affairs, the Administrator of the Cape, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Secretary of the Divisional Council would be informed of the council's attitude.

Development at Sandy Bay was rejected on the grounds that it was the last remaining unspoilt beach in the peninsula. Kaolin mining at Noordhoek was rejected because of the risk of damage to the ecosystem.

False Bay a paradise again?

w/g ARGUS
23/10/82
56

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

FALSE BAY could again become a marine paradise if measures brought in by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, succeed, leading scientists said today.

Yesterday, Mr Wiley said the bay was to be closed to purse seine netting and the controversial bait-net boats from Kalk Bay harbour which were involved in huge catches of white steenbras earlier this year.

Long line beach trek netting, which has been extensively used to catch large shoals of white steenbras and elf, has also been banned.

Long lines out

The long line method involved tying line upon line to allow the nets to be set up to 2km offshore, and was widely criticised by conservationists who felt the traditional haarder trek net licences had been abused.

The laws will operate from the beginning of next year and are aimed at preventing overexploitation of fish stocks in False Bay. These practices were highlighted in

a series of reports in an investigation published by The Argus earlier this year.

Besides closing the bay to large-scale commercial netting, Mr Wiley also said he planned to reduce the number of trek net licences from around 60 to about 10. Only genuine subsistence fishermen who had historic rights in the bay would be allowed to retain trek net licences.

Other measures announced were:

- Prohibition of the use of crayfish traps as opposed to rings in False Bay.
- An investigation of False Bay pollution.
- A prohibition on purse seine netting in Walker Bay, Hermanus.
- The extension of the Betty's Bay reserve seawards for two nautical miles and eastward to include Jock se Baai.
- An extension of the Tsitsikamma Park seawards.
- Licencing of all ski-boats.

The chairman of the Co-Ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, Professor Anthony Hall, said today the new measures were a "fantastic advance".

"This will be an opportunity for the entire eco-

system of False Bay to recover. We have been asking for this for years."

It was essential for scientists to monitor the progress in False Bay.

The CCNCC had written to the authorities recommending that the pay scales for Sea Fisheries inspectors be substantially increased. Now, only half of the inspector posts were filled. This was because of bad pay and service conditions.

Son after

A SEVEN-year-old boy with a train in Hanover, Geri goodby to his mother who until yesterday — 34 year

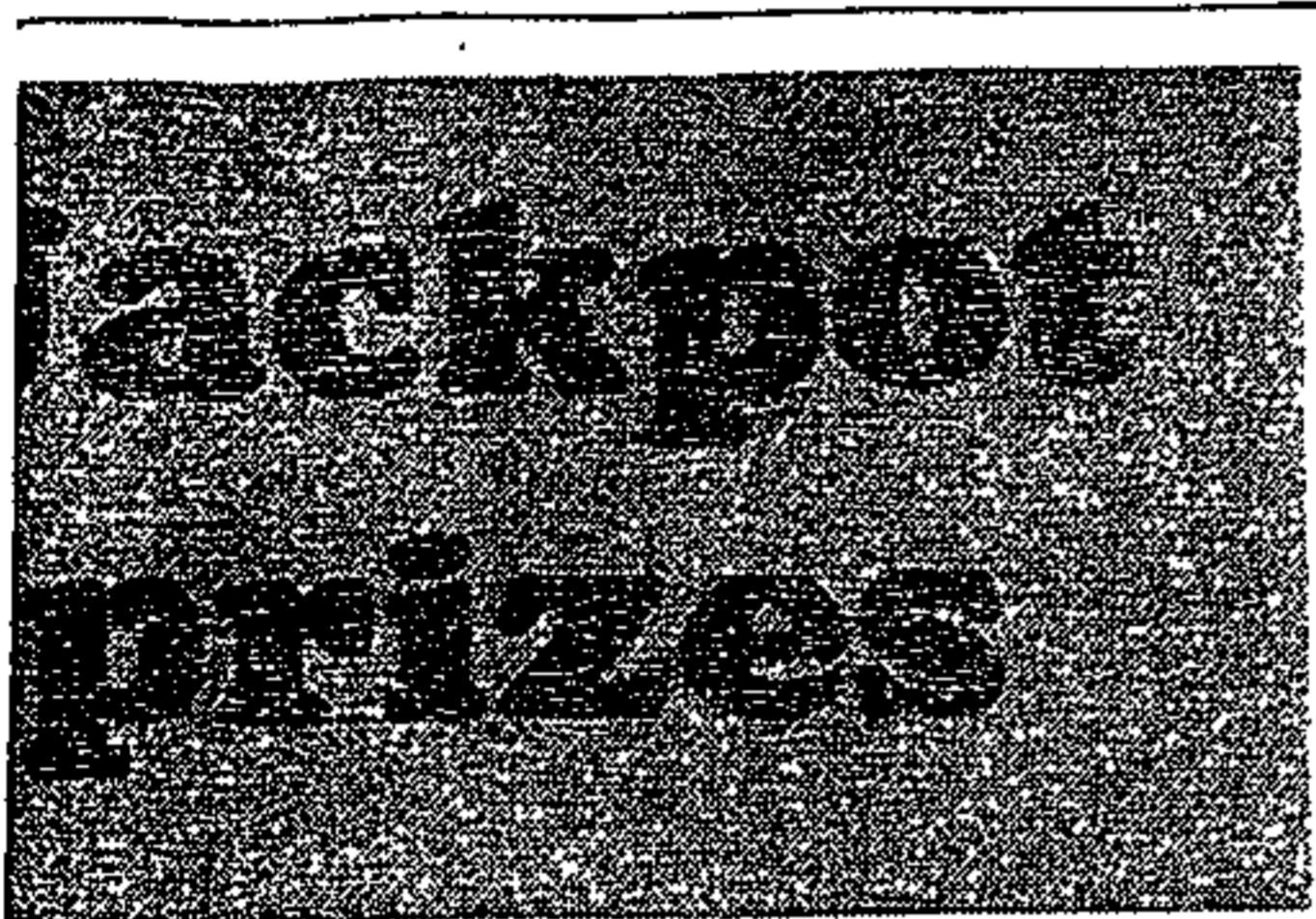
"It is like having a new ecstatic Mrs Thea Preiss she was reunited with her Freddie, after years of se

Freddie, now chief of TI was evacuated from Han whooping cough and need suitable climate. Because ed in a group of German to South Africa on the W

Over the years Mrs Pre officials and embassies to eventually told he was l well.

But Freddie had not b in Cape Town he was car

Political comment in this issue by J M W O'Malley, T G Ross-Thompson, H S Robertson Headlines and sub-editing by O C Coetzer. All of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.



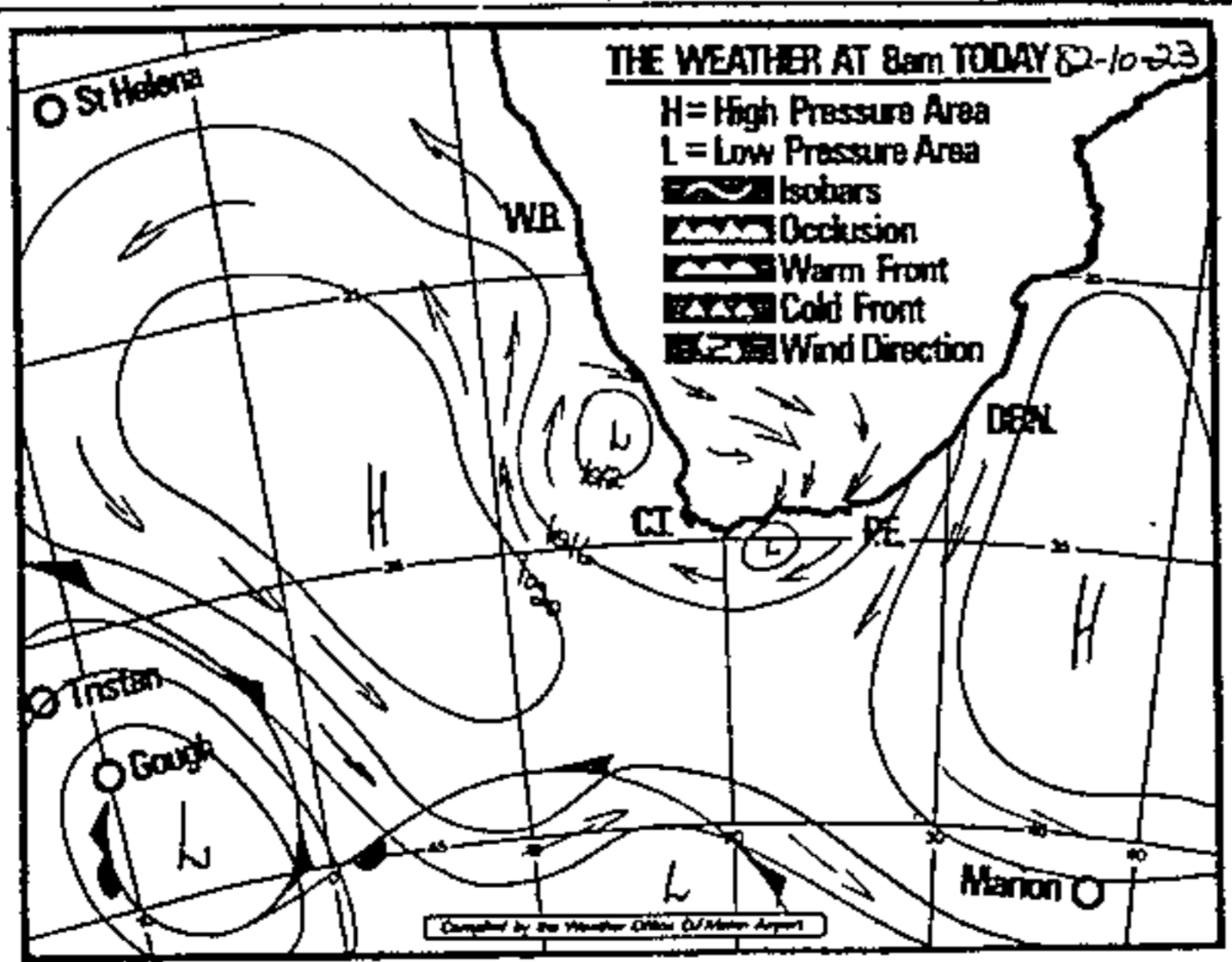
There was no out-winner of Charckpot No 197, but people share the 100 consolation They are:

- S D M Garisch of Enbosch, Mrs E M ville of Ottery, J Bekker of Three or Bay, Mr S Lit- Pinelands, Mr G ingham of Kenil- h, Mrs J Jansen of River, Mrs D Kir- of Woodstock, Mr ullaer of Mitchell's 1.
- I Manuel of Salt r, Mrs J Greens- of Cape Town, E D Crossley of Point, Mrs A

Grever of Grassy Park, Mrs L Grever of Grassy Park, Mr D Glen of Fish Hoek, Mr G W Storey of Muizenberg, Mr R Trautmann of Table View.

Mr M S Pereira of Hanover Park, Mr K Foster of Goodood, Mr P F Hill of Pinelands, Mrs B Erlangsen of Wynberg, Mr M Green of Mowbray, Mrs L Welby-Solomon of Crawford, Mr L Pritchard of Plumstead, Mr S D Burke of Kenilworth, Mr C Gatab of Mitchell's Plain, Mrs Nicholas of Mitchell's Plain and Mr J J Heerden of Bellville.

Weather
ATHER forecast the Peninsula, Bo- and Overberg for period ending 6 pm orrow: fine and warm but udy with fog night
IND: light vari- e but moderate th westerly orrow
he minimum tem- ature at D F Malan port will be be- en 9 and 11 deg C.



It will be fine and mild, but fog is expected overnight.

THE MOON

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Quarter	Nov 8
Moon	Nov 15
Quarter	Oct 25

THE SUN

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THE TIDES

High water:
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Low Water

Today: 0017, 1245
Tomorrow: 0107, 1406

WATER TEMPERATURES:

Sea Point	Sea	15 deg C
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Muizenberg	Sea	15,5 deg C
Muizenberg	Pool	17 deg C
Newlands	19 deg C

TEMPERATURES

Johannesburg	.....	12 deg C
Kimberley	.....	19 deg C
Durban	.....	20 deg C
East London	.....	19 deg C
Port Elizabeth	.....	15 deg C
Upington	.....	23 deg C
Bloemfontein	.....	17 deg C
Windhoek	.....	18 deg C

For the latest, up to the minute detailed weather information for today, phone 46 1261

Put heat
your po

SA in vanguard when it comes to conservation — Habitat chief

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa took its place in the vanguard of the conservation movement this year with the passing of the Environment Conservation Act through Parliament, said Professor Rolf Botha, chairman of the Habitat Council, at the weekend.

Professor Botha was giving his report at the annual meeting of the council at the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban. He said he appreciated the increasingly responsible approach towards the environment by most State and statutory bodies.

Environmental issues were being given attention on a high level by the Government.

He was looking forward to hearing the recommendations of the Commission for Administration on environmental issues. He hoped the branch of environmental conservation would be upgraded to have directorate status in the Department of Environmental Affairs.

One of the issues that had received attention during the past year was the effect of the South African Defence Force's activities on the environment.

"Here it was encouraging to see that our army is becoming more and more environment-orientated and is trying to disturb the environment as little as possible in carrying on its unavoidable task."

ARGUS 25/10/82 (56)

Koeberg civil defence plan

ARGUS

26/10/82

56

Divisional Council Reporter

THE Divisional Council of the Cape today published a civil defence plan for a possible accident occurring at the Koeberg nuclear power station on the agenda for its monthly meeting but, when aspects were raised by councillors for discussion, the matter was removed from open council to be discussed in committee.

According to the report — "which is brief and confined to the barest essentials" — the council's civil defence functions were traffic control, rescue and evacuation work, shelter against radio-active fallout, the medical treatment and care of injured and sick persons, the provision of emergency housing, food and clothing, and the continuation of public health services and transport, communications and warnings.

The report said that the council's staff were considered to be adequate in numbers and skills to handle the implementation of the plan, but if needed help could be requested from the 17 other local authorities in the area.

Available equipment was inadequate, particularly in the field of communications and control, but negotiations were in progress with government agencies and it was "more than likely" that assistance would be obtained.

The basic civil defence plan allowed protective action to be taken within one hour of a leakage of radiation occurring.

Melkbosstrand, the Escom village and black labourers' quarters near the power station were the areas most at risk and action in those areas came first in the plan, extending outwards.

To make implementation of the plan easier, the area in a 16 km radius of the power station had been divided up into Protective Action zones.

Protective action would be implemented in the form of three basic actions — a request to people to take shelter (stay inside a building, close all doors and windows, turn off all air conditioners and mechanical ventilating systems); issuing to the public a drug known as Potassium Iodate (which, if taken timeously, enters the thyroid gland and blocks the entry of radioactive iodine); and "in certain extreme cases" evacuation.

The report then continued with a further breakdown on how these three actions would be performed.

When councillor Mr Clive Bilski rose to discuss the fact that no mention was made in the report for the provision of protective clothing or breathing apparatus for Council staff implementing the plan and to question what Escom was doing for their own employees in this regard, the Divco medical officer of health, Dr L R Tibbitt, asked that the matter be discussed in committee so that he could furnish some information on the subject.

Mr Louwtjie Rothman moved accordingly and the motion was carried.



27/10/82

Parks face growing pressures

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Own Correspondent
The Government has been asked to give more money to develop conservation areas.

"We are the last generation who can put aside large areas for conservation," the National Parks Board chairman, Professor Fritz Eloff, told the President's Council planning committee on environmental and conservation matters in Pretoria yesterday.

He asked for the National Parks Board to be exempt from income tax and for more money to be given for the board's information programme.

Professor Eloff said more open air facilities should be created where people could spend their ever-increasing free time, as the demand for this was growing worldwide.

He said there was tremendous pressure on the parks now, especially on the Kruger National Park, which was threatened by the drying up and pollution of the rivers flowing into it.

Irrigated farming upstream was growing and this affected the park, with the Sabie River now at its lowest recorded level.

Professor Eloff said it was not realistic to expect 10 percent of all South African ecological systems to be conserved although something of each should be.

The idea of using money from selling coal from the north of the Kruger Park to buy extra land for conservation was rejected by a director of the National Parks Board.

Mr A M Brynard said the board had a good reputation overseas which would be lost if such mining were allowed.

Areas the board would like to see developed into parks in the short term were:

- Barkly West area.
- Langebaan Beach.
- The West Coast near Groen River.
- Richterveld.
- The Lake District.

In the longer term other areas to be looked at should include Kransberge in the north-west Northern Transvaal, the Drakensberg, Sederberg, Vredefort, Groendal, Bobbejaan Kloof, Marion Island, Addo Elephant Park, Bontebok Park, Karoo Park and Augrabies Park.

Mr Brynard said the board planned to limit the length of time visitors could spend in the Kruger Park to 10 days.

Centralised control of important conservation areas was also called for.

Professor J du Plessis Bothma of the Eugene Marais Chair of Wildlife Management at the University of Pretoria, said certain important areas such as some provincial parks were not protected by the State.

He said new areas should be developed for public use, such as controlled hunting areas, to relieve pressure on the parks.

The role of provincial conservation officers could also be extended to that of a conservation adviser.

Farmers who had started their own conservation areas needed advice which such officers could provide.

Professor Bothma called for a strong education programme to make children conservation conscious.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

part of an answer book is to be torn out.

Answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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27/10/82

'No' to Kruger mining

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COAL mining should not be allowed in the Kruger National Park unless it was essential to South Africa, the director of the National Parks Board, Mr A M Brynard said yesterday.

In reply to a question raised by Mr Fanle Herman, a member of the planning committee of the President's Council which is hearing evidence in Pretoria on nature conservation and related matters, he said: "If I am convinced that the coal must be mined in the interests of the country, then I believe we will bend over backwards to accomodate it.

"But I am not at this stage convinced that this is the case. There are still other alternatives."

Mr Brynard said it should be remembered that the South African public and overseas visitors regarded the park as "a sort of holy ground".

As far as they were concerned it would be a defacing of nature which could possibly not be restored. Mining operations in the park could also have a detrimental effect on South Africa's international image, especially since the country was so highly regarded in nature conservation circles. — Sapa.

Watch dogs of history

wanted by architects

Own Correspondent

There is no adequate legal machinery to protect the conservation of the built-up environment, the President's Council has been told.

What is needed is a council similar to the National Monuments Council — operating on a much broader scale — to manage preservation, said Mr H Snipelsiky, of the Institute of South African Architects delegation to the planning committee of the President's Council.

The committee is hearing evidence on environmental and conservation matters in Pretoria this week.

The institute's representatives said a list had been drawn up of buildings and environments considered worthy of preserving for historical, cultural or social reasons.

Mr H M J Prins, president of the institute, suggested the list could form the basis of a national list.

He said such a list would also prevent developers from losing out because they had bought a property only to find out later it could not be developed because of its historical worth.

Mr S A Abramowitz, of the institute, said that if each province had its development guidance plan then balanced between development and conservation would become automatic with out development being inhibited.

He said there need be no conflict between development and conservation if development were positive.

But wisdom might need to be enforced by legislation and a new secretariat would be needed to administer this legislation.

Habitat vital ^{M665} to life ^{28/10/82} (56) of rare flower

Environment Reporter

ONE of the rarest plants in the world, the golden gladiolus, occurs only in a tiny patch near Ocean View. It was fenced in an attempt to protect it, but its ultimate survival depends on the preservation of the Ocean View habitat, says the Divisional Council's annual report.

This was the last known colony of the plant and a firebelt was constructed on the perimeter of the site to protect the fence and the plant against possible fire damage. The area was cleared of alien vegetation.

This was one of the areas cleared of invasive alien plants by the Divisional Council during the past year.

An area of nearly nine hectares was cleared of Port Jackson wattle in the Atlantis industrial area and regeneration on the cleared land was successfully treated with selective weed killer.

A 4½ km section of Victoria Drive to Hout Bay was completely cleared of alien vegetation. This work was being carried out in conjunction with the re-establishment of indigenous vegetation in the road reserve.

The parrot's feather water weed, which infested the Diep Spaansche mat and Westlake rivers, was treated with approved herbicides.

Council owned land abutting the Disa River in Hout Bay was being systematically cleared of wattle infestation.

Saving nature 'essential for all survival'

Own Correspondent

Nature conservation was not a luxury but a necessity for man and his survival, the President's Council investigation into environmental and conservation matters was told yesterday.

The Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation's director, Dr S du Plessis said there had been a dynamic change in the attitude of conservationists since World War 2.

The nature conservation division had helped save a number of animal species and it had a dynamic role to play in the future of conservation.

Nature reserves had been set out throughout Transvaal covering all types of habitat.

Conservation officers were often just seen in the role of the policeman guarding fauna and flora, Dr du Plessis said.

However, they served an important role, aiding landowners control problem animals such as jackals, baboons, elephants and buck.

The officers also helped them with research and permits for compensation for damage by animals.

Farmers who got together to form a conservation block of their farms were also given aid.

"We do not in-

terfere with them, but give them aid and information on how best to run the area. We give the instruction on how to be rangers or honorary conservation wardens," he told the council.

The block system, which was introduced in Natal, helped eliminate poaching and having strange people wandering around an area.

The province controlled hunting, so it did not become over-extended.

Trophy hunting had become big business

and professional hunters had asked the division for control to be implemented.

Trophy hunting was good because it helped project a good image of South Africa overseas, Dr du Plessis said.

Most of the men who came to South Africa to hunt, were rich and influential.

However they had to be protected, as they did not know the South African laws and could fall prey to malpractice.

Hunters had to pass exams before getting a permit to operate, so maintaining standards.

Dr du Plessis said there were no statistics on how many trophies had been exported. The only figures he had seen were those of trophies exported to the US.

This was not a fair reflection, because some of the game could have been shot in neighbouring countries and brought to the Transvaal where the standard of taxidermy was higher.

The division had helped preserve a number of animal species, including a variety of buck.

They not only dealt with animals but with plants as well, Dr du Plessis said.

A double pronged attack was being waged on the conservation in South Africa.

This came from being partly First World, with water and air pollution. Although South Africa was not faced with acid rain, it could be on the way with increased industrialisation.

South Africa was also in a Third World situation, with overpopulation, primitive agricultural methods being practised, ground erosion, overgrazing and the excessive use of wood for fires.

There could also be better co-ordination between the three sections dealing with conservation, which were the provincial divisions of Nature Conservation, the Department of Environmental Planning and the Parks Board, Dr du Plessis said.

'Conflict' on effect of mining

Political Staff

Conflict between nature conservation and mining development arose in a technological age where it was essential that minerals were extracted to be used, the President's Council investigation into environmental and conservation matters was told in Pretoria yesterday.

Few would advocate stopping progress because using natural resources might upset the ecological system, Mr G H Grange, technical adviser of the Chamber of Mines said.

He told the council it was far more important that progress and the use of resources should be planned.

All mining operations showed the encroachment of urbanisation into the countryside as towns inevitably accompanied the development of mineral resources.

With careful planning the effects of this problem could be controlled and kept within reasonable bounds.

What was more difficult was the control of mining operations.

But there was legislation concerning environmental protection, Mr Grange said, and the Chamber of Mines had also prepared a handbook of guidelines.

On the Witwatersrand, some dumps were being reprocessed because the price of gold had made it possible to extract more gold from the waste.

Additional uses had also been found for the pyrite acid in the waste, which would help to cut out pollution to the streams and rivers around the dumps, he said.

A hardy grass had been planted on the mine dumps to help cut down dust and stop a fresh layer of pyrite acid from being brought to the surface.

Strip mining, which opened up tracts of land to get to coal deposits just below the surface, had resulted in a major restoration process to return the countryside to its full potential, said Mr Grange.

The Chamber of Mines saw the priorities between development and conservation in two ways, he said.

The first was an economic appraisal of conservation on the viability of an undertaking.

The second dealt with the technical problems associated with the conflict between development and conservation.

By Graham Ferreira
Environment Reporter

SENIOR Sea Fisheries officials appear reluctant or unable to carry out the Government's policy of restricting the growth of the big business cartels which have a strangle-hold on the fishing industry

Recently the Oceana group of companies bought a privately owned fishing boat and a 16 600 kg crayfish quota, overbidding small business interests.

The Government has already refused to allow large fishing concerns to purchase a white-fish concession on the east coast saying that they would not let the monopolistic situation in the fishing industry to get worse.

But against stated Government policy, Oceana outbid the smaller L & S Fisheries, and now senior Sea Fisheries staff say they cannot enforce the Government policy of limiting the monopolies

The small businessmen, with their life savings invested in the fishing industry, say it is just a matter of time before

they are swallowed up by the cartels

According to sources close to the Government, there is a serious difference of opinion between the new Deputy Minister of the Environment in charge of the fisheries portfolio, Mr John Wiley, who is committed to restricting the growing monopolies, and some of the top staff of Sea Fisheries.

The Sea Fisheries personnel are apparently reluctant to implement the policy of restricting the monopolies.

Since the strict new measures introduced recently by Mr Wiley, the fishing cartels have been unhappy, and sources in the industry believe they may be trying to force Mr Wiley into a law suit on the grounds he is restricting legitimate business.

Govt policy on fishing cartels not carried out

ARGUS
29/10/82

(56)

But the smaller concerns in the industry argue that while the cartels are diversifying, and taking many out of the industry, the small men have the long-term survival of the industry at heart

The latest quota sale illustrates the apparent lack of ability or desire of senior Sea Fisheries to apply their own department's policies.

Mr J Steenkamp, owner of the fishing boat Kinglet, offered his vessel and 16 600 kg crayfish quota for sale.

He was offered R170 000 by Oceana but was made a counter offer of R180 000 by Mr G Lumb representing L & S Fisheries.

Private boat owners believed that Oceana's interest was out of line with the Government

policy of discouraging monopolies. The private boat owners appealed to the new chief of Sea Fisheries, Dr J Serfontein, for a ruling on the matter.

He undertook to seek a ruling from Pretoria. Later he informed the private boat owners by telephone that the department would not allow major concession holders in the crayfish industry to expand their interests further.

But Oceana increased their offer to R220 000 and according to Sea Fisheries sources, the deal has gone through.

According to sources in the Private Boat Owners Association, many feel that the senior departmental officials are flying in the face of ministerial direction.

Beware of your food — it may contain pesticide

By SIMON BLOCH

HOW safe is it to sit down and enjoy a hearty meal in South Africa?

Recently the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said South Africa was one of the few countries where the incidence of pesticide residues in food was on the increase and a cause for concern.

Senior civil servants later excised his report from copies of Agricultural News distributed to the Press and public — but not from copies sent to farmers.

Doctors worldwide have warned repeatedly that high levels of pesticide can be carcinogenic (leading to cancer growth).

A certain level of pesticide residue is permitted in food.

It varies with the pesticide, but the levels found in South Africa are frequently twice as high as in other countries, Weekend Post learnt.

According to an official for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions in Pretoria, there have been instances where the levels of poisonous pesticides or fungicides on foodstuffs have been discovered to exceed the legal limits. But the facts and details were not available, he said.

Weekend Post tried this week to find out why the levels are so high and how strictly they are being monitored — and, more important, what risk they present to health.

What became clear straight away was that Government departments are now doubling their efforts to impress on farmers the need to confine crop spraying to safe levels.

Checks have been stepped up.

During the inquiries, a Port Elizabeth man who spent time working on a farm in the Robertson district, said the farmer sent his tomato crop to market only two days after spraying it with an insecticide called Metasystox.

He alleged the farmer knew this was not permitted but sent it because he stood to lose out if the crop was held back any longer.

According to a handbook, *The Guide to the Use of Pesticides and Insecticides*, crops sprayed with Metasystox must not be harvested for 21 days after spraying.

It is impossible to tell how many incidents of this kind occur and are not picked up in random official checks.

Although South Africa has strict legislation to prevent chemically-contaminated food reaching the consumer, there are hundreds of different chemical powders and sprays available to counter pests.

United Dairies carry out regular checks on milk samples from suppliers. Their tests are regarded as among the most stringent in the country. If milk is found to contain antibiotics the supplier is penalised.

But by this time any contaminated milk between checks will have been mixed with other milk in bulk carriers and passed on to the consumers.

The same flaw is found in the system of market checks carried out by State Health inspectors.

Apples, for example, taken for sampling from the Markman produce market in Port Elizabeth will not be found to be contaminated until an analysis is made in Cape Town or Durban. By this time the rest of the consignment will

have been eaten.

Southern Africa is known to be an area with a high incidence of crop-destroying pests and insects carrying animal diseases.

There are general levels laid down by the World Health Organisation for levels of pesticides in foodstuffs. If these are exceeded, the foodstuffs will be banned.

But does the high incidence of pests compel farmers to over-spray to secure his crops?

According to a senior scientist at the University of Port Elizabeth, Dr John Watling, the incidence of ticks, mites, fleas and animal parasites per unit cow in the Southern Hemisphere is higher than in the Northern Hemisphere.

He said he thought it possible that more pesticides would be used in the Southern Hemisphere, but he said he had no figures to prove this.

The Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions and other authorities, have an on-going educational programme designed to eliminate the excessive use of chemicals by food producers.

Officials regularly select fruit and vegetable and milk samples from markets, cafes and supermarkets to send to laboratories for analysis.

They have denied repeatedly there is any cause for alarm.

At the University of Port Elizabeth, a team of three Government certificated analysts led by Dr Watling are regularly monitoring samples from Natal, parts of the Free State, the Eastern and Western Cape.

At this stage, samples are being taken from farms and bulk milk tankers.

But results and conclusions cannot be made available to the Press.

"There is a general comment from an international health agency that there is not a single mammal on this planet that does not have a body burden of the breakdown products of DDT, namely DDE," Dr Watling said.

DDT was a pesticide commonly used until the early 1970s, initially for the control of malaria.

Its use is now restricted, but it is not banned and neighbouring states are known to still use it.

Large areas of the world were sprayed with DDT and its breakdown products have since entered the environment and mammalian life-cycle.

Another chemical which was banned recently is Dieldrin, which is also known to remain in the ecosystem for ever.

"Any pesticides and herbicides that have chlorine in the molecule tend to get world-wide distribution via the air and air currents," Dr Watling said.

"Any level of pesticide in food is a cause for concern anywhere — that's why they're monitored."

"We have to ensure that they are still at sufficiently low levels to be harmless to man. Obviously because they are there is a cause for concern.

"What we are looking for is whether pesticides are being taken on in the food chain," Dr Watling said.

"From the levels in our food at the moment, it would appear that this was not the case to any great extent, although there are low levels of pesticides in foodstuffs.

"There have to be pesticides in foodstuffs all over the world. But the levels are low.

"Low concentrations can be toxic, but the normal levels one would find range from one part in 100 to 100 000 million parts of foodstuff, but detectable by sophisticated instrumentation," Dr Watling said.

His team is using two techniques in their search for contaminants — one is gastromatography where the sample is prepared and other contaminants like fat, protein and carbohydrate, with the exception of specific organo-molecules, is removed because they interfere with the analyses.

The other technique is mass spectrometry which is used to confirm or determine an unknown compound.

"From the results obtained from samples of milk, meat and dairy products, from Natal part of the Free State, the Western and Eastern Cape, the conclusion that the incidence of residues is on the increase does not seem to be justified.

"However, other groups in the country which are working similar projects may have reached different conclusions," Dr Watling said.

The only real conclusion Weekend Post was able to draw from its inquiries was that under the present system the ultimate responsibility rests with the first man in the chain of distribution — the farmer.

If he fails to adhere to the levels laid down, the chances are his produce will be sold and eaten just the same.

Random checks will only uncover a fraction of the transgressions and even when contaminated food is detected only the samples will have been withdrawn.

The rest of the batch will have been sold beyond trace.

30/10/82
Wentzel
56

PEOPLE worry enough about their normal life expectancy without having to take into account a possible radio-active leak at the Koeberg nuclear plant

And current feeling — not least in the City Council — is that the baboons at Cape Point will live the longest.

At the moment the council, which has no contingency plan for a nuclear mishap at this stage, is doing the worrying for its citizens.

It is more than disturbed by aspects of the emergency planning outline recently released by Escom and the Divisional Council

One aspect is the instruction to people to stay put in their homes, take potassium iodide pills and resist the temptation to run like hell.

(Another worry is that most of the dairy herds which supply the Peninsula are in the immediate danger zone.)

This afternoon the Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, will hand over a report on his assessment of the plans to the Amenities and Health Committee.

Clearly unhappy with the Escom briefing, Dr Coogan (who lives in Bloubergstrand, in the immediate danger zone) was asked by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr John Muir, to file the report.

It is unlikely to be the final word on the matter, either.

The council is troubled by the fact that Escom and the Divisional Council appear to be dealing only with the danger zone in a 16km radius.


Areas outside that arc fall into the council's lap.

And it knows that with the first whisper of a leak at the power station, the Peninsula's population might take to the N1 and N2.

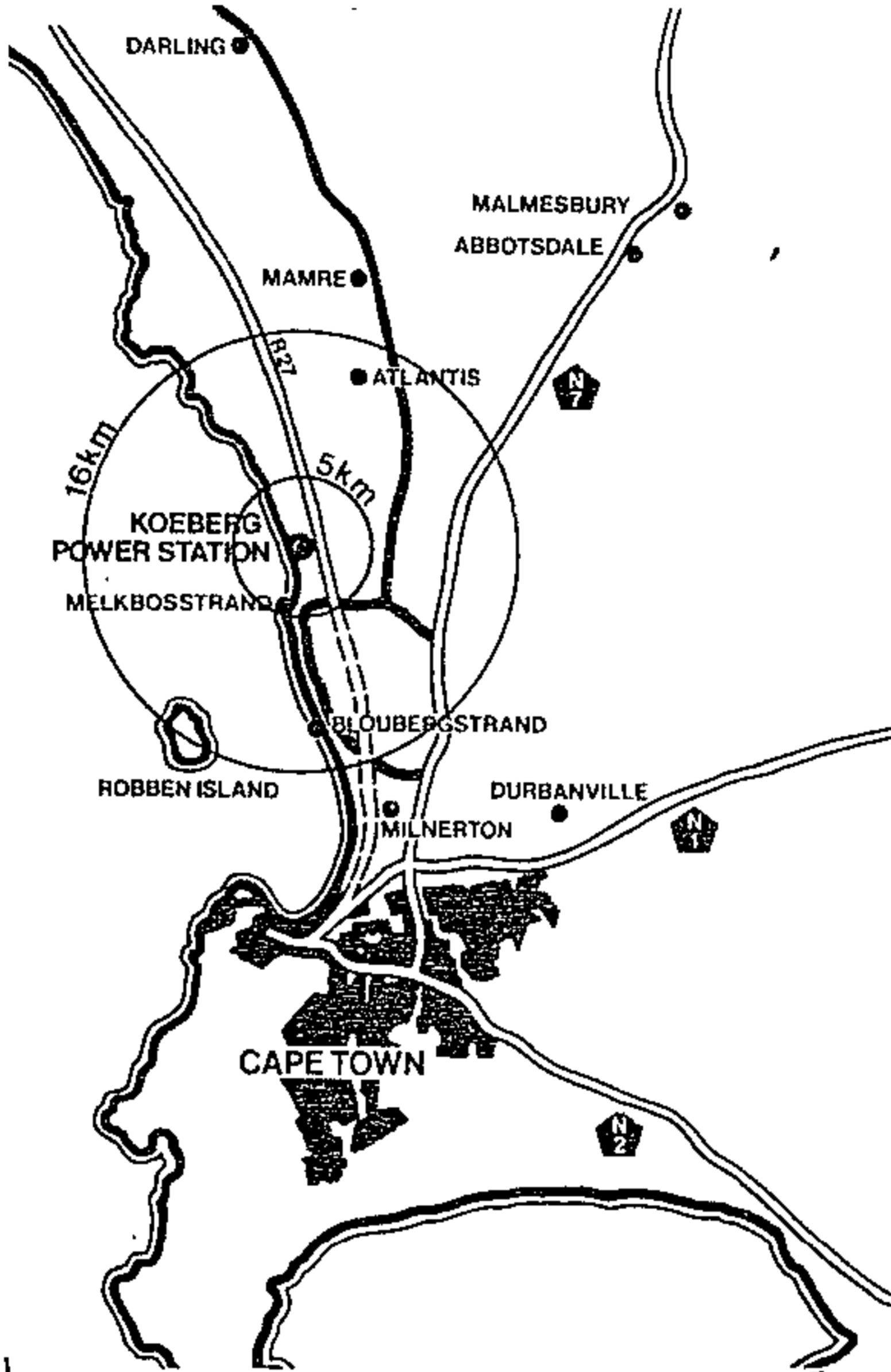
At the monthly meeting last week, councillors were seen with copies of newspaper reports on Koeberg and consulting a map showing the danger zones.

Mr Muir, who was one of the few councillors who objected strongly to the siting of Koeberg close to Cape Town, says there has to be co-ordination between the first and second danger zones.

He is also aware of the lessons of the American Three Mile Island accident where all contingency plans proved to be a failure.



Civic Diary
By
Jane Arbous



Closed doors

Another disturbing aspect cropped up at the Divisional Council meeting when councillors wanted to know why no provision had been made to supply emergency workers with protective clothing and what was Escom was doing about its own staff.

Answers were given behind closed doors.

Escom has stated that its emergency plans are too detailed to make them available to the public.

However, most people believe that being open is the best approach

The quote of the week was made by the Divisional Council's secretary, Mr W R Vivier.

"It's all a question of finance," he replied to a councillor who asked when the lack of radio-communication equipment would be remedied.

Thank heavens Koeberg is running behind schedule.

THE Divisional Council's bland announcement of a new chairman and deputy last week told nothing of the political fight behind the scenes since the elections earlier this year.

Unless a deputy chairman puts both feet wrong, it is traditional that he moves up without opposition when the chairman steps down.

And in this case, the former mayor of Durbanville, Mr G M Basson, succeeded Mr L J Rothman. Both could be described as conservative.

So the tussle between left and right wings at the informal caucus meeting the previous day was over on the election of a new deputy chairman.

In the running were two councillors from the northern suburbs — Mr M

Aggenbach, a youthful hard-working councillor with a hardline reputation, and Mr P Grobbelaar, who is older, conservative but somewhat more pragmatic.

Mr Aggenbach, who is an expert at using council procedure to defeat and delay sensitive debate and decisions, won the day and will no doubt end up as chairman.

And in a clear warning to political factions in the chamber, Mr Basson appealed to all councillors in his acceptance speech 'to approach matters "objectively"'. .

Unease about plans for 'leak'

The Cape Times, Monday, November 1, 1982 9

55

Coogan urges parley on Koeberg plan

ALGUS
2/11/82
SB

Municipal Reporter

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, has called for urgent discussions with the Atomic Energy Board about the proposed safety plan for Koeberg before the nuclear power station comes on stream.

In a report to the Amenities and Health Committee yesterday, Dr Coogan expressed reservations about approval of Escom's emergency plan.

He disclosed that the City Council had not been consulted in forming the emergency plan "in spite of a number of inquiries on the part of the City Council".

Action

Escom's emergency plan affects only those living within a radius of 16 km from Koeberg and includes three basic courses of action:

- A request to residents to take shelter (stay inside a building, close all windows and doors, turn off air-conditioning systems).

- Administering stable iodine tablets to block the entry of radioactive iodine.

- Evacuation in extreme cases.

Dr Coogan said he agreed that the courses of action outlined by Escom were the only alternatives in such an emergency, but a brief look at each of them illustrated the gravity of the problem.

Doubts were raised about the amount of protection afforded in the average house when one considered the heavy



Dr R J Coogan

shielding normally required to protect people from radio nuclides.

The taking of potassium iodide tablets raised the point that many other radio nuclides would be present for which no protection existed.

"The alternative of evacuation poses many hazards of its own, particularly if a radioactive release has already occurred," the report said.

Dr Coogan, who lives 5 km from Koeberg, made a plea that the imaginary 16 km line be extended because of the peculiar meteorological patterns of Table Bay.

He said it was well known that circulatory breezes blew from the



Dr John Sonnenberg

northern coast past Robben Island into the mountain basin through Green Point. There could be dispersion to Sea Point.

Conditions suitable for this phenomenon were estimated to exist for about 15 percent of the year.

Dr Coogan disagreed with Escom officials who maintained that no member of the public had ever died of radiation.

Quoting from the Pennsylvania Secretary of Health at the time of the Three Mile accident, the report said there was a significant increase in the neonatal mortality rate afterwards.

Astonished

Dr Coogan said "he did not feel it incumbent" to comment on the "awesome" responsibilities assumed by the Divisional Council.

"But I must confess my utter astonishment at the briefing on October 22 when the Divisional Council spokesman announced his emergency plan to transfer up to 20 000 evacuees (some already irradiated?) in Tramway buses to the Cape Show Grounds in the City Council area.

"It was the first I had heard of it!"

LOOK! NEW TRADE IN!

CAPE TIMES 2/11/82

Emergency plan: Escom accused

Municipal Reporter

56

ESCOM had broken faith with the people of Cape Town by not briefing the City Council on its emergency plan for Koeberg, Dr John Sonnenberg, a city councillor and Opposition provincial spokesman on health matters, said last night.

Speaking at a special meeting of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' Association, Dr Sonnenberg said Koeberg and the unlikely, but possible radiation leak was a subject of extreme and urgent public importance.

Koeberg, he said, was expected to start generating power within the next two months.

Escom had released the main elements of its emergency plan earlier this month. It had consulted the Divisional Council but not the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, who was responsible for over a million people in Cape Town.

Dr Sonnenberg reminded his audience that possible nuclear fall-out could extend up to 80 km from the power station in unfavourable wind conditions. Three Mile Island, the American nuclear plant which experienced a leak several years ago, was supposed to have been foolproof, he added.

He said he was extremely uneasy over the Koeberg plan, one aspect of which was moving irradiated evacuees or "walking bombs" into the City Council area.

Mr Clive Bilski, a divisional councillor, said since the regional liaison committee with Escom had been created, only one joint meeting had been held.

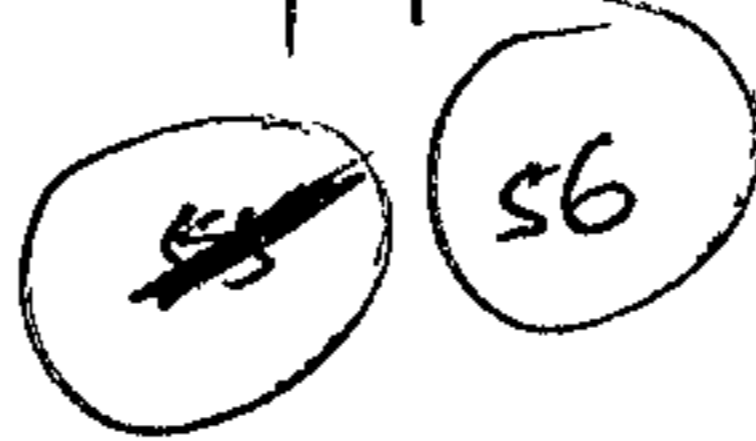
However, he had found Escom co-operative "behind the scenes".

Mr Bilski called for a public debate with Escom present. He urged the public to rely on their representatives and to ask questions.

Koeberg safety plan slammed

CAPE TIMES

2/11/82



By JANE ARBOUS

CAPE TOWN'S Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, accused Escom yesterday of going back on its assurances that the City Council would be involved in the drawing up of the Koeberg nuclear emergency plan.

In an "urgent" report to the Amenities and Health Committee yesterday afternoon, Dr Coogan said Escom had not consulted the council's civil defence and health departments before its public briefing on the plan last month.

Dr Coogan said the Divisional Council had "awesome responsibilities" for the immediate danger zone. He was "astounded" by the council's emergency plan to transfer up to 20 000 evacuees in City Tramway buses to the Cape Showgrounds in the City Council's area.

"It was the first I had heard of it," he said.

The Amenities and Health Committee authorized Dr Coogan to seek urgent discussions with the Atomic Energy Board on the approval of the proposed safety plan for Koeberg prior to its immi-



Dr R J Coogan

nent "coming-on-stream".

In his report — requested by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr John Muir — Dr Coogan quoted from correspondence and the minutes of meetings between Escom and the council in 1980 in which Escom had assured the council that it would play a big part in the emergency plan and was pleased with the council's interest.

In May 1980, the then chairman of Escom, Western Cape, Mr R P A Myburgh, assured the Executive Committee that the council would be consulted in the formulation of "the very detailed and extensive plan".

At a meeting in July 1980, Dr B Fitzgerald of Escom told senior council officials that it was Escom's intention to gain the confidence of the public and to explain the emergency plan to them. Drafts of the plan would be sent to Dr Coogan and further contact was promised.

In spite of a number of inquiries by the council since then, there had been no formal involvement, Dr Coogan said.

Dr Coogan questioned Escom's statement in its publication "Living with Nuclear Energy" that no person had yet died from radiation, "not even at Three Mile Island".

Quoting Dr Gordon MacLeod, the Pennsylvania Secretary of Health at the time of the American nuclear accident, Dr Coogan said the neonatal mortality rate within a 10 km radius of Three Mile Island had jumped from 8,6 and 7,6 per 1 000 live births before the accident to 17,2 and 19,3 soon afterwards. The mortality rate then declined to just above the previous levels.

Commenting on Escom's instruction to people to shelter in their homes in the event of a radio-active leak, Dr Coogan said he had doubts about the real protection from gamma radiation when one considered the heavy shielding normally required to protect people from radio nuclides of this sort.

He said that Escom's plan to give people potassium iodide pills to protect the thyroid would have the desired effect if medication were taken in time. However, the proposal raised the point that there would be many other radio nuclides present for which no protection existed.

Escom's other alternative — evacuation — posed many hazards of its own, he said, particularly if a radio-active release had already occurred.

Escom has broken faith with the city'

ARGUS
2/11/82

(HST)

(56)

ESCOM had broken faith with the public of Cape Town over an emergency plan for Koeberg, the MPC for Green Point, Dr John Sonnenberg, said last night.

Speaking at a meeting of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers and Residents Association, he said Koeberg nuclear power station was due to come on line in two months and the City of Cape Town had not been briefed about an emergency plan.

Dr Sonnenberg said that a nuclear disaster at Koeberg was highly unlikely, but not impossible.

Sea Point was only 25 kms from Koeberg. In the event of unfavourable meteorological conditions which existed for about 15 percent of the year, there was a danger within 80 kms of Koeberg.

FIRING LINE

"I feel extremely uneasy that the station comes on line at the end of December and that the City of Cape Town, which is in the firing line in the event of an accident, has not been consulted," he said.

Dr Sonnenberg said that two years ago the Escom Executive Committee had recommended that the council be represented at quarterly meetings to discuss emergency plans for Koeberg.

"Despite a number of inquiries by the Medical Officer of Health, he has not been invited to any meetings," said Dr Sonnenberg.

He said the Provincial Council had been involved in the formulation of an emergency plan, but they were lacking the resources to be of any assistance to the public of Cape Town in the event of an emergency.

Dr Sonnenberg called for an emergency meeting with the Atomic Energy Board to discuss the formulation of an emergency plan for Koeberg.

Quoting from the Three Mile Island Commission's report, he said that in an accident in which prompt defensive steps were necessary within a matter of hours, insufficient advance planning could prove extremely dangerous.

Rates relief sought over grain dust

(56)
b. Dispalet
3/1/82

EAST LONDON — West Bank residents, concerned about the effects of grain dust on the value of their properties, are to ask the valuation court to give special consideration to the grain dust hazard when property valuations in the suburb are finalised.

The court, due to value all East London properties, is expected to sit here early next year.

The MP for East London City, Mr Petro de Pontes, who will represent West Bank residents in the court, said yesterday the harbour grain silos and elevator were assets to the whole city and it was unfair that West Bank residents alone had to carry the burden of grain dust.

A sample court last year had agreed that the West Bank could not be expected to carry the responsibility on its own, he said.

During last year's court session residents objected to a proposed 24 per cent increase in value in a sample valuation for the area.

At the time Mr De Pontes told the court

that sale prices in the suburb had dropped below existing municipal levels.

Mr Robbie de Lange snr, who represents West Bank on the City Council, said yesterday grain dust made the suburb "unlivable".

"You can't expect the people to pay higher rates while they are still getting the dust. When the easterly wind blows the area is unlivable," he said.

Mr Robert de Lange jnr, who also represents the suburb on the council, said a meeting was planned to give residents opposed to valuations the opportunity to include their names on the list of objectors.

Property owners on the West Bank, he said, also suffered disadvantages in the form of train shunting in the area and soot emanating from the power station.

Mr De Pontes yesterday appealed to residents to come forward if they were dissatisfied with proposed valuations.

Referring to the grain dust, Mr De Pontes said it appeared to be an "insurmountable" problem.

"It does not appear technically possible to remove the dust entirely," he said.

Harbour authorities had made several attempts to reduce the problem and investigations were under way in the United States to find a solution to the hazard of grain dust in port cities.

Grain dust was highly explosive and could therefore not be enclosed completely. The grain had to have a certain degree of "dryness" and while exposed grain could be sprayed lightly with water, there was a risk of rot setting in.

The chief provincial valuator here, Mr C. O'Connell, said he expected the valuation court to sit in February next year — DDR

Row over clearing of trees, bush

Municipal Reporter

AN almighty row is brewing over the chopping down of hundreds of trees and bushes which obscured the view of a new townhouse complex on the slopes above Camps Bay Drive.

The land on which the trees grew belongs to the City Council and the Provincial Administration and no-one has accepted responsibility for the devastation.

Local residents have expressed outrage at the move. The mountain slope resembles a bomb site which — together with the red roofs of the 27 double-storey townhouses — can be seen from the beachfront a great distance below.

The scheme's builders and marketing agents denied all knowledge of the clearing yesterday. However, several workers were recently seen

chopping away the vegetation and signs offering free firewood were placed in Camps Bay Drive.

When a senior official of the town planning department was told of the devastation he was horrified and launched an immediate investigation.

While no information could be obtained from the Provincial Administration, the council official said he

doubted whether the Administration had given permission for the levelling.

"The City Council certainly hasn't," he said.

The townhouse site was once bordered by a big tract of heavily wooded land owned by the Provincial Administration but earmarked for the City Council in the proposed Rotunda land swap involving several properties belonging to the authorities.

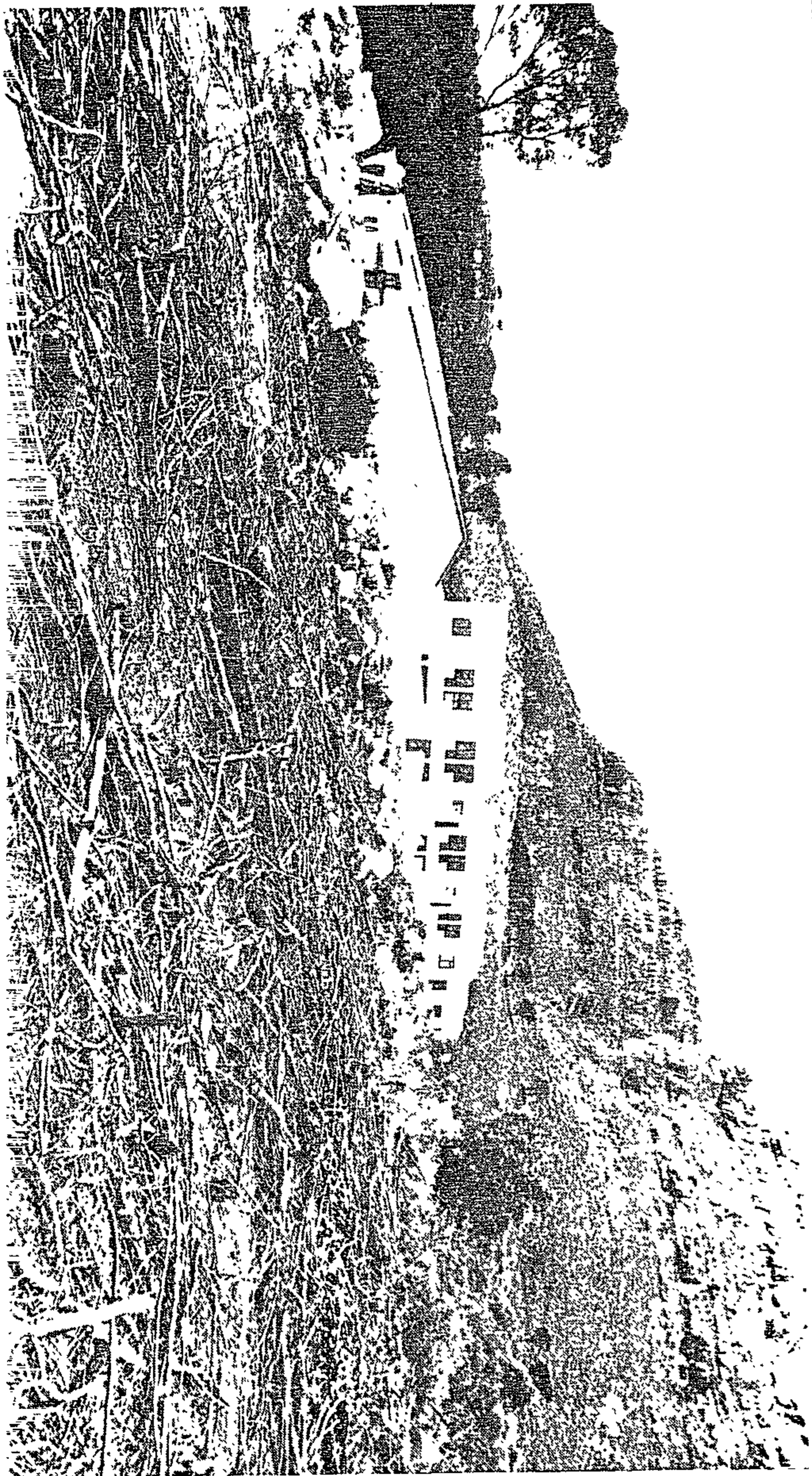
A spokesman for the builders, Glaser of Epping, said the top part had been hired from the Provincial Administration for dumping which would be cleared once the complex had been completed. However, he did not know who had chopped down the trees on the rest of the land.

A smaller area denuded of vegetation in front of the complex going down to the verge of Camps Bay Drive be-

longs to the City Council.

A spokesman for the marketing agents, Petersen Real Estates, declined to comment. He could not give a telephone number for the Johannesburg-based developers, ABS Development Company, which is unlisted.

According to a sign at the site, the development is linked to the property section of the Allied Building Society.





MR ORSMOND

Residents warned on dust complaints

(56)

D. Dispalet
5/11/82

BY TOM LOUW
Business Editor

EAST LONDON — Complaints from residents on East London's West Bank about grain dust from the harbour elevator during easterly wind conditions, have drawn a warning.

Earlier this week, West Bank residents expressed concern that drifting dust from the grain elevator was reducing the value of their properties. They said they intend to ask the valuation court, due to sit early next year, to give special consideration to the dust problem when settling property valuations in the suburb.

Yesterday Mr George Orsmond, president of the East London Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Harbour Advisory Board, commented that East London should be careful

about agitating against the grain elevator. He pointed out that Port Elizabeth complaints about ore dust from the harbour had led to large volumes of ore being diverted from there.

"The grain elevator is vital to this port," said Mr Orsmond. "We must be careful not to complain to the point where the Transport Services decide to phase it out. And it's worth noting, too, that many of the West Bank residents earn their living from the harbour and therefore in part from the grain elevator."

He added: "I am particularly concerned at the apparent attempt to make political capital out of what is admittedly a distressing problem for people living on the West Bank. But let us all keep cool heads about it and not exaggerate."

4 Chairs

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SYSTEM
Locking Cabinet

24 months

Plan to ban shellfish hauls at Cape Point

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Environment Reporter
THE waters round Cape Point nature reserve may become a marine sanctuary as a spinoff of the new conservation measures for False Bay announced by the Minister of the Environment Mr John Wiley.

The Co-Ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, the most powerful non-gov-

ernment conservation body in the province, is to re-examine the question.

If a sanctuary is declared it could mean a Cape Point ban on bait collecting, spearfishing, and diving for crayfish, perlemoen, shells or coral.

Switch possible

Rock angling would be forbidden except at the famous ledges at Rooik-

rang where spinning for pelagic species such as yellowtail would be allowed.

About two years ago, many conservationists and scientists including the former Deputy Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Garth Newman, called for a marine sanctuary along the shoreline of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve.

They argued that the present marine reserve

at Castle Rock, was too difficult to police. The Cape Point reserve, which already existed in the form of the Divisional Council ranger-

Another disadvantage of the Castle Rocks reserve was that it was too small to be representative of a complete ecosystem. Cape Point was unique in that it contained elements found in the cold water ecosystem of the west coast and the warmer regime of the east.

With the bag limits on rock angling and ski boats pending, it would appear to be even easier to police the reserve from a marine point of view.

The chairman of the Co-Ordinating Council, Professor Anthony Hall, said today: "It has been some time since we backed a call for a marine reserve at Cape Point and the situation has probably changed. But Mr Wiley's announcement brings the matter back into sharp focus and we will have another look at the possibility of a marine reserve."

At the time scientists were calling for a marine reserve at Cape Point, the Department of Sea Fisheries were against the idea, partly according to departmental sources because they were loathe to relinquish their control of the shoreline up to the highwater mark and partly because they were not in favour of keeping commercial cravishing interests out of the rich Cape Point waters.

The situation developed where the rangers at Cape Point were having to perform the task of Sea Fisheries inspectors but were understaffed for the additional task.

Now it's easy to catch the pirate netters . . .

POLICING False Bay against pirate netting will be considerably easier now that the entire bay is closed, the chairman of the Co-Ordinating Council for Nature Council in the Cape, Professor Anthony Hall, said today.

"The old demarcation marks indicating the limits inside which purse seine netting was not allowed were very difficult to police. But now it's easy. Anyone can see whether or not a boat is inside a straight line drawn from Cape Point to Cape Hangklip, and the public will have a vital role to play in helping to police False Bay against pirate fishing vessels," he said.

In practice it was almost impossible to get a successful prosecution against

boats fishing inside the old demarcation lines, although it was common knowledge that many fishing boats fished illegally inside these limits.

Fish Hoek and Simon's Town residents have on numerous occasions telephoned The Argus to report fishing boats inside the old two sea mile limit. But in practice it was almost impossible to prove that they were in fact inside the limits.

In a recent interview the Deputy Minister of the Environment, Mr John Wiley, said he would ask the lighthouse keepers at Cape Point and Hangklip to keep a special lookout for illegal fishing inside the bay.

Quick move for Gary

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Golfer Gary Player is selling his luxury Sandton smallholding less than a year after he bought it and may move to a townhouse until his youngest daughter finishes school.

In November last year Player sold his 14-year-old Honeydew estate Zonnehoeve for R725 000 cash and bought a thatched mini-mansion in Bryanston.

Recently the Player residence, with its swimming pool, tennis court,

latest property acquisition — a 344 ha farm near Lanseria airport, north of Johannesburg.

Mrs Player said Gary was at the farm discussing renovations to it.

"The place needs a lot of work but it is right on the (Jukskei) river and is really beautiful," she said.

Mrs Player said they had no intention of moving to their properties in Colesberg and Plettenberg Bay and may not move to their new farm immediately the Branston house is sold.

Four die in R5-m case

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — A husband and wife have pleaded guilty in a R5-million fraud case in which four people have died.

Three CBS employees were shot as they tried to help Miss Margaret Barbera who was being dragged into a van in a West Side parking garage after she had been killed.

Irwin Margolies, owner of the now bankrupt Candor Diamond Corporation pleaded guilty to nu-



Koeberg: Escom backs down

CAP Toms
5/11/82
56
20

Municipal Reporter

ESCOM was willing to liaise more closely with the City Council and its officials over an emergency plan for the Koeberg nuclear power station, Escom's manager for the Western Cape, Mr G F Hellström, said yesterday.

His reassurance, which was relayed to the Mayor, Mr Kosie van Zyl, yesterday, came after this week's criticism by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, that there had been no technical communication between the two organisations.

Dr Coogan attacked Escom for keeping the council's medical, civil defence and air pollution experts in the dark over the formulation of emergency measures.

Although Escom had been in close contact with the Divisional Council, which was responsible for the immediate danger zone, most of the people likely to be affected in the event of a nuclear accident were in the municipal area.

Mr Hellström said in a statement that Escom was seeking the permission of the Atomic Energy Cor-



Mr Kosie van Zyl

poration to publish an information edition of its emergency plan for public comment as soon as

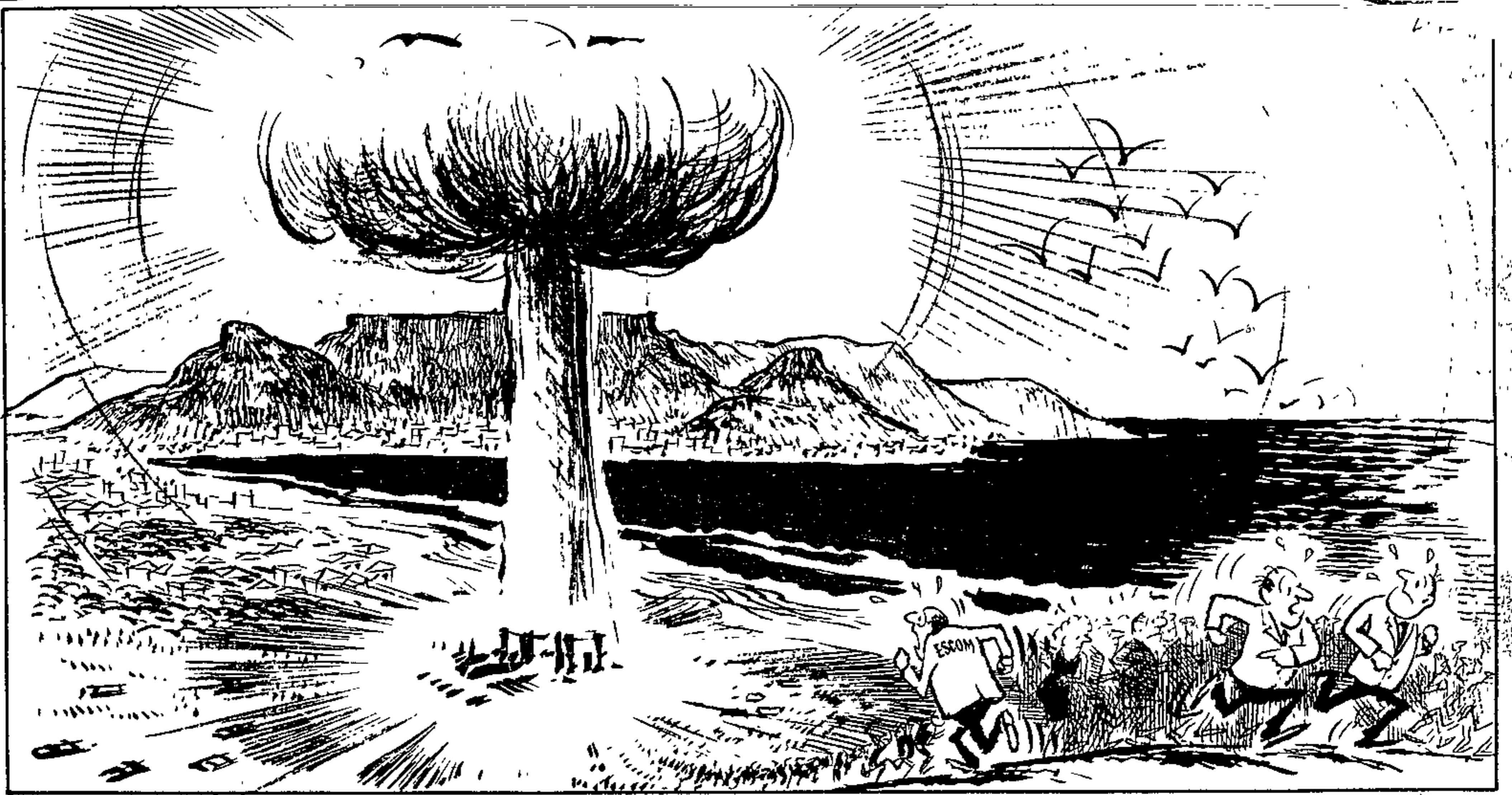
possible.

He pointed out that Escom had also set up a liaison committee on the plan and four representatives of the council sat on it.

Dr John Sonnenberg, a councillor and Opposition provincial spokesman on health matters, welcomed the willingness to co-operate more closely with the council but emphasised that only one plan for all the Peninsula's local authorities should be drawn up.

Individual contingency plans would only lead to chaos.

He said Escom's new position had probably been the result of the council's bid to have urgent discussions with the Atomic Energy Corporation on the approval of a safety plan before a licence for operating Koeberg was granted.



"He forgot to contact Koeberg alert."

W/C ARGUS (ES) 56

The threats when SA goes nuclear..

A SOUTH African physicist has estimated that if Koeberg nuclear power station suffered a "worst case accident" (WCA) it would kill 350 000 people. Escom puts the figure at 135 000.

In Germany an official risk study completed this year "taking the most pessimistic assumptions," and considering the large population (80 million), concluded 104 000 "could die."

Whatever the figures it all sounds catastrophic and is profoundly disturbing to the public. But the figures give a picture which may be unnecessarily alarming and very misleading.

The trouble with WCAs is that, depending on one's imagination, one can make them as bizarre as one pleases.

Take an aviation WCA. One can have a fully laden Jumbo plummeting into a crowded football stadium — or one could have two Jumbos crashing into each other over Ellis Park with a stray engine falling on a dynamite truck...

SUDDEN DEATH

But there is still a fundamental difference between an air disaster and a hypothetical nuclear power station disaster. If one says "50 000 could be killed" everybody would understand. Death would come suddenly and massively.

And, of course, air disasters do happen. They are real enough. There is a probability about them (But nobody has ever tried to start an anti-flying lobby).

With nuclear WCAs we are talking of something hypothetical. Something which has never happened and which, the pro-nuclear lobby insists, requires an improbable sequence of events.

CONFUSION

Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board and, until recently, chairman of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, spoke at the International Conference on Nuclear Power Experience in Vienna a few weeks ago. He blamed his own industry for much of the confusion over the huge death tolls predicted in the case of a reactor disaster.

JUST how bad would it be if Koeberg, which will be switched on in the next few weeks, had a "worst case accident?" JAMES CLARKE looks at the odds.

"The very large numbers of fatalities which are so often quoted for hypothetical accidents, such as the 104 000 deaths from the German Risk Study, could be more accurately described as averse health effects leading to premature deaths from radiation-induced cancer over a period of 30 years starting from 10 years after the imaginable big reactor accident."

At first glance that sounds as quaint as Wordsworth's biographer, who said the poet "died of nothing serious." But as Sir Walter ploughed on in reading his long paper it began to make sense.

LONG DEATH

Although some victims in a WCA would die soon the majority would die in the years to come — some of them 40 years later.

"The short-term deaths following an accident would be very much lower than the number of long-term cancer deaths; the latter being the basis of the misleading large numbers so often quoted in newspaper headlines," said Sir Walter.

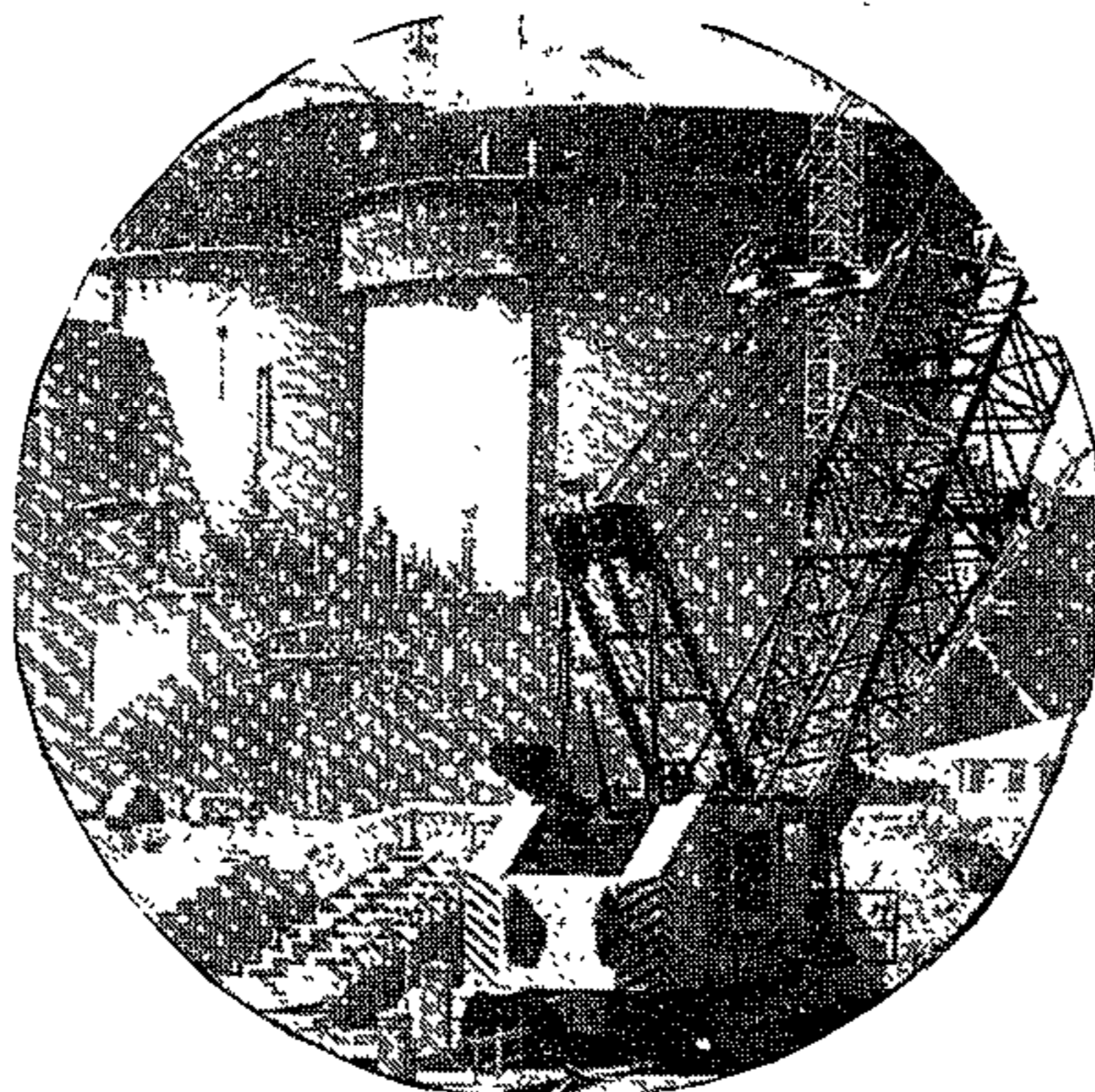
The great majority of victims included in the German's pessimistic toll would receive one rem of radioactivity — on average. One rem's effect on health would be equivalent to smoking a fifth of a cigarette once a week for 30 years.

Is a major reactor accident so improbable? What about Three Mile Island? Here was a potential disaster caused by technicians who decided the computerised emergency process was not behaving correctly when in fact it was.

The Atomic Industry Forum — a clearing house for information from within the nuclear industry and which painstakingly lists all incidents — said recently: "The risk of a malfunction causing core damage at a nuclear plant was higher at the time of the Three Mile Island accident than had been believed, but safety improvements instituted since then have closed the gap."

Apart from Three Mile Island no other serious accident has occurred regarding nuclear power stations.

In its nuclear plant safety precautions the industry is almost neurotic. But one can sense its rising ire: when it was secretive and evasive a few years ago it was accused of covering up which was fair enough. Now that it treats every tiny incident like a notifiable disease it is accused of a Charlie Chaplin-like clumsiness.



Council aims to rezone West Bank

56
2/11/82

EAST LONDON — Moves are afoot to rezone a part of West Bank — plagued by grain dust from the harbour — for light industry.

Mr Donald Card, who holds the city council's industry portfolio, disclosed yesterday that the council had already submitted one application for light industry in the suburb for the Administrator's approval.

Mr Card said the grain elevator was a vital asset to the city and had to be retained. "In fact there are plans to extend it," he said.

"The grain dust causes a problem, but it is something we have to live with and for which we must find a solution and alternatives," he added.

The rezoning of the worst-hit residential areas of West Bank — the most easterly blocks adjoining Bank Street on both sides — would appear to be the best way of dealing with the grain dust problem, said Mr Card.

West Bank residents plan to request the valuation court to lower some property values in the area because of the grain dust.

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"To give some residents a reduction in rates and taxes won't solve the problem because somebody else

will have to pay," said Mr Card.

He echoed the appeal of Mr George Orsmond, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to residents that they should not agitate against the presence of the grain elevator. "Then our maize will go the way Port Elizabeth's iron ore went," he said.

The council, subject to the Administrator's approval, planned to rezone the residential blocks bordering on the harbour in a piecemeal fashion.

This area, said Mr Card, was largely occupied by business and a limited number of residential properties would be affected by the rezoning.

"Many of the houses in the area are old and people won't want to spend big sums on repairs. If the area goes light industrial the value of the land will be increased tremendously."

East London was the only port in the country without private storage facilities close to the harbour. If the council succeeded with rezoning a part of West Bank, these facilities could be established there.

Mr Card said rezoning the area would also benefit residents, as the grain dust posed a health hazard. — DDR

D-Dispatch 9/11/82

De Lange denies threat to maize traffic

(56)

BY TOM LOUW
Business Editor

EAST LONDON — Mr Robbie de Lange senior, veteran East London city councillor, does not agree that complaints about grain dust on the West Bank could endanger the maize export traffic through East London.

"I have the highest regard for Mr George Orsmond," he said yesterday, "but I must point out that nobody

has suggested that the grain elevator should be removed."

Mr Orsmond suggested last week there was a danger that too many complaints about the elevator could result in East London harbour losing its maize traffic.

Mr De Lange commented: "All these people are asking for is that they should be given some rates relief because of the disadvantages they are subject to

on account of the maize dust from the harbour. I cannot see how that can affect the maize traffic, especially as these people really do have a problem."

He pointed out that at the recent farewell party given for him in East London, the retiring general manager of railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, had made it clear there was no question of East London losing its maize export trade.



Cartels

ARGUS 9/11/82

'are gaining from fish quota'

Environment Reporter

STRICT conservation measures were necessary to save South Africa's fish stocks — but without fundamental changes in the quota system, the tough new measures announced recently could put the small operator out of business.

This is the opinion of the director of a small Cape Town-based fishing business who says that under the present system of quotas the large cartels are able to absorb quota cuts much better than the small operator.

"The small men have lived off the crumbs from the large companies' tables. It could be that there just aren't going to be many crumbs left after the application of the new strict measures."

COMPLAINING

The new measures were announced last month by the Deputy Minister of the Environment, Mr John Wiley.

But nobody except the large cartels were complaining about the new measures.

"They were absolutely necessary to save our fish stocks," he said

He does not want to be identified "because I have to live with the people of the industry".

But he does have a suggestion which may provide a solution

"The problem lies in the way in which quotas are awarded on an historic basis. If you happened to be in at the time when they were handed out you're OK. But to break into the fishing industry now is virtually impossible.

"Most of the people who hold quotas did not pay for them. Why not put a certain percentage of the quota on the open market each year.

"In this way the Government could announce that it was going to reduce existing quotas by, say, one fifth every year. Then the fifth comes on to the open market to be bid for by tender. If the operator who originally held the tender wants to keep the same size operation, he simply puts in a bid."

In this way the industry would become more flexible and more efficient.

"No uneconomical operation would be able to last."

Some believe the big fishing concerns have overcapitalised and consequently there is pressure for ever increasing quotas.

DIVERSIFYING

But one of the ironies is that overcapitalisation has led to diversification, with the big businesses sinking profits from fishing into other ventures.

Many operators of small fishing businesses to whom I have spoken recently believe that the way the big cartels have diversified is bad for the fishing industry.

"There is just no money coming back into the industry," said one.

But without exception the smaller operators were pleased with the way Mr Wiley had tackled the task of revitalising the industry.

"Now that he has taken the steps necessary to protect the resource, I hope he can see his way clear to protecting the small fishing business from becoming extinct," a private boat owner said.

Call for big cuts in fish quotas

ARGUS 17/11/82

~~3 Fishing~~ 56

Environment Reporter

THE Fisheries Advisory Council is in session to decide on fish quotas for 1983, and, according to many scientists, unless there are substantial cuts in both whitefish and pelagic quotas, South Africa's tottering fishing industry could be pushed over the brink.

The Cape's pelagic industry is in danger of collapse because the Government has allowed catches of 55 000 tons over the scientifically recommended limit.

Since 1980 the decision-makers have had access to a Ph D thesis by Dr R J M Crawford which recommended that not more than 325 000 tons should be taken by the Cape's pelagic fishing fleet. But for three consecutive years since, the Government has stuck to a quota of 380 000.

"Ignored"

A former Sea Fisheries scientist said he had left the department because he questioned his role as a scientist when so much of his research was ignored because of pressure by large vested interests.

Since the appointment of Mr John Wiley as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs in charge of fisheries, there have been drastic changes in policy, and conservationists are looking forward to scientists playing a more convincing role in the protection of fish resources.

The decisions of the Fisheries Advisory Committee for the new season are seen as an acid test for the new policies, and sources in the industry believe severe cuts are on the cards.

Another area where cuts are expected is the white fish quota.

Concern

The proliferation of so-called baby hake in fish shops and supermarkets has caused much concern among conservationists

At present about 95 percent of the deep sea hake quota is divided between two fishing giants, Irvine and Johnson and Sea Harvest.

Another area where cuts are expected is in the sole quotas. But the Government is likely to run into strong opposition because of its policy of awarding substantial quotas to foreign interests, "for reasons which have nothing to do with fishing".

While the quotas for Israel, Japan and other countries remain unchanged, any further cuts in local quotas will stick in the crops of the fishing cartels.

SHOCK LEAD FINDINGS

A study of more than 1 200 Cape Town schoolchildren has shown that a significant number of those living near the centre of the city have absorbed high levels of lead in their blood and may be suffering behavioural and metabolic problems as a result.

An initial screening of 1 234 children at 19 Peninsula schools indicated that twice as many pupils in urban industrial areas had absorbed high levels of lead in their systems as pupils in outlying suburban areas.

Most of the pupils considered to be at risk came from two schools in Woodstock and central Cape Town, but there were also individual cases of high lead absorption in pupils from areas like Retreat, Maitland and Athlone.

Further tests showed that at the Woodstock school 17 percent of the Sub A pupils had blood lead levels above 29 micrograms per decilitre — the limit above which children are in danger of developing clinical signs of lead poisoning. The average blood lead level concentrations of pupils at this school were twice as high as those of a group of Hout Bay children. The highest blood lead level at the Woodstock school was 40 micrograms.

The study was done by Yasmin von Schirnding of the School of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town for her master's thesis. It is the most comprehensive



Watched by a classmate, Newton Douman (8) has a blood sample taken as part of an ongoing project to monitor blood lead levels at a Woodstock school.

Photographs by Les Hammond



Researcher Yasmin von Schirnding holds a phial of blood from a Sub A pupil at a Woodstock school. When she tested last year's Sub A classes she found 17 percent of the pupils had blood lead levels above the safety limit.

sive South African study on the effects of lead pollution.

She says: "It's a very controversial topic but there is a lot of evidence to show that relatively low blood lead levels in children, which were previously thought of as safe, can have adverse effects on behaviour and intelligence. Any lead absorbed by humans is potentially toxic and the developing brain of a child is particularly vulnerable."

"A number of studies have shown that children with lead levels over 29 micrograms are hyperactive, easily distractible, unable to concentrate or follow simple directions and have lower IQ scores

than children with low blood lead levels. Some researchers believe adverse health effects occur at even lower levels and the current safety limit should be revised."

When the classroom behaviour of 15 pupils with the highest lead levels was compared to that of 15 Hout Bay pupils with the lowest lead levels the high lead pupils were rated as being:

- more easily distracted
- less able to work independently
- more easily frustrated by difficulties
- less able to follow directions
- less able to function well in a classroom

This was despite the fact that the Hout Bay children came from a lower socio-economic group than the other children and "lived in extreme conditions of poverty".

Miss von Schirnding believes the lead pollution in the Woodstock and Cape Town children may be due to petrol fumes in the air.

She investigated the home environments of all the children with increased blood lead levels and eliminated most other possible sources of lead pollution like lead piping or flaking lead based paint.

Nevertheless, she found "unacceptably high concentrations of lead in some paint samples" which could have been hazardous to infants and toddlers who might have chewed painted surfaces.

She found most of the children with dangerously high blood lead levels attended schools on busy roads where there was a high traffic density. She also found "significant levels of lead" in dust and soil samples at the children's homes which she believed were probably due to pollution from lead fumes from petrol.

Among her recommendations are:

- That legislation limiting lead in petrol be introduced. "South Africa has a standard of 0.836 grams of lead a litre in petrol which is many times higher than the permissible level for lead in other countries."

"Russia banned lead in petrol in 1959. In West Germany the limit is 0.15 grams lead per litre, and in Australia and the United Kingdom the present limit of 0.4 grams lead a litre is going to be reduced to 0.15 grams. In America and Japan lead-free petrol is available."

"In my view it is totally unacceptable to have such high lead levels in petrol in view of the toxic effects of lead on developing children. Ideally we should aim for lead-free petrol, but in the absence of this we should adopt a policy of regulating the amount of lead in petrol."

- That the present air pollution monitoring programme in Cape Town be expanded and that a detailed inventory of all sources of industrial exposure be taken.

"Cape Town has the highest atmospheric lead levels in the country. The three-monthly safety level for atmospheric lead is an average of 1.5 micrograms of lead a cubic metre of air. Yet in 1981 the three monthly average in Cape Town went well above 5.5 micrograms a cubic metre.

"At particular times of day lead levels near busy streets have been found to go up to 20 or 30 micrograms a cubic metre. The time when these levels peak is exactly when the children walk to school."

● That legislation be introduced limiting the lead content of certain paints used on surfaces likely to be chewed by children.

"In America lead in paint is limited to trace amounts of 0.06 percent. In Britain all paints with lead levels higher than 1 percent have to have warning labels. Yet South Africa has no standards for lead in paint. Even the lead content of paints used in toys and cots is not controlled."

"Cheaper low-grade paints may have lead pigments containing up to 25 percent lead. I have confidential information

that in its housing schemes the City Council still uses a lethal paint primer called red lead with contains a pigment with about 60 percent lead."

● That schools and creches should not be sited on roads with heavy traffic flows or next to garages because of the health hazard.

● That a continuous screening programme be initiated to monitor the lead levels in children who may be particularly at risk, for instance the children in Woodstock and central Cape Town.

● That a major educational programme be started to make the people of Cape Town and the authorities aware of the hazards and sources of lead exposure in Cape Town.

Dr R.J. Coogan, the city's Medical Officer of Health, said he could not comment in detail until he had read Miss von Schirnding's thesis. His department would like to verify the figures which were "unique for Cape Town."

LINDA VERGNANI

GOVT DECLARES WAR ON SCOURGE OF THE NORTH

SA experts probe threat of acid rain

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

A FULLSCALE inquiry into the threat of 'acid rain' falling over South Africa, will be launched by the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Conservation.

Scientists this week predicted that South Africa had less than 10 years to properly investigate — and halt — the threat of acid rain.

They warned that unless something was done to stop what has been dubbed the 'silent scourge' overseas, South African forests would turn yellow and wither, farmlands would become barren and fish would die in their thousands.

Acid rain — correctly known as acid precipitation — has caused havoc in the Northern Hemisphere. It forms when industrial smokestacks release sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. The acid rain — weak solutions of nitric and sulphuric acids — are then borne by prevailing winds.

North America, northern Scotland and Scandinavia have all born the brunt of the killer rain.

Confirming that an inquiry would be launched, an environmental conservation researcher in the department said: "We consider the problem to be very urgent. We have no information on the subject and its effects on the South African environment."

"We will spread our research over some years to discover the full effect during different seasons. The effect may be different during a wet summer than during a dry-summer, and so on."

In South Africa — because of the small number of inland lakes and because of the lack of winter rainfall — farmers, industrialists, conservationists and foresters have been unconcerned about acid rain.

The Water Research Commission instituted by the department found that most high acidity was related to mining pollution and was easily neutralised by the lime-based soil.

But it has also been found that the power stations and large coal-using industries — including Sasol — are

pumping 1-million tons of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere annually.

Acid rain is described as precipitation with a pH level below 5.6 — the normal acid level of 'clean' rain.

Acid rain rarely falls in the areas where it is produced. Usually the high-altitude winds which catch the sulphur dioxide and nitrogen carry the precipitation hundreds of kilometres before it is dropped.

A spokesman for the Department of Water Affairs said acid rain was "only just becoming a problem in South Africa".

"We are only just beginning to perceive that acid rain exists here."

"Something has to be done to stop the problem in its tracks — we are beginning to detect a change in the acidity of our rainfall and the situation has to be stopped now," he said.

Mr Martin Lloyd, chief air pollution officer for the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Pensions, said the large amount of dust — alkaline particles of soil — in the atmosphere above South Africa worked to neutralise the sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

"Our policy is that we are not controlling the release of sulphur dioxide — we rely on dispersion for its controlling effect," he said.

"We rely on the best practical means to disperse the sulphur and, with sulphur recovery systems adding R300-million to the cost of a single power station, air dispersion is the best," he said.

This is not as callous as it sounds. Sulphur recovery systems — apart from being expensive — make use of a lime formula which, when mixed with the sulphur, forms a hazardous sludge.

Should the sulphurous sludge be dumped in the waterways "we would have an instant water pollution problem", Mr Lloyd said.

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Poisoned children

56 *S. Tribune* *21/11/82*

A MAJOR new probe has shown that a significant number of schoolchildren living near the centre of Cape Town have lead levels above the safety limit, and this could be adversely affecting their intelligence and causing behavioural and metabolic problems.

By LINDA VERGNANI

The startling findings are to be investigated by the Municipal Department of Health Dr Reg Coogan, the city's Medical Officer of Health, said this week.

Miss Yasmin von Schirnding of the UCT School of Environmental Studies, who carried out the survey for her master's thesis found that 17 percent of the pupils at one Woodstock school had blood lead levels above the safety limit of 29 micrograms a decilitre.

She believes the main cause of the high lead levels may be exhaust fumes.

An international authority on the effect of lead on children, Dr Michael Moore — currently a visiting lecturer at the UCT Medical School — has warned that the findings could well indicate that there were going to be serious long-term consequences for Cape Town children from exposure to lead.

He said some of the neurological damage done to the children by high lead levels was irreparable, but for the sake of future generations "we must try to get lead out of the atmosphere through legislation or through voluntary action".

Dr Moore, who is a senior lecturer in medicine at the University of Glasgow, said: "If in a community the average intelligence drops from 100 to 95 then the ability of the people to learn, to organise, to do things for that community is vastly diminished."

"It obviously matters greatly in a large group of people and the economics of it are really stupendously significant."

The study involved more than 1200 Cape Town schoolchildren and is the most comprehensive South African study on the effects of lead pollution.

An initial screening of 1234 children at 19 Peninsula schools indicated that twice as many pupils

lead levels above the acceptable limit. The average levels of pupils at this school were twice as high as those of a group of Hout Bay children. The highest level at the Woodstock school was 49 micrograms where 29 is the limit above which children are in danger of developing clinical signs of lead poisoning.

Says researcher von Schirnding "It is a very controversial topic but there is a lot of evidence to show that relatively low blood lead levels in children, which were previously thought of as safe, can have adverse effects on behaviour and intelligence. Any lead absorbed by humans is potentially toxic and the developing brain of a child is particularly vulnerable."

"A number of studies have shown that children with lead levels over 29 micrograms are hyperactive, easily distracted, unable to concentrate or follow simple directions and have lower IQ scores than children with low blood lead levels."

Some researchers believe adverse health effects occur at even lower levels and the current safety limit should be revised.

She believes petrol fumes may be the main culprit.

She investigated the homes of all the children with increased blood lead levels and eliminated most other possible sources of lead pollution like lead piping or flaking, lead-based paint.

Nevertheless she found "unacceptably high concentrations of lead in some paint samples" which could have been hazardous to infants and toddlers who might have chewed painted surfaces.

She found most of the children with dangerously high blood lead levels attended schools on busy roads where there was

"Russia banned lead in petrol in 1959. In West Germany the limit is 15 grams of lead per litre. In America and Japan lead-free petrol is available."

"In my view it is totally unacceptable to have such high lead levels in petrol."

• That the present air pollution monitoring programme in Cape Town be expanded and that a detailed inventory of all sources of industrial exposure be taken.

"Cape Town has the highest atmospheric lead levels in the country. The three-monthly safety level for atmospheric lead is an average of 1.5 micrograms of lead a cubic metre of air. Yet in 1981 the three-monthly average in Cape Town went well above 5.5 micrograms a cubic metre."

"At particular times of the day lead levels near busy streets have been found to go up to 20 or 30 micrograms a cubic metre. The times when these levels peak is exactly when the children walk to school."

• That legislation be introduced limiting the lead content of certain paints used on surfaces likely to be chewed by children.

"In America lead in paint is limited to trace amounts of .06 percent. In Britain all paints with lead levels higher than one percent have to have warning labels. Yet South Africa has no standards for lead in paint. Even the lead content of paint used in toys and cots is not controlled."

"Cheaper low grade paints may have lead pigments containing up to 25 percent lead. I have confidential information that in its housing schemes the City Council still uses a legal paint primer called red lead which contains a pigment with about 60 percent lead."

ate C discrimination... sex. PAT SCHWARTZ reports.

wage gap. We're into a situation where sales generally are dropping. It's not a good time but it's the law and we must do it."

Mr Mike Wright, Chairman of the Association of Employers (Assem), which represents the retail trade...

The move, said Mr Wright, was not unexpected. "We knew it was coming. The wage board

the retail trade...

fears, clerks and managers and include the all-important sales personnel, cashiers and till packers.

The move, coming at a recessionary time, has caused a certain amount of concern among employers — some of the increases are as high as 49 percent — but several major retailers said the increases would make

that she knows that at the end of the week or the month her pay packet will be substantially plumper.

November 15 is the day when thousands of women in the commercial and distributive trade will benefit from new wage determinations which eliminate discrimination on the grounds of sex and im-

economic situation but added that one appreciates that inflation and the cost of food and rents are hitting the pockets of our workers so it is totally necessary from that point of view

and R5 a week... in some categories... To Mr... stagel... Executive... increases

personnel director Mr Rene de Wet were caught on the wrong foot by the gazetting on October 29 of the new de-termination. They had, they said, been told it was not due for some weeks

The only area in which the OK was slightly under the new minimum, he said, was in the case of sales assistants in the more qualified grades — third, fourth and fifth years of experience. But that affected only a small percentage

243
56
Cape Times 23/11/82

SABC reviewing plan for Devil's Peak site

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE South African Broadcasting Corporation is reviewing its plan for a huge radio and television complex on the slopes below Devil's Peak.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for Auckland Park yesterday. He declined to spell out the details of the review.

However, he added that the SABC's requirements had changed since the original plans were drawn up.

The SABC bought the site in 1979 for R968 000 and since then has been paying a special enhancement levy to the City Council — one of the conditions of the rezoning of

the site above Vredehoek. At the time, the SABC said planning for the complex would take about two years.

No more was heard until yesterday's confirmation

The clinching of the deal was the culmination of a running battle involving the SABC, the Provincial Administration, the City Council, conservationists and organizations such as the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and the South African Institute of Architects.

The SABC has maintained that the building will not be more than three storeys high, will blend in with the surroundings and that much

of it will be underground.

A panel of experts, briefed by the Provincial Administration in January 1977, warned that building-height restrictions would result in a sprawling quasi-industrial complex out of keeping with the site.

A previous administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, rejected the moves to buy the site. He reversed his decision after meeting a SABC delegation.

In November 1979, the council's town planning committee ruled that the building would not harm the environment after representations were made to it by the SABC's consultant, a local architect, Mr Gawie Fagan.

R50-m to cut lead in petrol, says expert

ARGUS
29/11/82

~~55~~ (56) ~~57~~

Science Reporter

MAJOR oil companies say that if it can be shown that lead in petrol contributes significantly to the blood-lead levels of South Africans, they will take steps to reduce the lead content of their products.

But the Government and consumers would be expected to carry some of the cost of the change-over — about R50-million.

Mr A M Evans, sales technical manager for Shell South Africa, said that while the legal limit of lead in petrol was 0,836 grams a litre, oil companies had an informal agreement with the Government and the air pollution research group of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research that they would keep the lead content down to an average maximum of 0,5 grams a litre.

"If it was conclusively shown there was a relationship between the lead content of petrol and lead in blood that was in excess of a tolerable level, then we would have to consider reducing the amount of lead used," said Mr Evans.

"VERY EXPENSIVE"

"But this will be very expensive. Adding lead to fuel increases its octane count without further refining.

"If we were to reduce the lead level in our petrol to, for example, 0,15 grams a litre, additional refining facilities would probably cost somewhere between R10-million and R20-million for each refinery.

"Either we will be allowed to put our prices up to recover our costs or the Government will have to help us to put in higher octane-producing facilities for low-lead petrol."

A third alternative was a cost-sharing scheme where the expense of producing low-lead petrol was covered partly by increased prices, partly by direct Government aid to the oil companies and partly by the companies themselves.

"CONCERNED AS ANYONE"

"We are as concerned as anyone about the possibility of doing long-term harm to people, especially children. After all, we in the industry have children ourselves.

"But the problem is that the link between petrol-lead and blood-lead levels has yet to be conclusively shown and no one can agree what constitutes a dangerous level of blood-lead," said Mr Evans.

All the oil company representatives doubted the suggestion that petrol lead was largely responsible for high blood-lead levels made by Miss Yasmin von Schirnding of the school of environmental studies at the University of Cape Town.

Miss von Schirnding recently undertook a study of blood-lead levels of 1 200 children in areas including Hout Bay, central Cape Town, Retreat, Maitland and

Council turns down Sandy Bay scheme

CAPk Times 1/12/82 56

Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Council yesterday turned down the controversial application for the rezoning of Sandy Bay which would have allowed the developers to go ahead with their plans for a hotel and about 50 houses and other amenities.

The application, which was discussed after the meeting had gone into committee, was rejected by a large majority of the councillors when it was put to the vote.

It was also decided to make a public statement the application had been rejected after the meeting.

The next step, suitable expropriation, is in the hands of the government and the Deputy Minister of Environment, Mr John Wiley, has already been approached with the council's proposals.

The two owners of the stretch of coastline, Trust

Bank and Dr Robert Hall, have also been approached and are understood to have indicated their willingness to consider viable alternatives.

The planned development of Sandy Bay, famous for its nudists, has been a controversial issue for years, and it surfaced again in recent months with the developers accusing the council of being "mentally paralysed" and incapable of coming to a decision on the proposals.

The developers, Costa Areosa, complained about the delay to the Provincial Administration and the council was in turn rebuked in August for taking "an inordinate long time".

The developers said the project would be of "such pleasing form and tone" it could not fail to harmonize with the beautiful coast.

City told of Koeberg's nuclear safety needs

ARKUS 2/12/87 (576)

Science Reporter

THE licensing branch of the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) and the Independent Council for Nuclear Safety had to agree on all stages of the licensing of a nuclear power station such as Koeberg, Mr John Tattersall, assistant general manager of AEC, told a meeting of local authori-

ties in Cape Town yesterday.

The main principles for establishing safety criteria for nuclear power plants were that the risk factor had to be small in relation to the total risks, he said.

The nuclear risk factor had to compare favourably with other industrial risks and allowance had

to be made for higher safety standards which may be adopted during the lifetime of the plant.

Mr Ron Harris, construction site manager for Koeberg, said the AEC licence for fuel-loading would initiate the final with-fuel programme leading to full power by May-June 1983.

Mr Richard Hagger,

reactor physicist at Koeberg, said the plant was subject to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. This agency made spot checks of fuel movements.

An emergency planning consultant from the United States, Mr Milton Jury, said civil defence

authorities needed contingency plans.

A second meeting of officials from Cape Town City Council, the Divisional Council, surrounding municipalities and representatives from Escom and the AEC was held in the afternoon to discuss matters relating to emergency planning for Koeberg.

Detailed discussions of communications chains and emergency planning activities took place. These details are expected to be completed in the next few weeks.

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, said today he could not comment on either meeting as he and

the others present at the meetings had been informed they were being held under the secrecy clauses of the Nuclear Energy Act.

The penalties for releasing information without consent from the AEC were R20 000 or 20 years' jail — or both.

Developers hit by proposed township laws

Cape Times 2/12/87

56

Municipal Reporter

ONE of the radical changes proposed in the draft amendment to the Townships Ordinance is that no owner of property in Cape Town would have any right to develop or change its use without special approval.

Commenting yesterday on the controversial report of the Provincial Administration's Van Tonder Working Committee, the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, said the taking away of development rights was one of the main merits of the new system.

'Gift'

From a planner and bureaucrat's viewpoint, it would be "a gift from heaven", enabling the authorities to plan with a free hand without serious worries of compensation.

Changes in land use would have to approved by either the Provincial Administration or the City Council. In the council's case, the Town Planning Scheme would continue to operate for the next 10 years, after which the land use changes would be implemented.

Except where a property was rezoned, its value would be limited to that of the existing development (if any) on the site and it would have no value for potential future development. Any development rights subsequently conferred by rezoning would expire after three years if not utilized. The concept of "flat right" and "industrial sites" would cease to exist, he said.

However, Mr Brand listed serious objections to the draft amendment.

The committee had recommended that the present Townships Ordinance be repealed to be replaced by the Land Use Planning Ordinance.

'Uncertainty'

Under the proposed new system, total uncertainty would reign over the value of property. No one could buy land for development until it had been rezoned and any purchaser would have to act within three years otherwise its value would drop back to that of an unzoned property.

Although a master rezoning plan was suggested, scattered or ad hoc rezonings were likely to

take place.

The present Town Planning Scheme provided a degree of stability and confidence on future development of an area while the new system would not, Mr Brand added.

Study time

He strongly criticized the Provincial Administration for not granting an extension of time to the council for further study of the document which was released only in September. It was regrettable too that local authorities which would be largely responsible for the administration of the new ordinance, were not consulted in the preparation of the report.

No reason had been given for the "urgency" of the matter, Mr Brand said.

"One would have expected that drastic proposals such as are now being contemplated would have been preceded by a lengthy period of public consultation."

He is to urge the council to protest to the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw.

Tests
soon on
cheaper
clean-up

ARGUS 3/12/82
Science Reporter

REDUCING the lead level in South Africa's petrol could cost about R50-million.

But there is at least one feasible alternative, which is soon to be tested in South Africa — a lead catchment device to replace the standard car sound muffler.

According to an article in a magazine published by Caltex Oil Australia, tests of lead-trap filters there had indicated they were "the most effective and economical way of dealing with lead emissions from motor vehicle exhausts".

Two methods of trapping exhaust lead have been developed, according to a report on a four-year road test programme of the devices by the Australian Institute of Petroleum.

The more promising and popular of these are the chemical entrainment systems, or filters, developed by Octel who supply the lead which is added to fuel to increase its octane count.

The use of stainless steel makes the devices more expensive than ordinary mufflers — about R32 more — but they also last longer.

City levels appear to be rising

Science Reporter

THE levels of lead and other atmospheric pollutants appear to be rising in Cape Town, according to Dr R B Wells, senior chief research officer in the atmospheric sciences division of the CSIR.

The division collects samples of atmospheric pollution for analysis at 22 sites in urban, peri-urban and rural areas

Dr Wells said: "The object of these sites is to establish a base line measurement to see whether things are getting better or worse at any particular site.

FAIRLY HIGH

"There are a couple of coastal sites where levels appear to be going up, but we want to wait and see what happens over the next couple of years. Cape Town is known to have fairly high lead levels.

"Next year we hope to do a more intensive study in Cape Town to see exactly what is happening."

Dr Wells said lead levels fell off very quickly away from emission concentrations such as roads.

"Particles of lead fall out on the ground very soon, so that moving a sample site even 10 m could change readings significantly."

The sample site in Cape Town is in the old City Hall.

"We are going to set up a number of additional sample sites in the immediate area of the old City Hall to check whether or not we have been measuring an anomaly."

COMPARISONS

A table for 1978 showed that the measured lead pollution level in Cape Town was 641 times higher than at the Sutherland Observatory in the Karoo, a rural background site; more than 17 times higher than in Pelindaba, a peri-urban site; and nearly four times the level in Pretoria West, an industrial site.

The Cape Town airborne lead level of 2,5 micrograms a cubic metre was almost twice as high as the reading in the Pretoria city centre.

The Department of Health works on an accepted safe limit of two micrograms a cubic metre for airborne lead.

Koeberg at full power in 1983

Staff Reporter

CAPL Times 3/12/82

THE KOEBERG nuclear power station will go on to full power by May or June.

In a press statement following liaison meetings yesterday between Escom and local authorities and other concerned bodies, the commission said the pre-fuel loading programme was now com-

plete. Those present at the meetings were warned that the meetings were being held in terms of the secrecy clauses of the Nuclear Energy Act, which makes provision for fines of R20 000, a 20-year sentence, or both, for unauthorized release of information.

The Atomic Energy Cor-

poration licence for fuel-loading would initiate the final "with-fuel" commissioning "leading up to full power by May-June 1983".

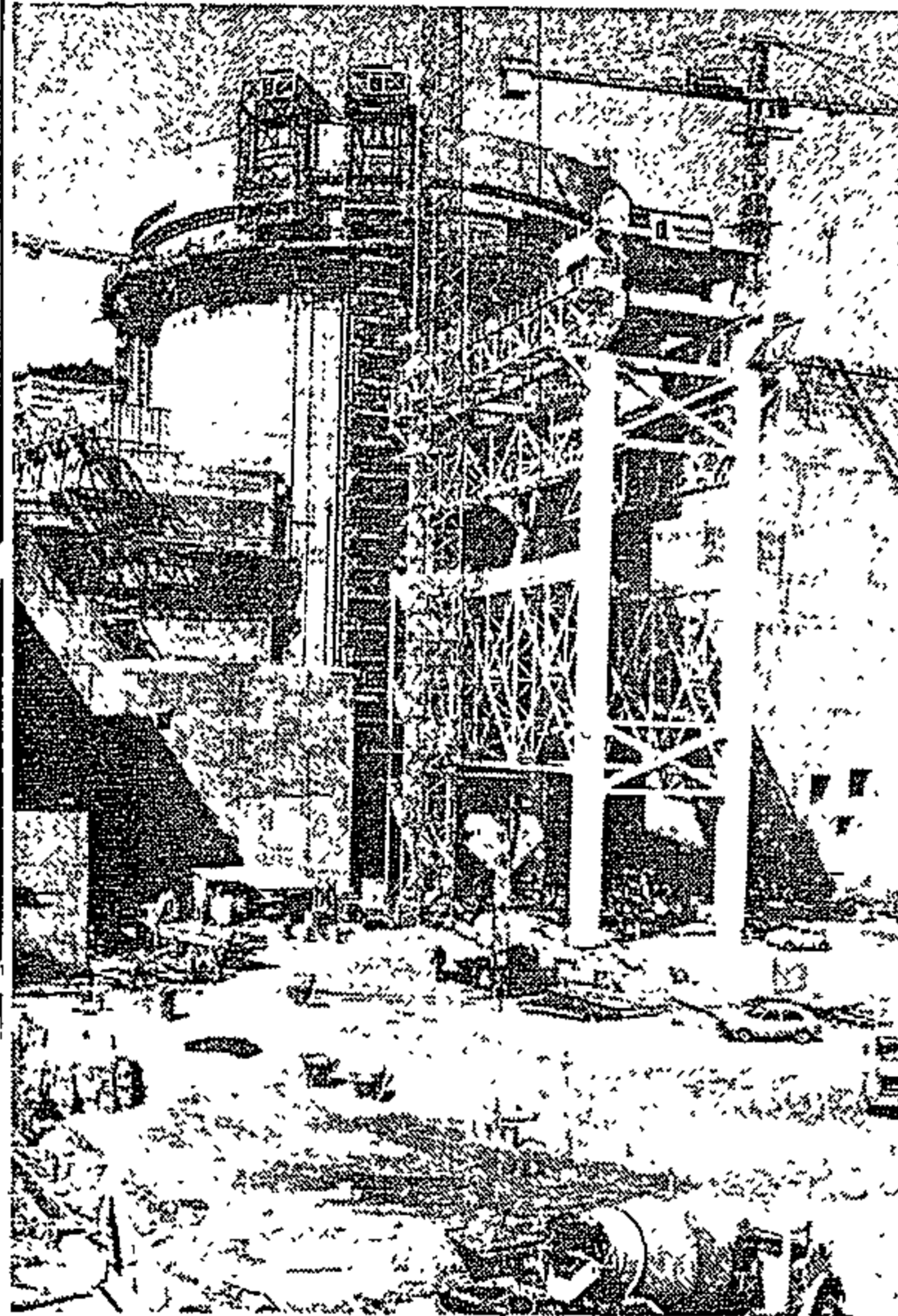
Koeberg's reactor physicist, Mr Richard Hagger, said the plant was subject to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, which also made spot checks on fuel movements.

Turning to emergency planning and casualty aspects, the statement said Escom's senior medical officer in the Western Cape, Dr Barney de Villiers, had discussed the opening at the end of November of the radiation casualty facility at Tygerberg hospital.

Contingency plans

An emergency planning consultant from the United States, Mr Milton Jury, said civil defence authorities required contingency plans for various potential threats and although the hazards of a nuclear power plant were small when compared to disasters such as aircraft accidents and epidemics, emergency planning standards had been imposed world-wide on all power utilities using nuclear reactors.

It was now accepted internationally that firm emergency planning should extend to 16 km from a nuclear power station, with contingency planning continuing beyond this distance.



The Koeberg nuclear power station.

Bid to save anchovy, pilchard industry

CAPT TINKS 8/12/82

13/13/82 (56)

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

FAR-REACHING measures aimed at saving South Africa's pilchard and anchovy fishing industry from total collapse were announced last night.

The steps, announced by the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, take effect next year.

The main change is a switch in the fishing season from winter to summer — a move long advocated by the controversial Port Elizabeth scientist Dr Jan Lochner, who predicted the collapse of the once-flourishing fishing industry in SWA/Namibia.

Similar fate

Dr Lochner, whose theories have so far been rejected by the government, argued that the important West Coast industry faced a similar fate without a fishing season change because young adult fish are being caught before they can reproduce.

Mr Wiley, one of Dr Lochner's few champions in official quarters, told a press conference the "new deal" should result in the West Coast's pelagic fish industry — mainly pilchards and anchovies — being rebuilt.

He has resisted departmental calls for a reduction in the quota of pelagic fish, those caught in surface purse-sein nets. He has concentrated on the change in the fishing season, while removing other pelagic fish — maasbanker, mackerel, red-eye and lantern fish — from the 380 000-ton pelagic quota.

Mr Wiley also announced a reduction

from 136 000 tons to 120 000 tons, in the stockfish quota. He warned of further severe cutbacks if these fish, caught by deeper trawls, continued to show a deterioration and if "gross irregularities" by some catchers were not stopped.

He described the West Coast as one of the richest fisheries in the world, but said all the warning signs pointed to a collapse of pilchard and anchovy stocks. The fishing industry had assured him of support for an entirely new system to try to correct the situation.

The West Coast pilchard catch has dropped from 318 000 tons in 1960 to 35 000 tons this year. The anchovy catch has risen from only 300 tons in 1963 to 307 000 tons amid warnings that this, too, will collapse because too many young fish are being netted.

False Bay restrictions

This is the second major change to conserve the country's marine resources Mr Wiley has announced since taking office. The earlier move concentrated on False Bay, which from January 1 will be closed to purse-sein trawlers with further restrictions on commercial crayfishing and trek-netting.

● The new moves were welcomed by Mr Errol Moorcroft, an opposition spokesman on environment and fisheries. He hoped the measures would help restore an important resource and that the government would not hesitate to take additional steps should these prove necessary.

● Fishing season to change,

page 13

No cut in quota in spite of warnings

ARL:s 8/12/82

~~56~~ 56

Environment Reporter

IN SPITE of warnings from scientists that the existing quota of 380 000 ton for the Cape's pelagic fishing industry was too high for the future safety of the stock, the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley has refused to change this figure.

Announcing the quotas for the coming year, Mr Wiley said although the Division of Marine Development had recommended that the quota be cut to 325 000, he could not accept drastic cuts because this would set off a chain reaction affecting the price of fish meal, which was already too high.

Mr Wiley said scientists had not yet succeeded in setting a "safe" level of utilisation.

"The industry wanted the quota maintained, and the scientists wanted it cut to 325 000. The cut would cause a chain reaction pushing up the price of fish meal, and affecting chicken farming and dairy farming industries," he said today.

One of the changes announced by Mr Wiley was that the season for pelagic fishing would be changed to November to March, instead of the existing season of January to August.

RECOVERY

"Scientific evidence shows that the fish spawn in October. It is logical that they should be caught in November. I believe that this will give the fish an extra five to six months to grow and spawn, and put the industry back on the road to recovery," said Mr Wiley.

Other changes announced by Mr Wiley include a cut in the deep sea trawling quotas for stockfish from 136 000 to 120 000.

The sole quota is to be cut from 970 to 950 ton.

To encourage more fishing for underutilised species such as red eye, lanternfish, mackrel and maasbanker, these will not be included in the pelagic quota.

Former Sea Fisheries scientists earlier found that the best scientific evidence available showed that the existing pelagic quota of 380 000 was too high for safety. The best scientific figure available was 325 000, ascertained in research by Dr R J M Crawford of the Sea Fisheries Institute.

Mr Wiley made other changes during his short-term in office, including closing False Bay to large-scale commercial fishing.

R500 million

56

is spent on cleaner air

S. Tribune
12/12/82

Finance Reporter
SOUTH African industry spent more than R500 million on air pollution equipment in the past 10 years, according to Martin Lloyd, the country's chief air pollution control officer.

He said that while these efforts have resulted in general overall improvement in industrial air pollution levels, the degree of success has varied from sector to sector.

In the steel industry four out of five major plants have been fitted with approved equipment to clean up emissions from their blast, arc, BOF or rotary furnaces. Capital expenditure in this industry in the past decade has reached almost R105 million and has resulted in improved air quality in towns like Newcastle, Vanderbiljpark, Witbank, Middelburg and Benoni.

Lloyd said that additional equipment worth R20 million was currently being installed at three of these plants.

While these steps are to be commended Lloyd said it did not always follow that once a plant had

been fitted with equipment that the pollution problem stopped. Poor quality equipment and inexperienced or unmotivated operators caused difficulties. This his department would have to clampdown on in future.

To assist in this, continuous monitors with recorders would gradually be installed at all offending plants.

Money spent in other industries includes: ferroalloy (R80 million); cement (R180 million); fertiliser (R10 million); pulp and paper (R50 million underway at the moment).

A further figure of R70 million has been spent by the non-ferrous, lead, asbestos, sugar and basic chemical industries in the past few years.

Govt call to fishermen

Cape Times 15/12/82

~~Fish~~
56

Industrial Reporter

THE WEST COAST fishing industry was warned yesterday that it faced a lean two years and was urged to co-operate with the government on new conservation policies intended to rebuild the resource.

A top-ranking government party led by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, told the industry during a tour by helicopter that the fishing resource was in serious peril and its preservation would require tough, if experimental, measures.

The party, comprising MPs of the coastal constituencies from Cape Point to the border with SWA/Namibia, explained elements of the new policies to fishermen and took in complaints and advice from fishermen and company directors.

Fishermen maintained

that one of their biggest problems was the recently-introduced, radical change in the pelagic fishing season, which would now overlap with the crayfish season and cause a loss in revenue on both — with serious socio-economic implications.

Mr Wiley's theme, however, was that the resource was over-exploited and the strains were beginning to show with increasing severity.

He was aware that many in the industry believed government policy was emphasizing conservation at the expense of business, but a failure to act determinedly would mean a repetition of the devastation that struck the industry in Walvis Bay.

"I don't think that we, the industry, or the marine scientists, have all the answers, but we have to work for a solution," Mr Wiley said.

Fire ban penalty doubled

CAPE TIMES 15/12/82
56

Chief Reporter

THE penalty for lighting fires in the open in the Cape Peninsula area has been doubled, according to the Director of Parks and Forests, Cape Town, Mr Frans Roelofse.

He also warned yesterday that there would be stricter-than-ever enforcement of the ban on fires this season.

Devil's Peak

His warning coincided with the reintroduction for another 12 months by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries of regulations prohibiting fires in the open except at certain authorized places in the Peninsula.

Mr Roelofse said that since the disastrous fire on the slopes of Devil's Peak in March, the fine for starting a fire in an unauthorized place had been doubled from R500 to R1 000 (or six months imprisonment), or both.

He also said the number of authorized fire places on Tafelberg Road, on the lower slopes of Table Mountain, had been reduced.

Places at which fires in the open were permitted in the Peninsula were clearly identified by black-on-yellow notices.

Dr O D Wollheim, assistant secretary of the Cape Peninsula Fire Protection

Committee, welcomed the reintroduction of the fire ban and said that since the introduction of proper controls, the number of fires in the Peninsula had been reduced from nearly 500 in the 1973/74 season, to 120 in 1981/82.

"Where in 1973/74 there were 42 serious fires, seven of which went out of control, there were three serious fires in the 1981/82 season, including the Devil's Peak fire, the sequel to which was the apprehension and conviction of the person responsible.

"He was fined R400 and was ordered by the magistrate to complete 200 hours' community service."

Exceptions

The reintroduced regulations specify that any fires made in authorized fire-places must be properly extinguished with water and/or sand.

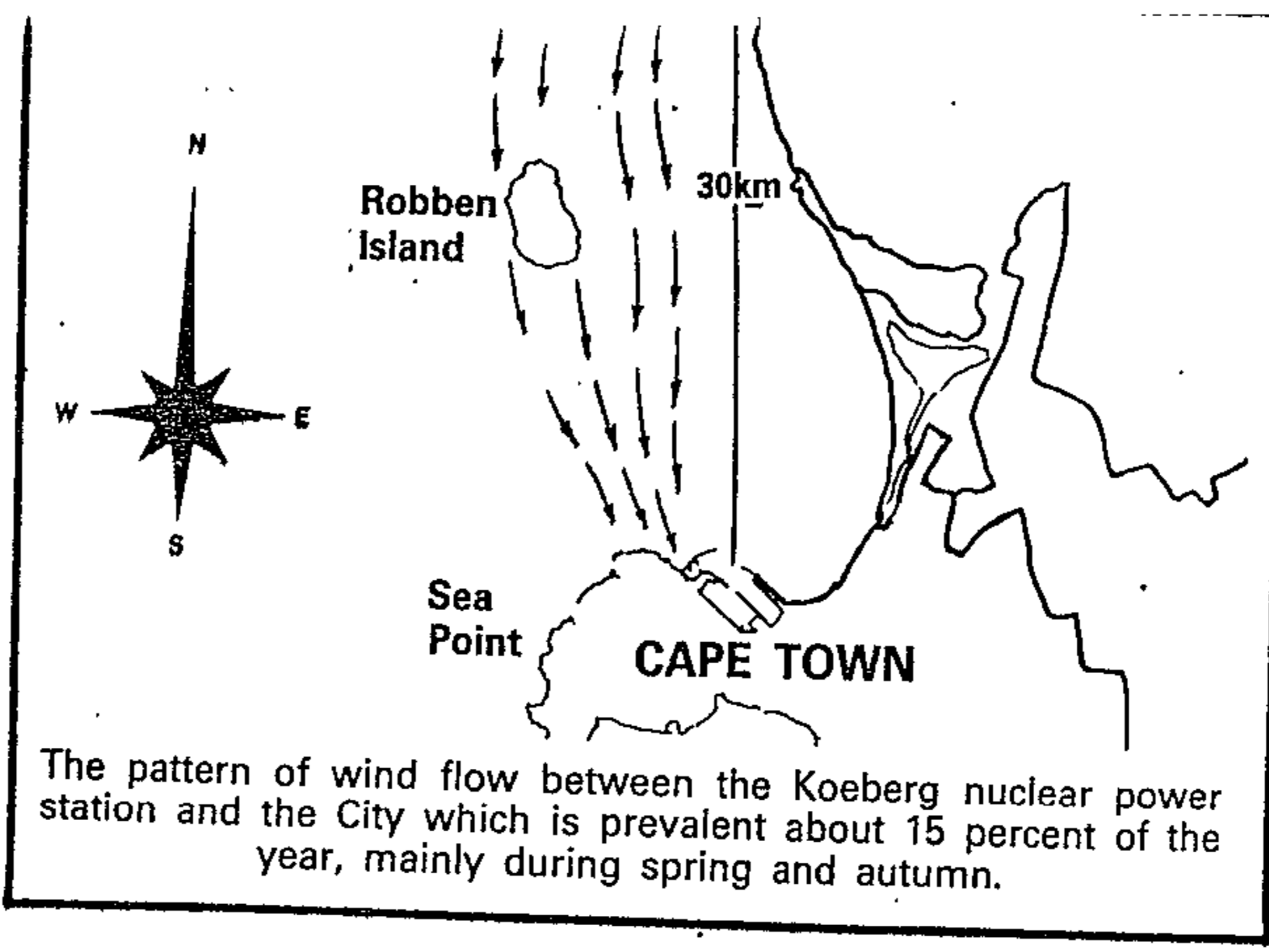
The few exceptions made to the prohibition of fires in the open include:

- Fires made within a demarcated picnic or camping area maintained by a local authority or a government department.
- Fires on residential stands within proclaimed townships.
- Fires at mountain club huts — with certain provisos.

Let's see if this prevents this

How?

(Handwritten notes)
 16/2/82
 17/2/82
 18/2/82



The pattern of wind flow between the Koeberg nuclear power station and the City which is prevalent about 15 percent of the year, mainly during spring and autumn.

Hulley calls for fail-safe security

CAPE TIMES 20/12/82

(Handwritten marks)
 Staff Reporter

THE latest explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power station were yesterday described as "unacceptable" and "intolerable" by Mr Roger Hulley, the Progressive Federal Party's Western Cape energy spokesman.

Until last night, the authorities had declined to disclose information about the blasts. "Whether the blasts were caused by sabotage or by an accident arising from negligence or faulty equipment is of secondary importance," Mr Hulley said yesterday.

"That they can happen at all at a nuclear installation so close to Cape Town is intolerable."

Mr Hulley said the public had a right to expect that all of Koeberg's systems would be fail-safe and its security systems impregnable.

"What strengthens my concern is that these blasts follow on another serious incident which occurred on July 18, which is still not fully explained. I have reason to believe that security arrangements at Koeberg could be improved. I wrote to the minister in this connection some three months ago."

He said there should be no switch-on at Koeberg until an independent representative body, such as a parliamentary select committee of local MPs, was fully satisfied that the safety and security arrangements at the plant were fail-safe.

'Right to reassurance'

"There is no margin for error in the matter of nuclear safety and the public has the right to total reassurance that they are protected from even a remote danger of a disaster before Koeberg becomes operational," he said.

Dr R J Coogan, Medical Officer of Health for Cape Town, said yesterday that as the power station was not yet "on stream", he did not expect any emission of radioactivity and was therefore "not surprised" that he had not been contacted by Escom.

"Nevertheless, the fact that the blasts have occurred highlights the call for a widespread and comprehensive safety programme well in advance, encompassing all 18 municipalities in the Peninsula area," Dr Coogan said.

The acting chairman of Koeberg Alert, Professor Arnold Abramowitz, asked whether Escom had the ability to "mount the kind of security operation which this giant, and potentially catastrophic, source of power requires".

He said that because of Koeberg's proximity to Cape Town and Atlantis, radioactivity released through a breach of reactor containment could, in the most serious eventuality, kill thousands of ordinary citizens.

"We need an inquiry at the highest possible level into what is going on at Koeberg," Professor Abramowitz said.



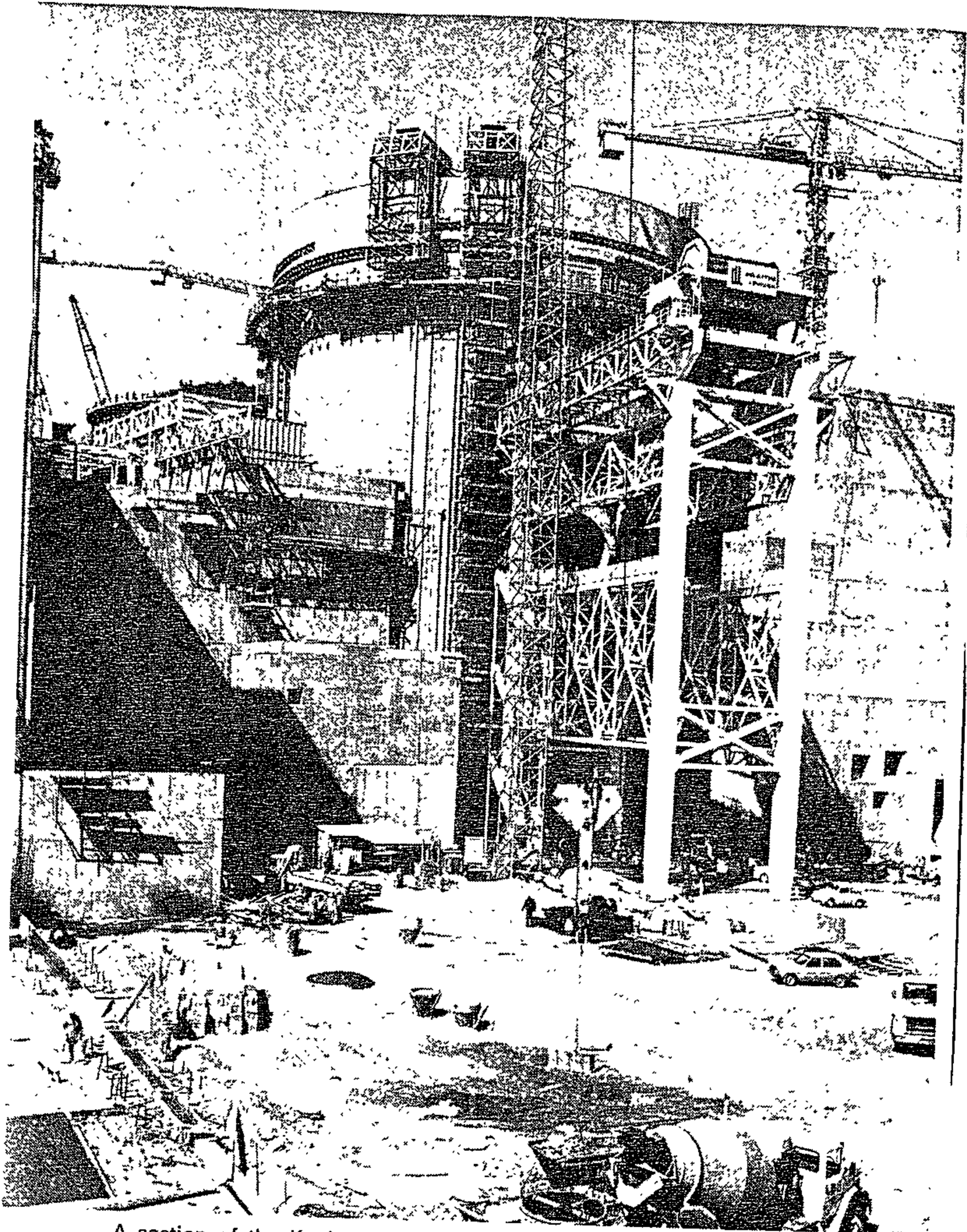
Mr Roger Hulley



Professor Abramowitz



Dr R J Coogan



A section of the Koeberg nuclear power station under construction.

This picture was issued by Escom

CAPE TIMES 20/12/82

Catalogue of trouble

56

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL incidents involving breaches of security at the Koeberg nuclear power station have made headlines recently.

The following incidents were reported this year:

● May 19: Three workers broke into the premises of an engineering firm on the Koeberg site.

● July 18: An electrical fire inside the Koeberg plant caused damage amounting to R350 000. Details of the fire were disclosed to the media only 24 hours later. Escom denied claims by the

military wing of the ANC that the movement had been responsible.

Escom did not inform either the Cape Town City Council or the Regional Liaison Committee about the fire. Mr Roger Hulley, PFP deputy spokesman on energy affairs, later described Escom's report on the incident as "inadequate".

● In August, two job-seekers got to within "spitting distance" of the nuclear reactors without

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To page 2



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tious 10pm to 5am curfew
on "unqualified" blacks
in the urban areas and
the blanket curfew clause
conferring wide powers
on the Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment were introduced in
this committee.

It is also likely that key
aspects of the bill were
scrutinized by the power-
ful State Security Council
before it was referred to
the cabinet committee on
constitutional develop-
ment.

The bill, which deals
with influx control and
the rights of urban blacks,
was referred to the par-
liamentary select commit-
tee on the constitution
after its publication earli-
er this year, and further
comment from interested
parties was invited.

Outcry

The measure evoked an
outcry and sharp criti-
cism from a broad spec-
trum of expert opinion.

It has been dubbed a
"war measure" which
would make the lives of
blacks in the cities intol-
erable and invite "mas-
sive police raids" in what
would amount to a state
of perpetual martial law
for blacks.

Although the select
committee on the consti-
tution, under the chair-
manship of Mr Heunis,
has agreed subsequently
not to deal with the mea-
sure until black local au-
thorities have been set up
in terms of the new Black
Local Government Act,
public calls for the mea-
sure to be scrapped have
continued unabated.

Although the Depart-
ment of Co-operation and
Development, which has
borne the major brunt of
criticism that has accom-
panied the bill, bears ul-
timate political responsi-
bility for the bill, the
Minister of Co-operation
and Development, Dr Piet
Koornhof, like other min-
isters on the committee,
is bound by decisions
which are taken on a con-
sensus basis.

Other departments

In addition to the five
departments already
mentioned, it is under-
stood that the depart-
ments of Labour, Justice,
and Foreign Affairs were
also represented on the
committee.

The Orderly Movement
Bill was already a re-
draft of legislation intro-
duced by Dr Koornhof in
October, 1980, as part of a
"new deal" for urban
blacks.

From page 56

being challenged for per-
mits or identification

● September 11: A trade
union leader, Mr Brian
Williams, was dismissed
after he allegedly investi-
gated the hazards of
nuclear exposure to work-
ers at the site. The Elec-
trical and Allied Trade
Union questioned the
safety training of un-
skilled workers at the
Koeberg power station.

● September 17: An
electrician was fined
R600 after being found
guilty in the Cape Town
Magistrate's Court of pho-
tographing electrical
work at Koeberg.

● The Cape Times cor-
respondent reports from
Johannesburg that in the
10 days since the South
African Defence Force
raid on African National
Congress targets in Leso-
tho, several violent inci-

dents have taken place in
South Africa, in addition
to the Koeberg blasts —
some of which, according
to the police, have been
the work of the ANC.

There has been an ex-
plosion at another Escom
power station, the Inner-
dale sub-station near Ver-
eeniging; there has been
the assassination of an
ANC defector and State
witness in many political
trials, Mr Batholeme Hla-
pane, in his Soweto home
on the Day of the Vow.

There has been the dis-
covery of two caches of
arms near Durban and
the arrest of a man in
connection with one
cache and a woman with
the second. In addition an
insurgent has been ar-
rested in the Eastern
Transvaal.

Colonel Chris Coetzee,
head of the Police Direc-
torate of Public Rela-
tions, said yesterday that
the discovery of caches

and documents was fur-
ther justification for the
"pre-emptive" raid on
ANC targets in Maseru by
the Defence Force.

But Mr Tom Lodge, au-
thor of a forthcoming
study on the ANC and a
defence witness in
several security trials,
questioned the validity of
that deduction.

It could be held that the
"pre-emptive" raid was
not really pre-emptive in
the sense that it had not
forestalled the attacks
since then, Mr Lodge said.
He was sceptical about
reports that the Hlapane
assassination had been
carried out by the only
survivor of a Lesotho-
based assassination
squad.

The killing, he said, did
not appear to be the work
of a skilled assassin. He
had fired 12 bullets and
"hit two more people (Mrs
and Miss Hlapane) than
he was meant to".

Weekend TV

TV1

JASON ROBARDS — remem-
ber him as the President in
"Washington behind Closed
Doors?" — was one of the
stars in the Saturday night
film "A Christmas to Remem-
ber".

Eva-Maria Saint and George
Parry played his wife and
grandson and were equal to
him in this heart-warming sto-
ry of a Christmas in the Unit-
ed States during the
Depression. It was an above
average offering.

Jim Nabors presented
"Christmas in Hawaii" sup-
ported by, among others, Car-
ol Burnett and Tom
("Magnum") Sellicks. Na-
bors's version of the "Twelve
Days of Christmas" was a
sheer delight.

Sunday night's viewing has
taken an upturn with the first
episode of Louisa M Alcott's
"Little Women".

"The Wonderful World of
Disney" featured the boat-
niks, part one.

I have seen this film in its
entirety and regret the ham-
handed manner in which
Auckland Park has seen fit to
cut it.

ROBERT CAW

TV2 and 3

EVEN though viewers were
still fuming over the screen-
ing of the same episode for
two successive Saturdays of
"Kumbula Tata", it has been
quite enjoyable to watch

The last episode, shown on
Saturday afternoon, had an
element of sadness. Watching
Sam recovering after nearly
drinking himself to death
following his beloved daugh-
ter's tragic death was quite
something for those facing
similar depressing problems
to take note of.

This short soapie was not in
the class of "Le Tla Mpona"
and "USenzekile", but frankly
it showed great improvement
as it progressed. Pity it was
not longer.

TV 1, 2 & 3 tonight

5.27: Programme Schedule.

5.30: From The Book. Scripture reading by Elaine
Lun and children from Happiness Chinese
Creche.

5.34: The Lone Ranger. Christmas Story. The gold
fever took hold of Ben Talbot and he left his
family with the dream of returning a rich
man. When Tonto and the Lone Ranger learn
that Talbot's son believes that his father will
be home for Christmas, they search every
mining camp.

6.00: News

6.14: Video Two. A programme for teenagers pre-
sented by Richard Loring and Delia Sains-
bury.

6.41: The Facts Of Life. Mrs Garrett, the house-
keeper of 50 pupils at a private girls' board-
ing school, does her best to meet life's
problems.

7.06: 240 Robert. First Loss. Brad, the younger
member of the 240 Robert team, finds him-
self in the helicopter with the early-morning
announcer, Morning Mike. When Mike suf-
fers a heart spasm, he has to make an emer-
gency landing on the edge of a rock.

8.00: Nuus

8.28: Weer

8.40: Verslag. A look at events in the news.

9.14: Lucia Di Lammermoor. The opera Lucia Di
Lammermoor by Gaetano Donizetti with the
Choir and Symphony Orchestra of Rome
conducted by Carlo Felice Cillario.

10.40: Nuus

10.50: Oordenking. The Rev Tony Simpson.

TV2 & TV3

6.30: Ezikasikhova (Fabels). Miss Stork is very ill
and the animals don't believe her — they
think she is pretending.

6.35: Ubhokoloshe Ibhene (Bolke The Bear). Mellis
wants to go back to the circus.

6.45: Radio Buza (Radio Who). There's great ex-
citement at the radio station as decisions are
made about Christmas gifts. Even the listen-
ers will get presents.

7.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News).

7.10: Ezangomsombuluko/Ezangomvulo (Monday
Deadline).

8.00: Dipapadi (Sport).

8.20: Di A Bana. A programme of light music for

PRETORIA. — Police said today a massive manhunt was under way for ANC saboteurs believed responsible for four explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power station at the weekend.

Police were reluctant to say anything other than that they were working "flat out" on the investigation into the blasts, which apparently damaged cable trays and other equipment and came close to damaging one of the reactors.

Nobody was injured, and Escom says there was no danger of radioactivity.

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health said today that the penetration of security and the bombing had heightened the need to provide an emergency plan before the power station came into operation.

Dr Reg Coogan said a top-level meeting would take place today between Escom, the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) and the local authorities involved in emergency planning for the power station.

"The meeting was planned last week, prior to the incidents at Koeberg over the weekend," he said.

Meanwhile, an Escom spokesman said nuclear fuel held in store at Koeberg had posed no threat at the time of the explosions. He said the fuel became highly radioactive only when placed in the reactor.

"Tight"

The "extremely low level of radioactivity" of the fuel — uranium pellets — allowed it to be packed into rods by hand in France. On arrival at Koeberg it was stored in a maximum security area. It had not been stored in any of the auxiliary buildings hit by the blasts.

The spokesman added that security at this stage was as tight as possible.

"With 5 000 workers passing through the gates of the plant every day as construction still continues on Koeberg I and II, we have a problem keeping a check on every worker."

It was not yet possible to state the extent of the damage.

Earlier, Dr Coogan said: "The fact that the power station can be penetrated in this way gives heightened impetus to the necessity for producing a plan which has been rehearsed and seen to work before nuclear fission takes place at the plant."

Necessity

"Such a comprehensive workable emergency plan, involving all the local authorities in the Peninsula area — 18 in all — needs to be prepared to the satisfaction of the licensing branch of the AEC well in advance."

"It's my opinion that such a plan of necessity involves the general public in its application. It must be thoroughly comprehensible to the people who will be affected, and it must also be such as to inspire their confidence."

The acting chairman of Koeberg Alert, Professor Arnold Abramovitz, said Escom had no right to start up the Number One reactor while there

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

P. T. O.

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20/12/82
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844

Worry about Koeberg security, safety

ARGUS 20/12/82

(56) (24)

(Contd from Page 1)

were still workers, who might be saboteurs, on the site.

Prior to the blasts, the Number One was due to come on stream early next year. The Number Two reactor was expected to be in operation late in 1984.

Opposition spokesmen today expressed concern about an apparent weakness in security, and said they would raise the issue in Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central and the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on energy affairs, said a disaster could cost thousands of lives.

He called on those responsible for the blasts to "leave Koeberg alone."

He said in a statement. "This second breach of the security at Koeberg is most disturbing. We were assured by the Minister after the last episode that 'the standard of security is considered adequate.' It has proved to be the opposite.

"Koeberg is perhaps the potentially most dangerous target in South Africa, and it must be secure. The Minister concerned as well as the Prime Minister and Cabinet must see to that security."

"I intend to raise the matter during the next session of Parliament."

Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia and the PFP's spokesman on Western Cape energy affairs, said he intended to call in Parliament for a parliamentary select committee of local MPs to help ensure satisfactory security and safety measures at Koeberg.

The plant should not be allowed to go into operation before it had been established that such measures were "fail-safe"

Mr Hulley said Escom spokesmen had claimed for a long time that the plant was safe and that there was nothing to worry about.

"The causes of a blast at the plant are less important than the fact of a blast. That such blasts can happen at all is intolerable"

There was no margin for error in nuclear safety.

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party spokesman on police and security matters, said the Government owed it to the citizens of the country to build an impregnable security network round Koeberg.

He was horrified that the blasts had taken place at a major installation which was a prime target for any urban terrorism group.

The African National Congress has claimed from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that a unit of its military arm, Umkhonto We Sizwe, carried out the attack on Saturday.

MASERU

It said the attack was intended to salute those killed in the recent South African raid into Maseru.

A joint SAP-Escom statement last night said: "There were altogether four explosions at the Koeberg power station construction site."

"These occurred at 3.23pm, 8.40pm and

11.24pm on December 18 and at 2.53am on December 19.

"The explosions caused damage to cable trays and other equipment."

"The extent of the damage is being investigated by Escom."

"South African Police are investigating the explosions, which were caused by explosive devices."

EXPERTS

"South African Police experts are on their way from Pretoria to assist with the investigation"

"Nobody was injured and there is no danger of radioactivity either to staff at the construction site or to any member of the public." — Political Staff, Staff Reporters and Sapa.

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Handwritten notes in a box, including the word "Maseru" and other illegible scribbles.

Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin, including "11.24pm", "2.53am", and "11.24pm".

Large handwritten notes at the bottom left, including "after a month" and "the system is".

By COLIN HOWELL

THE banned African National Congress (ANC) last night claimed responsibility for four explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power station near Melkbosstrand at the weekend.

Police investigators have disclosed that the blasts on Saturday afternoon and evening and early on Sunday morning were caused by "explosive devices".

The ANC statement, issued in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said the sabotage was carried out by a unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the ANC's military wing.

The movement said the attack was intended "as a salute to all our fallen heroes and imprisoned comrades, including those buried in Maseru this afternoon". Thirty ANC members killed in last week's SADF raid in Lesotho were buried in Maseru yesterday.

Colonel Chris Coetzee, of the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, said yesterday that the first explosion had occurred at 3.23 on Saturday afternoon in a nuclear auxiliary building on the site.

Boland roadblocks

A NUMBER of roadblocks were set up and manned by policemen and traffic officers in the Peninsula and the Boland yesterday after the explosions at Koeberg.

A police spokesman said, however, that some of the roadblocks were "routine exercises". Army personnel were not involved, the spokesman said.

More than five hours later, at 8.36pm, a second explosion shook the same building. Two further blasts occurred — one at 11.24 on Saturday night and another at 2.53am on Sunday. Colonel Coetzee could not divulge where these explosions took place.

He said the extent of the damage was still being investigated by Escom, but no one had been injured and there was "no danger" of radio-activity to anyone on the site or to members of the public. Cable trays and other equipment had been damaged.

Colonel Coetzee said a team of police explosives experts was being flown to Cape Town from Pretoria to assist in the investigations. Lieutenant-

General Johann Coetzee, head of the security police, was due to arrive in Cape Town yesterday and was expected to visit the scene.

Brigadier H W Kotze, the Western Cape security police chief, yesterday declined to comment on the sabotage.

"I'm not in a position to do so," he said. "I have been to the site, but Melkbosstrand is not in my division — the Boland security police are handling the investigations."

Shut off

A virtual news blackout was imposed during most of yesterday as local and foreign newsmen tried to ascertain the cause and extent of the explosions. The nuclear plant site was completely shut off to visitors and the press. Senior Escom and police personnel were flown in by helicopter for a meeting at midday.

Mr G F Hellstrom, Escom's Western Cape manager, said yesterday that the damage caused by the blasts was "still being assessed".

Mr Hellstrom said there had been no radio-active material on the site at the time.

Asked whether the explosions had been "large", he said: "As far as I'm concerned, they were small explosions. But what do you call a small explosion? It's relative — and, in any case, I'm not experienced in this field."

Foreign agency

News of the explosions was broken by a foreign news agency with contacts among contractors at the Koeberg site. The South African authorities confirmed there had been several explosions and that nobody had been hurt, but withheld further details until last night.

It is not yet known whether the explosions will affect plans for Koeberg to go on to full power by May or June next year.

● In Paris, a spokesman for Framatome, a major contractor at the R2 300-million complex, said: "It certainly was an attack, an act of sabotage."

The official, who declined to be named, said one of the reactors had been damaged but since it was not on line there was no possibility of any leakage.

ANC claim responsibility Koeberg

4 blasts at

Cape Times

20/12/87

56 (844 114)

Koeberg: Council concern

ARGUS 21/12/82
56
Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council today expressed its "deep concern" over events at Koeberg at the weekend and called for tighter security at the nuclear power station.

In a debate on the issue, councillors described Escom's explanation that it was impossible to screen all the workers on the site as "ludicrous".

Mr Norman Osborne proposed a motion of exigency and said Escom should have foreseen the security risk and done something about it.

If it had been impossible to screen 5 000 construction workers on the site it would have been better if the entire construction had been completed before the sensitive parts were installed, he said.

In his statement the Mayor, Mr Kosie van Zyl, said Koeberg's operating licence had to be withheld until security was tightened up and the problem of the emergency plan was solved.

Mrs Joan Kantey said as custodians of public health the council had to be seen to be doing something about the matter.

Mr W H D Scales admonished the councillors for their statements and said they had to be more realistic about the matter.

"Nuclear fuel is the fuel of the future and not a single life has been lost as a result of a nuclear accident," he said.

Blasts:

Top

officials

meet

CAPE TIMES
21/12/82
56

By MARK VAN DER VELDEN and COLIN HOWELL

SENIOR government officials, police and security experts held a series of meetings in Cape Town yesterday following the four explosions at Koeberg nuclear power station at the weekend.

Escom spokesmen refused to divulge any further information on the blasts and the extent of the damage and referred all inquiries to the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

However, in an interview on SATV news, Mr George Hellstrom, Escom's Western Cape manager, said that although it

was difficult to assess the damage, it was "fairly big" (redelik groot). He could not confirm that limpet mines were used and would only say that "explosives" were used.

Asked about the five-hour interval between the first two blasts, Mr Hellstrom said Koeberg was a complex site with numerous passages and corridors and police had said it would take about a month to do a thorough search.

About 5 000 people moved through the security gates every day and security was being carried

such as the clothing worn by workers in the reactors.

On security measures, he pointed out that once the reactors went on stream the construction workers would no longer be on site.

The security police, Escom officials and officials of the Atomic Energy Board are investigating.

Brigadier M van Eyk, head of the SAP Directorate, said last night that there were no new developments.

Contacted later, Colonel Chris Coetzee, also of the Directorate, said

Koeberg: Prime target, page 2

out "to the best of our ability". At the time of the blasts the reactor was not loaded and presented no danger to the public, he said.

'Fuel inert'

The public relations officer for Escom in the Western Cape, Mr Andre van Heerden, told the SABC in an interview that there was no risk of increased radio-activity after the explosions.

The only radio-active material on site was nuclear fuel, which at this stage was inert and safe to handle.

The building most severely damaged by the explosions was an auxiliary storeroom, between the two reactors, used to dispose of low-level waste

police were "not prepared at this stage to attribute the blasts to any specific group or organization".

Meanwhile, a statement by the African National Congress in Dar es Salaam said a unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, blasted the plant with limpet mines early on Sunday morning.

Brigadier Van Eyk refused to confirm newspaper reports yesterday that a massive manhunt was under way for ANC saboteurs believed responsible for the blasts.

"Intensive round-the-clock investigations are

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To page 2

A From page 1
continuing" was all he was prepared to say.

An earlier statement said four "explosive devices", detonated at intervals between Saturday afternoon and early on Sunday, damaged cable trays and other equipment.

● Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, chief of the security police, visited the scene yesterday.

● The explosions were not discussed at yesterday's meeting between Escom, the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) and local authorities involved in emergency planning for the power station.

The Deputy Director of Local Government, Mr Pieter Carstens, who chaired the meeting, said afterwards that Escom's press release on the blasts was only read out at the beginning and was not discussed.

"The meeting was a sequel to one which took place about a month ago, and it was scheduled for Monday well before the explosions at Koeberg took place," he said.

An action committee would go into a suggestion that local authorities further away than the present "30-kilometre radius" be included in emergency plans.

New radius

He confirmed that the municipalities and divisional councils of Paarl, Stellenbosch, and Malmesbury — which are within a suggested new 50-kilometre radius, were represented at yesterday's meeting.

Mr Carstens emphasized that the groups involved in the emergency planning had nothing to do with security measures at the plant itself.

● Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, who also attended the meeting, said yesterday that the penetration of security and the bombing had heightened the need to provide an emergency plan before the power station comes into operation.

Koeberg: Prime target

CAPE TIMES
21/12/82

56

Chief Reporter

THE R2 000-million Koeberg nuclear power station, within months of going on-line and "critical" only 30km from metropolitan Cape Town, has become South Africa's prime target for sabotage.

This has become evident at a time when public confidence in security at Koeberg has been badly shaken, and when the N-station's vulnerability to attack has again been demonstrated, in a series of explosions at the plant.

What has also been shown is that a highly-trained saboteur could deliberately cause the sort of explosion that Escom has been saying is almost impossible accidentally.

Sabotage likely

Koeberg is scheduled to go on to full power by May or June and the original disquiet expressed by local authorities and academics about public safety should a Three Mile Island-type accident occur at Koeberg, has now turned to grave concern as further attempts at sabotage appear likely.

What makes Koeberg a prime target is the fact that this is South Africa's first nuclear power station, situated on the doorstep of a densely-populated area. As such, it has tremendous morale-shattering potential if placed under threat by saboteurs.

Several thousand workers have been employed on the site by the various contractors, and there is no evidence of how closely these workers have been security-screened before being allowed onto the site.

Statements by Escom

and the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) about the safety and security aspects of Koeberg have been far from reassuring, and the atmosphere of secrecy and confidentiality about the whole N-station project has contributed to the general air of uneasiness and apprehension among the public

● It was noted that yesterday, while top police and other officials were investigating the series of four explosions at the N-station at the weekend, vacancies for "security officials" for Koeberg were being advertised by Escom in the local press.

● In May this year Koeberg's vulnerability was shown by the ability of three men to gain access to the complex. They broke into an engineering contractor's office and tried to force the safe. When the alarm was sounded, one was arrested but two escaped.

An Escom spokesman's reaction to inquiries was: "This was a trivial matter, and not Koeberg's in-daba."

● In July, after official assurances to the public about safety measures at Koeberg, fire in the electrical switchboard caused damage estimated at several thousand rands. Escom spokesmen said the fire could have been caused by "a foreign object" accidentally left inside the distribution board.

There was "not even the faintest chance" of sabotage being the cause of the fire, it was said at Escom's head office in Johannesburg, amid growing public concern about security at Koeberg.

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Blast damage 'considerable'

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE Koeberg sabotage caused "considerable" damage to the secondary switching equipment, but the nuclear heart and dome were unscathed, the City Council was told yesterday.

Councillor Frank Van der Velde, who after a visit described security at the plant as "token", said that although nuclear material was on site at the time of the blasts, no fission had taken place.

More information on the weekend explosions was given to the council, but because it was on confidential green paper at yesterday's monthly meeting, it was discussed later in committee.

The council unanimously supported an urgent motion put forward by Mr Norman Osburn that the Government should not allow Koeberg to go on stream until maximum security measures had been taken and emergency planning details approved by all authorities.

Halfway through the two-hour debate when Dr R Coogan, the Medical Officer of Health, was outlining the potential hazards facing the City in the event of a radio-active release, the Mayor, Mr M J van Zyl interrupted, saying that more "negative" aspects would "scare" the people of Cape Town.

Earlier, Mr Van Zyl had expressed deep concern over the weekend explo-

sions and called for better security measures.

Councillors urged Dr Coogan to continue, but a short while later Mr Emil Riese warned his colleagues and officials not to go "entirely overboard", and introduced a motion to stop the debate.

After a narrow majority vote in support, Mr Frank van der Velde called for a division. When the names of individual councillors and their votes were called out, several crossed sides and the motion was defeated.

Continuing, Mr Osburn said Escom had failed to gain the public's confidence. The council had been given platitudes and excuses, one of which was that it was impossible to screen all the 5,000 construction workers at the plant.

Why, he asked, did Escom keep sensitive material on site if it knew it could not control its employees?

If the authorities could not guarantee more adequate safeguards, then the entire project should be aborted, even at this late stage.

Several councillors said there was no such thing as "100 percent" security. Nuclear power stations were built to withstand a great deal of damage.

As for Cape Town, it would have to live with Koeberg. Nothing the council said during the debate would have any effect on the administration of the plant, they said.

'Delay Koeberg' petition

ARGUS 22/12/82

56
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Internal	External
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By Frans Esterhuyse, Political Staff

A PUBLIC campaign aimed at persuading the Government not to activate the Koeberg nuclear power station until all construction activities had ended and adequate safety and security measures had been provided was launched by the Progressive Federal Party today.

The Delay Koeberg Campaign will include a public petition to the Government and a series of information meetings at which public support will be sought.

Announcing the campaign today, Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia and Western Cape chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday's statement on Koeberg by the Minister of Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, was inadequate.

"We have had bland assurances and an in-house investigation before, which have not prevented the present sabotage. It is therefore not enough to say Koeberg's commissioning might be delayed — I believe it must be delayed," Mr Hulley said.

Strong appeal

He emphasised that the public petition would not represent opposition to nuclear power as such. It was no more than a strong appeal that there had to be no starting up of the nuclear power station until it was "incontrovertibly safe to do so".

Mr Hulley said the decision to launch the campaign was taken by the Western Cape regional executive committee of the Progressive Federal Party.

The aim was to persuade the Government to delay the commissioning of the power station until all construction work had been completed on the site and until the public had received "absolute assurances that operational systems are fail-safe and security measures will be impenetrable".

"Radiation"

"The public has a right to complete protection from even a remote risk of any incident that could cause a release of radiation so close to Cape Town.

"Now that it has been demonstrated that Koeberg's security has been penetrated during the construction phase it would clearly be irresponsible to activate reactor No 1 on schedule early in the new year while construction activities on No 2 reactor are still in progress.

"Furthermore, it would be no more than commonsense prudence to insist that the plant as a whole should not be switched on until an independent clearance of security and operational safety at the plant has been obtained."

Mr Hulley said it was realised that a delay could mean an expensive (Turn to Page 3, col 4)

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capital installation might lie idle for a period, "but we believe this would be far preferable to a situation in which the Western Cape might be at risk".

In view of the festive season, the campaign would only get into full stride in January, but in the meantime members of the public were already being invited to indicate their support and to offer assistance.

Mr Hulley said the text of the petition for which signatures were invited was:

"ASSURANCES"

"We the undersigned citizens of the Western Cape call upon the Government not to activate the Koeberg nuclear power station until all construction activities have been completed and until independent safety and security assurances have been provided to the public."

Mr Hulley invited interested persons to write to the Delay Koeberg Campaign, P O Box 174, Constantia 7848.

He said individuals who wished to submit signatures immediately in support of the petition were welcome to do so.

• The Argus Political Correspondent reports that Mr du Plessis said

Koeberg petition

yesterday the weekend explosions at Koeberg had damaged electrical cables and other equipment but there was no danger of radioactive pollution.

He announced that present security measures at the Koeberg site were being investigated.

After a meeting with Escom and Atomic Energy Corporation officials in Pretoria Mr du Plessis said the explosions may delay the commissioning of the first unit at the power station.

G

books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room as candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

Part of an answer book is to be torn out.

Answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

and to possible exclusion from the



Mr Pieter Croucamp ... a picture taken some years ago.

Mr Pieter Croucamp, of Maraville Court, who had no hands, is thought by police to have been strangled sometime over the weekend. He had also been beaten about the head with an unknown object. His pair of artificial arms was lying near his body, his feet had been tied up and he was gagged.

Two neighbours, Mr Ilho Lezar and Mr Karl Neethling, made the gruesome discovery about 10.45pm on Monday night. Mr Neethling climbed through a broken window after Mr Croucamp did not answer when they knocked loudly. "He was completely helpless without his mechanical arms," Mrs Norma de Wet, a housewife who lives in the flat next to Mr

hands in a print could get parole sentence. He was spoken. A lot of to drink in his fl never any trouble Mrs De Wet said had been a sec Woodstock cloth A friend of Mr Linda van der M.

Wessels: Aussies may face backlash

From MARSHALL WILSON MELBOURNE. — Australia is likely to face trouble from black member-nations of the International Cricket Conference over the selection of South African-born Kepler Wessels in its test team.

There are indications here that some members of the ICC — India, Pakistan and the West Indies — will choose the Prudential



Kepler Wessels

World Cup tournament to be played in England in May as the event from which to attack Australia.

If that doesn't happen, then Australia's tour to the West Indies in 1984 is seen as another good chance to stage a protest.

Peter McFarlane, one of Australia's best informed cricket writers, has suggested in the Melbourne Age that the selection of Wessels is going to make things extremely awkward for Australia's cricket administrators and politicians.

● Stormy times ahead for Kepler, back page

Koeberg may be delayed

CAPL TIMES

22/12/82

(AS) (56)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The four explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power station at the weekend might delay the commissioning of the first unit, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

The minister gave an assurance that Koeberg would not be commissioned at the risk of public safety.

He also said there was "absolutely no danger of radio-active pollution". The explosions, he said, had damaged electrical cables and other equipment.

Mr Du Plessis said he had given instructions that present security measures be investigated anew, and for in-depth consultation with other special organizations.

Investigations by specialists from Escom, the Atomic Energy Corporation and the contractor had been in progress since Sunday. The police were also investigating.

The plant was still under construction and several thousand construction workers needed to enter the site daily.

"Intensified security measures are being implemented in accordance

with progress in the completion of the plant, and as such measures become practical."

When the plant became operational, only strictly-screened operating personnel would be allowed on site.

Mr Du Plessis said there were more than 200 nuclear power stations in operation throughout the world, the first of which came into commercial use 25 years ago.

The operational safety of Koeberg was determined and controlled in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act by the Atomic Energy Corporation, as well as by the Council for Nuclear Safety.

"In the case of South Africa, these provisions are among the strictest in the world. I again wish to give the public the absolute assurance that all aspects of nuclear safety continuously enjoy serious and intensive atten-

tion of the government, the Atomic Energy Corporation, Escom, as well as the independent Council for Nuclear Safety."

● In Cape Town, Mr Roger Hulley, chief Opposition energy spokesman in the Western Cape, said yesterday: "The important issue is who will be doing the investigation.

"The last time it was an 'in-house' investigation and they could not establish what exactly had caused the fire they were looking into. There is no point in repeating this exercise.

"What we want is an independent inquiry by an independent body to clear the security measures before there is any switch-on at the power station.

"They say they cannot control all the construction workers going on site, yet they are talking

crack of dawn



"You say you've had two years' security experience with the KGB. What security outfit is that?"

1/2

Cap Times 22/12/82

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From page 66

of activating number one reactor while they are still building the second one.

"I think that would be a ridiculous risk. There should be no activation of the plant until all construction work has been completed and until we are satisfied with the security measures."

● Colonel Chris Coetzee, of the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, said yesterday that no further information concerning the blasts could be divulged at this stage.

"Investigations are continuing and a statement will be made in due course."

Police explosives experts were still investigating the damage and materials.

Province 'will have Koeberg disaster plan'

ARGUS 23/12/82 (98) (55) (56)

Science Reporter

THE Cape Provincial Hospital Services have been working on the medical aspects of emergency plans for any disaster, and will be ready for any accidents at Koeberg nuclear power station when it is activated, the Director of Hospital Services says

Dr Radie Kotze said work had been going on for at least three years.

A specialised study group was working on emergency plans to deal with any conceivable accident at Koeberg.

He had been asked what role the Provincial Hospital Services were playing in emergency planning for the power station.

System

Dr Kotze said a system existed of general preparedness for medical emergencies.

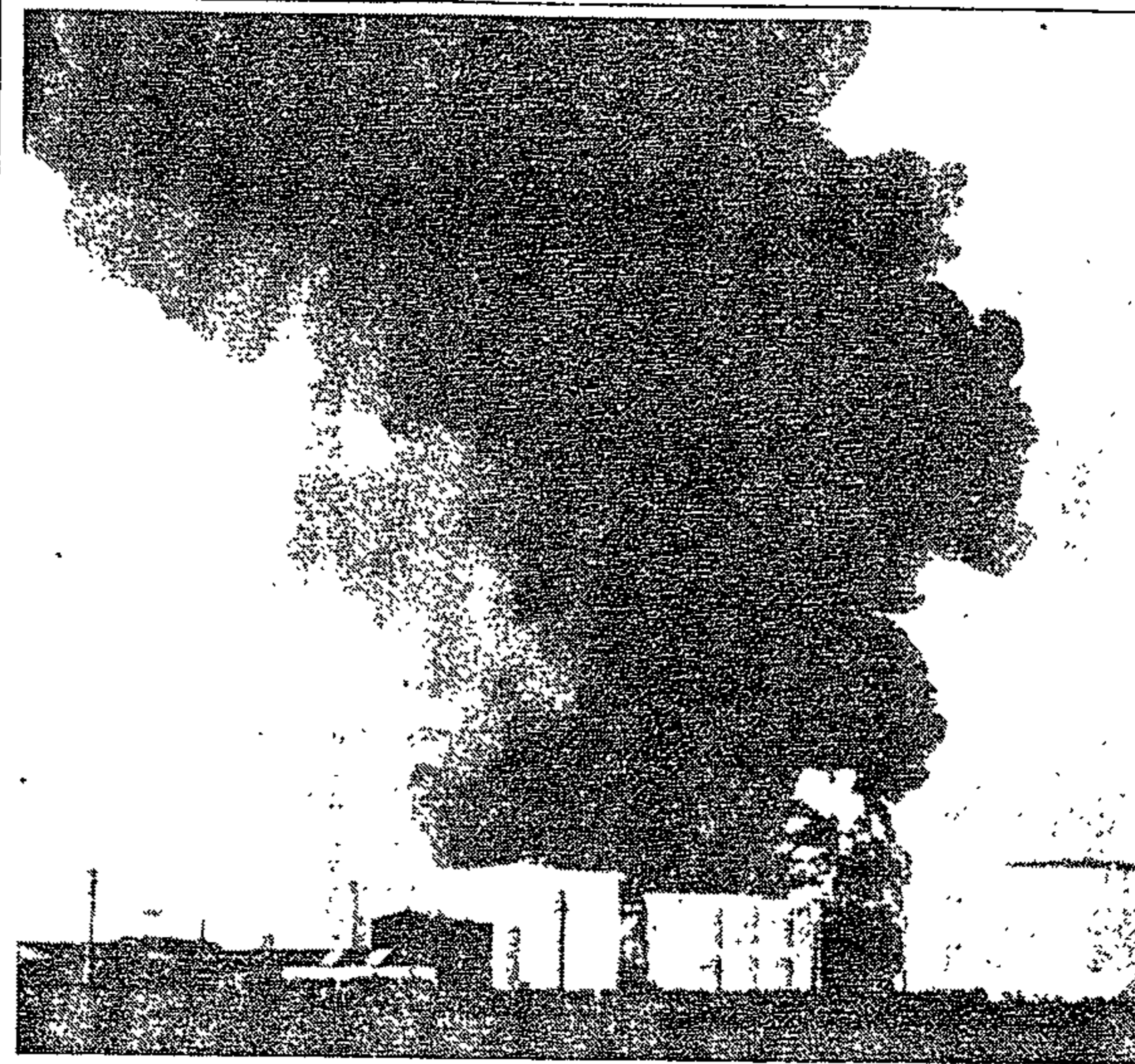
"We think we have a plan that can be adjusted to deal with major emergencies of any kind, including those that may occur as a result of an accident at Koeberg.

"The existence of Koeberg is a special situation that deserves special attention, in order that we may adjust our general emergency system to respond to the specific demands it creates."

His department kept the emergency planning system up to date in every respect.

All aspects

"We are members of the International Civil Defence Organisation, which supplies us with the most up-to-date information on every aspect of emergency and disaster planning, including that which relates to nuclear power stations.



SMOKE billows from the fuel tanks at the Kenya pipeline main depot in Nairobi's industrial area after fire broke out there yesterday. Two tanks have been destroyed and 9-million litres of fuel lost.

"The over-riding priority, as far as we are concerned, is keeping abreast of the new knowledge in this field. To this end, a special effort is made to organise diversified study groups which are expected to keep abreast of knowledge and research in their specific areas."

In a disaster which affected thousands of people, both private hospitals and medical staff would be included in the emergency operation.

Metro

"The very existence of the Metro Rescue Centre means we have 24-hour call on anybody who may be needed to render assistance. The civil defence plan involves the Defence Force. Its resources can be called on, if needs be."

Dr M Jooste, Deputy Director in charge of planning, said the Peninsula had hospitals with large-scale casualty-handling facilities.

PPP to go ahead with campaign on Koebergs

AG605-24/12/82

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Mr Roger Hulley

Political Staff

THE Delay Koeberg Campaign would go ahead in spite of objections from the Government, the Western Cape regional chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Roger Hulley, said today.

He said the question of the Koeberg nuclear power station — which could affect public safety — was precisely the kind of issue that should be fully aired in public.

Mr Hulley was reacting to allegations by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, that the Delay Koeberg Campaign could create "unfounded anxiety" among the general public and that such matters should be kept above party politics.

Opinion

The Minister said in a statement yesterday that in his opinion there was no need to initiate a public debate on the matter.

He also repeated his assurances that Koeberg would not be commissioned at the cost of public safety.

Mr Hulley, MP for Constantia and party spokesman on energy affairs in the Western Cape, said today the campaign would go ahead as planned. It was aimed at preventing a switch-on at Koeberg until it was quite safe to activate the power station.

"It is the function of an opposition to take up an issue of public importance," he said.

"Duty"

"I believe we would be failing in our duty if we did not vigorously represent the public's present real concern about Koeberg."

The Progressive Federal Party believed it was right to give the main street the opportunity to be heard on a matter that could affect his safety.

Rejecting the Minister's argument that there was no need to initiate a public debate, Mr Hulley said: "This is precisely the sort of issue which should be aired in public. The public has a right to know and to hear all sides of such an important issue."

"The Government's tactics seem to be to try to play down the whole affair as much as possible and to provide the public with minimal factual information, accompanied by soothing reassurances."

Approach

"I disagree with such an approach. The Government should rather play open cards."

"A public debate will not cause alarm and unfounded rumours. These flourish in a climate of excessive secretiveness, which is increasingly becoming a hallmark of the present Government."

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point, said Mr du Plessis had "a cheek" to attack Mr Hulley for initiating the campaign.

Mr van der Merwe, whose constituency faces Koeberg across Table Bay, said he had put questions to Mr du Plessis's predecessor Mr F W de Klerk, in Parliament about the safety of Koeberg.

"I repeatedly received assurances that everything was being looked at and that security arrangements were perfectly adequate and were constantly under review."

"Mr du Plessis should not now be surprised if Progressive Federal Party members are not satisfied with mere assurances."

Minister rebukes PFP on Koeberg

CAPE TIMES

24/12/82

56

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Progressive Federal Party's public campaign to delay the activation of the Koeberg nuclear power station has provoked a sharp rebuke from the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis.

Mr Roger Hulley, PFP MP for Constantia and regional chairman of the Cape Western executive of the PFP, said on Wednesday that the statement made by the minister earlier this week on the four weekend explosions at Koeberg had been "inadequate".

The PFP has called on the government to stop the nuclear power station from going on stream until all construction work has been completed and the public assured that every precaution on safety has been taken.

Reacting to Mr Hulley's statement, Mr Du Plessis issued the following statement last night: "In view of my statement when I gave the assurance on behalf of the government that Koeberg 1 will not be commissioned at the cost of the safety of the public, and my appeal to the community not to over-react as a result of rumours presently in circulation, I

am surprised that Mr Hulley, MP, intends launching a campaign which can only result in furthering unfounded anxiety among the general public.

"In doing this it would seem that Mr Hulley apparently does not understand my statement and now accuses the government of acting in an irresponsible manner regarding public safety, in spite of my assurance in this regard.

"In my view, matters like these, which are in the national interest, should be kept above party politics."

Mr Du Plessis reiterated an earlier assurance that a licence for the commissioning of Koeberg 1 would not be issued until all investigations on the safety of Koeberg by specialist and responsible bodies had been satisfactorily completed.

"In my opinion there is no need to initiate a public debate on this matter as all the responsible bodies are still, as always, prepared to discuss this matter in a responsible manner with Mr Hulley and other persons concerned," Mr Du Plessis said.