

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Delmas, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Pinetown, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Simon's Town, The Cape, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Wonderboom and Wynberg, and the municipal area of Port Elizabeth;

AREA B: Kulis River, Oberholzer, Paarl, Sasolburg, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand and Port Elizabeth excluding the municipal area of Port Elizabeth;

AREA C: Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Oendaaistrus, Uitenhage, Virginia, Welkom, Wellington, Westonia, and Worcester, and the municipal areas of East London, Pietermaritzburg, Potchefstroom and Witbank;

AREA D: Caledon, George, Hankey, Heidelberg(Cape), Humansdorp, Knysna, Mossel Bay, Riversdale and Swellendam, the municipal area of Kroonstad and the Magisterial Area of East London, excluding the municipal area of East London;

AREA E: All other areas not included in the definitions of Area A, Area B, Area C and Area D excluding the Magisterial District of Walvis Bay;

1985

ENVIRONMENT

Stuttafords SALE

(once a year summer)

DORMA DUVET COVERS

Ziggy and Hathaway patterns — Florals and Checks in 130x200cm, 200x200cm and 230x200
Eg.: Single was R37.50.....NOW R28.00
City Linens Claremont

plus 3c GST)

Who will wear what

DIANE CASSERE

WILL be an elegant this year with shades of colour, lean lines and a as a necessary accessory, according to people who dress Africa's beautiful people.

and the beautiful will all be out Saturday for the B Metropolitan at Kenilworth

Abrahamson, Johannesburg couturier, feels that fashion the Met has imitated over the years: see a return to ele-

with very few for sensational. The elegant woman wearing lean, simple lines in plain

there will be a vast basis on hats and heels are making

ape Town couturier Elzbieta Rosent also predicts an Met with "a lot voluminous duster coats and blazers".

Chait, the lady the Loot chain boutiques, that many women

going for the look — tailored suits, little bows, etc.

casual look is she said. Chris Levin, a Johannesburg couturier, says the truly elegant will be wearing dresses in silks, cottons with flow-

skirts "all very light". soft summer coats beautiful hats will out in the crowds and there will be colour.

Row over De Hoop valuations

56 2880
CASE T-16 16/11/85

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

LANDOWNERS in the De Hoop area are up in arms over the inconsistency of offers made for land being expropriated by the government between Arniston and Cape Infanta for the establishment of Armscor's new missile testing range.

It is understood that the Department of Public Works has offered, and in some cases paid out, less than half the current valuation for some properties while "outrageously good money" has been offered for others.

Some of the landowners are reported to be so upset over the issue that they are threatening to take the government to court if the offers are not substantially improved.

A resident in the area who declined to be named said offers of R80 to R150 a hectare had been made for "good farming land" while offers of R1 000 to R2 000 a hectare had been made for unfarmed veld that was "just full of stones".

'Broederbond connections'

He said the market price for cultivated land in the area, based on recent property sales, was R3 500 and people in the area considered R1 000 for uncultivated veld "a hell of a lot".

He said some of the unusually high offers had been made to people who clearly had "good Broederbond connections".

One farmer adversely affected by the expropriations is Mr Boetie Linde, of Kliphogte Farm in Swellendam, who signed a five-year lease for part of a farm in the Arniston area.

Mr Linde said he had asked Armscor last January how long it would be before they would expropriate so that he could ascertain whether he could go ahead and plough. They assured him that he would have enough time to do so.

However without warning in March he was told by Armscor that they needed the land urgently and instructed him to vacate it immediately.

'Good Nationalist'

Mr Linde said that even though Armscor had agreed to compensate him (a figure was still being negotiated) he had lost his harvest, 2½ years of his five-year contract and thousands of rands.

"How can one remain a good Nationalist if this is the way we are being treated," said Mr Linde.

Mr P C van Blommenstein, director general of the Department of Public Works (the new department under which the Department of Community Development now falls) said last night that to the best of his knowledge there had been no preferential treatment.

"A thorough market investigation was conducted by private valuers appointed to advise the departments. Valuations were then referred to the Community Development Board who assessed valuations and made offers based on the current market value," he said.

Deadly chemical

● FROM PAGE 1

This is not true. Dieldrin is one of the most effective controls,' he said.

Mr Wilson said that although the poison did 'degrade' and could have an effect on the environment, the authorities using the material did so 'with due regard'.

Dr John Ledger, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, told the Mercury yesterday that his sources in Swaziland had indicated that the highly toxic Dieldrin was available freely there.

He believed there was a trafficking route from Swaziland through Nelspruit in the Eastern Transvaal, and officials of the Department of Agriculture had apparently set up roadblocks in an attempt to intercept illicit supplies.

He also feared that animals and people in parts of Northern Natal could be affected by the use of Dieldrin in the Big Bend area of Swaziland through seepage into water such as in the Pongola River.

Large numbers of mullet from the Umdloti River have been affected and reports from the Durban Museum and local office of the CSIR indicate that many Natal birds, including two fish eagles, have died as a result of ingesting the poison.

'This global pollutant is a totally unacceptable product. We are very concerned and plan to petition the Standing Committee for the Protection of Man and the Environment Against Toxic Substances strongly,' he said.

Ingestion of Dieldrin by birds and fish was described as 'rapidly fatal' and would 'easily' kill humans.

A CSIR spokesman revealed that 'selectively high' levels of Dieldrin had been found in some local birds.

'We are having material collected to find out whether there is a major problem,' he said yesterday.

Dr John Mendelsohn, acting curator of the Durban Museum, was alarmed by high Dieldrin levels here and said traces of Dieldrin had surfaced

Indications are that Natal farmers could be border-hopping to buy stocks of the killer chemical, which is used to combat tsetse fly.

High levels of dieldrin have been discovered in fish and bird-life in the Umdloti River area 18 km north of Durban.

Tests have revealed traces of the 'water-insoluble' chemical in Durban harbour, Richards Bay, St Lucia and the Shongweni district as well as several coastal centres in the Cape.

Mr John Wilson, chairman of Shell South Africa, the company which produces Dieldrin here for use in those African states which allow it, emphasised that his company did not supply it in South Africa.

He confirmed that the chemical was formulated in Durban from basic chemicals imported from Holland and said the product was barrelled and adequately labelled in the city before being sent to 'certain countries in Africa'.

He said that we found the stuff it is stored as toxic material and with the knowledge of the authorities.

'We are doing this with the full knowledge of the Registrar of the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act 36 of 1947,' he said.

He believed that the chemical was one of the most effective tsetse-fly controls.

'We have been accused of dumping Dieldrin on Third World countries.

● TURN TO PAGE 2

DIELDRIN, a deadly chemical banned in South Africa and most Western countries, is prepared in Durban from imported chemicals before being shipped to a number of African countries, including several border states.

By Mike Phillips

Killer chemical in Natal

Murray
18/1/85
56

US Govt

probes Koeberg workers

CAR Tint
2/11/85

56

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan Administration was investigating whether American nuclear power plant operators were illegally helping to run South Africa's Koeberg facility, the State Department confirmed yesterday.

The US Energy and State departments believe Escom may have recruited up to 40 technicians from government-owned and private plants in the US.

Since February 3, 1983, US citizens wishing to work for South Africa's nuclear industry have been required, on penalty of up to 10 years imprisonment and a \$10 000 (about R23 200) fine, to seek special authorization from the Secretary of Energy to ensure that their skills would not be put to weapons-related use.

"We've got a problem," a well-placed State Department official said yesterday. "We want to know what these people are doing, and whether they started working after the law came into effect."

The US had contacted the South African Government on the matter, and some Americans working at Koeberg had already come forward, the official said.

He emphasized that even though Koeberg

was subject to safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, US citizens still needed Energy Department permission to work there.

The issue first arose at the end of last year when the US Embassy in Cape Town reported that unauthorized Americans were working at Koeberg.

At the same time, the Energy Department began hearing rumours that technicians at two US utility companies, one in North Carolina, the other in California, were considering moves to South Africa.

The rumours were confirmed and the technicians involved were warned about the legal requirement.

A spokesman for the Tennessee Valley Authority, a government-owned electricity producer, told the Washington Post last week "I understand that some of our operators have left for South Africa, but I have no idea how many."

Last week Congressman Ed Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, wrote to Energy Secretary Mr Donald Hodel demanding a full accounting of the affair.

"It is my understanding that officials at the Energy Department, and possibly the Department of State, may have known of the activities of US citizens in South Africa for as long as a year and failed to take action to correct this situation."

An Energy Department spokesman flatly denied the allegation.

Congressional sources said they believed the Americans were being paid up to \$100 000 (R232 000) a year and were receiving free housing and transport.

The State Department official emphasized that the investigation did not cover Americans working for Westinghouse, Fluor and other US companies involved with Koeberg. "These companies went about it the right way and got the necessary licences."

1
s
n
g
2
n
i
a
—
A
7
m
F
por
U
00-
n1
(N
a
jol
P
er
ac
nif

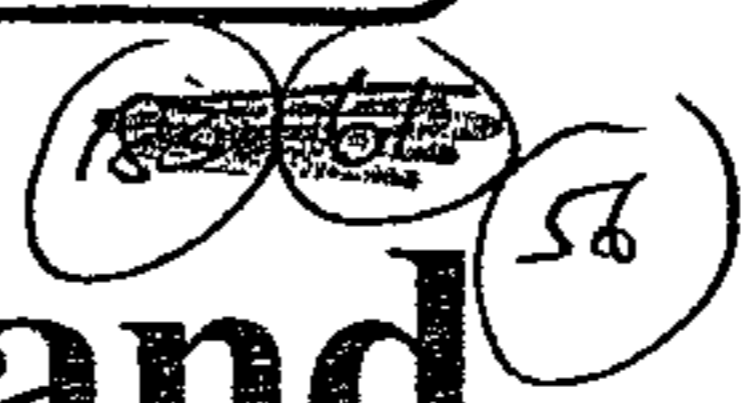
ict
hic
ar
the
an
JM
it
th
this
:of
s
isio
N's
elko
end
and
nbe
whic
e co
re
erm
ons
wa:
gate
pa
was
om
yde
d st
mini

the
org
in
l to
in th
ary.
ion
the
as
r pl
te
sou

no
Fr

25ml OR DAILY BASICS (Aramis) - Absolute Com-
fort Shave Cream, 30ml and Herbal After Shave, 15ml -
FREE with any purchase of Aramis, Devin or Aramis 900
City Cosmetics Claremont

CAPE Times 21/1/85



Shell stand on dieldrin 'examined'

Environment Reporter

THE storm of protest against the use of dieldrin has led to an announcement by Shell South Africa that it will "closely examine its position in all future requests" for supplies of the chemical through its facilities in South Africa.

However, the statement also defends the supply on the grounds that "there is clearly a need for this chemical (in Africa)".

In a statement issued at the weekend, Mr J R Wilson, chairman of Shell South Africa, said there had been a call from conservationists in South Africa to stop supplying dieldrin to any country in Africa.

He said the company periodically tendered on a competitive basis for the supply of dieldrin to certain African countries which still permitted its use.

"If Shell South Africa were to cease meeting requests for dieldrin, this would not mean that the substance would no longer find its way into Africa.

"There is clearly a need for this chemical and the danger to the environment must therefore be weighed against the indisputable and positive benefits that flow from its use.

"Nevertheless the company wishes to make it clear that as a result of the wide expressions of concern on the use of dieldrin it will closely examine its position in all future requests for

supplies through its facilities in South Africa," he said.

He said a statement from the Botswana Government put the matter in its true perspective.

"Dieldrin has been used for the creation of barrier zones to prevent the invasion of tsetse fly since 1966 - in some areas to protect cattle, in other areas to protect people and their families, and in some areas such as the Chobe, to protect tourists.

"No collapse of the ecology structure has taken place, nor is it imminent. The product has been handled responsibly by Shell with the full knowledge of South African officials and the Botswana Government.

"There was no question that dieldrin was dumped unwittingly in Botswana, nor that veterinary department officials were unaware of the hazards associated with dieldrin," the statement concluded.

● Sapa reports from Maritzburg that the National Council of Women of South Africa was "horrified that the highly-dangerous chemical dieldrin" was being manufactured in South Africa, in spite of the fact that it was banned here.

In a statement yesterday the NCWSA deplored the fact that in spite of the dangers of dieldrin and its long-lived toxicity, it was "being sold to other countries in Africa as though the destruction does not matter".

Was
rica
the
of t
th A
as v
Robi
ansa
pase
ion.
Mr J
nost
sible
s in
to b
leak
ershl
frica
king
ackse

d

)

Tin
211

nes
the
regic
re de
sinit
r wil
ed at
privat
e NU
the
to be
alks,
the w
be pla
ning
wage
ads fo
me of
rongr
prepa
stanc
wit
is yea
Ram.
retary
ed the
they
good
irst r
ion th
uld t
1
took r
ffilial
of Un
a (Cus
kers
teferi
sh teri
on th
leav
e NU
Cus

MON... 'mystery' hit

NCW depl⁵⁶ores making of ^{Stam} dangerous pesticide in SA^{21/1/85}

MAHITZBURG — The National Council of Women of South Africa (NCWSA) is horrified that the banned chemical Dieldrin is being made in South Africa.

In reaction to reports in *The Sunday Star* on "The River of Death" and the dumping of the deadly poison, the NCWSA said in a statement:

"With full knowledge of the dangers of Dieldrin, the reasons why it is banned and the fact that it remains dangerous for years it is being sold to other countries in Africa.

Shell SA's statements have not been convincing. They deny dumping. Do they deny selling? They say that they work to pro-

tect the environment. Do they disbelieve the reports on the effects of Dieldrin?"

"With Bophal in their memories, how do the people of Durban feel about the licensed manufacture of a banned poison inside their city?"

The Sunday Star reported that hundreds of people in South Africa and neighbouring states are dying because of the use of deadly poisons.

Shell said in a statement at the weekend that as a result of the "wide expressions of concern" on the use of the pesticide Dieldrin, it would examine closely its position in all future requests for supplies through its

facilities in South Africa.

Shell chairman Mr J R Wilson said his company was "greatly dismayed" by suggestions that it was instrumental in dumping Dieldrin in Botswana.

"The protection of the environment has always been and will remain a major concern of Shell. In promoting this philosophy, the company sponsors and supports a number of environmental organisations."

Mr Wilson's statement comes after a call by three conservation organisations for an investigation into "what appears to be the blatant disregard of the Government's intention to rid our environment of Dieldrin".

The Wildlife Society of South Africa, the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Southern African Ornithological Society said Dieldrin was being transmitted back into South Africa through rivers and the Indian Ocean from neighbouring states which were being supplied with the pesticide by Shell.

Mr Wilson said the governments of African countries must have a voice in the debate on the use of Dieldrin because only they could assess the consequences of its use in relation to the needs of their people.

Referring to the call to Shell from the conservation organisations to stop supplying Dieldrin to any country in Africa, Mr Wilson added: "There are various sources of the material. If Shell SA was to cease meeting requests, this would not mean the substance would no longer find its way into Africa.

"There is clearly a need for this chemical, and the danger to the environment must therefore be weighed against the indisputable and positive benefits." — Sapa.

MNR talking again after clash with PW

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — THE MNR rebel movement in Mozambique has had talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in an effort to bring peace moves in Mozambique.

The talks followed a clash between the MNR and President Botha last week in which the movement rejected a plea for peace in Mozambique.

Mr Pik Botha said today that the secretary general of the MNR, Mr Evo Fernandes, had

come to South Africa for discussion with "interested parties". No details could be released at this stage.

● The Conservative Party today warned the Government not to become trapped in a dangerous dilemma in its relations with Mozambique.

In a statement Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said that the Nkomati Accord must not be allowed to become an excuse for meddling in the internal affairs of another country.

Get that winning taste



MAJOR & HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, LAWNMOWERS
TELEVISIONS VIDEO RECORDERS
CALL (011) 726-5060

9695

074523

S
o
i
n
i
l
i
P
v
J
t
c
1

AKG 22/1/85

56

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Nuclear waste on roads in 1986

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Radioactive nuclear waste material will soon be transported on South African roads, starting next year with low-level waste, according to Mr Peter Spencer, manager of Escom's nuclear division.

Mr Spencer said the first would be the regular transportation of low-level and intermediate radioactive waste from Koeberg to the Vaalputs nuclear disposal area in Bushmanland.

Low-level waste in steel drums and medium-active waste in concrete drums will be conveyed by road in a flat-bed vehicle which has built-in saddles into which the drums are strapped.

It can carry three concrete drums and 12 metal drums — about 17 tons.

"These barrels are robust and there is virtually

no risk of release of material," said Mr Spencer.

Mr Spencer said consignments of radioactive material would be clearly marked similar to trucks containing other hazardous materials.

About 500 concrete and 1 500 metal drums will be received at Vaalputs each year, with the first delivery being made in mid-1986.

The second movement involves the transportation (about four times a year) of irradiated fuel elements from Koeberg to Pelindaba in the Transvaal for examination.

"The Nuclear Development Corporation is building a hot-cell facility at Pelinda and it is expected to be completed in the middle of 1986," said Mr Spencer. "This is a building into which we can take fuel-element flasks, remove the elements and examine them," he explained.

The flasks into which the highly radioactive fuel elements will be placed weigh almost 80 tons.

Mr Spencer said routes, stop-over points and emergency procedures had to be licensed by the Atomic Energy Corporation in accordance with International Atomic Energy Agency rules.

The route from Koeberg to Pelinda had been surveyed and approved, said Mr Spencer, although a vehicle had not been bought. "We don't need it for 18 months."

Mr Spencer said the third type of nuclear waste movement would not begin before the end of the century and only if the Atomic Energy Corporation found Vaalputs — a site originally zoned for low-level and intermediate waste — suitable for the storage of used nuclear fuel (high-level waste). An investigation is being carried out.

Dieldrin: Shock disclosure

56
Cape Times
22/11/85

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Traces of the killer chemical dieldrin in a dead fish-eagle discovered at Shongweni Dam, one of Durban's major water supply sources, were the highest ever found in a bird of prey in Southern Africa, it was disclosed yesterday.

The shock disclosure by Dr John Mendelsohn, acting curator of the Durban Museum, has led to a call for a study of dieldrin poison levels in the city's drinking water.

"The levels found in the fish-eagle were many times higher than anything ever recorded in Southern Africa," he said.

The killer poison was banned in South Africa in 1981, but an investigation found that dieldrin is prepared in Durban for the export market, and indications are that farmers are still using it on crops in various parts of the country.

Varying levels of dieldrin have already been found in Durban harbour, Shongweni, St Lucia and Richards Bay, and experts predict that much of the Mkuzi River, in game-rich Zululand, could also be riddled with the poison.

The chemical has been described as a highly-effective control method and popular among farmers in spite of the ban.

● In response to a Sapa report carried by the Cape Times on Monday, Shell South Africa advised that they do not

manufacture dieldrin in South Africa

It is manufactured in Holland by Shell Chemicals International and only imported by Shell against the receipt of specific orders.

Dieldrin is then formulated, appropriately labelled and supplied to the end-user.

● Cape Times Environment Reporter DI MEEK reports that another highly toxic chemical is being supplied to Botswana in vast quantities by Shell South Africa for the eradication of tsetse fly in the ecologically-sensitive Okavango Delta.

The chemical, endosulfan, is also an organochlorine like dieldrin and DDT. It is also banned or severely restricted in many Western and even Third World countries.

A Group 1 poison, endosulfan is acutely toxic to fish and all mammals.

Evidence that Shell South Africa is also supplying vast quantities of endosulfan to Botswana was shown to the Cape Times yesterday in a short documentary film produced in November last year for Britain's Independent TV News.

The film was made specifically to highlight how the eradication of the tsetse fly in the Okavango Delta would open up the area to livestock and could ultimately destroy its unique ecology.

A spokesman for Shell said they were unable to comment because they had not seen the film.

literary 22/1/85 (12) (56)

Another toxic chemical used in Botswana

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Another highly toxic chemical, in addition to deadly dieldrin, is being supplied to Botswana in vast quantities by Shell South Africa for the eradication of tsetse fly in the ecologically sensitive Okavango delta, it was alleged last night.

The chemical, endosulfan, is also an organochlorine like dieldrin and DDT. It is also banned or severely restricted in many Western and even Third World countries.

Evidence

A Group One poison, endosulfan is acutely toxic to fish and all mammals. Its use is banned near aquatic ecosystems in the Philippines and in paddy fields in Thailand because of its high toxicity to fish.

Evidence that Shell South Africa was supplying endosulfan to Botswana was shown yesterday in a short documentary film produced in November last year for the British Independent TV News.

The film was made to highlight how the eradication of the tsetse fly in the Okavango delta would open up the area to livestock and ultimately destroy its unique ecology.

Mr Cliff Bestall, the

producer, said the film seemed to contradict an earlier statement by Shell that they were satisfied that the Botswana Government was using chemicals, such as dieldrin, 'appropriately and correctly'.

It also placed a question mark over a more recent statement by Shell that the 'protection of the environment has always been and will remain a major concern of Shell South Africa'.

The film shows labourers, wearing no protective clothing except rubber gloves, carelessly pouring endosulfan from drums into tanks near Shakawe in the northern part of the delta.

Pumped

A close-up of the label on the drum showed the Shell trademark and read 'Endosulfan, highly toxic, an organochlorine insecticide. Wear protective clothing, gloves and eye shields when handling. In the case of poisoning will require urgent medical attention'.

A spokesman for Shell said they were unable to comment because they had not seen the film.

● See also Page 3

Mercury 22/11/85

Traces of chemical found in dead bird 'highest' on record

By Mike Phillips

TRACES of the killer chemical dieldrin found in a dead fish eagle discovered at Shongweni Dam, one of Durban's major water supply sources, were the highest ever found in a bird of prey in southern Africa, it was revealed yesterday.

Dr John Mendelsohn, acting curator of Durban Museum, said the levels found were 'many times higher' than anything recorded in southern Africa.

It is possible that traces recently uncovered here could be residue from before 1981 when dieldrin was first banned in South Africa, but conservationists and environmentalists are convinced that new supplies are surfacing here.

Dr Mendelsohn said that dieldrin had proved 'much more' toxic than DDT. It was not easily 'broken down' and could be expected to remain potent for 'many decades'.

It was established from the Umgeni Water Board,

which controls purification processes and water supplies to Durban from Shongweni Dam, that no problems had been experienced with water destined for the city.

'This sort of thing is very strictly controlled,' said the board chairman, Mr Roger Phelines, yesterday

Pure

'We have very pure water.'

Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin, regional pollution officer of the Department of Water Affairs in Durban, whose department conducts water tests said he had received no complaints.

Dr Mendelsohn also said that European and North American conservationists were 'very concerned' about the issue because of the likelihood of migratory birds suffering the effects of dieldrin poisoning while in southern Africa

'Biologists have for a number of years urged that the Government set up a monitoring programme to ensure that

dieldrin levels remain acceptable for wildlife and humans,' he added.

It was understood from a Wildlife Society of Southern Africa source that 112 people, many agricultural labourers, suffered pesticide poisoning during the period 1982 to 1983.

Mr John Comrie-Greig, editor of African Wildlife magazine, said in a statement issued on behalf of the Wildlife Society and the Endangered Wildlife Trust: 'It is clear that a high proportion of deaths result from ignorance of the dangers and failure to obey handling rules.'

More than 200 people were affected in 1966, but last year according to a Department of Health spokesman only 10 people died accidentally through pesticide poisoning.

Yesterday, a spokesman for Shell South Africa was unable to name the African states which still allow the use of dieldrin, but the Mercury has established that

Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe had accepted stocks of the killer pesticide, increasing fears that the water-insoluble chemical could pass into South Africa, carried by a number of rivers.

Meanwhile Mr Comrie-Greig called upon the Government to force users and suppliers to neighbouring countries of the Group One poison, aldrin, to mix it with herbicides to prevent misuse of the substance on crops.

Prepare

He believed safety in the use of pesticides was 'all important'.

'As labelling of pesticides by chemical companies here is carried out in English and Afrikaans only, we call on all companies to prepare labels bearing the appropriate African language for the area in which it is to be used together with a pictorial explanation and warning of the dangers of misusing chemicals,' he added.

dieldrin traces

Capestonians may be bearing dieldrin traces

CAPE TOWN 23/1/85

By DI MEER
Environment Reporter

DDT deposits were being found in milk and food-stuffs sold in Cape Town until just over a year ago — which means traces of the deadly poison could have accumulated to form "living time-bombs" in the body fats of many Capestonians.

Scientists claim that this is because the body calls on fat reserves if a person suddenly loses weight, and the poison is thus released into the system. Dieldrin poisoning can dam-

age the central nervous system, cause paralysis, destroy protective body mechanisms and ultimately lead to death.

A highly-toxic organochlorine, dieldrin is considered a far worse global pollutant than DDT. It was banned outright in South Africa in 1981 and is banned or severely restricted in most Western countries.

Extremely toxic to all fish, birds and animals, its chief danger is that it accumulates in food-chains, becoming more and more concentrated as it progresses up the chain.

Recent disclosures that the multi-national oil company Shell South Africa is still supplying neighbouring African countries with the poison has caused a storm of protest both locally and internationally.

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R G Coogan, said yesterday that because of dieldrin's long-lasting properties, deposits exceeding the legal limit were being found in milk and butter supplied to Cape Town during 1982.

In terms of regulations under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, the legal limit of dieldrin allowed in milk and milk products is 0,1 of a milligram per kilogram. For eggs it is 0,1mg per kg and for meat it is 0,2mg per kg.

Dr Coogan said the findings were made during a widespread series of tests carried out among farms that supplied Cape Town with milk. Sampling had continued in 1983, during which the amounts of dieldrin detected decreased. By last year, 1984, all samples taken were found to be completely negative.

He said samples taken weekly of tests for dieldrin in fruit and vegetables sold in the City had been negative for the past three years. Until then they had been positive.

Meanwhile our Johannesburg correspondent reports that workers spraying dieldrin in the Chobe National Park in Botswana were seen diluting the highly-toxic chemical with river water and washing out the drums at the river's edge.

This occurred at the time when drums of the chemical, which is supposed to be kept

under lock and key and away from dams and rivers, were photographed on the bank of the Linyanti River in Chobe last October.

Mr John Comrie-Greig, editor of African Wildlife, said yesterday that according to reports reaching his Cape Town office, the Chobe workers had not been wearing protective clothing.

He questioned whether illiterate workers who had to apply such poisons were ever told to take precautions. Complaints about the misuse of pesticides were flooding into his office

which, if true, suggested a scandalous carelessness on the part of those using them. He also asked whether manufacturers made any effort to recover empty containers and dispose of them safely.

The Wildlife Society and its sister organizations would press for a full inquiry into the use of pesticides in Botswana, as there was obviously "overkill" and misuse of pesticides.

Dieldrin is banned in South Africa but not in Botswana. Shell SA, which provides African countries with the chemi-

cal, has insisted that they have acted legally and responsibly at all times. The South African authorities have said they have no jurisdiction over the use of banned chemicals beyond their borders and the Botswana Government has said "no collapse of the ecology structure has taken place, nor is it imminent".

"How do they know?" Mr Comrie-Greig asked. One could not see the changes taking place in the eco-system, he said, and it was quite possible that overkill pesticides could be destroying pollinators of trees.

Memorandum 26/1/85 (56)

IT HAS taken more than 15 years for the horrors of dieldrin, a potent Group 1 poison pesticide banned in South Africa and most developed countries, to be fully revealed.

Use of the killer chemical by some African countries was highlighted recently when it was found that, although barred here, Shell South Africa prepares it in Durban for export to more willing markets.

Alarming high traces of the killer chemical have been found in Natal centres, including one of Durban's major fresh water supply sources.

Dieldrin is certainly not a new product and the dangers have long been known by authorities worldwide.

Environmentalists complained in the early 1960s of its formidable strength, but to no avail.

By 1970 the evidence collected by concerned conservationists weighed overwhelmingly against its continued use, but the chemical has proved so effective that there has been little swing to existing alternatives.

South Africa banned the sale, acquisition and use of dieldrin on May 1, 1981, but the move has apparently failed to curb its use here.

Dr John Ledger, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, based in Johannesburg, charges: 'End-users have had more than 15 years to realise the dangers of dieldrin to the environment — but still it is used in some countries.'

Feelings have run high because of increasing fears that dieldrin, which takes many years to lose its harmful elements, could be carried into this coun-

The dieldrin

MIKE PHILLIPS reports on the killer on . . . and inside . . . our borders

try through rivers and streams from a ring of border states which freely allow its application.

Some irate members of the public have vowed not to use Shell products in future because the chemical supply company appears reluctant to dismantle its production programme.

A full list of end-users has not been made public, but a Natal Mercury investigation uncovered the fact that Botswana, Swazi-

land, Lesotho and Zimbabwe all use dieldrin, mainly to control the spread of tsetse fly.

Dr Ledger indicated that a great number of other insects, many of them beneficial species, are wiped out by the poison.

'Dieldrin totally destroys soil fauna — everything one looks for in good organic soil,' he said in an interview.

Dr Ledger said death through dieldrin poisoning would be long and painful.

It was established that continued ingestion of dieldrin — possibly by regularly eating contaminated fish — would lead to a build-up of the poison in the fatty tissues.

'Blacks in southern Africa are more at risk because they are more likely to draw on fatty tissue through often going hungry because of drought — they could even face starvation.'

Drinking concentrate would result in blistering of the mouth, headaches, vomiting, numbness of the tongue and face, inco-ordination, laboured breathing, convulsions and finally respiratory failure.

Most of these symptoms would occur if the trace build-up through 'innocent' ingestion became too high.

A reliable agricultural source in Swaziland has disclosed that South African farmers were 'most certainly' buying supplies of dieldrin in that country for use on crops here.

Dieldrin is freely available in Swaziland and buyers are not required to sign the poisons register when buying it — which makes it easy to secure illicit supplies.

Farmers there use the substance on sugarcane and citrus.

Fears have been expressed that a substitute aldrin, a close relative of dieldrin, could be used on crops causing the same damage to the environment.

Conservationists have agreed that the only way to rid the environment of dieldrin and other highly toxic substances is to ensure a worldwide ban on their manufacture and use.

TOWNSFOLK ORDERED OUT OF COUNCIL MEETING

It's the Knysna road show

W/LC ARKus 26/1/85

56

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

KNYSNA. — The people of Knysna have become bitterly opposed to their town council over a smouldering issue involving the widening of the road running along the edge of the lagoon, and a bypass through the town.

And this week Mayor Stan Thesen ordered certain members of the public to leave a public meeting.

It was the last open meeting before the council meets with the National Transport Commission to discuss the two issues — the construction of a bypass road through Knysna which will follow a route between the central business dis-

trict and the edge of Knysna lagoon at the southern end of town, and the upgrading of five kilometres of national road from the railway bridge at the George entrance to town and the road bridge crossing the lagoon.

Biggest turnout

A militant "Save Knysna Campaign" committee has been formed which opposes both plans on the grounds that the bypass road will cut off the town from water and preclude waterfront development, while the "upgrading of the road" along the lagoon front will spoil the scenic drive as well as irrevocably damaging the lagoon ecologically.

The council agreed last year to the bypass road and meets

the NTC to discuss work on the road along the edge of the lagoon outside the town.

The council meeting this week drew the biggest turnout for years and people lined the walls and sat on the floor.

Mrs Kathy Sass, chairman of council's Aesthetics Committee proposed that the council decisions on the roads be rescinded. She said she had always had misgivings about these council decisions and these had increased.

"I can no longer support the council resolution with which I do not agree," she said.

She asked council: "How much is the future of Knysna worth? The quality of the legacy we are going to leave to fu-

ture generations will be decided today."

Her proposal was seconded by General Bob Rogers, former chief of the Air Force, who said it had been shown repeatedly that passage of heavy through traffic was detrimental to town planning. Overseas coastal towns all had through roads outside town away from the water's edge.

Motion defeated

Mrs Sass's motion was defeated by six votes to two.

The council considered a letter from the Save Knysna Campaign action committee which objected to both the bypass and upgrading of the lagoon road in the strongest terms, explaining the reasons

and quoting statements by the Department of Environmental Affairs, Parks Board and Outeniqualand Trust.

The letter asked that a representative of the Save Knysna Campaign committee be allowed to attend the meeting between the council and an ecological committee appointed by the government on January 30.

A proposal to this effect was defeated.

The Save Knysna Campaign, which has already collected 1 000 signatures opposing both road projects, now proposes to collect the 50 signatures required to oblige the mayor to call a public meeting.

Mercury 28/1/85 ~~10/1/85~~ (56)

The

Kwazulu homes sprayed with pesticide banned in SA

Mercury Reporter

THE use of DDT, another highly toxic chemical, is banned in South Africa, but each year 80 000 homes in Kwazulu are sprayed with the pesticide to control the spread of malaria.

In 1930, at least 10 000 people are known to have died of malaria in Natal and the problem led to an investigation into possible control measures.

Dr M Short, senior medical officer in charge of communicable diseases, said last week that it was State policy to permit the import of DDT for the control of malaria for use by health authorities. 'Conditions for use are strictly defined,' he said.

According to Dr Short, DDT is also used extensively in most of the homelands and particularly in the Eastern

Transvaal where the incidence of malaria is said to be 10 times higher than in Natal.

Anti-malaria spraying in Kwazulu is carried out between January and March each year and follows intensive and careful planning programmes often launched two months before the application deadline.

Huge tracts, including the Ubombo, Nongoma and Ingwavuma districts, as well as an area near Pongola are constantly monitored and form part of the DDT spraying programme. Dr Short said that DDT was sprayed on inside walls and eaves of huts and homesteads.

He believed that there was little, if any, risk of DDT damaging the environment or humans. DDT was introduced to

the area in the early 1960s and in spite of continued use, indications were that environmental contamination had dropped considerably.

'DDT is the best choice. There are no attractive alternatives. DDT is a slow accumulative poison and has not appeared to be harmful to man,' said Dr Short.

The product would be used until environmentalists could show that levels were becoming damaging, he said.

The Mercury's Johan-

nesburg correspondent reports a claim that people are dying of pesti- cidal poisoning in South Africa at the rate of 68 a year — while there are only occasional deaths from sleeping sickness.

Yet the deadly chemical, dieldrin, banned in South Africa, is being used in Botswana against the tsetse fly because it carries sleeping sickness.

Dr John Ledger, of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, said that there had been 1 020 deaths from pesti- cidal poisoning in

South Africa between 1966 and 1980. Quoting figures from the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria, he said 113 such deaths were officially notified in 1980.

Yet in Chobe, where the Botswana veterinary services said Dieldrin was sprayed to protect humans and especially tourists from sleeping sickness, there had been only one death from sleeping sickness every three years in the period 1944 to 1979.

A Shell S A spokesman declined to comment.

61 (56)

Deadly chemical sent to SWA

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

SHELL South Africa is still supplying vast amounts of dieldrin to SWA/Namibia — in spite of the deadly chemical being banned in the territory.

The Department of Agriculture is using it to control tsetse fly in the Caprivi Strip.

It was also learnt yesterday that DDT, another chemical banned in the territory, was being used by the Department of National Health and Hygiene to spray over a million homes every year throughout SWA/Namibia to control malaria.

The highly-toxic organochlorines, dieldrin and DDT, are banned or se-

verely restricted throughout the West.

Spokesmen for both government departments said they had been using the chemicals since 1964.

They said that in spite of the ban on dieldrin and DDT in South Africa and SWA/Namibia they had been given a special exemption to use the specific chemical.

DDT is also being used in Zululand by the South African Department of Health for malaria control.

The latest revelations in the poison scandal has shocked conservationists who yesterday demanded to know why government departments could be exempted from the ban.

A senior official in the division of veterinary services of SWA/Namibia's Department of Agriculture said it had taken his department over a year to obtain an exemption from the ban in 1981.

The official who declined to be named, has been working on tsetse fly control since 1979. He said dieldrin supplied by Shell Chemicals was only used in selected areas near, and on the river banks, of the Cuando River (which flows into Lake Lianbezi and links up with the Zambesi).

It was sprayed on trees annually in diluted form between April and July every year when the water was low. Spraying teams were strictly supervised and wore protective clothing, he said.

He said dieldrin would not kill fish or birds if it was applied correctly. He also doubted whether dieldrin had penetrated the food-chain but admitted that no tests had been done in the area.

The department was aware that dieldrin was dangerous.

Only way

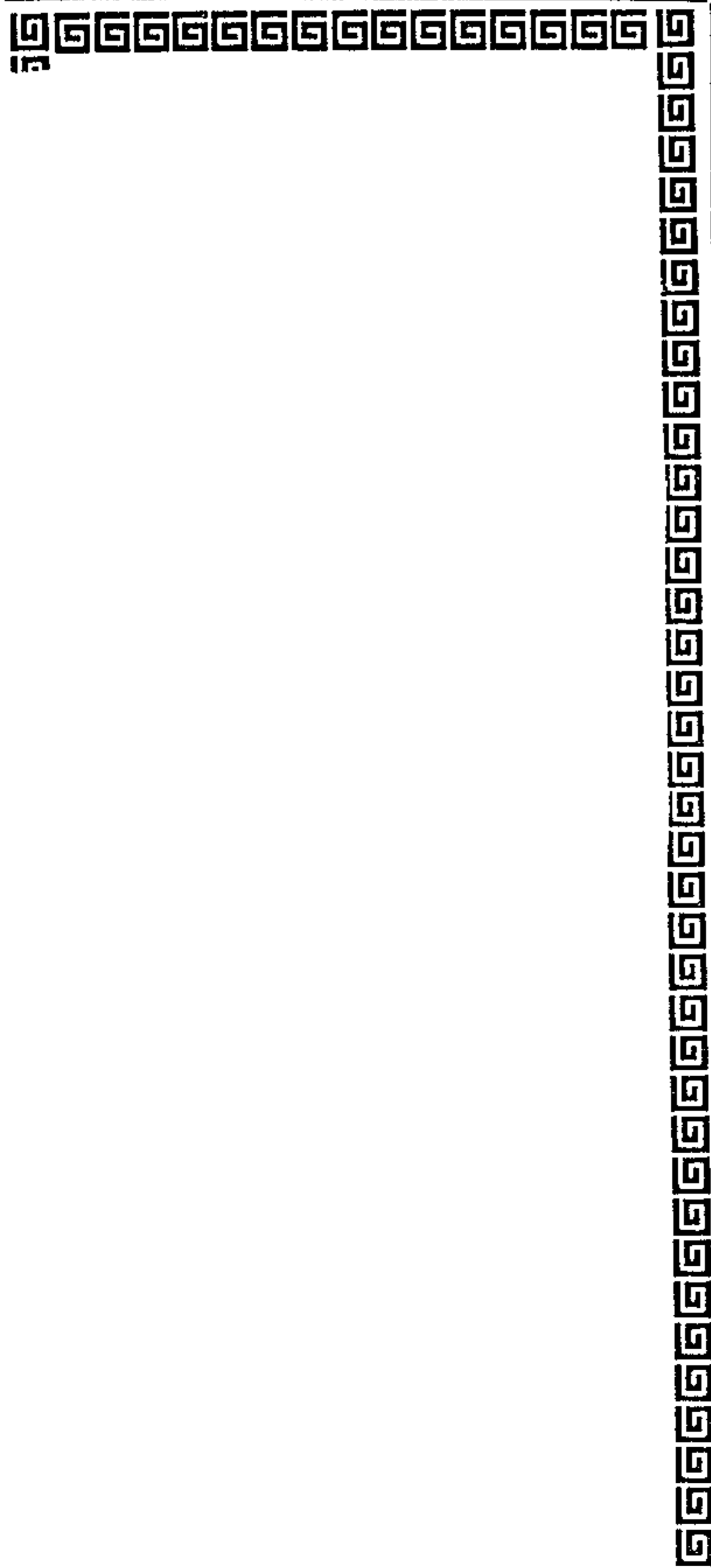
The chief of public hygiene for SWA/Namibia's Department of National Health and Hygiene, Mr M N Mans, said yesterday that the department was exempted from the ban on DDT because it was the only effective method for controlling the malaria-carrying mosquito.

More than a million structures were sprayed every year over a wide area, mainly in the north, including Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Kaokoveld, Kavango, Bushmenland and certain parts of Damaraland.

Mr Mans said it was "impossible" for DDT to get into the food-chain because it was only used "inside huts and European homes" and was never used near water.

He said specially trained teams who wore protective clothing carried out the spraying by hand from June to November every year. Any spillage was buried.

● A spokesman for Shell South Africa last night confirmed that they had supplied SWA/Namibia with the chemicals but did not say



Shell takes measures to control dieldrin

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

THE chairman of Shell South Africa, which supplies the banned killer chemical dieldrin to several African countries, yesterday announced that new measures would be introduced to control distribution of the pesticide.

Mr J Wilson made the announcement after a national company, Frasers Machine Moving and Rigging (Pty) Ltd, which has branches in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, had demanded that Shell stop supplying dieldrin.

The measures include:

- Restricting all future supplies of the potent pesticide in Swaziland to "major sugar growers" only. This would prevent third party acquisition and could dramatically cut the illegal "import" back into this country of supplies for farm use.

- The addition of a

clause in all future tenders insisting that all dieldrin drums be returned to Shell. This was in a bid to prevent water contamination which was likely to affect humans.

- Taking back stocks of the pesticide for safe disposal. This had been decided following talks with farmers, particularly in Natal, and other organizations.

"Anybody with dieldrin can contact Shell Chemical in Durban and arrangements will be made for it to be taken back for disposal. People must definitely not pour it down drains," Mr Wilson said.

The demand by Frasers was made in an open telex sent to the managing director of Shell on Monday. It said:

"As major users of Shell diesel for the past 20 years, the directors and staff of Frasers are disgusted to hear that Shell is blending, distributing and selling

dieldrin to neighbouring countries.

"Your lame excuse that if Shell does not sell this product someone else will is totally unacceptable to us.

"We of Frasers demand that you desist with this appalling commercial practice which is so damaging to the ecology of South Africa."

Not aware

Mr Wilson said yesterday that he was not aware of Frasers having sent the telex.

"I am really surprised that the company would take that stance. I am not sure that they are in possession of the full facts," he said.

A copy of the telex was sent to Dr John Ledger of the Endangered Wildlife Trust in Johannesburg.

The measures were welcomed yesterday by the Wildlife Society, the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Southern African Ornithological Society.

Firm demands Shell stops poison supplies

30/1/85

56
102

Mercury
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A national company, which buys more than 1 000 000 litres of diesel oil annually from Shell South Africa, has demanded that the multi-national oil company stop supplying the banned killer chemical, dieldrin, to countries in Africa.

The demand by Frasers Machine Moving and Rigging (Pty) Ltd, which has branches in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, was made in an open telex sent to the managing director of Shell on Monday. It said:

'As major users of Shell diesel for the past 20 years, the directors and staff of Frasers are disgusted to hear that Shell is blending, distributing and selling dieldrin to neighbouring countries.

'Your lame excuse that if Shell does not sell this product someone else will is totally unacceptable to us.

Copy

'We of Frasers demand that you desist with this appalling commercial practice which is so damaging to the ecology of South Africa.'

A copy of the telex was sent to Dr John Ledger of the Endangered Wildlife Trust in Johannesburg.

Mr Henry Fraser, managing director of Frasers, said from Johannesburg yesterday that he and the other five directors of the company had sent the telex because they were all keen supporters of conservation.

The decision to voice their protest was made by one of the directors, Mr Monty Brett, after he heard a Radio Today programme on the subject. Mr Brett had been wholeheartedly supported by the entire staff, Mr Fraser said.

The chairman of Shell, Mr J Wilson, said yesterday that he was not aware of Frasers having sent the telex.

'I am really surprised that the company would take that stance. I am not sure that they are in possession of the full facts,' said Mr Wilson.

Control

Mr Wilson said Shell believed the issue was a very complex one and he would have thought that Frasers would have first spoken to Shell about it and not to 'some wildlife organisation'.

Mr Wilson also announced that new measures would be introduced to control the distribution of dieldrin from Durban to other African countries. The measures included:

Restricting all future supplies of the potent pesticide in Swaziland to 'major sugar growers' only. This would prevent third party acquisition and could dramatically cut the illegal 'import' back into this country of supplies for farm use;

The addition of a clause in all future tenders insisting that all dieldrin drums be returned to Shell. This was in a bid to prevent water contamination which was likely to affect humans;

And taking back stocks

of the pesticide for safe disposal. This had been decided following talks with farmers, particularly in Natal, and other organisations.

'Anybody with dieldrin can contact Shell Chemical in Durban and arrangements will be made for it to be taken back for disposal. People must definitely not pour it down drains,' Mr Wilson said.

Old stocks

The measures were welcomed yesterday by the Wildlife Society, the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Southern African Ornithological Society.

But in a joint statement the three conservation organisations said they hoped that old stocks of dieldrin returned to Shell would not be repacked and dispatched to neighbouring states.

They also emphasised that in spite of the measures announced by Shell, they remained totally opposed to the continued use of dieldrin in any African country because of its proven danger to the environment, wildlife and the human population.

They called on members of their societies to write personal letters to Shell, stating their opposition to the company's continued production of dieldrin.

The statement said it had also been agreed to set up a fund to allow for the urgent expansion of existing research facilities for pesticide residue monitoring in South Africa.

Row grows over Groot Constantia

CAPE Times 2/2/85 56

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

CONTROVERSY is growing over recent developments at Groot Constantia.

Conservationists are concerned that a planned 1 000-seat amphitheatre will destroy the important historic character of the Groot Constantia estate.

Mr Koos Stofberg, the manager of the estate and Mr Elkan Green, director of the forthcoming Cape Town Festival who intend using Groot Constantia as a focal point of the festivities, disagree.

Besides the amphitheatre, two temporary stages, one in the new cellar and another between the manor house and the old Anton Anreith Cellar, will be set up. A Victorian carousel will also be erected behind the new cellar.

The main areas of concern raised by a number of architects contacted this week by the Cape Times are that:

- The amphitheatre was only the latest of a series of additions that were turning the most important example of the Cape Dutch architectural heritage into a commercial showground.

- The additions included a large new parking area, a service area behind the new cellar, brick paths and tarred roads, the erection of unsightly litter bins and the new cellar.

- The clearing of a beautiful oak avenue leading to the pool.

- The changes were taking place in spite of the declaration last year of the entire estate as a national monument.

- The true value of the internationally famous country estate was becoming subsidiary to the promotion of

wines from the new cellar.

The architects, who did not want to be named at this stage, said they would be raising the matter at the next meeting of the Simon van der Stel Foundation.

When asked to comment the director of the National Monuments Council (NMC), Dr C J Loedolff, said he had not been informed of the plans for the amphitheatre.

He had written a letter to Groot Constantia and asked them to submit their plans because he felt the NMC "should have some kind of say in the matter".

Mr Stofberg, said he saw no reason for concern over the amphitheatre. It would not be a permanent feature but terracing of a natural area.

He said few people realized that Groot Constantia was no longer subsidized by the government and that it had to be commercially viable. One of the aims therefore was to attract people.

"Everything we've done has been in good taste and I can't see any harm in attracting people to the estate," he said.

Mr Green said people could be assured that the improvements would be in keeping with the character of the estate.

He said the amphitheatre was being built in a "badly eroded area that no architect could possibly describe as beautiful."

Mr Green said everything that concerned the National Monuments Council had as far as he knew, been submitted to them and discussed with them.

No comment by Shell on Barnard

CAPE TIMES 5/2/85 (11/56/1985)

By DI MEBK
Environment Reporter

SHELL South Africa yesterday declined to comment on an attack by Professor Chris Barnard in his popular Monday column in the Cape Times on the company's continued supplying of dieldrin to Southern Africa.

He said that in law, poisoning which caused death was a crime. If one could identify the poison, the victim and the culprit, the case would be all tied up. But with the environmental poison, dieldrin, it was not so straightforward — "We know that people are being poisoned, we know where it is coming from, we know who is doing it, but we can't do a

damn thing about it."

Professor Barnard said the reason the commercial firm which turned out "this muck" continued to do so in spite of all the evidence of large-scale poisoning... was that the balance sheet was too important to leave to fools who feel shame.

"That's why fools like me feel angered."

Professor Barnard said that at a service station, the Shell company symbol hit him between the eyes and he quickly drove out again.

"I'll be damned if I subsidize mass poisoning even if it means driving around half the city to find another supplier," he said.

Estate manager defends plans

Cape Times 6/2/85

56

Environment Reporter

THE manager of Groot Constantia yesterday staunchly defended the recent developments at the historic estate which have been criticized by local architects.

The architects feel the developments, which include the establishment of an amphitheatre seating 1 000 people, "unsightly" parking lots and the new wine cellar, will finally destroy the historic character of the estate.

In a strongly-worded three-page letter written in reaction to a column piece by the Cape Times architectural correspondent, the manager Mr Koos Stofberg said the public could be assured that Groot Constantia was in the hands of those who "really care" and were "highly sensitive to the estate's needs."

Tourism

"It is our ambition to make this not only a model farm, but a model tourist attraction in which the dignity, tranquillity and graciousness of a former era is preserved," he said.

He said long association with the architectural profession and the

architectural correspondents of newspapers had taught him that their views were "often heavily biased, and often based on inaccurate information".

The Cape Times architectural correspondent, Mr Jack Barnett, yesterday stood by his views, which have been endorsed by other architects contacted last week by the Cape Times.

He said the beauty of the original Groot Constantia complex lay in the perfect harmony of the buildings.

The new wine cellar, the amphitheatre, parking lots and other additions, were clearly upsetting this sensitive balance, he said.

Mr Barnett called for an objective expert enquiry into developments at the estate.

In his letter Mr Stofberg said the facts of the issue were:

- The amphitheatre would be no more than three tiered grass banks placed in a very visible section alongside the path leading to the Van der Stel bath. The area had not been suitable for vines and had become eroded, covered with

alien vegetation and was distinctly unsightly.

- It would be used chiefly as an open space where visitors could relax, but also as a venue for the performing arts.

- It had been placed well away from the manor house, which would preserve the tranquillity of that area.

- Lighting and acoustic installations for the amphitheatre would be portable and temporary.

- The parking area behind the new wine cellar was as yet untreated but plans for the area including the laying of brick paving and the planting of indigenous trees, shrubs and flower beds.

'Unobtrusive'

- The object of the entrance gate parking area was to keep cars well hidden, as unobtrusive as possible and away from the manor house and old wine cellar.

- The new cellar was sited well to the north of the manor house and old cellar and did not impinge on the historic centre of the estate.

- Groot Constantia was no longer a State-subsidized experimental wine farm and had to be economically viable.



Mr Koos Stofberg, manager of Groot Constantia, shows the badly-eroded area next to the Van der Stel bath before it was "restored" into an amphitheatre.

Accus 6/2/85

56

Kirstenbosch director's bid to restore former glory

Staff Reporter GAYE DAVIS interviews Professor Kobus Eloff on his plan to restore Kirstenbosch to its former status.

LIKE playing three-dimension-al chess against 12 opponents is how Kirstenbosch director Professor Kobus Eloff describes the job he has been grappling with for a year.

The Free State plant bio-chemist turned garden administrator has clocked up staggering periods of overtime in his bid to restore Kirstenbosch to its rightful position as one of the foremost botanic gardens of the world.

In the year ahead he is likely to overload Kirstenbosch's flexi-time system further as he juggles the priorities of research, education, horticulture and the conservation of endangered plant species — and turns businessman to ensure Kirstenbosch has the cash to finance them.

When he took over from Professor Brian Rycroft just over a year ago as director of the National Botanic Gardens, people watched to see him follow in the footsteps of a man whose long strides saw Kirstenbosch

become the brightest star in a firmament of regional botanic gardens.

But Kirstenbosch's stellar status in the international galaxy was fading, tarnished by a lack of funds which had seen research of Cape Flora, one of the six floral kingdoms of the world, become the domain of foreign scientists.

Professor Eloff decided Kirstenbosch would twinkle again — and that everyone, from government, public and private bodies to the man and woman in the street, would help apply the polish.

"The first step was to determine the mission and long-term goals of the National Botanic Gardens. This has now been completed — and accepted by everybody concerned.

"In the past we held out our hands for any funds the Government and other supporters might give, and then limited our work to what we could afford. Now we're going to decide what has to be done, how much

it's going to cost, and then raise the funds to do it."

He sees Kirstenbosch paying for its own renaissance, with help from the State, local government, the private sector and the public.

"I was warned against involving the public in our long-term planning, but I felt if we didn't, we would get antagonists instead of supporters."

The first of several planning meetings took place last November, offering representatives of more than 50 government and private bodies, planners and architects, the chance to have a say in what should be done at Kirstenbosch.

It raised bureaucratic eyebrows, but condemnation turned to congratulation when he was able to show the overwhelming support the meeting had rallied.

"At the meetings we will decide exactly what is required and formulate the best ways of doing it. Then we must ask the people what they think."



Professor Kobus Eloff

Some ideas:

● Propagating indigenous plants and hybrids for marketing throughout South Africa and possibly overseas in co-operation with the SA Nurserymen's Association. Any profit ("the economic potential is enormous") would be ploughed back into supplying much-needed facilities.

● A visitors' centre with a restaurant, interpretive centre with changing displays, lecture halls and a shop. "A place where people could go to get the most out of their visit."

● A garden centre, with a horticultural answering-service, plants for sale, an exhibition hall for flower shows, demonstration gardens showing what can be done with indigenous plants whether in Constanza or Guguletu and a seed distribution centre.

● A research complex with laboratories and offices.

● An education centre with lecture rooms, a library and possibly a small laboratory, which would be open to all (unlike the existing classrooms run by the Provincial Administration).

But Rome wasn't built in a day. This year at least will be spent surveying visitors' attitudes to the garden, compiling a list of short-term objectives, formulating strategies and per-

haps getting the sale of plants launched.

In May, Professor Eloff leaves for a tour of the world's most significant botanic gardens, and expects to come back armed with advice on how to increase public involvement in a botanic garden, and fund-raising.

"Kirstenbosch has so much potential," he says. "Now we must exploit it. Imagine an open-air theatre here. Or an electric car taking elderly or handicapped visitors to parts of the garden they have never seen before because they are inaccessible.

"We want it to be an experience for people to come here." He's in no doubt that it will all be achieved. "It will take time, but we'll get there," he says, adding, "although I think I should tell you, I'm an optimist. "But we enjoy so much support that it's like playing bridge with 10 trumps in one's hand."

Dieldrin: A kind of gentleman's

DOCTORS get to learn a lot about anatomy. They have to, otherwise nobody would employ them.

The thought occurred to me last week after I had received a personal visit from the chief executive of Shell South Africa. It wasn't a courtesy visit—he arrived with his legal adviser.

My grasp of anatomy told me immediately that this was muscle. Any doctor can recognize muscle when he sees it. The message was simple—put up or shut up. Shut up about the ecological effects of dieldrin, supplied to neighbouring countries by

Shell, and shut up about my personal opinions expressed in last week's column concerning the desirability of Shell products.

In addition, it would be fair and just if I would present Shell's side of the case. They didn't put it quite like that of course. The exchanges were very pleasant and civilized.

However, I had a strong impression that the alternatives would be too hastily to contemplate. Like any other private citizen I take little notice of the business practices of the multinationals until such time as they are

shoved under my nose. In this case, it was practically shoved up my nose.

The effects of the pesticide dieldrin are so well documented worldwide that there is no longer a controversy. Dieldrin is a long-lasting poison, so dangerous that it has been banned in most Western countries, including South Africa.

Its penetration of the ecosystem is well proven. Traces of dieldrin have been found in Cape Town's water supply, the Hartbeespoort Dam, in fish in South African rivers, in milk in the Transvaal, in shellfish at the mouth of a Natal canal near where the Shell fac-

tory is sited, and in the Republic's marine environment.

That's basically what I said in my column in this newspaper last week. Shell believes this is a biased view which does not give their side of the story.

I like to think I am an objective and rational human being. Shell doesn't need to harness its billions to force me to act like one. Ordinary courtesy, which I learned at my mother's knee, tells me that if I have injured Shell's reputation, an apology is due. And not only an apology, but full resti-

CHRIS BARNARD ON MONDAY



tution insofar as lies within my power. What is their case? As expressed in the file of literature given me at our meeting, they made the following points:

- Pesticides, properly applied, relieve hunger and sickness.
- There is no feasible alternative to the use of dieldrin for the control of tsetse fly in Botswana and the sugar cane belt in Swaziland.
- Shell takes great care to instruct users in the proper control of this pesticide.
- The product has been handled responsibly by Shell with the full knowledge of South African officials.
- Shell makes a "minimum" profit on the transaction.
- Protection of the environment is a major concern of Shell.
- If Shell did not supply dieldrin to the countries concerned they would find their own supplies elsewhere, perhaps with less control over its use.
- The need to care for the dai ronmei weighec disputa benefit: its use.
- She the issu by comi ations".
- She it clear the wid conceit dieldrin examin- all futi suppli faciliti Impr Iami

Kind of gentleman's agreement

576

In the story lauded, and in the Republic's marine environment.

That's basically what I said in my column in this newspaper last week.

Shell believes this is a biased view which does not give their side of the story.

I like to think I am an objective and rational human being. Shell doesn't need to harness its billions to force me to act like one.

Ordinary courtesy, which I learned at my mother's knee, tells me that if I have injured Shell's reputation with-out foundation, an apology is due. And not only an apology, but full resti-



CHRIS BARNARD ON MONDAY

tution insofar as lies within my power. What is their case? As expressed in the file of literature given me at our meeting, they made the following points:

- Pesticides, properly applied, relieve hunger and sickness.
- There is no feasible alternative to the use of dieldrin for the control of tsetse fly in Botswana and the sugar cane bee-

the in Swaziland.

● Shell takes great care to instruct users in the proper control of this pesticide.

● The product has been handled responsibly by Shell with the full knowledge of South African officials.

● Shell makes a "minimum" profit on the transaction.

● Protection of the environment is a major concern of Shell.

● If Shell did not supply dieldrin to the countries concerned they would find their own supplies elsewhere, perhaps with less control over its use.

● There is clearly a need for the chemical. The danger to the environment must be weighed against the indisputable and positive benefits that flow from its use.

● Shell's attitude to the issue is "not coloured by commercial considerations".

● Shell wishes to make it clear that as a result of the wide expressions of concern on the use of dieldrin it will closely examine its position in all future requests for supplies through its facilities in South Africa. Impressive? I am impressed. A little

research on my own behalf showed that Shell also supports a wide-ranging list of environmental causes throughout not only the Republic but worldwide.

So where's the "but".

The but is that Shell contends there is no effective alternative to dieldrin for the control of tsetse fly.

I say there is.

I understand that large institutions tend to move like the mills of God. I realize that major changes cannot be made in a day. I believe that Shell is unfairly saddled with its dieldrin image.

And I accept their bonafides.

In turn, they have accepted mine — with a challenge: Show us an alternative which we regard as truly viable for the control of tsetse fly — and Shell South Africa will pull out of the supply chain.

As a concerned citizen of this planet that is the commitment I want.

On that agreement gentlemen, I will publicly shake your hand. Not only that, I'll be first in the queue at the pumps. After all, it's a damn fine South African company. Other things being equal, why shouldn't I buy South African?

CAPE
~~1984~~ 12/2/85 ~~1984~~ 56

SA pineapple farmers used dieldrin till 1984

Environment Reporter

DIELDRIN was used on pineapple farms in the Border area of the Cape Province until early last year.

The registrar of agricultural and veterinary drugs, Mr Max Orban, said yesterday that a special dispensation on the ban of the deadly chemical was given to members of the Pineapple Growers Association (PGA) in 1982 and renewed in 1983, specifically for the control of the white grub. It was lifted in March 1984 when an alternative insecticide was found.

Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, read a letter in Parliament last Thursday in which a major agricultural cooperative claimed R2 472,60 for dieldrin sold to one of its members in August 1983.

Mr Orban stressed the PGA conces-

sion was the only exemption to the ban and that, besides SWA/Namibia, the use of dieldrin had not been allowed anywhere else in South Africa.

Conservationist Mr John Greig, of the Wildlife Society said it appeared that if people were sufficiently persuasive they would be exempted from the ban.

Mr Orban said the exemption had only been made after discussion between experts from various departments including the Department of Health and Environment Affairs.

He said it was distributed under strict PGA control and when the concession was lifted the Shell company undertook to remove all stocks and the Department of Agriculture had checked that this had been done.

● Yesterday a spokesman for Shell said the matter would be investigated.

Dieldrin found on sugar cane farms — Minister

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

PARLIAMENT. — About 200kg of the killer poison Dieldrin were found by Government inspectors on Natal sugar cane farms earlier this month, the Minister of Agricultural Economics, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday.

And, in reply to a series of opposition questions in the House of Assembly, it was said Dieldrin was exported from South Africa to Swaziland, Zambia, South West Africa and Botswana.

A team of 35 inspectors visited 400 sugar cane farms in Natal between February 5 and 7, Mr Wentzel said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany).

The inspections were held after "recent allegations in the media that Dieldrin is being used on sugar in Natal", Mr Wentzel said.

But he said "no evidence could be found that Dieldrin is still being used".

He also said no instances of Dieldrin contamination had been reported in the past 12 months, nor had any contamination of food resources been reported.

However, "approximately 200kg of Dieldrin which is more than six years old was found on farms".

The Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Kent Durr, said in reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) that Dieldrin was not manufactured in South Africa but "technical Dieldrin" was imported and formulated into a usable form.

The use of Dieldrin was not permitted in

either South Africa or SWA but "import permits have been issued to Shell Chemicals (Pty) Ltd to import materials for the chemical industry, which may include technical Dieldrin".

Dieldrin was exported to Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland and SWA.

Mr Durr said neither his department nor any agency falling under his department was involved in the export of the substance.

The Rand Daily Mail Correspondent in Cape Town reports that Dieldrin was used on pineapple farms in the Border area of the Cape until early last year.

This was confirmed yesterday by the registrar of agricultural and veterinary drugs, Mr Max Orban, who said a special dispensation was given to members of the Pineapple Growers' Association (PGA), despite the ban on the chemical.

The dispensation was given in 1982 and renewed in 1983 specifically for the control of white grub. The concession was ended in March last year when an alternative insecticide was found.

Mr Orban said the exemption to pineapple farmers in the Border area had only been made after discussions between experts from various departments.

He said it was distributed under the strict control of the PGA and when the concession was ended the Shell company undertook to remove all stocks. The Department of Agriculture had checked that this had been done.

● Although Mr Wentzel said Dieldrin is banned in SWA, it appears from his reply the poison is being used there to fight tsetse fly.

Tsetse Control

56

Cape Times
13/2/85

Options dispute

By CHRIS ERASMUS
Science Reporter

A SIX-YEAR-OLD scientific study on tsetse fly pesticides has suggested the possibility that there are known effective alternatives to dieldrin for the control of the flies, in spite of claims to the contrary.

Undertaken in Nigeria specifically to investigate alternatives to dieldrin, the study — published in a respected international journal — says at least three synthetic pesticides belonging to the pyrethroid group are not only many times more toxic to tsetse flies than dieldrin, but are less harmful to other organisms in the environment and do not accumulate in the food chain.

The research was conducted by a group working under a German scientist, Dr U Spielberger, in the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis (sleeping-sickness) Division of the Federal Livestock Department, Nigeria.

More toxic

It compared various concentrations of the three synthetic pyrethroids, permethrin, cypermethrin and decamethrin — man-made improvements on a widely-used natural insecticide, pyrethrum — to the usual concentration of dieldrin used in ground-spraying of tsetse fly resting sites.

The group found that all three pyrethroids eradicated tsetse flies with one application. All were far more toxic to the flies than dieldrin at concentrations far lower than the three percent concentration used in ground-spraying with dieldrin.

Decamethrin, for example, at concentrations between 0,0375 and 0,075 percent was found to be 40 to 80 times more toxic to the flies. At 0,5 percent concentration, permethrin was six times more toxic and at 0,3 percent cypermethrin was 10 times more toxic.

The managing director of Shell South Africa's chemical division, Mr Ron Land, said he had contacted Shell's London office in connection with the study.

"Although pyrethroids — into which Shell has pioneered research — are effective alternatives to dieldrin for

general agricultural uses, they are not adequate alternatives in the specific applications for which dieldrin is being employed in the Botswana, Namibian and Zambian parts of the Caprivi Strip."

He said the Nigerian study's results could not have been positive, as the pyrethroid control programme designed for those trials were not developed further in Nigeria or elsewhere.

'Not relevant'

"Also, we have been supplying the Botswana authorities with cypermethrin, and a derivative of cypermethrin called alphamethrin or Fastac, at no cost for trials. So far these substances have not proved viable alternatives to ground-spraying with dieldrin because the pyrethroids have a repellent effect on the flies, undermining their value as residual pesticides on fly resting sites."

He pointed out that Nigeria and Botswana were environmentally different and therefore the study's results were not directly relevant to Botswana's conditions.

However, the study's authors said their tests suggested the possibility of replacing both DDT and dieldrin with any of the three pyrethroids tested.

Although the pyrethroids were more expensive than dieldrin on a weight-for-weight basis, their much-increased strength against tsetse flies meant the final costs of their use would probably not be prohibitive.

They also said "comparatively little harm was done to non-target organisms in the environment" by the pyrethroids.

One of the co-authors of the study, Mr H H Coutts, was at the time of its publication in 1979 in volume 69 of the Bulletin of Entomological Research, employed by Shell Research Limited at that corporation's Sittingbourne Research Centre in Kent, England.

Mr Land said Mr Coutts was no longer employed by Shell but he was certain that if the study had produced useful results, these would have been taken up and the pyrethroids tested would have been employed eagerly by Shell as alternatives to dieldrin.

The company was extremely conscious of the potential hazard to the environment associated with the use of dieldrin and was actively trying to find alternatives for it in the control of tsetse flies, he said.

According to Dr John Ledger, former head of the department of medical entomology at the SA Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg, who unearthed the study, statements that there was no alternative to dieldrin for ground-spraying against tsetse flies in Botswana and Namibia and against the black sugar cane beetle in Swaziland were unjustified.

"There is just no research that has been done into dieldrin alternatives to combat the black sugar cane beetle, *Heteronychus licas*. The beetle has, however, a very close relative, the black maize beetle *Hartor*, which is vulnerable to at least 12 chemicals more acceptable than dieldrin.

"I would be very surprised if at least several of these would not also be effective against the black sugar cane beetle."

Dr Ledger, now director-designate of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, said the continued easy access to dieldrin was delaying the introduction of environmentally more-acceptable chemicals.

Research

However, Mr Land said research had been done into alternative pesticides to combat the black sugar cane beetle, but again no adequate alternative had been found.

Dr Ledger said the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, together with other major conservation bodies, were unconditionally opposed to the use or sale of dieldrin in Southern Africa.

He was prepared to offer copies of the study to all interested parties, he said.

Mr John Comrey-Greig, editor of African Wildlife, said conservationists reiterated their feeling that South Africa had a moral obligation not to allow dieldrin to be channelled through this country into neighbouring states where controls on its use were more lax than in South Africa.

World body to act against dieldrin use

Environment Reporter

ONE of the oldest international conservation organizations, the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), is to take action in protest against the continued use of dieldrin in Southern Africa.

Founded in 1922, the organization has national members in countries throughout the world.

Confirmation that action would be taken was received this week by Mr John Cooper, chairman of the South African national section of the ICBP, who notified the organization's headquarters in Cambridge, England, about the issue last month.

Mr Cooper said he had requested that the international council consider writing letters of protest to the Botswana and South African authorities and to Shell.

He said the SA section of the ICBP fully supported the concern expressed on the issue and proposals made by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Southern African Ornithological Society.

The three organizations are unconditionally opposed to the use or sale of dieldrin in Southern Africa and have called on Shell South Africa to stop supplying dieldrin to Africa.

DATE 7/15/88

Escom fugitive held in Sydney

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Gert Rademeyer, who allegedly skipped South Africa with millions of Escom's money, has been caught and is in jail in Australia.

In a telephonic interview, the Australian Attorney-General's office confirmed Mr Rademeyer's dramatic arrest.

Mr Steven Pane, a spokesman for the Attorney-General's office in Sydney said Mr Rademeyer — Escom's former assistant chief accountant — had been taken into custody shortly after 10am on Friday and appeared in a Magistrate's Court on Saturday.

A charge of defrauding South Africa's electricity supply giant was put to Mr Rademeyer, who was not asked to plead.

He will appear again on Wednesday when a bail application will be heard.

Mr Pane said South Africa would have to prove sufficient grounds existed for Mr Rademeyer to be extradited.

The Australian Governor General was responsible for the warrant of arrest which followed 10 days of high-level contact between authorities in the two countries.

It could be six months before Mr Rademeyer was returned to South Africa, Mr Pane said.

Mr Rademeyer was an Australian citizen, he added, and South Africa would have to have a "very strong" case before he was sent back.

If the magistrate ruled against Mr Rademeyer he would have two chances to appeal against the extradition at higher judicial levels.

His arrest comes three months after Mr Rademeyer disappeared from South Africa following Escom's disclosures that he had defrauded the company of R8.4-million.

Escom's public relations chief, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said last night he had not been notified of Mr Rademeyer's arrest.

Mr Rademeyer disappeared after transferring R8 400 000 from Escom's account in New York to a Swiss account called Enrichment Services. He has claimed the money was a commission paid to him for obtaining certain strategic supplies for South Africa.

Escom refused to comment on the allegations.

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Koeberg nuclear power station near Cape Town has been shut down for "some time" because faults have been found in imported stainless steel pipes — less than a year after it came on stream.

Escom has declined to take delivery of the second reactor — and may have to unload the nuclear fuel because of the faulty pipes.

In an official statement last night, Escom said the giant plant had been shut down and that so far 50 pipe "elbows" of the 500 in the stainless steel piping system had been taken out and sent for close inspection in Germiston.

Escom has also had to purchase special equipment from abroad to inspect the piping in both reactor systems.

This follows the an-

Faulty pipes at Koeberg

CAPE TOWN 22/2/85 (15) 56

nouncement that the number one reactor had been shut down for certain work and inspection, after the station had produced more power in six months than all the 11 other Escom stations in Natal and the Cape Province.

Mr I D van der Walt, senior general manager at Escom, said there was no danger to the public or the Koeberg operating staff because Escom had introduced the most stringent safety precautions in the world.

During the pre-commissioning inspection of the second reactor, Escom had found small

ferritic inclusions (faults in the steel which could lead to rust and other difficulties) in a stainless steel pipe elbow.

"Further inspection has since revealed more of these. Although the contractor did not regard these as serious, Escom extended the inspection to the number one reactor.

"At this stage we cannot evaluate the full extent of the damage but among 500 pipe elbows we have tested, there are 50 we would like to examine more fully," the Escom statement said.

Escom said late yesterday that "in depth" discussions were being held with the contractors responsible, because the number one reactor was still under guarantee and the second one had not yet been taken over.

Commenting on the closure, a Koeberg Alert spokesman, Mr John Venn, said last night that his organization "deplored the vagueness of the statement by Escom" and called for a detailed and public assessment of the faults at the power station.

"It is not clear from the statement whether the faults lie in the reactor steam generator or the condenser," he said.

"However the fact that the removal of the fuel elements is contemplated indicates that the fault is a serious one."

Concern over length of Koeberg's closure

Weekend Argus Reporters

ESCOM spokesmen admit they are not sure how long the Koeberg nuclear power station will be out of action and concede it will be "uncomfortable" if Koeberg's power is not available to the national grid in winter.

Meanwhile, Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, has issued a new call for an investigation of Escom's affairs. He also wants Escom made answerable to the taxpayer, through Parliament.

The unexpected closure of the R5-billion power station this week after flecks of rust were noted in stainless steel piping is the latest in a series of incidents which have aroused concern.

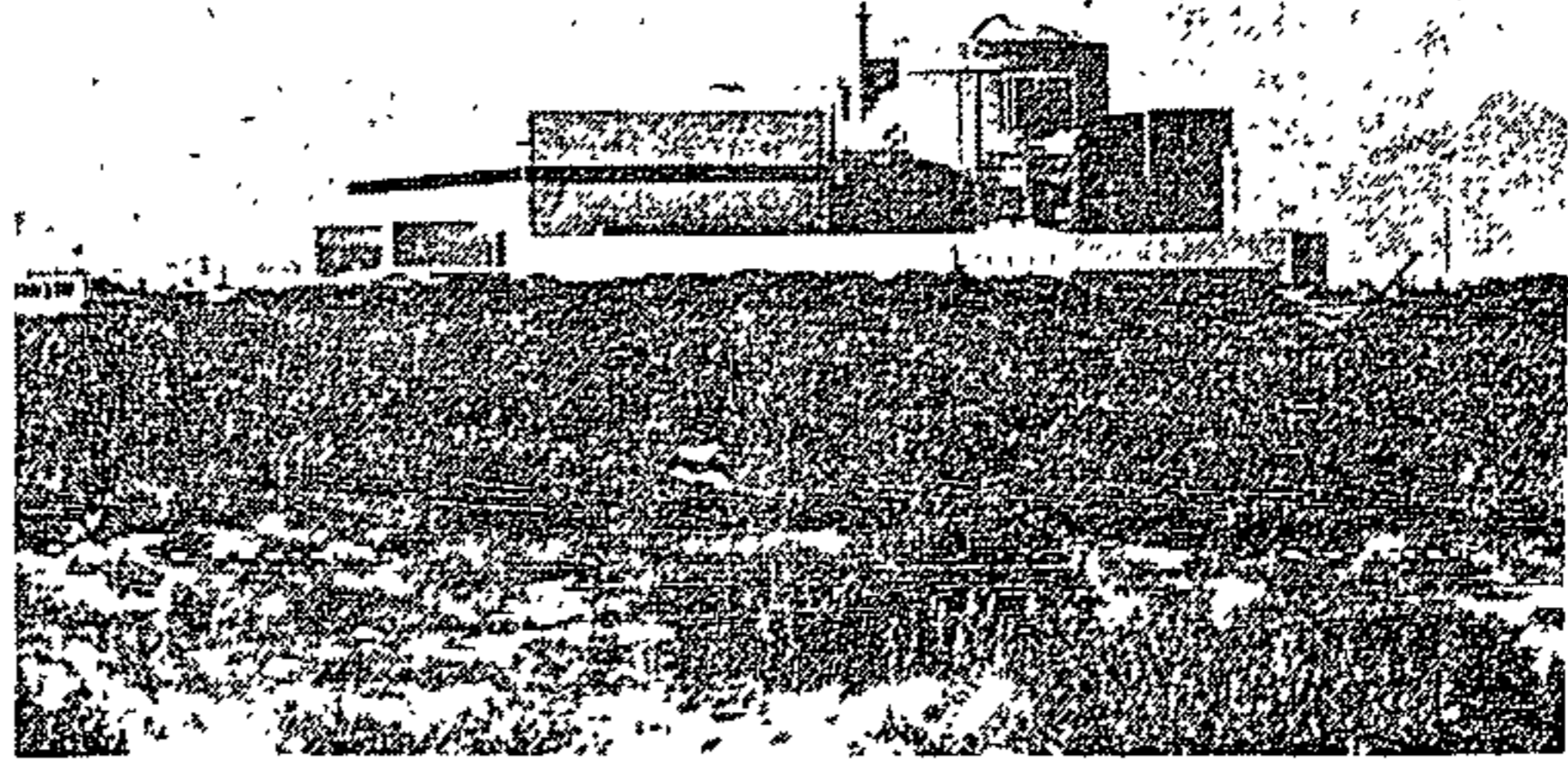
The suspect pipe elbows in the Koeberg reactor are throughout the entire station and include those which carry contaminated material, Escom officials confirmed today.

Confusion

Until now there has been confusion about whether the suspect pipes carry contaminated material.

An Escom spokesman confirmed today that the potential faults were in ancillary pipes in both the primary and the secondary systems of the station, including pipes which carry borated water to the reactor.

The Escom statement contradicts earlier suggestions that the pipes were outside the containment building — which shields the radioactive reactor at the core of the station.



The turbine hall and two reactor containment buildings at Koeberg power station.

But the Escom spokesman emphasised that the material in the pipes was not "highly contaminated". He also emphasised that the pipes might not be faulty at all. There had been no leaks and even if the pipes were faulty they would probably have continued to operate for years without danger.

"We would like to stress that right now the station is perfectly normal. It is just that we have some pipes which might cause a problem in a number of years."

Escom discovered an iron particle on the surface of a stainless steel pipe in Unit 2 of the reactor — which has not yet begun operating. It then decided to check the pipes in Unit 2 which has been working for over a year but which happened to be shut down for routine maintenance.

Escom investigated 500 pipe elbows in Unit 1 and got "preliminary indications" that 50 might

contain iron particles. These would be investigated.

If Escom found that the 50 suspect pipe elbows did not contain iron particles, Unit 1 would be back on stream in a short time. If all 50 were faulty it would take "some months" to replace them, the spokesman said.

Koeberg Alert

A spokesman for Koeberg Alert said the disclosure that the suspect pipes were throughout the station confirmed their view that there was cause for concern about the quality-control of materials used in the plant.

"This calls into question the safety and reliability of all the equipment used in the plant."

The Government will be questioned in Parliament this week about the Koeberg shutdown by the NRP spokesman on mineral and energy affairs, Mr Ralph Hardingham.

Koeberg: French hit back

CAPE TIMES 25/2/85
SB
dbs

JOHANNESBURG. — The French contractors at Koeberg have hit back at the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) for shutting down the giant nuclear plant because of faults found in some of the imported equipment, the Johannesburg Sunday Express reported this weekend.

Escom claims faults have been found in stainless steel pipes which could lead to rust and other problems, and says it will keep the plant shut in the interest of safety, no matter the cost.

But Framatone, the French suppliers of the equipment and co-ordinator of the Koeberg project, disputes the claims.

'Over-reacting'

In a statement issued in Paris on Saturday, Framatone, which has built 37 similar units in France, accused Escom of "over-reacting" and said the No 1 reactor had been shut down against its advice.

In the light of the "French experience", said Framatone, there were no defects at Koeberg that could threaten public safety.

The cost of the shutdown — now expected to be longer than the two months originally estimated — will run into hundreds of millions of rands.

Framatone has also criticized Escom for saying it may now have to unload the nuclear fuel

from the No 1 reactor and empty the water circuits for a thorough examination.

Escom said this week that during pre-commissioning inspection of the second reactor, it found small ferritic inclusions in a stainless steel pipe elbow and extended the inspection to the No 1 reactor.

So far, said Escom, 500 pipe elbows had been tested, of which 50 would be more fully examined.

However, according to Framatone, the faulty pipe elbow in the second reactor was replaced in spite of laboratory tests showing that it could have been left in place with no risk to the safety of the plant.

It said no other defects existed that could affect the quality of the equipment, and believed Escom's over-reaction would cast doubt on the safety of the plant.

Framatone has undertaken to replace whatever equipment may be shown to be faulty during future inspections. It has strongly recommended to Escom that the first reactor be put on stream again and that commissioning of the second reactor be resumed while samples removed from it are inspected.

Mr I D van der Walt, Escom's senior general manager, said in a statement: "It may be said we are over-reacting and that this costs money, but Escom has never considered the question of safety as negotiable." — Sapa

Koebergs: PFP to ask who will pay

Capk T/nts 25/2/85

56

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Questions are to be tabled in Parliament this week on whether electricity consumers will foot the bill for losses incurred in the shutdown of the Koeberg nuclear power station.

A loss of about R1-million a day in revenue to Escom, South Africa's power-supply giant, would result from the shutdown, weekend reports said.

The Progressive Federal Party deputy spokesman on energy affairs, Mr Roger Hulley, confirmed yesterday that he would ask in Parliament for:

- Details of the problems which caused the shutdown.
- A breakdown of the costs involved and the losses to Escom.
- Escom's plans on how the costs would be covered.

Rm a day

The number one reactor at Koeberg, which was on stream for six months before its closure last week, generates more electricity than the 12 alternate power stations in the Cape and the hydro-power stations in Natal together.

The number two reactor, scheduled to come into operation in July, should alone have earned R1-million daily, according to the latest Escom annual report.

With Koeberg idle, Escom will lose a source of finance for repayment of interest — estimated at R300-million a year — on the cost of building the power station.

The estimated R1-million daily revenue loss excludes the cost of possible repairs to faulty pipes in both reactors.

However, an Escom public relations spokesman, Mr Etienne du Plessis, yesterday denied

that Escom was losing money in electricity sales because of the closure.

"Escom is still selling and supplying electricity to all its consumers. Therefore there is no loss in revenue," he said. He estimated Koeberg's average daily income from sales at R790 000.

He said that when Koeberg was closed down Escom simply invoked the use of spare capacity generating units at other big power stations, since Escom functioned on a national interlocking grid system.

Koeberg generated less electricity than other big power stations such as Matla and Duvha, which could each generate 3 600 megawatts compared with Koeberg's 920 megawatts on each of its two units.

Asked why Koeberg was built if enough power could be generated nationally without it, Mr Du Plessis said the main reasons were "strategic in nature" and he did not want to go into this.

Mr Hulley said yesterday that he would be tabling questions about the exact nature of the problems at Koeberg and what had given rise to them, and also about the costs involved and who would foot the bill — the contractor or Escom.

If Escom had to foot the bill, the cost would be passed on to consumers indirectly.

"The bottom line here is that a brand-new nuclear power plant has had to be closed down, and it sounds like a fiasco. Consumers will be expecting some pretty smart answers from the minister," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that Koeberg's number one reactor was still functioning under the contractor's guarantee and the guarantee made provision for repair costs, but not for "consequential losses".

"We are busy negotiating with the contractor on this count," he said.

'Over-reacting'

A statement released in Paris by the French contractor, Framatome, over the weekend, accused Escom of "over-reacting" and said that the number one reactor had been shut down against its advice.

Mr Du Plessis drew attention yesterday to a statement released by Koeberg Alert, which praised Escom for "obviously adhering to high standards of safety".

The PFP spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday that the PFP would continue calling for Escom finances to be put under parliamentary control.

"Any losses that Escom may suffer because of the Koeberg shutdown will indirectly be passed on to consumers."

"Escom must be brought under the control of Parliament's Committee of Public Accounts," Mr Schwarz said.

● Koeberg: French hit back, page 3

S. Mercury 25/2/85

(56)

Mercury being pumped into sea

Mercury Reporter

CERTAIN factories making use of undersea pipelines to discharge tons of effluent are allowed to pump out small quantities of mercury in terms of their permits issued by the Department of Water Affairs.

Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin, regional pollution officer of the Depart-

ment of Water Affairs in Natal, confirmed that he had instructed AECI to reduce the mercury in the effluent that was being pumped out to sea.

'The general standard that is applied to fresh water is 0,02 milligrams per litre, but there is no specific standard for sea water and each case is individually assessed. How-

ever, the level of mercury in the discharge is now well inside the legal limit and there is no problem at all,' he said.

Mr Gravelet-Blondin said the good results were possible because of the co-operation between the Department of Water Affairs and industry.

He was reacting to a comment made by Dr

Alan Connel, a marine biologist and member of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

He told a meeting of divers and fishermen that his department had pushed for 'tighter clean-up' measures at the AECI plant in Umbogintwini after discovering traces of mercury being pumped out to sea.

C.7 26/2/85

Koeberg may cost R2m a day

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter
THE Koeberg Nuclear Power Station could be costing the consumer over R2-million a day at present overdraft rates, Mr Roger Hulley, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on energy affairs said yesterday.

Mr Hulley was reacting to a statement by an Escom public relations spokesman that the closure of Koeberg meant no loss in revenue.

Mr Hulley said his information was that the capital cost of establishing Koeberg had been in the order of 3½ billion rand.

According to informa-

tion supplied to him yesterday this was borrowed money which had to be financed. At current interest rates the interest alone on this amount of money would be over R2-million a day excluding operating costs, maintenance and overheads.

He said even if the financing of Koeberg was at a more favourable interest rate he would estimate that the interest bill must be at least R1-million a day.

"If you have the facility and do not derive electricity from it and then say you are not making losses it is juggling with figures to a ridiculous point.

"The hard fact is that you can't afford to spend that amount of money on something that is not producing anything.

"Escom is saying that it doesn't cost anyone anything to shut down the plant but that strikes me as a rather fallacious argument," he said.

Mr Hulley said that if South Africa's electricity supply was so over-established there was an element of wasted money on facilities.

A spokesman for Escom, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said the same argument used by Mr Hulley for Koeberg could also be used if any of the giant coal fire stations on the Highveld were closed down, as they were periodically. They also cost Escom money and were also built on loans.

Mr Du Plessis also disputed the claim that South Africa's electricity supply was over-established.

He said he thought it would be irresponsible if Escom did not have the reserves to call on in the event of a shutdown, whether at Koeberg or at one of the major coal fire stations in the Transvaal.

"Because Escom has this reserve capacity it is still selling and supplying the same amount of electricity as it did before Koeberg was shut down. And that is why I say there is no loss in revenue," Mr Du Plessis said.

He said he could not confirm the figures quoted by Mr Hulley but he felt sure the interest rates would have been less than the current rate.

● Leading article, page 10

CAPE Times
28/2/85

Cape heritage of Groot (56) Constantia is being eroded

By the Cape Times
Architectural Correspondent

SINCE my last column on developments at Groot Constantia, a great deal of water, clear and murky, has flowed under the bridge.

The facts are clear — the work on the estate was initiated and is being continued by the Groot Constantia Control Board under the chairmanship of Dr Johan Burger. In 1976, the board took over responsibility for the estate from the Department of Agriculture, with the undertaking to make it an economically viable enterprise.

The Cultural History Museum's authority was at the same time confined to the historic buildings and their immediate environs, but, as "Argibel", the Burger architectural correspondent, points out (February 16), its role was diminished, and the new wine cellar, the single most serious intrusion into the visual form of the area, was erected in 1982 on land under its jurisdiction but without its approval.

In a press interview Dr Burger claimed that the Control Board's plans had had prior approval, not only from the museum authorities, but also from the Divisional Council, the Constantia Land-owners Association and the National Monuments Council. Will we, the public, ever know the truth?

Maintain historical atmosphere

Having dismissed a public outcry against the new wine cellar in 1983, the Control Board seems since then to have carried on regardless, laying brick paths, building large parking areas and roads, chopping down trees and reforming the topography, ignoring public protest and turning South Africa's most important architectural monument into a tasteless commercial junk heap.

Why if it needs to make money, could the board not have taken an example from Boschendal, which has successfully managed to maintain its historical atmosphere as well as promote its wines? The business side of wine making and selling is understood, in spite of the allegation that those wanting the historical restitution of Groot Constantia are a lot of woolly minded aesthetes who don't appreciate this fact.

All strength to the Control Board in its commercial objectives. All that is being asked is that they achieve those objectives elsewhere and not right in and around the precious historic and sensitive core of Groot Constantia.

In the Argus (February 11) Dr C Loedolff, director of the National Monuments Council is quoted as saying that the amphitheatre being built is a "major contravention" of the law on historic monuments. In terms of the relevant legislation, all alterations of a substantial nature should have been cleared with the council.

"We consider that what they are doing is definitely not in keeping with, and is a major contravention of, our Act. They (the Groot Constantia Control Board) agreed to the proclamation of the whole estate as a national monument and they know full well what it means. They don't plead ignorance now," said Dr Loedolff.

Yet two days later, February 13, the Cape Times reported that Dr Loedolff had backed down on his statement that the amphitheatre was a "major contravention of the law" and was quoted as saying, "There is a hell of a lot more to this than a nice little emotional upwelling. We are busy discussing the problem and trying to come to an agreement with the estate."

How, the public is entitled to ask, does a major contravention of the law one day become an emotional upwelling the next?

The press cutting file on Groot Constantia is thick with articles and letters — there is no doubt that public opinion is well and truly aroused. The Heritage Committee of the SA Institute of Architects, the Simon van der Stel Foundation, Mr Anton Roux, the curator of the Cultural History Museum, a body of Constantia residents, the MP for Constantia, students of the UCT School of Architecture and many others are all highly distressed at the damage that has taken place and still is taking place there.

On the other side stands the Control Board, defending its position against all comers. And in the middle, with the legal and constitutional power to resolve the whole matter, but apparently without the determination needed to do so, is the National Monuments Council, an ineffective guardian of the heritage and too often now an abettor in its destruction.

This matter will not be allowed to peter out — it is too important for that. Groot Constantia is under dire threat of permanent damage and with the Control Board at this very moment pressing to be given overriding powers over the whole estate, there is no time to be lost if Constantia is to be saved.

Once again one sincerely appeals to the powers that be to intercede and to:

(1) Stop all work near the historic core of the estate immediately.

(2) Set up a panel consisting of representatives of the Control Board and architectural and historical specialists to objectively examine the situation and advise on what should be done to restore historic Groot Constantia.

(3) Re-examine the structure and powers of the National Monuments Council.

South African national drum majorette championships indeed!

Groot Constantia must and will be restored.



Groot Constantia . . . turning South Africa's most important architectural monument into a commercial junk heap.

Shell: Dieldrin profit 'miniscule'

CAPE TIMES 28/2/85

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

PESTICIDES accounted for more than \$825-million (about R1 640m) of Shell's agrochemical group sales world-wide in 1981, of which at least five percent represented the sale of dieldrin and the closely related chemicals, aldrin and endrin.

However, Shell South Africa have said that their profits from dieldrin are miniscule. A spokesman for the company said yesterday that they did not have figures for sales or profits for dieldrin worldwide. Even if they did they would not be at liberty to make them public.

The figure of \$825-million is given in a publication "Getting Tough, Public Policy and the Management of Pesticide Resistance", authored by two top American pesticide scientists and published late last year by the World Resources Institute in the United States.

Inflation

It is among information gathered from overseas sources including the World Health Organization, scientists and published scientific papers by Mr John Comrie-Greig, editor of African Wildlife Magazine.

Mr Comrie-Greig said that allowing for inflation and at the present exchange rate the 1985 figure for Shell's pesticide sales world-wide could well be in the order of R2 000-million.

"Although Shell has refused to disclose the quantities of dieldrin sold in Southern Africa their sales of dieldrin world-wide by no means contribute a miniscule

portion of the profit," he said.

Mr Comrie-Greig said the multinational oil company was listed as the fourth-biggest supplier of pesticides after Bayer, Ciba-Geigy and Monsanto.

"It seems to me that the real reason why Shell South Africa will not back down on the dieldrin issue is that it would create a precedent world-wide, and eventually lead to the cancellation of multi-million-dollar contracts," he said.

Dieldrin (along with aldrin and endrin) are banned or severely restricted in most Western countries.

Mr Comrie-Greig said the extent of the pesticide problem was clearly illustrated by figures supplied to him by Oxfam, the international famine-relief organization, and the United Nations.

Poisoned

Oxfam estimated that by 1981 there would be 750 000 cases of pesticide poisonings worldwide with pesticides accounting for 14 000 deaths.

But more recent figures from the United Nations suggested that about two million people are poisoned by pesticides each year, particularly in developing countries.

An American scientist had also written to the Wildlife Society and produced evidence which showed that dieldrin and endrin were listed among the pesticides most commonly responsible for poisoning cases in the Third World.

● When asked to comment, a spokesman for Shell said yesterday that Shell South Africa did not have information on

worldwide pesticide sales which involved numerous other companies and suppliers. Similarly they could not comment on the percentage breakdown of worldwide sales.

He said Shell South Africa had already stated that its profits from dieldrin were miniscule. As far as the group was concerned Shell South Africa did not have figures and in any event would not be at liberty to make public what constituted group proprietary information.

He said that in a recent television interview the chairman of Shell South Africa, Mr J R Wilson, was asked whether the continued sales of dieldrin were worth the "hassles" and whether it wasn't much easier to give in and cease supply.

Mr Wilson replied that he had agonized over the question for hours: "If one looks at commercial advantages only, then the answer to that question is clear — no, commercially it just wasn't the hassle."

"Already, in terms of man-hours spent on the issue, it has cost us a few years' profit from dieldrin sales. But then this is not a simple, commercial debate.

Supplied

"I sincerely believe that Shell's responsibility towards the people in Southern Africa outweighs any other consideration. As a company with a highly developed social awareness, our primary responsibility is to preserve the lives and livelihoods of people, and to maintain stable economies in those countries where need is greatest. There is no easy way out."

In reply to questions on how much dieldrin was produced by Shell, and how much was supplied to South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland and other countries elsewhere in the world, the spokesman said this was also proprietary information.

There existed a privity of contract between a company and its customers, and to disclose this information would be in breach of that relationship.

First oil in 'fairly large' quantities

CAPE TIMES
11/3/85

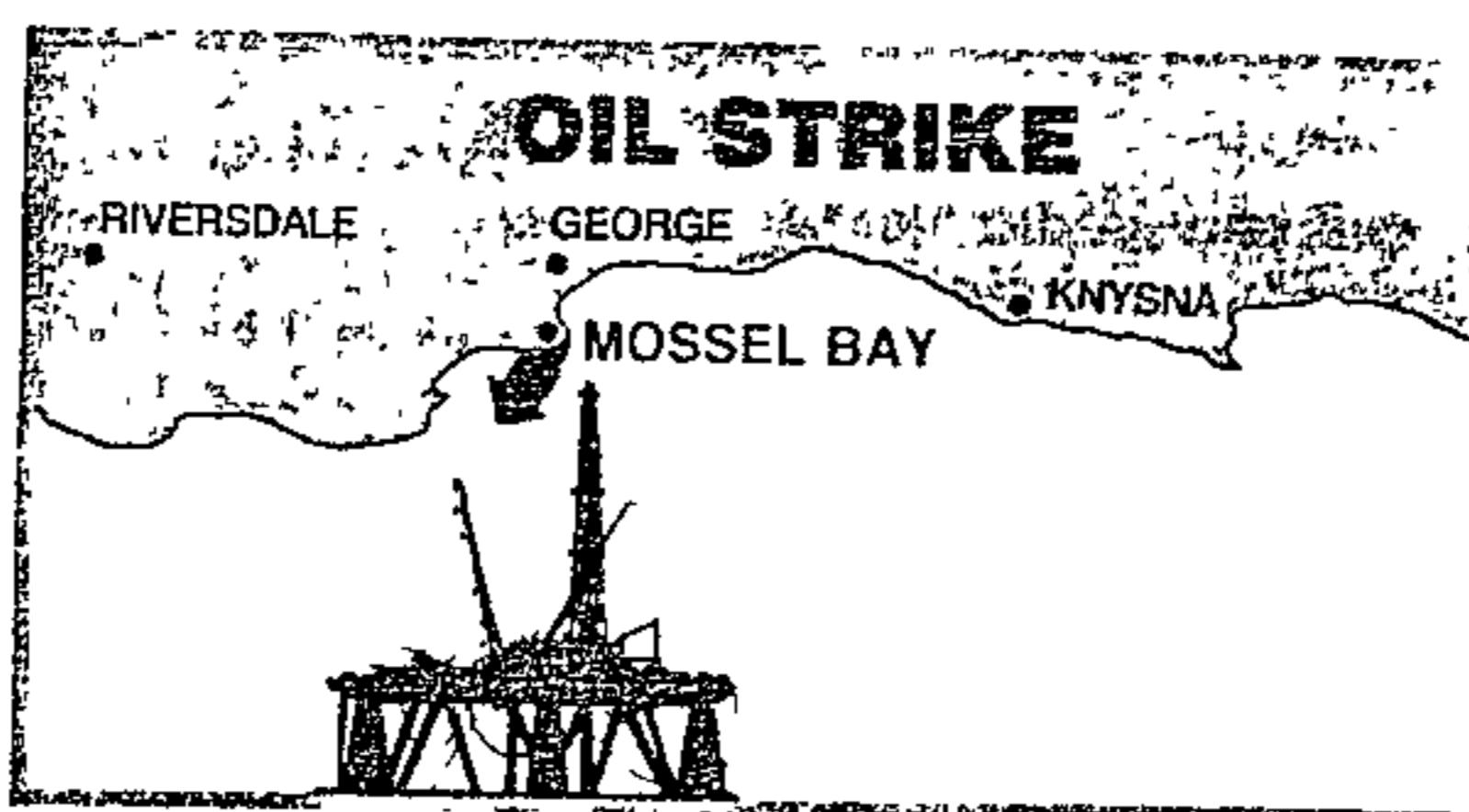
(56) ~~200~~

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's State-owned Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (Soekor) yesterday announced the first strike in its 20-year search for the only strategic mineral the country does not have.

Soekor spokesman Mr Mike Leibrand said a well sunk off the southern coast near Mossel Bay, about 480km east of Cape Town, was producing 2 600 barrels of light crude and a million cubic feet of gas a day.

"This is the first time we have brought crude oil to the surface," he said, "But it is expected that the oil occurrence will be of limited extent."

Mr Leibrand said the find was not immediately viable, but it was significant because it was the first time prospectors had found crude since Soekor was established in 1965.



ing would establish the exact significance of the strike.

The search, believed to have cost about \$200 million so far, has yielded significant quantities of natural gas, some including quantities of oil condensate, in the same offshore area and plans are under way to convert the gas into petroleum.

South Africa already is the world's leading producer of petrol made from coal.

South Africa, a leading producer of minerals including gold, diamonds, platinum and other strategic metals, has no oil of its own.

An embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and unofficial

sanctions by other oil-producing nations opposed to its race laws has left the country without a regular supply of crude

Since the Iranian revolution, the country has had to buy all its oil on the international spot market, often at above-average prices.

● In a statement, Soekor said it had "encountered" oil in a borehole to the south of Mossel Bay.

Soekor said: "This is the first oil produced to the surface in fairly large quantities by Soekor."

But the statement added, "it is expected that the oil occurrence will be of limited extent"

Further holes will have to be drilled

Approached by Sapa to

explain the significance of the find, a Soekor spokesman said it was "of limited extent".

"The gas is merely associated with the oil. A gas find of significance should produce at least 20 000 000 cubic feet a day."

● On March 25, 1969, the then Minister of Mines and Planning, Dr Carel de Wet, announced in the House of Assembly that a "significant petroleum discovery" had been made 40 miles offshore from Plettenberg Bay. Reports at the time said the gas production was 25 million cubic feet a day.

Dr De Wet produced two bottles of oil condensate for members of Parliament to examine. These two bottles were displayed at the Rand Easter Show a few days later.

In May of the same year, the head of the American oil exploration consortium said the Plettenberg Bay gas well would not be developed for industrial or commercial purposes. UPI, Sapa and Staff Reporters

THE following two letters have been addressed to all employees of Shell South Africa on the dieldrin controversy by the chairman of the company, Mr John R Wilson.

AS EMPLOYEES of Shell, you may yourselves have been asked for facts and opinions. I believe that it is vitally important that each one of you, forming as you do an integral part of this company, be fully apprised of the facts to enable you to deal with these queries, and more importantly, to assess Shell's position in the debate.

WHAT IS DIELDRIN? dieldrin is a well-established and effective pesticide. Its use in agriculture has diminished in recent years because of residue problems, but it has long played, and continues to play, an important role in the field of public health.

In 1981 the use of dieldrin was prohibited in South Africa, but it is currently registered for use in over 40 countries throughout the world, including parts of highly industrialized countries where some specific applications are retained.

Unlike many others, people in the Western world enjoy the fruits of abundance. In the developing world, however, hunger and sickness are all too common. In these countries, pesticides, properly applied, have a part to play in alleviating both.

Shell is fully aware of the life-saving role of certain of its agrochemical products and of the responsibilities of selling these products to developing countries.

There is clearly a need for these chemicals, and the danger to the environment must be weighted up against the indisputable and positive benefits which flow from their use.

Each specific case must be examined on its own merits and it must be decided whether the prime responsibility is one of protection of people and their livelihood or protection of the environment.

THE BOTSWANA QUESTION. The use of dieldrin in Botswana is a matter which has received considerable consideration. The Southern African Regional Co-operation Conference (Sarccus) debated the matter in 1981, and it was agreed that dieldrin is without replacement for certain uses, one of which is the combatting of the tsetse fly in Botswana, Zambia and in parts of South West Africa (its use in South West Africa is approved by the South African government).

In humans, the bite of the tsetse fly leads to sleeping sickness, and can be fatal. In cattle, to which tsetse flies are particularly attracted, a debilitating "tryps" infection manifests itself.

Control of the tsetse fly was a major concern in Botswana, where whole areas have in the past had to be evacuated by both people and herds of cattle.

Tourism is a major industry in the north and north-east of Botswana, and both of these vital sources of income would be severely threatened by the uncontrolled movement of the tsetse fly.

Over the years the Botswana government has had advice and assistance from many sources. Epidemiologists, entomologists and other experts have been invited to contribute. The World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations were consulted. The conclusion has always been that dieldrin was the most effective method of stemming the movement of flies.

The application of dieldrin is supervised by officers of the Department of Veterinary Services in Botswana. The product is kept under lock and key at a central depot in Francistown until distribution by the Department to the designated point of use occurs.

Purchases follow public tender, in which a number of competitors bid for the contract. All of the product supplied is clearly labelled, carries comprehensive instructions regarding its proper application, and warnings as to the potential hazards of incorrect usage.

It is against this background that dieldrin was supplied to the Botswana government.

SHELL SAFEGUARDS. Shell subject all their products to rigorous testing in order to ensure that risks associated with correct use are minimized.

It is convinced that these products do not present a health hazard when applied as directed and approved by the local authorities in the countries where they are sold.

Shell takes great care to ensure that proper instructions for use reach the consumer. Quite apart from very careful wording on labels and in sales literature, Shell companies world-wide contribute to education on sound pesticide use by providing technical information, training courses and seminars, and by maintaining close liaison with local government officers.

However, in spite of constant attention to the safe use of products, malpractices which are entirely outside the scope of Shell's control may occur.

While Shell regrets, and views with concern, such abuses, it remains committed to the belief that the ultimate benefits to society of supplying these products outweigh the hazards connected with these isolated incidents.

You will have read snippets of my press release to the

Shell states its c Shell using 'responsibility,

THE following statement was made recently on dieldrin by Mr G J Kotzé, Deputy Minister of Agricultural Economics and of Water Affairs:

In view of various reports in the news media in connection with alleged irregularities in the use of the agricultural remedy "dieldrin", I consider it expedient to inform the public in this regard.

All agricultural remedies which are offered for sale in the Republic of South Africa must be registered in terms of the requirements of the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947). Strict control is exercised as to the safety, suitability and effectiveness of the commodities before registration is granted.

Should it be established at any time that a regis-

tered substance constitutes a danger for man and his environment, a prohibition is placed on the acquisition, disposal, sale and use of such an agricultural remedy by means of a notice in the Government Gazette.

The continued registration of dieldrin has been found to be contrary to the public interest and the acquisition, disposal, and sale of all agricultural remedies which contain dieldrin as an active ingredient was forbidden with effect from May 1, 1981. On the same date a prohibition was also announced on the use of dieldrin with effect from January 1, 1982.

In terms of the stipulation of Act 36 of 1947, non-compliance with such a prohibition constitutes an offence which is punishable with a fine of R1 000 or two years' imprisonment or both such fine and the



Mr G J Kotzé

imprisonment. Since this prohibition agricultural law inspectors have exercised strict control over traders who sell agricultural remedies in order to prevent the sale of dieldrin. Two transgressors of the prohibition have to date appeared in court which resulted in prosecutions. Any complaint regarding

media on Friday, 18 January 1985. I quote below the full text:

"The protection of the environment has always been, and will remain, a major concern of Shell South Africa. In promoting this philosophy the company sponsors and supports a number of environmental organizations. We are therefore greatly dismayed that it should be suggested that Shell South Africa was instrumental in dumping dieldrin in Botswana. We believe the following statement from the Botswana government puts this matter in its true perspective:

"Dieldrin has been used for the creation of barrier zones to prevent the invasion of tsetse fly since 1966. In some areas to protect cattle, in other areas to protect people and their families, and in some areas such as the Chobe, to protect tourists.

"No collapse of the ecology structure has taken place, nor is it imminent.

"The product has been handled responsibly by Shell with the full knowledge of South African officials in the person of the registrar (Act 36 of 1947) the Botswana government and other members of Sarccus. The latter discussed and agreed its use since 1981.

"Officers of the Department of Veterinary Services in Botswana decide on the tsetse control measures. Purchase of insecticides follow public tender in which a number of competitors also tender. There is no question that dieldrin was dumped unwittingly in Botswana, nor that veterinary department officials were unaware of the hazards associated with dieldrin."

"There has been a call from conservationists in South Africa to stop supplying dieldrin to any country in Africa. The company reiterates that it periodically tenders on a competitive basis for the supply of dieldrin to certain African countries which still permit its use. There are, therefore, various sources of the material open to the governments in these countries. If Shell South Africa was to cease meeting requests for dieldrin this would not mean that the substance would no longer find its way into Africa.

"There is clearly a need for this chemical and the danger to the environment must therefore be weighed up against the indisputable and positive benefits that flow from its use.

"The governments of African countries must therefore have a voice in the debate on the use of dieldrin because only they can assess the consequences of its use in relation to the needs of their people.

"Nevertheless, the company wishes to make it clear that as a result of the wide expressions of concern on the use of dieldrin it will closely examine its position in all future requests for supplies through its facilities in South Africa."

I reiterate Shell's commitment to the environment and stress again that sales of dieldrin occur only periodical-

ly as tenders are called for the profit Shell derives viewed against our total matter is certainly not generations.

All future requests for reviewed on each occasion dieldrin will continue to need for this chemical and while there are beneficial application.

A second letter reads: MORE ON DIELDRIN

"Dieldrin debate" has been in the news and radio broadcasts have concerned me as much as I

Shell has tried to explain in the press, and its responses have been quoted out of context.

As I said before, I want to hear of both sides of the argument of the other side from your own opinions.

I shall deal with some of the issues which have been made,

I want at the outset to state that I will not take this matter lightly. We will try to shed positive light and to I believe could be of value to us in

Any decisions we have taken have been after careful thought. We have weighed up the pros and cons and where there were any discrepancies we have disregarded these.

Throughout, we have tried to be fair in a sensible manner which will reflect the position of Shell's standing. Now, to some of the

DEATHS AND POISONING BY DIELDRIN

Over the past few years the startling headlines: "Hundreds of poison deaths a year reported"

In a few instances, no deaths have appeared in the Sunday content of the article

se on dieldrin

ution', says minister

unlawful use of dieldrin is immediately followed up by the inspectors to date not a single complaint could be confirmed. Farmers and members of the public also voluntarily report the presence of dieldrin in products over which steps are taken to have it removed. About 100 kilograms have to date been reprocessed.

There are allegations that dieldrin enters the country from neighbouring states and the inspectors have consequently searched the border posts at intervals to search for dieldrin. The African Police and officials render good co-operation in respect and control measures are being carried out on a continuous basis. The Department of Health and Welfare continuously monitors food for

dieldrin residues and where problems have been experienced in the past, the particulars were transmitted to my department for the necessary investigation. I can, however, state that the presence of dieldrin in products over the past 12 months was indeed very insignificant and of no danger to man or beast.

Allegations have been made that our rivers are getting contaminated with dieldrin by rivers and streams originating in neighbouring states. Not a single case of such suspected contamination has, however, to date been reported to the Pollution Control Division of the Department of Water Affairs, but in the event of such a report the matter will be followed up and investigated immediately.

With regard to the use of dieldrin in other African

states, I can mention that the department and I are aware of the tsetse fly problem in some of these states and that dieldrin is still being used as one of the most effective remedies for this problem by the governments of the countries concerned.

It must be borne in mind that the control and fight against the tsetse fly outside our borders has distinct advantages for the livestock and population of the Republic. The government cannot prescribe to these states what remedies they may and may not use. Even less can the supply routes be served without causing political problems and affecting foreign relations.

I am satisfied that the firm which is presently supplying dieldrin to these states does so with the necessary responsibility and precautions.

being propounded, most recently in the Cape Times on Monday 4th and Tuesday 5th February, 1985.

Further allegations, such as the presence of dieldrin in mothers' milk in Johannesburg, also have no foundation in fact.

ALTERNATIVES TO DIELDRIN. Shell has been widely accused of being reluctant to spend money on quests for less harmful alternatives to dieldrin when they have such a ready profit from its supply. It has been claimed, too, that there are at least 30 other compounds which are equally effective, but with none of the side effects.

There are alternatives to dieldrin for most of its previously generally accepted uses. As I said before, however, Shell only supplies dieldrin periodically to specific authorities for specific purposes, one of which is control of the tsetse fly in Botswana and Namibia. There remains, in the campaign to combat this pest, no effective alternative to dieldrin. In Swaziland, it is used for the control of a beetle which attacks the root system of sugar cane, Swaziland's national crop and major export, and the control of ants in citrus orchards.

Here, it is applied every 6 to 8 years to the furrows in which cane is planted. Again, there is no suitable effective substitute. In Botswana, Shell has been actively involved in programmes to test a synthetic pyrethroid, "Fastac", a pesticide with a shorter residual effect as a control measure.

The company has, in fact, supplied this chemical free of charge, and has diverted manpower resources to the testing programmes. To date, the tests have not been successful. Pyrethroids emit a pungent odour which repels the tsetse fly, defeating the purpose of its application. Research within the Shell group for effective alternatives is ongoing, and is seen as a priority. In fact, a large proportion of annual turnover is committed to research. Far, far more than the minuscule annual profit which the group derives from sales of dieldrin.

SHELL SAFEGUARDS. In my previous note, I outlined the standard safeguards which Shell adhered to in all supplies of toxic chemicals. I told you that technological back-up was always available, and that training courses and seminars were as a matter of course offered to end-users. These same facilities were extended to the Botswana government. Where dieldrin is applied in the Caprivi Zipfel in Namibia, all applications are under the supervision of Shell.

We have, however, given weight to facts which have come to light recently concerning the possible mishandling of the substance. In addition to continuing close liaison with government departments in the countries to which we supply, we have responded pro-actively by implementing further controls.

● Tenders for the supply of dieldrin to responsible authorities will in future be subject to the condition that all empty drums be returned to Shell. This will, we hope, eradicate many of the concerns of environmentalists.

● Reacting to reports that dieldrin was being "smuggled" into Natal, our representatives have visited farmers and agricultural associations in the province, stressing that the agricultural use of dieldrin is illegal, and requesting that all dieldrin be returned to Shell on a "no names — no questions" basis, for proper disposal.

● We have urged any member of the public who is still in possession of dieldrin to contact any Shell office or depot, whereupon we will arrange to collect the dieldrin and dispose of it.

● In Swaziland, where it transpired that dieldrin could be bought "over the counter" from certain suppliers of agricultural products, dieldrin will in future only be supplied to the Sugar Growers Association and the official body of the citrus farmers, and not to individuals.

CHECKS AND BALANCES. In a recent television interview I was asked whether the continued sales of dieldrin were worth the "hassles", and whether it wasn't much easier to give in and to cease supply. I replied that this was a question over which I had agonized for hours. If one looks at commercial advantages only, then the answer to that question is clear — no, commercially it just isn't worth the hassle. Already, in terms of man-hours spent on the issue, it has cost us a few years profit from dieldrin sales. But then this is not a simple, commercial debate.

I sincerely believe that Shell's responsibility towards the people in Southern Africa outweighs any other consideration. As a company with a highly developed social awareness, our primary responsibility is to preserve the lives and livelihoods of people, and to maintain stable economies in those countries where need is greatest.

There is no easy way out. I want to thank each one of you who has expressed moral support and encouragement for the company viewpoint most sincerely, and to invite anyone who has a concern in this matter to discuss it with me personally. I will keep you informed on further developments.

total volume of sales and the amount is minuscule when compared to our stance in this industry by commercial considerations.

The product will be carefully monitored in principle sales of dieldrin. There remains a real possibility that governments, which have gained from its proper

my last note to you the fact that a number of misleading newspaper articles and headlines, which have concerned you, have been ignored, and have gained prominence. You to be in possession of the facts are getting a full blast of information so that you can form

the serious allegations about you Shell's responses. That we have not treated the matter fully weighed up properly the entire episode in a balanced way those aspects which concern the handling of dieldrin. For the actions we have taken and consideration. We have treated each accusation, and to be learnt, we did not

to react in the response expected from a corpora-

RESULTING FROM the 1975, we have seen some of the hundreds of "Hundred-censured to poison", "68

first two articles which the Sunday Tribune. It followed bore little if

any relationship to dieldrin, but contained a single paragraph stating blandly that hundreds of people had died in South Africa and neighbouring states as a result of the mishandling of registered pesticides.

No statistics were given, no period of time referred to; and strictly speaking, yes, I'm sure hundreds have died. But since when? The turn of the century? and from suicides, murders, accidents? The facts are that not a single reported death has been associated with dieldrin.

All cases of pesticide poisoning are notifiable by law. Figures furnished by the Department of Health indicate that for the period 1979 to 1984, 58 people died from all forms of pesticide poisonings. This is indeed a far cry from the 68 per year reported in the Cape Times.

Many of you will have heard the Radio Today special report on Friday 25 January. In that programme, Dr John Ledger, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, claimed this figure (68) as South Africa's annual average, with a high point, if one might call it that, of 113 deaths in 1980.

He quoted his source as Central Statistical Services, Pretoria. Regrettably, Dr Ledger misinterpreted his information. In 1980, there were 113 reported cases of poisonings, but of those, only six deaths. This is a good example of the sort of reporting with which Shell has had to contend. Although I personally spoke to a number of reporters, including Stephen Britten of Radio Today, correcting this misrepresentation, and although the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Association put out a detailed statement on the subject, I have yet to see any disclaimers.

DIELDRIN ON YOUR TABLE. The Cape Times initiated an article headlined "Capetonians may be bearing traces of dieldrin".

This was syndicated to other major newspapers, and the term "living time-bombs" has since appeared a number of times.

On that same night, the Argus published an article entitled "dieldrin poisoning: City has clean bill of health," in which Dr Reg Coogan, the city's medical officer of health, refuted out of hand what he called "scare stories".

He was supported in his views by medical specialists and scientists from other parts of the country in subsequent articles.

Also denied categorically were claims that dieldrin accumulated in the body fat, being released upon weight loss. In an official statement, Dr Coogan said dieldrin did not store for any length of time in fat but was broken down and eliminated from the system. Dieldrin did not, he said, have a long tissue life as did certain other toxins like DDT.

In spite of this, the "living time-bomb" theory is still

Call for full dieldrin probe

CAPE Times 2/13/85 56

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

PESTICIDAL poisoning has been seriously under-reported in South Africa, and registered pesticide deaths probably represent as little as 10 percent of the true total, four conservation organizations have claimed in a statement.

The Wildlife Society, the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the Southern African Ornithological Society and the South African National Section of the International Council for Bird Preservation issued the statement in response to the letters sent to the staff of Shell South Africa by the chairman, Mr J R Wilson, and printed in the Cape Times yesterday.

Their full statement is as follows:

Dieldrin: We deplore Shell's decision to continue to supply dieldrin to Southern African states. The chemical is dangerous to the environment because of its longlasting properties and its accumulation in the tissues of animals.

It is particularly lethal to birds of prey and a danger to other animals including man, at the end of food-chains in which dieldrin is known to be concentrated.

The dieldrin being used in Botswana, SWA/Namibia and Swaziland is contaminating the marine ecosystem of the Indian Ocean. This is unacceptable and must be stopped at once.

Unconvincing

Shell's statement that dieldrin is indispensable in combating tsetse fly is unconvincing. The continued availability of dieldrin is postponing the introduction of environmentally accepted insecticides, such as the synthetic pyrethroids of which three kinds were shown to be effective against tsetse fly in Nigeria six years ago.

Similarly, it is unlikely that dieldrin is the only remedy for the black sugar-cane beetle in Swaziland, when in South Africa (where dieldrin is banned) 12 insecticides are registered for control of the closely related black maize beetle.

Despite the fact that dieldrin is banned here for very good reasons, to

our shame the chemical continues to pass through this country to our neighbouring states.

The possibility of accidental spillage in Durban (where it is imported, formulated and packaged) or damage to containers while in transit to end-users, poses an unacceptable threat to the SA environment

Shell's "concern": If it is no mere advertising catch phrase that Shell is "a company with a conscience"; that "the protection of the environment has always been and will remain a major concern of Shell South Africa"; that the company competes with others when tenders for the supply of dieldrin are called for; that Shell makes "a minuscule" profit from the sale of dieldrin and that there are no commercial advantages in continuing to supply it, then let Shell demonstrate its concern by not submitting any more tenders, and by closing down its dieldrin-formulating facility in Durban.

If other chemical companies then supply dieldrin in Southern Africa, they in turn will have to contend with public condemnation both here and overseas.

Pesticidal poisoning in man: The numbers of deaths of humans caused by agricultural remedies was raised by us, not to imply that dieldrin alone was responsible (although we do have records of mortality caused by dieldrin), but to refute the claims by Shell that end-users of pesticides are fully aware of the properties of this chemical.

In a radio broadcast of 25/1/1985 a spokesman for our organizations claimed that an annual average of 68 deaths caused by pesticidal poisoning occurred between 1966 and 1980, with 113 deaths in 1980.

Shell SA has disputed this, claiming that only six people died in 1980 and that 113 notifications of pesticidal poisoning were recorded that year. Our statement was based partly on the figures supplied by the Central Statistical Services, RSA (1982), but we also took into consideration two other official documents.

Firstly, a publication from the SA Department of Agricultural Technical Services (Wiese Bot, 1973, Entomological Memoir No. 30) stated that 6 000 cases of pesticidal poisoning among farm workers were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for the five-year period 1962-1966, or an average of 1 200 a year.

Secondly, in a press release from the Department of Agriculture, Mr M V Orban, the registrar of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies, and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947) stated that 103 persons died in South Africa between 1 April 1982 and 31 March 1983 from ingesting agricultural remedies.

Investigation

We have conducted a limited investigation into the incidence of pesticidal poisoning in South Africa, in an attempt to resolve the anomalies in statistical reporting

This has revealed some startling facts which indicate that pesticidal poisoning — a notifiable condition — has been seriously under-reported.

For example, the official figures released for pesticidal deaths by the Department of Health and Welfare for the five-year period 1979 to 1983 total 52.

229 deaths

However, according to our information, 229 cases of death from pesticidal poisoning were recorded by the Johannesburg chemical laboratory of the department in the same period.

Therefore it appears that the Johannesburg laboratory alone registered 4½ times the alleged national total. When pesticide deaths from other areas of South Africa are added to this total, we maintain that reported pesticide deaths probably represent as little as 10 percent of the true total.

We regard this as a matter of national concern and request that an investigation of the situation be instituted by the appropriate medical authorities.

Mercury 1985
**Triomf's effluent
is well within
permitted limits** (56)

Mercury Reporter

THE fluoride content of effluent being discharged into the sea by Triomf Fertilisers at Richards Bay was 'nowhere near' the maximum permitted level, the director of pollution control for the Department of Water Affairs said yesterday.

And it was unlikely an application by Triomf to exceed the permitted fluoride concentration in pipeline effluent would be successful, said Mr Hendrik Best.

He denied charges in a Sunday newspaper report, quoting him, that the effluent's fluoride content had already reached its limit.

He confirmed the Triomf plant intended to use imported phosphate-bearing rock which had a higher fluoride content than the local variety.

'But after it is processed it won't significantly affect the final discharge.'

Triomf had indeed applied for permission to exceed the maximum level of 3.5 parts per million, but I don't think we will allow them to,' he said.

This was because there was no need. He believed Triomf had made the application simply to cover itself should the new rock produce unforeseen fluoride concentrations.

Minister backs Constantia Board

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

A CABINET minister has backed the Groot Constantia Control Board, which has been criticized for its actions on the estate by local architects and residents.

The Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Mr S A S Hayward, said in a statement last week that he supported all the points made by the chairman of the Groot Constantia Board, Dr Johan Burger.

Dr Burger made his points after a controversy over new additions and other work which had been done on the historic wine estate.

Mr Hayward said the ministry, as well as the control board, welcomed the interest in Groot Constantia.

"Constructive criticism will always be regarded in a positive light," he said.

He said the board and its personnel wanted to have good relations with their neighbours.

He added that to promote this the board had recommended that one of the local residents be appointed to fill a vacancy which arose last year.

Referring to the present "complaints which were never received by the board or its personnel, but which were extensively reported on in the press", Mr Hayward made the following points:

□ Police had investigated complaints of noise on more than one occasion and confirmed that it was

unfounded. It was "difficult to determine" whether the estate was the source of the noise.

□ Erosion did occur to a small extent on the steepest parts of the farm and measures had been taken to control it. There was no erosion in the vineyards.

□ The director of the National Monuments Council and various other responsible people who visited the site had agreed that the "amphitheatre" was nothing more than terraces established in an old eroded riverbed.

There was a possibility that part of the Cape Town festival programme would be held at the estate. The programme had been submitted to the board and every item would be carefully considered.

□ The plans for the new cellar, and the total site plan had been submitted to all the bodies whose approval was necessary. No complaints or criticism were received during construction.

He said it was a "great pity" that after three years criticism should have been turned into a controversy by the media.

He said the Control Board had been managing the estate since 1975 and it was important to note that the estate was managed as an economically independent

undertaking without direct financial assistance from the state.

Among the projects the board had launched and completed were:

□ The buying and consolidation of the farms, Hoop op Constantia, Nova Constantia and Coleyn — all originally part of Groot Constantia.

At the time of these purchases a high-density housing project had already been approved for Hoop op Constantia and the board had to obtain a court interdict to terminate the housing project.

□ Old vineyard were replaced and a total of about 330 000 vines of premium quality cultivars were planted.

□ A functionally effective cellar with a capacity of 1 500 tons and able to accommodate 200 000 visitors annually.

□ Various recreation and entertainment areas for the large number of visitors including about 40 000 overseas visitors annually.

The board paid constant attention to the maintenance of historic buildings "but of a necessity has had to pay close attention to the development of the farm and the necessary infrastructure on the one hand, for the handling and preparation of the product and the good name which the wines of Constantia enjoy and on the other the effective management of thousands of tourists."

Mr Sarel Hayward



The homestead on the Groot Constantia estate



'laughable'

Comparing dieldrin and newsprint

Capc Times 6/3/85

By DI MEEK

Environment Reporter

...leading conservation organizations yesterday condemned Shell South Africa for resorting to costly nation-wide advertising to justify its continued production and sale of dieldrin.

Full-page adverts, at an estimated total cost of between R20 000 and R30 000, were placed by Shell in weekend and daily newspapers. The advert took the form of a personal letter from the chairman, Mr J R Wilson.

In the letter Mr Wilson pointed out that even printing ink of newspapers was poisonous and

the production of newspapers involved large-scale pollution and damage to the environment. But, they were vital for communication.

He said Shell didn't like dieldrin any more than other environmental pollutants, such as newspapers and coal-fired power stations, but it reduced diseases and crop losses.

He argued that just as newspapers were a trade-off between environmental damage and social gains so was the use of dieldrin a trade-off between environmental damage and gains in community health and wealth. The difference was that Shell

was working "flat out" on an alternative to dieldrin. When they found an alternative, he guaranteed there would still be newspapers and power stations.

In a joint statement issued last night the Wildlife Society, the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Southern African Ornithological Society, said the comparison of dieldrin to newsprint as a poison was "laughable".

"In pointing out that newsprint is poisonous and that the production of paper inevitably involves environmental damage Mr Wilson hopes to discredit conservationists by implying that they are anti-pesticide and anti-progress.

We are not," they said.

"We believe dieldrin is a filthy environmental contaminant which no self-respecting or allegedly environmentally aware company can associate itself with."

They said dieldrin was banned by many countries including South Africa and they believed Shell was flying in the face of South African public opinion and the spirit of a South African government decision in continuing to supply it to South Africa and its neighbouring states.

They said Mr Wilson had pointed out that in its early history dieldrin was used indiscriminately until tests showed that it was

environmentally harmful. Now, he claimed, it was used with care.

"We point out that the dangers of dieldrin and other pesticides were first detected by conservationists and not by the chemical companies, and that these companies were forced in the 1960s and 1970s by public opinion to put their house in order.

"It is a sad reflection on our society that the vast advertising resources of a multi-national company should have to be mobilised in the 1980s to justify the continued use of this poison and to ridicule rational protest from conservationists," they said. They said that no matter how

dieldrin was applied it inevitably entered the environment and food-chains as a result of wash-off from vegetation and from equipment being cleaned in rivers.

"We believe that effective alternatives to dieldrin exist and that, even if these should be less long-lasting, more expensive and less convenient, at least they do not present long-term hazards to the natural (including human) environment.

"We therefore stand by our earlier statement that dieldrin is an unacceptable environmental contaminant and we call for it to be banned entirely from the Southern African sub-continent."

Parliament and Politics

R519m Koeberg

CMT- Times 6/3/85 (56)

'cost over-run'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— There had been an estimated cost over-run of R519 million on the Koeberg nuclear power station project, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said yesterday.

And he also disclosed that Escom faced foreign exchange losses of R137,2 million on commitments payable at various times up to 1989.

Revised cost

In reply to questions by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Brian Goodall, Mr Steyn said the estimated cost of Koeberg on December 31, 1979, excluding fuel, was R2 492 million.

The revised cost as at December 31, 1984, ex-

cluding the additional costs incurred by the sabotage incident, was R3 011-million

The increase comprised R10 million in capital, R131 million for a price adjustment due to inflation, R46 million for overheads and R332 million of interest capitalized.

Annual accounts

"The increased capital costs, overheads and interest arise from approved modifications and additions to the original contract as a result of improvements in design, increased security measures as well as delays to licensing problems and the late delivery of fuel," Mr Steyn said.

The costs incurred up to the end of 1983 were included in Escom's pub-

lished annual accounts, and the 1984 amounts would be included in the 1984 report

In reply to questions by Mr Goodall on Escom's foreign exchange losses as a result of the fall of the rand, Mr Steyn said. "Escom's accounts for 1983 included a realized profit of R11,7-million on foreign exchange transactions which was credited to finance charges, and the unaudited accounts for 1984 indicate that a net profit of R72 735 will be realized on foreign exchange transactions for 1984

"Unrealized losses, valued at the rate of exchange ruling at December 31, 1984, amounted to R137,2 million. This unrealized loss is in respect of commitments payable at various times up to 1989."

Anger over 'u De Hoop land

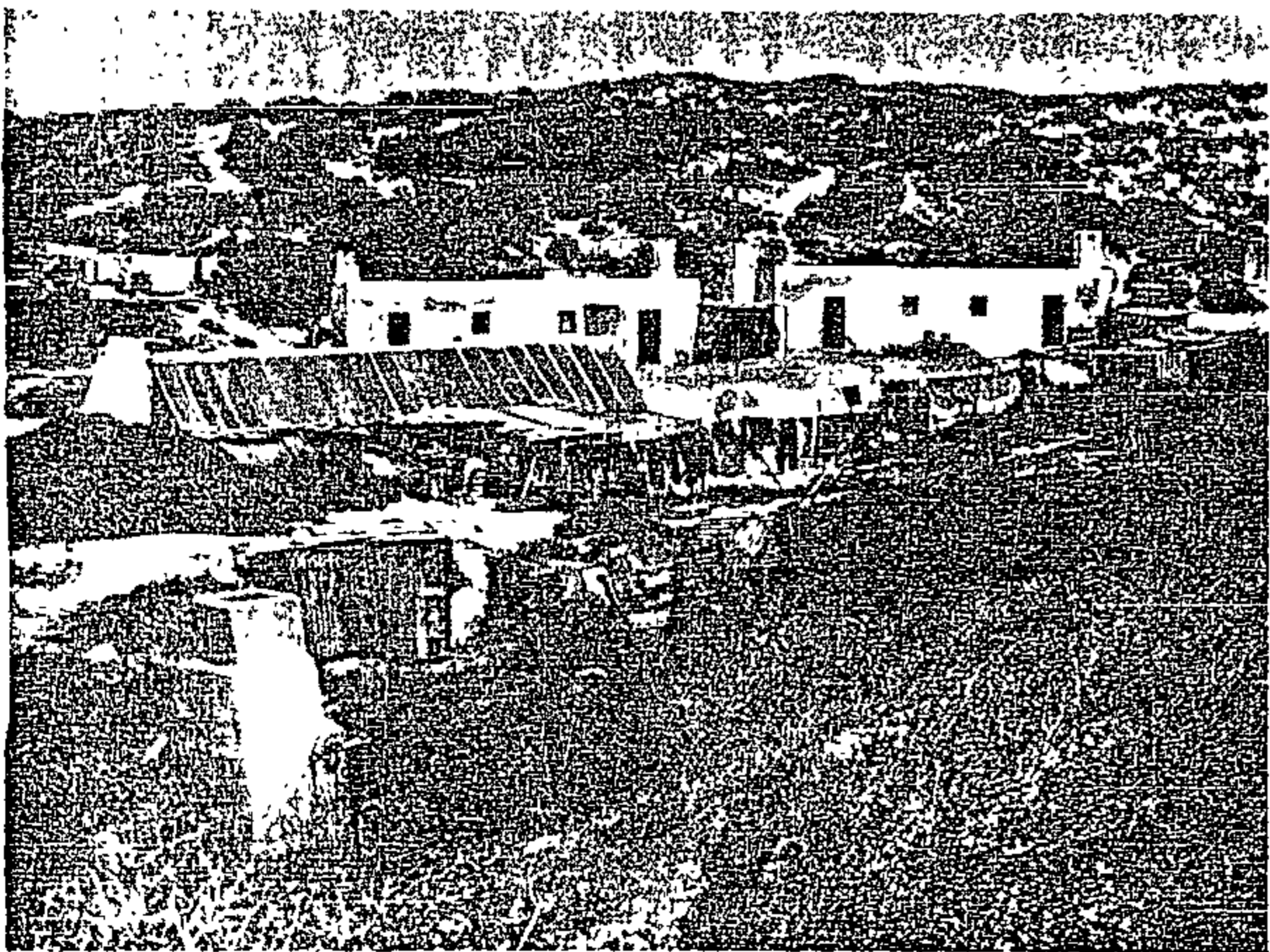
56 9/3/83

Cape Times

By ROGER
Chief Re



ABOVE: Mr and Mrs Willem Nefdt have been offered R27 500 for their five-bedroomed house, plus R8 880 for one hectare of ground. **BELOW:** The payout offered for this 3,3 ha piece of undeveloped land, containing uninhabitable buildings, was R227 000 — or about R69 000 a ha.
Pictures: Ivor Markman



ANGER is mounting among home-being cleared for an Armscor missile inconsistent and unfair" treatment of their properties.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens, concedes that "there is great understanding of the situation that some owners are dissatisfied with the prices offered them.

"Therefore the door is always open for negotiation."

Mr Wilkens's statement was sent to the Cape Times yesterday after specific complaints from De Hoop had been referred by this newspaper to the Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Individual complaints referred to were not dealt with in the official reply.

'Shocking'

Property owners in the De Hoop area have told the Cape Times they must be out of their homes by the end of this month. But a number of them, including pensioners, complain that payouts offered by the government will not enable them to buy a plot of land, let alone a new home.

Mr Willy Norman, 64, a resident of Skipskop near Bredasdorp, told me on a visit to the area last week "The way we have been handled is shocking, to say the least — and the worst of it is that we appear to have no redress"

"We have to be out this month, on compensation offered on a take-it-or-leave-it basis"

Pointing to the double-

storey house he rebuilt in 1980 Mr Norman said: "My wife and I put everything we had into this place; this was our retirement home, in a v

Reply to De Hoop more pictures,



Mr Bob Harman has been highest prices for under agree that some people unfairly,"

quiet, out-of-the-way area we chose above all others.

"Now, we've got to start all over again somewhere else, with insufficient means to find a place comparable with this one. We all feel that if it is in the national interest that we should move out of here, we must accept that — but then surely it is up to the government to ensure that we are fairly compensated"

Mr Norman and other De Hoop residents say they have been "pushed from pillar to post" in the expropriation process.

More over 'unfair' De Hoop land deals

Cape Times 9/3/85

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

ANGER is mounting among home-owners in the De Hoop area, now being cleared for an Armscor missile-testing range, over the "shabby, inconsistent and unfair" treatment they have received in the expropriation of their properties.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens, concedes that "there is great understanding of the situation that some owners are dissatisfied with the prices offered them."

"Therefore the door is always open for negotiation."

Mr Wilkens's statement was sent to the Cape Times yesterday after specific complaints from De Hoop had been referred by this newspaper to the Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Individual complaints referred to were not dealt with in the official reply.

'Shocking'

Property owners in the De Hoop area have told the Cape Times they must be out of their homes by the end of this month. But a number of them, including pensioners, complain that payouts offered by the government will not enable them to buy a plot of land, let alone a new home.

Mr Willy Norman, 64, a resident of Skipskop near Bredasdorp, told me on a visit to the area last week: "The way we have been handled is shocking, to say the least — and the worst of it is that we appear to have no redress."

"We have to be out this month, on compensation offered on a take-it-or-leave-it basis".

Pointing to the double-

storey house he rebuilt in 1980 Mr Norman said: "My wife and I put everything we had into this place; this was our retirement home, in a

They say no accepted "norm", or yardstick appears to have been used in the valuations in the area and that widely-varying prices have been

a new home for that?" Mrs Du Toit asked.

In the small community at Skipskop, where most residents are pensioners, I was introduced to one dissatisfied property owner after another.

Mr Hennie Groenewald, 38, who owns farmland and holiday shacks, said: "My grandfather was a founder of the settlement at Skipskop. Everything I have is here, and what the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is prepared to pay me out will not enable me to buy anything comparable elsewhere."

"And no-one has been able to tell me what is going to happen to the coloured families who have been working for us."

Uninhabited

● As an example of the department's "inconsistency" in its property payouts, I was shown a 3,3-hectare piece of land behind the dunes with three uninhabitable structures on it for which, I was told, the payout was R227 000, or R69 000 a hectare, while owners of developed sea-front properties have been made offers that in effect are less than R9 000 a hectare.

The owner of the 3,3ha site, Mr Bob Harman, a former Cape Town restaurateur, while declining to give his reaction to the payout for his own property, conceded that other owners had been "unfairly treated".

Reply to De Hoop complaint, more pictures, page 11



Mr Bob Harman has been offered one of the highest prices for undeveloped property. "I agree that some people have been treated unfairly," he says.

quiet, out-of-the-way area we chose above all others.

"Now, we've got to start all over again somewhere else, with insufficient means to find a place comparable with this one. We all feel that if it is in the national interest that we should move out of here, we must accept that — but then surely it is up to the government to ensure that we are fairly compensated."

Mr Norman and other De Hoop residents say they have been "pushed from pillar to post" in the expropriation process.

offered for properties of comparable size and situation. They also say their properties were not properly surveyed for valuation but were merely "paced out" for size.

In several cases, the payout offered for sea-side properties is less than R30 000. A despondent Mr and Mrs Danie du Toit told me at Skipskop they had been offered R26 000 for their four-plot house with three bedrooms and its own water supply — and a four-car garage.

"Where on earth are we going to be able to get



been offered R27 500 880 for one hectare of this 3,3 ha piece of shabby buildings, was 100 a ha.

Pictures: Ivor Markman



Reply to De Hoop complaint

Chief Reporter

IN reply to specific complaints about "unfairness" in the expropriation of their properties by residents in the De Hoop area, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs yesterday referred the Cape Times to a statement by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens.

In this, Mr Wilkens said it appeared that people were "ignorant of the procedure which is followed with regard to the determination of prices and the process by which property is acquired for government purposes.

"As in normal practice, expert private valuers were appointed to undertake the necessary valuations for the De Hoop project.

Imperative

"These valuers, who operate independently, did intensive market research and submitted valuation reports, taking into consideration recent sales and ruling market prices. The fully motivated reports were submitted to the Community Development Board for consideration and a decision regarding the offers.

"It is the objective throughout to come to an agreement by negotiation with the owners regarding the price. In cases where property is urgently required or where it would appear that an agreement would not readily be reached and it is imperative that the State has possession

of the property at a specific point of time, expropriation is resorted to.

"I wish to stress that negotiations continue in the normal manner even after expropriation has taken place.

"There is great understanding of the situation that some owners are dissatisfied with the prices offered them, and therefore the door is always open for negotiation. This process takes place on a personal basis between the parties concerned.

"This is indeed the only and established line of action. Any owner who is of the opinion that he has not been offered a reasonable price for his property is welcome to submit factual motivation as to why his property is worth more, and I gladly give the assurance that such motivation will be considered carefully.

"I firmly believe this is the correct and only manner to deal with the matter rather than trying to find a solution for the problems by means of the press."

● The office of the Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs, in replying to complaints at Skipskop that the position of coloured families there had not been clarified, said this was a matter to be dealt with by the Regional Director of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture.

"It has been ascertained from that official that the matter is receiving his attention," the reply added.



Mr Hennie Groenewald of Skipskop: "We're being victimized! The offer they have made me for my farm of 377 ha works out at R180 a hectare, and the worst ground in this area is worth at least R500 a hectare."

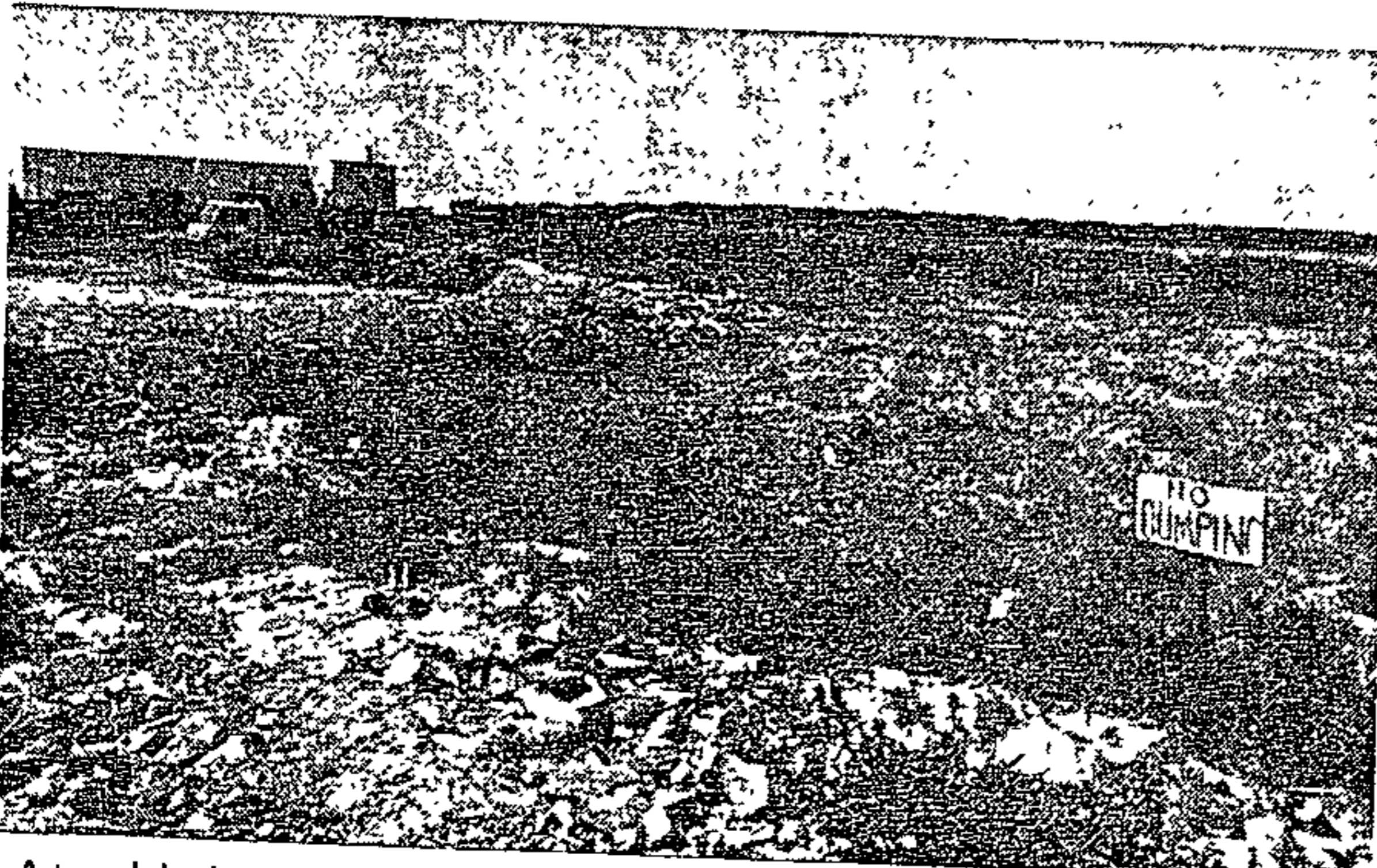


Mr Willy Norman outside his property in Skipskop for which he property on 0,2 ha is worth ..

been
oyen
800
New
Elizabeth
been
ear-
con-
rs of
200
the
ted
SAP
en-
ld-
uths
ise
ant-
ady
d
her
and
st
dis-
et
by
ur-
lic
ps
hat
he
en
ed
ed
nt
he
n
al
to
el
a
o
e
o



Mr Eddie Gardiner, treasurer of the Zeekoevlei Civic Association, points to a low catchment fence in the Lotus River where garbage is steadily piling up.



A truck belonging to a paving company dumps rubble close to a sign saying "no dumping" at Zeekoevlei.



Mr Alf Bester, a member of the civic association's committee, with a broken carpet-sweeper that was dumped into Lotus River. Kariba Weed is seen growing along the river banks.

Pollution threat to Zeekoevlei

Cape Times
12/3/85

56

Staff Reporter

ZEKOEVLEI, one of the few "wetlands" available to Capetonians, is being threatened by escalating domestic pollution

The Zeekoevlei Civic Association is alarmed at the amount of domestic rubbish, plastic and broken bottles being thrown into the vlei. During winter this will be compounded by garbage fed into the water from the Little Lotus and Lotus Rivers when rains take the water level above the catchment fences in these canals

The Divisional Council is responsible for the canals and fences leading into Zeekoevlei and Cape Town City Council for the condition of the water in the vlei.

Dumping

According to the civic association for the area, both councils regularly clean up their respective areas, but stronger catchment fences will have to be erected and the public made aware of what damage dumping is causing if the scenic area is to be preserved.

Also affecting the ecology of the area is the amount of dumping on land surrounding the vlei. While a Cape Times team was at the site, a truck belonging to a large paving company pulled up next to a "no dumping" sign and deposited building rubble

"The birdlife in this area is spectacular and all we are doing is feeding it bits of plastic," said Mr Viv James, chairman of the civic association.

"We need to make the public aware of the damage they are doing when they dump garbage into the vlei or the rivers leading into it.

This beautiful area is being ruined for ever



A sign of which few take notice.

one — not just the residents, but the people from Cape Town and up-country who come here to enjoy watersports and picnicking

Broken glass in the vlei is dangerous for swimmers and skiers. Mr Eddie Gardiner, treasurer of the civic association, said he once ran into a car wheel and tyre in his boat and another resident collided with an old iron bedstead

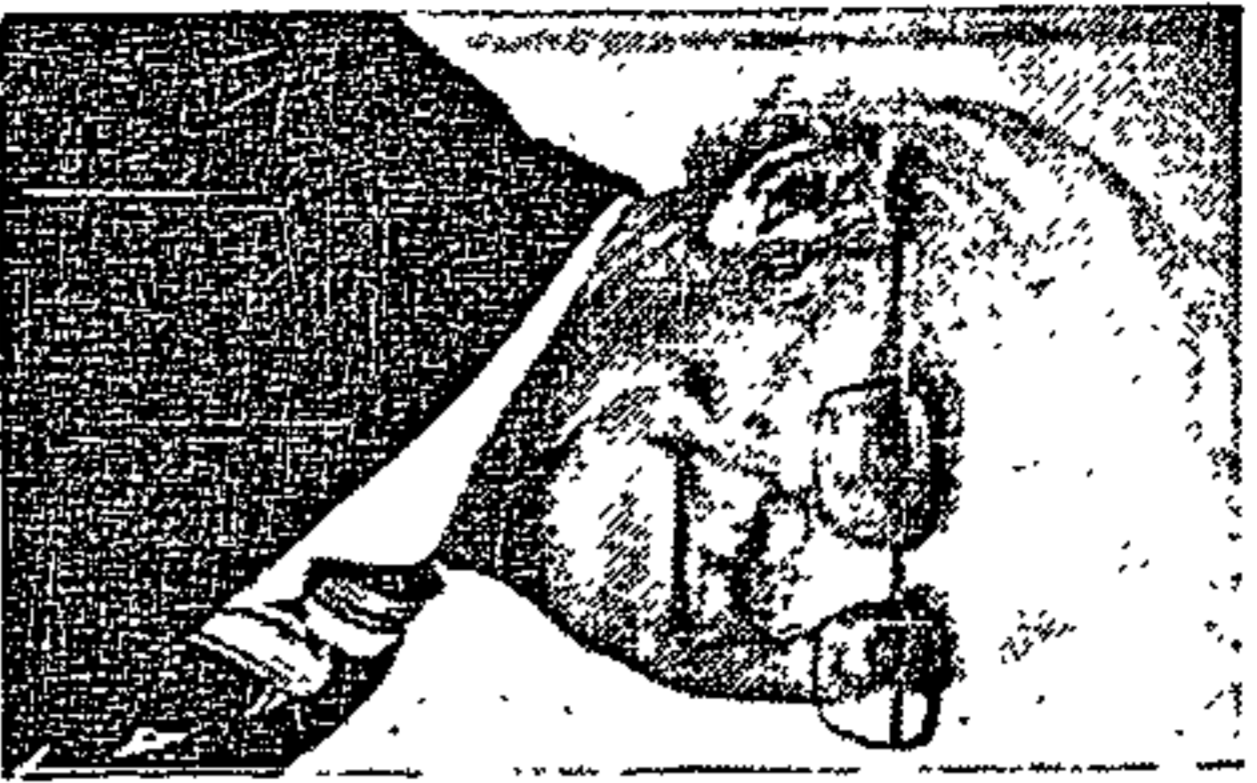
Other factors threatening the vlei are the growth of Kariba Weed which grows on the surface suffocating all life in the water, and the continuing development of Pelican Park where members of the House of Delegates are housed. The area used to be a caravan park surrounded by smallholdings

Too late

The civic association has cleared most of the weed from the vlei, assisted by the Divisional Council, and is constantly on the lookout for further growth.

"We do not want to wait until it is too late to save Zeekoevlei," said Mr James

"Public awareness will go a long way towards preserving this beautiful area for residents all the watersports clubs here and those who enjoy their leisure hours on the vlei



Dr Munnik

De Hoop land: Munnik offers negotiation

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

DE HOOP landowners who were dissatisfied with the prices offered for their properties were "welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation", the Minister of Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik, said yesterday.

The minister's statement comes in the wake of mounting anger among home-owners in the De Hoop area — currently being evacuated to make way for an Armscor missile-testing range — over the "shabby, inconsistent and unfair" treatment they have received in the expropriation of their properties.

Dr Munnik yesterday acknowledged that he had received representations from landowners in the area complaining that prices offered were too low and that "only a few owners have thus far accepted offers".

Replying to a written question from Mr Phillip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), he said negotiations regarding prices were "constantly conducted on a confidential basis" with each individual owner.

Some owners had applied to the courts for determination of compensation but "even there, negotiation will still be the course to be followed".

Dr Munnik said 64 properties had already been acquired through negotiation or expropriation in the area. A further 24 needed to be acquired for the Defence Force missile site.

However, "in the light of circumstances" it was not possible to indicate what price had been paid per hectare for properties acquired so far.

Dr Munnik emphasized that representation regarding prices which were offered "are dealt with on a basis that it is, throughout, the aim to come to an agreement regarding the price with the owner — and he is welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation.

"Such motivations are considered most carefully and all aspects which may influence the price are taken into consideration."

Dr Munnik said he had also received other representations from landowners in the area calling for:

● The acquisition of land to be abandoned

● A right of access entry to be granted for owners after the land has been acquired.

● Owners to be allowed to continue to stay on land after it has been purchased until such time it is used.

These matters, he said, did not fall under his jurisdiction.

...-jas rodsuavt d'iqnd ou | ...-as n'niud :ct'c

Carlicks CITY CAVENDISH SQ
Men's Tailored JACKETS
by 'Durburg'

Jackets with zip-out lining from R109,99
Waterproof jackets from R109,99
Washable suede jackets from R369,99
in natural shades (92 cm — 117 cm)

Carpoe Nijme

FOUNDED 1876

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1985

30c 12

De Hoop farmers begin legal action

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

AT LEAST five farmers in the De Hoop area who say they have been offered "ridiculously low" prices for farmland in the proposed Armscor missile-testing range, have instituted legal action against the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Pratt of Swellendam, said yesterday. "We have been left with no option but to go to law in this matter. In fact we have been told by the department that if we don't want to accept what they are offering us, we will have to fight it out in the courts."

"Only a few farmers have accepted the prices offered for land needed by Armscor, but in most cases the amounts offered are quite ridiculous. They are way below the market price and if we accepted them, we would come out the losers."

He added that he had been offered R153 a hectare for about 300ha of farmland he owned between Bredasdorp and Waenhuiskrans (Armscor construction of an airfield.

— about 700ha — at the end of last year, for R1 400 a hectare, so to offer me R153 a ha for the part they want is absolutely ridiculous. How could I accept it, knowing that it is well below the market price and that I could have got a lot more if I had been able to sell the farm as a whole?"

P A Munnik, said De Hoop landowners who were dissatisfied with the prices offered for their properties, were "welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation."

He added that such motivations were "considered most carefully" and that all factors that might influence the price were taken into consideration.

Apple Trunks

13/3 (R1)

5-6

Koeberg will be back in action soon, says Escom

ARGUS 14/3/85
Staff Reporter

KOEBERG nuclear power station, shut down on January 21, will be operating again within two to three weeks, Escom spokesman Mr Etienne du Plessis said today.

He said in a statement that the problem of iron particles found in stainless steel piping "is now understood and is regarded as acceptable in the short and medium term and probably acceptable in the long term".

Escom believed the two reactors at Koeberg could go back into service "subject to the satisfactory completion of present work."

INSPECTION

Late in January Escom said the station was being shut down for a few days for inspection and maintenance. But the shutdown was extended when an iron particle was discovered on the surface of a stainless steel pipe in Unit 2.

It was decided to investigate "preliminary indications" that more pipes might contain iron particles.

Mr du Plessis said intensive investigations were carried out by Escom's quality-insurance organisation, by the French contractor at Koeberg, and in Escom's metallurgical laboratories at Rosherville, Johannesburg.

Specialists supported the belief that the pipes would not be affected by the "possible presence of laminar inclusions".

"SATISFYING"

"Escom's current efforts are directed towards satisfying itself, the AEC and the Council for Nuclear Safety within two to three weeks that the integrity of the plant remains unaffected," the statement said.

"Because there is two to three weeks' work to be done to restore Unit 1 to operational readiness, certain activities have already commenced.

"These include replacing the lagging removed to facilitate inspection of a number of pipe elbows, and bringing the chemical conditions in the plant to the state required."

"This work is now to be subjected to final tests before start up."

My life with death

By Arlene Getz

DOT WILSON was seven when she and her family moved to an asbestos mining town in the Northern Cape.

Today she is a 34-year-old Pretoria mother — dying because her family made that move in 1958.

Mrs Wilson is suffering from mesothelioma, an incurable cancer caused by her exposure to asbestos as a child in the mining towns of Koegas and Pomfret.

A vivacious secretary, she knows exactly what this diagnosis means.

Only four months ago her mother died after a painful battle with the same disease. The previous year her father died from lung cancer with underlying asbestosis, another asbestos-related disease.

"I feel very bitter," Mrs Wilson said in Johannesburg this week.

Speaking after a Press conference to launch Asbesta, a research group aimed at helping other victims of asbestos-related diseases and campaigning against the use of asbestos, Mrs Wilson told of her battle against her illness.

In December 1980 fluid began to build up in one of her lungs. A biopsy was performed and she was told she had tuberculosis. A year of treatment followed, but she failed to respond to the medication.

Eventually mesothelioma was diagnosed and Mrs Wilson underwent a major operation to remove the lining of her affected lung.

She knew, however, this was not likely to help. Most mesothelioma victims die within two years, and Mrs Wilson considers herself lucky to be alive three years after diagnosis.

"I've been a lucky patient," she said. She has chemotherapy every three weeks.



■ Dot Wilson (left) and Ina Penderis with a sample of the asbestos-bearing rock which has sentenced them to death ■ Asbestos victim

Her parents died of the cancer asbestos — now Dot Wilson

Her hair has fallen out and she is losing weight, but she says she and her husband, Air Force technician Rath, derive comfort from their faith as reborn Christians.

"One must try and live with it," said Rath, his eyes clouding over as he spoke.

"It's very unfair, but my wife doesn't sit at home and mope."

Until two months ago the Wilsons played tennis regularly. They had to stop when Mrs Wilson found one game of tennis caused her three days of pain.

"We've been open with our daughters about it," she said. Aged eight and ten, the girls had been brought up with the awareness that their mother was a dying cancer victim.

Another founder member of Asbesta, Ina Penderis, also knows she is living on borrowed time.

Now 42, she lived in the asbestos mining

towns of Koegas and Prieska since she was three.

Unlike Mrs Wilson, who attended boarding schools and was only exposed to asbestos during her holidays, Ms Penderis came into direct contact with the substance.

As a teenager, she helped weigh asbestos rocks at her parents' trading store and paid the miners who brought them in.

Her mesothelioma — which followed the common pattern of taking years to surface — was diagnosed last May.

The following month her affected lung and lung lining were removed.

Her remaining lung is healthy, but the cancer is expected to resurface in another part of her body.

With her days marked by a continuous struggle to breathe, Ms Penderis still works as a labora-

tory supervisor for a pharmaceutical company.

The remaining asbestos sufferers in the group were too ill to attend this week's launch.

Margeritha Kearney, 68, was "too old and sickly to attend anything any more", said Ms Penderis.

Mrs Kearney's exposure to asbestos began when she moved to Kuruman in her late teens. The store in which she worked as a cashier bought cobbled asbestos from the local inhabitants.

Close to the store was a shed in which asbestos fibre was manually removed from the ore.

This exposure ended when Mrs Kearney moved to Johannesburg in 1936.

The youngest founder of the group was Francois van der Heever, 28. The son of a doctor, his parents moved to Pomfret shortly after he was born.

They lived there for four years and last year Mr van der Heever was also found to have mesothelioma.

Too ill to work, the unmarried Mr van der Heever has had one lung removed and undergoes regular chemotherapy.

A Gaborone father of two was the fifth sufferer to help form the group.

Jacob Ramalepa, 39, went to school in a prefabricated building made of asbestos/cement bricks and worked near the subsidiary of an asbestos-processing company.

His mesothelioma has affected the lining of his abdomen and he is receiving treatment.

None of the group is entitled to compensation from the owners of the asbestos mines — which still operate in the north-western Cape and the north-eastern and eastern Transvaal — because they did not work in the mines themselves.

Death



Ina Penderis with a sample of the asbestos- ■ Asbestos victim Dot Wilson and her husband Rath... behind which has sentenced them to death the smiles lies tragedy

Parents died of the cancer caused by asbestos — now Dot Wilson waits her turn

towns of Koegas and Prieska since she was three.

Unlike Mrs Wilson, who attended boarding schools and was only exposed to asbestos during her holidays, Ms Penderis came into direct contact with the substance.

As a teenager, she helped weigh asbestos rocks at her parents' trading store and paid the miners who brought them in.

Her mesothelioma — which followed the common pattern of taking years to surface — was diagnosed last May.

The following month her affected lung and lung lining were removed.

Her remaining lung is healthy, but the cancer is expected to resurface in another part of her body.

With her days marked by a continuous struggle to breathe, Ms Penderis still works as a labora-

tory supervisor for a pharmaceutical company.

The remaining asbestos sufferers in the group were too ill to attend this week's launch.

Margeritha Kearney, 68, was "too old and sickly to attend anything any more", said Ms Penderis.

Mrs Kearny's exposure to asbestos began when she moved to Kuruman in her late teens. The store in which she worked as a cashier bought clobbered asbestos from the local inhabitants.

Close to the store was a shed in which asbestos fibre was manually removed from the ore.

This exposure ended when Mrs Kearney moved to Johannesburg in 1936.

The youngest founder of the group was Francois van der Heever, 28. The son of a doctor, his parents moved to Pomfret shortly after he was born.

They lived there for four years and last year Mr van der Heever was also found to have mesothelioma.

Too ill to work, the unmarried Mr van der Heever has had one lung removed and undergoes regular chemotherapy.

A Gaborone father of two was the fifth sufferer to help form the group.

Jacob Ramalepa, 39, went to school in a pre-fabricated building made of asbestos/cement bricks and worked near the subsidiary of an asbestos-processing company.

His mesothelioma has affected the lining of his abdomen and he is receiving treatment.

None of the group is entitled to compensation from the owners of the asbestos mines — which still operate in the north-western Cape and the north-eastern and eastern Transvaal — because they did not work in the mines themselves.

"Miners are not the only people at risk," Ms Penderis stressed.

Families were equally vulnerable, she said, citing the British case of Millie Toms, who died from asbestosis caught from washing her husband's asbestos-containing clothes.

Consumers were also in danger, as household products ranging from hair dryers to toasters to floor tiles all contained the deadly dust.

Although such products as asbestos pots might be safe when new, exposure to the elements could chip or crack them, causing the release of thousands of invisible fibres.

Brake pads also contained asbestos, said Ms Penderis.

One school of thought in the United States believed one mechanic dies every day because of contact with asbestos-containing brake pads.

"There are 3 000 uses

for asbestos in the world," said Ms Penderis.

"We must encourage people to search for alternatives."

Ms Penderis was anxious to contact all sufferers of asbestos-related diseases in southern Africa.

These diseases included asbestosis — a fibrosis of the lungs caused by considerable exposure to airborne asbestos — and mesothelioma, which could develop after limited exposure.

• Victims and their friends and families should write to Asbesta, P O Box 479 Garsfontein, 0042, for further information.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for the free booklet J-55, Vanlage Press, 516 W. 34th St, New York, N.Y. 10001.

Invading seals routed in chase on Bird Island

NEWS 26/3/85 (56)

g group

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

THE battle for Bird Island in Lambert's Bay has been won without a shot being fired.

Bird Island, a crowded seabird colony adjoining Lambert's Bay harbour and home to a fluctuating population of 14 000 gannets, Cape cormorants and penguins, was invaded by thousands of basking seals.

The island is a major tourist attraction, visited by ornithologists from all over the world, and Lambert's Bay residents feared the presence of the seals spelt doom for their seabirds.

They demanded that the seals be removed, while conservationists were appalled at the thought of a further seal massacre following the culling operations along the coast.

ARM-WAVING

Officials of the Institute of Sea Fisheries, which controls the island, put their heads together and came up with a simple but effective solution.

Two employees of a canning company were sent, under supervision of a Sea Fisheries inspector, to chase the seals away.

After a full day's arm-waving and shouting seal numbers were down from an estimated 5 000 to 500. The only 'casualties' were a few raw vocal cords and some aching arm muscles. By the end of a week only a handful of seals remained on the outer rocks.

"We didn't realise seals were so nervous," said Mr George Dun, editor of the town brochure and public relations officer for the canning company.



Scene of the chase . . . Lambert's Bay

EXPLOITABLE

"I was very sceptical about the Sea Fisheries scheme, but it's worked like a bomb."

A Sea Fisheries spokesman said they were "most pleased" with the outcome. He described Bird Island, one of only six gannet colonies along the coast,

as "very important".

"The island also has an exploitable yield of guano and gannets don't readily form new colonies," he said.

"Our major concern

was that the birds were not disturbed and it seems to have worked like an absolute charm."

The spokesman emphasised that he did not know where the seals

had gone nor could he be sure that they would not attempt to return later. He said it might be necessary to keep chasing the seals away on an ad hoc basis.

CAPL TIND 30/3/85
Koeberg closed a few more weeks

By RENEE MOODIE
THE Koeberg nuclear power station is to remain closed for another few weeks because the Atomic Energy Commission has requested Escom to inspect a wider range of pipes than those already inspected.

This was announced in a statement released in Johannesburg last night.

Koeberg, which was due to come on stream again soon, was shut down on February 21 after iron particles were discovered in stainless steel pipes during an inspection.

The statement said it remained for Escom to satisfy itself, the AEC and the Council for Nuclear Safety that the integrity of the plant remained unaffected.

A spokesman for Escom last night said: "Escom has submitted its report regarding the start of Koeberg to the Atomic Energy Commission.

"Escom is satisfied that the plant meets the safety criteria to which it was designed. However the licensing branch of

the Atomic Energy Commission has requested that the inspection be extended to a wider range of pipe fittings which serve the primary circuit before approval for start up can be granted.

Ultrasonic

"This inspection which will make use of ultrasonic equipment, will take a further few weeks."

● Mr Michael Kantey, a spokesman for Koeberg Alert, responded to the latest statement by saying: "My initial response is to ask one question: Do they know what is going on?"

"In the larger context, I would like to ask if we really need Koeberg. After all the confusion surrounding the plant, the costs involved in the shutdown and the doubts about the safety of the plant, is this not the opportunity to simply stop the whole thing dead and address the real issue, which is the supplying of appropriate energy to all the people of South Africa."

Sowetan 3/4/85 (56)

Fumes anger Alex residents

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

THE furnace of a company outside Alexandra is discharging fumes that cause children to choke and cry at night while adults who come into contact with it have their eyes smart and tears flow.

And yesterday, the medical officer for Johannesburg, Dr Baldwin Richards, told The SOWETAN that he had sent a team of experts to investigate the effects of the gas released.

According to our investigations residents near the company, Accitico, are forced to keep their doors closed because of the fumes and the white dust that sticks to their property. But still, in some homes, the fumes and dust come in through the stove chimney opening.

A spokesman for the company, Mr Perre Marais, said as far as he knew the fumes were

not harmful, but just irritating because of the concentration of vinegar. He said he realised the problem and was going to "instal a filter bag and a scrubber" to stop the fumes infiltrating the atmosphere, resulting in complaints by residents.

The company is in Bramley and is separated from Alexandra by London Road. It produces a preservative called sodium diacetate which is used mainly by bakeries in making bread. At times it operates at night.

Officials of both offices could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mrs Florence Kubheka and her tenants at 165 15th Avenue, who are nearest to the company, said they spent sleepless nights tending children who cried uncontrollably because of the fumes that choke them during the company's night operations.



ak
An
the
he
wa
y
ort
fec
in
an
as
tern
ke
inf
rom
tha
pulk
he
ad t
be

SA 'becoming a desert'

Staff Reporter

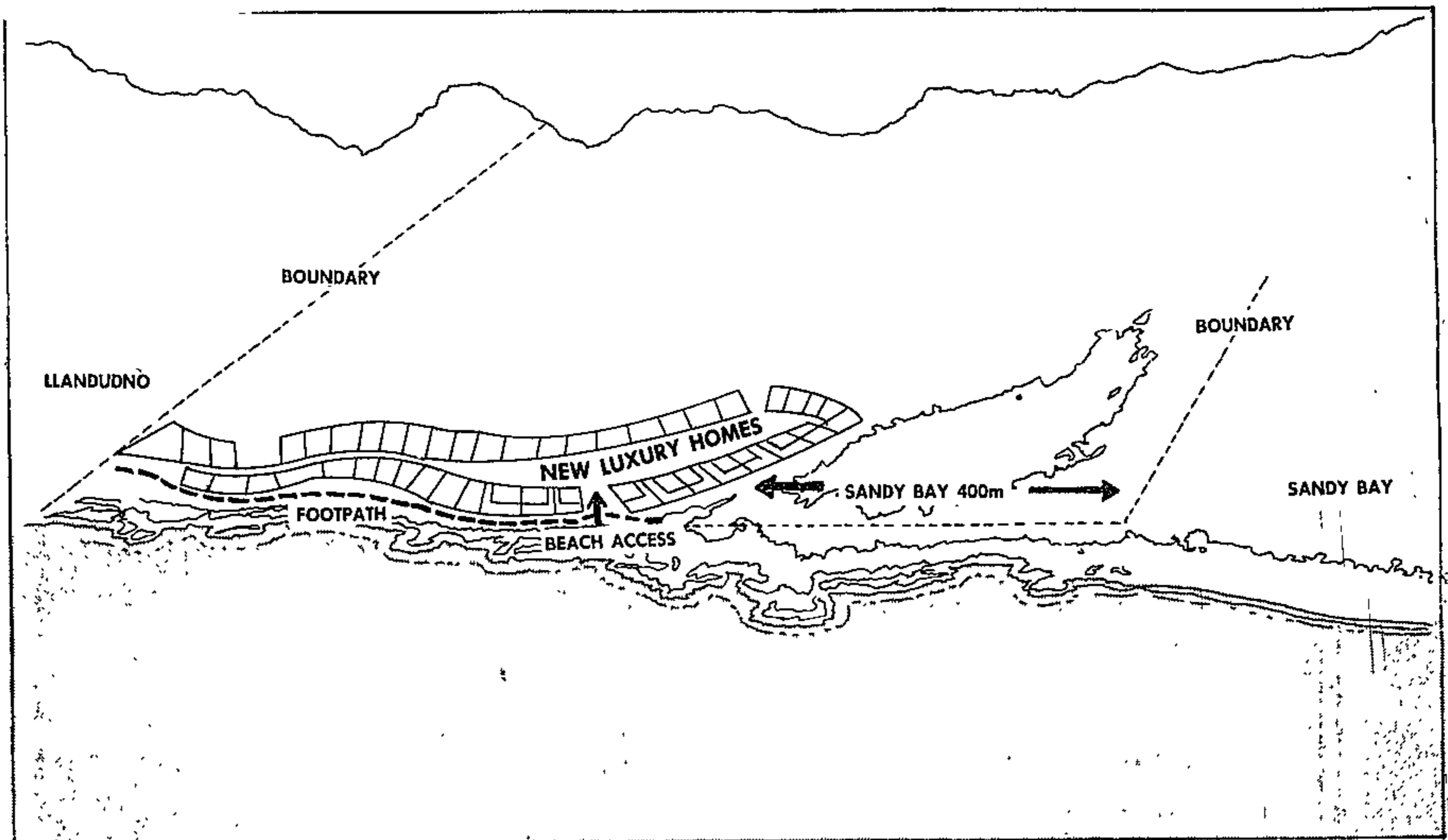
Abers 4/4/85

SOUTH AFRICA is turning into a desert as stock overloading causes the veld to deteriorate, says Dr C F Garbers, president of the CSIR.

Research had shown that by 2050, large tracts in the Transvaal and Natal would be like the Karoo.

Dr Garbers called for ecological research into the effective use of South Africa's natural resources.

Opening the congress of the SA Society of Animal Production, at Stellenbosch this week, he said: "In the field of crop and horticultural research our scientists have placed our industry on a level equal to that of most first world countries. But the real problem lies in our veld management situation.



A sketch of the proposed Llandudno Extension development on the slopes of Klein Leeukop between Sunset Rocks and Sandy Bay.

ARGUS 12/4/85 (56)

Multi-million rand Sandy Bay scheme rejected by nature body

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

A PROPOSED multi-million rand luxury housing development for the slopes of Klein Leeukop between Llandudno and Sandy Bay has been rejected by the management committee of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area.

In what has been described as a "most unusual practice", the proposed 60-erf Llandudno Extension was submitted directly to the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, by the developers, hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and Dr Robert Hall, former owner of Mr Kerzner's Leeukoppie estate.

The Director-General of the Department of Environment Affairs, Mr J.F. Otto, said today that although "normal" procedure would be for a developer to go through the local authority — in this case the Divisional Council — there was no "hard-and-

fast rule" which precluded a direct approach to the Minister.

As the proposed development falls within the Peninsula Nature Area, Mr Wiley agreed to consider the proposal and forwarded it to the management committee for consideration, where it was turned down.

The Cape Peninsula Nature Area — an extensive reserve of the seaboard including Sandy Bay and mountain land above the 152m contour encompassing the entire Peninsula — was declared in October 1983.

"SIMPLE ISSUE"

At a meeting last week, the management committee, chaired by Dr Douglas Hey, voted unanimously to recommend to Mr Wiley that the development be rejected.

Conservationists have condemned what they call the "back door" meth-

ods of the developers. A spokesman for the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, Mr Colin Taylor, said his organisation took a "very serious view" of the proposal and described the method of the developers as "a back door way".

Professor Anthony Hall, former chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, said it was a "simple and square-cut issue".

"This is a distinct intrusion into a very widely recognised natural area. This was the subject of strong opposition during the Sandy Bay campaign and objections then to any despoilation of the amphitheatre would stand clearly, if not more strongly, today," he said.

The divisional councillor for the area, Mr Len Pothier, said there was "no way" the people of Hout Bay and Llandudno wanted to see any part of the Sandy Bay amphitheatre developed.

The design report for the proposed Llandudno Extension includes the following:

- The development site is on two erven and covers 60ha on the south and west slopes of Klein Leeukop. It has shore frontage from Llandudno to the ridge approximately 400m from Sandy Bay.

- Sixty sites of 1 000 to 1 500 square metres are planned.

- Development would be confined to the lowest slopes of Klein Leeukop along the shore and terminate behind the natural screen and foliage of the ridge 400m north of Sandy Bay.

FOOTPATH

- The existing footpath between Llandudno and Sandy Bay which runs across the sites would be preserved where possible and re-routed where necessary.

- Facilities for the exclusive use of residents include a gate house and security control point at the site entrance, a clubhouse containing a restaurant, bar, health centre, boutique and sports shop, swimming pool, squash court and tennis court, and administration offices.

Luxury resort at Sandy Bay?

CML TML'S

12/13/80

56

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

A MASSIVE millionaire's playground at Sandy Bay proposed by Mr Sol Kerzner has been unanimously rejected by the Table Mountain Management Board.

But the board's decision can be overruled by the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley.

The 60-hectare scheme proposed for the declared nature area includes 60 houses worth about R1-million each and country club facilities.

The site is bounded on the shore-side by the Sandy Bay

footpath running between Sunset Rocks, Llandudno and Sandy Bay beach and falls on the southern and western slopes of Klein Leenkopje.

The scheme is a joint venture between Mr Kerzner and the previous owner of Leenkopje Estate, American millionaire Dr Robert Hall, who retained co-ownership of the part of the property now earmarked for development.

An unusual aspect of the proposal is that it was taken directly to Mr Wiley who then passed it on to the board for consideration, instead of it first being sub-

mitted to the Divisional Council in the normal way.

The design report for the scheme submitted to a meeting of the Table Mountain Management Board last week says the luxury homes would be built on individual properties in an oval formation on the mountainside.

A country club, for the exclusive use of residents, would occupy the centre space of the oval. It would include a restaurant, bar, health centre, boutique and sports shop, swimming-pool, squash court and tennis court.

There would also be administration offices for

the control of development and maintenance of the complex. Access would be controlled by a gate-house and security control point on Sunset Avenue.

The report says the existing footpath between Llandudno and Sandy Bay which runs across the site "will be preserved where possible and rerouted where necessary".

The development represents a complete turn-about by Mr Kerzner who declared that he would maintain the R6,25-million estate as a nature area when he bought it as a "private hide-away" in August 1983.

Mr Kerzner also said at the time that "there was no question whatever of building a hotel on the property". But conservationists did not rule out the possibility of some sort of time-sharing development.

The only other owners of the famous stretch of coastline, considered the most valuable in the Cape, are Trust Bank in consortium with the Costa Areosa company.

Mr Len Pothier, Divisional Council member for Hout Bay/Llandudno and a member of the Table Mountain Board, said yesterday the proposed development was

totally unacceptable.

"There is a vast body of opinion holding the view that the area must remain untouched and that was why the area was included in the Table Mountain Nature Area. It must not be developed," said Mr Pothier.

He said that if the scheme were to be approved, the controversial multi-million-rand Trust Bank scheme would also have to be approved.

A spokesman for Mr Wiley's office said yesterday that Mr Wiley had had no feedback on the matter from the Table Mountain Management Board.

Sandy Bay plan: **Pothier booted off board by Wiley**

Cape Times 13/4/85

56

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

DIVISIONAL COUNCILLOR Mr Len Pothier was sacked from the Table Mountain Board by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, within hours of the Cape Times reporting that Mr Pothier had supported the board's decision to reject a Sandy Bay development plan by hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and American millionaire Dr Robert Hall.

Mr Pothier, member for Hout Bay and Llandudno, was summoned to Mr Wiley's office yesterday and informed of his dismissal in writing.

His dismissal came on the morning of the Cape Times reporting that Mr Pothier had supported the board's decision to reject the multi-million rand development plan of Sandy Bay by Mr Kerzner and Dr Hall.

Normal channel

The proposed development falls in a proclaimed nature area.

The proposal was first taken to Mr Wiley instead of following the normal channel through the local authority. The board's decision can be overruled only by Mr Wiley.

Mr Pothier said that in addition to the letter, Mr Wiley had informed him that while he respected his duty to respond to the issue as a councillor, he could not afford divided loyalty.

Wiley's right

Mr Pothier in turn said that he accepted Mr Wiley's right to dismiss him as the minister had set up the board to report directly to him.

"However, I have a prior loyalty to the people who elected me and a lesser loyalty to any board upon which I serve merely by reason of my office. I am a public representative," he said.

Mr Pothier viewed his dismissal as unfortunate as he had "hoped to contribute to the board".

In Pretoria

Attempts to contact Mr Wiley yesterday proved futile. His private secretary informed the Cape Times that he was in Pretoria to open an hotel, but all attempts to trace him failed.

After being told that the board had rejected the decision, the Cape Times approached Mr Pothier for comment on Thursday after attempts



Mr Len Pothier



Mr John Wiley

on the basis of information given him by an estate agent, said he thought it was disastrous that such a scheme could be contemplated at Sandy Bay.

Mr Taylor said he also understood that Mr Kerzner had offered "as a gift to the State the steep upper reaches of Leeukoppie in return for development rights on the lower and not so steep sections."

Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point, in whose constituency Sandy Bay falls, yesterday congratulated Mr Pothier for bringing the matter to the public's attention.

Vigilance

He said it underlined the great importance of the need for continual vigilance if "this precious and irreplaceable part of our natural heritage is to be saved for future generations."

"I am shocked that these ambitious developers apparently deliberately circumvented correct channels in their endeavour to obtain approval for this proposed development," he said.

"It appears the developers feared the Divisional Council and the Provincial Administration would turn them down so they approached the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Wiley, in the hope of obtaining his approval.

No harm

"Fortunately the minister apparently referred them to the Table Mountain Management Committee, which unanimously rejected the proposal," he said.

Mr Hirsch said that if Mr Wiley had not already done so, he should at the same time have referred the developers to the Divisional Council.

"Nevertheless no harm has been done yet and I would earnestly appeal to Mr Wiley not to overrule the committee," Mr Hirsch added.

to contact the chairman of the board, Dr Douglas Hey, and the secretary, Mr P Nel, had failed.

The proposed scheme included 60 homes worth about R1-million each and a country club complex on the southern and western slopes of Klein Leeukoppie, bounded on the shore-side by the Sandy Bay footpath running between Sunset Rocks, Llandudno and Sandy Bay beach.

Bar

The club complex included a restaurant, bar, health centre, boutique and sports shop, swimming-pool, and squash and tennis courts.

Mr Colin Taylor, a member of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, who informed the Cape Times about the development

Sandy Bay row: Petition opens over sacking

Weekend Argus Reporters
AP/5 US 13/14/85

A PETITION to the State President requesting the reinstatement of Mr Len Pothier, a member of the Divisional Council of the Cape who was fired from the Table Mountain Board by the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, was opened today.

The petition was organised by the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust after Mr Pothier was sacked for airing his and the board's opinion to the

Press on a proposed Sandy Bay development scheme before Mr Wiley could decide on the matter.

Mr Pothier said today that if speaking to the Press about the board's unanimous decision to oppose Mr Sol Kerzner's development of Sandy Bay saved the sensitive nature area, then well and good.

Explaining his decision to dismiss Mr Pothier, Mr Wiley said he appointed all members of the committee. "I refer matters to this management committee from time

to time for comment and am advised by them.

"The chairman of the management committee, Dr Douglas Hey, will in due course report to me on the matters referred to it," Mr Wiley said.

"A member of the management committee is certainly not expected to make public comment on committee deliberations, more especially before I have even seen the committee recommendations.

"No committee can properly function except on the basis of confidentiality, and if any public comment has to be made it should be by the chairman."

Mr Wiley said that after the management committee's decision the matter would have been referred to the divisional council and the Provincial Administration.

Speaking from his Hout Bay home, Mr Pothier, the former board representative for Hout Bay

and Llandudno, said he was saddened by Mr Wiley's move as he had hoped to carry out positive work for the environment while on the board.

The row broke out this week after local newspapers were told about Mr Kerzner's proposals to develop the proclaimed nature area on the western slopes of Leenkeppie by creating an exclusive village of 60 homes, each worth R1-million, and a country club complex.

Sacked man would ^{ARGUS} take back his position

Staff Reporter ⁵⁶

MR Len Pothier, the divisional councillor who was dismissed from the Table Mountain Management Committee by the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, would be happy to take back his position if it were offered to him.

This weekend the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust opened a petition — already believed to bear about 850 signatures — which is to be sent to the State President asking for Mr Pothier to be reinstated on the committee.

Mr Pothier said he was puzzled why Mr Wiley had reacted so dramatically to his statement to the Press last week, which included a comment that the committee had taken a unanimous decision to oppose Mr Sol Kerzner's plan to develop the Leeukoppie slopes between Sandy Bay and Llandudno into an exclusive 60 house resort and country club.

Mr Wiley has insisted that the reason he fired Mr Pothier was because he had divulged a confidential committee decision before it had reached his office and before he had had time to study it.

"I have stated that this is the only reason why I did what I did. Only a chairman of the committee can comment. The members are not free to speak out of committee. If they were, the whole structure would fall apart.

"I understand that people like Mr Pothier have a duty to answer to their wards, but not on committee decisions."

Row over Pothier sacking

CAPE TIMES
15/4/85
56
Staff Reporter

CONTROVERSY grew at the weekend over the sacking of Divisional Councillor Mr Len Pothier from the Table Mountain Board after the board had turned down a plan by hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and American millionaire Dr Robert Hall to develop the coast near Sandy Bay.

Mr John Wiley, Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, yesterday said he had terminated Mr Pothier's membership of the board because he had publicly commented on the proposed scheme before the board had referred its recommendations to him.

However, support for Mr Pothier grew with the circulation by the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust of a petition calling on the State President to reinstate Mr Pothier, Divisional Council member for Hout Bay and Llandudno, with immediate effect.

'Wrong impression'

Mr Wiley said yesterday that a weekend Cape Times report on Mr Pothier's dismissal had created "a wrong impression".

"Mr Pothier's membership... was terminated by me on Friday because he publicly commented on a matter I had referred to that committee for consideration before I had even received the committee's minutes and recommendations. His dismissal had nothing whatsoever to do with how he voted in the committee, if indeed there was a vote taken.

"The report suggests that the 'normal channels' were not followed. Personally I do not know what normal procedures are in such cases. However, a person wishing to develop his land in a proclaimed nature area — specially if the development is of the size and kind envisaged — should surely be prudent enough to seek the opinion of the department administering the nature area.

Consultants, architects...

"Why brief consultants, architects and environmental engineers and submit plans to the Divisional Council and Province, only thereafter to find the whole scheme environmentally unacceptable to my department?"

Ms Lisa Kruger-Liptrot, secretary of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, said yesterday 850 people had already signed the petition calling for Mr Pothier's reinstatement.

"Since Mr Pothier has always given us his best service at all times, we feel that we should back him."

Ms Kruger-Liptrot added that the petition, which claims that Mr Pothier's actions "were totally honourable and in the interest of conservation", would again be circulated next weekend at Sandy Bay.

'Like a little Hitler'

The FFP spokesman on the environment and MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, said yesterday: "Mr Pothier is a popular public figure in his ward. He has a reputation as a staunch and effective environmentalist who has fought vigorously for the interests of Hout Bay.

"For Mr Wiley to have taken such drastic action against a councillor of Mr Pothier's standing seems excessively authoritarian and high-handed. Mr Wiley seems to me to have acted like a little Hitler in this matter."

Sandy Bay: Opposition one-sided, says Sol's partner

Staff Reporter

DR Robert Hall, partner of Mr Sol Kerzner in the proposed Leeukoppie development above Sandy Bay says he is amazed and disappointed by what he describes as "blunt and one-sided opposition" to the scheme.

According to Dr Hall the scheme, which includes about 60 houses, a country club and a park with waterfalls, will not only attract foreign buyers and attract tourists, but will serve to rectify the declining state of the property.

He said the plans included building with Table Mountain sandstone and ensuring that any structures would blend with the surrounding environment.

Frank Sinatra

He imagined that potential buyers of the R500 000 houses would include the likes of Frank Sinatra and Jimmy Connors, he said.

Dr Hall said he returned to his Stellenbosch farm yesterday from a mission to the United States to argue against disinvestment to be confronted with Press reports of outright opposition to the plan and the controversy surrounding the firing of Mr Len Pothier from the committee.

"I think the opposition has been very one-sided with very few details of what we actually plan to do and I think Mr Pothier's grand-standing on the issue was inappropriate.

"The land at present is in a bad state. Fire has caused bad erosion, people have started using it as a rubbish dump and the lower slopes have been invaded with alien vegetation.

"Who is going to fix that? The Government is in no position to buy the property and we do own the land which is zoned for amenities.

Dr Hall said little consideration had been given to the fact that he and Mr Kerzner had proposed to donate 83 percent of the 63 ha of land to the State for conservation.

CAPE TIMES 16/4/85

Sandy Bay dispute goes to Parliament

56

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

A SPECIAL snap debate will be held in Parliament today to discuss the preservation of Sandy Bay and the handling by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, of

the latest controversy over the area.

This follows the disclosure last week that a multi-million rand development proposal for the area by hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and American millionaire Dr Robert Hall had been

unanimously rejected by the management committee of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area.

In a shock move, within hours of the disclosure, the Divisional Councillor for Hout Bay/Llandudno, Mr Len Pothier, was sacked from the committee by Mr Wiley.

Permission for today's debate was granted by the Speaker of the House of Assembly after a request yesterday by the area's MP, Mr Colin Eglin.

Mr Eglin said all ordinary business in the House would be suspended at 5.30 for the snap half-hour debate. Mr Wiley would give a 10-minute reply, he said.

The preservation of the nature area of Sandy Bay would form the basis of discussion but the handling of the issue by Mr Wiley would also be raised, Mr Eglin said.

It is the second time a special debate has been called to discuss Sandy Bay. The first was nine years ago on March 1, 1976 when the area was threatened by the multi-million rand development plans of Trust Bank.

Last night Mr Pothier said he had been inundated with calls of support throughout the day.

"Whatever happens, the important thing is that Sandy Bay must emerge out of this unscathed," he said.

Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, said yesterday he was examining the possibility that Mr Wiley might have exceeded his authority in sacking Mr Pothier. He said Mr Pothier's appointment to the Board was as a result of his nomination by the full Divisional Council of the Cape.

"Mr Wiley as minister merely confirmed the nomination. Therefore I would suppose that the Divisional Council has the right to re-nominate Mr Pothier as its representative on the board — to fill the vacancy created by the Mr Wiley's action," said Mr Hulley.

Not justified

"The management committee of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area is a statutory body. Table Mountain belongs to the country, not to Mr Wiley."

Mr Hulley said he did not believe there had been any transgression on the part of Mr Pothier. In addition, the sacking was not justified on the basis of the explanation Mr Wiley had come forward with so far.

CAPT Tim's 17/4/85
56

De Hoop: Govt gets summonses

By BARRY STREEK
SUMMONSES have been served on the government by five owners of properties in the De Hoop area, which is due to be expropriated by Armscor, the Minister of Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday.

He said the actions had been taken "because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated".

Dr Munnik said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) that the summonses had been referred to the State Attorney for his attention.

He also said in reply to another question by Mr Myburgh that neither his

department nor the former Department of Community Development had appointed any committees of inquiry to investigate complaints by the De Hoop property owners regarding the expropriation of their properties.

Dr Munnik declined to make a statement about the matter.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Volk, said in reply to another question by Mr Myburgh that all planning, surveying and designing of the Overberg Testing Range at De Hoop had been completed and construction work had begun with stores, administrative building, staff quarters, sick bay, water and power installations.

Cape Times 17/4/88 (56)

Developer lauds Sandy Bay plan

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

MR SOL Kerzner wanted his proposed Sandy Bay development to be "the very best international resort in the Southern Hemisphere", his partner in the scheme, Dr Robert Hall, said yesterday.

Frank Sinatra, Jimmy Connors, Arnold Palmer and Gary Player were among some of the potential buyers who had shown interest in the scheme, Dr Hall said.

Speaking from his Stellenbosch home, Dr Hall said he was amazed and disappointed on his return from America this week to find "blunt and one-sided" opposition to the scheme.

He confirmed that the proposal included about 60 houses worth about R500 000 each and a country club, but added

that a park with waterfalls and a harbour, created from a natural harbour at the site, was also envisaged.

Dr Hall said the only reason he and Mr Kerzner went directly to the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, with the proposal was because Mr Wiley also happened to be the Minister of Tourism.

"All we were trying to do was promote an international resort in Cape Town. I don't know what we will do now but I believe the proposal should have a fair hearing," he said.

Dr Hall said he saw no conflict of interest between the development and the fact that it fell into a proclaimed nature area. He said little consideration had been given to the fact that he and Mr Kerzner had pro-

posed to donate 83 per cent of the land, including all the ocean front, to the public.

The general public would not be kept out of Sandy Bay, but entrance would be monitored at a security gate leading into the area.

Dr Hall said an aim of the project was to bring opinion-makers to South Africa, stimulate international interest and "bring dollars" into the country.

It would also be a way of off-setting bad publicity in the "liberal press" in America and Europe.

"For the most part Mr Kerzner keeps a lot of important people at his Leeukoppie estate and his facilities are just too small. One of the primary reasons to develop the resort was to accommodate these influential Americans, Germans and Europeans," said Dr Hall.

Paarl croc 'not too dangerous'

Environment Reporter

PAARL'S elusive crocodile is still at large after exhaustive attempts to recapture it have failed.

The crocodile, which escaped from the Safariland Nature Reserve last week, was found 5km away in the dam on the farm De Hoop owned by Mr Paul Roux.

Mrs A D van Wyk of Safariland said no attempt was made yesterday to recapture the croc.

Instead her husband, the owner of the nature reserve, had spent the day building a cage into which they hoped to lure the reptile "some time this week".

Cameras, binoculars

Meanwhile the croc has languished in the murky waters of the dam quite ignorant of all the long camera lenses and binoculars aimed at it by hordes of press photographers and curious onlookers.

An all-day attempt to catch the crocodile on Monday, which involved two tractors dragging a net along the dam, proved futile.

Sapa reports that crocodile expert Mr Peter Arnold has said the animal, known as "Ouman", will not be easy to catch as he will fall into a deep winter sleep in the next few weeks and a chicken-baited cage is likely to lose its allure.

Because Ouman was not fully grown, he was "not too dangerous", Mr Arnold said, and the cold water was also likely to make him lethargic.

The SABC reports that a 24-hour watch is being maintained to prevent Ouman reaching the Berg River.

A crocodile that escaped to the river from the same game park a few years ago was unable to cope with the cold and died of pneumonia.

Lack of confidence

The sacking of divisional councillor, Mr Len Pothier, from the management committee of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area by Mr Wiley showed a lack of confidence in the local authority by a cabinet minister, the Divisional Councillor for the Gardens, Mr Stuart Collins, said yesterday. This was because Mr Pothier's appointment to the committee was as a result of his nomination by the full Divisional Council of the Cape.

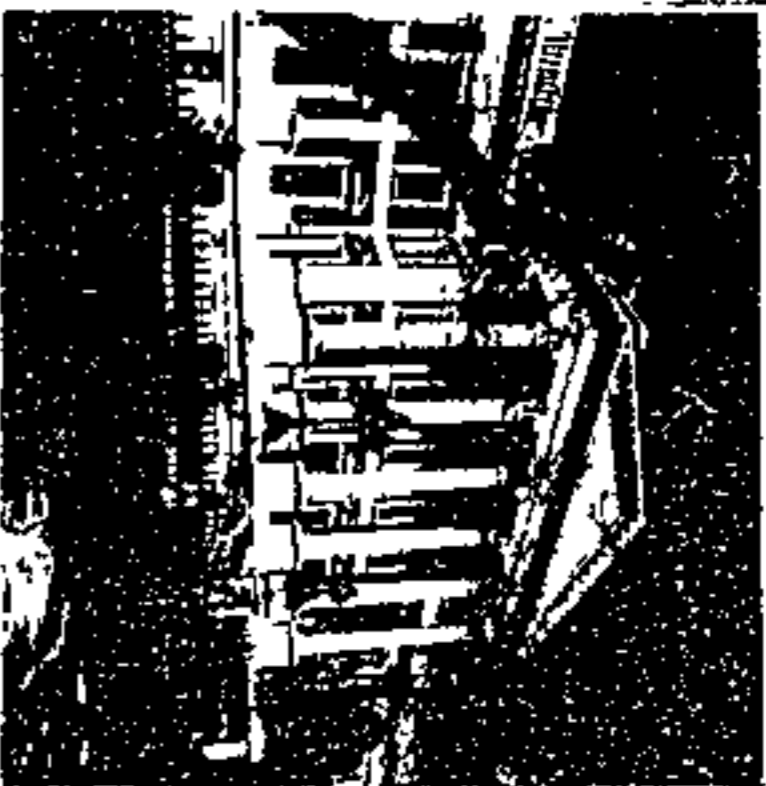
Mr Collins said he had called for an urgent meeting of the Divisional Council to discuss the matter. His call has been supported by four other Divisional Councillors, Mr Jasper Walsh, Mr Paul Andrew, Mr Jock Sturrock and Mr Marius Aggenbach.

The shock dismissal of Mr Pothier last week followed soon after the multi-million rand development proposal for Sandy Bay had been unanimously rejected by the management committee.

Vertical text on the left margin, including "AGAINST ALL STRESSES" and "UPPA".

Vertical text on the right margin, including "A ap Co Ni".

PARLIAMENT



Non-whites ousted over wrong sign

Parliamentary Staff DISCIPLINARY action has been taken against railway staff involved in an incident on a suburban train when non-white passengers were ordered to leave a compartment for whites.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said boards which designate the racial exclusivity of passenger coaches had not been turned correctly and disciplinary steps were taken against the staff concerned.

SANDY BAY

ARKS 17/4/85 56 Sandy Bay: Wiley quizzed

Parliamentary Staff

THE controversial plans for Sandy Bay were raised in a snap debate in the House of Assembly, where the official Opposition challenged Environment Minister Mr John Wiley to clarify his stance on commercial development in the nature reserve.

Mr Colin Eglin (PRP Sea Point) said he was appalled that one of the promoters of the multi-million rand luxury housing scheme at Sandy Bay — an American, Dr Robert Hall — had said the area should be seen "as a play-

ground for wealthy Americans".

Mr Eglin called on Mr Wiley to endorse the unanimous view of the Table Mountain Board, under whose protection Sandy Bay falls, that the development scheme at Klein Leeukoppie should be rejected.

He also called on Mr Wiley to give a public assurance "that as long as he is minister he will use his influence to prevent Sandy Bay and its environment from being desecrated by any form of commercial development".

Mr Eglin said Mr Wiley's reasons for sacking divisional councillor Mr Len Pothier from the

Table Mountain Board — after Mr Pothier had publicly announced the board's objections to the scheme — were conflicting and unimpressive.

Referring to a disclosure that Mr Wiley had met Dr Hall and Mr Sol Kerzner in January, Mr Eglin asked whether he had made any commitments to the two developers and called on him to "stop being so secretive".

Mr Roger Hulley, chief Opposition spokesman on Environment Affairs, said the public would be forgiven for remembering that Mr Wiley was himself a major property developer, holding 45 two-acre



Mr Colin Eglin

smallholdings at Noordhoek, part of which had a substantial kaolin reserve on it.

Mr Hulley asked Mr Wiley whether there was any informal relationship between himself

and Dr Hall.

Referring to Mr Pothier's dismissal, Mr Hulley asked whether the Table Mountain Board had been sworn to secrecy on matters it dealt with.

He said the public had a right to be informed about the deliberations of the board.

He said he hoped the Cape Divisional Council, which nominated Mr Pothier to the board initially, would re-nominate him "to the vacancy which has been created by the minister's action".

In reply, Mr Wiley said: "The very fact that the Government reserved Sandy Bay as a nature area is testimony

that we would like to see the area enlarged."

Mr Wiley said there was no relationship between himself and Dr Hall and he had made no commitment to either him or Mr Kerzner.

Referring to Mr Pothier's dismissal, Mr Wiley said he should know not to talk about the proceedings of the board.

Mr Wiley himself had no idea of the recommendations of the board when Mr Pothier gave statements to newspapers, he said.

"The chairman's ruling was that the matter was confidential but Mr Pothier wanted the committee's recommendation to become public."

Sandy Bay: Wiley 'petulant'

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE handling of the latest threat by developers to the environmentally sensitive Sandy Bay area by the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley, was cause for "gravest disquiet", Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said yesterday.

In a snap debate called to discuss the preservation of the natural environment of the area, Mr Colin Eglin accused Mr Wiley of handling the affair in a "secretive, petulant, petty" fashion that was contrary to the public interest.

He challenged Mr Wiley — without success — to state unequivocally that he would use his authority to prevent any commercial development in the Sandy Bay area.

Mr Eglin said the public was entitled to know what Mr Wiley's attitude was towards the intended multimillion-rand

plan to turn the area into a playground for the rich and whether "the minister can be counted on to preserve this priceless piece of South Africa's natural environment".

He said he was appalled to learn that an American millionaire, Dr Robert Hall, had stated that the area, if developed, could become a playground for wealthy Americans.

During the 14-year struggle to preserve Sandy Bay the area had become a "symbol of the fight to ensure the dominance of nature over materialism, of long-term vision over short-term financial advantage, of public interest over private privilege".

The PFP's spokesman on environmental affairs, Mr Roger Hulley, said that in view of the dual role Mr Wiley played as a major property developer and Minister of the Environment, he should have been sensitive to the public's fears

that he might be subject to conflicting sympathies.

He wanted to know whether there was any personal or business relationship or connection of any kind between himself and Dr Hall, who made the development application.

Mr Hulley said that Divisional Councillor Len Pothier — a member of the Table Mountain Advisory Board dismissed by Mr Wiley within hours of going public on proposed project — had acted creditably and should be reinstated.

Replying to the debate, Mr Wiley said he did not have any relationship with the promoters of the scheme.

Mr Wiley said he had yet to receive the recommendations of a management committee on the plans.

If he felt there was any merit to the plans, he would call for a full environmental-impact study before taking any further decision.

AKG ab 17/4/85

Ratepayers call on Wiley to reinstate councillor ^{SB}

Environment Reporter

THE Hout Bay and Llandudno Ratepayers' Association has added its voice to the call for divisional councillor Mr Len Pothier's re-instatement to the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee.

Mr Pothier was fired by Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, within hours of details of hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner's multi-million rand development plan for Klein Leeukoppie near Sandy Bay being made public last week.

The Ratepayers' Association committee decided unanimous-

ly last night to send a telegram to Mr Wiley, requesting Mr Pothier's re-instatement to the management committee and insisting that developers forward their proposals through the "correct" channels, "the local authority and the Nature Area Management Committee".

"In addition we fully support the management committee in turning down the recent application and we fully support Mr Pothier in his decision (to comment publicly on the issue)," the association said.

Mr Pothier is a former chairman of the association.

RDM 17/4/85 X

Row over plans for Sandy Bay

56

PARLIAMENT. — The Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, said he did not have any relationship with the promoters of the housing development scheme in the Sandy Bay amphitheatre.

Replying to snap debate called for by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) to discuss the preservation of the natural environment of Sandy Bay, Mr Wiley said he had no difficulty in supporting the motion. The area should rather be increased than reduced.

He said he had been approached by one of the promoters, Dr Robert Hall, whom he knew but with whom he did not have a relationship of any kind.

He had agreed to view the land in question and later met Mr Sol Kerzner whom he had never met before.

No relationship of any sort existed between he and the developers.

Mr Wiley said it was usual for an approach to be made to him first before going to the Divisional Council.

He said he had submitted the plans to a management committee who had not yet submitted their recommendations to him.

He said if he found there was any merit in the plans he would call for a full environmental impact report before taking any further decision.

Referring to claims that he had unfairly dismissed Divisional Councillor Mr Len Pothier from the Table Mountain Board, Mr Wiley said Mr Pothier had revealed confidential information to gain publicity for himself.

"Was the Minister's real reason for dismissing Mr Pothier perhaps that he was upset that the Table Mountain Board had unanimously rejected the development scheme which he had discussed with Mr Kerzner and Dr Hall and that he was annoyed at the leading role at which Mr Pothier played in securing its rejection?" he asked.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said Mr Pothier should be re-instated and Mr Wiley should give an assurance that the area would not be developed. — Sapa X

Beach beauty spoils — Or prime real estate

AR 6115 18/4/85 (56)

Staff Reporter VERNON MATZOPULOS traces the history of previous attempts to develop Sandy Bay.

THE multimillion-rand Sandy Bay development proposals of hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and American millionaire Dr Robert Hall have again focussed attention on this unspoilt stretch of coast, scene of a bitter struggle between conservationists and developers over the past 14 years.

The collage of sand and scrub, nestling under Karbonkelberg, is seen either as the last unmarried beach in the Peninsula or as a piece of prime real estate, depending on where your sympathies lie.

The strip of virginal beach has rarely been out of the news since the first raid by police on nude bathers in the early 1970s invested it with instant notoriety.

Although nude sunbathers have been frequently arrested for public indecency over the years, it is Sandy Bay itself that has suffered most from indecent exposure.

Fifteen years ago this soporific stretch of sand was frequented only by the odd naturalist and those seeking to escape more crowded and commercialised beaches.

Two earlier plans to develop the area had been quietly rejected in 1956 and 1967 but the announcement in 1973 of an R80-million scheme to turn the tranquil bay into a Spanish-style resort aroused vociferous opposition.

The grandiose, six-stage project included 2100 living units for about 7500 people, a restaurant, a hotel on the water's edge, holiday rental units,

landscaped gardens and a cable car up to a game reserve on the Karbonkelberg.

Costa Areosa, the company formed to undertake the development — financed by Hout Bay millionaire property developer Mr Bill Mitchell and the Trust Bank — ran into resistance immediately the plans became known.

The Cape Provincial Institute of Architects came out firmly against the development and declined to organise an architectural design competition — with prizes of R100 000 — for the best design of the multimillion-rand scheme.

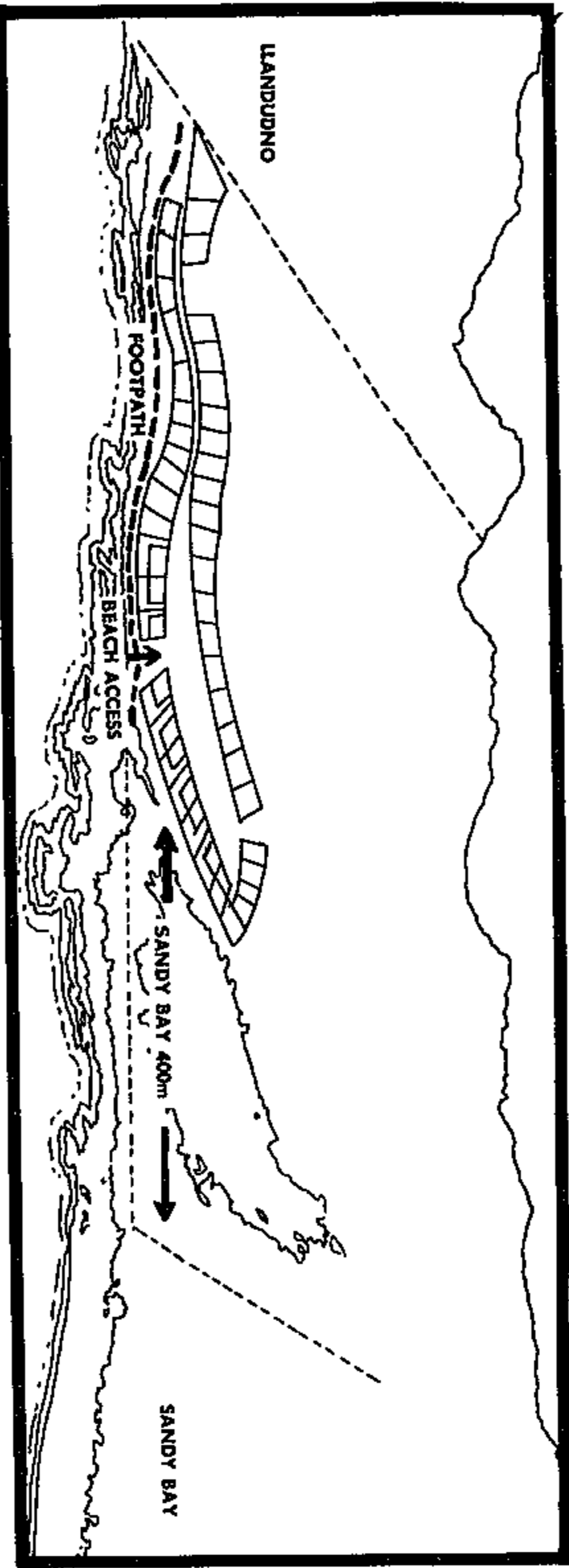
Mr Robert Nixon, president of the Institute at the time, said: "It is our duty to focus attention on any destruction of the environment."

The filing of plans in August 1974 precipitated a huge public outcry.

Thousands signed petitions, advertisements appeared in newspapers with printed forms to be filled in by objectors, car stickers and T-shirts sloganised "Hands off Sandy Bay" abounded and beach protests and pickets were organised.

Architects, city councillors, politicians, planners, naturalists, students, Hout Bay and Llandudno residents particularly, and almost everybody concerned with conserving the natural environment added their voices to the protest.

Mr Mitchell took out full-page advertisements in Cape Town newspapers to put his side of the story and called a



The diagram shows the proposed development near Sandy Bay.

press conference to display his development model.

As the debate raged he received a number of anonymous death threats. Newspaper letter pages were flooded by acrimonious correspondence and while most were against the development, a fair number wondered what all the fuss was about.

And thousands of people flocked to Sandy Bay to get an all-over tan before it was too late.

One irate Llandudno resident applied to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for an interdict restraining the developers from bulldozing the area, but the application was dismissed with costs.

A closed-door decision by the Divisional Council late in 1974 approved the development and in late 1975 Administrator Dr L A P A Munnik gave his approval.

In a move described as "hand-

washing in a Pontius Pilate manner" he gave opponents 80 days to raise the capital to buy the land from the developers.

They failed and an extension of the deadline was refused.

And so Cape Town waited disconsolately for the first bulldozers to begin ploughing up the dunes for the access road.

Inexplicably, the roar of diesel engines was never heard and despite extensions granted by the Provincial Administration, the developers finally ran out of time.

Any restart would involve a repeat of the whole process of applying to the Divisional Council, the Provincial Council and calling for objections.

"Sandy Bay Saved" — the triumphant headlines read.

It was a premature conclusion.

In 1982, details of a further scheme by Costa Areosa Ltd — this time including a hotel, at

least 50 houses and other amenities — were disclosed.

The plan was rejected by the Divisional Council and by the executive council of the Provincial Administration in 1984, who said it did not believe that housing of any sort was suitable as a nature reserve was temporary and that the owners could apply for rezoning.

Mr Hernus Kriel, then MEC in charge of local government, said: "We trust this decision will contribute to the preservation of this portion of the unspoilt seashore for future generations."

Meanwhile, in October 1983 Sandy Bay — and mountain land above the 152m contour line throughout the Peninsula — was incorporated in the Cape Peninsula Nature Area, apparently putting the beach out of reach of developers.

However, Sandy Bay watchdogs pointed out that the zon-

Another factor watched un-easily was Mr Kerzner snapping up the 160ha Leenkoppie estate at Hout Bay in August 1983 for R2 750 000, ostensibly for a holiday retreat.

At the time Mr Kerzner said: "There is no question whatsoever of building a hotel on the property."

He has kept his word.

What he has proposed in his "Llandudno Extension" plan, is 60 homes worth about R500 000 each, stopping just 400m before Sandy Bay, and a clubhouse complex including a restaurant, bar, health centre, boutique and sports shop, swimming pool, squash court, tennis court and administration offices.

In the ensuing controversy, Mr Len Pothier, divisional councillor for Hout Bay and Llandudno, was dismissed from the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, for telling the Press the committee had unanimously decided to oppose Mr Kerzner's development plan.

Dr Hall, Mr Kerzner's partner in the scheme, has termed the negative reaction "blunt and one-sided" and said the development would attract foreign visitors and tourists and serve to rectify the declining state of the property.

The decision on whether to push on with efforts to get the development approved now rests with Mr Wiley, who can overrule the committee's decision should he wish to.

ARGUS 19/4/88 (56)

Millionaire's Sandy Bay swop offer

Environment Reporter

AMERICAN millionaire Dr Robert Hall, Mr Sol Kerzner's partner in the proposed multi-million rand development plan for Klein Leeukoppie near Sandy Bay, has called on the Government to act "creatively" and expropriate the area.

Dr Hall suggested the Government offer the owners equally valuable but less sensitive land elsewhere as compensation and said "transfer development rights" were common in the US and Canada.

He said: "The underlying solution to Sandy Bay is this. The owners — Mr Kerzner or I or anybody in the future — will always want to do something, even if it's only to build a house, because 25 years ago they put amenities zoning on the land.

"You and I know the State has no money. So the Government expropriates the entire area and exchanges that for a property that is less sensitive. Then the people have Sandy Bay forever and the Government is off the hot spot."

"A little inventiveness"

Dr Hall criticised the Government for not taking the lead in resolving the issue.

He said: "Nobody has discussed transfer development rights with me. A lot of Ministers don't know about it and don't understand. This is not a difficult situation but it takes a little inventiveness and creativeness."

Asked if he would be happy to accept land of equal value elsewhere, Dr Hall replied: "Sure, and Mr Kerzner would too."

A spokesman for the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, Mr Colin Taylor, described Dr Hall's attitude as "great news", although he pointed out that other property developers were also involved.

He said: "There is no piece of land like Sandy Bay anywhere — it is unique — so it will be difficult to satisfy them."

Mr Donald Slade, chairman of the Trust Property Corporation which controls Costa Areosa — the owner of land at Sandy Bay — said he was not prepared to comment on Dr Hall's proposals.

Costa Areosa has put forward proposals for the area in the past.

Mr Slade said: "We are waiting for replies from the authorities to tell us what our position is before we are able to give any opinion."

Asked whether the authorities referred to were the Department of Environment Affairs, Mr Slade replied: "Correct."

SANDY BAY

50

Wiley procedures

More serious than the morality of nude bathing at Sandy Bay, Cape Town's famous nudist beach, is the controversy surrounding the way in which the latest proposals for its development are being handled. The issue is proving highly embarrassing for Environment Affairs Minister John Wiley.

Wiley has the final word in the case of projects proposed for the "natural area" proclaimed by government in October 1983 which encompasses Sandy Bay, along with other vast tracts of the peninsula. The proclamation provides for "limited and agreed development" in the area. However, it would seem that there is a conflict of interest because the Minister has considerable land holdings further south in the "natural area" at Noordhoek. Wiley says there is no conflict because he has declared his interests.

Making matters worse, although doubtless quite unintentionally, is the manner in which Sun International boss Sol Kerzner and his US millionaire partner, Robert Hall, went about seeking approval for their proposal to develop a luxury township in the Sandy Bay area. The proposed development is adjacent to Llandudno and about 1 km from Sandy Bay beach. They approached Wiley directly, who then referred the matter to the Table Mountain Management Board (TMMB), an environmental advisory body, instead of first going to the Divisional Council of the Cape (Divco) or the Provincial Administration (see *Property*).

The TMMB unanimously rejected the Kerzner/Hall plan. That in itself is not remarkable. But there is controversy about the fact that Wiley summarily dismissed TMMB member Len Pothier last Friday for leaking information about the plan to the press.

Wiley tells the *FM* there was no alternative to the Pothier dismissal. He says he cannot accept that a member of an advisory committee should release its findings to the press, before he was informed of its recommendations. "I still haven't been informed by the chairman (Douglas Hey)," complains Wiley. "I've only read about all this in the press."

Director General of Environment Affairs Fred Otto maintains there was nothing irregular in Kerzner and Hall approaching Wiley



Minister Wiley ... running into flak over real estate

directly, since a "no" from the Minister at the start would have obviated the expensive and time-consuming procedure required in a detailed presentation to Divco.

On the other hand, it would be fair to suggest that a nod from Wiley, say in the form of a letter of approval, would do wonders to get the proposals through Divco and the Provincial Administration.

Neither Kerzner nor Hall was available for comment as the *FM* went to press. ■

AMG Times 20/4/85

Wiley didn't give clear answer on Sandy Bay

(56)

From COLIN EGLIN MP (Parliament):

MR JOHN Wiley, in his letter to the Cape Times of April 18, and in his explanation in Parliament, avoids answering the key question in connection with Sandy Bay on which the public is entitled to a direct and unequivocal answer.

While the management committee for the Cape Peninsula nature area can serve him with advice, the law makes it clear that Mr Wiley, as the minister responsible, may, in his discretion, grant a permit for a commercial development to take place in the Sandy Bay nature area.

What the public is entitled to have from Mr Wiley is an unequivocal statement that he, as the minister, is opposed in principle to any commercial development at Sandy Bay, and that he will use the authority given to him in terms of the Physical Planning Act to prevent any such development from taking place.

Mr Wiley must not equivocate on this issue. His behaviour in this matter so far has reinforced rather than assuaged the public's fears for the fate of Sandy Bay.

Unless and until Mr

Letters

PO Box 11
Cape Town
8000



Mr Colin Eglin

Wiley gives a categorical assurance that he will not allow any commercial development at Sandy Bay, the danger to Sandy Bay persists — and the fight to make sure of its preservation must go on.

No response to debate questions

From ROGER HULLEY MP (Parliament):

MINISTER Wiley's letter on April 18 did not respond to a number of questions which were put to him by me and Mr Colin Eglin during the recent snap debate in Parliament on Sandy Bay.

For example, what is the minister's personal view on the preservation of Sandy Bay? By his action in referring this latest application to the Cape Peninsula Management Committee, Mr Wiley has already passed up the option that he had of nipping the proposal in the bud. Is he in two minds on this issue?

Instead of sacking Mr Pothier, I would say that it is Mr Wiley's performance which is open to criticism. He failed to take the public into his confidence at the time that the scheme became known to him more than three months ago.

Why should Mr Pothier have been sacked for going public now? Is secrecy an undertaking that is required from people who serve on the management committee? Is green paper in use on that body? I believe not. If not, then why did he act against Mr Pothier in such a drastic way? The management committee is a statutory body. It deals with matters that are of great concern to the public, which are in the public domain and about which the public has a right to be informed.

Another matter of principle has been raised by Mr Wiley's action. Mr Pothier was nominated by the full Cape Divisional Council to serve on the Table Mountain Management Committee — as were the other members. For Mr Wiley to claim the right to fire such nominees is to destroy the notion that the participating councils have representation on the Table Mountain Management Committee. It places the participating councils in an intolerable position if they can only propose nominees who are going to be acceptable to Mr Wiley. Moreover, it would destroy the credibility of the management committee if it came to be regarded as a mere panel of persons who are acceptable to Mr Wiley.

I therefore believe Mr Pothier should be re-instated to his former position. Indeed I hope the Cape Divisional Council will renominate Mr Pothier to fill the position the minister created by his actions.

It was wrong to dismiss Pothier

From S M SEFTEL (Muirzenberg):

MR JOHN Wiley certainly had the legal right to dismiss Mr Pothier from his advisory board, but in view of the background to the township application by Mr Kerzner and Dr Hall — who applied directly to Mr Wiley instead of to the Divisional Council — there is a moral issue at stake and it was clearly wrong to summarily dismiss Mr Pothier.

But let us not be sidetracked from the real issues:

1. Mr Kerzner has gone on record that he would never develop the site beyond his immediate domestic needs, claiming to be a nature lover sensitive to the ethos of the Sandy Bay amphitheatre.

2. It seems he approached Mr Wiley with a rather crass trade-off proposal (for a dedicated nature lover): Allow us to develop the lower slopes and we will then donate the upper slopes to the state, to add to the Table Mountain Nature Reserve. Obviously this rationale will be dragged out to justify the direct approach to the state. But dangling a carrot before the authorities to obtain a favour is a nasty technique at the best of times.

Furthermore, these upper slopes are unsuitable for building anyway, so why don't these public-spirited millionaires simply donate these upper slopes to the state, without strings attached? The Cape Point Nature Reserve is the result of such a donation.

3. Mr Wiley has suggested it was logical for Mr Kerzner to approach him directly for clear-

ance in principle at top level before making an expensive (possibly ultimately fruitless) application at low level, through the Divisional Council, but there is a fallacy in this argument.

4. To investigate a township application properly, a considerable amount of expensive documentation is required. The same amount of documentation is required, at whatever level the application is made, to consider that particular level of application made.

Mr Kerzner could also have asked the Divisional Council to consider only the effect on the natural environment, paid his R100 application fee and submitted sketch plans only. The Divisional Council is staffed with planners, engineers and environmentalists and is thus able to assess an application to whatever level is desired by the applicant.

5. The argument that Mr Kerzner leap-frogged the Divisional and Provincial councils to save professional fees does not hold water. And if there is some odd logic in this argument then perhaps we should turn the system upside down and make the State President first stop for any application of any nature whatsoever.

No, obviously Mr Kerzner went straight to Mr Wiley in the good old tradition of going straight to the top first.

What is unacceptable is that Mr Wiley did not send him packing to the Divisional Council. Instead, he threw the book at Mr Pothier for helping to publicize information that is very much in the public interest.

ENVIRONMENT

SA not geared up for this transfer

by JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

DEVELOPMENT rights on the Klein Leeukoppie and Sandy Bay properties are in dispute and the South African system is not geared to handling land transfers of the kind envisaged by Dr Robert Hall, says Mr J F Otto, Director-General of the Department of Environment Affairs.

Mr Otto was commenting on Dr Hall's call for the government to expropriate private land at Sandy Bay and offer land of equal value but less sensitivity elsewhere in return.

Mr Otto said although he couldn't "fault the logic" of Dr Hall's proposals, the South African system was not geared to dealing with such transfers.

He said possible stumbling blocks to Dr Hall's proposals were

that it was a "moot point" whether Dr Hall's property had development rights and that granting of development rights for any swapped land was beyond his department's control.

"As regards the Government's 'stockpiling of land', I think it is extremely unlikely we would find a parcel that would meet the needs or criteria of the developers and which was less sensitive and of equal value. I can't say there isn't, but there's no way we can do this overnight," Mr Otto said.

PFP spokesman on environment affairs Mr Roger Hulley said he would support the appointment of a study group to assess Dr Hall's proposals.

"The principle of a land swap to save Sandy bay and provide an alternative direction for Dr Hall's resources in a more appropriate setting is worth looking at," Mr Hulley said.

Unfair to keep Sandy Bay

by TRISHA BAM
Staff Reporter

MILLIONAIRE American inventor and self-proclaimed conservationist Dr Robert Hall claims his attitude to land exploitation and development remains unchanged in spite of his association with Mr Sol Kerzner's ambitious new plan for Sandy Bay.

"Look, I am a conservationist and I agree that Sandy Bay should never be developed," he said in an interview this week.

"But it is unfair to expect the owners of the land (he and Mr Kerzner) to maintain it, pay the annual rates which are over R1 000 for each erf, keep law and order, keep control over the alien vegetation and so on for general public use.

"It does not make sense that we have to keep the cow and the Government gets all the milk.

"It would also not be acceptable to anyone if we fenced off our property and prohibited the public from using it. That is why I say the Government should expropriate the land, as I suggested in 1981."

Dr Hall claims that when he arrived in Cape Town in 1979, he saw what looked like California 30 years ago — before it had been exploited and over developed. It was his desire to keep things that way that made him become actively involved in environmental affairs.

After he bought Leeukoppie, he was praised for his consistent refusal to allow development on the Sandy Bay beachfront section of his property.

Then, in 1983, he bought the 200-year-old wine farm, Stellenkloof, near Stellenbosch and it was announced that he had sold all but one erf of Leeukoppie to Mr Kerzner.

To Sandy Bay watchers it seemed that by holding onto his erf, which borders Sunset Rocks and Mr Kerzner's beachfront erf, he would continue to prevent development. Then about three weeks ago it became known that Dr Hall had agreed to include his erf in Mr Kerzner's plan to create a 60-house luxury resort, complete with waterfalls, parks and a harbour.

While continuing to press for expropriation, Dr Hall maintains that the plan — which was turned down by the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee — is "very beautiful, very tasteful and very much in keeping with the surrounding features." He has said it could attract personalities like Frank Sinatra and



Dr Robert Hall and Portia on the steps of his restored 200-year-old home in Stellenbosch.

Jimmy Connors.

Dr Hall is an internationally-known inventor. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1928, he is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Westminster College, where he was awarded a Ph D Honorary Science. He completed additional studies at the University of Texas, the Northwestern University and Stanford University.

He did his military service in the United States Navy from 1953 to 1955.

One day while hacking into a patient's impacted tooth, he hit on the idea of developing air-driven surgical tools. The result was 16 patents which changed dental surgery and brought him fame and fortune.

Dr Hall then embarked on a busy career developing his company internationally, attending congresses and conferences as guest speaker, and presenting papers. He published three text books and won coveted awards, including a permanent corner in the Smithsonian Institute to exhibit his inventions.

He also served as an ex-

change scientist to Russia in 1966.

A year after selling his corporation to the 3M Company, he received his biggest honour by being nominated for a 1973 Nobel Prize.

In 1979 after living in England for four years, "breeding horses and on occasion playing polo with Prince Charles", he stumbled on South Africa and immediately fell in love with Cape Town.

It was here that he met his second wife, Elsa, who had grown up on Leeukoppie. After marriage, he bought the land from her family estate and subsequently sold the larger portion of it to Sol Kerzner.

While it has been claimed that he is the unofficial spokesman on South African affairs for the Reagan administration, he denies this. He says he is only a close friend of the President (they used to be next door neighbours) and has "a burning desire to help South Africa succeed".

Dr Hall has three children from his first marriage.

kers Union

Cape Times 23/4/85 (56)

Contradictions in minister's letter

From GEOFF MCMINN,
Chairman, Sandy Bay
Conservation Trust
(Newlands):



Sandy Bay

THE Environment Minister's letter clarifying his handling of the Kerzner-Hall Sandy Bay development proposals (Cape Times, April 18) contains, with respect, certain fundamental contradictions which will vindicate yet further the public's belief that Mr Len Pothier was right to make the pre-emptive disclosures he did.

Mr Wiley states, under his point 1, "the fact that the government has reserved the Sandy Bay area as a nature area is testimony to the recognition of its unique natural features".

Further down, under point 4, he says, "I shall have to decide on the merits whether to agree to the changed land usage" and, "Should I consider that there is indeed merit in the application, then I will request a full environmental impact study."

Now how does this ac-

cord with point No. 1?

Surely the recognition of "unique natural features", and the proclamation precisely of the boundaries within which those features are deemed to lie, should preclude any activity or development within those boundaries which would adversely affect these unique natural features and surely any development at all would be so detrimental?

If the minister recognizes the top of Table Mountain as having unique natural features then what conceivable circumstances (hypo-

thetically) could cause him to entertain developers wishing to build there? What conceivable circumstances could cause him to find "merit in the application"?

His recognition of unique natural features obliges him to act in consonance with how the public construes the letter and the spirit of such a proclamation and this unequivocally obliges him to resist implacably anything which might be newly intrusive upon the proclaimed area.

The situation as it obtains is highly unsatis-

factory. The minister is entangled in a web of legislative ambiguity and the more he thrashes about, the more entangled he becomes.

Why not scrap the designation "nature area" altogether, or tighten it up, so that all intrusive proposals upon a proclaimed area are precluded?

Surely it should not be beyond the ability of environmentalists and planners to come up with specific criteria as to what constitutes that which is intrusive?

If this is not done the door will be wide open,

may will positively beckon, adventurers of all sorts who, for their own gain, will devise all sorts of stratagems to subvert the desire of the people to preserve their priceless heritage.

The minister's suggestion that intending developers be allowed initially to bypass the Divisional Council and the province is quite insupportable and, furthermore, all proposals should be made public immediately they are received.

If the minister finds this unacceptable then I must ask him at what point he would relax "confidentiality". When the "horse trading is finalized"? When the public can be presented with a fait accompli?

In so critical an area as the environment, "confidentiality" of this sort is grossly undemocratic, totalitarian even, and makes it inescapably incumbent upon honourable public representatives in the true democratic mould to act as Mr Pothier did.

Letters to the Editor

PO Box 11, Cape Town 8000

Democratic approach to environment

CAG
T.M.J.S.
29/4/88
56

From: J F OTTO, Director-General, Dept of Environmental Affairs (Cape Town):

I FEEL compelled to react to the article in the Civic Diary column of Hilary Venables (Cape Times, April 22) and in particular to certain statements which apparently ignore explanations in the recent past by the minister and myself as to procedure.

In the case such as this, a prospective developer requires approval from three authorities:

1. The Divisional Council.
2. The Provincial Administration.
3. The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

In respect of the first two, the application is considered in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance where parameters such as need and desirability, zoning and other planning considerations are taken into account.

In respect of the third, the only consideration is the effect of such a development in or on the proclaimed nature area.

Knowing that:

- There is no prescribed procedure laid down to the effect that an applicant should follow the much emphasized "normal channels", viz, first to Divisional Council, then to Provincial Administration and then to the minister (should the first two authorities approve);

- Following the "normal channels" can be an expensive and time-consuming exercise; and

- In the event of the minister indicating that he is not prepared to

sanction the issue of a permit for the change of land in terms of the Physical Planning Act 1967, no purpose would be served in pursuing the matter along the "normal channels", surely it is the democratic right of the prospective developer to approach the minister first, as was done in this case?

Against this background and knowing that a possible decision to "approve" in no way binds the other authorities who consider the application in terms of totally separate legislation, surely the sensible and practical approach followed in this case cannot be faulted?

The fact that a decision, based on environmental/nature considerations, to "approve" can in no way bind the other authorities is always made abundantly clear to applicants and the responsible authorities.

Much is made of the fact that the local representatives (and the public) were not given an opportunity to have a say in the matter. Surely anyone can see that in the event of the minister having approved and the application then following the so-called "normal channels", there will be more than ample opportunity for all and sundry to make their voices heard?

This is the approach that the department has followed in the past without the sort of recrimination being experienced in this case and I fail to see why we should not continue to follow this, to my mind, democratic approach in the future.

CME Times
29/4/85

~~Fishing~~ (56)
~~(L)~~ ~~(R)~~

Fishermen: LP attacks the govt

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The government's selfish obsession with power had disinherited the coloured fishermen of the West Coast, Mr Abe Williams (LP Mamre) said on Friday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Environment Affairs and Fisheries vote, he said coloured people had been "chased out" of the industry as soon as it became viable.

This was a continuation of the process initiated by Jan van Riebeeck when he expelled the Strandlopers from the Peninsula and told them it was company land.

The negative, discriminatory economic policy of the National Party government, which preserved the privileges of whites, was largely responsible for the present condition of the West Coast fishermen.

Refugees

Refugees from Angola and Mozambique and poor whites from other countries had taken up quotas previously held by coloureds and had taken over their homes.

A system that gave political rights but not economic

rights was valueless.

The large fishing companies should be forced to plough back a certain percentage of their profits into the communities in the area.

Mr Williams also appealed to the minister, Mr John Wiley, to review the "unreasonable prosecution" of fishermen who took home a "fry", or their share of a catch of kreef.

This was the "traditional right of every person", he said. The fines were so punitive that it was sometimes worse to catch kreef than to smuggle diamonds.

'Unjust'

Replying to the debate, Mr Wiley said he agreed with Mr Williams. It was "absolutely unjust" that a man who caught fish was not allowed to take his share home.

He promised to give his personal attention to the matter.

It was not possible to say how many coloureds were employed in the industry, but most skippers were coloureds.

The industry had for

decades followed a policy of non-discrimination.

● Mr Wiley also announced that the cabinet had decided to appoint a commission of inquiry into the fishing industry, with a brief to investigate the allocation of quotas.

'Order'

The relevant notice appointing the five-man commission, to be led by Mr Justice M A Diemont, would appear soon in the Government Gazette, he said.

"It has become necessary to bring order into the exploitation of marine reserves and to investigate in depth the current unhealthy situation in the fishing industry in the interests of the industry itself," he said.

Besides the quotas, the commission would also make recommendations on the effectiveness of existing and proposed legislation on fishing matters.

Mr Wiley also announced that certain areas off the West Coast would be demarcated for small-boat and ring-net fishing only. — Sapa

Cape Times 30/4/85 (56)

De Hoop: 23 owners approach the govt

Political Staff

THE government had received representations for higher compensation for 23 property owners in the De Hoop area, the Minister of Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday.

He also disclosed that the government had allocated R23 million for the expropriation of 86 properties in the De Hoop area, where an Armscor missile range is being constructed.

Dr Munnik said in reply to questions, which had been tabled by Mr

Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), that R12 398 105 had been spent acquiring 63 properties in the De Hoop area covering 33 729,7 hectares.

Dr Munnik said the representations were at present still being considered.

This entailed consultation with the state's valuers, discussions and/or correspondence with the parties concerned or their legal representatives and where necessary further on-the-spot investigations.

Parliament and Politics

CAPE TIMES 1/5/85 56
Wiley accused of 'over-reacting'

Staff-Reporter

had shown up.

CAPE Divisional councillors yesterday accused the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, of "over-reacting" in summarily firing the council's representative on the Table Mountain Management Board, Mr Len Pothier, last month.

Most councillors condemned the fact that developers could approach the minister with their plans without first consulting the local authority concerned.

Mr Pothier, divisional councillor for the Hout Bay/Llandudno area, was fired after the Cape Times canvassed his views on proposals for development in the Sandy Bay area which had been submitted to the minister by hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner.

The chairman of the council, Mr G M Basson, and Councillor H C J Langley expressed strong criticism of Mr Pothier for disclosing information which they said was "confidential".

Advise

Mr Basson said he had been "absolutely shocked and dismayed" to read the Cape Times report in question. "You can't get away from the fact that this information was confidential," he said.

The Table Mountain Management Board is a public body set up to advise the minister on environmental matters affecting the Table Mountain nature area.

Replying to Mr Basson's criticisms, Mr Pothier said that at no time since the formation of the Table Mountain Board had it been verbally stated to him or put in writing that matters discussed in the committee were confidential.

Yesterday Mr Pothier told the council he had expressed his views of the proposals in his capacity as councillor for the area and had then "let slip" the fact that the board had unanimously voted against them.

● Because Mr Wiley has not yet informed the council that its representative has been dismissed, the council decided at yesterday's meeting not to approach Mr Wiley on Mr Pothier's dismissal. The council will await a formal communication from Mr Wiley.

A special debate held on the question of what action the council should take following Mr Pothier's dismissal brought to light anger among councillors at a number of practices that the issue

CAPL Time 11/5/85 (56)

De Hoop: No official probe

By BARRY STREEK

THE Department of Public Works and the former Department of Community Development had not carried out any investigations into complaints of property-owners in the De Hoop area, the Minister of Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik, said yesterday.

Dr Munnik also said in reply to a question by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) that his de-

partment had not received any complaints from property-owners in this regard.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in reply to another question by Mr Myburgh that 30 of the 57 buildings already expropriated for Armscor's Overberg Testing Range would be demolished, 23 were being used on a temporary basis and the remaining four were not being used at present.

CME 7.12.15 3/5/85

~~56~~ 56

Staff Reporter

THE chairman and chief executive of Shell South Africa, Mr John Wilson, yesterday said he did not believe his company was neglecting its social responsibility in supplying the pesticide dieldrin to African countries.

Mr Wilson said this in an interview after he had delivered a paper to a two-day conference on the importance of corporate social responsibility held in the City by the Public Relations Institute of South Africa (PRISA).

Mr Wilson said the publicity provoked by

Shell chief defends dieldrin

the distribution of dieldrin — a pesticide used against tsetse fly and considered by environmentalists to be dangerous because it accumulates in the food chain — had led Shell to tighten up the control of distribution, by for example insisting that supply drums were returned to Shell, and to search for alternative pesticides.

"It would have been easy to bow to pressure and simply stop the sup-

ply but we have had to weigh the costs.

"Tsetse fly is dangerous to humans and to domestic animals and must be controlled," he said.

In his speech, he told 150 businessmen, academics and public relations experts from all over the country that corporate social responsibility was essential to the long-term growth, profitability and survival of business and that al-

though business was not a philanthropy it should redress the social evils it generated and assist in improving the quality of life.

"Business must take positive steps to reduce the ecological disturbance, water pollution, dangerous drugs, unfair advertising practises are just as much the immediate responsibility of business as are corporate profits," he said.

Business could and should interest itself in the education and training of the country's workforce, the creator, of labour opportunities for blacks and the provision of suitable housing and transport facilities, Mr Wilson said.

Mr Pat O'Malley, public affairs manager for Mobil Oil in South Africa, addressing the same conference yesterday, said that the social responsibility of business in edu-

cation should not be aimed at sustaining economic growth and thereby maintaining the status quo, but at changing the structure of South African society for the benefit of all.

Mr O'Malley noted that in Africa, democratic institutions had been replaced by one-party states and free-enterprise systems had given way to forms of African socialism.

South Africa do not make this sort of scenario impossible here, particularly when so large a section of the population believes that the private sector is in collusion with the State to maintain the status quo and that a free-enterprise system is not the means to redistribute wealth and political power.

On black education, Mr O'Malley said an analysis showed that blacks rejected the system because they saw it as based on ideological separatism, which entrenched isolation, discrimination and inferiority.

ONE YEAR LATER

ARGUS 14/5/85 (56)

The night of the storm: Suurbraak remembers

Historic Suurbraak, the mission hamlet in the mountains above Swellendam partially devastated during the infamous May 15 storm last year, was visited by ADA STUIJT of The Argus Tygerberg Bureau..

THE oak trees which crashed down on cottage roofs and littered Suurbraak's roads during a storm a year ago have long since been cleared away.

The hamlet's picturesque oak-lined lane, which years ago forced then-Administrator of the Cape Dr LAPA Munnik to reroute a provincial road, no longer exists.

Many of the village's cottage roofs have been replaced with corrugated iron sheets which glitter in the cool light of the Overberg autumn.

But while evidence of that wild night a year ago has mostly been cleared away, its memory remains strong among Suurbraak residents.

Mrs Mina Williams, 73, remembers. The morning after the storm an Argus team found her and her frail husband, "Oupa" Williams, and four small grandchildren huddled in the ruins of their wooden house.

This week she recalled that night: "That storm had been so evil, howling down the gorge, that the children hid beneath the beds long before it struck the village.

"The corrugated-iron sheets from our neighbour's roof, rolled up like huge pipes, hit our house with such loud thuds that my head still hurt weeks later."

Mrs Sophia Sebastiaans, 85, who today lives in a temporary corrugated-iron single-roomed shanty erected by the Department of Internal Affairs next to her destroyed mud-brick cottage, still cries feebly when remembering the storm night.

She and her paraplegic son Isaac, 56, were pulled from beneath the rubble that wet night by neighbours. The filthy ruin next door is now a stable for their donkeys and chickens.

But most Suurbraak residents, still shocked, rolled up their sleeves to start anew soon after the storm.

It became a concerted community effort because Suurbraak received very little outside help.

Soup kitchens set up by the Red Cross at the schools were run for

months by well-organised, determined Suurbraak mothers.

Churches and neighbours threw open their doors to give 500 shocked, homeless people shelter and food. Some government tents also arrived but they provided little shelter in the chilly winter months which followed.

Several months after the tragedy 13 single-roomed tin shacks were sent by the Government. They are still occupied today.

An aid fund through the South African Red Cross collected only R32 381.

Most of the money has been meticulously dispensed to repair homes — but some is being held back to finance the future move into 40 new government homes to be built this year.

Many damaged cottages, such as Mrs Williams's pine "Wendy" house, were salvaged by men on the management committee who turned it into a two-bedroomed shack.

Relief fund

The family, like many others, has been given R1 200 from the Suurbraak Relief Fund for rebuilding.

As soon as "Oupa" — a skilled carpenter — is out of hospital the couple want to build themselves a "solid stone house" for which Mrs Williams has already ordered the bricks.

"Wooden bungalows don't hold up in Suurbraak with that wind," she says.

Many residents did not ask for official aid and repaired their homes as well as they could as money became available, often from their pensions.

Today many patched-up houses are visible in the impoverished community — mainly pensioners and their grandchildren from overcrowded town communities.

Said a proud Mr Japhta February, an 82-year-old World War 2 warrior:

"My son and six grandchildren all pitched in and repaired the windows, the front door and the roof. We don't need help from any-

one. After all, I've got my pension."

However, Mrs Sophia Philander, a 54-year-old widow with two children, said she "doesn't have a man to repair her house" and still lives in her damaged mud cottage.

"When the water pours down the chimney and onto the beds, we have to sleep with neighbours," she said. "Nobody seems to want to help me."

Shopkeeper Mr Henry Titus, chairman of the relief fund and deputy chairman of the management committee, said about 30 of the 83 original storm-damaged cottages would not be repaired.

The committee is still negotiating with government officials to build 40 new homes but there is a "bit of a hassle", he said.

"We had hoped that the department would give the tender to local unemployed artisans for a much-needed cash injection to our community.

"However after extensive meetings and negotiations the department advised this week that an outside contractor would build the new homes and tear down the unrepairable cottages.

"The new homes will be the usual models built by the department and will not match the charming cottage character Suurbraak was so famous for before the storm.

"How can we reply except to say that we need the new homes urgently? Many people are still living in temporary tin shacks, in partially repaired homes, or with neighbours," he said.

Mr Titus maintains that some of the destroyed cottages could be repaired for less than the cost of a new home.

His example is a "model" cottage on Main Road, restored under the direction of the Swellendam Museum and sponsored by the relief fund and the Plate Glass Foundation of Cape Town.

"It cost only R5 000 and a bit to repair with local help — yet this cottage today, occupied by Suurbraak widow Mrs A Louw and her family, now is a valuable historic monument and a perfect example of Suurbraak architecture," Mr Titus said.

Armcor missile range to cost R238m

By BARRY STREEK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The new Armcor missile-testing range at De Hoop was expected to cost R238-million at 1983 prices, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

He said 23 contracts for the range had been awarded since March last year. The range was expected to

be completed by 1990.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), General Malan said the amount of R238-million had been budgeted over seven years.

This included R85-million on infrastructure — "property, buildings, roads, electrical power, water, fences, etc." — and R153-

encl 1/17/85

14/5/85



56

million on "main equipment" — "tools, test equipment, instrumentation, spares, etc."

General Malan said tenders for the planning of the missile range had not been called for.

Surveying, planning and design of the testing range was "being done by a consortium of consulting engineers".

He refused to give the names of consortium firms.

Because some firms "may be prejudiced because of the nature of the project, it is not considered in their interest to divulge the composition of the consortium," he said.

However, contracts for the construction of the range had been granted to various private firms "un-

der the project management of Armcor and its consultants".

General Malan said none of these contracts had been awarded "without tenders being called for".

He gave details of 23 contracts which had been awarded so far.

They included R20,3-million for the construction of the airfield runway and

taxiways, awarded to Concor; R4-million for a site housing contract, awarded to CMGM Building (Cape); R2,8-million for the construction of the Instrument Maintenance Store Centre, also awarded to CMGM; and R14,4-million for the temporary accommodation camp for employees of the contractors, including running costs, awarded to Ferris Food Services.

Pietermaritzburg's pollution like 'living in a death trap'

56 15/5/85

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE capital's air pollution problem was now so bad it was like 'living in a death trap', a Pietermaritzburg city councillor said yesterday.

Speaking during a council meeting Mr Leslie Simon called for a change in the Government norms regarding factory smoke emissions.

Mr Simon said because the capital was situated in a hollow, residents were being choked by the smoke from factories.

He described the air pollution problem as 'a terrible state of affairs' and called for a delegation to go to Pretoria.

'Every doctor one talks to will tell about people who come along with chest complaints. We are living in a death trap in

Pietermaritzburg

People who drove down to the city from Montrose, he said, were confronted by a 'pall of poison substance' hanging in the air.

He said one particular company, which he did not name, belched out white smoke during the day and black smoke at night.

'The Medical Officer of Health says they are acting within the norms laid down by the Government but our people are being poisoned,' said Mr Simon.

Geography lecturer and urban conservationist, Councillor Rob Haswell, told a meeting of the Public Health Committee earlier this month that smoke pollution had reached a crisis in Pietermaritzburg.

The council agreed the

Regional Smoke Control Officer for Natal be asked to attend a meeting with the committee to clarify questions about smoke and sulphur dioxide graphs.

A local scientist and former CSIR engineer, Mr H W Ahrens, is so concerned about the pollution problem, and in

particular the presence of invisible poisons, that he has formed a Pietermaritzburg Pollution Investigation Committee.

Mr Ahrens was worried the council confined itself to monitoring only smoke and sulphur dioxide levels in the atmosphere and did not record vehicle exhaust fumes

which included lead, oxides of nitrogen, ozones, formaldehyde and hydrocarbons.

'Those things together with sulphur dioxide form acid rains and what is known as photo-chemical smog — especially in winter — when further chemical reactions take place.

CAPL Times 17/5/85 (56)

Van Gend acts on Sandy Bay

Municipal Reporter

THE Opposition spokesman on the environment in the Provincial Council, Mr Jan van Gend, is to ask the council to "deplore" the actions of the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, over the proposed development of Sandy Bay.

Mr Van Gend has given notice of a private member's motion calling on the council to "confirm its commitment to open and democratic administration" and "deplore" Mr Wiley's decision not

to refer the applicants to "the accepted and correct channels".

The motion refers to Mr Wiley's decision to consider the application of Mr Sol Kerzner and Dr Robert Hall to develop the protected area without referring the matter to the Divisional Council.

Mr Van Gend's motion will also ask the council to support the rejection of the development by the Management Committee for the Table Mountain and South Peninsula Mountain Chain.

River water health risk alert still on

56
NM 23/5/85

Mercury Reporter

THE Medical Officer of Health in Stanger, Dr Chota Bhorat, yesterday warned people in the former cholera-stricken areas of the Natal North Coast not to drink unpurified river water.

He said two people had died and more than 120 were treated for the 'killer' disease at the Stanger Provincial Hospital over the past two weeks.

'It has been established that people in Etefe, Groutville, Inchaweni and Darnall, where there are large black settlements, have again taken to drinking river water,' said Dr Bhorat.

He said the Cholera Relief Committee, of which he is the president, had provided more than 30 tanks at various points in the back areas.

'These tanks are topped up every day by tankers belonging to the Department of Co-operation and Development,' said Dr Bhorat, adding that he could not understand why the people had taken to drinking river water again.

However, he said the deadly disease was under control, but warned that if people continued to use water from infected rivers and ponds in the areas it could break out again.

Dr Bhorat said that since the winter season had set in and the rains had stopped people appeared to have forgotten the dangers of using unpurified water.

'Shack-dwellers are more prone to the disease during the winter months when there is little rain,' he said.

The worst-hit areas in the past two weeks appeared to be Inchaweni, close to Stanger, and Etefe near Shakaskraal, Dr Bhorat said.

CAPE TOWN 24/5/85 (56)

Experts disagree on Kirstenbosch

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

DURING a heated meeting at the Gardens yesterday, some of Cape Town's top architects and planners rejected the planning processes of a firm of Pretoria consultants for the development of Kirstenbosch.

The meeting, the second of a series involving local professionals, was called by the consultants to review the goals, objectives and preliminary sketch plans for a Kirstenbosch Development Guide Plan.

A selection of 10 possible alternative concepts for the development of Kirstenbosch was presented and the meeting asked to give their opinions on them.

The meeting immediately reached a deadlock, with the local planners and architects

claiming an ecological master plan for the area would have to be drawn up before they could comment on the concepts. In addition, they said, there had been no consultation with Kirstenbosch staff, local ratepayers or councilors.

Gut reaction

Mr John Raimondo of the UCT School of Environmental Studies said the general complaint was that professionals were being asked to give a gut reaction to the concepts and not intelligent criticism based on their expertise.

Architect Mr Revel Fox said the planning of Kirstenbosch involved a sensitive ecological area, and unless the constraints were defined, the random distribution

of buildings was meaningless.

"I don't believe that a group of professional people can be asked to comment on concepts that don't take into account these important (ecological) constraints."

Disbanded

Mr Bernie Oberholzer, a local landscape architect, said the proposals did not appear to reflect an understanding of the ecological constraints, and he suggested that the meeting be disbanded until the constraints had been identified.

Professor Michael Murphy, for the consultants, confirmed that no ecological master plan for the area existed. He also confirmed that Kirstenbosch staff, visitors or local residents associations had not been consulted.

Wiley's 'involvement in Sandy Bay raises fears'

Provincial Staff ⁵⁰ permit from the Minister, Mr Wiley.
ENVIRONMENT Minister Mr John Wiley's involvement as a developer and owner of land in the Sandy Bay/Karbonkelberg nature area, and the manner in which the Kerzner-Hall development application was handled, has led to speculation, says a provincial councillor.

Mr Jan van Gend (PFP Constantia) was speaking yesterday in a Provincial Council debate on the recent controversy surrounding the application by Mr Sol Kerzner and Dr Robert Hall for a multi-million rand development in the area.

He said: "We would like to believe that Mr Wiley will give a firm thumbs-down to this monstrous proposal.

"But the manner in which this particular application has been dealt with, coupled with Mr Wiley's personal involvement as a developer and owner of land within this same nature area, has led to considerable speculation and raised substantial fears that something could go wrong."

Mr van Gend said a developer who owned land in a proclaimed nature area might deviate from its defined usage only if he received a

The PFP's concern stemmed from a number of factors, he said.

The applicants, Dr Hall, "an American millionaire" and Mr Kerzner, "an entrepreneur... with undoubted influence in big-money circles and the corridors of power, are reportedly bent on establishing a multi-million rand rich man's playground for the exclusive enjoyment of some of the biggest international jet-setters".

Mr Kerzner had described the scheme as "potentially the very best international resort in the southern hemisphere", Mr van Gend said.

"When he says 'the very best' he obviously means best for the exclusive set of rich men to whom he proposes selling the 60 half-million rand pads.

"I don't think he was thinking of what is best for the public of Cape Town. Maybe we will be able to stand up against the security fences and watch the rich at play," he said.

The Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, said the recommendation by the Peninsula Nature Area Committee to preserve Karbonkelberg and Sandy Bay, coincided in principle with his personal views on the matter.

PFP puzzled by Wiley's delay

with Times 25/5/63 (56)

Municipal Reporter
SPECULATION about the involvement of the Minister of Community Development and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, in the controversial development plan for Sandy Bay, will escalate if he does not announce his decision soon, PFP provincial councillors said this week.

The PFP spokesman on the environment, Mr Jan van Gend, told the council that the manner in which the recent proposal had been dealt with "coupled with Mr Wiley's personal involvement as a developer and owner of land within the same nature area, has led to considerable speculation and raised substantial fears that something could go wrong"

Referring to the applicants, hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and American multi-millionaire, Mr Robert Hall, Mr Van Gend said it would be

"naive to dismiss the power behind big money".

He said there was "no way on earth" that Mr Wiley could approve the development on environmental grounds.

"If he does give the scheme the go-ahead, it will have to be for other reasons," he said

"When a man delays over what appears to be a fairly clear-cut sort of decision, one starts thinking he has certain problems."

"Is it possible he has not been able to fulfil certain promises he might have given?"

The leader of the opposition in the council, Mr Herbert Hirsch, said:

"The longer the silence continues, the more the public suspicion and rumours will grow.

"One must ask oneself if the minister encouraged the developers in any way."

CAPE TIMES 25/5/85

Sandy Bay ^(sb) decision soon

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday that his decision on the environmental acceptability of the Kerzner-Hall development proposals for Sandy Bay would be made "in due course".

The minutes of the meeting of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee at which the proposals were discussed had only reached his office "in the last few days".

'Deep concern'

He would also meet the chairman, Dr Douglas Hey, who had recently returned from an overseas trip, to discuss the matter with him before making his decision.

He said the proclamation of the Peninsula nature area was evidence of the government's "deep concern for South Africa's nature heritage".

"Does that include Sandy Bay?" interjected Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia).

Mr Wiley announced that the Langebaan lagoon north of Cape Town would soon be proclaimed a National Park.

The decision had been approved in principle by the Cabinet in 1982.

De Hoop

The first stage of the park would include the water surface of the lagoon, some islands, and some state-owned land.

Mr Wiley also said the seaward boundary of the De Hoop reserve on the

Cape south coast was to be extended by three miles. This meant the reserve would form a unit from Infanta to Waenhuiskrans.

He also told the Assembly a report by the Council for the Environment on environmental education should be completed shortly.

White Paper

The completion of the report would be followed by the publication of a White Paper setting out the government's policy on environmental education.

During the debate, Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP, Mooi river) said it would be "extremely unwise" to remove control of the Natal Parks Board from the local authorities when provincial councils were abolished next year.

To do this would be to break down the base on which considerable achievements had been made over the years.

Balance

He asked Mr Wiley to give the House an assurance that there would be no attempt to remove the autonomy of the Parks Board after abolition of the provincial councils.

Mr J C van den Berg (NP Ladybrand) said the delicate balance between development and conservation had to be maintained.

He said conservation was too important to be left to the government to control single-handed. The private sector also had to make a contribution. — Sapa

ENDANGERED BIRDS

Jackass penguins go back

About 450 penguins have re-established themselves on Robben Island and prison officials hope they will remain there permanently. By Environment
Reporter JOHN YELD

ARBUS 28/5/86
56



JACKASS penguins have returned to nest on Robben Island for the third successive year and prison officials have high hopes that a permanent colony of the endangered birds is being established.

About 50 penguins started nesting on the island in October 1983 — the first for more than 250 years.

After a few chicks hatched they disappeared again but others returned in April last year.

At present there are about 450 penguins on the island and 120 nests were noted during a recent count.

They nest mostly in the deep shade of scrubby manitoka trees on the eastern side of the island but at least one bird has taken over a second world war machinegun emplacement.

Eggs snatched

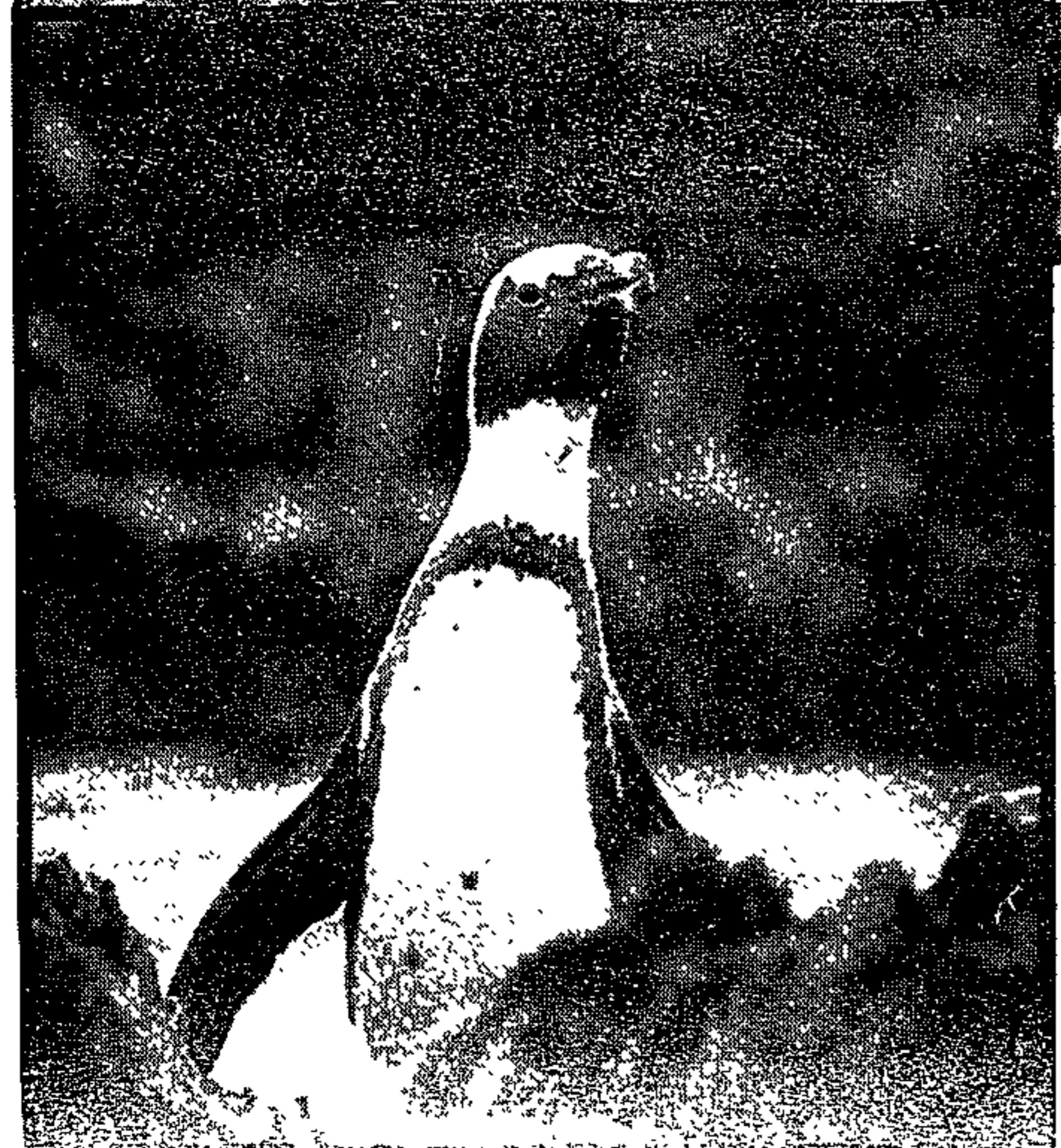
The penguins abandoned their traditional breeding sites on Robben Island towards the end of the 17th century after repeated hunting expeditions by early colonists who snatched eggs and killed hundreds of the birds.

The prison's commanding officer, Colonel A K J Ritter, said present residents went out of their way to ensure that nesting birds were not disturbed.

"It's something very special for them," he said.

There are also large breeding populations of Hartlaub's gulls and Bank cormorants on the island.

Research on flora and fauna and conservation practices are done in consultation with the Department of Environment Affairs and the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.



"Hello! What's this? A penguin appears to be keeping a close watch on the photographer's movements.



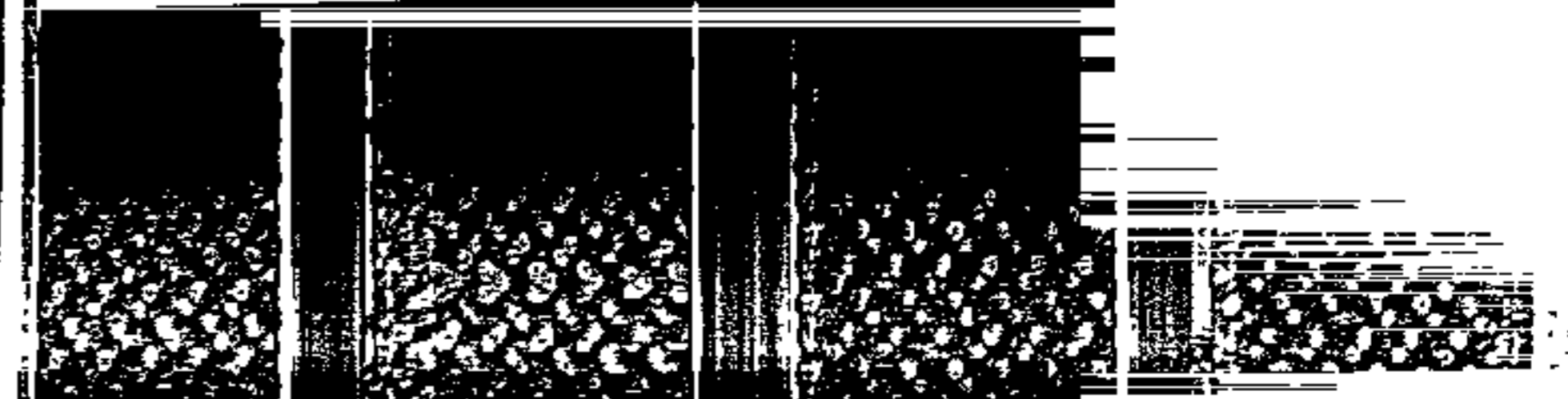
A Robben Island jackass penguin on its nest under a manitoka tree.

Mother love

A penguin chick nestles up to its mother on a nest. Many of the nests contain two chicks.

About 120 nests have been counted on Robben Island.

Pictures: PETER STANFORD, the Argus,



(36)
29/5/85

Clouds of smoke a hindrance

AN AERIAL view of smog-filled Soweto.

there was a high number of respiratory disorders of patients treated at the hospital in winter.

Asked whether the health of joggers is being put at risk, the spokesman said: "Of course, although the dangers are not as high as the dangers suffered by a smoker."

Mr Samson Manzini, a bank teller and jogger who lives in Jabulani, said he stopped jogging early this month after realising that he stands the danger of filling his lungs with smog-filled air "thus defeating the healthy purpose of jogging."

Taxi driver, Simon Kunupi, said driving has become more hazardous since the start of the cold season.

"Unless the present stoves in the township were changed for the smoke-less stoves, the problem will remain. There are fears that the pollution would reach critical levels before the whole of Soweto is electrified.

This was dismissed by the Soweto Council spokesman who said the problem only occurs during the winter months.

In the meantime it appears that with the high electricity bills in Soweto, many residents whose homes have been electrified were resorting to the "dependable and economical coal stove."

CLLOUDS of smog from thousands of coal fires envelope Soweto at dusk and dawn, posing both a health — and driving — hazard. And yesterday a bank of smog several kilometres wide was photographed by The SOWETAN.

By SEFAKO NYAKA

By mid-morning the bank — stretching from Dobsonville to Klipspruit — still has not cleared.

And until all the houses in Soweto are electrified, residents there, as well as in adjacent coloured and white areas, will have to live with the problem of noxious pollution that hovers over their areas every morning and afternoon.

Visibility in deep Soweto is sometimes so bad that vehicles have to crawl out of the township on their way to the city.

A spokesman at the Johannesburg City Health said his department was aware that smoke from Soweto blows into Johannesburg's suburbs.

He said pollution in Soweto reached dangerous levels in winter — sometimes four times higher than in other

areas in and around Johannesburg.

He added that technically the City Council was responsible for implementing the Health Act in Soweto, but that there were no specific provisions for air pollution control.

Last year the Soweto council elected a health committee to look into the problem, and yesterday a spokesman at the Soweto Chambers said his council was aware of the problem and "is definitely going to do something about it."

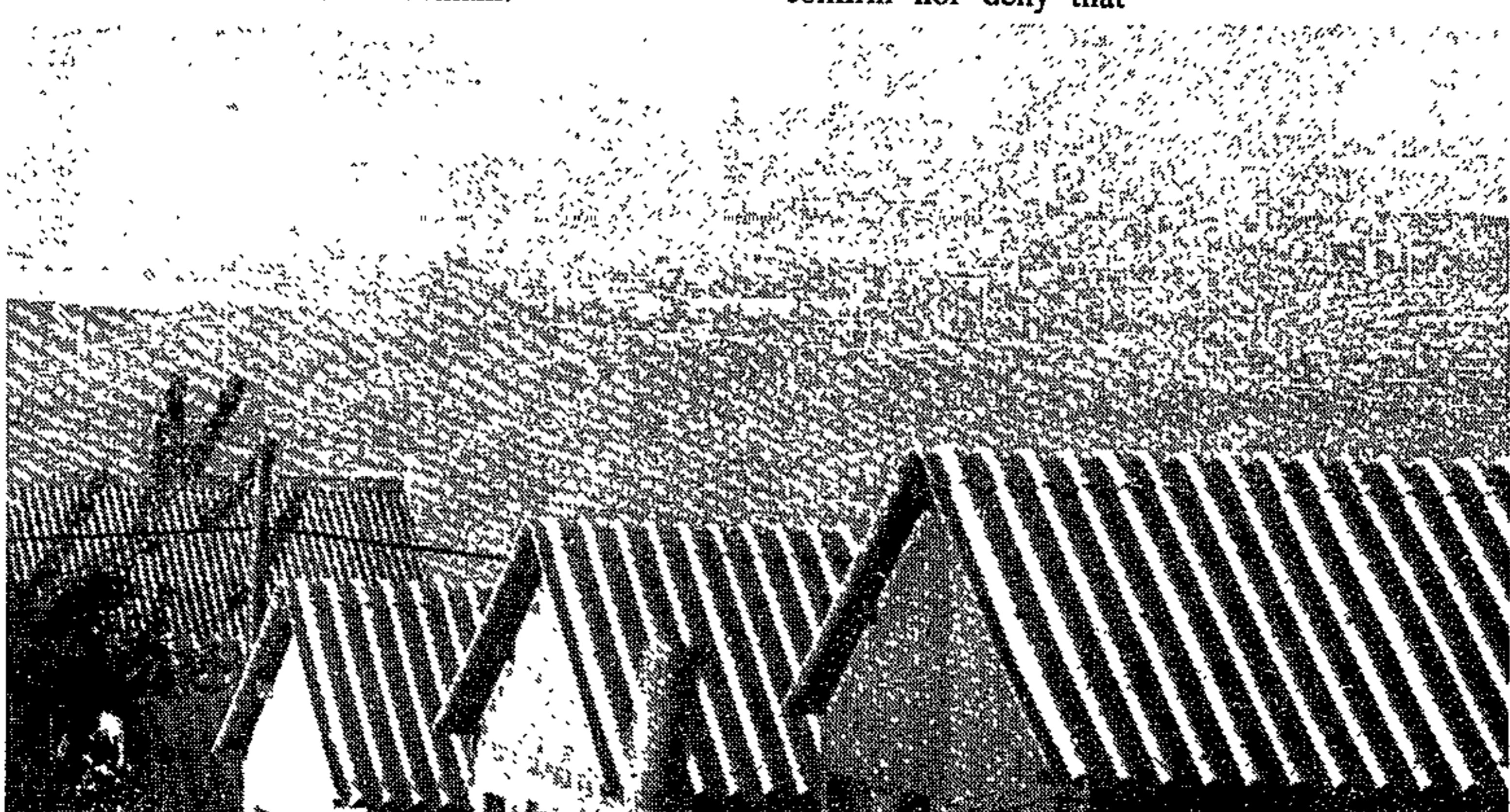
The leader of the committee, a Mr L Ndaba, was unavailable for comment, but a senior councillor, who refused to be named, said he supported the view that until all the houses in Soweto were electrified, the problem would remain.

"But because of the economic status of black people, the problem will remain with us a long time after the upgrading of the township."

A large percentage of blacks have to rely on fires to heat their houses, boil their water and cook their food. But even if a house has been electrified the purchase of an electric stove will cost a few hundred rands, and to install a geyser will cost the same — and we haven't even started talking about the cost of everyday electric utensils.

From a purely moral point of view, it's unfair to expect people who are poor to make such a large capital outlay, the spokesman said.

A spokesman at the Baragwanath respiratory clinic could neither confirm nor deny that



THIS WIDE bank of smoke was photographed over Soweto this week.

Air pollution is now posing a major threat in the township!



(56) 285 Cape Times 30/5/85

De Hoop price war

Chief Reporter

DE HOOP property owners are still fighting for "fair prices" for their properties, which they claim have been undervalued by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in expropriations for a R238-million Armscor missile test-range project.

Mr Willie Norman, a pensioner whose double-storey house at Skipskop near Bredasdorp was expropriated and who now lives at Bellville, said yesterday: "The prices offered by the department for properties at

Skipskop were on the whole about 50 percent below current market values — and I speak as someone with experience in this field.

"Only two of 16 owners I spoke to in the area were satisfied with the prices offered ...

"Although I have personally suffered financial loss in this business, I have at least been in a position to buy another house. But there are others, mostly pensioners like myself and some of whose interests I am representing, who will not be able to buy a plot

elsewhere, let alone a new home, with what they have been offered.

"We are not asking for charity, just a fair replacement price for properties we have had to vacate."

Mr Norman said he had been referred by the office of the Minister of Communication and Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik — who in March invited dissatisfied landowners to motivate higher compensation — to the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens.

TODAY, World Environment Day, we take a look at an agonising struggle between conservationists and the local authority at one of South Africa's premier beauty spots.

ANOTHER row is coming to the boil in the troubled Eastern Cape. Unlikely trouble-spot is the tourist mecca of Knysna with its famous lagoon and historic forests; the bone of contention: a national highway planned to run through the town.

When the National Transport Commission found that it could no longer finance the Garden Route freeway it was proposed that an 'internal by-pass' road be built through the lower end of Knysna and the road running along the lagoon be upgraded to serve as part of the national highway between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The cost: about R11 million, to be regarded as a gift by the people of Knysna. But the more the ratepayers of Knysna thought about it the more objectionable the project became. To virtually all except the Town Council, that is.

Alternative

The alternative would be an 'external by-pass' to be built north of Knysna at a cost of about R31 million. It could be built along the line of the future freeway, and eventually become part of the freeway and so save the State money in the long run, according to opponents of the 'internal' route. It had been envisaged that a start would be made on this northern route in about 15 years.

In the face of growing opposition the Town Council opted for the 'internal' by-pass to relieve pressure of traffic on Main Street, but the ratepayers and ecologists believe that damage to the environment is the overriding factor.

Dr Alan Heydorn, Director of the National Re-

search Institute for Oceanology of the CSIR, has said that there should be an overall plan for Knysna that would allow for development without



General Rogers

disturbing the existing ecological system. These considerations, he told a meeting in Knysna, far outweighed the burden of costs for the by-pass.

Dr Heydorn, one of a team employed by the NTC to make an assessment of the impact on the environment of the internal by-pass, said that with possible huge development at Mossel Bay the increased traffic volume would pose a real danger of constant input of oil and lead into the lagoon. Should there be a serious accident on the road where it passed along the edge of the lagoon and there was a spill of petrol 'or the much worse cargoes' transported by road 'you would be faced with an immense problem'. The noise factor, also, should not be played down.

The dangers of lead poisoning have been emphasised by Dr Arnold Jackson, a retired physician now living at Leisure Isle. It is a well-documented scientific

Conservationists 56 NM 5/6/85 to appeal to Administrator

fact, he says, that the lead content of vehicle exhaust emission is especially dangerous to young children since it lodges preferentially in the brain, destroying brain cells and causing eventual retardation.

The internal by-pass would pass through the very area where young children are schooled, and their playing fields, and for this reason alone must be discarded.

'The authorities must stop counting the cost in terms of money,' says Dr Jackson, 'and build an external by-pass as a matter of urgency.'

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has stated that the NTC will not take a decision on the by-pass until all the factors have been considered. But the Knysna ratepayers feel they have been frustrated in their efforts to make their views known.

Mr Bruce Rodwell, chairman of the Save Knysna Campaign committee, says his committee and the civic associations tried for months to get the Mayor, Mr Stan Thesen, to call a public meeting so that the citizens of Knysna could voice their feelings.

Eventually all four ward civic associations called a public meeting last week to 'tell the authorities what we want'. The Mayor was invited but did not attend. In a statement read for him at the meeting he said he had not considered it necessary to call a public meeting or to conduct a poll before discussions which he and the Town Clerk, Mr J W Smit, would have with the National Transport Commission in Pretoria this week. Once he had received the final report of the NTC, including the ecology report, he would address a meeting in Knysna to discuss the design for the road

Special Correspondent
Port Elizabeth

through the town.

At the meeting last week the former chief of the South African Air Force, Lt-Gen Bob Rogers, who now lives at Leisure Isle and is a Knysna town councillor, said that no matter how much care was taken in 'upgrading' the road alongside the lagoon it would have a deleterious effect on the ecology of the lagoon.

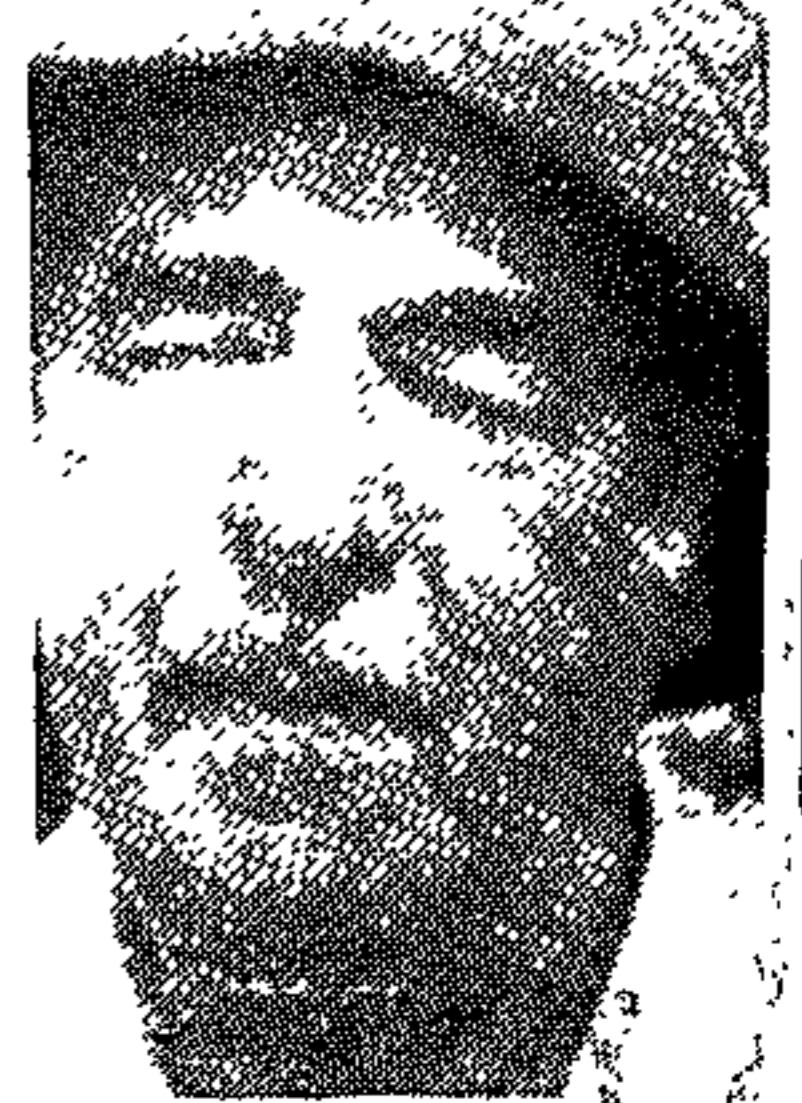
Rock fill

It is claimed that at least 5 percent (45 000 tons) of the fine matter in the rock fill that would be required for this section of the road would wash into the lagoon.

Maintenance of the road, said General Rogers, would be the responsibility of the council and a continuous financial strain on the ratepayers of Knysna. Then there would be the noise pollution, air pollution and traffic hazards for residents living alongside or near the road.

Construction of a by-pass to the north would remove 40 percent of the traffic from the streets of Knysna and give the council time to plan the area properly for tourism. The internal by-pass would cut off the town from the lagoon and must adversely affect future

town planning; countless examples existed within the republic and overseas that a main road should not be built between a town and its water frontage.



Mayor Thesen

At the meeting last week six of the 400 people present voted in favour of the internal by-pass. The meeting asked that General Rogers accompany the Mayor and the Town Clerk to the discussions with the NTC but was told that this could be authorised only by a vote of the council. At a meeting of the council on May 9 a motion to rescind support for the internal by-pass was defeated by four votes to three.

Now the ratepayers plan to send a deputation to Cape Town to appeal to the Administrator, Mr Eugene Louw.

HERE'S

IF YOU CAN
YOUR COMP

CHECK
YOUR
RATING

- ARE YOU ALWAYS POISED AND
- DOES YOUR WIFE/HUSBAND AND
- ARE YOU A RELAXED AND INTERESTED
- HAVE YOU THE SUSTAINED DRIVE
- ARE YOU ABLE TO CONTROL TENSION
- DO YOU ENJOY MEETING AND MIXING
- ARE YOU EARNING RECOGNITION
- CAN YOU HANDLE PEOPLE PROBLEMS
- DO YOU WILLINGLY SEEK AND ACCO
- HAVE YOU THE SKILL TO EARN THE
- DO YOU KEEP YOUR COOL WHEN TH
- HAVE YOU ALL THE SINCERE FRIENDS
- ARE YOU SELF-ASSURED IN THE PRE
- CAN YOU SPEAK CONFIDENTLY BEFO
- DO YOU CONDUCT YOUR DAILY AFF
- ARE YOU BUSY NOW ON A PERSON
- INCOME BY INCREASING YOUR VALU
- ARE YOU ABLE TO MAKE FIRM, CONF

SCORE

If you

FIND OUT
TOMORROW
AT THE F
INTRODUCCI
SESSION OF
DALE CARNEGIE

Be our guest — ALL RACES

CAPE TOWN: Time. 6.30 pm. Do
Place: 6th Floor, Penthouse Suite,
13 Hout St (opp Reser

SADF using herbicides

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Defence Force has been using herbicides in the operational area since 1981 to clear vegetation from border cutlines and in the Yati Strip.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in reply to questions by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

He said the herbicides had been used as a "defensive measure".

"To facilitate the location of enemy crossings of the strips they have to be free of vegetation," he said.

"The most cost effective method of eradicating vegetation is by using herbicides."

He said the herbicide was commercially available and had been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if used according to the directions. These were always followed.

In reply to a question from Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central), General Malan said he had studied United States reports on the use of defoliants in Vietnam.

APC-
Trom 15
5/6/85
56

Dieldrin levels in Natal 'highest'

DURBAN. — Fish in Durban Bay have such high levels of the deadly chemical dieldrin that they would not be deemed edible in the United States.

Mussels and dolphins off Natal's coastline have some of the highest levels of the outlawed pesticide in the world.

According to Dr John Mendelsohn, the curator of Durban's Natural History Museum, the dieldrin levels in the sea off the city are the highest in the province.

Some of the highest levels in the world were in mussels found near the mouth of the Reunion Canal, where Shell had a factory manufacturing dieldrin.

Natal, Dr Mendelsohn said, has by far the highest recorded dieldrin levels in the country — and some are among the world's highest. Charts on display at the museum showed that the dieldrin levels in Natal were consistently higher than elsewhere in South Africa.

He said fish in Durban Bay had dieldrin levels so high they would not be regarded as edible in terms of the US Food and Drug Administration laws.

Levels in dolphins caught off the Natal coast were among the highest in the world for the spe-

cies — and levels found in eagles were so high that they were several times the fatal dose.

Dr Mendelsohn said dieldrin was still constantly entering the environment — even though the chemical had been banned since 1981.

Mullet with levels of 400 parts per billion and grunter with levels of 600 parts per billion had been caught in Durban Bay. Dr Mendelsohn said fish with levels of 400 parts per billion and above were regarded as inedible in the US.

Mullet with 100 and 200 parts per billion had been recorded at the Umgeni and Umdloti river mouths.

Significant dieldrin levels among mussels off the South African coast had been found only off Reunion, along the Bluff, and at Umgeni and Umdloti. The levels found at Reunion were among the highest in the world.

Probably the highest dieldrin levels ever found in a bird had been recorded in a black eagle found dead in Underberg in 1982, which had levels of 67 000 parts per billion.

"It is staggeringly high," Dr Mendelsohn said. "It is several times the fatal dose, which is about 4 000 to 10 000 parts per billion." — Sapa

Kerzner's Sandy Bay proposal rejected

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

THE massive playground for the rich at Sandy Bay, proposed by Mr Sol Kerzner and American millionaire Dr Robert Hall was rejected yesterday by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, as environmentally unacceptable.

Cap Town
6/6/81
(56)

But the upshot of the long-awaited decision could be that public access to Sandy Bay might be limited or even stopped. Conservationists welcomed the announcement but enthusiasm was dampened in that Mr Wiley gave no assurance that Sandy Bay, part of the proclaimed Cape Peninsula Nature Area (CPNA), would be safe from development in perpetuity.

The proposed 60-hectare scheme included 60 houses worth about R500 000 each, full country club facilities, a park with waterfalls and a small harbour. Potential buyers included Frank Sinatra, Jimmy Connors, Arnold Palmer and Gary Player.

Controversy raged from the outset when Mr Wiley fired a CPNA management committee member, Mr Len Pothier, for disclosing in April this year that the CPNA had considered and subsequently rejected the Kerzner/Hall proposal. It was also disclosed that the proposal was taken directly to Mr Wiley, who then passed it on to the CPNA management committee, instead of it first being submitted to the Divisional Council in the normal way.

Mr Wiley's statement yesterday said the proposed development, as requested by Mr Kerzner and Dr Hall, was not environmentally acceptable, "even in a limited way".

The main reason for his decision was that the amphitheatre between Landudno and Karbonkelberg Point was "possibly the most environmentally unique and relatively unspoilt part of the entire nature area".

From the tops of the mountains right down to the sea, the Cape fynbos could be restored to its pristine glory, if the serious infestation of alien vegetation were eradicated.

Dr Douglas Hey, chairman of the CPNA management committee, said he was very pleased that Mr Wiley had supported the committee's recommendations.

He discounted interpretations that public access to the area would be restricted or stopped but said some sort of code of behaviour might have to be introduced in the nature area to curtail littering and the spread of alien vegetation, and restrict people to using paths only.

Mr Len Pothier, divisional councillor for Hout Bay/Landudno, congratulated Mr Wiley for finally arriving at a decision.

A spokesman for the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, Mr Colin Taylor, said he welcomed the announcement but said the trust would not rest until the area had been proclaimed a nature reserve and its wilderness preserved for ever.

But he said Mr Wiley's statement had not gone far enough. There was no mention of a land-swap deal for the property owners, no guarantee that another scheme would not be considered, or that the area would be declared a proper nature reserve.

Waste dumping will be probed

56
Sowetan
NM 10/6/85

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

AN INVESTIGATION will be launched into the University of Natal's dumping of potentially dangerous chemical waste here.

Councillor Peter Newman, chairman of the city's works committee, said he was 'most concerned' he had not been informed about the dumping and would ask questions 'first thing' today.

Reacting to a Sunday newspaper report, Mr Newman said he was unaware osmium tetroxide

wastes and resin and glutaldehyde waste had been disposed of by the university at the municipal dump.

The wastes are produced in the campus's electron microscope unit and botany department.

According to the report the wastes were neutralised and sealed in heavy duty plastic bags before being handed to the supervisor of the dump.

However, a waste disposal expert is quoted as saying they should be sealed in concrete and buried in a 'class one, impermeable, sanitary dis-

posal site'.

The vice-principal of the university, Prof Denys Schreiner, said he was not aware of anyone having been placed in any danger by the dumping of the chemical waste.

However, the university would have to very carefully examine whether their methods of disposal were adequate and effective.

According to Prof Schreiner, the osmium tetroxide wastes had only been dumped twice in the last three years.

'Nobody has been placed in danger as far as I know, but certainly we must examine very carefully whether our methods are adequate. We thought we had a suitable system, but we will have to look at it.'

He said the quantities of waste were 'very small' and that some had been diluted and others neutralised.

'It's good that people do investigate these things and keep us on our toes,' he said.

Mr Newman noted the newspaper report with concern and found it 'hard to believe that responsible people from the university would be involved in anything that could possibly be dangerous to the citizens of Pietermaritzburg'.

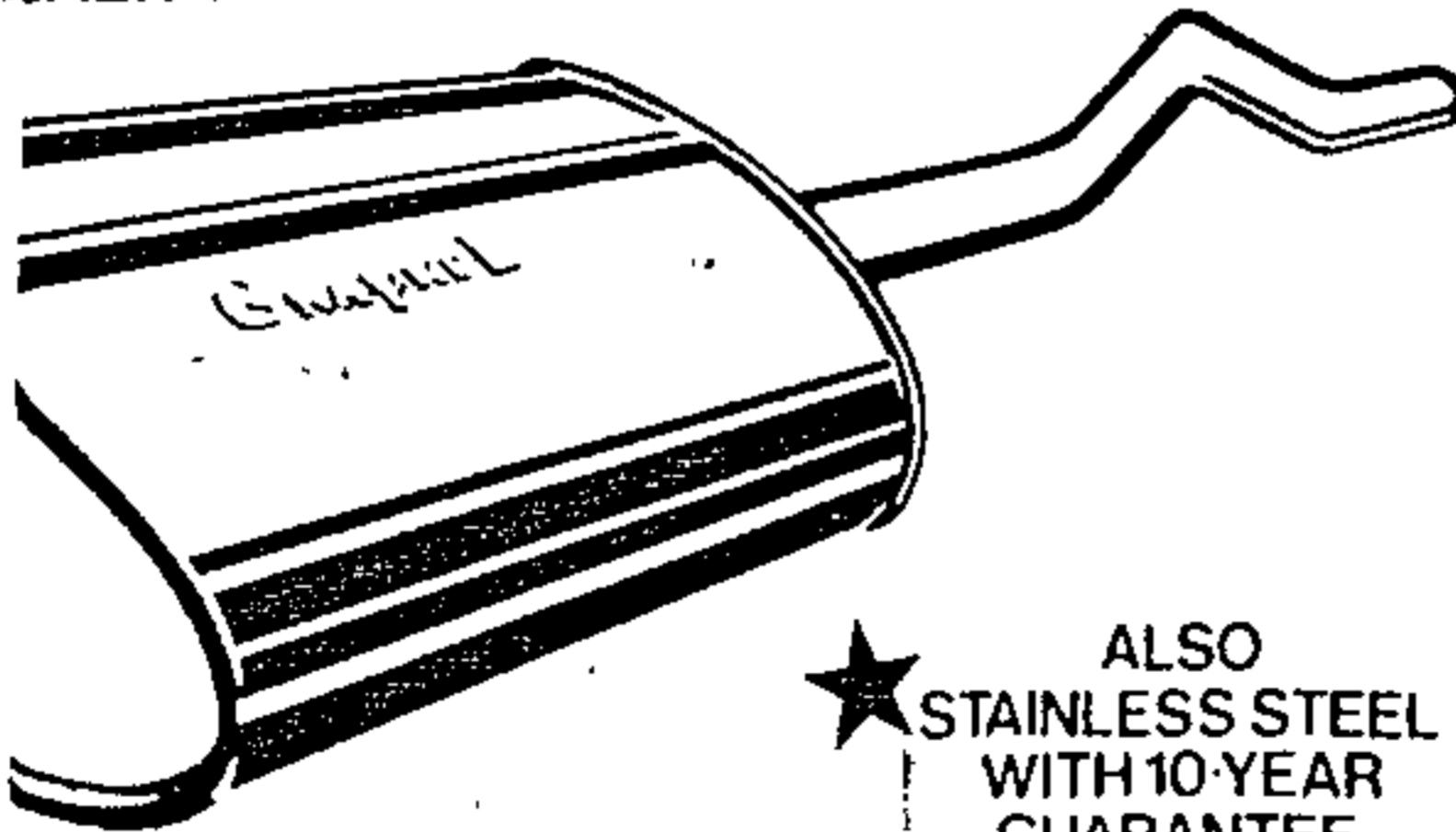
'The city council is extremely concerned about air pollution and the last thing we need now is to have further pollution emanating from our rubbish dump,' he said.

Mr Newman admitted, however, the city council normally did not monitor every item of waste that found its way to the local tip.

READY TO SOLVE ENCER PROBLEM

ORDABLE
QUALITY

★ 1-YEAR
GUARANTEE



★ ALSO
STAINLESS STEEL
WITH 10-YEAR
GUARANTEE

R SERVICES

ISON ST): 37-5485

RD): 31-3271 & 31-3202

NA
Mr
ha
lic
Pi
Di
fur
the
M
pr
ic
fir

Action

over
dumping
unlikely

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE City Health Department is unlikely to take any action over the dumping of chemical waste at the municipal tip by the University of Natal.

And the chairman of the works committee which is responsible for activities at the dump, said on investigating the matter, he found 'nothing untoward'.

A Sunday newspaper reported at the weekend that potentially lethal chemical waste from the university campus here was being disposed of at the local municipal dump.

However, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Derek Peachey, said according to the chief municipal chemist there had been no record of any chemicals having been deposited there since 1983.

"To try to find the stuff that was buried would be impossible. You can't go and dig up the whole dump to start looking for it."

He said he could not imagine the university disposing of waste in an irresponsible manner.

The vice-principal of the university, Prof Denys Schreiner, said 'very small' quantities of the chemical waste had been dumped at the tip, after being neutralised and sealed.

Shell offers to help pay costs of probe on environmental effect of Dieldrin in Durban

Mercury Reporters

SHELL S A has offered to pay part of the costs of an independent investigation into the environmental effects in the Durban area of the banned pesticide Dieldrin and similar chemicals.

The company's chairman, Mr John Wilson, told City Councillors at a meeting on Thursday that Shell — the only producer of Dieldrin in the world — would fully support an independent survey.

But he said no batches of Dieldrin had been produced at Shell's Durban

plant this year, although 11 were produced in 1984 and 12 in 1983.

The plant blended Dieldrin supplied from Holland when it was required by the Botswana Government or cane-growers in Swaziland, and it did not operate on a continuous basis, Mr Wilson said.

'There is no effluent from the emulsion plant and a careful check is kept on the effluent from the chemical plant which flows to the southern sewage works.

'Run-off waters from the plant are also carefully monitored and no traces of Dieldrin have been identified in these,' Mr Wilson said.

He said the CSIR monitored for traces of Dieldrin in the sea off Durban and none had been detected since 1982.

Shell made very little money from the sale of Dieldrin and it was not really worth the company's while to produce it. But Dieldrin was the cheapest, most efficient pesticide for its purpose,

he said.

Mrs Sybil Hotz, chairman of the council's Management Committee, said after the meeting that the committee would wait for reports from the City Engineer and Medical Officer of Health on the possibilities of setting up a monitoring programme before taking further action. The reports were expected next month.

Councillor Libby du Toit, who last week called for council action on Dieldrin, said there were still many unanswered questions, in spite of the meeting with Mr Wilson.

It still seemed wrong for the council to allow a banned pesticide to be produced in the city, she said.

The call for an investigation has also received backing from the Wildlie Society. Mr John Comrie-Greig, editor of African Wildlife magazine, mouthpiece of the Wildlife Society, said: 'We are very pleased the council is asking for a full investigation into the environmental effects of Dieldrin in the Durban district.'

Pollution blamed for 923 cancer death roll

Mercury Reporter

IN A four-year period 923 people died of lung cancer in the Durban-Pinetown area — a total which far exceeds that of any other area in the country.

And although it has not been proved beyond reasonable doubt, experts who studied the very high incidence of lung cancer — especially in Pinetown — believe that pollution is to blame.

'There is no doubt that Pinetown has a real pollution problem and something is happening there which is raising the rate of lung cancer to a level

which is not acceptable,' said Dr J S Harington of the National Cancer Association of South Africa yesterday.

Dr Harington studied the geographical distribution of deaths from lung cancer for the years 1968 to 1972 with Mrs E Bradshaw, also of the Cancer Association, and Dr N D McGlashan, who is attached to the Department of Geography at the University of Tasmania in Australia.

They found that the Durban-Pinetown economic region 'suffered not just high death rates from lung cancer, but deaths so numerous as to

reach statistical significance and to demand explanation'.

'Of all the lung cancer death rate figures we got from the different economic regions, Pinetown had the highest rate,' said Dr Harington.

The investigation was taken into account by a Pinetown Commission of Inquiry because of allegations placed before the commission that certain residents had contracted malignant diseases directly as a result of pollution by factories in the area.

After recommendations from Dr Harington, the commission came to the conclusion that there 'appears to be a growing body of expert evidence which points to the distinct possibility of a substantial measure of correlation between the general level of atmospheric pollution in given areas of South Africa with the severity or otherwise of the incidence of deaths from lung cancer in such areas.'

The commission (the findings of which were released on Thursday) emphasised the need for an 'ongoing, in-depth examination of the possible harmful side-effects of atmospheric pollution' and said it warranted 'urgent, serious attention by the responsible authorities'.

However, Dr Harington said a special investigation he was attempting to carry out in Pinetown to establish the possible contribution made by air pollution to lung cancer deaths had to be abandoned.

'Unfortunately the Department of Internal Affairs changed the death certification policy which

Firm 'insolvent when sold'

Court Reporter

A QUEENSBURGH bag manufacturing company which was sold for R62 000 in August last year was placed under a final winding-up order in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday after the buyer had told a judge that he had discovered in October that the company had in fact been insolvent when he had bought it.

Mr Justice Law granted the liquidation order against Pletnick Industries (Pty) Ltd following an application by Mr Donald Grant Kirby, a director of the company.

In an affidavit Mr Kirby said he had purchased all the issued shares, loan account and claims against the company from Mr Gavin Frederick Smith, a business broker

Mr Smith said he had now cancelled the agreement of sale and resigned as a director.

In October he had reckoned that the company's assets had been overstated by 33 percent and the liabilities understated by about 12 percent.

Mr Smith said the company's assets were R48 000 and its liabilities R86 000.

Mr G Lopes, instructed by Mooney, Ford & Partners, appeared.

Boy injured

A BLACK pedestrian boy, aged about 12, was injured yesterday morning when he was involved in a collision with a car in Inanda Road, Durban. The boy, who has not been identified, sustained injuries to his head.

at GP
paper

Stat
out
dis
aid
s

id
pu
ars
pe

b
le

ct

sRe

g
an

lyr
ille

nd
not

sist
hor
ise
oul
th
you
ha

blamed for 923 cancer death roll

Mercury Reporter

IN A four-year period 923 people died of lung cancer in the Durban-Pinetown area — a total which far exceeds that of any other area in the country.

And although it has not been proved beyond reasonable doubt, experts who studied the very high incidence of lung cancer — especially in Pinetown — believe that pollution is to blame.

'There is no doubt that Pinetown has a real pollution problem and something is happening there which is raising the rate of lung cancer to a level

which is not acceptable,' said Dr J S Harington of the National Cancer Association of South Africa yesterday.

Dr Harington studied the geographical distribution of deaths from lung cancer for the years 1968 to 1972 with Mrs E Bradshaw, also of the Cancer Association, and Dr N D McGlashan, who is attached to the Department of Geography at the University of Tasmania in Australia.

They found that the Durban-Pinetown economic region 'suffered not just high death rates from lung cancer, but deaths so numerous as to

reach statistical significance and to demand explanation'.

'Of all the lung cancer death rate figures we got from the different economic regions, Pinetown had the highest rate,' said Dr Harington.

The investigation was taken into account by a Pinetown Commission of Inquiry because of allegations placed before the commission that certain residents had contracted malignant diseases directly as a result of pollution by factories in the area.

After recommendations from Dr Harington, the commission came to the conclusion that there 'appears to be a growing body of expert evidence which points to the distinct possibility of a substantial measure of correlation between the general level of atmospheric pollution in given areas of South Africa with the severity or otherwise of the incidence of deaths from lung cancer in such areas.'

The commission (the findings of which were released on Thursday) emphasised the need for an 'ongoing, in-depth examination of the possible harmful side-effects of atmospheric pollution' and said it warranted 'urgent, serious attention by the responsible authorities'.

However, Dr Harington said a special investigation he was attempting to carry out in Pinetown to establish the possible contribution made by air pollution to lung cancer deaths had to be abandoned.

'Unfortunately the Department of Internal Affairs changed the death certification policy which made it difficult for us to find out where the lung cancer victims had lived,' he said.

'Only by establishing whether the victims lived near factories could we prove beyond reasonable doubt that industrial pollution in the area was a contributing, if not major factor, of the deaths.'

Firm 'insolvent when sold'

Court Reporter

A QUEENSBURGH bag manufacturing company which was sold for R62 000 in August last year was placed under a final winding-up order in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday after the buyer had told a judge that he had discovered in October that the company had in fact been insolvent when he had bought it.

Mr Justice Law granted the liquidation order against Pletnick Industries (Pty) Ltd following an application by Mr Donald Grant Kirby, a director of the company.

In an affidavit Mr Kirby said he had purchased all the issued shares, loan account and claims against the company from Mr Gavin Frederick Smith, a business broker employed by Alde's Agencies (Pty) Ltd, on August 31 last year for R62 000.

When he had negotiated the purchase of the company he had been led to believe by the seller that the company was in a good financial position, but by October it had become apparent to him that it had been insolvent when sold to him.

Mr Smith said he had now cancelled the agreement of sale and resigned as a director.

In October he had reckoned that the company's assets had been overstated by 33 percent and the liabilities understated by about 12 percent.

Mr Smith said the company's assets were R48 000 and its liabilities R86 000.

Mr G Lopes, instructed by Mooney, Ford & Partners, appeared.

Boy injured

A BLACK pedestrian boy, aged about 12, was injured yesterday morning when he was involved in a collision with a car in Inanda Road, Durban. The boy, who has not been identified, sustained injuries to his head.

No sardines

Mercury Reporter

NO REPORTS of sardines on the South Coast of Natal were received by the Mercury yesterday, although a few birds were seen flying south at Shelly Beach and Southbroom, sources said yesterday.

Cape Towns 28/6/85
56

Armcor seeks early coast ban

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR has applied for permission to close the coastal area west of the De Hoop nature reserve to the public earlier than intended because it claims excessive vandalism and poaching has been taking place.

The threat of an early closure, which could take place any day now, has sparked a fresh controversy among outdoors enthusiasts in the Arniston area who say the claims of poaching and vandalism are "totally unjustified".

It is also felt that the closure is unnecessary since Armcor has allowed cottage owners on the coast east of De Hoop to rent back their cottages until the end of 1986.

A spokesman for Armcor said the area was being closed because of "the excessive vandalism and poaching of wildlife that has been taking place, especially in those areas that have been vacated such as Skipskop and Ryspunt".

He said people had driven up the beach in four-wheel-drive vehicles and had been caught and stranded at high tide. They had then driven back over the land, breaking fences and gates.

Because of these problems it had been decided to request permission to close the area earlier than intended.

"We are just waiting

for the permit of authorization. It could be this week," he said.

One Arniston resident, who did not want to be named, said Armcor's claims were "absolute rubbish".

He said he had never heard of poaching in the area and suggested that Armcor look to its own employees (about 300 people have been brought into the area) if poaching was occurring.

He said he regularly drove up and down the coast from Arniston to the De Hoop boundary and seldom saw more than one or two other vehicles in 35km.

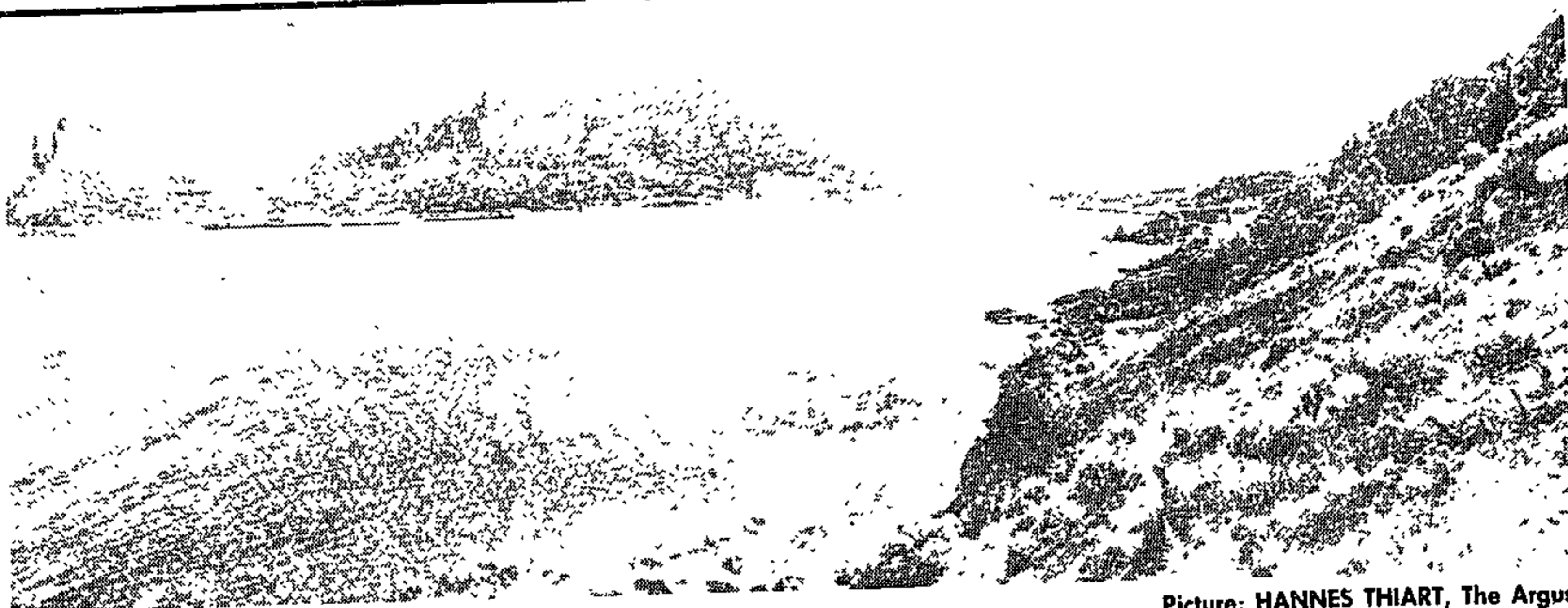
"At weekends there are sometimes up to four four-wheel-drive vehicles but only people who know the route from Arniston use the beach, which immediately restricts numbers."

It was also impossible for the vehicles to become trapped by the high tide, he said.

'No problem'

A spokesman for the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation said poaching was not a problem either in the reserve or on the reserve's boundary with Armcor.

● The Armcor spokesman confirmed that people could apply to the Department of Public Works to rent back their cottages in the range area between De Hoop and Cape Infanta until the end of 1986.



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus

A view over Hout Bay from below Chapman's Peak. The hotel site is the steep slope on the right.

ARGUS 25/6/85 56

R8-million hotel for Hout Bay

Staff Reporter

A CONTROVERSIAL R8-million time-share hotel below Chapman's Peak Drive in Hout Bay is certain to go ahead soon — after residents' objections have delayed the project for 12 years.

Plans for the three-star hotel, The Sentinel, were first submitted to the Divisional Council of the Cape in 1973 and chief engineer Mr J Clark said yesterday all that remained before the project could be given the final go-ahead was "administrative approval".

The 12-year delay had been caused by objections from the Hout Bay Ratepayers' Association and residents of the area, Mr Clark said. But these problems had been "ironed out".

The proposals did not contravene regulations, so they would not have to be submitted to the full council, Mr Clark said.

If no further delays are encountered the hotel phase will be completed by mid-1986, according to Mr Colin Myles, a trustee of An correct De Waterkant Trust.

This local trust bought the property last year from the South West African consortium which originally planned the development.

Mr Myles said that to ensure that the project was "environmentally acceptable" the developers had to adhere to "very stringent and arduous regulations".

The scenic view from Chapman's Peak Drive could not be interrupted, natural-coloured building materials had to be used and indigenous vegetation preserved.

The site, sloping very steeply from the road to the rocky coast next to the Flora Bay bungalows, was "very difficult" to develop, but was "totally unique", Mr Myles said.

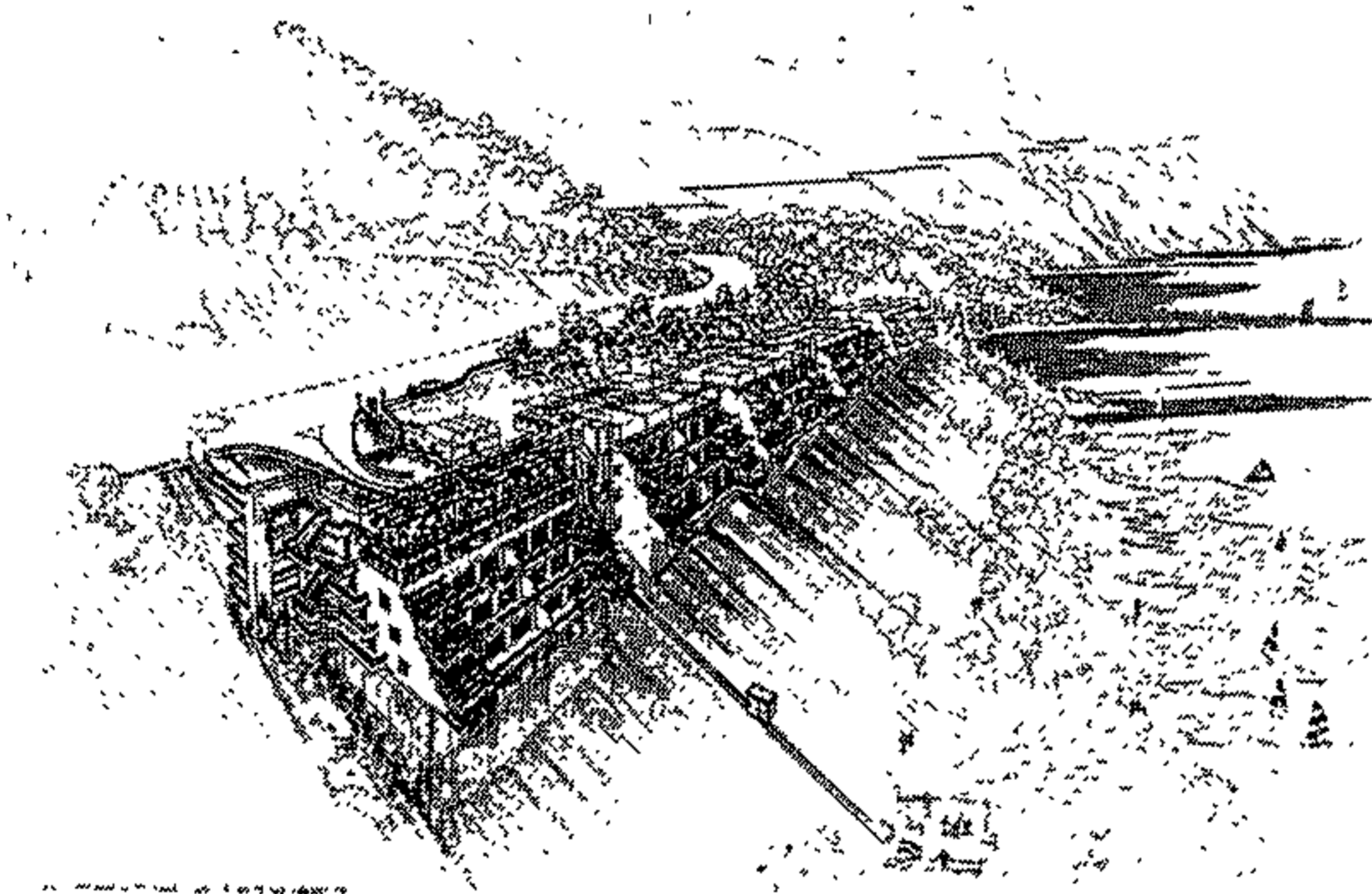
CONFERENCE CENTRE

Mr Henry Villet, an architect involved in the project, said the complex would consist of four three-storey blocks containing a total of 32 time-share units, each with its own kitchenette.

A fifth, four-storey building would house hotel facilities such as a restaurant, a bar and a conference centre.

The blocks would be linked by walkways. Rooftop parking would be hidden from view by plant-covered pergolas.

The developers plan to restore the old jetty as a viewing platform and build a tidal pool.



An architect's drawing of the proposed hotel.

'Horrific' hotel for Hout Bay

CMT Times 26/6/85

56

Municipal Reporter

A STAUNCH opponent of the plan to build a hotel below Chapman's Peak Drive, Mr Ivan Hampshire, has called on conservationists to "rally together" and put a stop to it.

Mr Hampshire, a former chairman of the Divisional Council, who tried to block the proposal in 1981 while he was still a council member, described the plan as "horrific".

In spite of the controversy which has surrounded the plan since it was first mooted 12 years ago, developers are confident they will be able to start building by September this year.

The architect of the project, Mr Henry Villet, says all the objections voiced by local residents have been dealt with, and only a few details still have to be worked

out with the Divisional Council's engineering department.

Mr Villet said indigenous vegetation on the site, above Flora Bay, would be preserved.

The hotel would be practically invisible from the road, the parking area on the roof would be screened by pergolas and the building would be constructed from natural-coloured materials.

A spokesman for developers An De Waterkant Trust, Mr Colin Myles, said he was confident the public would be in favour of the scheme.

The three-star hotel, to be called The Sentinel, would be sold as 30 time-sharing units at competitive prices, he said.

The Divisional Council engineer, Mr J Clark, said the development had been accepted in principle by the Divisional Council.

Phosphates blamed for Berg River pollution

ARGUS
26/6/85
56

Staff Reporter

HOUSEWIVES getting their washing to look as good as new are polluting the Berg River to illegal levels.

And farmers using phosphate-based fertilisers are just as guilty.

Phosphate pollution in the river near Paarl could be halved if non-phosphate washing powders were used in households, says a municipal official in the town.

Tests have shown phosphate concentrations in the river to be above the maximum concentration permitted by a new law on water pollution.

From August 1, the legal limit of phosphate levels may not exceed 1 milligram/litre. But the Berg River's levels are much higher.

Research

Mr Ben Heunis, the town's deputy engineer, said tests had shown 2,8mg/litre in July last year, 3mg/litre in February this year and 2,9mg/litre in May.

He said research was underway on chemical removal of phosphates — a complex and expensive procedure.

The biggest culprits, he said, were housewives with their variety of washing powders containing phosphates. And close on their heels were farmers using phosphate-based fertilisers.

"If housewives were to stop using washing powders containing phosphates tomorrow, we could reduce the Berg River's levels of such pollution by between 40 and 60 percent," Mr Heunis said.

Algae growth

Phosphate-enriched water experiences rapid plant and algae growth, which has a detrimental effect on water life, he said.

The municipality has budgeted more than R1-m for its sewage works, of which R290 000 has been allocated for chemicals to combat excessive phosphate levels.

"There are processes which would clean our water 100 percent but the municipality simply cannot afford it," Mr Heunis said.

If housewives insisted on phosphate-free washing powders, it would drastically alter the phosphate levels of the Berg River, he said.

"Research in Canada has shown that it is possible to manufacture phosphate-free washing powders, but they cost more and do not produce the same results obtained from the phosphate washing powders."

Sea pollution

— the facts

NM 27/6/85
56

FOR a long time now sea pollution in and around Umkomaas has been a controversial issue.

The source of the pollution is no secret. It is the Saiccor plant at Umkomaas, and this firm has always been open in its dealings with the media.

Earlier this week a further set of cards was dealt out when Saiccor held a Press conference spelling out plans for the next few years and holding out hope that the pollution, although unlikely to be eliminated in the foreseeable future, would be materially lessened.

At the outset let it be said that all the scientific evidence — provided mainly by the CSIR over three decades — indicates that the effluent is not only doing no harm to the marine environment, it is not even having detectable effects.

But the plume rising from the pipeline is usually clearly visible as a brown or purple stain and at times adverse weather conditions do bring it into the surf, when foam is generated.

It is this that particularly annoys bathers. It may not be harmful but it is certainly unpleasant to bathe in discoloured foaming water.

New pipeline

So what is Saiccor planning to do about it?

'The completion of a new R70-million plant at Saiccor this month will both reduce the amount of effluent from the factory and will decrease the amount of dissolved solids in the effluent,' said Mr Peter Dell, managing director of the company, at the Press conference.

The solid wastes dissolved in the effluent flow will decrease by 50 percent and the flow itself by about 15 percent.

'Half the ligno sulphonate, the substance that causes the brown or purple stain in the sea, will be removed from the effluent. The concentration factor of dissolved solid wastes being pumped through our pipeline out to sea will be almost halved and the dilution in the sea will be far greater than in the past,' he said.

At present the concentration of the chemical in the pipeline effluent is roughly 6 000 parts per million, and the pipeline is designed to ensure that less than six parts per million reaches the beaches, even under adverse on-shore conditions.

Recovery cycle

Cutting the concentration should reduce the discoloration of the sea, he said.

The new process that is now going into action uses different combinations of chemicals and allows a recovery cycle to be operated, in which some of the dissolved solids in the effluent are burned off as fuel for the new plant's boilers.

While there will almost certainly still be incidents of beach pollution and plumes to be seen at sea, it should be remembered that Saiccor, almost completely export-orientated, earns over R150-million a year in foreign exchange.

There are over 1 250 employees at the Umkomaas factory, and when the forestry operations elsewhere in Natal are taken into account, the total labour force comes to over 7 000.

In these difficult economic times, these are important factors to be balanced against occasional foaming and discoloration on the beaches, however annoying the latter may be.

Conservation plan for test-range

Armcor officials have promised that recommendations of the Hey Commission will be followed at the Overberg test-range. By JOHN YELD, Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR officials and environmentalists have reached broad agreement on the management of the Overberg test range near Bredasdorp and a start has been made with a wide-ranging conservation plan for the area.

Senior Armcor officials, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Defence and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, gave repeated assurances to journalists visiting the site yesterday that the recommendations of the Hey Commission of Inquiry would be carried out "to the letter" during development.

"The Hey report is our Bible and we will develop this range with this report in our right hands," Mr Ben de Bruin, Armcor's senior executive responsible for research and development facilities, said during a briefing.

Armcor assumed full control of the western half of the range between Arniston and the De Hoop nature reserve on June 10. Two properties still have to be acquired on the eastern section of the range towards Cape Infanta.

According to range manager Mr J J van Wyk only the western section, which includes the giant new airstrip, will be a permanently restricted area.

Other proclaimed areas will be for "dual use" under the mutual management of Armcor and the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

Site manager Mr Peter Page, who is responsible for conservation, said much of the area had been "very, very neglected".

"It was abused, you might say. Thirty percent of the area is so infested with alien vegetation that we regard it as virtually beyond control," he said.

Mr John Comrie-Grieg, the editor of African Wildlife who was at the forefront of public pressure for the appointment of the Hey committee and a member of yesterday's party, said he was "impressed".

"I am pleased to see what I think is a genuine effort to accommodate the environmental-

ists' point of view. Although this is a compromise I personally believe that the conservation gains heavily outweigh the losses."

Mr Comrie-Grieg also said he was "particularly delighted" with Mr Vlok's "categorical statement" that the government would stand by the recommendations of the Hey report as he believed this was the only way the indigenous vegetation could be saved.

According to Mr Neil van Wyk, Assistant Director (Management) of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation who has been liaising with Armcor, one of the most significant conservation gains to emerge from Armcor's involvement in the area had been almost totally ignored.

"The recent announcement in Parliament by Mr John Wiley that the entire coastline from Klipkoppie to Cape Infanta is to be proclaimed a reserve for up to three sea miles and handed over to our control is a tremendous advancement for conservation in the area.

"Our department has been trying unsuccessfully for 20 years to get control of the inter-tidal zone," Mr van Wyk said.

Other points made yesterday included:

- The range will start operating early in 1987 and will reach full operation after four years;

- Missiles "occasionally" aimed at the eastern area will always be inert;

- Armcor activities will have "a minimal effect" on the highly threatened Cape vulture colony at Potberg;

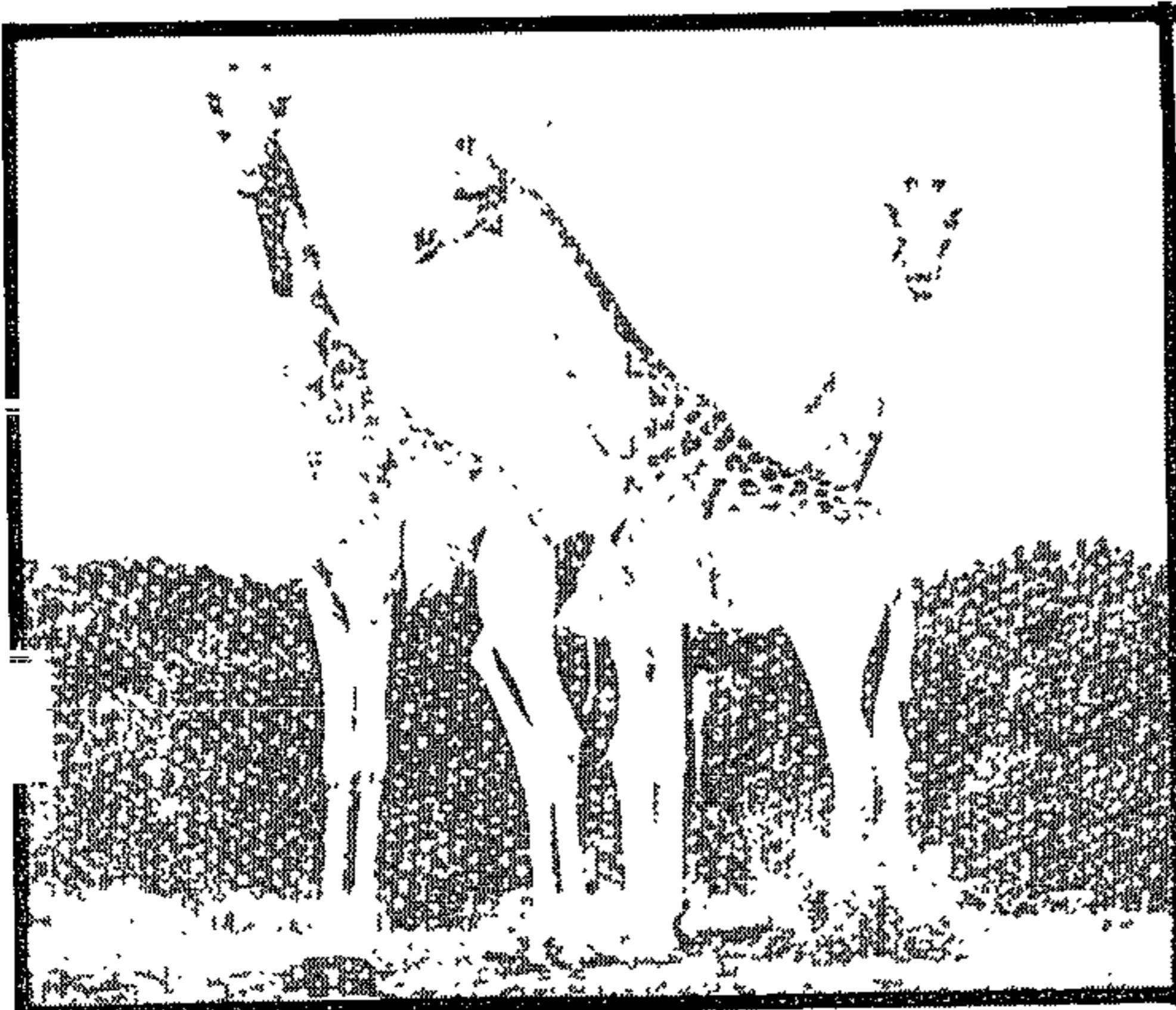
- Non-endemic animals like impala, giraffe and zebra which were previously brought in to stock a game farm in the area will be removed;

- Four of the historical stone fish traps on the coast will be maintained;

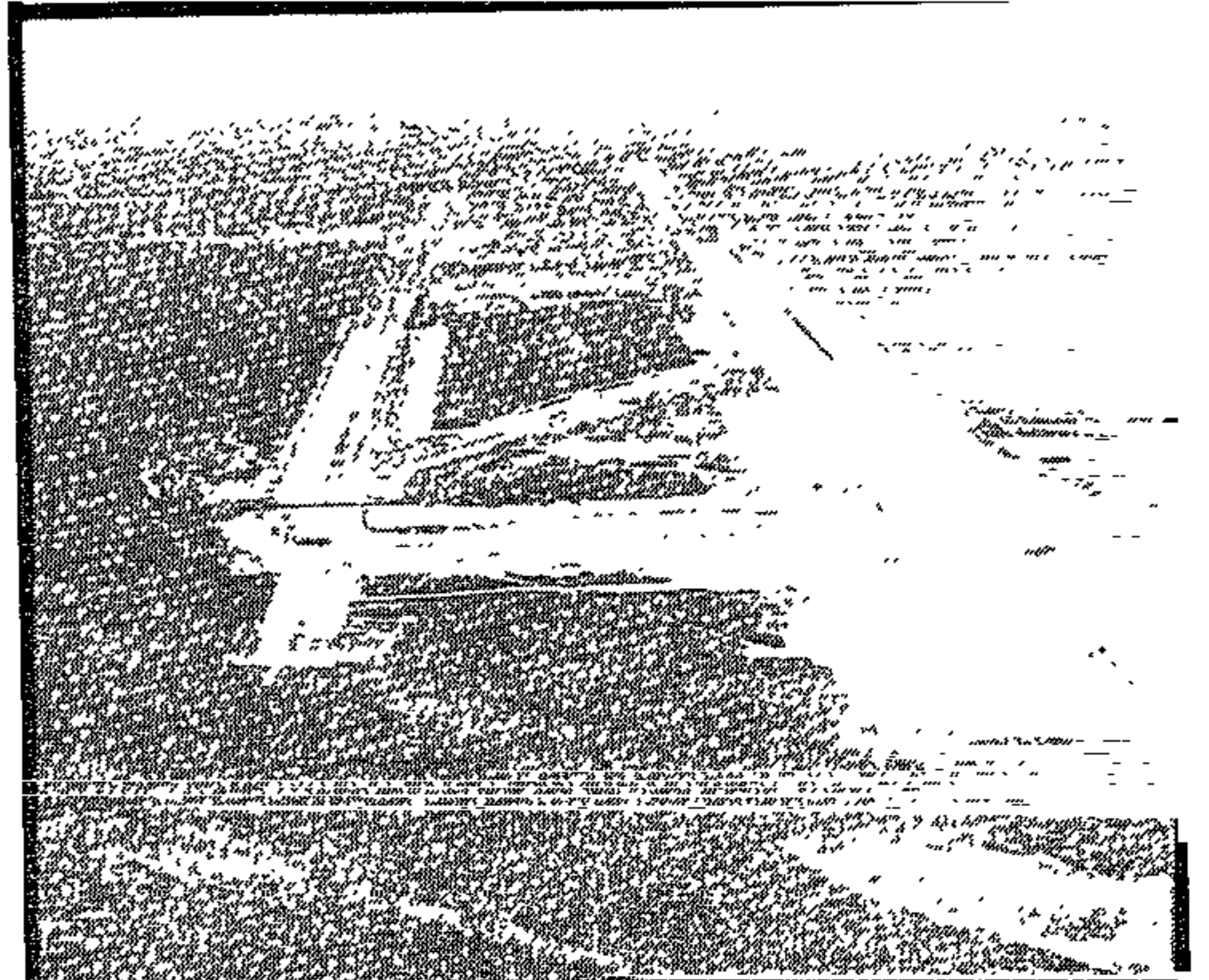
- Whales which breed in the area will not be disturbed and the only flying under 500m will be during "an emergency".



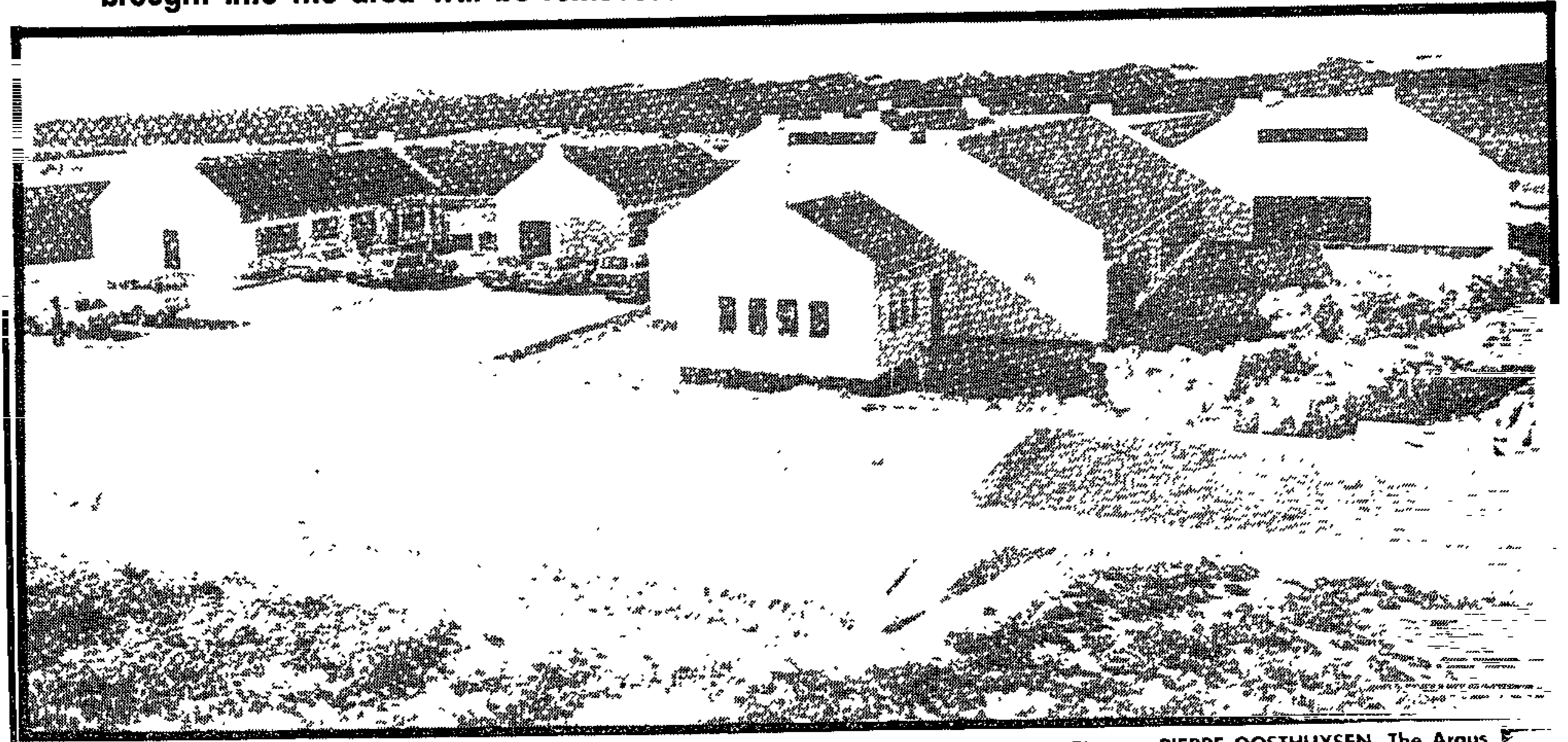
Armcor's new management and housing complex at the Overberg test-range just north of Waenhuiskrans.



Giraffe and other non-endemic animals previously brought into the area will be removed.

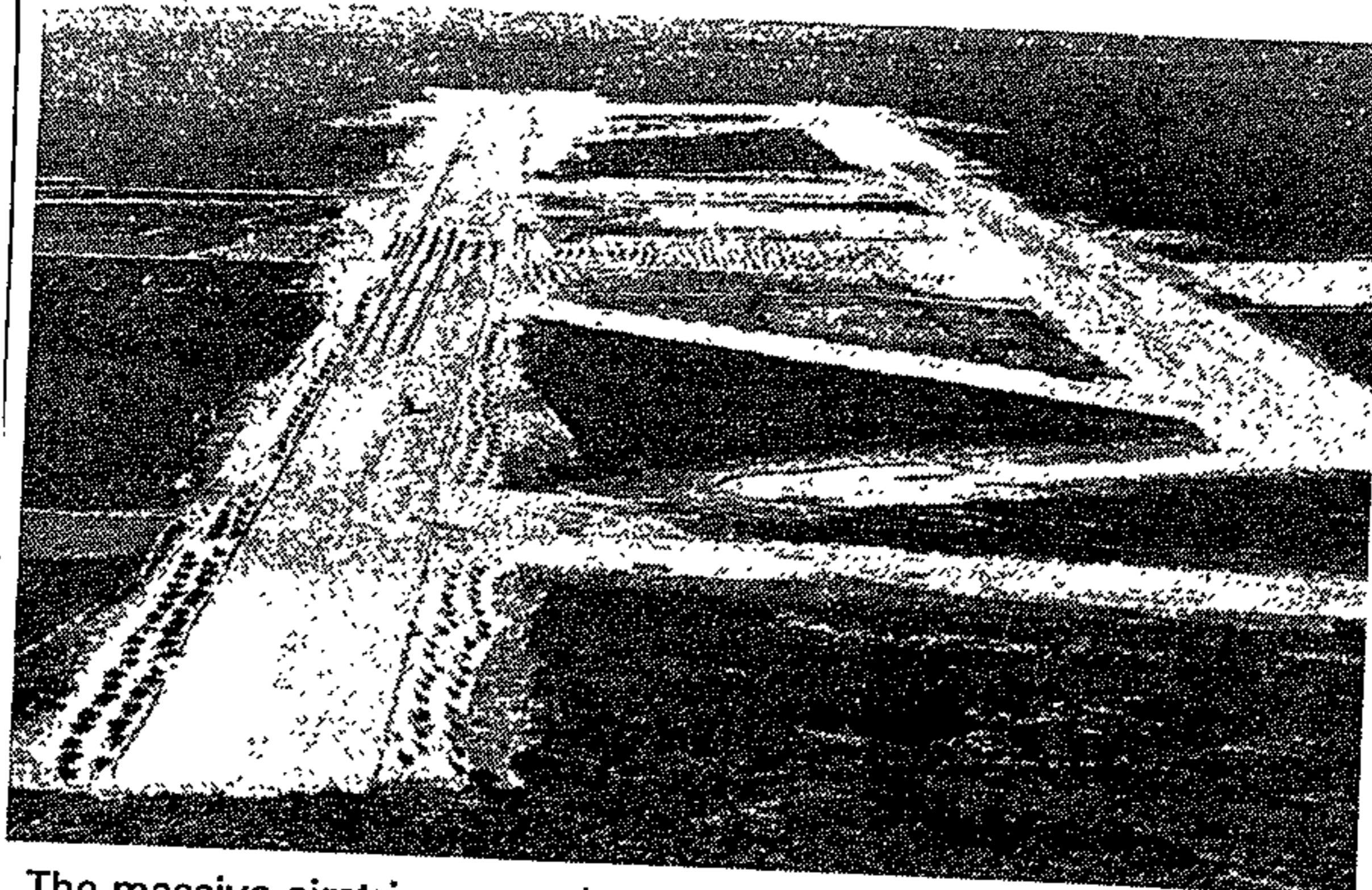


The airstrip under construction at the range will be only marginally shorter than D F Malan.



Buildings in the new complex have been designed to harmonise with the traditional Cape cottage architecture at Waenhuiskrans.

Pictures: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN, The Argus



The massive airstrip currently under construction at the Overberg Missile Test Range near the De Hoop nature reserve. 56

De Hoop revisited

Cape Times 29/10/85

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR opened its Overberg Missile Test Range bordering the De Hoop nature reserve for inspection this week in the first official public visit since its controversial take-over 18 months ago.

The wide-ranging aerial and ground tour of the range was attended by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, local conservationists and the media.

The only condition was that no questions be asked on the function of the test range, scheduled to be operational by 1987, or the nature of the tests.

Emphasis was placed

on conservation plans for the range.

Armcor officials said all conservation planning, construction of buildings, roads and strategic installations was being done according to the recommendations of the Hey Committee Report on the environmental implications of the test range, and the Fuggle Committee, set up to monitor Armcor's activities at the range.

There was little evidence that any of the conservation plans had been started, but activities are to include the maintenance of at least four of the 30 historic fish traps dating back some 1 200 years; the re-

moval of game not endemic to the area, which includes giraffe, zebra and impala; and annual surveys of the southern right whales, which breed in the area.

All low flights over the vulture colony in the mountain area will be forbidden.

North of Arniston a massive airstrip is under construction. It will be used by Mirage jets and other military aircraft.

Holiday cottages on the eastern side of the range will be taken over by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation and eventually will be used as part of a hiking trail system.

Floods hit northern areas

CAPE TOWN
6/7/85
56

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS of Ravensmead, Parow and Goodwood reported widespread flooding as stormwater drains overflowed late last night after heavy rain throughout the day.

Mr H P Coetzee of 149 Wallace Road, Goodwood, said his garden was under nearly a metre of water and his son's mini in his garage was half-filled with water.

Mrs Bessie Otto said a car in Holland Street outside her house was nearly submerged by late last night. Water was streaming into her house, she said.

Numerous calls reporting flooding were received from Ravensmead.

A resident of Northway Street said at midnight that water was flowing down the street above the top of his car's wheels and was leaking into the car.

A resident of Marion Crescent said the area bordered by Delarey Road, Northway Road and Fransie van Zyl Street was badly flooded.

"Some houses have about a foot of water in them," he said. "There is nothing we can do. We don't have sandbags or anything to stop the water."

Mrs G Arnold of Mildene Road, whose house was flooded, said the flooding occurred every year if particularly heavy rains fell.

"Our carpets and furniture are ruined once a year," she said.

● Parow Municipality fire department said last night they had received about 70 telephone calls from people in Ravensmead about the floods.

Flooding was also reported from MacIntyre Circle in Parow and from Durban Road, opposite Karl Bremer Hospital. A section of Klipheuwel Road was reported to have been washed away.



Nyanga Bush squatters, knee-deep in water, gather round a fire yoday after rain destroyed their homes. From left: Mr "Blacky" Budu, a committee member, and his dog Whitey, Mr David Goniwe, Mr Steven Kabise, Nowethu Msana, Mrs Nosinala Mhlewele and her daughter Bulelwa.

Picture: HANNES THIART, "A"

Floods leave 2 000 squatters homeless

Staff Reporter

MORE than 2 000 Cape Town squatters are homeless after the heavy rains

Many homes in the vast Crossroads complex, incorporating at least five communities, as well as at the nearby KTC camp, are flooded and several roads are impassable.

Squatter committees and the authorities are co-operating to move those hardest hit to tents which will be pitched on higher ground.

A community health worker at the Crossroads clinic said 2 000 homes had been affected, and several hundred families had had to evacuate their houses.

RELUCTANT GROUPS

Senior black affairs official Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud said today he had instructed the Western Cape Development Board to erect tents for the homeless.

Mr Bezuidenhoud squashed all suspicions that the crisis

would be used to move reluctant squatter groups to the controversial resettlement area of Site C near Khayelitsha.

"People are in trouble. There are no ulterior motives in this move and I must emphasise that people are free to move back to the original sites once the water has cleared," he said.

Board officials calculated that at least 540 families have been made homeless by the floods.

(Turn to Page 3, col 2)

Picture 9/7/85 (209) 56

Floods leave 2 000 homeless

ARGUS
9/7/85
Cont from Page 1

Large areas of the Nyanga Bush and Crossroads squatter camps were still under water today — some of it as deep as 60cm.

In Nyanga Bush, women and children waded through knee-deep water to reach the fresh-water taps

In Crossroads many toilets stood in deep water and were inaccessible

Residents have stashed furniture on their roofs in a desperate attempt to salvage some of their possessions

Others have bolstered their shacks with sand. However, much of the effort has been in vain, as water in many shacks is at least 15cm deep

RELIEF WORK

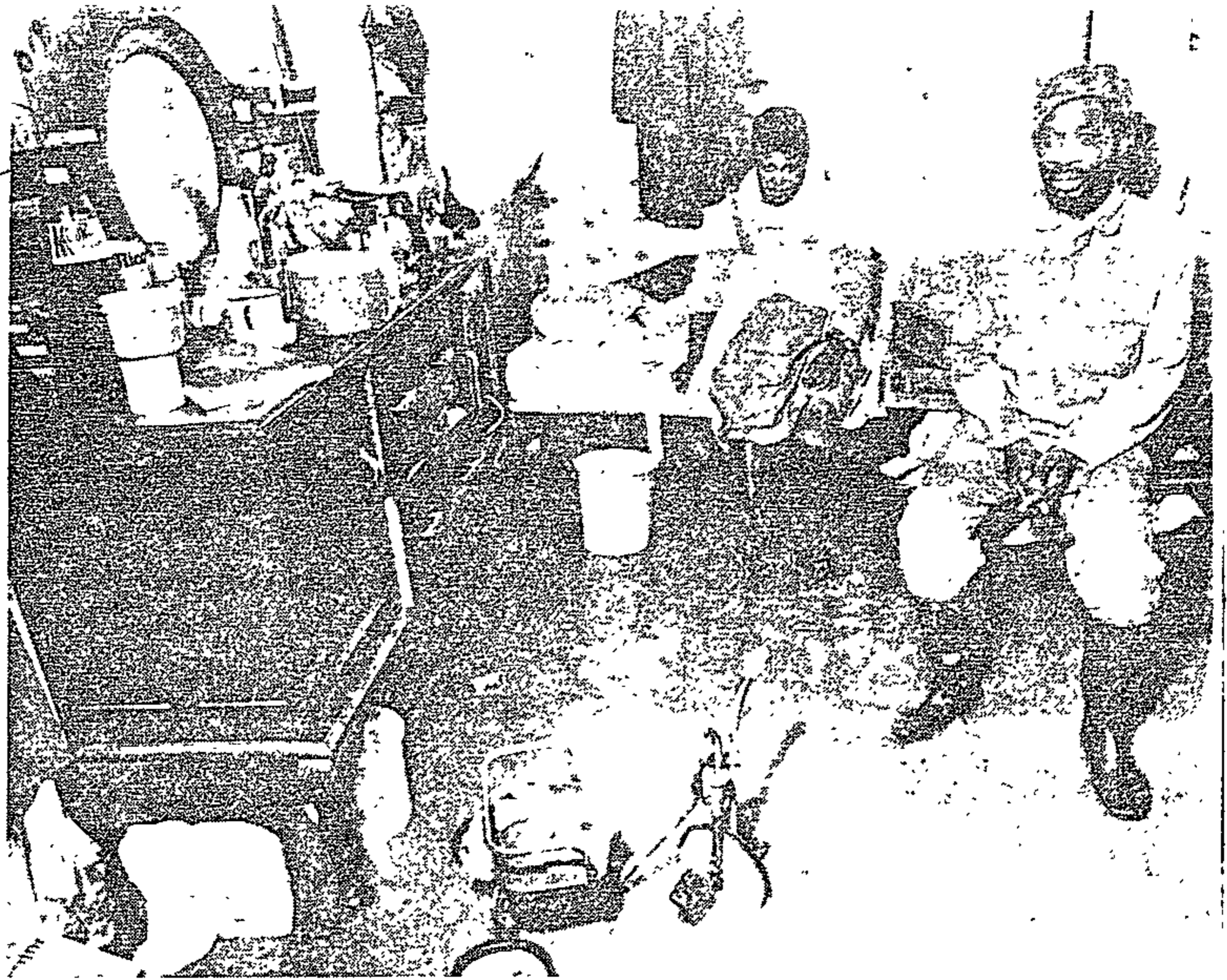
Red Cross officials were at Crossroads today to discuss relief work with community health workers.

Affected families at both camps have been taken in by neighbours.

The Crossroads community has borrowed a pump from a private company to clear the water. Residents said they hoped to get additional pumps today.

The Nyanga Bush community, most of whom are "illegal" and thus unable to find permanent work, complained today that their blankets and clothes had become sodden in the floods.

Mr Simo Menziwa, Nyanga Bush committee member, appealed to the public for blankets and clothing.



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus

Mrs Constance Themba sits in her wrecked home, which is flooded by water 10cm deep. With her is Crossroads community health worker Mr Livingstone Mboxwala.

Leaflets urge E Cape pupils back to school

Education Reporter

THOUSANDS of pamphlets urging pupils to return to school are to be distributed in the strife-torn Eastern Cape from tomorrow, a day after black schools re-open.

The director of the Department of Education and Training in the Cape, Mr Gunther Merbold, said 50 000 pamphlets would be given out in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Fort Beaufort.

The pamphlets, similar to those dropped by helicopter in the East Rand townships of Kwathema, Tsakane and Duduza last week, were to have been distributed earlier but there had been a delay at the printing works, he said.

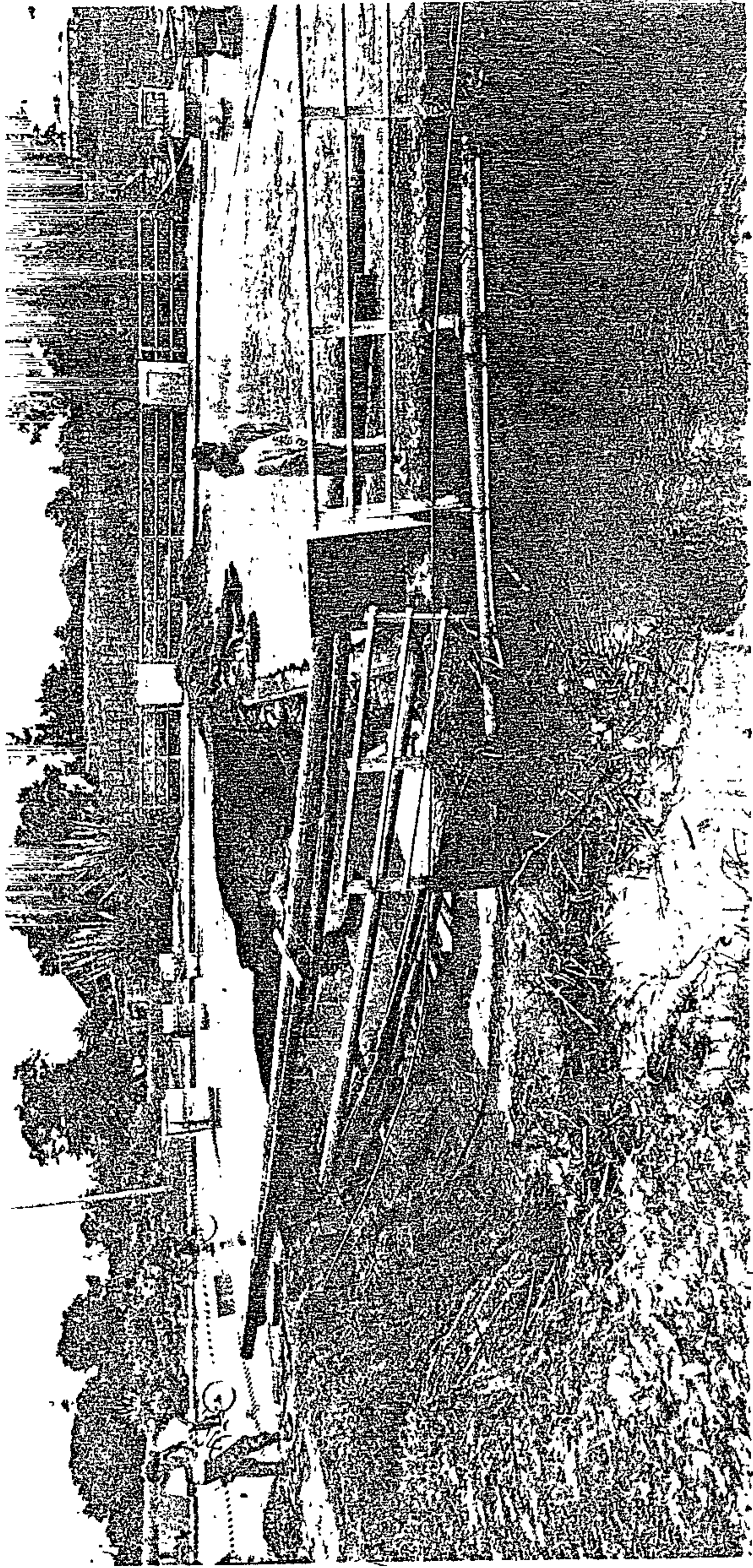
About 77 000 pupils have boycotted classes throughout the country since the beginning of May, according to the DET.

Most pupils are from areas hard hit by unrest, such as the Eastern Cape and the East Rand

The pamphlets state that pupils have only 70 days before final examinations in December but that if they returned to school teachers would give extra lessons to help them cover the syllabuses.

● Two primary schools at the Khayelitsha resettlement camp Site C also open today, although textbooks ordered from Pretoria have yet to arrive and there are not enough teachers.

● Coloured schools also reopen today. White pupils have another week's holiday.



Van Riebeeck Street in Kuils River has been closed to vehicular traffic for several months, as the bridge over the Kuils River collapsed on Saturday. **Another picture, page 3**

Picture Pierre Schoeman

CAG. Times 9/7/85 (56)

Flood victims in big mop-up

By PETER DENNEHY
INSURANCE claims for flood damage began to pour in yesterday as extensive mopping-up operations continued throughout the Peninsula after the weekend downpours.

Among the worst hit were squatters at Old Crossroads and at KTC, where the Red Cross yesterday began to set up a soup kit-

chen, and dispensed dry blankets for dozens of families. The Western Cape Development Board has estimated that the homes of 514 families — more than 2 000 people — were flooded.

Over 100mm of rain has fallen in Kuils River since Friday morning, and the Botelary and the Kuils rivers came down in flood, town clerk Mr

Nic Terblanche said yesterday.

A road bridge collapsed in Van Riebeeck Road, Kuils River, and traffic has had to be extensively diverted. The new bridge will take several months to build.

The leader of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, said up to 400 homes in Old Crossroads alone had been flooded, and the water had been more

than a metre deep in places.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, spokesman for the Western Cape Development Board, said temporary places would be found for flooded-out squatters.

Mr Ngxobongwana said nobody need move out of Old Crossroads, as they could stay in the hall, in shifts, until the water had been pumped

away and their houses rebuilt if need be.

Red Cross spokeswoman Mrs Bertha Blackwood-Murray appealed for firms with heavy-duty pumps to call the Red Cross at 71-7170.

Other flooded areas included low-lying areas in Sybrand Park, the corner of Beach and Coronation roads in Matland, Wingfield Road near the airfield.

Loerie Road in Bridgetown and several avenues in Bokmakierie.

The town clerk of Parow, Mr Johnny Barnard, said about 70 families had been affected by flooding in some parts of Ravensmead.

Flooding was also reported in Bonteheuwel, Heideveld, Manenberg, Valhallen Park and Houtveer Park.

CALL TIMES 10/7/85

56

~~207~~



Two cars stranded in a lake of water at KTC over the weekend in an area that was densely built up with squatter homes. In the foreground are the remnants of flooded homes. Picture: Stewart Colman

CALL times 11/1/85 (56)

Nyanga Bush squatters refuse tents

Staff Reporter
NYANGA BUSH squatter leaders refused to accept the authorities offer of tents on dry ground yesterday, but wanted instead to build homes on "reclaimed" Crossroads land.

This area near Mahobe Drive has been fenced off and kept clear since previous occupants moved to Khayelitsha.

Mr Melford Yamile, Nyanga Bush leader,

told top black affairs official Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud at a meeting in his office yesterday his people could not fit their possessions into tents.

He added that most of the more than 200 flooded dwellings in his area were occupied by several families. Tents were an inadequate protection against the rain and cold.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the tents were a temporary measure, and that

in some cases two tents would be provided for one household. He did not have enough land for the erection of dwellings, he said.

Mr Barry Lewin, attorney for Mr Yamile, asked why it was not possible to exchange "reclaimed" dry ground for wet ground at present occupied. Mr Bezuidenhoud said he was not able to interfere with the planners' blueprints for upgrading Crossroads.

"If I give you all the

reclaimed land, we are back where we started before we moved 33 000 people," he added. "Because of the influx, more shacks will just be added. Then the whole upgrading of Crossroads on which 100 000 people are waiting, will be jeopardized."

He said he would ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, whether shacks could be built and whether more land could be made

available.

Leaders of four other groups in the Crossroads complex had accepted the offer of tents, Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

Meanwhile, Crossroads squatters have appealed to firms to make pumps available to them. The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Sol Kreiner, announced yesterday that R2 000 from his relief fund had been set aside for the flooded people of Crossroads.

TOWN TOPICS

The original community noticeboard
Phone ROSE-ANN MYERS on (021)24-2233 between 9am and 12.30pm weekdays only

THE SA MILITARY HISTORY SOCIETY: Visitors may attend a talk by Mr Willem Steenkamp on the history of the 100-year-old Cape Town Highlanders and their current role, at the Athenaeum, 154 Campground, Newlands, at 8 tonight.

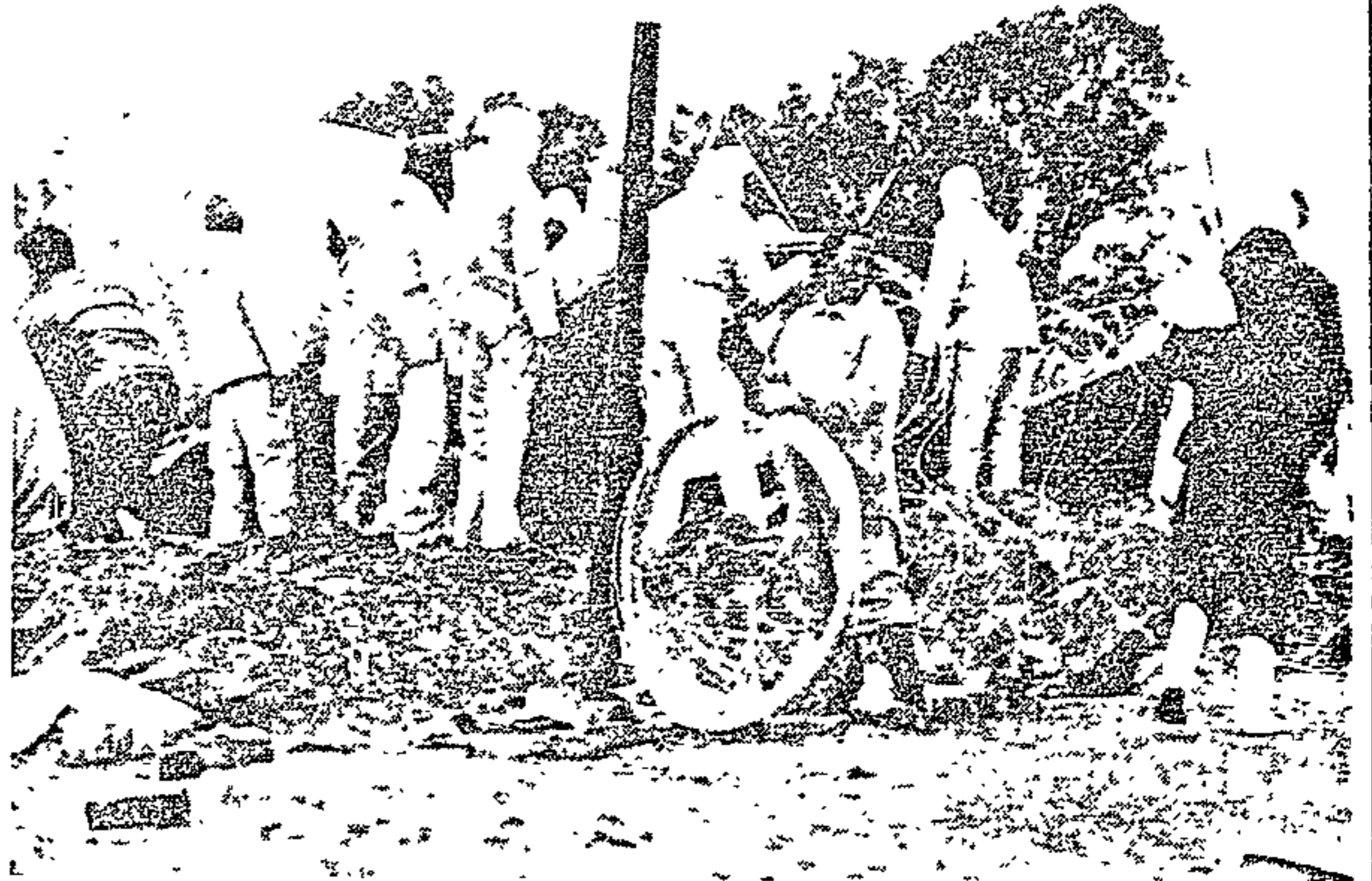
□ □ □

1985 NEW BELMONT INTERPROVINCIAL POLO-CROSSE TOURNAMENT is being held in Ceres from today until Sunday. A "potjiekos" evening will be held tonight, a "snoekbraai" tomorrow and the Prizegiving Ball on Saturday.

□ □ □

THE DIVORCE WORKSHOP GROUP meets at 7.45 for 8 tonight at the Parish Centre, St Michael's Church, Rouwkoop Road, Rondebosch. Subject: The effect on children with regard to relationships after divorce. Visitors: R1.50. Inquiries ☎ 77-9823.

□ □ □



Western Cape Development Board employees wearing waterproof clothing erect tents for flooded-out Crossroads residents yesterday.

Cattle ranching, mining may spell end to giant reserve

Ston James Clarke
11/1/85 (5-6)

The world's biggest game reserve — the 51 800 sq km Central Kalahari Reserve in Botswana — is likely to be broken up for cattle ranching and, possibly, mining. It is more than twice the size of all South Africa's national parks combined.

But few people want to discuss what appears to

be its imminent end.

The reserve came under the spotlight this year with the appearance of a best-seller, "Cry of the Kalahari" by Mark and Delia Owens.

The Owens, who recently returned from the area, told me they had not seen anything untoward.

I told them *The Star* had received a call from Britain's Oxford Univer-

sity in May saying De Beers had bulldozed a grid of roads to facilitate prospecting, but had met with official denials in Botswana. The Owens said they had seen no grid.

This week I spoke to Les Luckhoff, an authority on Botswana, who has just flown over the area. "The entire reserve has been cut into rectangles demarcated by graded roads," he said.

A road grid would irrevocably end the area's status as a prime wilderness set aside for Bushmen to pursue their traditional way of life. Permits have always been required for visiting the reserve.

I phoned the Kalahari Conservation Society which, I had been warned, would not be able to speak "because the society is funded by De Beers".

"Our chairman is from De Beers," said a spokesman, "but they don't fund us."

The spokesman confirmed:

- The road grid exists and was begun six years ago.

- A diamond pipe has been discovered, but there are no immediate plans to mine.

- The roads have

brought in poachers "but the roads are a boon to Botswana travellers."

The spokesman added: "The reserve was never really a game reserve. It was to protect the Bushmen. Now there are water holes and cattle stations along the boundary and there is pressure on the government to deproclaim half the area for cattle ranching. Cattle are already grazing

deep inside it.

"The Bushmen are asking for schools and clinics. The government favours a land-use plan and has invited our society's involvement."

The reserve has always been described on Botswana maps as a the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. It is run by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Gaborone.

1.40	29.04
0.32	10.15
0.97	10.82
1.08	30.96
Real	+388.1x

Real +49.5x

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 10.01

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 9.35

Massive acid rain probe vital — pollution expert

Star 11/7/85

56

Science Reporter

South Africa needs a massive programme to study the hazards of acid rain, especially over the Highveld, and may have to radically redesign combustion methods to curb air pollution, says a top pollution expert.

Dr Bruce Wells, of the Atmospheric Sciences Division of the CSIR's National Physical Research Laboratory, says that in South Africa the term "acid rain" is here to stay in the language of science. Measures to control it, added piggy-back onto old-style plants, could be inadequate in the future.

Studies now being done by a number of organisations should show, says Dr Wells, whether acid rain is already a threat to health and environment or whether it will become one.

In South Africa's case, the dry climate leads to the formation of strong acids through the action of light and air on sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the form of clinging dust par-

ticles or droplets.

Although the great coal-burning power stations of Escom were the most visible sources of sulphur dioxide in the country, they had also been the most studied. There were other sources which had been little investigated, such as Sasol, ore smelters, coal stoves and burning waste coal dumps and underground coal seams.

An inventory was needed of all sources of sulphur and nitrogen pollutants; also a sampling network to measure sulphurs, rain chemicals, ions in dust and weather conditions; studies were needed of pollutants, such as trace metals and organic compounds, and of dam and river waters to see whether soils neutralised acid rain, he said.

These should be combined with plant and crop susceptibility studies, airborne pollutant measurements, plus quality control systems to ensure reliability of all collected information.

CITE Times 12/7/85 (56/277) 240

Families accept WCDB tent offer

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 170 families have taken up the offer of the Development Board to erect tents for them on high ground at the waterlogged Crossroads squatter camp, a WCDB spokesman said last night.

Their tents were erected by the late afternoon, he said.

Pumps had kept the water level constant in spite of heavy overnight rain.

Although one of the leaders in the camp, Mr Melford Yamile, has urged his people not to apply for tents, the board spokesman said

no one was being forced to take a tent, but the offer still stood.

He said no one could erect shacks outside specially demarcated areas.

The Red Cross is active in the camp, bringing relief to the hundreds of people who are having to endure the bitterly cold and wet conditions.

Khayelitsha has been spared the flooding, as the area had been properly planned for efficient run-off of storm water and even the Site C squatters, housed in their own shacks, had escaped the floods, the spokesman said.

Hundreds of homes flooded in Peninsula

AKus 8/7/85 56

Staff Reporters

HUNDREDS of homes in the Peninsula are flooded today and damage is expected to run into millions of rands after an overnight storm — the second to lash the Western Cape in two days.

Rainfall of 92mm at D F mair Airpot has already exceeded the July average of 88,5mm — and more is on the way.

Regions worst-hit include the northern areas and Crossroads, where squatters fought a losing battle to keep out the deluge.

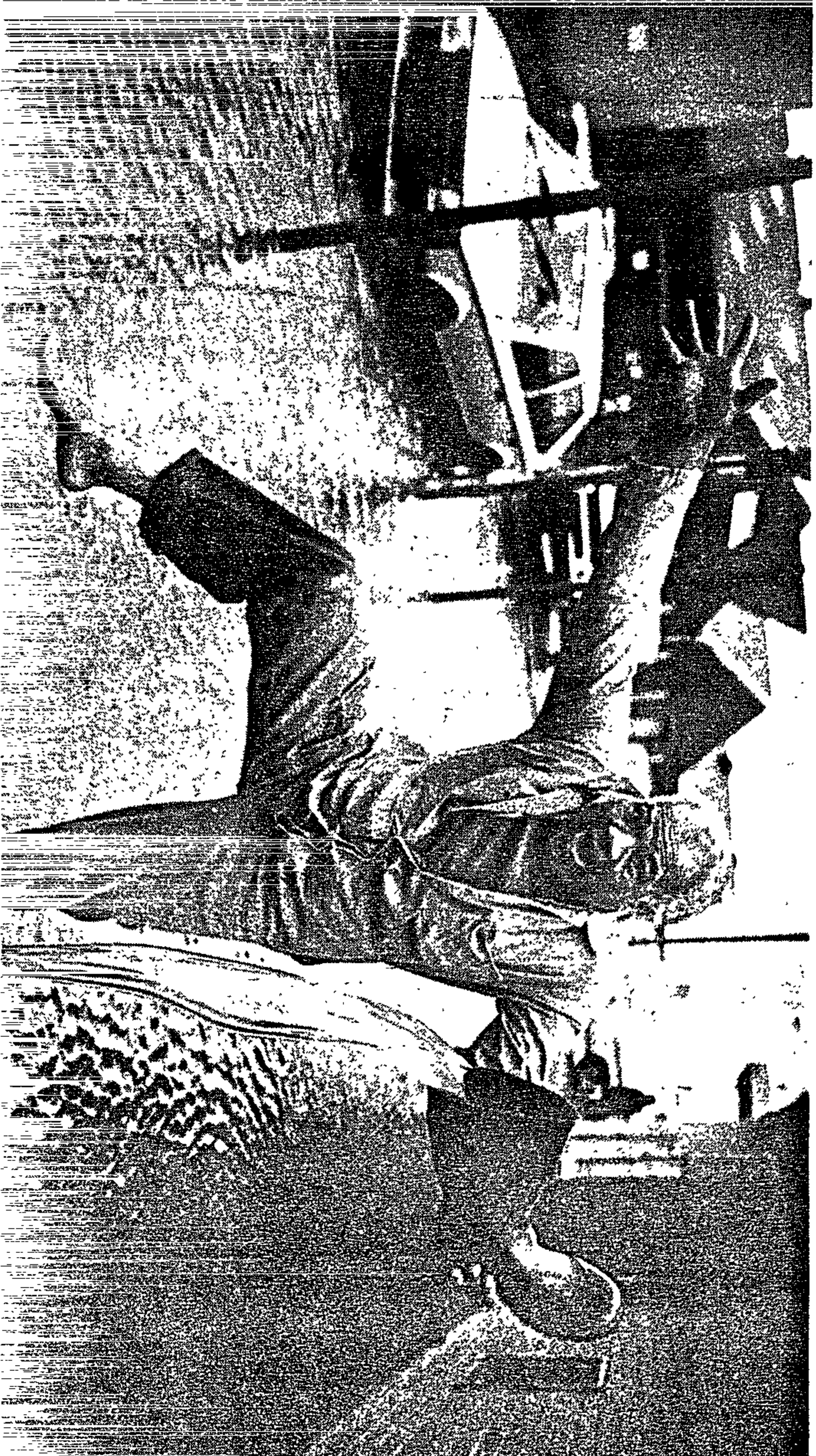
Torrential downpours and icy winds buffeted the Peninsula again during the night, with the northern areas taking another heavy beating.

Milton Road in Goodwood is reported to be like a swamp in some parts and there has also been flooding near the Northern Rugby Club stadium in Parow.

Squatter homes

The road bridge between Bellville and Kulls River was damaged and motorists have been advised to use alternative routes.

Hundreds of squatter homes in the Crossroads complex



other heavy beating.

Milton Road in Goodwood is reported to be like a swamp in some parts and there has also been flooding near the Northern Rugby Club stadium in Parow.

Squatter homes

The road bridge between Bellville and Kuils River was damaged and motorists have been advised to use alternative routes.

Hundreds of squatter homes in the Crossroads complex were flooded today.

A community health worker said the Crossroads clinic was entirely surrounded by water early today.

"There are many patients outside who cannot get in because of the surrounding water," she said.

She said a dredging machine hired by Crossroads residents had failed to clear the water from around the clinic.

Higher ground

Mr Sample Steenkamp, press liaison officer for the Western Cape Development Board, said a "considerable number of (squatter) houses have been flooded".

Board officials were inspecting the damage and moving people to higher ground "as soon as possible".

Mr Steenkamp said he could not confirm an unofficial figure of 700 shacks under water.

Storm damage reports were pouring in to municipalities in the Tygerberg today.

At the Bel-EI Centre, next to the flooded Kuils River, the girls' hostel was flooded at the weekend, causing extensive damage to carpets.

(Turn to Page 3, col 7)



It was a wet start to the day for Maitland engineering firm employee Mr Isaac James when he tried to negotiate flood waters in Coronation Road.

Picture: JANNES THIAAT, The Argus

Homes flooded

56

Cont from Page 1 ARGUS 8/7/83 307

Fortunately the girls were away for the holidays, said a spokesman for the Ned Geref Sendingkerk, which administers the centre for epileptic children.

The children would start returning today and would be housed in two newly completed hostels until the flooded building was dry, she said.

Civil defence units of seven municipalities and the Cape Divisional Council, have been working all weekend in the Tygerberg.

In the Ravensmead area, residents were particularly hard-hit.

Residents of a block of flats and 30 houses were forced to evacuate their homes on Friday night. Parow municipality handed out blankets to 30 families.

CIVIL DEFENCE

In Kuils River, the main road linking points north has been cut off because two road bridges in Van Riebeeck Road were washed away.

Today civil defence personnel were standing by in the area to evacuate families in low-lying homes when the river started rising again.

In Durbanville, several homes and businesses were flooded and Vissershok Road was threatened with undermining. Liquid mud had to be pumped from beneath the pavement.

Chicken farmer Mr G J Truter of Fisantekraal lost 15 000 chickens which drowned and farmer Mr Wayne de Raedt of Riverside Farm lost 20 sheep, three pigs and six goats.

In Elsies River, basements of businesses and homes were flooded.

In Goodwood West, where the Elsieskraal River came down strongly, storm water backed up the sewerage system, flooding roads.

ANOTHER DOWNPOUR

In Kraaifontein near Darwin Road and Brighton Road, municipal teams were pumping away water where several homes and the streets were flooded.

Civil Defence teams are on stand-by after another downpour hit the area at 6am today.

Swellendam is icy cold today following heavy rain and snow on the Langeberg.

Snow also fell on the highest mountain peaks near Ceres, where 115mm rainfall was measured over the weekend — 70mm fell within a few hours on Friday night.

Cape Times 10/7/85

Tents for homeless Crossroads' families

Staff Reporter

MR TIMO Bezuidenhoud, a top black affairs official, yesterday ordered 700 to 1 000 tents be pitched for homeless Crossroads residents on high ground previously evacuated and fenced off with barbed wire.

Work on the erection of the tents started late yesterday. Those whose homes remained flooded after the heavy weekend downpours could move into the re-opened areas, Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

"This is not a way of forcing people to move to Khayelitsha. The structures of those who move into tents may remain, and if they wish they may move back into their homes after the rainy season," he said.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Divisional Council, Dr L R Tibbit, warned that children must be kept away from pools of water, which he said were contaminated. He expected the incidence of bronchitis, pneumonia and gastro-enteritis to rise, he said.

Reconstruction work continued in KTC and Crossroads yesterday as materials were stripped from houses standing in water and homes were rebuilt on any available piece of

ground, even in damp, low-lying areas.

On request, several trucks dumped builders' rubble into the water. Mr J Gunter, chief director of the WCDB, investigated complaints that some dumpers had been fined, and said instructions had been given to help the people, not hinder them. Mr Bezuidenhoud said the WCDB had requested pumps from the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, a Crossroads leader, donned an overall and helped operate a new 1 000-litre-a-minute pump he had bought. Three more were coming, he said. Water was pumped through a culvert under Lansdowne Road, and trenches were dug to lead more water to the pump.

Mrs Evelyn Nelani, a KTC committee member, said about 650 homes were flooded at KTC.

Cape Town's mayor, Mr Sol Kreiner, appealed for 2 000 blankets from the public yesterday after inspecting the flooded area, and asked donors to contact the Red Cross at ☎ 71-7170. Shawco is also collecting clothing and bedding for those who have been flooded, and can be reached at ☎ 593-2420.

Professor Hanks will leave South Africa a conservation legacy

Star 22/7/85

56

Environmental Professor John Hanks will leave South Africa a legacy when he goes to Switzerland this month to become the World Wildlife Fund's international projects manager.

Several prominent environmental experts have lauded his remarkable achievements as the first director of the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal in Maritzburg.

RECOGNITION

Professor Hanks recently won a Claude Harris Leon Foundation award in recognition of his work in promoting development of rural areas in Natal according to ecological principles.

He said he was sad to be leaving the institute but the environmental team he had built up would continue his work.

The institute, soon to get a new sponsor, was on the brink of a major breakthrough and a new databank had been developed.

The president of the Wildlife Society of South Africa, Dr Nolly Zaloumis, said Professor

Hanks had put into practice a progressive philosophy of conservation which he had developed through vast experience in Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. His work was a model for the world to follow.

"His loss will be serious for Natal. But with the fund he will be applying his knowledge and skills on a global scale.

"It is vital for South Africa's future that his institute continues to flourish.

"Professor Hanks is a remarkable man — way ahead of the field in his philosophy and in the practical application of his ideas," Dr Zaloumis said.

Population control, soil conservation, rural development programmes and the dangers of rapid urbanisation provided the main thrust of Professor Hanks' work in the last five years.

TV viewers will remember his contribution to the series on the South African environment, "A Delicate Balance". He has also featured for many years on other wildlife programmes on radio and TV.

Cabinet expected to step in on Saiccor problem

NM

56

23/7/55

Mercury Reporter

THE Saiccor pollution problem is expected to be taken up at Cabinet level following an investigation by the South Coast Regional Association.

Mr Jeurgen Steyn, secretary of the association and the Town Clerk of Port Shepstone, said local authorities were asked at the association's last executive meeting to submit complaints in writing for consideration.

Pennington, Hibberdene, Umkomaas, Scottburgh and the Development Services Board — which covers a number of the areas — all responded to the appeal.

And on Thursday this week, the committee will study the information collated and decide whether to take up the matter with the Regional Development Advisory Committee, which falls under the auspices of the Department of Constitutional Development.

'But I don't doubt that the matter will be referred higher up,' said Mr Steyn.

Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC, said yesterday that the Province had not received any official complaints from the local authorities concerned.

'If we receive any we will certainly look into the matter and if we find substance in their objections we will certainly

ally ourselves with their representations to the minister,' he said.

Meanwhile, Amanzimtoti, which falls outside the association's jurisdiction, has taken matters into its own hands by writing several letters to the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism and the Minister of Agriculture, Economics and Water Affairs.

Full support

And at its last meeting the council instructed the Town Clerk, Mr Dave Ongley, to investigate the 'exact legal teeth' the borough has with respect to pollution of its beaches.

Scottburgh — which has for two days running had its beaches severely polluted — has now also given its full support to Amanzimtoti's campaign.

'It's time something was done. We have had talks with Saiccor over the years but nothing ever improves, and now we will give Amanzimtoti whatever support is needed' said Mr Mick Collocott, the borough Town Clerk.

He added that the popular holiday resort was 'heavily polluted' as often as six times a month.

Mr Norman Boulter, works director of Saiccor, confirmed yesterday that exploratory talks had been held with the association.

am
at

TODAY'S



Saiccor has five years to cut pollution

Mercury Reporter

SAICCOR, the textile factory which pollutes the sea off Umkomaas, has been given five years by the Department of Water Affairs to 'get its house in order'.

The factory has been told to reduce the sulpho-lignates — which cause the purple colour of the effluent — by 80 percent.

Saiccor says that recent R70 million extensions to the plant will eventually reduce the percentage of sulpho-lignates by about 45 percent.

Options available to the factory are to reduce the lignates by the required further 35 percent; an extension to the existing 2,6 km pipeline out to sea costing in the region of R20 million, or the introduction of a R200 million process to remove the sulpho-lignates by reverse osmosis.

Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin of the Department of Water Affairs said Saiccor was expected to inform the department of its progress 'in reasonable time'.

This follows numerous complaints from South Coast residents, and local authorities, who have recently approached local and central government for action to be taken.

The effluent, a purple stain which causes foam, discolours the ocean and often leads to bathing being banned.

Although it is not scientifically proved, many deep-sea fisherman and divers say the pollution does considerable damage to the marine ecosystem.

Last night Mr Norman Boulter, works director at Saiccor, confirmed that talks with the Department of Water Affairs had taken place.

● See Editorial Opinion

THE ULTIMATE IN CARPETING

T

Meet

Shell SA to invest R60 million in new mining venture

ARGUS
25/7/85
56

Liberty, UBS form new life company

A NEW life insurance company with the medium and lower end of the market as its target has been formed by Liberty Life and the United Building Society.

The company, Charter Life Insurance, initially will have assets of about R70 million and premium income of R19 million.

Liberty will have a 67 percent stake and UBS Insurance will hold 33 percent.

● Metal Closures Group is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 31c although net profit dipped to R2,2 million from R2,4 million.

● Free State Development and Investment Corporation is raising its final dividend to 55c (37,5c) after a rise in earnings to R3 million from R2,2 million.

● Sage Group's three property trusts, Fedfund, Pioneer and CBD Fund, all raised their earnings and dividends for the half-year to June.

Fedfund's interim is up by 9,7 percent to 11,39c, Pioneer's is 11,83c, up by 17 percent while CBD Fund is paying 11,95c.

● Everite's total dividend is a same-again 60c after an unchanged final of 40c although

By DEREK TOMMEY
Financial Editor

SHELL South Africa, one of the country's major oil distributors, is on the way to becoming an important mining company as well.

Already a major coal exporter, Shell is spending R60 million developing an open cast lead and zinc mine at Pering, near Vryburg, the chairman, Mr John R Wilson, reports in a review of the company's activities.

Shell is also planning to develop a tin-tungsten mine near Upington, once market conditions for these metals improve.

Expenditure on the new mine will push Shell's investment in South Africa to above the R1 billion-mark, making it one of the biggest foreign investors in the country.

COAL EXPORTS

The Pering mine will be open cast and worked with conventional truck and shovel equipment. It will produce 60 000 tons of zinc concentrates and 9 000 tons of lead concentrates a year.

Shell exported 5,8 million tons of coal last year, which was a million tons more than in 1983.

Mr Wilson says that the capacity of the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, in which Shell has a 12,5 percent stake, has been raised to

44 million tons, and could be raised to 80 million tons by 1997.

However, he warns that future South African coal sales overseas could be constrained by political considerations.

He says discussions are taking place between the oil industry, the Government and motor vehicle manufacturers on the desirability of lowering the lead content of petrol.

A programme has been designed which, if implemented, will lead to a reduction in the lead content of locally manufactured petrol by 1986.

Should this happen it would substantially increase production costs of petrol.

SELF-SERVICE STATIONS

New filling stations were being designed to facilitate fast flow and to be converted at short notice to accommodate self-service.

Under the oil industry rationalisation plan Shell has been able to open only five new filling stations in the four years ended December 1985, and a further one, up to a maximum of five, for every four filling stations closed.

Since 1981 Shell has spent R3 million on an educational programme for blacks, aimed at upgrading their language, mathematical and scientific knowledge and skills to acceptable levels for university education.

Sinclair sued for R4 million

Saiccor's effluent permit to be amended

56 26/7/85 NM

Mercury Reporter

SAICCOR'S permit to pump effluent out to sea on the Natal South Coast is to be revoked and amended to include a five-year ultimatum stipulated by the Directorate of Water Affairs.

According to Mr Gottfried Grobbelaar, deputy director of the department, the permit will only allow pumping to continue as long as steps are taken by the factory to improve the 'aesthetic' appearance of the effluent before 1990.

He denied allegations made by Mr Mick Collocott, the Town Clerk of Scottburgh, that a similar ultimatum had been issued to Saiccor long ago without any results.

The five-year ultimatum includes reducing the sulpho-lignates — which cause the discolouration of the sea — in the effluent by 80 per cent.

And this could cost the company anything between R20 million, for an extension to the existing pipeline, or R200 million

to introduce a largely land-based process of reverse osmosis.

Yesterday, Mr Grobbelaar, who disclosed he had attended several South Coast protest meetings on an incognito basis, said the new R70 million plant recently put into operation by Saiccor and the 'most likely alternative' of lengthening the pipeline would result in the effluent being 'invisible to the naked eye'

He emphasised that 'extensive' investigation had

positively proved that no damage was done to marine life by the effluent, but admitted the colour and foam posed an aesthetic problem.

Problems with the existing pipeline — which cost close on R4 000 000 to instal — were caused by a build-up of acetone. Chemical analysis done before the pipe was built failed to record the traces.

'Although exhaustive studies were done by top consultants employed by the department, and Saiccor, nobody realised

what a deep colour the effluent would have.'

Although he said it was 'premature' to say what action would be taken if the ultimatum was not adhered to, Mr Grobbelaar pointed out that, in terms of the new Water Affairs Act, the department could terminate the factory's water supply, lay criminal charges against the company or move on to the firm's premises and erect an alternative plant eventually, recovering the money from the company.

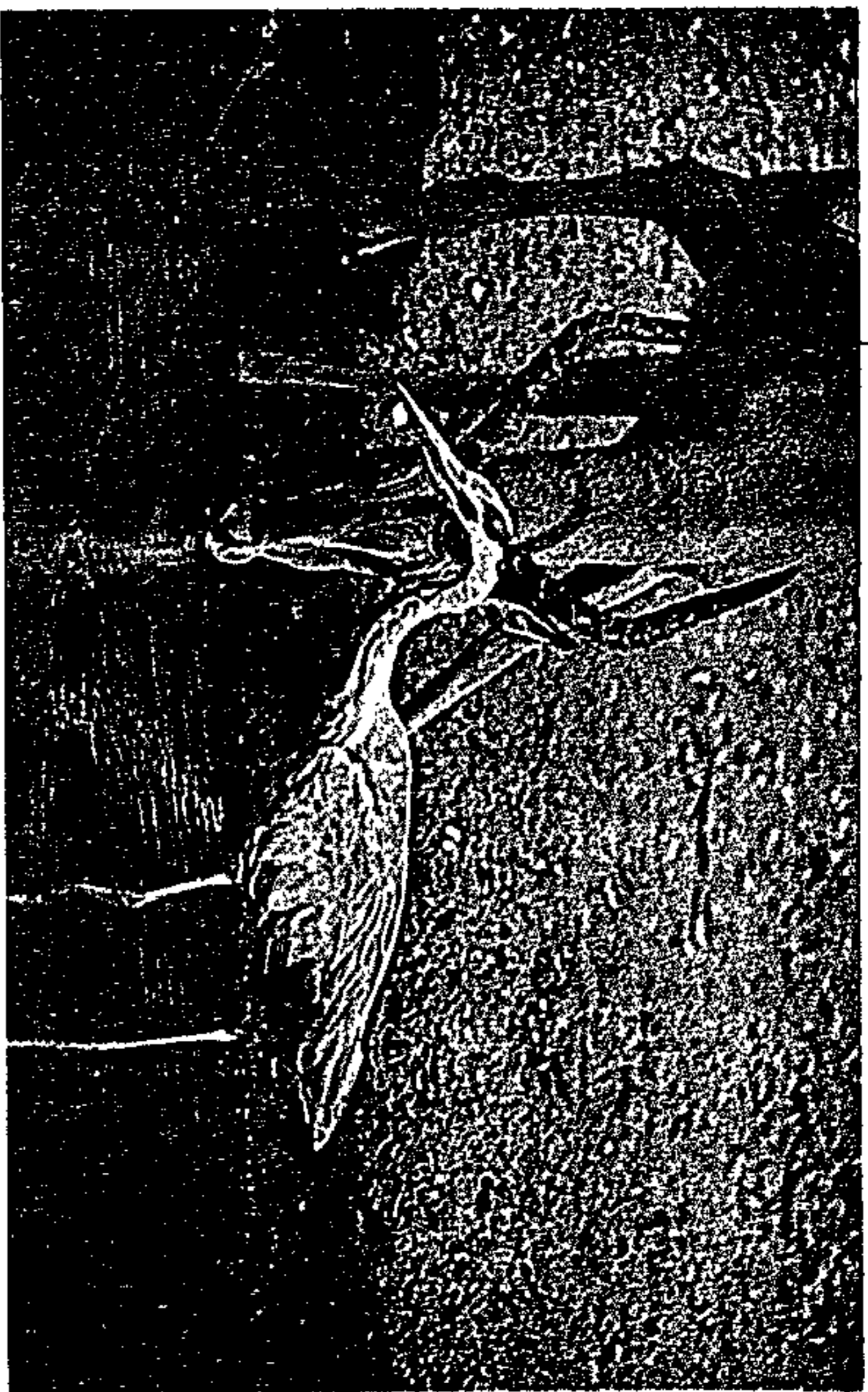
Mining, dams, and man could destroy heritage

By James Clarke

Almost every reserve in Natal, from the Drakensberg to the sea and from Transkei to Mozambique, is under threat from railway lines, highways, dams and mining. Some of the projects are poorly thought through, many are aimed only at short term gain — and none appears to have been subjected to a genuine environmental impact assessment despite Government promises that the side effects of all such developments would be examined before going ahead.

In an interview, Dr John Vincent, deputy director of the Natal Parks Board, said it was hard to think of one reserve not threatened. The greatest threat of all, he said, was Natal's population explosion which was creating enormous pressures. Dr Vincent has drawn up a "doomsday list" for Natal.

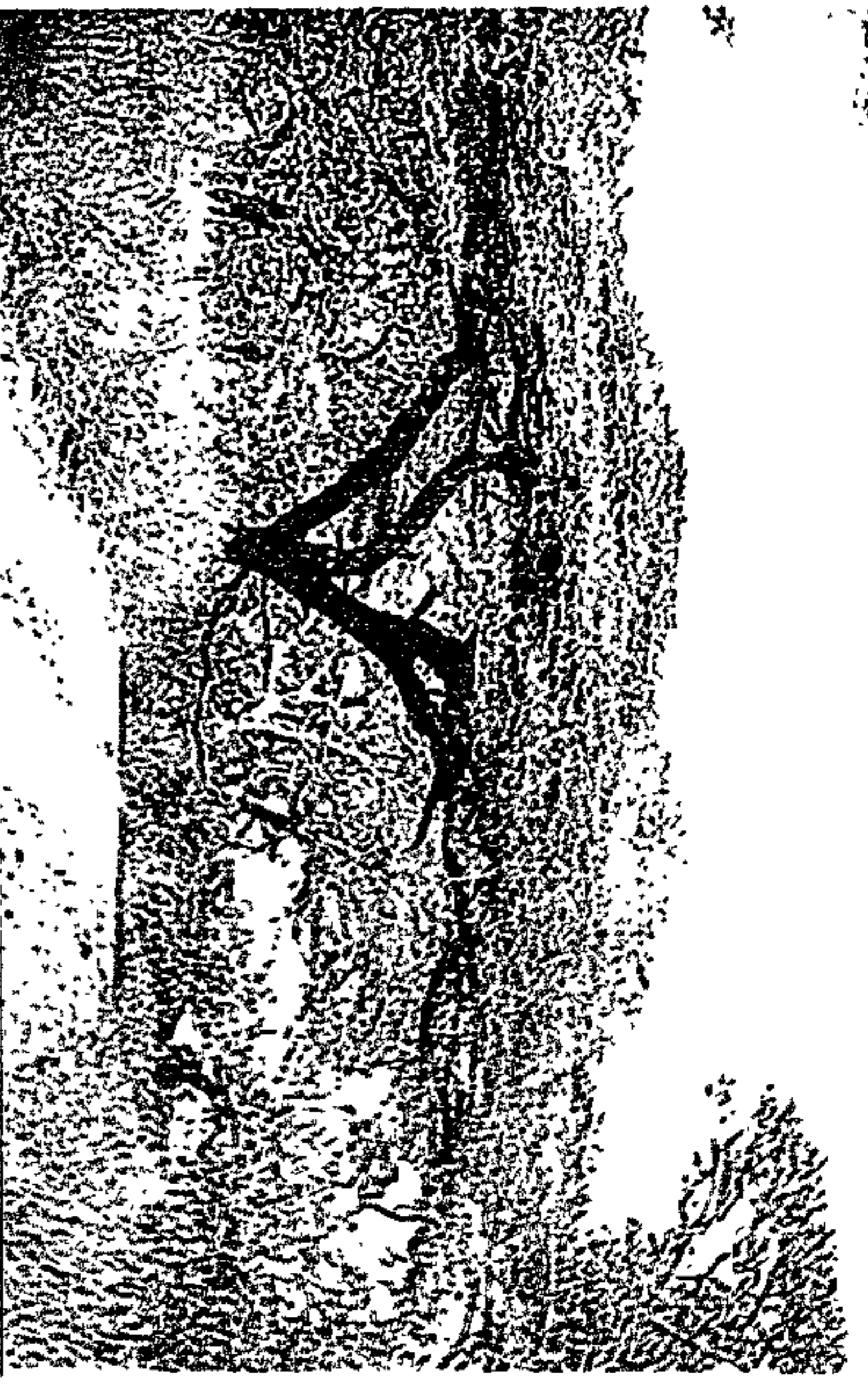
The threats reveal a contempt by the State for any land donated by private individuals to the public. Although Dr Vincent makes no comment on this aspect his list shows the Department of Transport clearly views



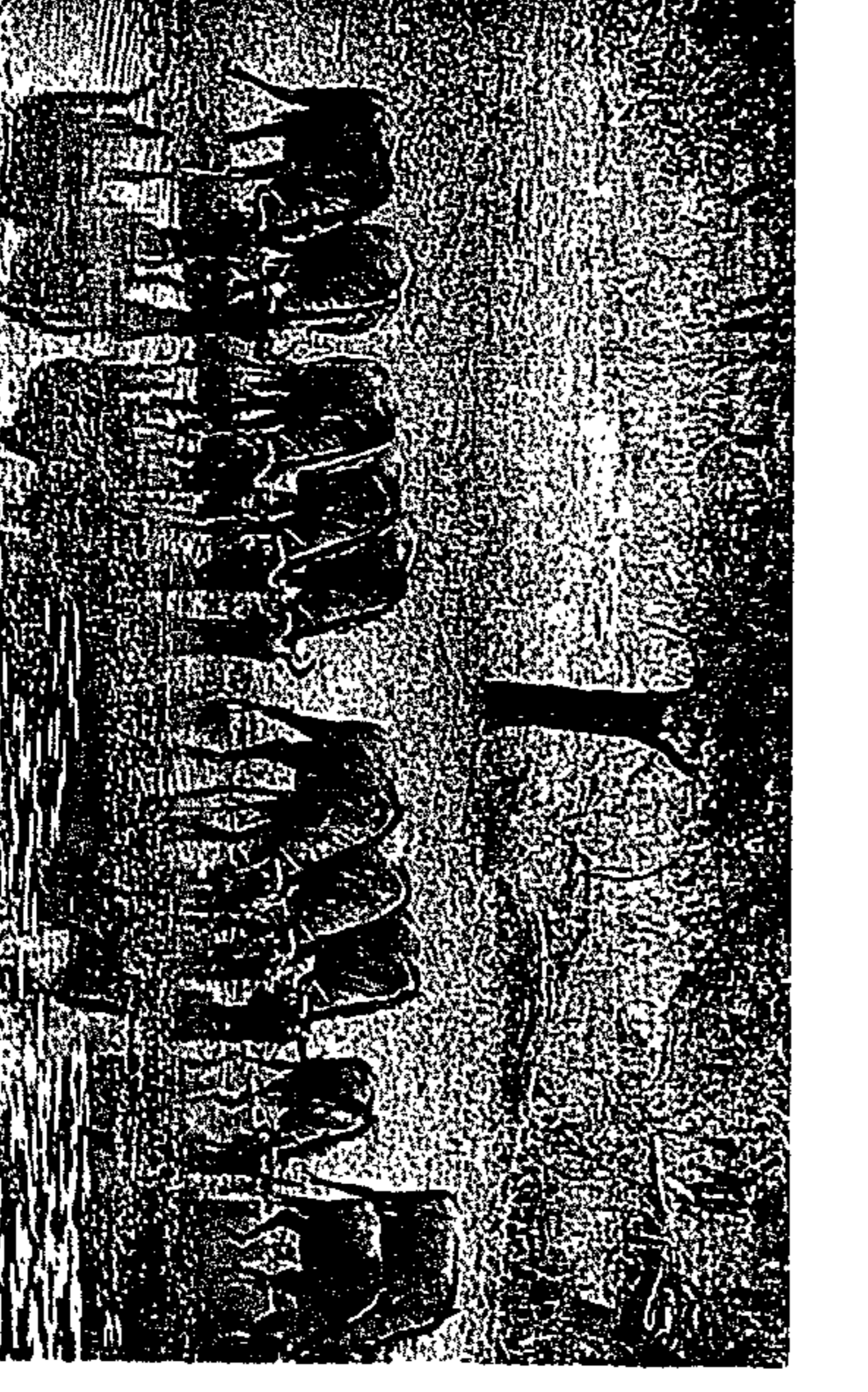
Ndumu ... for its size, possibly the richest bird area on earth. One fifth of the world's known species are found here. Threat: waterfowl game altered by dam.



Umfolozi ... famous for having saved the southern race of white rhino (seen here) from extinction and for its pioneer wilderness trails. Threats: various.



Hluhluwe ... a beautifully scenic reserve and one of the strongholds of the endangered black rhino. It has a large variety of game. Threats: various.



Mkuzi ... an exquisite reserve noted for its scenery, plantlife, trails, birdlife and fossils. Threat: agricultural development.



Corridor ... it joins the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi reserves. This game-filled area is already traversed by a road. Threats: coal mining, railway, pollution.



St Lucia ... the world's biggest estuary with alternating fresh water and salt water ecosystem, depending on season. Rich in birds. Threats: various.

Natal nature reserves under threat

public open space as ideal highway servitudes because they do not require compensation. Here is the list of threats to proclaimed areas — the numbers correspond with those in the map:

1: Kenneth Stainbank Nature Reserve (214 ha) — This "priceless (private) donation in both aesthetic terms and material" has been threatened by various developments for years, says Dr Vincent. Now it is to have a major road through it. The province has selected a route to minimise the impact. But the Minister of Transport may insist the highway takes the cheapest route (from the Department's view) irrespective of its environmental cost.

2: Paradise Valley Nature Reserve (28 ha) — Housing developers want the reserve to be opened for housing and a nearby cement factory nearby its vegetation with dust.

3: Harold Johnson Nature Reserve (89 ha) — Another donated reserve this time with historical importance (Ultimatum Tree and Fort Pearson of 1879 Anglo/Zulu War). N2 highway may be rerouted through it and may call for chopping out the Ultimatum Tree — unless Minister agrees to alter-

Pinetown. Donated by a family and added to by municipalities, this beautiful forested sanctuary now has an enormous and noisy viaduct, carrying six lanes of the N3, spanning its valley.

4: Umtamvuna Nature Reserve (3 257 ha) — A spectacular canopy-forest gorge. Southern kranz owned by Transkei and northern by Natal Parks. It has the biggest Cape vulture colony in Natal, some of its tallest and rarest trees and a unique interface of Cape/Natal flora. Hotel mooted for lip of kranz on Transkei side and township growing up on forest edge ("timber poaching" already a problem). Dr Vincent says a weir for water birds of many sorts" (Dr Vincent).

5: Richards Bay Game Reserve (1 200 ha) — More than half reserve already covered by harbour and town development. Remainder is a bay with artificially dredged mouth. Siltling up fast because of illegal sugar cultivation right down to river edge. Ironically industrial wastes and slimes dams "have become a haven for water birds of many sorts" (Dr Vincent).

6: Hluhluwe Game Reserve (23 000 ha) — "The controversial dam on the Hluhluwe is now a fact and the protests are now history," says Dr Vincent. Fluctuating water level now presents new ecological problems.

7: The Corridor (about 20 000 ha) — Conservationists have been fighting since 1937 to have this proclaimed part of the Hluhluwe/Umfolozi complex. Now it has been opened up for coal prospecting. Mining would "create enormous problems" says Dr Vincent. The transport of coal to the railhead would be through Corridor ... noise, dust, human problems loom.

8: Umfolozi Game Reserve (47 753 ha) — South Africa's first wilderness trail area and known to thousands of "trailers" world-wide. Government seeking dam sites on both Black and White Umfolozi rivers. Dams "would surely spell doom for much of the attraction of the reserve," says Dr Vincent.

A coal mine is about to begin operating on north-west boundary and dust and river pollution is feared plus human influx. Vryheid-Richards Bay railway line passes along southern border so diesel locomotives heard night and day in wilderness area.

9: St Lucia Complex (64 491 ha) — (includes reserve, park, False Bay Park, marine reserve, Eastern Shores jointly run by NPB and Forestry). The presence of a missile testing range "is inimical to the existence of a wildlife sanctuary of this importance," says Dr Vincent. "It is felt at all times through noise, uncontrolled fires, physical disturbance and the interruption of visitor activities."

● To next page

● From previous page

Extensive afforestation on both sides of lakes affecting delicate estuarine regime and more areas are being earmarked for plantations. The greatest threat is the likelihood of strip mining in the dunes for titanium. The dune forests are among the highest in the world. A mining shedule has already been worked out with the Department of Forestry but conservation authorities were not consulted. Sand will be railed to Richards Bay for processing.

Mining will have widespread effect on whole system and "proposal should receive international attention," says Dr Vincent.

10: Mkuzi Game Reserve (25 091 ha) — threat of "disestablishment" of this representative corner of the Mozambique plain and Lebombo Mountains has hung over Mkuzi since it was "swopped" in 1960 for additional land at Umfolozi.

11: Ndumu Game Reserve (10 117 ha) — Situated right on Mozambique border, Ndumu is under constant threat of

Nearly every Natal reserve threatened

56 Star 29/7/85

possible military presence and activity.

"Pointless" dam

The "quite pointless" Pongola Dam radically altered the reserve's natural flood mechanism and the nutrient supply on which the complicated ecology of its pans depended. Ndumu has five percent of all the world's bird species.

12: Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (2 189 ha) — Uranium prospecting carried out. Mining could still take place if current techniques improve. Area promised to reserve now occupied by 1 000 squatters who are cultivating and stocking the land.

13: Itala Game Reserve (29 651 ha) — No sooner was this new reserve proclaimed than its highest points were requisitioned for radar antennas. Now a dam is planned which would flood the valley

and "effectively cut it off from any future link with a reserve on the Transvaal side of the river".

14: Bluff Nature Reserve (45 ha) — A tiny reserve to protect the unique birdlife of the pans but a large stormwater drain discharges into it bringing, among other contaminants, oil washed off local roads. Maybe acid rain problem.

15: Beachwood Mangroves Nature Reserve (76 ha) — Recently public and Press pressure stopped this national monument being used as a shooting range. Other threats: solid waste and chemical pollution from Umgeni River, erosion of beach begun by off-road vehicles (now banned) but exacerbated by changes in ocean currents caused by erection of groynes and breakwaters.

16: Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve (26 ha) — Bounded on south by high

density, highrise urban development. While this encroachment appears to have stopped there is an "imminent threat from similar developments on the north and west which could adversely affect the stability of the lagoon".

Trees

17: Umvoti Vlei Nature Reserve (267 ha) — This has been partially drained for agricultural purposes but the drains have become blocked and the vlei is recovering. Now threatened by planting of trees (outside) along its edges.

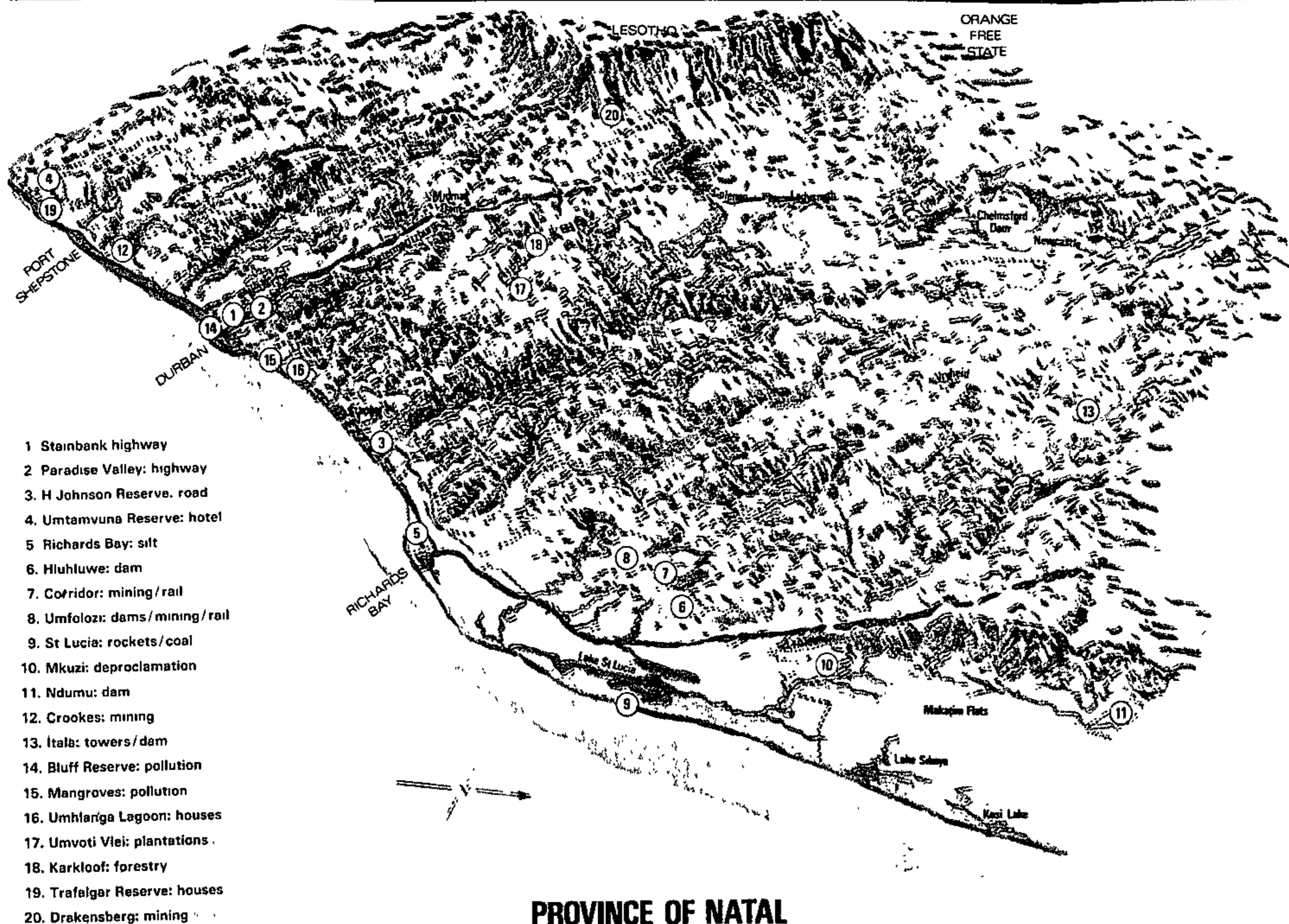
18: Karkloof Nature Reserve (223 ha) — The reserve protects two important veld types — mist-belt forest and grassland veld. It is gradually being compressed by a monoculture of exotic trees (including on the top and reverse slope of

the escarpment). Its water regime and its veld types are threatened.

19: Trafalgar Marine Reserve — This pristine, dune forest and intertidal reserve is threatened by holiday housing development on its landward side which is causing deep erosion scars through forest belt to the beach. "Clearly one cannot halt development in an area not formally protected ... one can only hope development will be in keeping with the status of the adjacent marine reserve."

20: Drakensberg — Over the past few years there has been uranium prospecting in forestry areas of the Drakensberg. It has been made clear that if mining is "in the national interest" then conservation in the 'Berg will take second place.

"Hopefully the need for the conservation of water resources (the Drakensberg is South Africa's major water shed) will be seen as even more important to the national interest and, if so, one is led to wonder why prospecting was ever permitted in the first place," says Dr Vincent.



A bird's-eye view westwards over Natal and kwaZulu from the Indian Ocean. The numbers indicate the locations of the threatened game reserves. This illustration is based on a projection by the Thorington-Smith, Rosenberg and McCrystal of Maritzburg.

Conservationists 'on the wrong track'

Professor John Hanks, who leaves South Africa next week to take up a post in Switzerland as international projects manager of the World Wildlife Fund, is a conservationist whose sometimes radical views might have startled some.

But the progress of his five-year-old Institute for Natural Resources and the snowballing of grants from large companies and private individuals to fund its research, are a measure of his impact.

Professor Hanks was the first director of the institute which is attached to Natal University's Maritzburg campus and which is engaged in a series of conservation and research projects across Natal and KwaZulu, most of which involve the active co-operation of farmers and local populations.

It will soon be active in the kaNgwane homeland.

The main thrust of his philosophy is that man is part of the ecology, not a detached observer, and his survival depends on proper resource management.

A great mistake of the past has been to present conservation as being concerned only with the preservation of wildlife.

"Perhaps even now people's perception of conservation agencies is that these organisations have an obsession with preserving threatened species or particular spectacular species.

"What I've been trying to get over is that conservation is simply concerned with two things — human survival and sustainable development.

"This may seem rather a hard-nosed approach but I think it's realistic in relation to the problems and needs of Third World countries and even First World countries.

"What we've got to do now is to convince people that they must conserve. If one looks at what's happening in African countries to the north of us, I'm firmly convinced it's wrong to try to promote conservation for aesthetic reasons or ethical reasons.

"This is what people have been doing in the past. They say: 'Let's set up a national park. Let's conserve a particular species because we have a moral obligation to conserve them.'"

"You can't say this to a hungry man. You can't say this to a person who doesn't have water. It just doesn't work. You've got to package it in a way he can understand.

"One of the reasons conservation programmes, particularly in Africa to the north, have failed in recent years is that they haven't had the support of black people.

"It's been promoted in the wrong way. It seems a luxury, promoted by Western people, and irrelevant to them.

"We need an entirely new approach to sell conservation to people in that situation."

Professor Hanks sees the need rather to impress upon people that a forested area, for instance, should be conserved because it is a source of fuel, the means of ensuring a steady supply of clean water.



5-6
A young Cambridge academic, John Hanks (left), arrived in South Africa 10 years ago. This week he emigrates to Switzerland after witnessing Africa's most disastrous decade. GRAHAM LINSCOTT asked him for his parting views.

Stew 2-11/85

It is the sort of thing that should be promoted in schools to get communities conservation-minded, he feels.

He is able to reel off some alarming statistics on the rapid decline of food production in Africa.

In 1970 the continent was almost self-sufficient. By 1984, 140 million of Africa's 530 million people were fed entirely on imported grain. By February this year at least 10 million had left their villages in search of food, moving into squatter settlements.

And 16 million more people are added to the population each year.

In Mauretania and Rwanda, the demand for wood is 10 times the sustainable yield of what is left.

Recent satellite photographs show that the forest has virtually disappeared in those two countries.

Not too long ago, the Ivory Coast had 30 million ha of tropical rain forest; it now has 4.5 million.

"You have this frightening loss of forest throughout Africa, you have a very high rate of human population growth. We are perhaps trapped now in this self-reinforcing process of desiccation. We have a lot of evidence that for the first time we have man-induced climatic changes and that's very worrying."

Professor Hanks says conservation is increasingly being packaged in terms of human survival. The city dweller can relate to it when told how many medicinal and other products in day-to-day use come from tropical forests. A way of life at present taken for granted could disappear.

It is vital that conservation in Africa should have an integrated, three-pronged approach: sustainable rural development; conservation of forests, soil and species; and family planning.

Each has been tried in isolation and has failed in isolation.

He is greatly encouraged by a rural development project the Maritzburg institute is about to start in kaNgwane. It will include

family planning - with the full support of the kaNgwane Government

The vital aim of resource management - especially in a region such as Natal/kwaZulu where the First and Third Worlds live cheek by jowl - is to develop the rural areas to a point where they can provide a tolerable lifestyle.

The urban areas will never create enough jobs to draw the entire population into the commercial sector and the aim should be to develop rural resources - neglected over many years - to a stage where they provide an attractive alternative to life in a peri-urban slum.

What has been achieved? That, he says, is a question that can be answered only in 20 years or so.

Professor Hanks says he is leaving "naturally, with regret" but he is satisfied in the knowledge that the institute is now a going concern and financially secure. He is also buoyed up by the unqualified support of the kwaZulu Government.

He intends keeping in close touch with the institute's operations from Switzerland.

Professor Hanks is British-born and received a PhD in zoology at Cambridge.

He worked in Zambia for six years on various ecological and wildlife projects, had three years in Rhodesia (as it then was) organising tropical resource ecology studies at the university and for three years was chief professional officer (Research) with the Natal Parks Board.

Energy paper recommends nuclear development

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The phasing in of a large-scale nuclear power programme, the acceleration of the oil and gas search at sea and the development of the Mossel Bay gas field are among some of the recommendations of the Government's Draft White Paper on the country's future energy policy.

The Draft White Paper and comments based on it will form the basis of the Energy Plan to be put before Parliament next year.

The plan's objective will be to ensure an adequate and constant supply of energy as well as its efficient use to promote social and economic development of South Africa and its neighbouring states.

Nuclear fuel

The Energy Plan is broken down into 12 sub-plans covering energy conservation, coal, uranium, indigenous crude oil and natural gas, renewable energy sources, new energy technologies, electricity, petroleum products, synthetic fuels, an energy survival and contingency plan, an energy research and development programme and a plan for interstate co-operation in the field of energy.

Apart from a recommendation to phase in a large-scale nuclear power programme, which, together with coal, is expected to provide for the future large-scale generation of electricity, the Draft White Paper also recommends that there be continued development of the nuclear fuel cycle to provide for future fuel requirements and to maintain a balanced export programme with an eye to future local needs.

The development of the Mossel Bay gas field — if proved viable — to be fully productive by 1990, should be considered a top priority, says the Draft White Paper.

There should also be an acceleration in the search at sea for oil and gas with further efforts being made to involve international oil companies

in the oil search in South African waters as well as the start of negotiations to take part in the development of crude oil and gas fields discovered in neighbouring countries.

More efficient use of existing renewable energy sources in remote rural areas, such as wood, is one of the paper's goals, as is giving priority to appropriate renewable energy technologies in the sub-continent.

There should also be joint development of the hydro-electric potential of southern Africa, it says.

A White Paper and an Energy Plan are to be drawn up from the Draft White Paper, and, together with public comments, they will be put to the Energy Policy Committee.

Written contributions and comments may be sent to the Chief Director (Energy), Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Private Bag X59, Pretoria, 0001, by September 30.

R10 000 spent in bid to save rare wattled crane

56 3/8/88 NM

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Endangered Wildlife Trust has launched a public awareness campaign in an effort to save the wattled crane, one of the rarest bird species in South Africa, from extinction.

The trust's director, Dr John Ledger, said about R10 000 had been spent on the campaign, which involved, among other things, getting private land-owners to recognise the value of the birds and the setting aside of vleis as crane reserves.

The population of the wattled crane has dwindled to a mere 300, three-quarters of which are in the Natal Midlands and the rest in the Eastern Transvaal.

Dr Ledger said the species was being monitored closely by the Natal Parks

Board in the person of ornithologist Dr David Johnson, who knows the location of most of the breeding pairs in the province.

The Parks Board and the Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation were taking active measures to protect the wattled crane's tiny population from disappearing, he said.

Disturbance

'We are also very concerned about the crane population in Botswana and a future thrust of our conservation programme will hopefully involve research in that country.'

The wattled crane is one of five endangered species of wildlife in South Africa and is very sensitive to human disturbance when breeding.

Dr Ledger said it was

hoped that early next year researchers from South Africa would take up an offer from the International Crane Foundation in Wisconsin to receive training in crane management.

One plan being considered by the Endangered Wildlife Trust is to try to double the reproductive output of wattled cranes in South Africa.

'The cranes generally lay two eggs and only one of the chicks survives, the parents leaving the nest with the first chick to hatch and abandoning the other egg.'

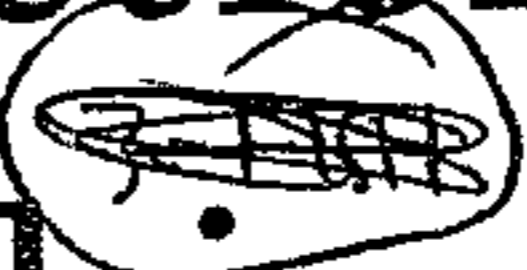
'Using trained personnel we hope to collect that second egg, hatch it in an incubator and rear the chick.'

'Those chicks would then be reintroduced to wetlands where they can establish themselves.'

August 1985

Anglers to face action for fishing off groynes

56



MERCURY

Mercury Reporter

ALL anglers who fish from the two new Durban groynes off North Beach will be prosecuted, according to a warning issued yesterday by Mr Errol Scarr, director of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Beaches.

Since the completion of the groynes last month, there has been a battle between the authorities and anglers over use of the groynes for fishing.

Mr Scarr said. 'Due to continued pressure of public complaints in regard to the condition of the piers, and the danger to all users of the piers and adjacent water space, I wish to issue a warning to the angling fraternity that, as from Friday, August 9, this department's amenities inspectorate will enforce the by-laws in regard to fishing after the hours of daylight.

operation of anglers who had been contravening the by-laws by fishing on the piers.

'Notwithstanding the erection of a notice at each pier the anglers have continued to ignore the prohibition.

'We had hoped the anglers might see the problems involved, but their response has not been good,' Mr Scarr said.

Commenting on the step taken by the authorities, Mr Barry Rebeck, president of the Natal Coast Anglers' Union said: 'I really can't blame them with the mess being created there.'

However, the NCAU has approached the city council with an offer to lease the groynes and keep them clean, said Mr Rebeck. If this materialised fisherman would be charged a fee to use the piers.

Complaints

'This action will continue until the council has decided otherwise.'

The Amenities Committee will consider the issue at a meeting next Tuesday.

There have been complaints about the piers being littered with plastic packets, fish gut and bait which attracted many flies.

Mr Scarr said his department had endeavoured to seek the co-

...ing in LUCENVALE IS AN CUR... TESTS. BUT THE PIQUED IN THE NORTH THE COMM...

Road divides town, residents complain

STAR 5/8/85

Edenvale residents are new road would destroy up in arms over a road the quiet environment being built across Hor-Concalves Road residents wood Farm, one of the had enjoyed.

About 50 residents met a reply to that letter," he said. The resolution approved during the informal weekend meeting lists the following objections to the construction of the road:

- The fragmentation of the park will destroy one of its major assets, namely its spaciousness
- The intrusion of the road could have damaging side effects on the ecology, particularly the bird life of the park.

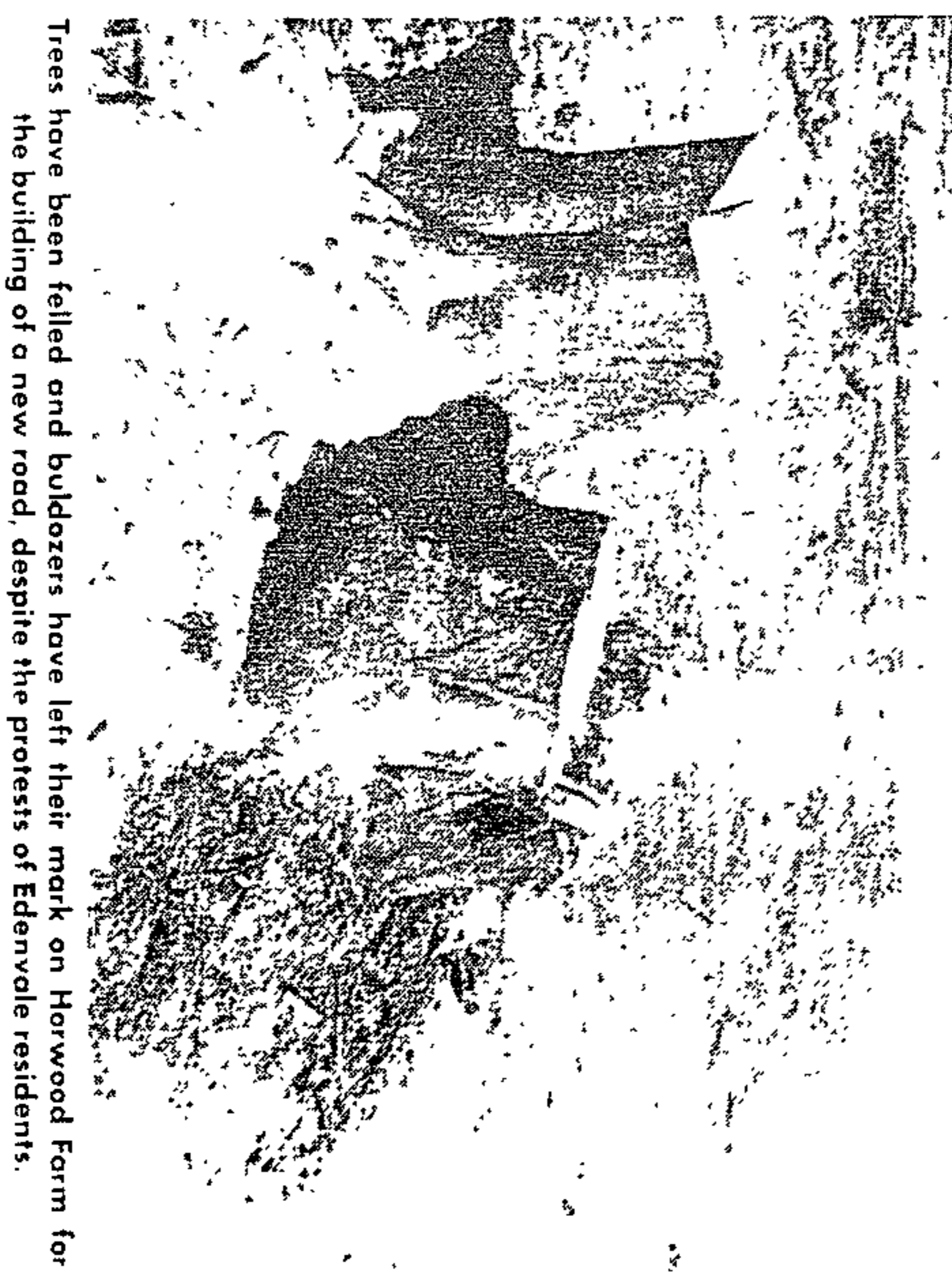
ECOLOGY

"We feel the councilors did not care about our feelings," he said. The residents said the construction of the road was approved at a Town Council meeting on Wednesday.

Mr G Kendall said that in March residents of Concalves Road, which will be affected by the new road, had written to the chairman of Edenvale's management committee, protesting against the construction of the road.

At the meeting, Mr C Tyson presented a resolution adds.

He said it was felt the



Trees have been felled and bulldozers have left their mark on Horwood Farm for the building of a new road, despite the protests of Edenvale residents.



Mrs Sheilagh Anthony next to her foul-smelling swimming pool contaminated with sewage from blocked drains in the next door block of flats.

Polluted pool: but who's to blame?

Municipal Reporter

(56)
A row is brewing between the Johannesburg City Council and the owners of a block of Highlands North flats where sewage has flowed from blocked drains into the garden of the luxury home next door.

Mrs Sheilagh Anthony said the drains had overflowed periodically for years.

After complaints to the city council, plumbers unblocked the drains, but a few months later they blocked again.

The foul-smelling water had contaminated her swimming pool and was a health hazard.

A spokesman for the city council said the council's

STAR 5/8/88
building inspectorate had written to the owners of the building warning they would be prosecuted if they did not have the drains unblocked.

Mr R Sevitz, a director of I Kuper, agents for the owners, said however a plumber had this week informed him that a municipal fault was causing the blockage.

"If this is so and we get the warning letter, it will be sent back to the municipality. If it is not so, then the problem will be put to the owners," Mr Shevitz said.

He said he was not aware the problem had occurred periodically for two years.



ence Moshos sit on their brother's car outside their dwelling in Old Crossroads, which has been flooded since Monday.

Cape Times Newscolour: Ivor Markman

Cape Times 8/8/85 (307) 56

Bad weather: Squatters brace

Staff Reporter

WITH the Cape winter settling in — and more rain and a minimum temperature of between four and six degrees C predicted today — Crossroads residents are preparing for an extremely cold, wet and waterlogged period.

While some Capetonians claim this year's winter has been reasonably mild, squatters have not yet recovered from the extremely heavy downpours last month that flooded homes and left them scrambling for high ground.

According to a spokesman at the Sacla Clinic yesterday, there were "still lots" of unhygienic stagnant pools in the townships.

"Unless they're cleared up or drained, I can expect insects will breed there providing some acute problems for residents

"It's been a little unusual this year in that the wet weather — al-

though brief — has been concentrated and has not allowed for sufficient drainage of water or evaporation," he said.

"This morning, the ground around the clinic was about an inch deep in water."

Until the whole area was developed properly, residents would experience the same problems each year, he said.

Rain caused little or no problems in other areas in the Western Cape and the Boland.

According to rainfall figures, Ceres experienced the most rain with 75mm recorded by 8am yesterday.

Other towns that experienced heavy rainfalls were Tulbagh with 37mm, Wolseley 38mm, Paarl 25mm and Somerset West 24mm.

In the Peninsula, 17mm of rain was recorded both at Newlands and at D F Malan Airport.

Dams in the region were also reported to be full

na-
me
the
ob-
108
283
at

Pollution charge leads to 'threats'

MERCURY

56

13/8/85

Mercury Reporter

AMANZIMTOTI town councillor for the past 15 years Mr Jimmy Alterskye has received a number of abusive and threatening telephone calls only days after he laid criminal charges, in his private capacity, against Saiccor.

But, he says, this has not affected his determination to see that 'something gets done' about the pollution problem caused by the Natal South Coast factory.

And although the anonymous callers claimed he wanted to 'close Saiccor down and let wives and children starve' and threatened to 'beat him up' warning that they knew what car he drove, Mr Alterskye has also had at least 100 supportive telephone calls and offers of financial help.

So far he has only taken down the addresses of those willing to support his move financially, but should the State decline to prosecute, he intends to lay civil charges and could make use of the offers.

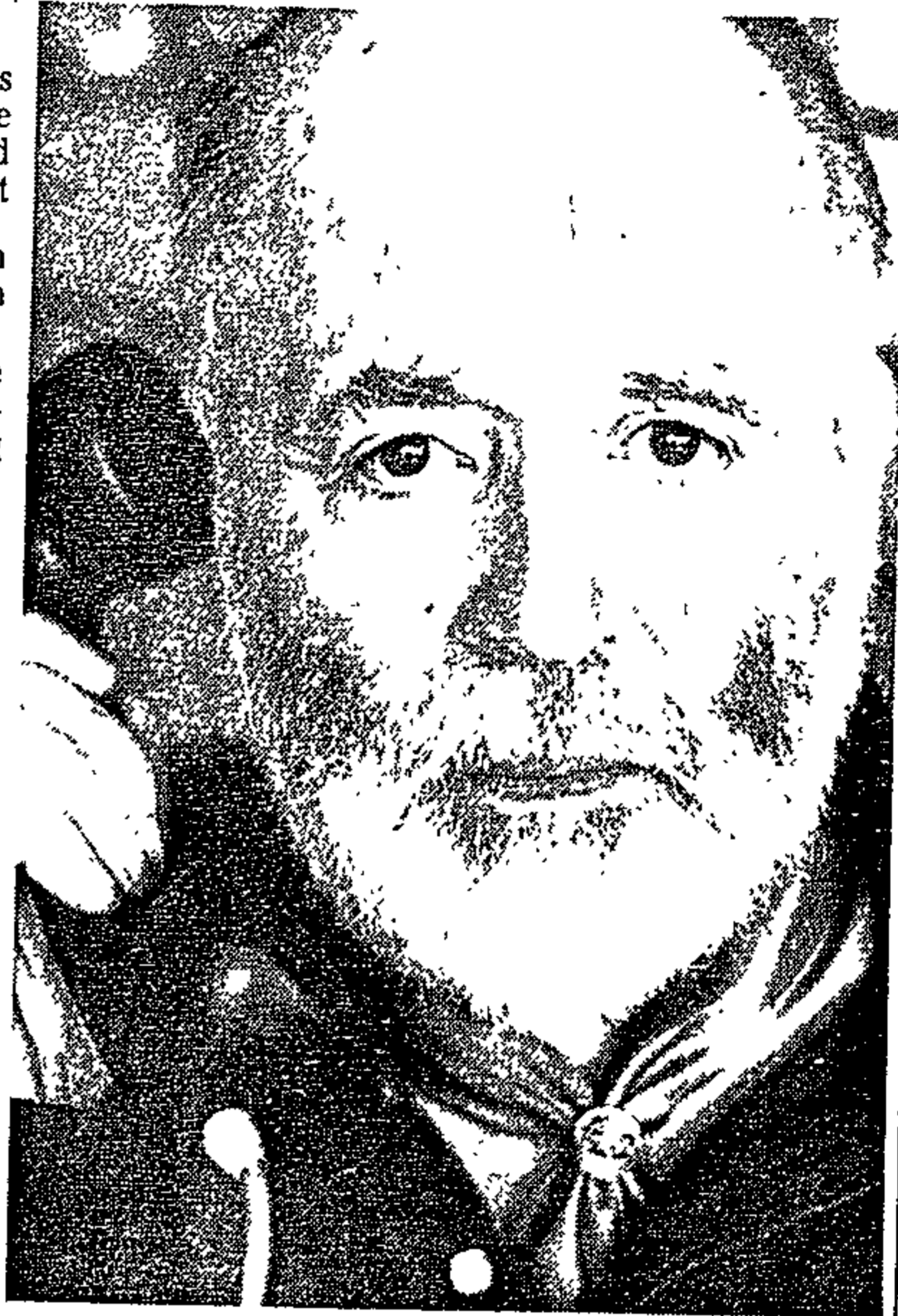
'I would prefer the State to prosecute as it carries more weight in court and will cost less. But if need be I will lay civil charges and if people still want to assist I would happily accept.'

According to Mr Alterskye, chairman of the Amanzimtoti Town Council's Environmental Committee for the past 15 years, the reason behind his move is the failure of any of the authorities to take action against the factory over the past 30 years.

'Saiccor is costing Amanzimtoti a lot of money by harming the R150 million a year tourist trade.'

But Regional Pollution Officer Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin, in whose jurisdiction Saiccor falls, said last night that laying charges would not necessarily achieve what is needed.

'I feel the action taken by ourselves — and Saiccor itself — in introducing a five-year clean-up plan, encasing weak sections of the pipeline in concrete and stipulating that excesses from the old outfall be minimised, is totally justified.'



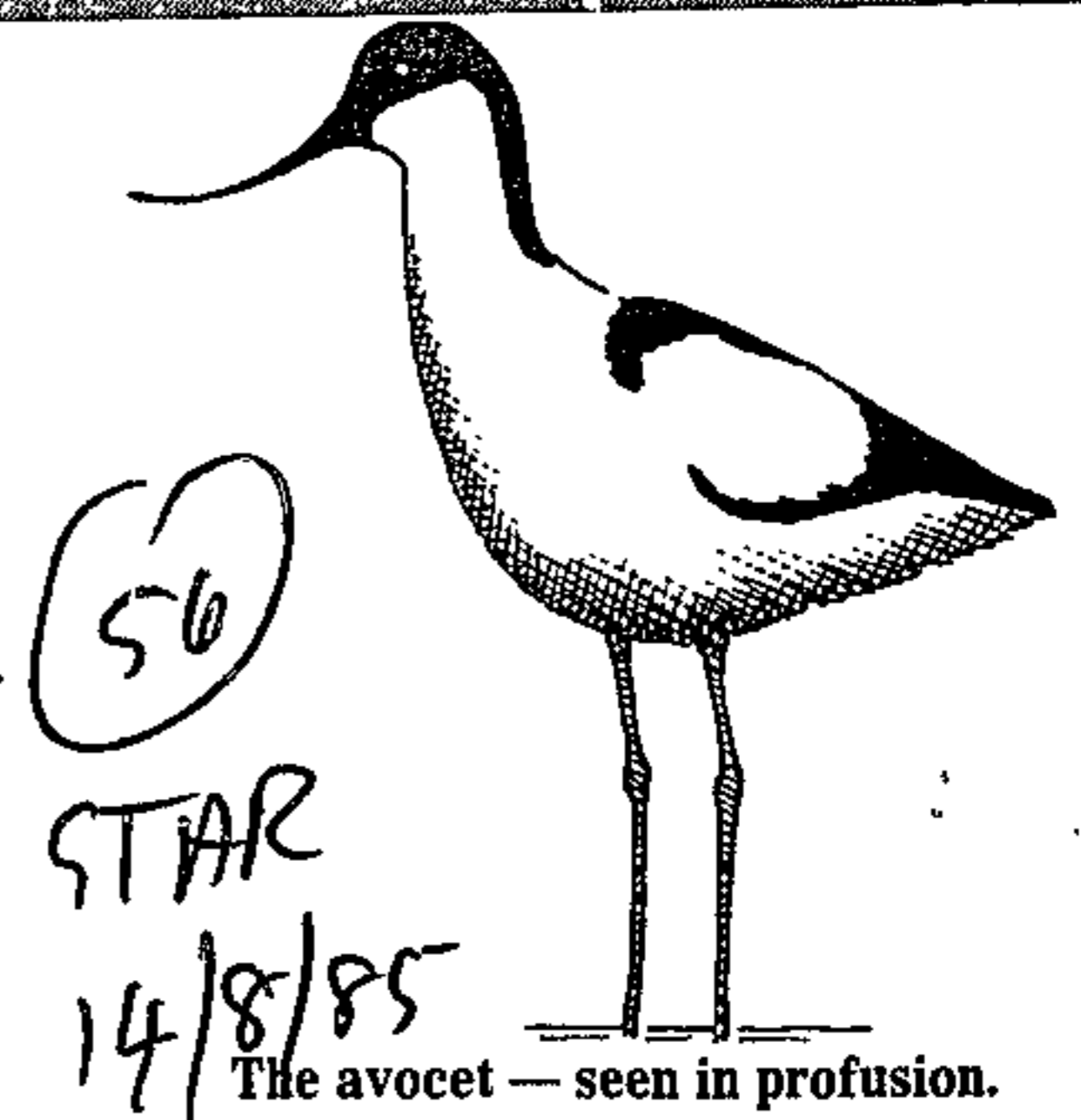
Amanzimtoti councillor, Mr Jimmy Alterskye, who received abusive telephone calls after laying charges against Saiccor in terms of the Water Affairs Act.

rs
ve
n-
he
sk-
ay
re
ur
e
ll
s,
e
he
ne
e
th
ly
e-
to
s
s-
r-
s-
ve
in
ne
ry
id
er

Numbers 'may'

A richness of waterfowl which might be unequalled

Nigel — the Far East Rand haven for birdwatchers



50
STAR
14/8/85
The avocet — seen in profusion.

By James Clarke

I shouldn't have been surprised. All the same I did a double-take at the bird sitting on the roof of Nigel Brake and Clutch.

It was a grey-headed seagull.

The town of Nigel, on the Far East Rand, recently discovered that it had a unique tourist attraction — a richness of waterfowl which might just be unequalled anywhere in the world.

South Africa's best-known ornithologist, Mr Ken Newman of Sandton, describes Nigel as "certainly one of the richest municipal areas I can think of for waterfowl".

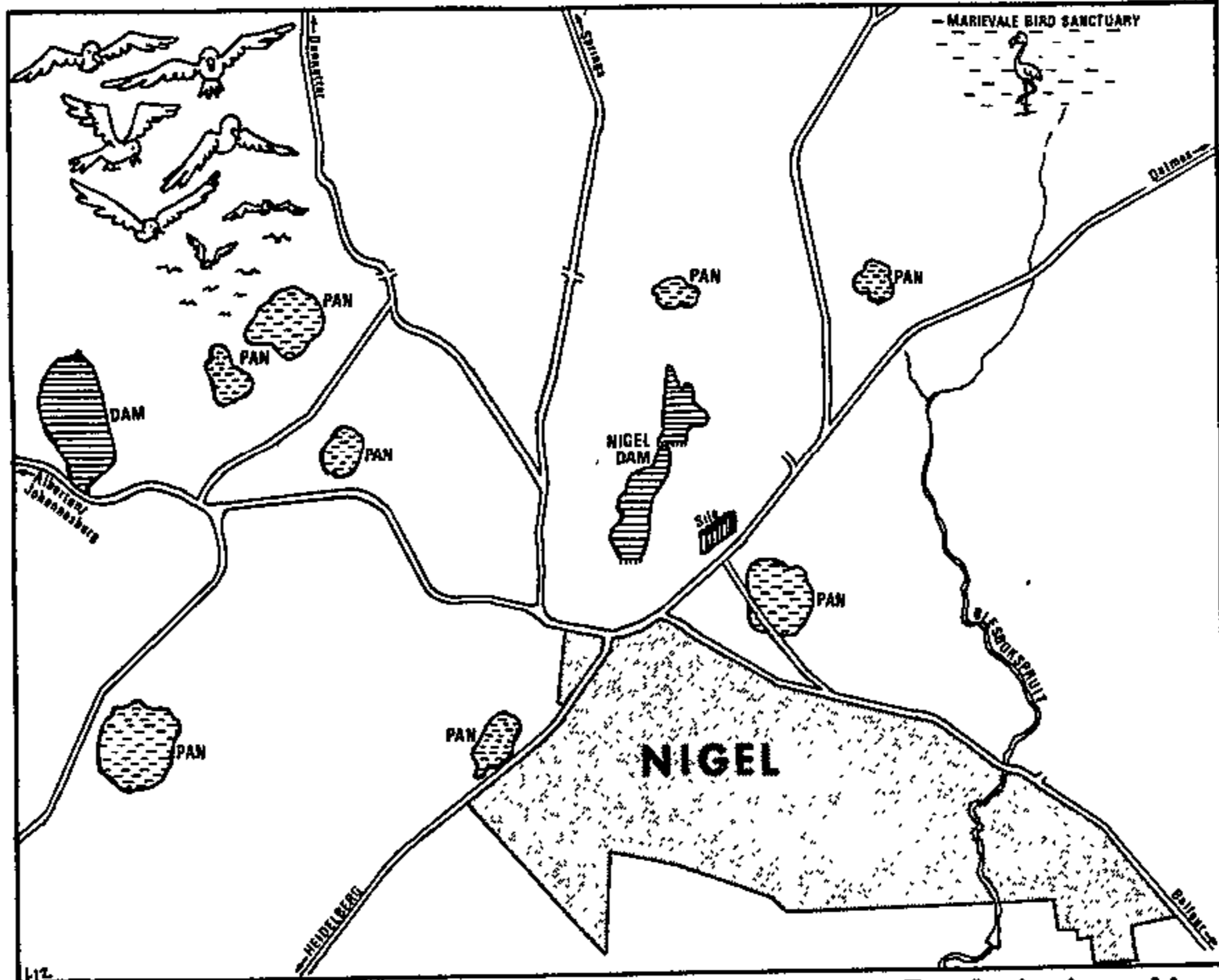
I went there last week, the guest of Nigel Publicity Association. Councillors, who joined us, provided a municipal bus for the occasion. And the Nigel Rotary Club convened a lunch-meeting to discuss how Nigel could exploit and safeguard its natural asset.

In a one-hour bus ride with councillors, officials and townspeople, I saw an amazing variety of water birds, including many hundreds of flamingoes. And this was in mid-winter when all the migrants — a third of South Africa's birds — were away.

AVOCETS

British "birder", Mr Nick Riddiford, of the Fair Isle Bird Observatory, off Scotland, who visited Nigel in February, saw, in one small pan, the equivalent of half of Britain's avocet population. (I recall him telling me how he saw, in one day in Nigel, more species of birds than he saw in a year in Britain).

Nigel's advantage is that it is set in the midst of a smooth plateau with an unusual number of perennial flood pans whose mud appears to be as nutritious as a river delta. The pans are probably the result of antelope hooves which, over centuries, cut up the veld around springs thus enabling the wind to carry away the dust and so etc



Nigel, a thriving industrial town on the edge of the East Rand, sits in a shimmering lake district which makes it one of the world's richest birdlife areas. The phenomenon has astonished visiting ornithologists.

out the shallow basins.

Mr Newman said that in March this year, after the late rains, "every little depression became filled with water and they were teeming with ducks and waders.

"It was during the passage period — when birds assemble ready for their migratory flight north."

Nigel's great wildfowl gathering is a spectacle which South Africa has taken for granted for too long.

Right on the edge of the town centre is North Pan, a blue and sparkling sheet of water the size of Johannesburg's entire Zoo Lake complex.

Local industrial engineer, Mr Stan Madden, who accompanied us and who is a nationally respected ornithologist, scanned the pan's surface with his binoculars. I asked him to call out the bird species ... he rattled off a different species every six seconds until we reached 30.

The pan — despite the fact that it was the "wrong" season — was alive with waders, ducks and geese. The scenes were those one would expect in high summer. The flamingoes — both species — were there in hundreds.

There we saw lesser flamingo, greater flamingo, 60 black-necked grebe, a goliath heron, grey heron, and black-headed heron, a darter, curlew sandpiper and wood sandpiper (both should be breeding in Russia at this time of the year but, for some reason, these stayed on); there were Ethiopian snipe, avocet, Cape teal, Hottentot teal, Cape shoveller and many more.

GOLDEN MUD

A kilometre or so on we came to an unnamed dam, largely empty of water with mounds of mud. The explanation was twofold: Nigel has had the equivalent of one year's rainfall over the past three — and the mud was found to contain up to 2 ounces of gold per ton.

Town clerk Mr Piet Wagener told me that the dam, which looks every bit as large as North Pan, should be restored this summer (assuming the rains come) and that the wealth in gold was being used by the council to pay for a big recreation area plus golf course next to it. The reed-fringed end of the dam at which we stood will become a bird sanctuary.

Again Mr Madden identified the birds for us: white-faced duck, dabchicks, grey-headed gulls, yellowbill duck, cisticolas, crake, coot, more Ethiopian snipe ...

"Each of our pans and dams has its own character and its own birdlife. You'll see some birds at this dam you won't see elsewhere," said Mr Madden

Even Nigel's town buildings have an odd birdlife: black-throated canaries nest in factories, and mountain chats, probably uniquely, nest in the eaves of suburban homes.

At "Sewerage dam" (its appearance is more pleasant than its name suggests) my bird list grew by half a dozen. There were scores of ruffs. *Roberts Birds of South Africa*, the standard reference book for South African birds, says ruffs occur in flocks of up to a couple of hundred. Last summer townsfolk saw "clouds" of them numbering up to 5 000 in one flock.

Mr Madden has compiled a checklist of Nigel's birds amounting to nearly 300 species — a third of South Africa's total and probably a quarter more than the

Johannesburg municipal area.

The dozen pans and dams are strung out in an arc north of the town whose horizons are gold mine dumps and factories.

But 8 km north of the chain is the richest bird area of all — a chain of dams on the reed-choked Blesbok Spruit which stretches nearly 20 km. The chain includes Marievale — by far the richest bird sanctuary on the Rand. The variety of birds there — even in winter — is almost tedious.

There we watched great skeins of flamingoes, pink against the blue sky. There were big spurwing geese and dozens of other species.

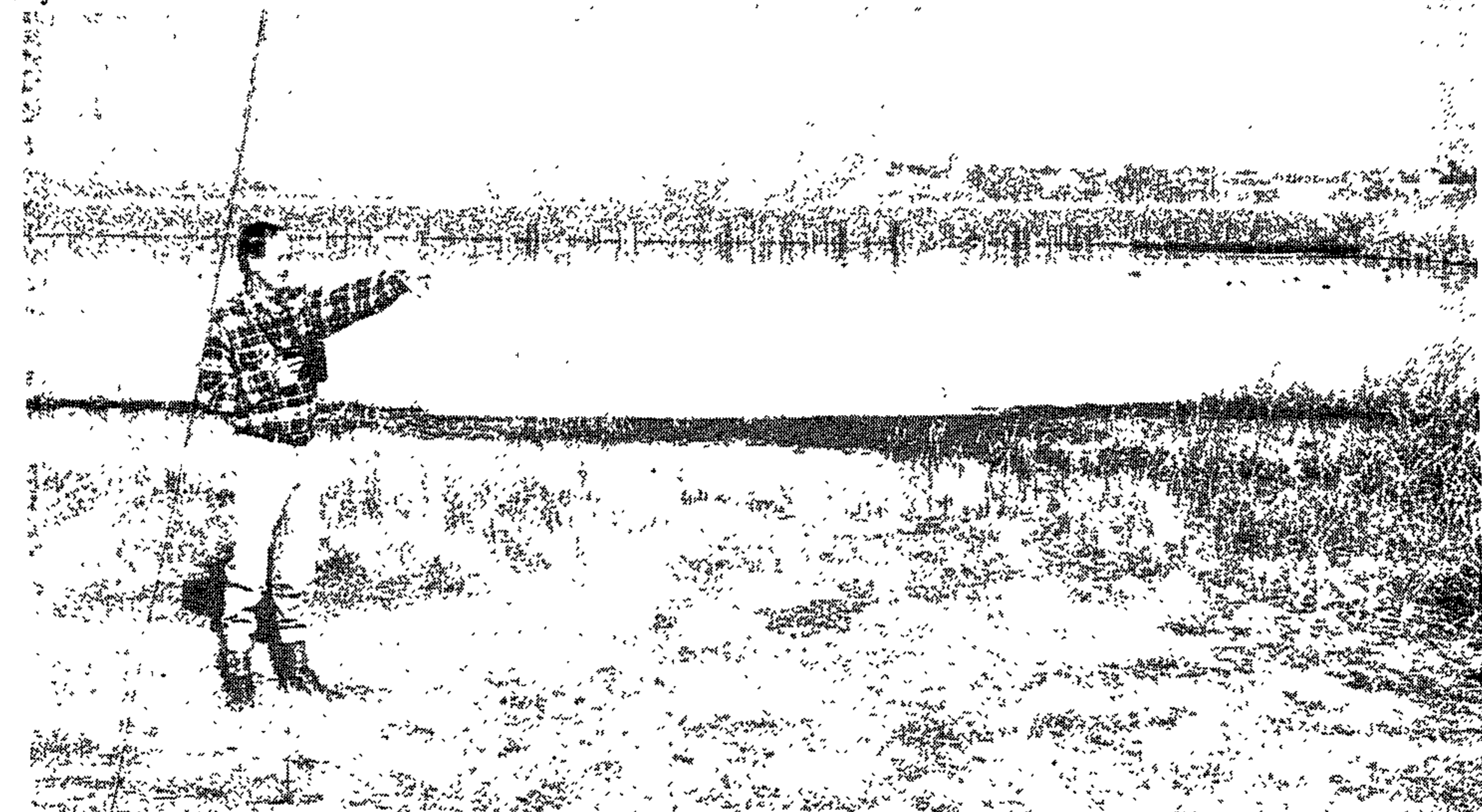
The wildlife of the area includes reed buck, duiker, porcupine, black-backed jackal, the Cape otter and three species of mongooses.

The man who was mostly responsible for having Marievale proclaimed a bird sanctuary was Johannesburg-born Mr Madden. In fact, there is a bronze plaque in the reserve to mark his contribution and a pan may be named in his honour.

OBSERVATORY

At the Rotary meeting where we exchanged views on Nigel's unique and undervalued heritage, Mr Tom Cook, founder of modern Nigel (he saved the town from dying in the 1950s, when the local gold mine closed, by establishing secondary industries there) and who is also founder of its publicity association, wrote out a cheque for R1 000. He gave it to Mr Madden saying it was a gift from Nigel Bottling Works, which Mr Cook established a generation ago, and should go towards establishing South Africa's first bird observatory — in Nigel, of course.

There, people can stay and join in the activities of professional ornithologists working in the area. Bird observatories are for education, research and recreation.



Mr Stan Madden looks across part of Marievale vlei. It attracts birds from across the world — will it also attract tourists?

PWV water supplies could run dry by '95

15/8/85

STAR

56

Science Reporter

All dependable water sources for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging and lower Vaal areas will be used up in less than 10 years from now and if heavy costs are to be avoided, individual water demands by people in the area may have to be lowered, says a prominent water engineer.

Speaking at a Wits University Senate special lecture on "Water Resources" last night Mr EJ Hall said that water demand in the PWV area would increase by 275 percent from 1 600 m cubic metres in

Progress on Lesotho project

Science Reporter

South Africa and Lesotho are close to reaching agreement on the massive Lesotho Highlands water project, but the two countries are still quarrelling over money.

Mr TPC van Robbroeck, managing engineer (water resources) of the Department of Water Affairs, said last night the main difference was South Africa's interest to "see to it that money is wisely spent" and Lesotho's spirit of independence "which precludes interference in its internal affairs".

1980 to 2 500 m cubic metres by the mid '90s. This had become a "substance of concern" as this was the limit of the area's dependable water supply.

Mr Hall said that to augment the supply, Orange River water could be used but "at heavy cost," and would assure enough water only until the year 2010.

For sufficient supplies in the future, Mr Hall said, it was necessary to question the per capita demand for water which over the past 50 years had grown from 120 litres a day per person in the area to nearly 600 litres a day.

"The continuing increase in the consumption per person is not necessarily all the result of true need for improvement in the quality of life," he said. During the recent drought in the urban Natal regions a target of 57 litres daily per person had largely been achieved, although at the cost of the quality of life and the social environment. Therefore, "luxury use" of water domestically still had to be questioned.

This luxury use, said Mr Hall, should not include garden watering, for it had to be recognised that "society does place a real value on the suburban garden as an important element in living environment." Even with severe restrictions in Natal people had made strenuous efforts to keep gardens alive

Businessman, son bound and robbed

West Rand Bureau

A Krugersdorp businessman and his eight-year-old son were locked in the kitchen of their shop for two hours yesterday by two armed robbers who made off with R800.

The two confronted Mr Faruk Patel (34), of H and Z Radio Repairs in Ockerse Street, at 4.30 pm and demanded money. They tied Mr Patel and his son up and fled.

AIWA PLAY FM/AM SH RA

has get the review ce, for a ad ne d- sa st e

ARGUS 23/8/85

56

Major flaw in Koeberg emergency plan — Coogan

Municipal Reporter

ARRANGEMENTS for public safety following a nuclear emergency at Koeberg would be "quite unacceptable" in other countries, says Cape Town's medical officer of health, Dr Reg Coogan.

Dr Coogan's 1984 annual report, released yesterday, notes that in the event of a nuclear emergency at Koeberg ultimate responsibility for the health and safety of 1,5 million people up to 80km away lies with the operators of the plant. This is described as a "major flaw" in emergency planning.

"The financial implications for Escom could be awesome. A potential conflict of interest looms large," Dr Coogan says.

"The responsibility for public safety should rest with the highest independent State authority. This is the universal practice overseas. The present arrangement here would be quite unacceptable in other countries."

"Exercise"

Dr Coogan's report also says that although emergency exercises of "varying degrees of severity" were held during the year, the capability of the regional control to take over civil defence in the event of an emergency extending beyond the divisional coun-

cil area towards the city "has not been demonstrated".

A 24-hour-a-day system of monitoring radiation from Koeberg, installed by the city health department in 1982 "to allay the fears of the general public", has been stabilised and calibrated in the past three years, according to the report.

Six continuous gamma radiation monitors placed in an arc across the boundary of the municipal area to monitor background radiation have shown "remarkably consistent readings" of between 100 and 110 millirems a year for the city. (These are normal levels of ambient radiation).

System of alarms

"In addition, a system of alarms has been installed so that if high or low radiation is monitored, the civil defence control centre, which is manned 24 hours-a-day, will know immediately and the necessary action will be initiated," the report says.

The city health department also checks six monitors installed by Escom "to ensure that monitoring by Escom is being carried out" and for comparison with readings with the council's own monitors.

Progress has also been made towards setting up another independent monitor on Robben Island.

IA"
SUITE
9
IN I
ALERS
GOODWC
123 Voortrekker
Cnr Dirkie Uys
Phone 591-7151

CNA- T12 H 12/1/85
56
Second Koeberg to be on E Cape coast?

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two areas near here have been earmarked as potential sites for South Africa's second nuclear power station, Escom announced yesterday.

The first site under consideration stretches about 60km along the coastline from the Tsitsikamma River mouth to Cape St Francis and is 18km deep. The second site is bounded by the Sundays River mouth and Cape Padrone and is also about 18km deep.

Seventeen other coastal sites, which were not identified, will also be investigated by Escom in an R8 million, six-year search which starts next month.

Escom's assistant senior general manager, Mr Lood Rothman, said the decision to build a second nuclear power station had not been taken yet.

"However, it is clear that at some stage in the future more nuclear power stations will have to be built to meet electricity needs

"We would be looking at another nuclear power station at the end of the century," he said, adding that the public would be informed of the investigation's progress because of the "greater sensitivity that exists towards nuclear generation".

The projected cost of a second station was estimated at R7 000 million.

Investigation of both sites, which starts next month and will take about two years, will include exploration drilling and "exhaustive examination of environmental implications".

Escom expects that future projects will be modelled on Koeberg, which has two 920 megawatt reactors.

Asked about the economic wisdom of a second Koeberg, given the unfavourable exchange rate, the current recession and a projected decline in demand for power, Mr Rothman said alternative sources of energy had to be investigated irrespective of the state of the economy.

IT COSTS LESS at

Gran
Bazaars and Ultramarkets

Valencia
Choice grade

ORANGES

LARGE
and
EXTRA LARGE

Gran

WOM
be
Litt
re C

2

Justify 'Koeberg 2'
anti-nuclear body

CAPL. TIME 13/9/85

Environment Reporter
THE anti-nuclear lobby, Koeberg Alert, yesterday called on Escom to disclose publicly how it could justify the construction of a second nuclear power station.

Koeberg Alert also called for a public inquiry into the cost, safety and environmental impact to determine whether Escom should build a second nuclear power station.

Escom announced on Wednesday that it was looking at sites in the Eastern Cape.

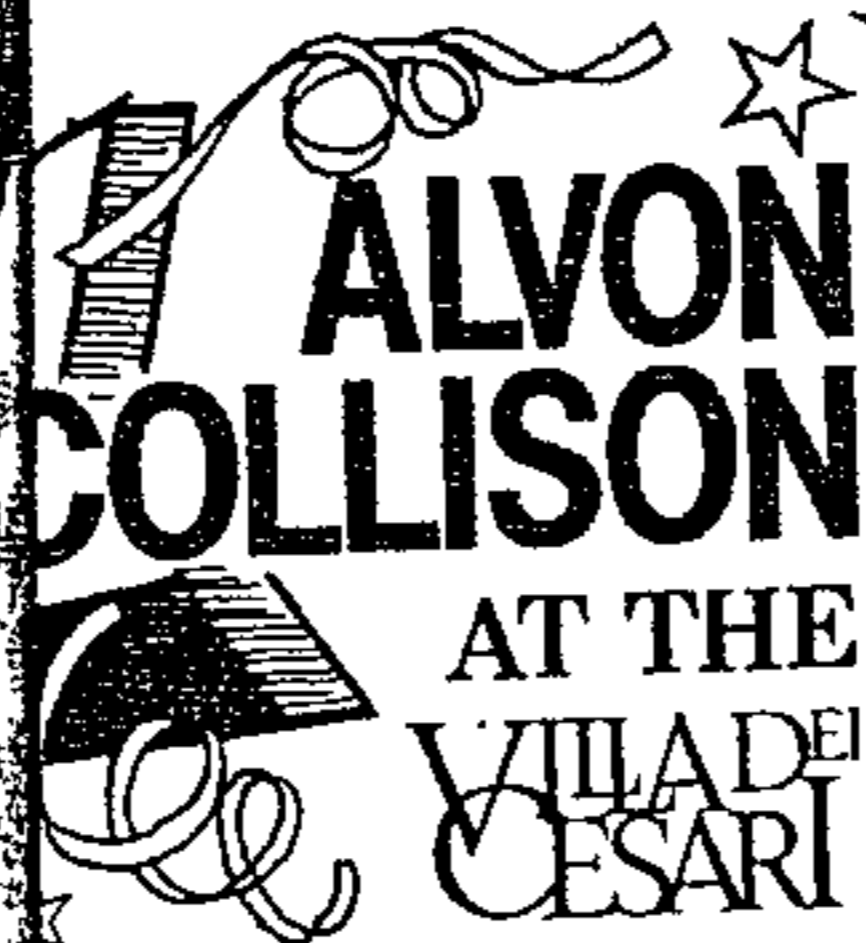
A spokesman for Koeberg Alert, Mr John Venn, said recent events had shown that nuclear power was completely uneconomic here.

Mr Venn said Escom admitted last year that electricity from Koeberg cost three times as much as that from coal power stations in the Transvaal. It was also likely to be much cheaper to transmit electricity to the Eastern Cape from the Transvaal as was done at present than construct a nuclear power station.

He said, in addition, that the construction of a second nuclear power station was unlikely for the following reasons:

- The decline of the rand had made the cost of importing this technology extremely high.
- The recently imposed ban by the EEC and the United States on the transfer of nuclear technology would for the foreseeable future prevent the construction of another power station.
- The lower-than-expected growth in electricity demand would make the expansion of generating capacity unnecessary.

ALVON COLLISON AT THE VILLADEI CESARI



2 per person (excl)
cabaret. No covert charge.
of wine per couple.
CAPE SUN

2
B
Su
TY
we
Su
da
at
ho
di
m
J
a
h
ra
th
g
st
w
fo
th
ri
b
t
h
k
P
C
S

Multimillion-rand development for river mooted

Plan to make Vaal tourist playground

By Melody McDougall,
Vereeniging Bureau

A multimillion-rand development scheme to turn the Vaal River area in the Vaal Triangle into a tourism paradise has been proposed.

The ambitious plan includes Mississippi-style river boats taking tourists on trips along the Vaal, nature parks and riverside restaurants.

Development of the area is worth its weight in gold and could soon result in a much-needed playground for local and overseas tourists as well as residents of the PWV area, said Mr Leon Smith, chairman of the regional advisory committee (region H) of the tourism working group, who yesterday headed a tour of the Vaal River area to investigate its tourism potential.

Recommendations made yesterday by the regional development advisory committee (region H) after the tour include:

- The Vaal River be fully utilised for tourism as it is within close reach of the largest population concentration in the country.
- Mississippi-style boats be used to take tourists on river trips (the use of these boats is advised as their slow speed prevents erosion of river embankments).
- The land on both sides of the river, which belongs to local government, be developed into nature parks, with the possibility of restaurants and other facilities for tourists.
- A nature reserve similar to the Willem Pretorius Nature Reserve be established on the banks of the river on the Free State side.
- Local government and the Rand Water Board will enforce strict control to prevent water pollution.
- To encourage the erection of holiday resorts, and to gain support for time-sharing schemes.

These recommendations will be forwarded to the regional development advisory committees (there are nine) before they are passed on to the central advice committee, and finally to the Cabinet for approval.

The inspection party which visited the area yesterday included representatives from the Rand Water Board, the Department of Water Affairs, nature conservation officials from the OES and Transvaal provincial administrations, local governments of Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg, and well-known figures in the tourism trade.

Mr Dale Hobbs, chairman of the Rand Water Board, who was also part of the tour group, yesterday said the board was not opposed to development of nature along the Vaal River in the barrage area, and that it would co-operate in the proposed development.

Water source

However, he said it had to be appreciated that the barrage was a primary source of water for six million people, providing between 25 and 53 per cent of the water used on the Witwatersrand.

Mr Hobbs said the board supported the proposed development provided there were proper facilities to ensure that pollution was not aggravated, and that other disadvantages which went hand-in-hand with uncontrolled and excessive boating and development along the river bank were also prevented.

The possibility of a R180 million development along the banks of the Vaal River in Vanderbijlpark is also being investigated. The project includes the building of a hotel complex and training centre as well as either a lake or a luxury hotel and chalet complex.

56

25/9/85 STAR

Western section of De Hoop closed

Environment Reporter

PUBLIC access to the western section of the Armscor missile testing range bordering the De Hoop Nature Reserve will be illegal from Friday this week.

The area, which stretches along the coast from 5km east of Arniston to the western border of De Hoop, will be declared a restricted area in terms of a proclamation to be

published in the Government Gazette.

The coastal area of the reserve itself is not affected.

It is the first part of the new testing range area to be closed to the public. Anglers particularly will be affected by the closure as they will no longer be able to fish at places like Skipskop and Ryspunt.

The closure, announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Defence and Law and

Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, follows an application by Armscor in June this year to close the area earlier than intended because it claimed excessive vandalism and poaching was taking place.

At the time outdoor enthusiasts and anglers in the Arniston area denied the claims saying they were "totally unjustified".

They also felt the early clo-

sure was unnecessary since Armscor had allowed cottage owners on the coast east of De Hoop to rent back their cottages until the end of 1986.

In his statement Mr Vlok said the proclamation of the area would assist Armscor in preserving the area against illegal entry. He said two people had recently been arrested in the area and would be appearing in court on charges of poaching.

Kruger Park's

major river 56 systems hit 11/10/85 Mercury by pollution

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—Pollution of the Kruger National Park's most important river systems has reached alarming proportions, according to a park spokesman.

Only immediate and co-ordinated action by interested groups could prevent the situation from deteriorating further. The worsening problem became obvious at a meeting held at the parks board head office in Pretoria this week, attended by representatives of municipal, agricultural, forestry and industrial interests, neighbouring black states and various government departments.

A special action committee was appointed to recommend ways in which the pollution could be combated.

The five most important river systems in the Kruger Park, the Levuvhu, Letaba, Olifants, Sabie and Crocodile, have been seriously affected by problems originating in the catchment areas to the west of the park.

Dr V Pienaar, park warden, pointed out that the Levuvhu, Letaba and Crocodile could no longer be regarded as perennial rivers. In spite of copious rains in the 1984-95 rain season, the largest part of the Letaba River in the Kruger Park had not flowed since May this year.

Dr V Pienaar, park warden, pointed out that the Levuvhu, Letaba and Crocodile could no longer be regarded as perennial rivers. In spite of copious rains in the 1984-95 rain season, the largest part of the Letaba River in the Kruger Park had not flowed since May this year.

Mud pools

Chemical substances from agricultural areas below the Fanie Botha Dam had increased the mineral content of the water to such an extent that special water-softening equipment had to be installed at the Letaba rest camp.

Dr Salomon Joubert, control research officer of the park, said the Levuvhu River ceased flowing for the first time in 1949. This phenomenon repeated itself during the 1960s. The drought of the early 1980s reduced the river to a few isolated mud pools.

The hippo population in the Levuvhu consequently diminished from 83 in 1984, to 44, according to the latest count.

Large numbers of fish died in the Olifants River.

The river systems also serve as distributors of invader species and pest plants such as sisal, bamboo, mauritius thorn, common lantana, oleander, jointed cactus, indian fig, castor-oil plant and sesbania, and also exotic climbers.

Plans for a fourth Sasol

2/10/85
56
Finance Editor *Mercury*

SASOL's sales rose by 71 percent in the year to June 30 to a record R4 835m the chairman, Mr D P de Villiers, says in his annual statement indicating that they are preparing for the establishment of a fourth synthetic fuel plant but because of current financial commitments will not be ready to launch such a project for the next few years.

Mr de Villiers says good progress is being made on technical and financial fronts in preparation for such a project, particularly in respect of gasification and synthesis techniques.

He stresses that Sasol welcomes the renewed interest shown in such fuel projects by other private sector organisations.

He points out that a practical structure for investment in new synthetic fuel projects has been established and adds that he is confident that this structure will be applied uniformly to all such projects.

Profits at the attributable level rose by 22 percent to reach R501,4m (89,1 cents a share) compared with R412,4m equal to 73,3 cents a share.

The company is saving South Africa R3 billion a

year in foreign exchange and earned a further R117 m through exports last year.

It is repaying its loans ahead of time and last year repaid R700 m in State loans, helping to reduce the interest burden.

Mr De Villiers points out that Sasol's repayments — along with interest and dividends — has paid almost R2,6 bn to the State over the past two years. This outstrips the total capital cost of Sasol 2.

The main reason Sasol finds itself unable to go ahead at this stage with a new plant is the repayment of loans following the acquisition of Sasol 2 and the additional commitments that will arise from the future acquisition of Sasol 3.

Commenting on the group's moves into fertiliser and explosives, Mr de Villiers says that the fertiliser operations lost money last year, but he is confident that, given favourable rains, the division should break even this year.

On the explosives side he says that trials are still continuing and that tests have confirmed their confidence in this new venture, which he expects to be operating by the end of the financial year.

400 sign petition against quarry

Mercury Reporter

NEARLY 400 people signed a petition at the weekend protesting against plans by a large Durban quarry to expand into a residential area.

Residents of Hillary, Bellair and Mount Vernon are fighting the proposed rezoning of a 4,2 ha piece of land, owned by Coedmore Hippo Quarries but zoned 'special residential', which juts into two built-up areas.

The Hillary and Districts Civic Association began collecting signatures on Saturday, ac-

ording to the chairman, Mr John Lundie.

'People are very stirred up. The petition is going very well. We'll get at least 1 000 signatures before we're finished,' he said.

The association had also sent a letter to every member of the Durban City Council 'protesting at further encroachment by the quarry into our residential areas'.

Residents say incessant dust, noise and heavy vehicle traffic from the quarry makes life in the area 'intolerable'.

56

Mercury

15/10/85

Nelspruit's explosive growth poses environmental problems

By James Clarke

Nelspruit is in trouble again.

Last time it was in trouble was in 1900 when Paul Kruger, retreating before Lord Roberts's forces, set up the South African Republic's final capital there and, for 10 days, made the town the enemy's main target.

Now a new enemy — explosive growth — threatens to rearrange the town which is fast outgrowing its stream-puckered valley.

Its municipal borders are now bumping up against the surrounding orange groves, the town's main source of wealth, and some planners believe this prime agricultural land must be sacrificed for housing.

There are farmers who believe this is crazy.

Already a huge slab of farmland is to be bulldozed for a new and bigger airport near town, while hundreds of hectares of productive land have been buried under highways.

Nelspruit has three choices for expansion:

- Use up more farmland.
- Build suburbs in the town's mountain backdrop.
- Jump the fruit-growing area and establish suburbs 10 minutes from town on the White River road.

IMPACT

Whatever the choice the impact — physical and economic — will be great and thinking people in Nelspruit are worried. They believe that enough damage has been done to the Lowveld town's subtropical beauty — especially by mundane housing which is appearing in the mountains overlooking the town.

Some claim that the town council is not consulting the public sufficiently.

According to the town clerk, Mr Hennie Muller (a former Sandton councillor), the council is well aware of the people's concern.



Nelspruit's central area which, say environmentalists, has become high-rise and sterile. They are also concerned that the town's surroundings are being spoiled.

"We too are concerned," he told me. "We want to do the right thing for the people and for the local economy. We are anxious to know what people think."

I was invited to lunch with Mr Muller and other officials — a gathering hosted by the Lowveld Botanical Society which is proud of, and worried about, the town's development.

At that lunch, Mr Muller, who admitted that there had been some mistakes in the past, told me "We will improve the arrangements so that the council and residents can talk more."

Generally, officials feel that the town has no choice but to expand into the hills to the south. "Then we'll have to use farmland," said a planner.

But while Nelspruit, like most towns, has made its mistakes, it has some delightful aspects too. Its valley is a network of rivers and streams with the Crocodile running from west to east. In some suburbs the river sides have been landscaped without disturbing the Lowveld trees.

Even on weekdays suburban people read under the trees or children play on attractive municipal play apparatus. Indeed, one of Nelspruit's characteristics is its many tiny

parks designed for children.

Nelacres shopping centre maintains a large lawn with shady trees for schoolchildren waiting to be collected by parents.

Valencia Park, Nelindia, the Indian quarter, is architecturally one of South Africa's most exquisite suburbs.

But, to the south and west of town, the well-wooded hills are being blemished by some highly inappropriate architecture.

John Vorster Drive — still under construction — encircles the town of 20 000 whites and 100 000 blacks and, at one point, is bisected by Citrus Road which creates a vivid scar visible for miles.

MAIN PROBLEMS

Mrs Rosemary Smuts, who is active in environmental affairs, told me that the Nelspruit Environmental Conservation Committee lists the town's main problems are:

- Green areas are disappearing. In the town's nature reserve — it reaches almost to the town centre and comprises a long and deep tree-filled valley — the council has allowed a veterinary practitioner to extend his garden 10m into it. Now his neighbours have done the same. Yet this is public land.

The town centre lacks

public parks. Its attractive town hall has been sold and residents fear the small civic park will go too. I was assured by the council that the developer, who is replacing the town hall with an office block, will, in fact, improve the park.

- Hills are being invaded. Unsuitable little houses are mushrooming on the hillsides and sending rubble tumbling down the sides. Pristine pockets of natural forest high in the hills, which could have formed part of an integrated network of natural areas, are being invaded by rampant exotics.

The government-approved guide plan for Nelspruit, ratified last year, says that the granite hills to the west "must be kept in a natural and unspoiled state" and that the stream and river courses be planned as part of a "regional open space system".

- Air pollution. The guide plan for Nelspruit demarcates where future housing should go because it anticipates the industrial area growing and air pollution increasing to a degree that suburbs would find intolerable. The guide plan, in this regard, makes astonishing reading. It points out that future houses should go into the mountains giving, as a first reason for that recom-

mendation, that this "is in accordance with air pollution considerations".

During my stay in Nelspruit the smell of Sappi's infamous new mill at Ngodwana, near Waterval Onder, 60 km from Nelspruit, permeated the valley. There is also some concern about acid fall-out.

- Noise pollution. The main N4 from the Rand to Maputo runs clean through town as does the road to White River. There are massive roadworks going on right now which will divert through-traffic from the town — across the fruit farms.

- Noxious weeds. Research worker Mr Ben Durand, of the Citrus and Subtropical Research Institute, showed me how this problem has already outstripped the town's ability to cope. Massive infestations of Lantana, Sesbania and Solanum (bug weed) — as well as itch beans — are choking natural areas. Even the jacaranda runs wild.

Nelspruit's first fruit trees were planted about 70 years ago. The town grew prosperous on fruit but its economic base is now far broader.

FURNITURE

One of the most remarkable changes has been the growth of the furniture industry. I was told that there are 70 furniture shops in town (that may be an exaggeration) and that now a huge and ugly furniture outlet is going up which will not only crush some small retailers but will create new and difficult traffic patterns. No impact assessment of the development was made public.

But the furniture boom is mostly good news. It underlines how the huge black housing effort in the region has triggered a demand for furniture, floor coverings and ornaments. Thus home-building has created new industries, new shops, new jobs, new wealth — and more homes...

Level of ^{Mercury} dust at ^{17/10/85} quarry 'not unduly high' ⁽⁵⁶⁾

Mercury Reporter

THE count of dust in the air near Coedmore Hippo Quarries is not 'unduly high' even though it is among the highest in Durban, according to the City Engineer's Department.

People who live nearby are bitterly opposed to the firm's recently disclosed plans to expand the quarry into a residential area, arguing that dust, noise and heavy vehicle traffic make life in the area 'intolerable'.

But according to Mr Graham Richardson, chief professional chemical officer in the City Engineer's Department, dust-monitoring exercises undertaken from time to time and most recently earlier this year show that 'dust measurements at certain points fairly close to the quarry have not been unduly high, except on occasions'.

He agreed that dust pollution at the quarry was among the worst in Durban — but no better or worse than at any similar quarry.

The levels of dust near the quarry were 'more a nuisance' than dangerous to health.

He added that quarry management had made 'genuine efforts' over the past two or three years to

come to grips with the problem.

'The quarry has done quite a bit, but that's not to say that more can't be done,' said Mr Richardson.

'Residents mustn't think we're not interested or ignoring the problem. Whenever there's an interface between industry and residential areas, problems are bound to arise.'

Complaints

'It's not always an easy task to be entirely fair to both parties'.

Mr Roy Raw, vice-chairman of the Hillary and Districts Civic Association, said he refused to accept that dust levels were low enough not to constitute a health hazard.

'The association still holds a certificate from a local doctor which says that three-quarters of the children in this area who suffer from chest complaints suffer because of the dust.'

'Everything in Coedmore Road is covered in dust. If you leave your car out for a single night, it's so dusty you can't see through the windscreen.'

He said the dust came not only from the quarry but also from a nearby cement factory.

Householders challenge council accounts

Soweto shelves electricity fees

24/10/85

The Soweto Council has temporarily waived almost R7-million in unpaid electricity bills due from residents and implemented a moratorium until it has completed investigations.

"This is done in good faith and we hope Soweto residents will benefit from it," the town clerk Mr Nico Malan said yesterday.

Council member Mr NT Bantile said the suspension of electricity arrears came after outcry from residents over alleged overcharging.

Mr Malan said that since a multimillion-rand project was launched in greater Soweto about three years ago to electrify the township completely, 110 000 units unpaid bills had reached about R6.9 million.

Thousands of residents had complained that their accounts reflected unreasonably high amounts of consumption and had voiced concern about the accuracy of the council's book-keeping system.

An ad-hoc committee consisting of members of the Soweto Council and the West Rand Development Board was set up to investigate these complaints, said Mr Bot.

He said the council did not have a computer system of its own and relied on the board for its records.

STAR METER READERS

The ad-hoc committee had found that 42% of the total bills were wrong, 10% were being taken from the computer after being taken from the hand-reading of meter readers.

"We are starting a thorough investigation to try to ascertain if there has been any irregularities in the electricity accounts," said Mr Bot.

Outstanding accounts from some of Soweto's 60 000 households would be placed on a "suspense account" and would not have to be settled until the issue had been resolved.

Residents would be required to pay electricity bills accrued from the beginning of October and the outstanding amount could be written off if found to have been wrongly debited.

Mr Malan pointed out that if it was proved that a household had used the amount of electricity charged, the household would be allowed to pay the fee over a number of months.

The matter is likely to remove some of the grievances of Soweto residents who have complained bitterly about being overcharged by the council. Some readers have complained that they have been charged as much as R20 a month.

Mr Malan said an average household usually used about 100 units of electricity - cost of R50. Consumption above that should be queried.

A possible reason why some people received accounts in excess of R50 was that when power was installed households were charged only about 50 months later.

tonic
reel
ent
roed
mire
il be
d cur

Transvaal, Cape get seven new ⁽⁵⁶⁾ nature reserves

The Starvation Creek Nature Reserve near Ngodwana in the Eastern Transvaal is the seventh new reserve established since April, according to the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Under the Forest Act of 1968, the forestry branch of the department has set aside four new Cape nature reserves and three in the Transvaal.

All are relatively small and intended for protection of rare plants or particular habitat types.

In addition to the establishing of the seven reserves, the Groot Winterhoek Mountains have been given wilderness status.

"We have been looking at these areas for some time and there have been various hold-ups, but recently there has been a push to get the reserves formally designated and several more will come into being soon," said Mr Theuns van Rensburg of the forestry branch.

Protection of 140 ha at Starvation Creek on the Berlin State Forest assures conservation of kloof forest habitat for the endangered Kaapse Hoop cycad, *Encephalartos laevifolius*. Day hikes can be taken.

SOUTPANSBERG

Largest of the newly protected areas in the Transvaal are the Entabeni and Matiwa nature reserves, a combined area of 700 ha of evergreen forest lands within the Entabeni State Forest in the Soutpansberg, where the shy samango monkey makes its home. The Soutpansberg Hiking Trail offers access.

Near Barberton, the Dr Hamilton Nature Reserve has been enlarged from one to 26 ha to ensure survival of the rare rambling form of the silver protea, *Protea roupelliae hamiltonii*.

In the Eastern Cape, three nature reserves have been created to protect representative portions of the Alexandria Forest vegetation type, which has been much reduced by clearing for food production. The Boxwood, Congaskraal and Bosch Hoek reserves total more than 3000 ha. The fourth new Cape reserve is the new Umtiza Nature Reserve near East London.

One more much larger reserve, the Woody Cape Nature Reserve of 15 460 ha, will soon be added.

A two-day circular hiking route to be known as the Alexandria Hiking Trail is to open on November 5.

Wildlife on your doorstep

THE ONE-HORNED Java rhinoceros, an animal virtually unchanged in a million years, is still clinging to survival in the lush rain forests that rose from the ashes of the Krakatoa volcanic eruption a century ago.

But conservationists say the last colony of the species could be wiped out in spite of a World Wildlife Fund programme that has doubled their number to 60 in the past two decades.

Disease and poachers pose major threats to the rhino at its habitat in Indonesia's remote Ujung Kulon game reserve, set aside by Dutch colonists 50 years ago as a sanctuary for the animal.

The shy and solitary beast — rarest of the five rhino species — weighs in at 1,8 tons, with a horn that can grow to 27 cm. With distinctive folds that make its skin look like armour-plating, the Java rhino has changed little in appearance since the late Pliocene Age a million years ago.

Killed off

An illness, probably anthrax, killed six of the rhinos at the reserve three years ago. The disease was contained but conservation officials want a second colony started in case it breaks out again.

With the disappearance of the Java tiger from Ujung Kulon, man is now the rhino's only predator.

Last November a poacher slipped past rangers into the reserve and shot a rhino dead. He was jailed after a row over payment for its horn drew the attention of the authorities.

The attraction for rhino-poachers everywhere is the horn, widely believed to be an aphrodisiac. It is a highly lucrative commodity for vendors of traditional Chinese medicines.

In spite of a ban on the traffic crushed rhino

Clinging to survival . . .

50 09/11/85
Mercury

Peter Millership UJUNG KULON

horn is still available in Jakarta's Chinatown. At up to 50 dollars (about R130) a gram it is one of the world's most expensive illicit substances — as costly as cocaine on the streets of New York.

Unlocking a brass padlock on a mahogany chest at the back of his shop, a Chinatown apothecary brought out a rhino horn and whispered that his main customers were high-ranking officials who thought it would boost their sexual enjoyment.

Rhino-horn cups were once used by Eastern potentates who believed they would foil assassination attempts by showing stains on contact with poison.

During the last century the rhinos caused great damage to crops, wrecking carefully managed Dutch sugar plantations on Java.

As plantation owners offered bounties for dead rhinos and game-hunters killed them for sport the animals were eradicated across most of the densely populated island.

Devastated

They now survive only on its isolated westernmost tip, where human habitation was devastated by the massive eruption of Krakatoa in 1883.

The fertile volcanic dust that smothered Ujung Kulon after the eruption constantly regenerates the damage rhinos cause to the peninsula's plant life.

The vegetarian rhino feeds at night, smashing down saplings and trees, chomping through shrubs and foliage. Once knocked down a tree will

grow horizontally in the jungle and the rhino returns to feed off its sweet new shoots.

The rhino's diet consists of more than 70 plant types and trackers at Ujung Kulon make tea from its dung.

Rhino sightings in the 510 km² reserve are extremely rare and can be dangerous. Hacking through the dense thickets of thorned rattan and bamboo with a parang (machete), trackers follow three-toed hoofmarks to mud pits where the

animals wallow most of the day, cooling off, softening their skin and getting rid of parasites.

The virtually blind animal relies on sharp hearing and an acute sense of smell to warn it of danger. Normally it swiftly senses an approaching intruder and bolts off through the undergrowth.

'If it decides to charge there's no time to be afraid, just a split second to move out of its way,' says French photographer Alain Compost. 'It snorts, puts its head to the ground and without looking ahead charges in a straight line.' — (Sapa-Reuter)



Wherever they exist rhinos are threatened by horn-hunters. This is a white rhino.

Nov 19 85

576

Cape Times, Thursday, No

2 caught in Koeberg 'leak'

By CHRIS EKASMUS
Science Reporter

TWO members of the media were yesterday "exposed" to "very high levels of radiation" during a simulated emergency drill to test Eskom's ability to deal with a major radiation leak at Koeberg nuclear power station.

The simulated emergency was part of an annual assessment of Eskom's ability, together with the Cape Divisional Council and Cape Town City Council, to institute

the emergency plan for dealing with a serious accident at the nuclear plant.

Yesterday's simulation was watched by umpires from the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC), whose licensing branch is responsible for licensing all South African nuclear installations. The drill began with a

loss of on-site and off-site electrical supplies and back-ups at 4.19am, leading to a loss of coolant in the unit two reactor and a leak of highly radioactive steam into the reactor building.

A site emergency was declared, quickly followed by a general emergency when a situation developed which "could

pose a radiation hazard necessitating action beyond the Koeberg site boundary".

The Divisional Council and later CCC civil defence units were called into action as the emergency developed and by 7am instructions had been given by the emergency controller to evacuate residents in four

areas within a 16km radius south and east of the station as a radioactive plume moved inland from Koeberg.

Sheltering inside homes was ordered for two additional areas within a 16km radius of the station.

The two reporters were allowed on to the station site after the

evacuation of the surrounding areas had been called for and were allowed off site again without being "decontaminated".

Eskom spokesman Mr Andre van Heerden said at a press conference held later that if the emergency had been genuine the reporters would not have been able

to get close to the station, let alone enter it, as roadblocks would have been in place on approach roads.

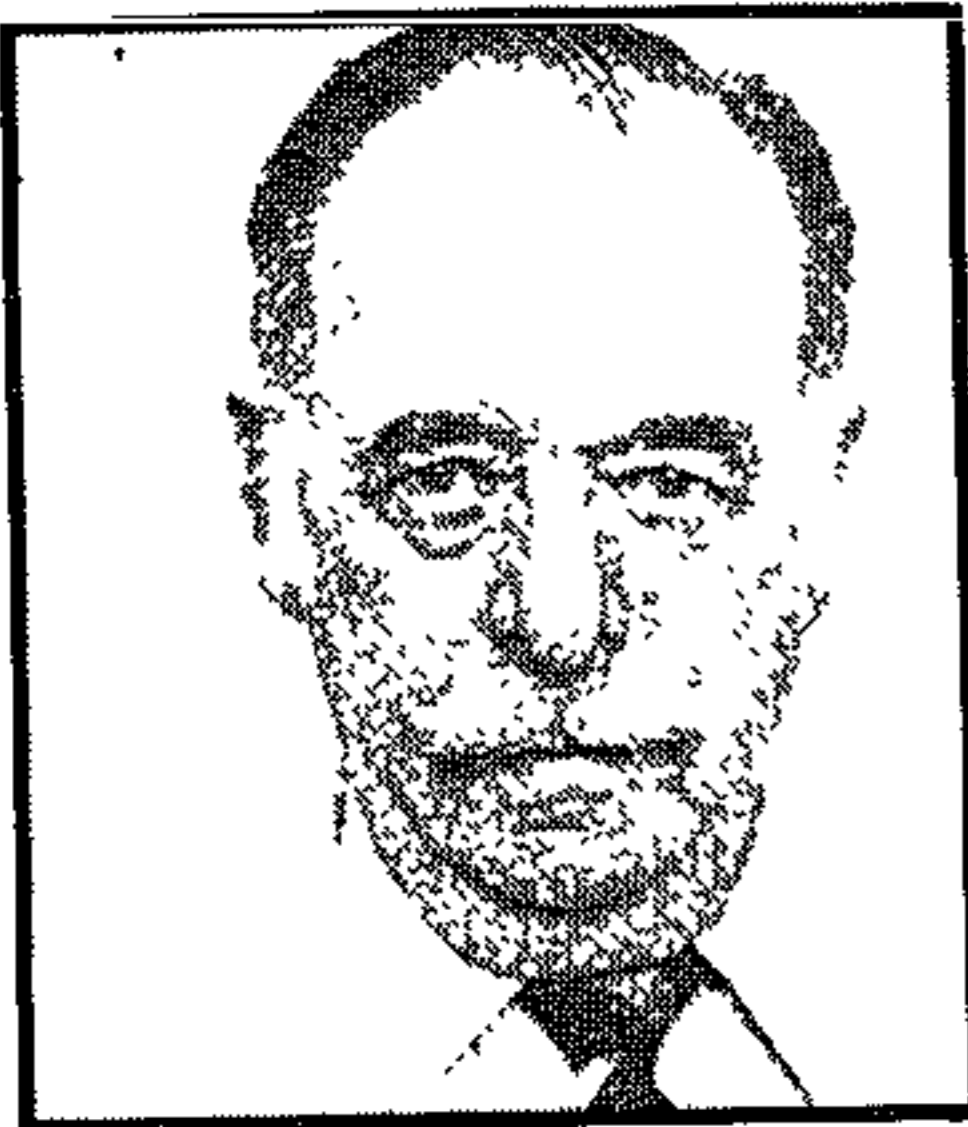
He said roadblocks were not put up for this exercise because of the disruption this would have caused.

Mr Clive le Roux, a member of the emergency control team called out to deal with the "accident", said at the press conference that all the technical problems posed by the scenario had been handled without too much difficulty.

ARG 45 18/11/85 (56)

'Civic war' in Knysna over bypass road

Environment Reporter JOHN YELD visited Knysna, where residents are split over the desirability of an 'internal bypass' road through the town



Mayor Stan Thesen: "a lot of emotional hoo-hah".



Mr "Lucky" Dimopoulos: "people don't talk to each other".



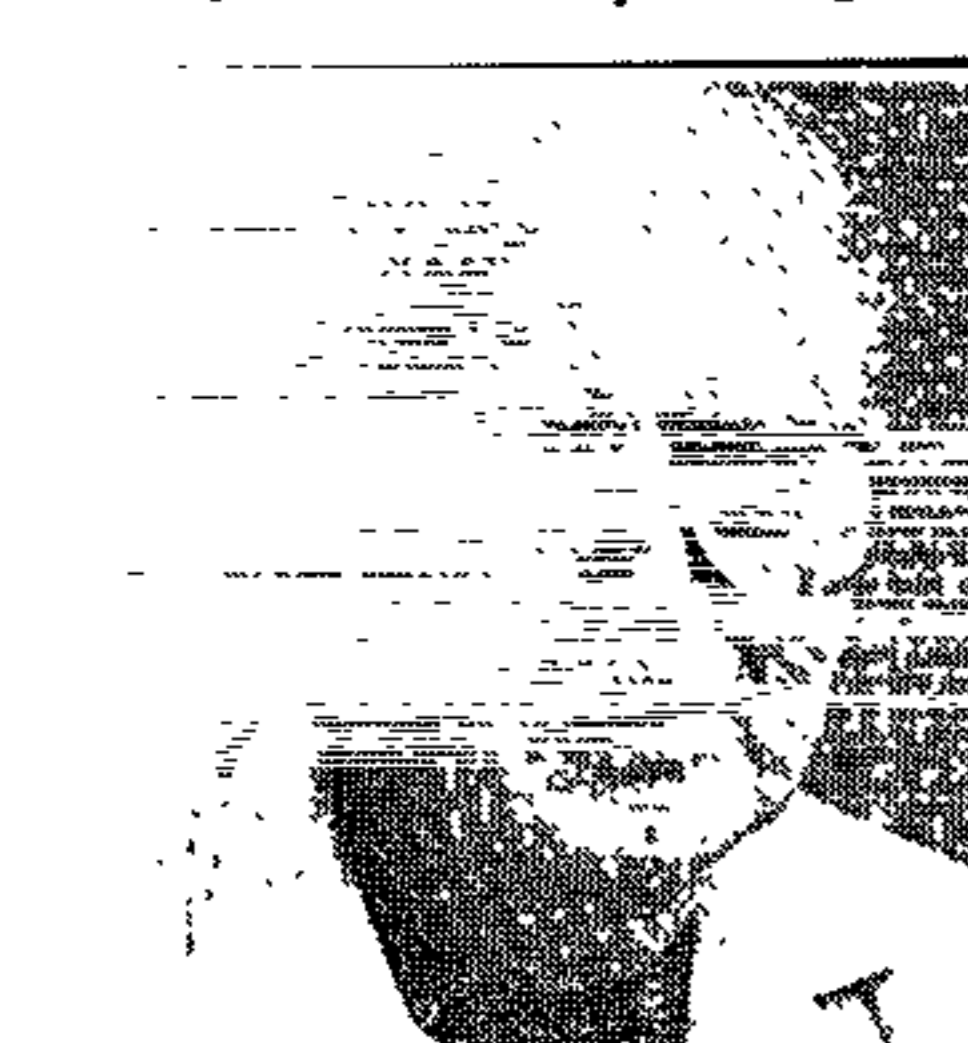
Mr CR Bird: "the town is choked with traffic".



General Bob Rogers: "the whole character of Knysna will be destroyed".



Mrs Kathy Sass: "feelings are extremely strong".



Mr Alastair Baillie: "they caught us off guard".

THEY call it "civic war" in Knysna.

The question of whether to accept the National Transport Commission's offer to build an "internal bypass" — in effect an upgraded N2 national road — through Knysna has split the Garden Route town, divided families and broken friendships during months of often highly acrimonious debate.

Both sides speak darkly of "vested interests" and selective property transactions.

Now a final decision appears close at hand.

The proposed road has been an issue in Knysna since the beginning of the year and culminated in an official municipal poll on September 26 when 708 voters cast ballots against the proposed road through the town, requesting instead a northern, external bypass, while 438 voted for the internal road.

There were two spoilt papers and the 32,2 percent poll was immediately condemned as too low to have any significance by the "for" faction and hailed as an effective indication of a much higher percentage by those "against".

In terms of the local government ordinance, the council had one month to hold a special meeting to note the results of the poll and bring it to the attention of the Administrator — with or without comment.

When this statutory council meeting was called six councillors were present. One councillor ("pro-road") was overseas and another (also "pro-road") had recently resigned.

A motion that council respect the feelings of the ratepayers as expressed in the poll and ask the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, to abandon the whole project was split three-all when put to the vote.

After a division the mayor, Mr Stan Thesen, used his casting vote to defeat the motion 4-3. The council then merely informed the Administrator of the result of the poll without comment and resolved to ask the NTC to build the road immediately.

But the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, promised in September that there was "no question" of the road being forced on the majority of residents, although he said the NTC would also take cognisance of the views of the "elected representatives" — the town council.

The residents have made their feelings clear on the matter. Mr Louw now has to confirm the recommendations of the town council and he appears de facto to have the final say in whether the road will be built or not.

How do the councillors themselves see the issue?

The man at the centre of the controversy, mayor Stan Thesen, gave an unequivocal "no" when asked whether he now accepted that the majority of Knysna residents were against the proposed road.

"There was a 32 percent poll and I think any more voters would have been for the road. People are not terribly concerned about this but those few who have made an emotional issue of it," he said.

"The facts are that 708 to 438 voted against it but I don't think in the best of circumstances those against the road would find more than 708 votes."

Mr Thesen pointed out that in 1983 the council voted unanimously in favour of the principle of a through-road at the lower end of town.

"There has been a lot of emotional hoo-hah about this, but a lot of it is not factual," Mr Thesen said.

"I admit there could be a problem with heavy traffic. They are noisy, but you just have to stop a few and get a reputation for being a stropky town."

"I'd just like to see the end of this, I've got better things to do."

Mr "Lucky" Dimopoulos has lived in Knysna for 18 years and has served on the council for nearly six.

"I don't really accept the result (of the poll). The people who feel strongly would have come and voted and I take it the people who didn't come are for the road rather than against it. I could be wrong but that's my way of thinking," he said.

"People don't talk to each other and it's a very bad thing. I believe we can still agree to disagree."

'Bitterness'

"If somebody proved to me I'm wrong I think I'm big enough to say I'll change my vote, but nobody has proved anything to me. I don't see any harm will come to Knysna by this road — on the contrary, you can turn it into a plus."

Mr C R Bird, resident in Knysna for eight years and a councillor for three, says the issue has "engendered tremendous bitterness in this town".

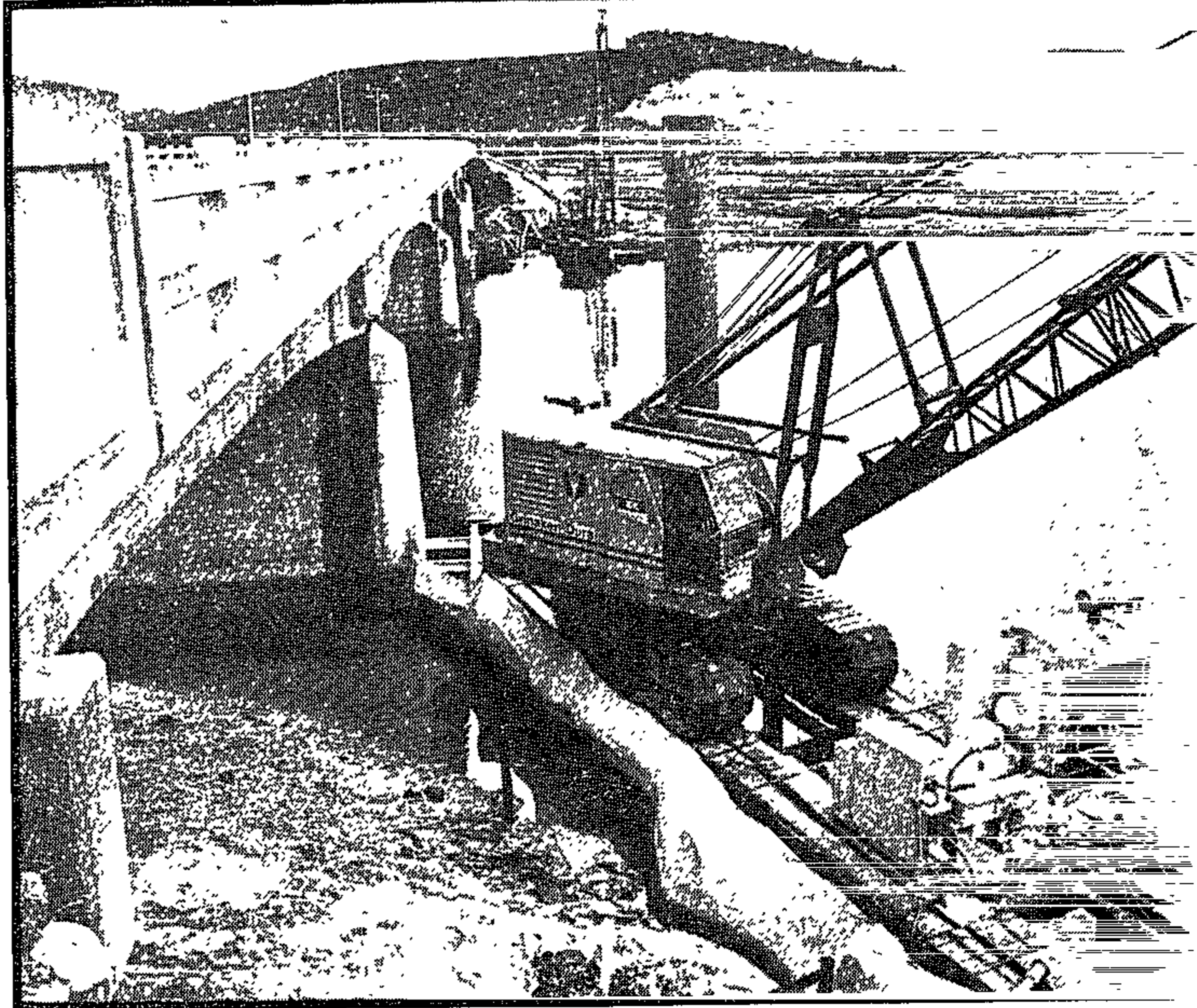
"Last season the town was absolutely choked with traffic on a number of occasions. My points are that the Government is not going to build the external road under any circumstances. We need another road and — very, very important from my point of view — this town has already outstripped its infrastructure."

Two days before polling day Mr Bird distributed a leaflet claiming that rates would go up 45 percent if the NTC's offer was refused and the town was forced to build the road.

"Obviously we would not be allowed to increase the rates by 45 percent. We are subject to provincial control," Mr Bird said.

"I just don't know where we would get the money to get this road but it would have to come out of the pockets of ratepayers."

Anti-road councillor General Bob Rogers, former head of the South African Air Force, called



Pile-driving for the construction of a new White bridge over the Knysna lagoon — the thin end of the wedge?

Mr Bird's circular "a most irresponsible thing".

"I feel the whole character of the place will be destroyed (if the road goes ahead)," General Rogers said.

"Knysna is not like Durban which depends for its attraction on a lot of activity. Knysna's beauty lies in natural scenes, the peace and quiet, the lagoon on one side and the hills and forests on the other.

"To deliberately plan to take all that traffic through it, it's just extraordinary to me that it can even be considered."

Mrs Kathy Sass, in her sixth year as councillor and also determinedly opposed to the road, says she has received messages of support from all over the country.

"Feelings in Knysna are extremely strong, and quite rightly so, because they (the ratepayers) feel as though they have been unjustly served and their voices have not been heard. The whole way the issue has been conducted has appeared to be unfair," she said.

Mr Alastair Baillie lives in the appropriately named Knysna suburb of Paradise. A retired engineer with road construction consulting experience, he has been on the council for three years.

Mr Baillie is the only councillor to have changed his mind on the issue.

He says the council was initially offered a bypass road through the town only as far as the railway bridge in the west.

"Now at that stage there was no comment made by any of that (NTC) team about upgrading the lagoon road from the railway bridge to the White bridge. In fact they caught us off guard, you might say. At that stage it seemed a very nice thing, thank you very much. So we accepted it at that time.

"Then subsequently we heard they were going to upgrade the road along the lagoon. They were supposed to get a complete environmental impact study which to our knowledge has never been done."

Mr Baillie was also given facts and figures of projected traffic flows by an NTC engineer.

"That was when I changed my mind very quickly. Why must we put up with these big fellows (pan-technikons) thundering through here?" he said.

One councillor, Mr G Bendheim, was away when the Argus reporter visited Knysna.

● A spokesman for the Administrator's office said the matter was receiving attention "through the normal channels".

All four wards have expressed their overwhelming opposition to the proposed road.

'The Road' causes temperatures to rise

WHILE most Knysna residents appear only too eager to have "The Road" issue settled as soon as possible, it is still very much the foremost topic of conversation in the town.

In a recent issue of the local newspaper 50 local businesses placed advertisements with slogans like "Is democracy in Knysna going the same way as

the Knysna elephants?" in a four-page, "How We Feel" supplement.

And more than 500 local residents have already pledged financial support for an attempt to get a supreme court interdict against the road. A brief has been prepared and sent to a Johannesburg advocate on behalf of the newly-formed Concerned Citizens Trust Fund.

"The interdict is not so much to nail the culprit as to give us time for town planners to come up with the right way to go about this whole thing," says trust fund secretary Mrs Audrey Orpen.

Her architect husband Mr John Orpen calls Knysna "a scruffy little town now in its adolescence" and supports the call for proper town planning.

"It is inconceivable that any responsible town council would take it upon itself to consider any major road construction in the absence of expert advice as to the possible effect on the area under its jurisdiction," he says.

100/5

CAPE TIMES 3/12/85

3 drown as
rain breaks
Karoo drought

56

Staff Reporters

FLOODED rivers claimed the lives of at least three people at the weekend as rain broke the drought in large areas of Namaqualand, Bushmanland and the Karoo.

● A 17-year-old Koekenaap man, Mr Koos van der Westhuizen, is believed to have drowned in the Olifants River where he had gone fishing on Sunday morning. His clothes were found on the bank but his body had not been found by late yesterday.

● In Garies an Okiep man, Mr Karel Opperman, 42, was washed down a river and drowned when his car stalled on a low-water bridge after a cloudburst on Sunday afternoon.

He had got out to investigate but was washed away by the strong current. His wife and seven children scrambled to safety.

● At 3pm on Sunday, 15-year-old Gordon Mtetwa drowned when trying to cross a fast stream after a dam wall had collapsed near Van Rhynsdorp.

There have been showers in parts of the Karoo where there has been no rain for eight years.

Carnarvon, which has officially been a drought-stricken area since 1978, has had 66mm since Sunday. "Our farmers are delighted," said a Carnarvon resident.

The new dam in Fraserburg, without rain for six years, is overflowing, said Mrs H Kriel, a resident. "We're all very relieved".

Mr G R Spies, of the Loxton municipality, said the town had been dry for "years" but was now "awash with water".

"We have had over 60mm in the past couple of days," he said yesterday.

There was also rain in the Boland and thunder storms and gales over a wide area caused damage to property estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands.

The rain and cooler weather brought much-needed relief to farmers in the area. In Clanwilliam the temperature had averaged nearly 40 deg C for the past three weeks. Before the rains farmers were irrigating their crops continuously.

Cape Times 6/12/85

Nine days of rain in dry Loeriesfontein

Staff Reporter

FLASH FLOODS caused severe damage in Bushmanland and Namaqualand and a Loeriesfontein farmer, his four-year-old daughter and a young friend had a narrow escape when a two-metre high "wall of water" swept his van away.

Mr Martiens van Jaarsveld's van was washed away on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the Loeriesfontein municipality said yesterday it had been raining for nine days.

"In the town, the rain has caused furrows in the road and has washed silt on to the pavements. Our dam is overflowing for the first time since 1978."

A railway line between Carnarvon and Calvinia was washed away earlier this week.

A Divisional Council spokesman for the Calvinia area said roads there were also in a bad condition.

The national road at Violsdrift, where washaways occurred earlier this week, was again damaged by floodwaters on Wednesday.

The road between Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay has been washed away and it is not known when it will be reopened.

A Divco spokesman said they were watching the road as there was a swollen river nearby "which could run over its banks again at any time".

Floods caused serious damage in the Karoo and a Ladismith farmer, Mr Koos van der Horst, lost two-thirds of his apricot crop. Farmers in the Boland have also suffered crop losses due to rain.

Jeffreys Bay saved from oily disaster

By BESSIE BOUWER

WITH hundreds of up-country visitors already at Jeffreys Bay for their annual holiday, hotel and caravan park owners today breathed a sigh of relief that the oil slick from the damaged tanker Botany Triad no longer posed a threat to their beaches.

Mr Jan Hugo, Town Clerk of Jeffreys Bay, said the oil slick from the collision between the Botany Triad and the cargo freighter, Lu Shan, off Cape St Francis on Friday had had been a narrow shave and "we are very lucky we got off so lightly".

Oil on the beaches at the beginning of the tourist season would certainly

have been a disaster, he said.

Oiled penguins would be taken to the Port Elizabeth Oceanarium as soon as they were found, he added.

Spokesmen from hotels said holidaymakers were flocking to the beaches despite cloudy weather.

At the main beach many tourists were swimming and so far there had been no complaints of oil pollution.

"We are happy that the holiday season won't be a disaster," said a spokesman for the Beach Hotel.

The caravan park reported that tourists were unconcerned about oil in the water.

The Minister of Environment Affairs and

Tourism, Mr John Wiley, inspected the oil slick yesterday and said it no longer posed a threat to the south-east coast.

The Port Elizabeth oceanarium yesterday took delivery of 32 jack-ass penguins affected by the oil leak.

The curator, Miss Martie Das, said all the birds would be cleaned, but it was still undecided if they would then go to the University of Port Elizabeth or remain at the oceanarium.

They were found between Paradise Beach and Jeffreys Bay.

Miss Das said the birds smelt of oil, but the light transformer oil was so thin that it could not be seen.

The holed Panamanian-registered tanker, Botany Triad, was allowed to enter the Durban harbour shortly after 10.20am today, after officials of the Department of Transport (Marine Division) had inspected the vessel for more than two hours at outer anchorage today.

The ship is expected to undergo extensive repairs in Durban lasting for at least three weeks.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport said that the tanker had been thoroughly inspected and it was decided, after consultations with the captain, to allow it to enter Durban harbour.

He said the damage to the tanker was extensive

and it appeared that she would be in the Durban harbour undergoing repairs for at least three weeks.

He said the officials were satisfied that the tanker was no longer spilling oil and there was no threat of pollution off the Natal coastline.

Mr Keith Plummer, of the Natal Parks Board Conservation Department, Durban area, said he was satisfied, after flying over the tanker in a light aircraft today, that there would be no danger to marine life in the Durban area.

Sapa reports that the cause of the accident has still not been established.

The Lu Shan has headed for Cape Town.

● Picture — Page 9

ENVIRONMENT — 1986

JAN — NOV. —> DEC.

CAPE TIMES 2/1/86
**Nature
land for
houses**

Environment Reporter

A DIVISIONAL councillor has accused Mr John Wiley, the Minister of Environment Affairs, of failing to protect the environment by not opposing an application to build houses in a Peninsula nature area.

Mr Len Pothier, councillor for Hout Bay, was commenting on a decision by the Divisional Council on Tuesday not to oppose the application by Mr Ken Evans to build five houses on land forming part of a Cape Peninsula Nature Area at Hout Bay.

The decision came after the council had approached Mr Wiley to assist them in fighting a Supreme Court action by Mr Evans.

A reply from the Department of Environment Affairs said it was not prepared to oppose the application for a permit to build on the land and recommended that the council also did not.

Mr Evans and a partnership of five bought the land in October 1983, before the nature area was proclaimed.

Mr Evans claimed he did not need a permit because, according to legislation, there was nothing to stop a property-owner using his land for the same purpose it was used for before the nature area was proclaimed.

Mr Wiley said yesterday he had declined to oppose the application on legal grounds.

Sion to meet ANC
Leading article, page 1

Rare fynbos, animals destroyed in fires

Cape Times
4/2/86
56

Environment Reporter

OVER 2 000ha of rare and protected fynbos was destroyed in the Cape Point fire which was finally brought under control late yesterday.

The blaze, which broke out on Sunday, is believed to be the worst ever to ravage the reserve.

It has been estimated that it will take 15 years for the fynbos to recover. Wardens will be able to ascertain today what the toll has been on the animal life.

Late yesterday there were still fears for the area's community of hartebees, bontebok and ostriches and the resident pair of rare fish eagles and their offspring. Wardens had not yet been able to search the scorching northern area of the reserve.

The fire started from a road leading from the reserve's main gate down to the Point about 3.40pm on Sunday.

Near gale-force winds fanned the flames and Divisional Council game and forestry employees worked through the night to bring the fire under control.

The Cape Point Nature Reserve is 7 750 ha in size and of this, more than 2 000ha was destroyed.

Thousands of tortoises and snakes had been killed, but a few tortoises found their way to tourist roads where the chief game warden, Mr Gerald Wright, picked them up and took them to the wardens' headquarters.

It is not known how the fire started.

● Tinder-dry bush and grass coupled with temperatures in the 30s and strong winds made conditions ideal for fires to break out. At the weekend, large blazes started at Hermanus and near Boyes Drive above Lakeside.

Huge areas of fynbos were destroyed at Hermanus and the Fernkloof Nature Reserve was devastated.

A special fund has been established to restore the Fernkloof Nature Reserve. The SA Nature Foundation has committed R10 000 to the fund to raise fynbos seedlings — needed to prevent soil erosion in the coming winter — and to fight invasive vegetation which will flourish after the blaze.

● Colour picture, page 3

4/2/86

...line work

ARGUS 21/2/86 (56)

The wasteland

FIRE-RISK CRITICAL IN TINDER-DRY CAPE FYNBOS

SUE LUPTON

Staff Reporter

SCORES of fires have transformed vast tracts of indigenous vegetation into charred wastelands in one of the driest summers in the Western Cape in many years.

Since the beginning of February alone, tens of thousands of hectares of fynbos have been devastated in the Cape Point nature reserve, the Hermanus area, Paarl Mountain, Simonsberg near Paarl, the Matroosberg range near Ceres and Dutoitskloof.

DF Malan Weather Office statistics show that the average rainfall for the November to February period over the past 31 years was 56mm. But only 28mm of rain has fallen since the beginning of November 1985.

Some of the worst blazes this summer

- In mid-October a bushfire started in the Langeberg near Swellendam and, fanned by a gale, destroyed more than 1 000ha of vegetation.

- A fire raged on Paarl Mountain for four days from November 17, threatened residential areas, schools and the Afrikaans Taal Monument and burnt about 1 000ha of fynbos.

- A few days later, helicopters were used to water-bomb a blaze which swept across Simonsberg above Simon's Town. Hundreds of naval, police, municipal and Divisional Council firefighters were involved in the four-day operation. An investigation into the cause of the fire is in progress.

- A blaze raged in the Cedarberg for a week in late November ravaging more than 16 000ha of fynbos and burning rare cedar trees.

- About 1 000ha of vegetation on private land at the foot of the Groenberg near Wellington were destroyed by a fire which started on December 16 and burnt itself out in a fire-break two days later.

- At the beginning of January, three cottages at Goudini Spa near Rawsonville were gutted.

- A mountain fire which started near Dutoitskloof at the end of January burned for 11 days high on the ridges of the Matroosberg, destroying about 14 000ha of vegetation.

- On February 1, a fire flared up near the Hermanus lagoon and was brought under control only the following day after the Fernkloof Nature Reserve and huge tracts of fynbos had been devastated. The blaze was described by residents as the worst in the area in 10 years.

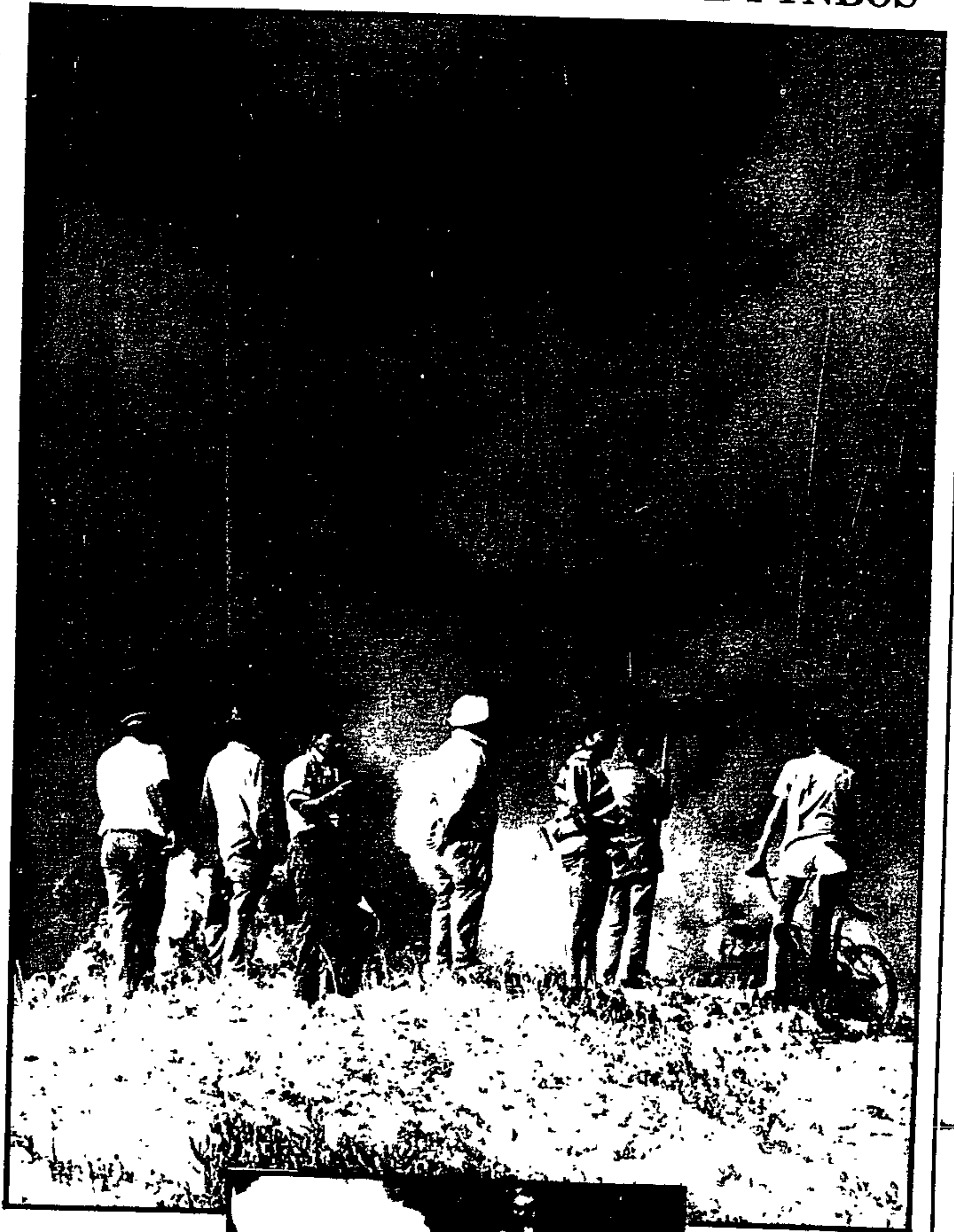
- The worst fire in the history of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve started on February 2 and claimed about 3 000ha of vegetation.

- Three homes were razed and others damaged when the Paarl Mountain again exploded into flames on February 10.

- Dutoitskloof's most devastating fire in 15 years, which

has claimed about 4 000ha of vegetation, started on February 19 and is still burning, although forestry staff have brought it under control.

While the Western Cape's fynbos is tinder-dry and high temperatures continue, the fire risk will remain critical. Dr O Wolheim, assistant secretary of the Cape Peninsula Fire Protection Committee, has asked people to exercise extreme caution in lighting braais — only in authorised areas — and disposing of cigarette ash.



Picture JIM McLAGAN The Argus

Devastating fires have caused terrible destruction in the Cape this month. The fire hazard is described as still being critical, and the fynbos still tinder-dry. And February's rainfall is lower than last year.

Picture DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

SA pollution is critical — prof

SAP Pretoria Bureau 22/1/86

Pollution of South Africa's rivers, air, plant life and other natural resources has reached a critical level, particularly in the Lowveld, say the experts.

At a conference in Pretoria yesterday, the problems were highlighted and a plan of action was drawn up to attempt to combat pollution.

The chairman of the National Parks Board, Professor F.C. Eloff, told the conference that in South Africa 2 000 out of 22 000 wild-flower species were threatened with extinction.

The condition of the country's streams was critical. Many of the most beautiful had been reduced to stinking sewage gulleys, he said.

Industrial pollution in South Africa was the most severe on the continent, mainly because of the country's advanced industrialisation.

Of almost 200 river mouths in South Africa, 20 were beyond rehabilitation.

There was hope, however, that other damaged habitats could be rehabilitated through good management, he said.

hostesses are members of the permanent staff; if not, why not;

- (3) whether any steps are being taken to employ these persons on a permanent basis; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (4) what is the longest period for which a
 - (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian air or ground hostess has been employed by the South African Airways?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

13 February 1986.

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) None.
- (b) (i) 8.
- (ii) 13.
- (c) (i) 7.
- (ii) 2.

- (2) (a) and (b) No. Coloured and Asian air and ground hostesses are classified as regular employees with security of tenure.
- (3) Yes. A programme has been embarked upon which is designed on parity of service conditions for all Transport Services' employees. As soon as parity has been reached the employees in question will be considered for appointment to permanent staff. The time schedule of the programme is coupled to the availability of sufficient funds.
- (4) (a) Falls away.
- (b) and (c) Since 1 November 1977.

Sandton: pollution of rivers/streams
212. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

Whether his Department took any action in 1985 in regard to the pollution of rivers and streams which flow through Sandton; if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers and streams and (c) with what result?

tion in 1985 in regard to the pollution of rivers and streams which flow through Sandton; if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers and streams and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:
Yes. (a), (b) and (c) The honourable member is referred to my reply to his question 36 (for written reply) in 1985. The action is being continued and the results have thus far remained unchanged.

Certain assistant manager

226. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain assistant manager of the South African Transport Services has been acting as regional manager at a major centre; if so, (a) for how long and (b) where;
- (2) whether an acting assistant manager has been appointed at this centre; if so, why was a permanent appointment not made?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Since 18 February 1985.
 - (b) Pretoria.
- (2) No, as this is only a temporary arrangement.

Political organisations: sympathising with/furthering of aims

227. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force have been (a) arrested for and/or (b) charged with (i) sympathising with or (ii) furthering the aims of any political organisations (aa) which have been banned and/or (bb) whose activities

have been limited by the declaration of the state of emergency; if so, how many in each case;

- (2) whether such members have been tried; if so, what was the (a) charge, (b) verdict and (c) sentence in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No, not as far as could be ascertained. Normally offences of this nature would not be tried before military courts.
- (2) Falls away.

Operational area: persons killed/injured

228. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he will furnish information on the number of persons killed and injured in the operational area in 1985; if so, (a) how many (i) members of the South African Defence Force and (ii) civilians were killed and injured, respectively, and (b) how many persons were killed and injured, respectively, by members of the South African Defence Force, in the operational area in that year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

- (a) (i) The honourable member is referred to my replies to questions number 936 of 1985 and 167 of 1984.
- (ii) The SA Defence Force only keeps statistics with regard to deaths and injuries which were the result of Defence Force activities or which had direct bearing on such activities.

- (b) 680 killed of which 599 were terrorists. The remainder were killed in shooting accidents, motor accidents, crossfire during contact with the enemy, etc.

273 persons were treated for injuries sustained in accidents with SA Defence Force vehicles, shooting accidents, crossfire during contact with the enemy, etc. This included all degrees of injury ie from slight to serious.

Media Council: complaints
272. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether any Government Departments laid complaints before the Media Council in 1985; if so, (a) how many complaints were laid in that year by each such Department and (b) with what result in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Such statistics are not kept by the Department. However, the following information was obtained from the Registrar of the South African Media Council in reply to the hon member's question:

(a) Four Departments lodged complaints with the South African Media Council.	
	Number of Complaints
Department of Justice	3
South African Police Office of the State President	2
South African Defence Force	1
	1

(b) Two of the complaints by the Department of Justice were satisfactory resolved. The third could not be resolved through negotiation and it was agreed that the matter be dropped. One of the complaints by the South African Police was satisfactorily resolved. The other complaint was referred to an investigation which found in favour of the newspaper. The complaint from the Office of the State President was resolved to the satisfaction of the official concerned.

Pollution threatens to destroy Lowveld

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

A grim picture of the destruction of the Lowveld and the Kruger National Park by pollution was presented at a conference in Pretoria last week.

An action committee was formed in September last year to identify and fight pollution in the area. But a working document presented at the conference at the National Parks Board in Pretoria told of continuing destruction of the countryside.

As the population of the Lowveld increased and development gained momentum, large tracts of land were destroyed through mismanagement and today immediate steps to save the land were needed, the report said.

From as early as 1921, a disturbing record of pollution as it began to take its toll on the Lowveld's rivers was kept. Pollution from goldmines was first noticed in the Sabie River. It was only stopped in 1944 when the river started losing its natural inhabitants and people refused to drink

the water. Today the Sabie River is rich in plant and animal life, the report said.

In 1946 it was noticed that the fish population of the Luvuvhu River near Pafuri had declined because of silt from erosion in the Levubu area.

In the low rain cycle between 1934 and 1952 rivers reached a low point and the Letaba River was the first to stop flowing, the report said.

From then, during the wet and dry seasons, most of the rivers in the Lowveld at one time or another stopped flowing. This phenomenon has continued, negatively affecting plant and animal life in the area.

The extent of air pollution in the Lowveld has not yet been quantified, although some findings of air pollution near Punda Maria have been made.

A co-ordinated plan within present structures, including the homelands, should be drawn up as a matter of priority, the committee said.

The committee emphasised that anyone who felt they could contribute towards saving the Lowveld from pollution should contact the committee through the National Parks Board.

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

The rivers of the Lowveld, particularly those that flow into the Kruger Park, have been grossly abused and there are grave fears over their future if present trends are allowed to continue.

Addressing delegates at a Pretoria conference on the pollution threat in the Lowveld, the chief game warden of the Kruger Park, Dr U de V Pienaar said that unless the declining quality of the water of seven rivers which flowed through the Park was stopped and reversed, the park would be dealt a death blow.

Over the years, the situation had been allowed to deteriorate. Today it was shocking to see how, during the yearly summer floods, an enormous amount of valuable topsoil from the interior was being washed towards the sea.

The damage the silt did to the fish and other life

Abuse of rivers puts park in peril

forms of the rivers was of concern, said Dr Pienaar.

Emission from mines and factories and from agricultural undertakings was also an alarming cause of pollution.

Large amounts of money were being spent and manpower expended yearly by the Parks Board in an attempt to combat the exotic plants which were strangling the rivers. However, in the long term, attempts were futile as the pollution source was mostly outside the park's border, said Dr Pienaar.

Apart from changes to the quality of the water, a decrease in quantity had also affected Kruger Park rivers adversely. This was due largely to the high rate of withdrawal of water from the rivers for urban, industrial and agricultural uses which retarded the normal river flow.

Today, the Letaba River is a seasonal river and the Crocodile and Luvuvhu rivers are following this trend. During the 1981/83 drought, the Sabie dropped to its lowest level in living memory.

As a holding action to slow down the desiccation of the perennial rivers, remedial measures, including the building of weirs, had been taken.

These measures were not necessarily compatible with the Parks Board approach towards ecosystem conservation, but were applied when there were no other viable alternatives, said Dr Pienaar.

STAR 26/2/86 56

Natal	Tuberculosis Cases		Tuberculosis Deaths
	(1)	(2)	
White	65	10 036	6
Coloured	144		7
Asian	495		25
Black	4 321		44
Cape White		15 701	18
Coloured	40 512		213
Asian	24		0
Black	9 851		633

The governments of all national states had taken over health services.
 HANS S. MOORE asked the Minister of Agricultural Products: statutory levies

346. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(a) What amounts were collected from producers in the form of statutory levies on each specified agricultural product in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available, (b) what steps were taken in respect of the amounts so collected, and (c) for what purpose were they used, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Marketing Board/Product	(a) 1982-83	(i) 1983-84	(ii) 1984-85
Potato Board	5 827 574	4 395 619	4 697 822
Egg Board	4 587 811	6 295 694	8 080 361
Canning Fruit Board	559 017	605 178	364 525
Cotton Board	737 721	1 077 142	712 789
Wheat Board (Wintergrain, Wheat, barley, oats and rye)	7 220 343	11 000 935	9 044 745
Maize Board (Summergrain, maize, grain sorghum and buckwheat)	165 447 853	9 460 923	8 271 796
Banana Board	1 445 211	1 744 446	2 042 489
Rooibos Tea Board	689 213	874 173	1 197 504*
Deciduous Fruit Board	12 863 236	15 652 942	17 607 955
Citrus Board	5 300 842	5 804 835	5 542 248*
Dairy Board	62 340 898	98 272 549	117 763 520
Mohair Board	907 938	1 063 272	1 188 571
Tabacco Board	13 325 496	16 492 597	19 406 999
Meat Board	52 898 028	57 742 317	54 733 100*
Wool Board	5 905 919	6 423 618	30 795 729
Dry Bean Board	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Dried Fruit Board	365 563	325 758	373 100
Karakul Board	1 866 576	2 531 909	2 159 432
Lucerne Board	731 451	355 481	294 285
Oil Seeds Board	28 134	164 642	94 273
Chicory Board	9 414 065	12 530 159	7 183 177
* Estimate	704 351	689 700	923 200

(ii) Statutory levies collected to supplement the Minister's Fund to finance some of the functions of the South African Agricultural Union.

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1) Slaughter stock	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(2) Oil Seeds	260 319	329 223	397 622
(3) Rooibos tea	37 414	19 139	21 476
(4) Maize and grain sorghum	300 058	—	1 447
			117 135

HOA

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(5) Cotton	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(6) Industrial milk and factory cream	15 365	11 515	5 695
(7) Wool	91 853	—	274 431
(8) Winter cereals	56 651	54 756	59 532
(9) Mohair	103 637	141 527	127 906
(10) Karakul pelts	11 405	18 194	23 963
(11) Fowl/chickens	682	1 212	—
(12) Buckwheat	2 229	2 118	2 071
(13) Fresh produce and deciduous fruit	177	26	—
(14) Bananas	141 813	137 224	201 267
(15) Chicory	7 859	8 683	11 020
(16) Tobacco	1 582	1 488	2 287
(17) Eggs	17 187	29 173	34 504
(18) Dry Beans	5 519	6 216	9 151
(19) Citrus fruit	1 403	17	802
(20) Lucerne seed	30 835	28	41 376
(21) Dried fruit	251	791	934
(22) Sugar	6 390	4 485	9 555
	79 008	—	86 604

(b) Steps have been taken in accordance with the relevant sections of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968).

(c) Administration

Financing of speciality and other agricultural organisations	All Marketing Boards except Lucerne and Citrus Boards
Surplus removal	Potato, Dry Bean, Egg, Karakul, Cotton, Dairy and Meat Boards
Price stabilization	Dried Fruit, Canning, Wheat, Maize, Oil Seeds, Rooibos Tea, Chicory, and Tobacco Boards
Financial Assistance with regard to research	All Marketing Boards except Dry Bean, Dried Fruit, Canning Fruit, Karakul, Lucerne and Rooibos Tea Boards
Ripening of bananas	Banana Board
Seed potato scheme	Potato Board
Seed Scheme	Dry Bean and Oil Seeds Board
Plant improvement scheme	Dried Fruit, Canning Fruit and Deciduous Fruit Boards
Processing of surpluses	Egg Board
Drying of product	Chicory Board

Levies collected as indicated under (a)(ii) above were utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 46D(2)(a) and (b) of the Marketing Act, 1968, (Act 59 of 1968). The following amounts were paid over the the South African Agricultural Union.

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Poisonous/toxic waste products: Impedation	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
444. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the	R988 126	R1 136 345	R1 306 797

(1) Whether his Department (a) has authorised or (b) has any knowledge of the importation of poisonous or toxic waste products into South Africa for storage or disposal purposes; if so,

(2) (a)(i) what substances have been imported and (ii)(aa) from which country or countries and (bb) in what

HANS S. MOORE 13/3/86 522

quantities have they been imported and (b) where have these substances been stored or disposed of;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

HANS SWARD 12/3/86
454. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many applications for the (i) establishment of conciliation boards in terms of section 35, and (ii) appointment of a mediator in terms of section 44, of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, were (aa) made and (bb) approved in 1985, and (b) in respect of what percentage of the approved applications were the disputes settled, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 514
(bb) 101

(ii) (aa) Nil.
(bb) Nil.

(b) Conciliation Boards—27, 7 per cent. Mediators—falls away.

HANS SWARD 12/3/86
455. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred in 1982 and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) assurance companies;

(2) (a) how many persons (i) applied for and (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation in this year;

(3) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) 289 052.

(b) (i) R 8 019 485.

(ii) R68 155 338.

(iii) R37 722 912.

(2) (a) (i) 296 714.

(ii) 289 052.

(b) R124 500 952.

(3) 3 475 627 man days.

HANS SWARD 13/3/86
458. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many registered trade unions confined their membership to (a) White, (b) Coloured/Asian and (c) Black persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many racially mixed registered trade unions were there at that date and (b) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and Asian and (iii) Black persons are members of trade unions?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) 46.

(b) 24.

(c) 26.

(2) (a) 100.

(b) (i) 458 110.

(ii) 295 987.

(iii) 511 171.

Note: The figures are as at 31 December 1985.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295

Home Affairs, 435

Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97

Manpower, 495, 500

National Education, 143

Transport Affairs, 294

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62

Agricultural Economics, 513

Justice, 236

National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 344

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs:

Finance, 175

Borraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs:

Justice, 415

Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198

Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456

Defence, 217

Finance, 436

Justice, 345, 419

Law and Order, 288, 289

National Education, 199, 301

National Health and Population Development, 429, 457

Own Affairs:

Budget, 492

Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119, 312, 313, 314, 493

Health Services and Welfare, 207

Cronje, Mr P C—

General Affairs:

Transport Affairs, 239

Dalling, Mr D J—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 334

Agricultural Economics, 128

Communications, 139, 148, 245, 333

Constitutional Development and Planning, 363, 367, 373

Defence, 125

Education and Development Aid, 166, 413, 494

Environment Affairs and Tourism, 334

Finance, 134, 227

Foreign Affairs, 262

Home Affairs, 142, 222

Information, 215

Justice, 240, 241, 371, 411, 413, 417

Law and Order, 165, 262, 263

Manpower, 141

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 364

National Education, 140, 145, 228, 415, 417

National Health and Population Development, 140

Public Works, 507

State President, 70, 126

Trade and Industry, 518

Transport Affairs, 337

Water Affairs, 127, 219

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

- (a) Bekkersdal R282 633
Mohlakeng R460 213
- (b)
- (c) To compensate community councils for deficits on their general accounts.

Black Administration Act
406. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

- (a) 194.
- (b) 3 as at 4 March 1986.
- Kwelera: income**
415. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Kwelera; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period

and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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

- (2) None.
(b) Falls away.

Mooiplaas: income

417. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Mooiplaas; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) None.
(b) Falls away.

Heckel: income

419. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Heckel; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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

- (2) None. (b) falls away.

Warthburg: income

421. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Warthburg; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. (a) and (b) fall away.
- (2) None. (b) falls away.

Newlands, East London: income

423. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Newlands situated near East London; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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

- (2) None. (b) falls away.

Poisonous/toxic waste products
443. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) has authorised or (b) has any knowledge of the importation of poisonous or toxic waste products into South Africa for storage or disposal purposes; if so,
- (2) (a) (i) what substances have been imported and (ii) (aa) from which country or countries and (bb) in what quantities have they been imported and (b) where have these substances been stored or disposed of;
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) No.

(b) Yes, an application for the importation of certain unspecified waste products from the United States of America was submitted to the Directorate of Import and Export Control in the Department of Trade and Industry on 18 February 1986 and the matter is still under consideration.

- (2) (a) (i) None.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

- (b) Falls away.

- (3) 4 March 1986.



ling ... Bill will ... the statistics.



Mrs Helen Suzman ... resorting to tougher punishments.



Mr John Wiley ... opposition from Dr Dawie de Villiers.

more elections if Govt sn't ditch apartheid'

Political Staff

T — There would never be another election for the Government did not depart from the road of Peter Mopp (LP, Border) told the House of Repre-

Party's presence in the tricameral Parliament was t, he said during debate on his own motion calling antary committee to review and repeal all discrimi-

last people who will co-operate in this system. I erge of believing that you cannot negotiate with this

vrance (LP, Eersterivier) said the House of Repre- s had been forced to turn their homes into jails ir participation in the system.

denhorst, Deputy Minister of Constitutional De- l Planning, said the National Party and the Labour h agreement that all discrimination should be

was passed.

esign

se of Delegates uncil and called

on. arity, Reservoir roduced by Mr

Local Govern- to formulate a

people against lower income ion.

e motion was a himself to basic otion lapsed.

Minister in 137 suits

PARLIAMENT — Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, yesterday said 137 law-suits had been brought against him, of which one case succeed- ed with a counter-claim and 88 were settled out of court.

He said 68 of the cases related to damage to vehicles, 29 to un- lawful arrest, 29 to assault, four to shooting incidents, three to being bitten by police dogs, one each to loss of maintenance, confiscation of a vehicle, dam- age to property due to police ac- tion, and loss of prisoner's prop- erty while in police custody. — Sapa.

'black courts'

acks' appeal courts — 253 had already been ad- y magistrates who fulfilled the functions of com-

ed been administered by commissioners and the ommission of Inquiry had recommended these be o the Department of Justice.

so provides for the retention of chiefs' and head- as long as they continue to meet the needs of , and that the black divorce court be placed nistration of the Minister.

t would not be abolished until the establishment y court, where all black divorce cases would

said he could not accede to an appeal from Mr (PFP, Sandton) for the immediate abolition in Bill of the black divorce court.

l happen is, we'll expose those couples who y a speedy and less expensive divorce to the rt and the expense involved there," he said. —

Wiley drops wilderness proposals

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Opposition from Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Trade and Industry, contributed to the Government's decision to drop proposed legis- lation threatening wilderness areas.

This was revealed in the House of Representatives yester- day by the Minister of En- vironment and Tourism, Mr John Wiley.

He said that late representa- tions from several responsible bodies and individuals — includ- ing Dr de Villiers and the Moun- tain Club — had persuaded him to drop clauses from the Nation- al Parks Amendment Bill, which would have empowered him to proclaim wilderness areas as national parks by decree.

Mr Wiley said he also took into account the countrywide reaction which had followed the announcement last year that the Cedarberg wilderness area might become a national park.

RESERVATIONS

This area falls in Dr de Vil- liers' Piketberg constituency and he is known to be opposed to it becoming a national park.

Mr Wiley said that he himself had had reservations about the clauses and had been consider- ing dropping them anyway.

He recognised that this could be interpreted as a retrogress- ive and autocratic step.

He said it was necessary to preserve the wilderness concept of an uninhabited area in its natural state of solitude with the minimum of human pres- ence.

The removal of the clauses returns the wilderness areas to their present status under the Forest Act of 1968; namely that they can only be proclaimed na- tional parks by specific Acts of Parliament.

The House of Representatives passed the Bill, as amended by the removal of the clauses!

56
STAR
20/3/86

3 DAF (56)
2012/13/6
'Autocratic' clauses cut

ENVIRONMENT and Tourism Minister John Wiley said two controversial clauses in the National Parks Amendment Bill were to be scrapped because they were "unnecessarily autocratic".

Wiley moved without notice in the House of Assembly that the Bill should be considered in committee.

The clauses to be removed had provided for wilderness areas to be made national parks by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*. — Sapa.

(2) (a) (i) 6 193.

(ii) None.

(b) Falls away.

Motor vehicles in accidents
663. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the

Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport Services motor vehicles were involved in accidents in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what was the total (i) actual or (ii) estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 7 501.

(b) (i) R4 524 081.

(ii) Falls away

Staff complement
664. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any posts were vacant as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) what posts and (b) how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 12 628.

(b) 15 February 1986.

(2) Yes. (a) and (b) Vacancies exist in all grades and particulars constitute a considerable list. In total 1 070 vacancies exist at present.

Passengers
671. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian employees of the South African Transport Services belong to the same pension scheme; if so, what is the name of this pension scheme; if not, (i) why not and (ii) to which pension schemes do employees in each race group belong?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) No.

(i) A Pension Fund for White employees of Transport Services is in existence since 1 September 1925 whereas that for the other race groups was only established on 16 December 1974.

At the time when consideration was given to a Pension Fund for non-Whites, the view was held that it would not be acceptable that non-Whites should benefit in a scheme to which White employees have already contributed since 1925. A separate Pension Fund was, therefore, established. However, a five-phase programme which is aimed at parity of service conditions, including pension benefits, is being implemented in collaboration with trade unions and as funds become available.

(ii) The New Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund in the case of Whites and The Railways and Harbours Pension Fund for non-White Employees in the case of Coloured, Indian and Black employees.

Passengers
672. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total number of (a) first-class and (b) third-class (i) mainline and (ii) commuter passengers transported by the rail services of the South African Transport Services in the Republic in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(i)	497 710	22 016 146
(ii)	96 503 514	565 656 341

Members of President's Council: housing

694. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 812 on 30 April 1985, any expenses have been incurred in regard to housing for members of the President's Council; if so, (a) what was the total cost involved as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Pollution of sea by oil
695. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) 22.

(2) (a) R298 031,73.

(b) R203 463,16. The Department of Transport is, however, negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding balance.

Tsitsikamma toll road
706. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total amount (a) collected by the concessionaires and (b) paid to the State by them after retaining the amount due to them for their expenses and/or commission, since the opening of the Tsitsikamma toll road up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The total amounts for the period 8 June 1984 to 28 February 1986 were as follows—

(a) R1 358 932,86.

(b) R716 541,67.

Advertisements

706. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications:

What amount was spent in the 1984-85 financial year on (a) advertising and (b) publicity for the recruitment of personnel for the Post Office?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) R18 375; and

(b) R272 850.

Own Affairs:

State housing sale

15. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(a) How many houses had been sold by his Department in each province under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983 as at the latest

Anglers oppose reserves

Staff Reporter

THE proclamation of four new marine reserves on the Peninsula coast was yesterday opposed in principle by rock and surf anglers.

Mr Gus Kollner, chairman of the South African Rock and Surf Anglers Association, said his association was "dead against" the concept of barring anglers from marine areas, although they were not perturbed particularly by the areas which had been demarcated, as they were not in great use.

A spokesman for the Chief Directorate: Marine Development said the four areas, all of which extended 500 metres out to sea, were from:

- Neptune's Corner at Muizenberg to St James Pool, which is now closed to all fishing, except rock and surf angling;

- St James Pool to Kalk Bay Pool, which is completely closed to fishing of all kinds;

- Jagger's Walk at Fish Hoek to Glencairn Beach, open only to rock and surf anglers; and,

- On the Atlantic side, from the fence of the nature reserve at Scarborough down to Cape Point, closed to all fishing except the catching of rock lobsters by permit from Hoek van Bobbejaan down to Cape Point.

The spokesman said signs were being erected to demarcate the areas involved. He said it was an offence punishable by a maximum fine of R1 000, or one year's imprisonment, to contravene the regulations.

A spokesman for the Sea Fisheries Research Institute said that, apart from the ecological concerns, the idea behind the proclamation of the reserves was to fragment the coastal area into reserves and open areas so that the response of the environment within the reserves could be studied and compared to the open areas.

In Fish Hoek, the Town Clerk, Mr Eric Fry, said this week the town hoped the reserve off Jagger's Walk could be developed into an attraction for underwater explorers and photographers.

He said the idea of the reserve had been suggested to the authorities by the town council.

Fear of foreign toxic waste dumping after secret talks allegation

56

THE PFP says experiments have already been conducted on toxic waste from the US.

Opposition environmental affairs spokesman Roger Hulley adds that he is disturbed at reports of advanced negotiations between government and representatives of US interests on importing these substances.



● HULLEY

"It has been reported to me that experiments in this connection have already been conducted."

The issue is likely to become a major row when Parliament reconvenes on Monday. The PFP has vowed to pursue the matter and prevent a cover-up.

Hulley says his party is committed to fighting any moves to turn SA into a dumping ground.

"I must make it clear that I cannot envisage any circumstances whatsoever

Own Correspondent

that would justify SA becoming a dumping ground for poisonous products.

If any waste — nuclear or non-nuclear — is unsuitable for disposal or storage in the US, then it can be no less suitable for SA."

Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers is on holiday and could not be reached yesterday for comment.

In Parliament last month he con-

firmed, however, that an application from the US had been made to store toxic waste in SA.

De Villiers said his department had not authorised the importation of toxic waste.

But "an application for the importation of certain unspecified waste products from the US was submitted to the Directorate of Import and Export Control in the Department of Trade and Industry on February 18 and the matter is

still under consideration".

Hulley says the PFP will not allow the issue to rest unresolved.

In a series of questions to De Villiers he wants to know:

- What persons or bodies applied to import waste products and what decision has been reached?
- What is the nature and quantity of waste products in the application?
- Was a disposal method or storage site mentioned?

SA denies US permit to store its poison here

S.M. 3/18/86 56

CAPE TOWN — The Government has refused an application from the United States to store toxic waste in South Africa, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday.

There was no question of experiments on toxic waste from the US being permitted here, he said.

He was commenting on a statement made by Progressive Federal Party spokesman on environment affairs Mr Roger Hulley yesterday that he was disturbed at reports that negotiations between the Government and persons representing

US interests had reached "an advanced stage" on the importation of toxic waste products for storage or disposal purposes.

Mr Wiley commented: "An application from the US to store toxic waste in South Africa was recently received. I had no hesitation in turning the proposal down flat, and my colleague the Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, accordingly refused the permit application."

Mr Hulley said yesterday it had been reported to him that experiments had already been conducted on toxic waste imported from the US. — Sapa.

3/4/86 TUESDAY (56) WILEY

No. toxic imports

ENVIRONMENT Affairs and Tourism Minister John Wiley said yesterday government had refused an application from the US to store toxic waste in SA.

There was no question of experiments on toxic waste from the US being permitted in this country, he said.

He was commenting on a statement by Progressive Federal Party spokesman on environment affairs Roger Hulley, who said yesterday he was disturbed at reports that negotiations between

government and people representing US interests had reached "an advanced stage".

Wiley said: "An application from the US to store toxic waste in SA was received recently. I had no hesitation in turning the proposal down flat."

Hulley said on Tuesday it had been reported to him that experiments had already been conducted on toxic waste imported from the US.

Toxic waste import row takes new turn

9/4/86 . BUS DAY
56

A PFP MP yesterday attacked government over its alleged approval of a contract awarded to a private firm to dispose of hazardous waste at Motherwell township, near Port Elizabeth.

Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany) said in debate on the second reading of the Budget he had been informed by reliable sources of the award of the contract by a US firm.

The government should explain why it had said only that a contract to store unspecified waste in SA had been turned

MICK COLLINS, CHRIS CAIRNCROSS and Sapa

down, after allegations that the waste might include radio-active substances.

"Preparations to receive this waste had allegedly already reached an advanced stage.

"Are the Americans unwilling to find someone in their own vast continent prepared to handle this waste cheaper than a South African firm, which has to ship it

10 000km?

Environment Affairs and Tourism Minister John Wiley said last week that the government had refused an application from the US to store the waste.

Wiley said: "An application from the US to store toxic waste in SA was received recently. I had no hesitation in turning the proposal down flat".

The firm mentioned in the furore, Was-tetech, is a member of the Darling & Hodgson group.

It may well be that part of the overall problem, making conditions difficult for the police, is that the regular police force is too small for some of the duties they should be carrying out (it is claimed that there are four times as many police per person in the United States than in South Africa, and that there are more police in New York City than in the whole of South Africa). This is presumably the reason the Defence Force has become so compromised by being deployed in the townships. Thus provided the problems discussed above are effectively tackled, expanding the size of the police force is a sensible move; but only provided these steps are taken. This would have community support once police activities and duties had been altered to conform to the wishes of the communities in which they operate. Indeed in many community surveys one of the problems highlighted is a lack of police stations in the townships; additional police stations could be a very welcome factor once the other issues above have been effectively addressed.

negotiation between the different interest groups in our country; politicians must ensure that lines of communication remain open and negotiation can take place. The policing forces must not be allowed to sabotage these possibilities, whether this is done wittingly or unwittingly. It is absolutely essential that effective control be exercised over them so that they are constrained to act in the broad public interest of the populace of this country, and not in the sectional interests of some minority group. Thus effective control mechanisms must be introduced making the police responsive to the needs of the broader community.

immediately and effectively. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that at this time and place what must be protected at all costs is the possibility of

SA firm 'won waste contract'

CME Times 9/4/86 56

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A SOUTH AFRICAN company recently won a contract for the disposal of hazardous waste from the United States at a site near a densely-populated black township outside Port Elizabeth, the Official Opposition alleged yesterday.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said "particularly disturbing" were indications he had received, from "entirely reliable" sources, that the waste products destined for the disposal site near Motherwell township "might also include those of a radioactive nature".

"Preparations to receive this waste had allegedly reached an advanced stage," he said during the budget debate.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, had confirmed last month that he had received applica-

tions for "certain unspecified waste products" from the US.

However, on April 2 the Director General of Trade and Industry issued a statement indicating that his department had turned down the application for an unspecified substance after this had been referred to the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley.

Mr Moorcroft said yesterday his sources had also alleged that "considerable" sums of money were involved in the contract.

The amount a company was willing to pay for someone to rid it of hazardous waste was directly proportionate to the degree of danger involved in handling such substances, he said.

"Why, one asks oneself, are the Americans unwilling or unable to find someone in their own vast continent who is prepared to handle this waste cheaper than

a South African firm which has to ship it 10 000km?

"Also, what is the nature of this waste which is in small enough quantities to make shipping it a viable proposition but so deadly that the Americans don't want it themselves?"

Mr Moorcroft said he refused to accept that in a matter as sensitive as the disposal of hazardous waste that any reputable company in the US would be awarding a contract to a foreign company without first having satisfied itself that it was not going to fall foul of import restrictions.

Nature

The same applied to the tenderer. "What company would go to the expense of tendering without first checking out on whether or not the government of its country would allow it to go ahead if it won the contract?"

Mr Moorcroft said a major question that still remained unanswered concerned the nature of the waste.

"Does this government honestly want us to believe that they allow or disallow the importation of 'unspecified' goods into this country without first determining their nature?"

"The idea is ridiculous," he said.

Mr Moorcroft said the government still needed to tell the public when it first learned of the South African company's intention to tender for the contract and whether authorization was given.

"If there has been a cover-up, we will expose it, of that the government can be sure."

He called on the Minister of Finance to give an assurance that he would not attempt to generate foreign exchange "in return for making this country the cess-pit of the world".

"We might need foreign exchange, but I submit that there is a price that we cannot afford to pay for that exchange, and that is the health of the nation."

Toxic waste saga: Govt 'has nothing to hide' (56)

PARLIAMENT — The toxic material a South African company had tried unsuccessfully to get permission to import for dumping in South Africa had been "chemical waste of various kinds," the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday.

Speaking in the Second Reading debate on the Appropriation Bill, he said neither his department nor the Department of Trade and Industry had any knowledge that the material was radioactive.

He said a "well-known and respectable" South African waste disposal company, Waste Tech, had been approached last year by an Edenvale firm acting as an intermediary for another concern.

Waste Tech had been asked if it would be able to handle toxic material if it was imported into the country.

It had said it could, but that it would

have to "monitor" the waste, and that material which did not meet specifications would not be accepted.

The company had also said it would first have to approach the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism.

"It approached my department last year. My departmental officials indicated immediately that we would be opposed to this proposal," Mr Wiley said.

He had subsequently granted executives of Waste Tech an interview, and repeated to them that he and his department were "totally opposed" to the importation of waste materials to South Africa.

Mr Wiley said he was unaware of any tender or contract that had been entered into for the importation of toxic waste.

He said Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) had suggested his department had "something to cover up" in the matter. This was not true.

Waste disposal row

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Errol Moorcroft, alleged during the Budget debate in parliament this week that a South African waste disposal company won a contract in the US to dispose of "certain hazardous industrial waste" at a site near the black township of Motherwell in Port Elizabeth.

He said it was "particularly disturbing" that there were indications that the waste may have included radioactive material.

Moorcroft did not name the company. It is understood, however, that an import agent rather than the company itself acted as main party in the application.

He demanded to know what role government played in the operation and suggested it would have been impossible for a contract to have been awarded without government approval for the disposal of the waste in SA.

Application refused

The department of Trade and Industry last week acknowledged that an application had been made for a permit to import "unspecified" industrial waste, but had been refused after an objection by the Department of Environmental Affairs.

But Moorcroft said: "What company would go to the expense of tendering without first checking out whether or not the government of its country would allow it to go ahead if it won the contract?"

He demanded to know what substance could prompt a US company to pay "considerable sums of money" to ship waste to SA for disposal.

"Why . . . are the Americans unwilling or unable to find someone in their own vast continent who is prepared to handle this waste cheaper than a South African firm . . . also, what is the nature of this waste which is in small enough quantities to make shipping it a viable proposition but so deadly that the Americans don't want it themselves?" he said.

Government is expected to respond to Moorcroft later in the debate. ■

off to trip
12/14/86

Bill ⁽⁵⁶⁾ 'raises risk' to dolphins

Staff Reporter

DOLPHINS would be at increased risk of being held in captivity if the National Parks Amendment Bill went through its final reading unchanged, Mrs Nan Rice said yesterday.

The secretary of the Dolphin Action Group said she had been campaigning for some time to have the law changed so that it did not allow for dolphins to be caught and used for entertainment purposes.

"I want to stop a dolphinarium from being built in Hout Bay and other areas," she said. "There is a movement round the world to phase out dolphinarium."

"Some dolphinarium have made a lot of money, but what is commercially successful is not necessarily ethical," said Mrs Rice, who has worked for 17 years to protect dolphins from commercial exploitation.

Mr Keith Goudie, secretary of Cape of Good Hope SPCA, said he too would welcome an assurance that any oceanaria built in South African parks would exclude dolphins.

"They are highly intelligent and independent animals which should not be subjected to unnecessary stress," he said. Too little was known about diseases to which dolphins were exposed in captivity.

Mr Goudie said the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, gave an undertaking in 1977 that the government would not allow dolphins to be captured or brought here for entertainment.

(a) and (b) No.
(1), (ii) and (iii) Fall away (see note);
(c) Yes, in addition to the applications that are met on demand on a continuous basis where telephone numbers and cable leads are available, service will be provided as follows to waiting applicants in the areas indicated:

(i) Exchange area	(ii) Number of waiting applicants	(iii) When services are to be provided
Bramley (includes the suburbs of Eltonhill, Winston Ridge, Kentview and Birnam)	327	During the second half of 1986 on commissioning of a 10 392 line extension to the exchange and the completion of cable works;
Rosebank (includes the suburbs of Fairview, Illovo, Melrose, Melrose North, Melrose Estate, Birdhaven, Dunkeld, Dunkeld West, Parktown North, Parkhurst and Craighall Park)	129	Towards the middle of 1986 on commissioning of a 3 328 line extension to the exchange and the completion of cable works;
Randburg (includes the suburb of Craighall)	260	During April 1986 on commissioning of a 1 840 line extension to the exchange and the completion of cable works; and
Linden (includes the suburbs of Victoria Park, Plumtree Park, Pine Park, Blairgowrie and Beaconsfield Estate)	53	Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed.

Note:
500 additional private boxes were installed at the Craighall post office during February 1986.

ANSWERS
14486 Nuclear power station: radiation
14486 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) What is the (a) international and (b) South African limit or standard in millirem or rem per annum for the level of radiation which a nuclear power station may emit (i) in general and (ii) in regard to human beings (aa) internally and (bb) externally;
- (2) what was the level of radiation in millirem per annum emitted in 1985 by the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (a) internally and (b) in the immediate environment of the power station?
- The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:
- (1) (a) The international limits for radiation exposure recommended

by the International Commission for Radiological Protection (ICRP) are a maximum of 500 millirem (mrem) per annum from all sources of radiation for members of the general public and 5 000 mrem for radiation workers, including medical and industrial X-ray technicians, research workers and workers at nuclear power stations.

(b) The limit set by the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa (AEC) for members of the general public, is far below the ICRP level namely, a maximum of 25 mrem per annum, in addition to natural background radiation, or 5 per cent of the international limit from all sources. For radiation workers, the AEC limit is the same as the international standard namely 5 000 mrem per year.

- (2) (a) The average radiation dose received by radiation workers at Koeberg Power Station during 1985 as a result of their work was 44,4 mrem, or less than 1 per cent of the permitted dose for radiation workers.
- Whilst maximum levels are set the "Alara" principle (as low as reasonably acceptable) applies at all times, which determines that actual exposure to radiation be kept to a minimum irrespective of what the legally allowable limits may be.
- (b) The maximum potential radiation dose to a member of the public resulting from Koeberg Power Station was 0,5 mrem for 1985. This means that if a person were to have stood at the Koeberg boundary fence for the whole of 1985, always downwind from the station, naked and with no shelter, living off food exposed to the maximum radiation emitted from Koeberg last year and eating sea food caught in the

power station outfall, that person would have been subjected to an additional half millirem of radiation.
This exposure should be compared with the 240 mrem per year a person would receive naturally on the beaches of Camps Bay, Clifton and Sandy Bay due to the proximity of granite outcrops or the 190 mrem per year in Johannesburg, increasing in 500 mrem per year in the proximity of certain mine dumps on the Reef. A single chest X-ray would result in an exposure of 20 mrem.

- (1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a certain booklet, the name of which has been furnished to the Bureau for Information for the purpose of the Deputy Minister's reply, which contains a reprint of the advertisement referred to in his reply to Question No 13 on 11 March 1986; if not, who is responsible for this booklet; if so, (a) what is the name of this booklet, (b) how many pages does the booklet comprise, (c) who was responsible for the compilation thereof, (d) by whom was it printed, (e) how many copies of the booklet were produced, (f) to whom were copies of the booklet sent, (g) why was the booklet produced and distributed and (h) what was the total cost of producing and distributing the booklet;
- (2) whether tenders were invited for the printing of this booklet; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders publicised, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer?

17/4/86.
Koeberg.
SPAL
first
the good
nudes

PARLIAMENT — A bather on Cape Town's nudist beach, Sandy Bay, would have have been subjected to hundreds of times more radiation in 1985 than if he had stood naked at the boundary of the Koeberg nuclear power station.

Even if he did so for 12 months, living off food exposed to the maximum radiation emitted there.

This claim was made yesterday in a written reply from the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, to a question from Mr Brian Goodall (PFP Edenvale).

The Minister said that in 1985, the maximum potential radiation dose from Koeberg was 0,5 millirem (mrem).

GRANITE OUTCROPS

"This means that if a person were to have stood at the Koeberg boundary fence for the whole of 1985 — naked and with no shelter — living off food exposed to the maximum radiation emitted from Koeberg last year, and eating sea-food caught in the power-station outfall, he would have been subjected to an additional 0,5 mrem of radiation." Mr Steyn said

"This exposure should be compared with the 240 mrem a year a person would receive naturally on the beaches of Camps Bay, Clifton and Sandy Bay, due to the proximity of granite outcrops, or the 190 mrem a year in Johannesburg, increasing to 500 mrems a year in the proximity of certain mine dumps."

CAPE TOWN 17/4/86

De Hoop fishing 'possible'

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, yesterday said he would investigate the possibility of allowing controlled fishing by professional fishermen and local anglers in the De Hoop Marine Reserve.

In a statement, Mr Wiley said he held discussions with representatives of 12 bodies initiated by two MPs, Mr A Geldenhuys (NP Swellendam) and Mr N Padiachy (LP Genadendal), over the restrictions imposed on inhabitants of Bredasdorp, Struisbaai and Waenhuiskrans following the recent proclamation of the De Hoop Marine Reserve.

"It was pointed out to the deputation that the declaration of marine reserves is a conservation measure whereby all citizens of the country, and especially bona fide fishermen, would eventually benefit," Mr Wiley said.

He said he had undertaken to negotiate with the Provincial authorities to allow controlled fishing in the marine reserve especially for Waenhuiskrans fishermen by way of permit. Only professional fishermen and local anglers who have traditionally fished in the area would be considered.

1207

FRIDAY, 18 APRIL 1986

1208

FRIDAY, 18 APRIL 1986

31-3-84—10,6926%;
31-3-85—11,5241%.

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Public Service Pension Fund

497. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) (a) What was the level of the total assets in the Public Service Pension Fund at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b)(i) in what manner and (ii) with what specified agencies were these funds invested;

(2) what was the (a) average interest yield and (b) total amount in contributions by (i) members and (ii) the State in respect of these five years?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 31-3-81—R3 613 535 990;
31-3-82—R4 271 438 315;
31-3-83—R5 115 281 958;
31-3-84—R6 256 220 199;
31-3-85—R7 684 241 132.

(b) (i) and (ii) At the end of each months surplus funds are paid over to the Public Investment Commissioners, in terms of Regulation 17(2) of the Regulations made under the Government Service Pension Act, 1973.

(2) (a) 31-3-81—9,1864%;
31-3-82—9,7074%;
31-3-83—10,3020%;

HOA

1209

FRIDAY, 18 APRIL 1986

1210

Summer 1984/85
Winter 1985
Mean annual value

City Hall 22 12 17
Mason's Mill — 7 4
Jolliffe Swimming Pool — 5 3
Old Beer Hall 25 10 17
Northdale 20 10 15
Chase Valley .. 10 5 8

(c) The average concentrations of smoke pollution are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

	Summer 1984/85	Winter 1985	Mean annual value
City Hall	40	70	55
Mason's Mill	—	75	40
Jolliffe Swimming Pool	20	25	23
Old Beer Hall	30	80	55
Northdale	15	60	38
Chase Valley ..	10	20	15

Mortgage loans

710. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Public Works:

What total amount has been budgeted by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

An estimated amount of R7,4 million for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of staff members is included in the total amount that was allocated for staff expenditure.

Whether his Department has any figures in connection with the amount of blood donated for use in hospitals in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) who has these figures; if so, what amount of blood was donated by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each of the latest specified five years for which figure are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Department of National Health and Population Development does not keep statistics on blood donations.

(a) Blood Transfusion are administered by various independent private services.

(b) National Blood Transfusion Council.

(i) Whites..... 1983: 628 378
1984: 638 220

(ii) Coloured 1983: 61 187
1984: 63 139

(iii) Asiatics 1983: 33 870
1984: 34 086

(iv) Blacks 1983: 135 343
1984: 144 533

Figures for 1985 not yet available and figures for 1981 and 1982 not available without extensive investigation.

Separate figures for Indians not available.

HOA

Loss of contract is hard blow to E Cape

18/1/86
56

By Frank Jeans

South Africa has turned away millions of rands in foreign exchange which would have given the depressed Eastern Cape an economic boost because of a knee-jerk reaction by politicians to an environmental issue not properly thought through.

An American company, taking advantage of the favourable dollar-rand exchange rate, planned to send to South Africa shipments of waste for disposal in this country — a scheme which would have brought much-needed work to companies at the point of entry, Port Elizabeth.

Johannesburg company PBN Project Developers acting on behalf of US interests, had approached a Darling & Hodgson (D&H) company, Waste-tech, with a view to handling the big job but after representations to government, the scheme was turned down by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The question of waste disposal has been a sensitive one in America since the sixties when there was an outcry over pollution. Over-reaction pushed waste disposal charges to exorbitant levels, with the result that low shipping rates, along with favourable exchange rates, forced the Americans to look to other places to accept their waste.

The loss of what promised to be a money-spinner for South Africa has resulted in a protest over what is seen as a poor decision at the political level.



Mr Phil Erasmus

On the environmental question and the suggestion that South Africa was being used as a dumping ground for other people's rubbish, Mr Portman claims that the waste had been described as being "toxic and even radioactive".

"It is, in fact, no more harmful," says Mr Portman, managing director of PBN, for instance, pulls no punches and blames the opposition for having been "deliberately emotionalised for political ends".

Recently, Mr Errol Moorcraft (PFP Albany) attacked the government in parliament for its alleged approval of a waste disposal contract which "reliable sources" told him had already been awarded to Waste-tech by a US firm.

"In fact," says Mr Portman, "no such contract had been awarded. Quite clearly, the opposition seized on this issue as a stick to beat the government with and in the process didn't bother too much about getting its facts straight."

ful than waste already being handled efficiently and safely in this country on a regular basis," he says.

"What does pose a threat is the situation in some parts of this country, where industrial waste pollutes rivers without a peep from the politicians."

Mr Phil Erasmus, managing director of D&H's services division, under which Waste-tech operates, says: "To suggest South Africa is a dumping ground is irresponsible and I am totally opposed to this view."

"We were approached by PBN on the handling of the US waste and we laid down preconditions insofar as type of product and sampling of waste. We have been handling waste disposal for 20 years in South Africa and work very closely with the Department of Environment Affairs."

Mr Wilhelm Smalberger, press officer for the Ministry of Trade and Industry, says: "Because import-export regulations are being used to protect the local market we decided to refer this matter to the Department of Environment Affairs, which in turn, recommended that the scheme be turned down."

It is understood that the reason the department had dismissed the application was because of their concern that Waste-tech would be using existing prime land-fill sites with foreign waste rather than preserving these facilities for our locally-generated waste.

1810/86

FIN MAIL

WILEY IMPORT DENIAL

86

Government has strongly denied it issued permits for the importation of toxic or nuclear waste (*Economy* April 11). In response to Progressive Federal Party (PFP) demands for details on suggestions that this may have been the case, Environment and Tourism Minister John Wiley told parliament last week it was not.

The PFP's Errol Moorcroft had earlier said he had reliable information that a South African waste disposal company had won a tender in the US to dispose of toxic and possibly radioactive waste at a dump near Port Elizabeth's Motherwell black township. He demanded to know what role, if any, government had played in the deal. Wiley said that late last year

the waste disposal company, Waste-Tech, was approached by another company, PBM and Associates, over the possible importation of toxic waste.

Waste-Tech agreed to the deal on certain conditions and approached the Department of the Environment (DE) which opposed the importation. Waste-Tech officials later explained the disposal procedures to Wiley personally, but he remained opposed, he explained.

Despite this, PBM and Associates approached the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) for an import permit. The DTI asked the DE for an opinion and was advised of its opposition and the import permit was refused, Wiley said.

20/6/86
BUS DAT

Fiscor closes down this month

THE Fisheries Development Corporation (Fiscor) will shut down at the end of this month, Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister John Wiley confirmed in Parliament this week.

Replying to a question from Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin, Wiley said the research functions of Fiscor were being transferred to the Sea Fisheries Research Institute of the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Its finance functions were to be taken

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

over by the Small Business Development Corporation, and its responsibilities for fishing harbour construction and maintenance would go to the Chief Directorate Marine Development of the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Cash reserves were to be transferred to the SBDC, while Fiscor's Cape Town premises on the foreshore would be taken over by the State.

Publicity on day of US waste refusal

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE government's decision to refuse the application for the dumping of United States toxic wastes in South Africa took place within hours of a Cape Times report warning that negotiations on their importation had reached an "advanced stage".

This was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Mineral

and Energy Affairs, Dr Dawie de Villiers, who said the decision to refuse the application was taken on April 2 — the same day the Official Opposition vowed to fight any moves to turn South Africa into a dumping ground for toxic waste from abroad.

Replying to a question from Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany), Dr De Villiers yesterday said toxic waste products refused in the application did not include nuclear

or radio-active waste.

But the products would have comprised industrial chemical wastes which "could include" organochloride compounds, organolead sludges, pesticides, pharmaceutical wastes, and water soluble salt sludges, solutions, inks and dyes.

Dr De Villiers said no consideration had been given to proposed sites for the disposal of the wastes.

But earlier this month

Mr Moorcroft told Parliament a site near Motherwell, a black township outside Port Elizabeth, had been earmarked for possible disposal.

Dr De Villiers said no local authority had been consulted with regard to the possible dumping of toxic waste.

The PFP's spokesman on environmental affairs, Mr Roger Hulley, yesterday said it was noteworthy that the government decision to finally refuse the appli-

cation came within hours of a report that the PFP would fight the move "tooth and nail".

"Up to that stage the matter had been languishing in the Department of Trade and Industry for a number of weeks," he said.

"One dreads to think of the possibility that the application might have been approved if it had not come to the notice of the Opposition and had not been published by the press."

after they had been evicted by Ciskei and off-loaded on the road between King William's Town and East London.

- (a) Approximately 8 000 persons.
- (b) Temporarily on the South African Development Trust farm No 863. 200 families have already been settled on Trust farm No 842 on which the permanent settlement of the community is envisaged.
- (c) Approximately 30 kilometres.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) Yes.

- (a) 21 March 1986.
- (b) The East London Western District Farmers' Association.

- (5) (a) and (b) No, since the people were to be settled on consolidation land bought specifically for Black settlement in 1978 (farm 842) and in 1982 (farm 863) and as the farming community was involved in the negotiations for purchase of the land in the area concerned.

Q 229. 1259

Ciskei/RSA: boundary

HANNINGMAN
*5. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a final decision has been taken concerning the boundary between Ciskei and the Republic of South Africa along a line extending from a point on the coast at the mouth of the Chalumna River to a point on the Mount Coke/East London road; if so, what is the description of this boundary;
- (2) whether White-owned farms to the west of this line are to be acquired by

the South African Development Trust; if so,

- (3) whether any such farms have been valued with a view to their eventual purchase; if not, (a) why not, (b) when will these farms be valued and (c) when is it envisaged that all properties west of this line will be purchased?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- 1, 2 and 3. The so-called Chalumna area has already been described by Parliament during 1983 and the hon member is referred to the First and Second Reports of the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development (SC 7-83). A final decision as to whether the White owned farms in the area concerned must still be acquired by the SA Development Trust or not, will be announced shortly.

Small Business Development Corporation

*6. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

- (1) Whether he has been (a) informed of and/or (b) consulted about an official circular of the Small Business Development Corporation to municipal authorities on the role they can play in the opening of central business areas, further particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if not, why not; if so, what is the purport of the circular;
- (2) whether the circular meets with his approval; if not, what action does he intend taking in this regard;
- (3) whether he is involved in determining this Corporation's policy with regard to the opening of central business areas; if so, to what extent;
- (4) whether the contents of the above-

mentioned circular are in accordance with this policy;

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- †The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) and (b) No, because it is an internal matter of the management of the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC).
- (2) Not applicable.
- (3) No.
- (4) Falls away.
- (5) No.

Q 230. 1261
Waste products
HANNINGMAN
*7. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether the waste products referred to in his reply to Question No 443 on 17 March 1986 (a) include nuclear waste and (b) are radio-active; if not, what is the nature of these products; if so, what is the precise (i) nature and (ii) source of the waste products;
- (2) whether a decision has as yet been reached on the application to import these waste products; if so, what was the decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached;
- (3) whether he will make a public announcement concerning this decision; if not, why not;
- (4) whether, during the consideration of this application, any consideration was given to proposed sites for the disposal of the waste; if not, (a) why not and (b) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision; if so, where are these sites located;
- (5) whether any local authorities were

consulted with regard to this matter; if so, (a) which local authorities, (b) when and (c) what was their response;

- (6) whether any South African company was involved in tendering for receiving and disposing of this unspecified waste; if not, by whom was the application made; if so,

(7) whether this company informed the Government of its intention to submit a tender prior to entering into any negotiations regarding the importation of this waste; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the Government's response; if not,

- (8) whether any action is to be taken against this company as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (9) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) and (b) No. Since the reply to Question No 443 it has been established that the products would have comprised industrial chemical waste of various kinds, which could include substances such as the following:
- Water soluble salt sludges and solutions;
- Pharmaceutical wastes;
- Organochlorine compounds;
- Pesticides;
- Organolead sludges; and
- Water soluble inks and dyes.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (2) Yes. The application was refused on 2 April 1986.
- (3) No. The Director-General, Department of Trade and Industry, already issued a news release on 2 April 1986. Furthermore, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism made a statement on the matter in

207/486 *Qesr 1483*
New York: travel bureau
845. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services maintains a travel bureau in New York; if so, (a) where in New York, (b) at what total cost and (c) how many persons are employed at this bureau;
- (2) whether any (a) bookings are and (b) other business is carried out at this travel bureau; if not, what is the purpose of the bureau; if so, (i) how many bookings were made at this bureau in the 1985-86 financial year, (ii) in respect of what services were these bookings made, (iii) what total revenue was generated from these bookings in that year and (iv) what other business is carried out at this bureau;
- (3) whether any of these bookings were cancelled in the said financial year; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Suite 1112, 535 Fifth Avenue.
 - (b) R546 070 (1985/86 financial year)
 - (c) Four.
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes.
 - (i) 1 819
 - (ii) Train journeys
Scheduled motor coach
tours
Charter coaches
Hotel reservations
Car hire
Inclusive tours
Sightseeing tours
Air bookings
 - (iii) R1 462 000

HoA

(iv) Pro-active promotions of South Africa as a tourist destination which, inter alia, include the:

- organisation of and participation in travel workshops;
- attendance of seminars relating to travel matters;
- organisation of and participation in promotions and exhibitions of travel clubs;
- liaison with wholesale and retail agents in the travel trade;
- development of tours, compilation of itineraries and the printing of brochures for package tours to South Africa;
- liaison with South African Airways, South African Tourism Board, the South African Embassy and reservation agents for South African hotel groups;
- arrangement of educational tours for travel agents and travel writers to South Africa in conjunction with South African Airways and the South African Tourism Board; and
- advertising of the products of the Transport Services in the media.

(3) Yes, 908.

Flight delayed

847. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether flight SA 317 from Johannesburg to Cape Town on 23 March 1986 was delayed; if so, what was the (a)(i) scheduled and (ii) actual time of departure of this flight from Johannesburg and (b) cause of the delay;
- (2) whether delayed flights result in any additional costs to the South African Airways; if so, (a) what additional

costs and (b)(i) what was the total additional cost of the delay of flight SA 317 on the above date and (ii) how is this amount made up?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) (i) 11h35.
 - (ii) 12h00.
- (b) The aircraft was awaiting spares which were urgently required for repairs to an aircraft which was delayed in Cape Town.
- (2) Yes.

(a) The operating of ground equipment is the main component of additional costs which is calculated depending on the time of the delay. Lengthy delays may result in additional costs in respect of refreshments and accommodation.

(b) (i) Approximately R50,00.

(ii) The cost for operating an auxiliary power unit.

Qesr 1485
867. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (a) How many applications for permits in respect of afforestation were (i) received and (ii) granted in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) what was the total area approved?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (a) (i) 198 for the period 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986.

HoA

(ii) 174 for the period 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986.

(b) 34 550,4 hectares.

Qesr 1486
Mimosa No 81 J Q
815. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 15 on 7 May 1985, the property known as Mimosa No 81 J Q in the district of Rustenburg has been developed with regard to (a) schools, (b) water supply, (c) sanitation, (d) roads and (e) health services; if not, why not; if so, what stage of development has been reached in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) to (d) Yes. All these facilities have been completed and the corresponding services are available.
- (e) No. Provision of a mobile clinic is not as yet necessary.

Own Affairs:

Foreign Black students
865. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled in each faculty of each university for Whites in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was the country of origin of each such student?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) The information required in respect of each faculty at each university is not available but with regard to the number of foreign students and the country of origin of each such student the position for 1984 (latest figures available) was as follows:



Koeberg power station

AR64S
30/4/86

56

Shutdown call as Escom gives Koeberg assurance

Staff Reporters

ALTHOUGH Escom has given the assurance that the malfunction which occurred at the Kiev reactor could not occur at Koeberg, the anti-nuclear organisation Koeberg Alert has called for the closure of the Koeberg power station.

Mr Andre van Heerden, Escom's head of communications in the Cape said today a nuclear reactor malfunction such as the one that occurred at Kiev could not happen at Koeberg.

The apparent cause of the Kiev disaster was that the core of the Soviet reactor melted causing radioactive fuel to boil off into the atmosphere.

However, the nuclear plants at Koeberg and Kiev were completely different in design and construction.

"Water is used to slow down neutrons in moderators at Koeberg, whereas the plant in Kiev uses graphite moderators," said Mr van Heerden.

There was no possibility of a similar accident near Cape Town. At Koeberg, the French-built reactors have been housed in concrete "containment" buildings lined with steel, he said.

"Most Russian nuclear power plants don't have 'containment' buildings."

Koeberg Alert spokesman Mr John Venn said claims that an accident like that at Chernobyl could not happen at Koeberg were premature.

It was incorrect for Koeberg authorities to claim that the containment building at Koeberg would prevent the release of radiation in the event of a meltdown of the reactor core, because enormous pressure build-up would rupture the containment building.

"Koeberg Alert calls on Escom and the Atomic Energy Corporation to close Koeberg and we call for a full public investigation into the safety of the nuclear industry in South Africa."

(4) The Cabinet has recently approved the establishment of an Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee to effectively co-ordinate the purchasing, provisioning and distribution of medical supplies used in public health services both in the interest of the authorities rendering such services as well as in the interests of the industry.

798. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What are the latest average recorded atmospheric lead levels measured at urban locations during (a) summer and (b) winter at (i) Cape Town City Hall, (ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall, (iii) Durban City Hall, (iv) Johannesburg City Hall, (v) Muntoria, Pretoria, and (vi) Arcadia, Pretoria;

(2) in which years were these measurements taken?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Site	Winter Summer	Summer
(units in micrograms per cubic meter)		
Cape Town City Hall	2.13	0.89
Port Elizabeth		
City Hall	1.96	0.64
Durban City Hall	1.03	0.50
Johannesburg		
City Hall	0.73	0.58
Pretoria Muntoria	1.43	0.55
Pretoria Arcadia	1.56	0.58

(2) Winter = April to September inclusive 1985. Summer = October to February inclusive 1985-86. March results for 1986 are not yet available.

Rock lobster

807. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether any permits have been issued for the catching of rock lobster in the West Coast rock lobster sanctuary in the 1985-86 season; if so, (a) for what quantities in each case, (b) in favour of what specified persons or companies were these permits issued and (c) in respect of what specified locations are the permits applicable;

(2) whether a report has been prepared on the result of the experimental catch of 50 tons of rock lobster carried out in the 1984-85 season; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether this report is available for public scrutiny; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(a) 80 Tonnes whole mass at Robben Island and 20 tonnes whole mass at Hout Bay.

(b) SA Sea Products (Pty) Ltd, Hout Bay and Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty) Ltd, Hout Bay.

(c) An area adjacent to Robben Island as well as the area between "Die Josie" at Hout Bay and Oude Schip.

(2) Yes, but the total mass was 30 tonnes and not 50 tonnes.

(3) Yes.

850. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) Whether there has been a decrease in the population numbers of Whites

and an increase in those of non-Whites in the past years; if so, (a) by what percentage have the numbers in respect of each population group decreased or increased and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished;

(2) whether the government will have a thorough scientific investigation instituted into the causes of this state of affairs, on the basis of the investigation instituted into the poor White question in the thirties; if not, why not; if so, what State department will be responsible for (a) this investigation and (b) the financing thereof;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) There has been an increase in the population numbers of all population groups in the Republic of South Africa.

	Period 1951-1980	Period 1980-1985
(a) and (b)		
Whites	1.9%	1.5%
Coloureds	3.1%	2.1%
Asians	2.8%	2.0%
Blacks	3.1%	2.7%

(2) (a) A thorough scientific investigation has been done by the Science Committee of the President's Council and a report was released on 9 March 1983.

(b) The financing was borne by the State.

(3) A statement is not necessary. The Population Development Programme is addressing this problem.

THURSDAY, 1 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

888. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many students were enrolled in 1986 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department

(i) School for Management	: 53
(ii) School for Secretarial Training	: 55
(iii) School for Teachers Training	: 70
(iv) School for Health Sciences	: 119
(v) School for Electrical Engineering	: 35
(vi) School for Mechanical Engineering	: 9
(vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering	: 58
(viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences	: 15

Note: Information as on 17 March 1986.

856. Dr W J SNEYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) What amount has his Department spent on providing free (a) textbooks and (b) stationery for Black

Nuclear melt-down 'least likely'

Medical Reporter

MELT-DOWN is probably the least likely accident at a nuclear power station, according to a leading article in the South African Medical Journal — published four days before the disaster at the Chernobyl plant.

The article says other more likely areas of danger are human error, low-level background radiation from waste water or gases and the disposal of high-level radioactive waste.

"At present South Africa only has one nuclear station, but others are planned.

"Incidents like the one at the Sellafield plant in Britain (when environmentalists monitoring levels of radioactivity picked up a massive release of material into the sea), strongly suggest that such monitoring should not be in the hands of those concerned with the operating of these plants.

"Routine independent monitoring of shellfish and other edible marine life in the vicinity of

Koeberg should be a matter of course.

"No matter what the experts say, no matter what reassurances are given, no matter what ingenious ideas may be devised, in essence the disposal of nuclear waste remains the up-

market equivalent of the maid sweeping the dirt under the carpet.

"Until that question is solved, if at all, the general public will continue in its well-justified suspicion of the nuclear industry and everything to do with it."

(b) Floor prices of certain cultivars have been lowered to discourage production and sales promotion is planned.

Chemicals for ripening of crops.
 HANSARD 3/5/86
 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether any use is made in the Republic of (a) the chemical daminozide and (b) any other specified chemicals to regulate the ripening and improve the storage life of certain crops; if so, (a) from what (i) countries and (ii) companies are these chemicals obtained, (b) in respect of which crops are they used and (c) what quantities of each of these chemicals were used in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available;

- (2) whether any steps are to be taken in respect of any of these chemicals; if so, (a) in respect of which chemicals, (b) what steps, (c) why and (d) when?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) (a) Yes.
 (b) Ethephon.
 (a) (i) USA.
 (ii) Uniroyal.
 Agricura.
 Applied Agricultural Products.
 Union Carbide.
 (b) Apples (Starking), peaches, pineapples, Bartlinka grapes, mangoes, grapefruit, cherries, plums and tobacco.
 (c) Daminozide: 700 kg during 1985.
 ethephon: 36 680 litres (diluted mixture) during 1985 (Used pre-

dominantly in sugar cane and a small quantity in the fruit industry in the Western Cape).

- (2) (a) Daminozide.

(b) The standing Interdepartmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Man against Poisonous Substances supplied all available information to the Department of National Health for the purpose of toxicological evaluation. The comments have not been received yet.

(c) An application has been received to extend the use of the chemical for instance in hot-houses.

- (d) 10 June 1985.

Revis/service charges in arrears.
 HANSARD 3/5/86
 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the Department of Co-operation and Development in conjunction with Development Boards carried out an investigation into arrears and service charges in Black residential areas; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) by whom was the investigation carried out, (b) what were the results of the investigation and (c)(i) what amounts in (aa) rent and (bb) service charges were in arrears in respect of each specified Black residential area and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) whether he has taken or will take steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c)(i)(aa), (bb) and (ii) The hon member must note that the Department of Co-operation

and Development ceased to exist on 31 August 1985 and for that reason the reply is applicable as from 1 September 1985.

In order to assist development boards or local authorities to collect rents and service charges which may be due, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning provided guidelines for a plan of action which is to be adjusted in accordance with local circumstances. This does not entail a specific investigation.

- (2) The Department is continuously evaluating the plan of action, (a) and (b) fall away.

Community councils/local authorities
 HANSARD 3/5/86
 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) How many (a)(i) community councils and (ii) other Black local authorities had been constituted, and (b) wards were there in each specified Development Board area, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether there were any vacancies in any of these councils and/or local authorities as at the above date; if so, how many in respect of each specified Development Board area:

Western Cape

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Stellenbosch (Mfuleni)	7	2
2. Ashton (Zolani)	7	1
3. Ceres (Nduli)	5	1
4. Hermanus (Zwelihle)	5	0
5. Cape Town (Nyanga, Guguletu, Langa)	21	9
6. Paarl (Mbekweni)	7	1
7. Robertson (Ngubela)	7	6 (no quorum)
8. Stellenbosch (Kaya Mandi)	7	0
9. Walfish Bay (Kuisebmond)	7	0
10. Worcester (Zweletemba)	7	6 (no quorum)

Local Authorities: None.

Northern Cape

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Barkly West (Mataleng)	6	0
2. Bristown (Mziwabantu)	5	0

- (3) whether any of these councils and/or local authorities did not have a quorum of councillors as at the above date; if so, how many in respect of each Development Board area;

- (4) whether any of these councils and/or local authorities were unable to function as at the above date; if so, (a) why and (b) how many in respect of each Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) 192 Community councils.
 (ii) 23 Town councils and 19 village councils.

- (b) On 16 April 1986 the number of wards per council in each specified development board area and

- (2) the number of vacancies per such council are as set out below, while

- (3) those councils which had no quorum, are shown as such and

- (4) (a) the councils as indicated could not, in the absence of a quorum take decisions, although provision has been made for the continuation of functions (b) as indicated in respect of each development board and community council/local authority.

records of the provincial education departments were transferred to his Department along with the responsibility for the affairs of those departments; if not, (a) why not, (b) which records were not transferred to his Department and (c)(i) what steps were taken in respect of these records and (ii) who took the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, but the records of the Administrator, Provincial Executive Committee and the Member of the Executive Committee were not transferred.

- (a) Falls away.
 (b) Records as indicated above.
 (c) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

FRIDAY, 9 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

MAN SMO 9/5/86
843
 Lesotho Highlands Water Project
 asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

- (1) (a)(i) What is the total proposed investment by the State, State institutions and other local institutions, with the permission of the State, in the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what percentage of the total investment in the said project does this amount represent;
- (2) whether an agreement has been reached on the percentage of the total proposed expenditure which the Lesotho

Government will be expected to bear; if so, what percentage;

- (3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent the project from being delayed unnecessarily; if not, why not; if so, (a) what contingencies have been negotiated about and (b) what guarantees have been obtained in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) R228 million.
 (ii) July 1985.

(b) 12.2%.

(2) No.

- (3) Yes. The draft treaty makes, *inter alia*, provision for unnecessary delays by either party in the implementation of the proposed project, but as the proposed treaty still has to be approved by both Governments, no details can be divulged at this stage.

(3) (a) and (b) Fall away.

914
 Johannesburg North; pollution
 asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

Whether his Department took any action in 1985 in regard to the pollution of rivers, streams and canals which flow through the Parliamentary constituency of Johannesburg North; if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers, streams and canals and (c) with what result?

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

No. The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question No 819 (for written reply) in 1985. The results of the monitoring have thus far remained unchanged.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589
 Communications, 1637
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623

Defence, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645, 1647

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286, 1455, 1625, 1634, 1636

Finance, 1250
 Home Affairs, 435, 1248
 Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319
 Manpower, 495, 500

National Education, 143
 State President, 1066

Transport Affairs, 294, 700, 1462

Own Affairs:
 Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437, 1501, 1632
 Local Government, Housing and Works, 1633

Bamford, Mr B R—

General Affairs:
 National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62
 Agricultural Economics, 513, 1659
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 647
 Education and Development Aid, 958
 Justice, 236
 National Health and Population Development,

ment, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646, 1093, 1303

Law and Order, 997
Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 344
 Health Services and Welfare, 1288

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs:
 Finance, 175
Own Affairs:
 Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs:
 Justice, 415
 Law and Order, 787
 Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465
 Defence, 217
 Education and Development Aid, 695, 1082, 1083, 1085
 Finance, 436, 866, 1442
 Justice, 345, 419
 Law and Order, 288, 289, 1011
 National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670, 702, 716, 932
 National Health and Population Development, 429, 457, 1117
Transport affairs: 1466
Own Affairs:
 Budget, 492
 Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119, 312, 313, 314, 493, 613, 619, 620, 718, 719, 725, 944, 945, 947, 1047, 1062, 1064, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1289, 1291, 1292,

FIN MAIL
9/5/88

KOEBERG COMPARED

56

~~56~~

The disaster at Chernobyl has prompted questions about the safety of SA's Koeberg nuclear power station. However, explains an Escom spokesman, where Chernobyl uses a graphite moderated reactor, Koeberg's is moderated by water.

This is an important difference. Water does not burn, graphite does. The fire at Chernobyl is commonly thought to have occurred when the fuel rods which run through the graphite overheated and set it alight (see page 55).

Because Koeberg is a pressurised water reactor, a similar accident is impossible. The spokesman also says that safety precautions built into Koeberg are far greater. "The industry learnt a lot from Three Mile Island," he says.

Koeberg's fuel (97% U238 and 3% U235) is contained in ceramic pellets sealed in zirconium tubes within the reactor vessel of 20 cm stainless steel. All this nestles in a 2 m thick reinforced concrete "biological shield" and an outer containment shield of 1 m reinforced concrete.

This all sits in an airtight containment building made of 1 m thick steel-lined prestressed concrete.

The containment system is to prevent leakage of material and radioactivity should the worst happen. Before a meltdown can occur at Koeberg, a number of safety systems would have to fail. "In the event of a loss of coolant accident (loca) there are a number of back-up systems."

The biggest problem in this event would be stopping the reaction before it overheated, resulting in a meltdown. Water which contains boron to absorb neutrons would automatically flood the reactor vessel in the event of a loca.

Another design fault at Chernobyl is said to be that the control rods which absorb neutrons and slow down the reaction have to be mechanically inserted. Koeberg's control rods are introduced into the reactor from the top. They are held by magnetic clips which would automatically drop the rods into the reactor if problems were to arise.

Whether pensions are increased by the same percentage as the salaries of public servants; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner are increases in pensions determined?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- No.
- (a) Because salaries are increased for other reasons than civil pensions. Also see (b).
- (b) The following factors are taken into account:

- (i) First and foremost the availability of the necessary funds.
- (ii) The effect of inflation on civil pensions, (with special regard to the older pensioner) as measured against the consumer price index without (for obvious reasons) pursuing absolute indexing. That is why differential increases are sometimes given, as was the case last year and again this year.

(iii) The effect of the possibility of increases to social pensioners.

898. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

Whether his Department has considered making the announced increase in pensions effective as from 1 April 1986; if so, why was it decided against?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

- (1) Pensions can only be increased with effect from a date determined by the

Hoa

availability of funds. If pensions were increased with effect from 1 April 1986 the minimum and maximum percentages would have been smaller in order to remain within the limits set by available funds.

- (2) Whilst increases in the past have often been granted after the lapse of more than 1 year since the previous increase, further concessions have never been granted as early as only 6 months thereafter. Such a step would only create unreasonable expectations by way of a precedent as well as dissatisfaction as a result of the smaller percentages which would have to be granted.
- (3) An increase date of 1 October considerably lightens the administrative burden which follows the budget speech, especially in view of the fact that programs to implement the increases cannot be designed beforehand.

922. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

12/S/86 G. aer. X

HANSMID 56

- (1) Whether, with reference to the replies to Question No 17 on 25 April 1984 and Question No 17 on 16 April 1985, any further complaints and/or representations concerning hydrogen sulphide pollution allegedly emanating from Sasol in the Transvaal have been received by the Air Pollution Control Division of his Department; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the complaints and/or representations and (ii) his response thereto in each case;

- (2) whether his Department has taken or intends taking any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what action;

- (3) whether the hydrogen sulphide collecting plant at Sasol, in Secunda, has

been completed and commissioned; if so, (a) at what cost and (b) what effect; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a)(b) Apart from an undefined number of complaints by telephone from Johannesburg residents at irregular intervals, no formal written representations was received by the Air Pollution Control Division.

(c)(i) Complaints about bad odour experienced over short periods in Johannesburg suburbs and environs.

(c)(ii) Explained to complainants that the odour, which was not harmful to health, was probably originating from Secunda and was reaching Johannesburg only when unusual atmospheric conditions prevailed. Explained further that Sasol was doing everything possible to eliminate the nuisance as soon as possible.

- (2) No further action has been taken,

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) Yes, (i) falls away

- (ii) 6 The applications will be met during the next four months on completion of cable works.

- (b) yes, all except on account of a shortage of telephone numbers in the case of the 85 applications referred to

- (c) yes, falls away

- 33 31 of the 33 applications have meantime been met. The remaining two will be provided with service within the next three months on the completion of cable works.

Hoa

apart from monitoring the situation and ensuring that the odour abatement plant at Secunda will be installed on schedule.

- (3) The hydrogen sulphide recovering plant at Secunda will be fully commissioned by the last quarter of 1986.

- (a) Exact figures on costs are not available but will run into millions of Rand.

- (b) The company is confident that when in operation, the recovery plant will reduce the odour emission to an acceptable level.

923. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

RES 1722
12/S/86

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 536 on 9 April 1985, the outstanding applications for telephones in respect of the (a) 702, (b) 805 and (c) 808 exchanges in the Kyalami and Midrand areas have been met; if not, (i) why not and (ii) how many applications were still outstanding in each exchange area as at 28 February 1986?

Remarks

33 31 of the 33 applications have meantime been met. The remaining two will be provided with service within the next three months on the completion of cable works.

280
56

INITIAL Soviet silence over its stricken Chernobyl nuclear reactor caused a storm of protest in the West. The disaster underlined the need for the highest safety standards in the nuclear power industry — everywhere.

But nuclear sanctions by Western powers against SA have raised fears that difficulties might be encountered in securing export licences and technology transfers for vital safety equipment.

SA's eclipsing nuclear relations with the West is coured by former SA ambassador to the US, Donald Sole, in the latest bulletin of the Rand Afrikaans University's Institute for American Studies.

The shutdown of nuclear co-operation with the US, Britain and West Germany is virtually complete after about 30 years of "enthusiastic collaboration".

While the freeze towards SA began in the 1970s, recent US legislation has virtually terminated co-operation in this field.

Last October, President Ronald Reagan's Executive Order on Relations with SA (EORSA) banned US goods and technology exports used in the nuclear field.

Access to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to reduce nuclear proliferation risks and preserve safety standards are still assured, the EORSA stressed.

But Sole believes that in the current political climate "problems may even be expected" in securing US export licences for such equipment.

Sanctions raise fears for SA's nuclear safety



FORMER SA ambassador to the US Donald Sole looks at the implications of the shutdown of nuclear co-operation between SA and the West, stressing President Ronald Reagan's Executive Order on Relations with SA. HAMISH McINDOE reports ...

Four months before the EORSA, the UN General Assembly urged members to adopt a range of sanctions against SA, including the "prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field".

SA's nuclear rapport with Britain, West Germany and France is now virtually non-existent.

In 1965 the US supplied SA with its first research reactor — Safari 1 — using 90% enriched fuel (also supplied from the US).

Sole regards the EORSA as the end of a long period of co-operation.

The co-operation began in wartime London when a British cabinet member asked Jan Smuts to investigate reported deposits of radioactive min-

erals in Southern Africa as the US was developing the atom bomb.

Confirmation of the area's uranium potential led to the conclusion, from 1950 onwards, of successive contracts between SA and the US.

SA was one of only seven Western countries invited to participate in the initial discussions of President Dwight Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace Programme, which led to the founding of the IAEA in Vienna.

The bottom line of SA's nuclear isolation is near-total dependence on the country's "native genius" of which, Sole argues, there is no shortage. And there is no lack of raw materials.

The question mark is finance.

1971

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1986

1972

tion. The hon member is quite right. It was a good question.

HAN SWMS 27/5/86
Bophuthatswana
*7. Mr P A MYB asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force took any action in Bophuthatswana in May 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) for what purpose, (c) what specified (i) personnel and (ii) equipment was used on each occasion and (d) what is the rank of the person who was in charge of the operation;

- (2) whether the Bophuthatswana Government (a) requested that this action be taken or (b) was informed that such action would be taken; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (aa) which member of the Bophuthatswana Government requested that this action be taken or gave permission for it to be taken and (bb) when;

- (3) whether any (a) persons were arrested, (b) arms were discovered or (c) action was taken to combat unrest; if not, what specified action was taken; if so, (i) how many persons were arrested, (ii) (aa) where were arms discovered and (bb) what specified arms were discovered and (iii) where was action against unrest taken;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.
- (4) No.

*8. Mr P G SOAL—Law and Order. [Withdrawn.]

HoA

1973

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1986

1974

any other specified causes; if so, what are the particulars of these movements;

- (3) whether tests have been conducted into the possibility of an earth tremor damaging the Koeberg structure to such an extent that a release of radiation may result; if so, what would have to be the intensity of such a tremor?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

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

(b) (i) A number of fault-zones inland of Koeberg were identified. They trend north-west to south-east. The nearest is the Saldanha-Franschoek fault-line which passes within 18 km of the Koeberg site. In addition there is some evidence to suggest a parallel fault-line passing through the Milnerion area about 8 to 10 km off-shore of Koeberg.

The Saldanha-Franschoek fault-line involves granite and has sheared ultramylonite in the fault-zone north of Darling and involves deformed granite and felsite south of Darling.

(ii) Some twelve significant earthquakes have been recorded in the South-western Cape region in the past 350 years. The most severe was the Ceres earthquake in 1969 which measured 6.3 on the Richter scale. It is not possible to associate these shocks with any particular fault-line. The epicentre of the Ceres quake was approximately 90 km north-east of the Koeberg site. No surface displacement was observed at the site. It may be added that the

South-western Cape is seismically a stable area relative to areas such as Japan, Italy and California where suitably designed nuclear power stations are operating.

- (2) (a), (b) and (c) No.

(3) Yes, the seismic design of Koeberg was based on very conservative assumptions. An earthquake of magnitude 7 (far greater than that at Ceres), was assumed to occur 9 km from Koeberg on the nearest possible fault-line. Such an event would set up forces on the site which have a calculated probability of occurrence of less than once in a million years.

However, to ensure that there would be no release of radio-active material in such an event, Koeberg was provided with a specially-designed aseismic foundation. The safety margins incorporated in the design of the station are such that it could probably withstand an event significantly greater than the design basis earthquake of a magnitude of 7, nine kilometres away without a substantial release of radio-active material.

Tests were performed on models of the station to verify the design of the aseismic foundation. The performance of equipment within the station, in the event of a major earthquake, is verified either by calculation or, where possible, by shaking the equipment in suitable test facilities.

Koeberg nuclear power station

*11. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether any cracks have appeared in the (a) foundations and (b) containment of the Koeberg nuclear power station since the coming into operation of the first reactor; if so, what is the (i) nature and (ii) cause of these cracks;

- (2) whether any steps have been taken to repair these cracks; if so, what steps;

HoA

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of damage of this nature; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b).

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Koeborg's design is entirely different from that of Chernobyl and moreover Escom has an emergency plan, based on the American model, which is as extensive as any other in the world.

(1) No, not since the coming into operation of the first reactor.

Escom is, however, monitoring the events at and around Chernobyl closely and the desirability of changes to the design and operation of Koeborg, and the Koeborg emergency plan, will be considered when causes and sequence of events at Chernobyl become sufficiently clear.

Minute cracks however appeared in the lower raft foundation during and immediately after construction as a result of shrinking of the concrete in the normal process of setting. In addition a vertical construction joint in the retaining wall leaked ground water into the foundation area.

In order to provide further for absolute safety, thorough inspections and test programmes are being conducted when the plant is shut down for reloading.

Cracks of this type may occur in major reinforced concrete structures and are provided for in civil engineering design codes. Similarly, hairline cracks appeared in the concrete of the containment building. These cracks have no structural significance. The leak-tightness of the building is not affected since the inner surface of the containment building is formed by a leak-tight steel shell and the concrete ensures the mechanical strength.

(2) and (3) The cracks in the lower raft foundation and retaining wall have been sealed. No action is necessary in connection with the normal hairline cracks in the containment building.

Since the cracks described above were all associated with the setting of the concrete during construction no steps to prevent recurrence are necessary.

Koeborg nuclear power station

*12. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether he has taken any steps to (a) review and (b) improve the safety of the Koeborg nuclear power station in the light of the recent Chernobyl nuclear disaster; if so, what steps have been taken in each case; if not, why not?

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I did not suggest that it should be placed in the hands of the private sector. I suggested that it should be placed in the hands of an independent body outside of Escom. Is the hon the Minister prepared to accept that?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think that the evacuation authority and procedure should be in the hands of those persons who have daily, and indeed minute by minute, contact with the installation. It should not be the responsibility of other people who know nothing of what is going on there. I think that it is in good hands at the moment; I am indeed satisfied that it is in the best hands it could ever be placed in South Africa. [Interjections.]

(c) R336,96 per uniform.

(2) No.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he not think that this type of conductor reminds us of the time of Simon van der Stiel when such unnecessary expenditure also took place at the Cape? [Interjections.]

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell us whether there are any medical doctors involved in the management of the Koeborg emergency plans at present? Furthermore, would he not consider medical doctors such as the Medical Officer of Health of Cape Town to be experts in this field?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply which I supplied to a previous question—that was question no 6 of 4 June 1985—indicates that the uniform of the State President's Guard had to be replaced at a total cost of R78 635. The introduction of the new uniform, which are based on existing uniforms in use in the Defence Force, would have amounted to the total cost thereof being only R66 580. It means therefore an actual saving of R12 055. [Interjections.]

Concentration camp cemeteries

*14. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education:†

President's Guard

*13. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:†

Whether the care of concentration camp cemeteries falls under his Department; if so, (a) what steps does his Department take in this connection and (b) how many such cemeteries are there in the Republic?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes.

(1) Whether the official uniform of the President's Guard has been changed since 1 January 1986; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what is the cost of a new uniform;

(a) The Department provides the necessary funds to the National Monuments Commission, whose War Graves Division is specifically responsible for tending, restoring, planning and developing concentration camp cemeteries.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) and (b) No. The hon member is referred to the reply to question number 6 of 4 June 1985. The new ceremonial uniform was, however, officially worn for the first time at the opening of the current session of Parliament.

(b) Thirty-two.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to point out to him that there are cemeteries which are not properly taken care of.



Home owners bitter over soot, noise from factory

EVANS
POST
29/1/54

(2)



Mrs STEPHANE EVANS and her Maltese, ROCKY, which has turned a dirty grey from soot spewed out by the chimney in the background.
Picture by Jack Cooper

THERE is nothing sweet about living near a chocolate factory, according to a Port Elizabeth woman whose white dog turned dark grey — virtually overnight.

Mrs Stephné Evans, of Larch Avenue, Steytler Township, said Rocky, her Maltese, went to a pet's parlour four days ago.

Today he is anything but white.

But it is not only the dog that is changing colour. The walls in the Evans home are grubby and there is a fine layer of soot "everywhere".

Mrs Evans blames her troubles on soot from the chimney of a nearby

chocolate factory.

Residents are drawing up a petition calling for immediate action.

They are also unhappy about noise from the factory, which they claim never stops.

"This is a residential area and we have to be considered.

"Lumps of soot shoot out of the chimney at night.

"We have had enough," said Mrs Evans.

● The general manager of Cadbury's, Mr John Perrott, said anyone with complaints should approach him and he would investigate and try to sort out the problem.

6 nuns die in convent inferno

DUBLIN. — Fire swept through a downtown Roman Catholic convent before dawn yesterday, killing six elderly nuns who were trapped by heat, flames and smoke in a dormitory where they had been sleeping.

Fifteen escaped, some rescued by firefighters and others by passers-by from nearby hotels and discotheques.

The blaze destroyed the Loretto Convent in St Stephen's Green, where the 21 nuns, aged 60 to 85, ran one of Ireland's most exclusive schools for girls.

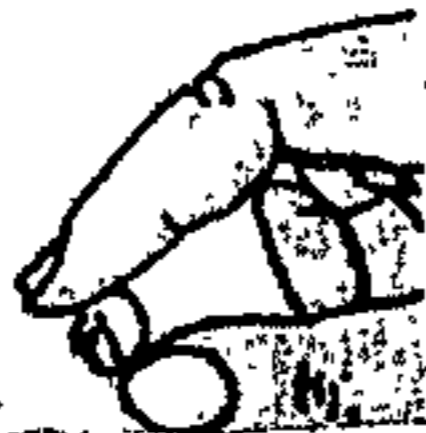
Sister Patricia Murray said the six "all actually were out in the passage, moving toward the exits, but they didn't make it. The floor must have collapsed or the stairs collapsed when they were on their way down".

In London, a fire in a block of flats that authorities said may have been started by an arsonist killed two people and sent dozens leaping to safety. — UPI

ADVERTISEMENT HUNDREDS FIND CLEARER HEARING!

Literally hundreds of people who are not really deaf but strain to hear clearly in conversation now find relief from a new tiny hearing device without wires or tubes attached.

The device, which fits snugly into the ear, has a big advantage in that it is very easy for elderly people to use. The user simply inserts the tiny module and has the immediate benefit of clear, sharp hearing. Anyone having difficulty with discerning speech



MOH slams Koeberg's accident plan

CM & Times 3/6/86

Municipal Reporter
EMERGENCY measures in case of an accident at the Koeberg nuclear power station were "highly unsatisfactory", Cape Town's medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan told the city council's amenities and health committee yesterday.

The committee agreed that the matter should be put to the executive committee with a view to approaching the Nuclear Safety Council, a public watchdog body.

Evidence of nuclear health hazards which would be placed before the council includes a study which showed that a trace element blown by wind from Koeberg reached Green Point, Paarden Eiland and Milnerton.

Other evidence includes advice from nuclear regulatory authorities in the US and Europe that "we need a very viable emergency programme which should be exercised regularly".

'Untenable'

In his report, Dr Coogan outlined two major difficulties with current measures.

One was that Cape Town Civil Defence had never been called on to "exercise its capability to reduce casualties in the case of a major release from Koeberg.

"This is despite a num-

ber of exercises held before and during the operation of the station and a number of pleas by me."

Dr Coogan said Escom's contention that no significant radioactive contamination would reach Cape Town had been rendered "untenable" by an exercise in November last year, and "ridiculous" by the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl.

Conflict

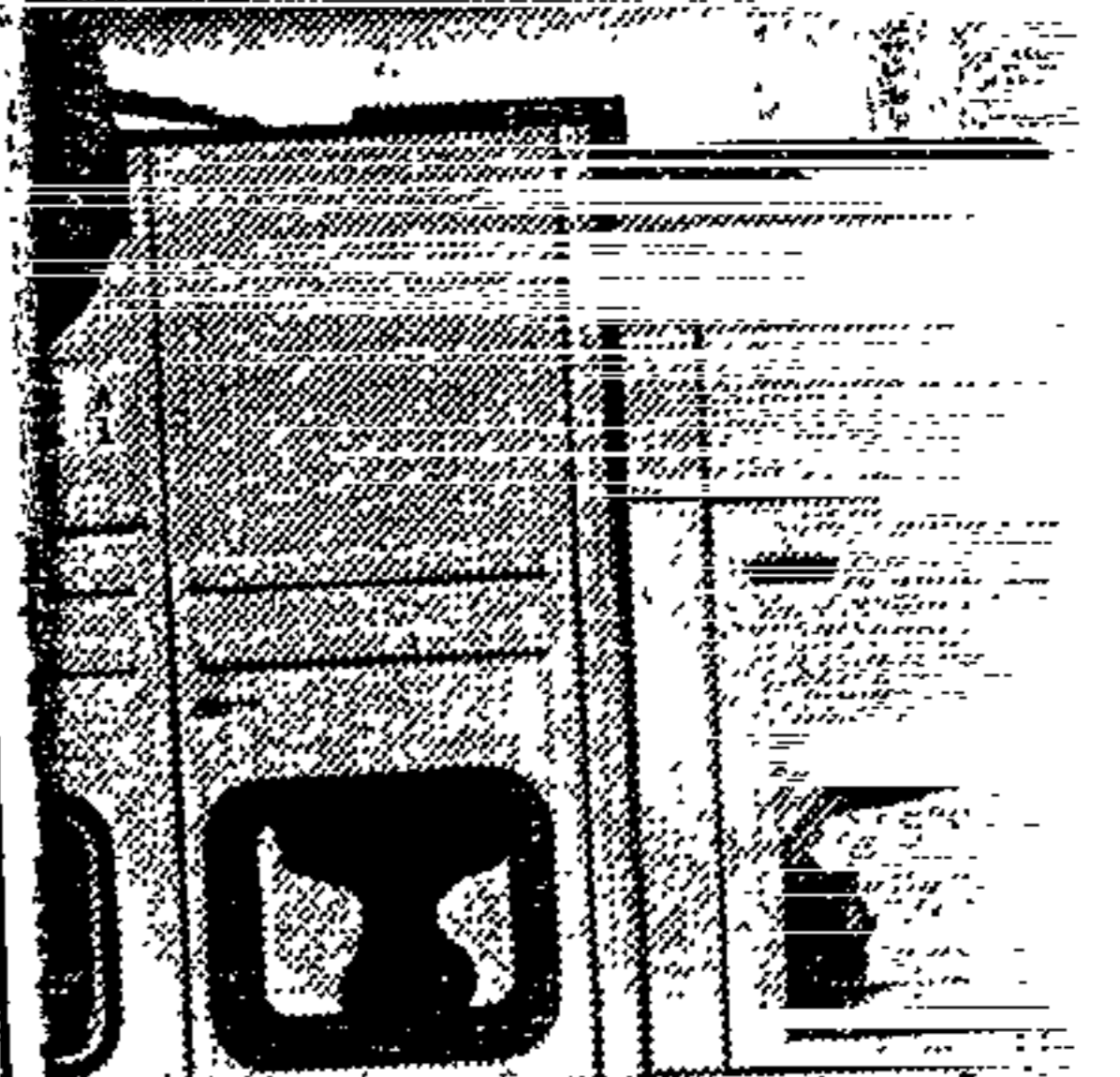
The accident exercise in November was held with a postulated westerly wind, and sheltering was considered necessary almost as far as Paarl.

Had the wind been northerly, a large part of Cape Town would have had to be ordered to shelter in the case of a real accident, Dr Coogan said.

Another difficulty was that an "unknown nuclear engineer at Escom" would be responsible for ordering emergency measures to protect the lives of 1.5-million people while also trying to control a nuclear accident.

"Apart from the obvious conflict of interests which must arise, such a farcical arrangement would not be countenanced by any of the nuclear regulatory authorities which council officials visited overseas."

DAVID
BRYCE
GILBERT
WATSON



and I think the hon member also knows the law on that aspect. I can see no possibility that that part of the system will be changed. That is how it is done classically and it is also fair to do it in that way.

Q. us 2095
3/6/86
Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 761 on 7 May 1986, a decision has been taken regarding the application to extend the use of the chemical daminozide in the Republic; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what was the decision;

- (2) whether any countries have (a) prohibited the use of this chemical and/or (b) found it to be harmful to human beings; if so, (i) which countries and (ii) when in each case;

- (3) whether his Department took any steps to collect data on the effects of daminozide on human beings prior to purchasing this chemical for use in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) with what result;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) No, the Interdepartmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Man against Poisonous Substances (INDAK) will have further discussions on this matter on 9 June 1986.

- (2) No.

- (3) The Department does not purchase the chemical. The Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies obtained all the relevant information before he granted the original registration of the chemical.

- (4) No.

HOA

Chemical daminozide

*5. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether this Department received a request from the Interdepartmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Man Against Poisonous Substances for a toxicological evaluation of the chemical daminozide; if so, (a) when and (b) what progress has been made in this evaluation;

- (2) whether an evaluation report has been (a) completed and (b) made available to the above committee; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (i) when in each case and (ii) what were the findings concerning this chemical;

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

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes

- (a) 6 December 1985.

- (b) The chemical has now been evaluated after additional information was received from the Interdepartmental Committee on 23 April 1986.

- (2) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

- (i) 23 April 1986 in each case.

- (ii) The report is confidential and has a direct bearing on an application which has been made to the Registrar of Fertilizers Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, and which is at present being considered by him.

I am not prepared to disclose any information which the Registrar is by law precluded from giving.

3/6/86 Q. us 2097
Small claims courts
HANS PRED
Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) How many persons applied for cases to be heard in the small claims court in the magisterial district of Cape Town in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) from which magisterial districts were these applications received;

- (2) whether any applications were turned down; if so, (a) for what reasons and (b) which magisterial districts were involved;

- (3) whether he intends establishing a small claims court in the magisterial district of Wynberg; if not, why not; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) The information which I furnish is for the period 1 February 1986, the date on which the Small Claims Court was established, to 30 April 1986.

- (a) 558 persons.

- (b) The Cape, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Simonstown, Somerset-West, Malmesbury, Stellenbosch and Kuils River.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) The applications were turned down as a result of the court not having jurisdiction.

- (b) Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Simonstown, Somerset-West, Malmesbury, Stellenbosch and Kuils River.

- (3) No. I recently introduced legislation to amend the Small Claims Courts Act, 1984 (Act 61 of 1984) so as to enable me to establish a court for more than one magisterial district. After promulgation of the amendment it will be possible to extend the area of jurisdiction of the court at Cape Town to include amongst others the magisterial district of Wynberg. It would also be possible to establish individual courts.

*7. *HANS PRED*
Immaculata High School
Mr P O SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force took any action at the Immaculata High School in Diepkloof, Soweto, on or about 14 May 1986; if so, (a) what action, (b) why, (c) who authorised this action and (d) what was the rank of the officer in command;

- (2) whether any items were (a) damaged and (b) removed from the school during this action; if so, (i) what specified items and (ii) why;

- (3) whether any teargas was fired on the school premises; if so, (a) where and (b) why;

- (4) whether any persons were detained on this occasion; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;

- (5) whether this was a joint operation with the South African Police; if so, (a) why and (b) what was the rank of the officer in command of the operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. On two occasions.

On 14 May 1986.

- (a) A combined SA Defence Force and SA Police cordon and

HOA

2107

TUESDAY, 3 JUNE 1986

2108

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes: 1 December 1985 until 30 April 1986.

School in Bonteheuwel on 5 May 1986 took any action in the school grounds; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

(a) Alberton.

(i) 2.

(ii) 4.

(b) De Deur.

(i) 138.

(ii) 133.

(c) Germiston.

(i) —

(ii) 1.

(d) Heidelberg.

(i) 98.

(ii) 149.

(e) Klip River.

(i) 51.

(ii) 41.

(f) Meyerton.

(i) 6.

(ii) 24.

(g) Vereeniging.

(i) 10.

FRANS MIA
3/6/86
Arcadia High School
Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 20 May 1986, the police deployed at Arcadia High

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) I refer the hon member to

2109

TUESDAY, 3 JUNE 1986

2110

Paragraphs (1)(c) and (2)(b) of my answer to Question No 20 on 20 May 1986.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) (i) and (ii) Yes.

(aa) I refer the hon member to paragraph (1)(a) of my answer to Question No 20 on 20 May 1986.

(bb) To detain pupils on charges of Public Violence.

(cc) Stones which were found in a wastepaper basket and 47 placards.

(3) (a) No.

(i) to (iii) Fall away.

(b) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(4) No.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(5) No, since there has been no wrongful action on the side of the Police to necessitate an investigation and no charges have been laid with the Police.
(a) to (c) Fall away.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply do I understand correctly from his answer to paragraph (3) that neither the principal nor any member of staff nor the circuit inspector nor the chairman of the Parents' Advisory Committee attempted to prevent the Police from entering the school?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have already replied to the hon member on that particular point.

FRANS MIA
3/6/86
Under the Minister of Defence:
*16. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any members of the Unitas Resistance Movement were hospitalised in military hospitals at any time during the latest specified period of two years for which information is available; if so, (a) what are the names of each of the members so hospitalised, (b) at which hospitals or sick bays were they hospitalised and (c) what was the nature of the illness or injury in each case;

(2) whether these members were transported to such hospitals as casualties; if, by what means in each case;

(3) what was the total estimated cost to the State of medical and any other services rendered to such members?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1), (2) and (3) The hon member is referred to the reply to question number 2 of 11 February 1986.

FRANS MIA
3/6/86
Missile-testing range
*17. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

With reference to his reply to Question No 887 on 16 May 1984, (a) in respect of what total area of land have negotiations been finalised regarding the acquisition of land for the proposed missile-testing range in the Southern Cape, (b)(i) what total amount has been paid out in connection with this land and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished, (c) who were the owners of the land purchased, (d) what specified sites are included in the above-mentioned area and (e) when did each of the previous owners acquire the land before selling it to his Department?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Chernobyl 'impossible at Koeberg'

Municipal Reporter
Mauris 3/6/80 (56)

ESCOM has hit back at criticism of emergency planning for the Koeberg nuclear power station, claiming emergency exercises have been successful and that no comparison can be made between Koeberg and Chernobyl.

This follows an attack by city medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan on "farcical" safety arrangements for possible radioactive release from Koeberg.

Dr Coogan said Escom's claim that significant radioactive contamination could not reach Cape Town had been rendered "untenable" and "ridiculous" by recent events, includ-

ing the Chernobyl disaster.

Mr Paul Semark, Escom's divisional manager (nuclear), said today it was "unrealistic" to consider the adequacy of Koeberg's emergency plan in the light of events at Chernobyl, and that an accident such as Chernobyl was impossible at Koeberg.

"Even should a serious accident occur (at Koeberg) the effects would be minimised due to the physical barriers between radioactive material and the atmosphere," he said.

Koeberg's emergency plans were among the most advanced. They incorporated the prevention of accidents and limitation should they occur, according to Mr Semark.

Other points he made were:

- Detailed emergency plans administered by the Cape Divisional Council existed for up to 16km from the station,

- Beyond 16km these plans were "simply extended" to whatever area might be affected for up to 50km from Koeberg. These would be co-ordinated by the Cape Town civil defence authorities in conjunction with 18 local authorities;

- Further plans extended to 80km and included the sampling and treatment of possibly contaminated food;

- Emergency exercises conducted at Koeberg under the supervision of the Atomic Energy Corporation had been "very successful".

Chernobyl 'not possible' at Koeberg

*CHE Times
4/6/86*

Staff Reporter *56*

ACCIDENTS such as the recent Chernobyl catastrophe in Russia were impossible at the Koeberg nuclear power station, Escom's divisional manager (nuclear), Mr Paul Semark, said yesterday.

He was speaking in defence of Koeberg's safety standards and emergency plans following recent criticism by the City Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan.

Mr Semark said the two power stations were different and considering the adequacy of the Koeberg emergency plan in the light of Chernobyl was unrealistic.

However, Chernobyl's disaster was being studied in spite of a lack of information, he said.

The effect of even a se-

rious accident would be minimized because of the physical barriers between the radioactive material and the atmosphere.

These barriers include a 25cm-thick stainless steel reactor pressure vessel holding the fuel, and a 1m-thick post-stressed reinforced concrete containment building with a steel lining.

Mr Semark said Chernobyl had no such barriers so that a closer comparison would be Three Mile Island (the US nuclear plant) where, in spite of a very serious accident, no member of the staff or public was in any danger of undue radiation.

Emergency plans existed for the area up to 16km from the station.

● Leading article, page 8

Lack of jobs in nature conservation

TODAY'S
WOMAN

RRGWS 5/16/86 (56)

MANY young people who have set their sights on careers in nature conservation will find there simply are no jobs for them, even after completing a three-year technikon diploma course.

Three years ago there was a shortage of trained conservationists. Now the field has become uncomfortably crowded.

Philippa Steward is one of the unfortunate ones. Even while she was at school she knew she wanted a career linked to conservation. In her spare time she often did volunteer work for Sannob, helping to clean and revive sea birds disabled by oil pollution.

After leaving school she was interviewed by a senior official in the Provincial Nature Conservation Department and told there was a great need for trained conservation officers. A course had just been started at the Cape Technikon, designed specifically to fill the shortage of trained people.

Philippa enrolled and did well. Theoretical subjects included zoology, botany, veld management, law enforcement, research and information methods.

Shocked

The course includes a year of practical work and Philippa spent this time at Jonkershoek, Cape Point and a kudu reserve near Grahamstown.

As her course drew to an end, she applied confidently for a job with the Department of Nature Conservation and was shocked to discover there simply wasn't anything available.

"I wonder whether all the students who have enrolled for the course realise they will have no work when they graduate," she said. "Nature conservation is such a specialised subject that the course does not equip you for anything else."

Mr Niel van Wyk, deputy director of Nature and Environmental Con-

Today is World Environment Day. To mark the occasion DAVID BIGGS spoke to Philippa Steward, who has discovered it is almost impossible to find work in the nature conservation field, even with a three-year technikon diploma in nature and environmental conservation.

servation in the Cape, said the employment position had changed considerably since 1983, when the diploma course was first introduced in technikons.

"In 1983 we were looking for conservationists. Now we're being inundated with about 10 times as many applications as there are jobs.

"Limited field"

"Because of the economic situation, normal expansion has not been allowed to take place in the department. Since 1980 we have not been creating any new jobs in nature conservation. It is a very limited field.

"About 25 posts become vacant in the four provincial nature conservation departments each year. And about 70 people obtain their diplomas from the various technikons each year.

"We would actually like the technikons to limit their intake of students and have been warning new students that they enrol entirely at their own risk. We cannot guarantee jobs."

In spite of this, there's a steady stream of trainees coming into the field each year with little likelihood of being employed.

What is the alternative field of em-



Philippa Steward makes friends with a couple of deer.

ployment for people with nature conservation diplomas?

"We have been talking to local authorities, divisional councils and the larger municipalities who run nature reserves, and trying to persuade them to employ qualified staff," says Mr van Wyk. "I think this has borne fruit, as we are now getting inquiries from them.

"There is also an increase in the number of people running private

game farms as businesses, particularly in the northern Cape, and we are trying to get them interested in employing conservationists rather than people with agricultural qualifications.

"So there should be a few new jobs becoming available for conservationists in due course."

However, it seems that nature conservation will be a very crowded profession for some years to come.

Cape Times 5/6/86 (56)
**Koeberg watchdogs
back MOH warning**

Staff Reporter

KOEBERG Alert came to the defence of Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, yesterday after Escom had disclaimed his criticism of Cape Town's nuclear-emergency plan.

Dr Coogan had said the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster showed radiation could reach Cape Town. Escom's divisional manager, Mr Paul Semark, replied that it was unrealistic to evaluate Koeberg's emergency plans in the light of Chernobyl as the two stations were significantly different.

Mr John Venn, a spokesman for Koeberg Alert, said Escom's response that a Chernobyl-type accident could not happen here was "trite".
"It's obvious that ex-

actly the same sequence of events which occurred at Chernobyl could not happen at Koeberg. Nevertheless, a similar sequence of events could lead to a large release of radiation," he said.

Mr Venn said the Chernobyl accident had shown that population evacuation "may be necessary at least 50km from the power station", and sheltering and other measures may be needed even further afield.

The current Cape Town plan which called for evacuation within a 16km radius and sheltering within 80 was "unrealistic", he said.

Koeberg Alert supported Dr Coogan's call for a re-evaluation of the emergency plan in the light of Chernobyl.

'Careful look' at N-power

Can think ?/1/80
56

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE government would look "very, very carefully" at population densities when planning future nuclear power stations, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, promised yesterday.

Mr Steyn was responding to a series of PFP warnings on possible

dangers of the Koeberg nuclear power station near Cape Town.

The minister said the possibility of a radiation problem at Koeberg station could not be ruled out but he believed that "everything humanly possible" had been done to ensure the emergency plan was the best.

"But we must not sit back on our laurels and say we cannot have a

problem," he cautioned.

Speaking earlier in the committee stage of the mineral and energy affairs debate, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said the time had arrived for a thorough review of South Africa's nuclear energy programme — and Koeberg in particular.

The Chernobyl disaster and latest estimates of the cost of South Africa's nuclear programme necessitated a "major rethink" on South Africa's commitment to nuclear energy, Mr Hulley said.

"The Chernobyl disaster — which was supposed to be virtually a statistical impossibility according to nuclear experts — must reopen the whole question of nuclear risk assessment."

Most of the rest of the world had placed their nuclear expansion programmes on ice as a direct result of the Soviet disaster but the South African Government had reacted as if no noteworthy steps need be taken.

"This is not good enough, particularly since we have the added problem that Koeberg could be a potential target for terrorist sabotage — as has already happened once," he said.

Referring to the cost, he said: "To put it bluntly, I seriously question whether our present expenditure on nuclear energy is justified in our circumstances."

Mr Hulley said South Africa was budgeting R775-million during the current financial year for the Atomic Energy Corporation (89 percent of the mineral and energy budget) which was treble what South Africa was spending five years ago.

"Our deteriorating international position must have an effect on our ability to fuel Koeberg and keep it safe, and run it at a cost which is reasonable," he said.

Dr F A H van Staden (CP Koedoespoort) said that the government should somehow gag those people who made irresponsible statements about the supposed dangers of Koeberg nuclear power station.

Politics in brief . . .

SA envoy to Ciskei quits

THE SA Ambassador in Ciskei, General A J van Deventer, is to quit his post after a year in office at his own request, according to a statement this week from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He will be succeeded by Mr Christiaan van Aardt, 56, chairman of the Smaldeel Divisional Council.

Thirteen murder convictions daily

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — More than 13 people a day are being convicted of murder in South Africa — and more than 24 people are being arrested every day on murder charges, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed this week in reply to a question from Mr John Iyman (NPP Camperdown).

Freehold for homelands

NEW moves to promote freehold ownership of land in the non-independent homelands were announced this week by the South African and six homeland governments. A joint statement said provision would be made for full freehold ownership registered with the South African Deeds Office.

'Struggle succeeding'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Publications Appeal Board was succeeding in its struggle against pornography, blasphemy and subversive literature, Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday while replying to debate on the Publications Amendment Bill. New policy restricted films to certain audiences. "The Exorcist", banned for the past 12 years, could now be shown at certain "art theatres" but could not be released on video. The Appeal Board, which had included ministers of religion, agreed to allow the film by five votes to one. "This is not a film I'd want to see," he said.

Powerful Administrators

PARLIAMENT. — As from July 1, new Provincial Administrators could become powers unto themselves in terms of legislation tabled here yesterday. The Provincial Government Bill, which will replace the present system with an administrator and executive (which could include members of different races) appointed by the President, also makes provision for a joint executive as planned by Kwa-Zulu and Natal. But Administrators will be vested with massive powers to make decisions entirely on their own with the only proviso to "notify" the other executive members. — Sapa and Political Staff

Where there's muck there's money

By Michael Chester

Growing threats of sanctions have given new urgency to schemes to recover thousands of tons of key raw materials being discarded daily by housewives and factories and being buried in rubbish dumps.

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) believes significant cuts in dependence on imports for a number of crucial items could be achieved by a concerted programme to channel scrap back into re-use on production lines.

17/6/86 NATIONWIDE DRIVE WANTED

Studies carried out in conjunction with the CSIR show that almost a million tons of re-usable material — from metal and glass to paper and plastics — is going to waste every year.

New strategies to inspire a nationwide drive to steer the mountains of rubbish into the economic mainstream are being worked out by boffins who have formed a National Committee to Co-ordinate Recycling.

Says Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, FCI economic director and secretary of the committee: "The potential makes the mind boggle. South Africa has already been following world trends in the recognition of the environmental and economic values of recycling.

"At the moment there are about 120 recycling plants at work, between them employing a labour force of 5 600 workers and spending nearly R58 million a year on the collection of waste to be processed.

"Achievements to date have been impressive, but the time has arrived to make everyone aware of the

economic chances we are still missing".

Vital statistics under new analysis:

- Domestic waste is now running at more than 11 million tons a year.
- The packaging industry uses huge amounts of materials every year, much of which can be recycled for re-use: 672 000 tons of paper and cardboard, 172 000 tons of plastics, 202 220 tons of metal, and 365 000 tons of glass.
- Tens of thousands of tons of potentially valuable raw materials waste away as eyesores on the veld — abandoned cars, metal cans, cartons and bottles.
- Factories add to the scrap pile with remnants from production tracks. So do retailers with old packaging waste. So do offices with their bulging wastepaper bins.

"So far, much of the accent has been on the benefits of recycling programmes in solving the ecological problems of rubbish in both the urban and rural environment", says Mr Hammond-Tooke. "And that will remain.

"So, too, will our emphasis on the crucial need to conserve natural resources — forests used to produce paper pulp, coal to produce energy, iron ore to make steel.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

"But we are also anxious to educate business and the public about other newer and pressing aspects — not least the contribution to be made in curbing the foreign exchange costs of imported raw materials, and now the need to find safeguards against possible sanctions by overseas suppliers."

EDUCATION



Copies of The Argus/SEASHORE colour wall chart — published in English and Afrikaans in The Argus on Friday, June 13 — are available at the front counter of The Argus at 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, at the cover price of 40c. Bulk orders (10 or more copies) can be made by contacting the circulation department on 23 1163 ext 224 or 381.

LEGISLATION

Argus 19/6/86

Private divers no longer need licences to get perlemoen



Mr John Wiley

Environment Reporter

PRIVATE divers no longer need licences for collecting perlemoen.

The Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, announced in Parliament recently that the licence system for private crayfish and perlemoen fishing was being scrapped.

The licence requirement had already fallen away and perlemoen divers would not need permits for the rest of the 1986 season, Mr Wiley said yesterday.

He emphasised, however, that all the regulations, including closed seasons, bag limits and catching methods, remained in force.

These included.

- A maximum of five of each species a person a day;
- No one may possess more than 20 of each species;
- Catches are for private consumption and may not be sold.
- No artificial diving apparatus (other than a snorkel) may be used;
- The closed season for perlemoen is from August 1 to October 31, and
- The closed season for crayfish is from May 16 to November 14.

"I trust that I may, as in the past, rely on the public to exploit the resource in a responsible way and to conserve it for future generations," Mr Wiley said.

fit. There is, however, some encouragement to be gleaned from the operating results. On a 17% turnover advance, margins improved to 6,7% (6,5%). Apart from building material and ceramics activities, all other major divisions improved their contributions to the bottom line. Most notable were chemicals R2m (loss R3,6m), pharmaceuticals R15,5 (R7,5m), retail R4,7m (R1,9m) and food R16,4m (R7,7m).

A return to profitability by Sentrachem pulled Federale's chemical interests out of the red but major losses continued in white

(R4,8m). This reflected a lower contribution from Cape Lime owing to its disposal, and continued losses at Continental China (CC).

CC is relatively small and does not fit into Federale's long-term strategy, according to Moolman. This must make CC a likely candidate for an asset sale. Moolman says the group is sincere about narrowing its asset base and has identified industries and sectors to be divested. Agreement has been reached to sell one of these in a deal worth several million rand but an announcement has yet to be made.

Since Monday the share has gained 20c to 160c, presumably on news of the preliminary results. However, despite the stronger capital base, I wouldn't rush out to buy the share until a clear turnaround (which includes a cut in borrowings funded from operations) is evident. The gearing of 0,90 is still uncomfortably high.

Patric Ho

FEDVOLKS CUTS LOSS

Year to	Mar 31 '85	Mar 31 '86
Turnover (Rm)	1 841	2 155
Operating profit (Rm) ..	119,7	142,6
Interest paid (Rm)	75,8	99,1
Taxed profit (Rm)	(50,9)	19,0
Attributable loss (Rm)	64,8	4,3
Loss (c)	137,4	8,0



Fedvolks' Moolman ... forecasts profitability

and brown goods manufacturer Tek, as well as agricultural and construction equipment producer Fedmech, although on a smaller scale than the previous year.

The loss in the electronics and electrotechnicals division was reduced to R9,1m from the previous R58,7m, mainly because the previous year's foreign exchange losses did not recur. The division will remain under pressure as the durable goods market is severely depressed and unlikely to improve soon. There is little respite ahead for Fedmech; the agricultural machinery market is suffering even more than the hard-hit motor industry. Capital expenditure in the debt-burdened agricultural sector is set to remain low.

Losses increased in the building material and ceramics division, rising to R5,2m

FIN MAIL 20/6/76
FEDERALE VOLKS (55)

Lukewarm results

Despite large capital injections of various forms into Federale Volks — admittedly mainly in the last quarter of the year to end-March — little benefit in the form of a lower interest bill is so far evident. Funding of last year's exchange losses, and the higher cost of the local loans which replaced foreign borrowings, pushed the second-half interest bill to still higher levels.

Without the increased finance charges, the group would have made a welcome return to profitability. Subsidiary Fedfood did not gain much relief from its R40m rights issue as most investors opted for convertible debentures instead of prefs. Federale's R104m issue in the form of ords arrived too late to have much impact. Sales of Cape Lime, Dietmann Pianos (both 100%-owned), and the interest in Nasionale Pers, coupled with easier interest rates, should have helped but was not enough. So investors who ploughed more money into Federale will have to wait until the 1987 year before enjoying any reward for their optimism.

While MD Johan Moolman does forecast a return to profitability next year he is not very forthcoming on other aspects ahead of the annual report. After all, the expected saving in interest should be enough to turn this year's R4,3m attributable loss into pro-

STAR.

Dramatic rise in lead content of petrol

24/6/86

56

By Jaap Boekkooi

Petrol manufacturers have been putting more lead into high-octane brands over a two-year period despite Government attempts to reduce the petrol lead content which can contribute to brain damage in children.

This has been found in a two-year study by a team from the Atmospheric Science Division of the National Physics Research Laboratory of the CSIR.

DRAMATIC INCREASE

Results from the survey of 600 petrol samples from all population centres between 1983 and 1985 showed that, in eight major brands, the lead content of premium petrols had increased dramatically, sometimes coming close to double the 1983 content.

But in no case, the sci-

entists found, was there any violation of the maximum lead content of 0,836 g a litre set by the Government and reduced to 0,6 g/l this year.

The lead in premium petrols, which was often as low as 0,3 g/l in 1983, rose to almost 0,6 g/l in one brand sampled in Johannesburg. In coastal cities, lead levels in some brands rose from 0,6 g/l to 0,8 g/l.

Sasol had the lowest lead content in premium petrols on the Highveld while Esso was found to have the highest both at the coast and on the Highveld.

The team quoted the results of a 1984 study by Stellenbosch University researchers which indicated that lead in petrol would expose people such as marathon runners, motor mechanics and urban dwellers to higher blood lead levels.

M265
20/6/86

Squabble over Rondevlei land illustrates dilemma of Flats

THE continuing squabble over the future of a 100-hectare parcel of land south of Rondevlei typifies the dilemma of the Cape Flats.

The Divisional Council wants the land as an extension to Rondevlei, without which a proper ecological balance for the bird sanctuary is impossible.

But Cape Town City Council housing officials have their eye on part of it as an extension to their Lavender Hill site-and-service scheme for squatters.

Who should take priority?

What is unquestioned is that there is an urgent need for more land to house the Peninsula's burgeoning population — a problem which has been greatly exacerbated by the Group Area Act and forced removals.

Nor can there be any argument with Mrs Eulalie Stott, indefatigable chairman of the city council's housing committee, when she argues that the very poor need to be accommodated close to where they work — in this case Steenberg and Retreat.

When it comes to housing the poor and dispossessed the city council has a proud record, one which is not widely shared

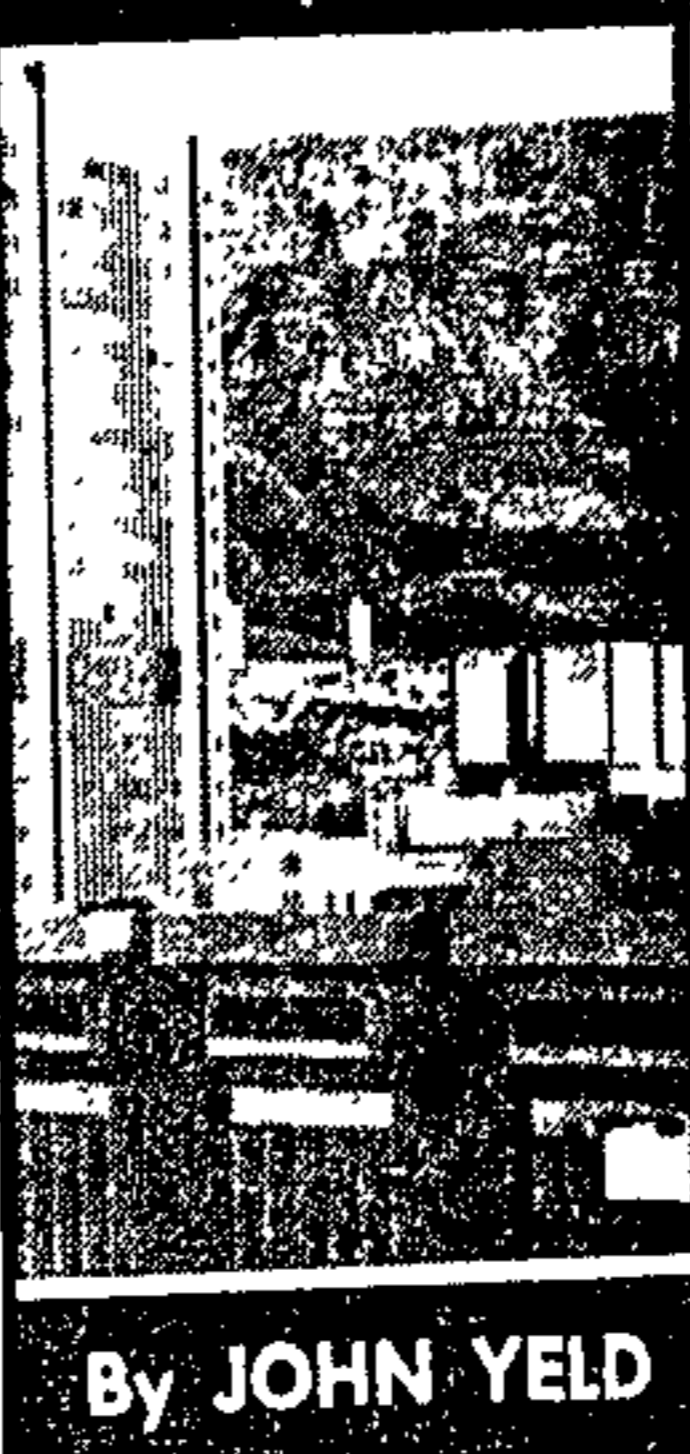
City council officials would argue that in these circumstances their every effort deserves support. But the council also has an undeniable responsibility to conserve the environment — or at least viable representative samples of this environment — and in respect of the unique Cape Flats vegetation its efforts are wide open to criticism. For example:

- No replacement has been found for a planned nature reserve swallowed up by the huge Pelikan Park development next to Zeekoëvlei;
- While the vast landfill refuse site south of Rondevlei will eventually become a landscaped recreational park, it will be impossible to re-establish the many hectares of sensitive dune vegetation destroyed there; and
- Very little work is being done in the Wolfgat nature reserve further along the False Bay coast. In fact R70 000 budgeted for this reserve has recently been transferred to another project.

The land south of Rondevlei is virtually the only area of the Flats left which is in a relatively pristine state and which could still be preserved effectively.

In these circumstances I would argue that the city council should withdraw any bid for the land and that in fact it has a moral obligation to assist the Divisional Council in whatever way possible to establish a proper nature reserve there.

Municipal Beat



By JOHN YELD

End of influx control 'threatens coastline'

The Star's Africa News Service

3 MK
28/6/76
SWAKOPMUND — The dismantling of influx control in South Africa will pose "mind-boggling" problems for environmental planners, says an adviser to the South African Council for the Environment, Dr Alan Heydorn.

Addressing a conservation conference here, Dr Heydorn said that while the lack of controls was to be applauded on a social level, the massive influx of people into urban areas, and particularly those near the coast, would put massive pressure on the environment.

Dr Heydorn quoted as an example the Cape Peninsula, and especially the Cape Flats area,

where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an ecological crisis zone.

He said scientists were still not sure of the long-term effects this would have on the Cape.

He noted, for instance, that the Kuils River was now carrying far more water — in the form of recycled sewage from the Cape Flats settlements — than it was ecologically evolved to do.

Dr Heydorn said there were many problem areas on the coast, but matters were especially worrying in parts of Natal where population pressure was high, and in the Ciskei and Transkei, where coastal fish resources were being depleted by a population in need of cheap protein.

Plan to develop, protect Knysna's environment

Staff Reporter

AN official guide plan for the development of Knysna that will protect its natural resources and environment has been approved by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Speaking at the official opening of the Knysna festival at the weekend, Mr Heunis said the plan contained guidelines along which development should take place.

It was being refined by the Provincial Administration of the Cape to form an urban development plan for the town.

Birthright

Mr Heunis said it still remained the duty of the town's residents to guard their birthright.

Knysna had become the most important and popular holiday resort in the South Cape because of its rare forests and exceptional lagoon.

Mr Heunis said: "High forests are extremely rare in South Africa and it is only in the Southern Cape and Tsitsikamma regions that fairly extensive remnants of indigenous forests still exist.

"Since the Government became aware of the national importance of the forests little or no felling of trees has occurred.

"Because of its large surface, its high biological productivity, its large variety of plant and animal life, high recreational value and its permanent opening to the sea, the lagoon is one of the most important lagoon systems on the South African coast."

Expansion

The lagoon had a great value as a supplier of oysters close and the cultivation of the delicacy show potential for expansion further into the lagoon.

He suggested the people of Knysna should give more attention to:

- Hotel accommodation of a high standard, caravan parks and holiday resorts;

- Selling agricultural and forestry products to tourists and holidaymakers;

- Building viewpoints, hiking routes and parking facilities;

- Conserving and managing natural resources to maintain the beauty of the region; and

- Developing the municipal waterfront.

Eat ^{ALGAS} locusts, ^{1/7/86} don't ⁽⁵⁶⁾ poison them — scientist

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

BROWN locusts, a major source of protein, should be harvested, not poisoned, says Dr John Ledger, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

Dr Ledger, an entomologist who worked for the South African Institute for Medical Research for 18 years before joining the trust, is trying to interest entrepreneurs and Government officials in a pilot scheme to harvest part of the next outbreak of brown locusts.

He believes a valuable spin-off would be jobs for the unemployed.

The Department of Agriculture and Economics spent R7-million on the locust war this year, of which R2-mil-



lion was part of the Government's unemployed relief programme.

"Logic says we could use more of that money for the unemployed to harvest this very nutritional source of protein," Dr Ledger said.

"Even if you don't want to eat it you can turn it into animal feed, but don't go and pump thousands of tons of insecticide on it.

Ecological imbalances were a "certainty" following the use of insecticides, Dr Ledger said.

"That has been the history of chemical control throughout the world. If it's not locusts, it will be something else whose natural enemies are being destroyed."

Dr Ledger said farmers affected by the locusts needed to follow the example of the citrus industry.

Researchers successfully used back-pack ap-

paratus to suck up insects at citrus estates in Zebediela in the Transvaal and the industry stopped heavy spraying when it became clear it was counter-productive.

"The logistics are formidable but with the right enthusiasm and direction we could devel-



op appropriate collection methods for brown locusts and the necessary machinery such as hammer mills and roasting units to utilise this resource effectively."

● The Department of Agriculture and Economics has admitted using 2,4-million kilograms of old stocks of BHC (Lindane), a banned organochlorine insecticide with similar long-term effects as dieldrin, on locusts this year.

However, a spokesman said that in future the department would use pyrethroids, an expensive synthetic pesticide which breaks down rapidly.

● The trust is the "youngest" of the major conservation bodies in South Africa and has 5 000 members, about 500 of whom are from the Western Cape.

Uneasy peace over De Hoop reserve

EMK - Links 3/1/86

Environment Reporter

AN uneasy peace has settled over De Hoop, the nature reserve north of Arniston that hit the headlines when Armscor grabbed a piece of its land for missile testing and became its nearest neighbour.

The news of the missile-testing range broke in March 1983 and during 1984 and 1985, Armscor moved in lock, stock, barrel and giant airfield.

Feelings in the area still run high over the land take-

over with at least two farmers' cases still to come up in court over alleged unfair land deals.

This was confirmed recently when a group of Swellendam and District farmers joined a course on conservation and farming, run by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation at its training centre at Potberg, adjoining De Hoop.

The department also controls and manages De Hoop and a group of journalists at-

tending the course stayed at the homestead there.

Armscor's land begins just beyond the vlel in front of the old, historic house and farm, but no threatening, aggressive sounds emanate across the timeless stretch of water — which is one of only two South African wetlands registered with the Ramsa Convention of 1973 for its waterfowl habitat. The other is at Barberspan.

The spokesman for the farmers' group at the nature course, Mr Johan van Eeden,

said most Swellendam farms were not directly affected by the Armscor move but that he knew of at least two cases involving land deals that were still pending.

He said a third man had sold his family holiday home at Arniston (Waenhuisstrans) for just over R100 000 and moved to a farm further away. He could not be induced, even after two years, to join the course because he could not bear the thought of missiles over the coastline he loved so much.

However, the nature conservation body is satisfied that all the recommendations of the Hey Committee Report on the environmental implications of the test range were being met.

The reserve, now 17 000 ha, will be doubled in size next year when it receives additional land on the east side, taking De Hoop Nature Reserve right down to Cape Infanta.

In March this year the marine reserve, a long-cherished ideal of the depart-

ment, was declared. It extends seawards for three nautical miles and today Koppie Alleen Centre on the reserve is a haven of untouched sand dunes, rock pool and marine life.

Though many people believed De Hoop would be closed to the public after Armscor moved in, this was never the case. The reserve is open seven days a week from 7am to 6pm and limited accommodation at the vlel can be booked at the De Hoop office.

Saiccor still seeking remedy

Mercury Reporter

ALTHOUGH given an ultimatum to 'clean up or else' almost a year ago, Saiccor management has still not made any decision on how to reduce the effect of the so-called purple death effluent that is pumped out to sea every day. Earlier this week it was reported that Saiccor management had taken a decision not to replace the existing out-fall pipeline with a new, longer version.

But when approached by the Mercury for confirmation, a spokesman said nothing had been definitely decided and maintained that 'all options' are still open and being investigated.

The results of a thorough survey of the undersea conditions and ocean bed have now been available for several months, and it was expected — and indicated — that a decision would have been announced by now.

Two options have been put forward as the most likely — a new, lengthened pipeline costing in the region of R20 million and a far more sophisticated, virtually landlocked process of reverse osmosis which would cost about R200 million to implement.

Year	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8	Value 9
66	100.0	25						17.6	2.1
67	27.5								35
68	28.0					41.6		4.2	35
69	28.0					41.4			36
70						41.0			36
71						31.2			37
72	21.7								38
73	25.8								39
74	22.3	29.9		31.2	40.0	22.8	39.1	27.9	39
75	34	30.4		29.8	41.2	45.0	39.7	28.9	41
76	26.1	31.8			44.7			28.9	43
77	28.2	32.3						27	45
78	43.2							20.0	47
79	44.7	47.1						21.1	50
80	44.7	47.3						21.1	56
81	25.6	54.3						66.0	62
82	64.1	58.4						72.9	69
83	70.0	64.4						77.6	78
84	77.6	72.7						82.7	85
85	87.9	84.1						95.2	91
86	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
87	115.7	122.1	114.6		111.4	128.2	112.2	114.4	116
88	136.1	135.8	135.4		122.2	134.1	126.5	134.8	132
89	148.4	151.7	151.2		131.2	140.6	141.3	159.7	148
90	165.7	157.2	157.8		132	158.9	157.2	188.1	162
91	192.6								

ACC POWER COAST

(A) = from Merit report stat releases. C.F.E 1984

(B) = included in C.F.E.

1960-1974's FIGURES FOR COOLING TOWERS INCLUDED IN TAMP SOURCE: © CSS, STATISTICAL NEWS RELEASES, CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Swartkops hit by power station dirt

Post Reporter

IT'S Swartkops by name — and Swartkops by any other name would be as black.

That's what the residents of the riverside village say.

Visitors repeatedly remark on the serenity of the place, and admire at this time of year, the sun rising through silvery mists across the river.

But residents see a different picture. They say pollution — from the nearby power station — is making life grim and grimy.

It gathers in thick layers on window sills, besmirches washing drying on lines, treads into homes from driveways and gardens, and blackens boat covers and cars.

The cold weather "inversion" always makes it worse.

Through their Ratepayers Association, a complaint has been forwarded to Mr Lionel Tucker, the Government's chief pollution control officer, who says the power station grit arresters are capable of doing a better job and wants the pollution reduced.

But Port Elizabeth municipality, who own the station, think otherwise. They regard Mr Tucker's levels as "unattainable", and are calling in the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to check the arresters and see if they can do a better job.

But this can only be done after the winter,

when a boiler can be shut down and the grit arrester checked.

All complaints start at grass roots levels, to which the pollution descends.

Mr Gustave Rudiger, manager of the Swartkops Rod Club on the riverbank, said yesterday: "It's terrible here — sometimes you can hardly breathe with the dust from the road (cinders) and the power station. On hot nights it's like trying to sleep in a bakehouse with the windows shut.

"The washing gets black on the line, you can't keep the windows open when the westerly blows and the boat covers are filthy in no time. That was a new tarpaulin two months ago," he said, pointing to a cover obscured by a drift of pollution.

"We've got the lot," said Mrs Joan Brito, "soot from the power station, dust from the diesel depot and smell from the sewage works. You go out into the yard sometimes and the yard is black.

"From time to time the power station has 'blow outs' — to clean the chimneys I think — mostly in the evenings so you don't see it coming over, but you see it in the morning."

Someone else, who didn't want to be named, said she could not put carpets down in her home because they would be black in no time with people bringing the pollution in from the lawn.



Blackhander for the power station? Mrs JOAN BRITO of Swartkops shows the pollution that descends overnight onto her steep table.

Mr Dave Osborn, chairman of the Ratepayers' Association, said: "I believe we have got to take into account that our power station is a strategic industry.

"I don't think it would be correct to say the power station is blameless, but I think it could be getting the blame for a lot

of other people. I am satisfied that everyone is doing everything to stop it.

"When there is no wind, the pollution over the bay is so thick you could cut it with a knife, and I don't think we can blame the power station for all that."

Mr Tucker could not be reached, but Mr Charles

Adams, Port Elizabeth City Electrical Engineer, said: "It's not all from the power station by any means, and we don't feel the levels Mr Tucker is asking for are attainable.

"The CSIR has been asked to do a test for us, and when we get the result we will be talking to Mr Tucker again."

Decision-makers 'must consider the environment'

AR 9/7/86

56

Environment Reporter JOHN YELD reports on a proposal by the head of the department of Environmental and Geographical Sciences at the University of Cape Town and a member of the Council for the Environment

DECISION-MAKERS of all political persuasions need to have much more detail on the likely consequences of their actions than they have at present, according to leading environmentalist Professor Richard Fuggle.

One way of achieving this was through compulsory environmental impact assessment (EIA) of all major development programmes and projects, Professor Fuggle told a Centre for African Studies seminar at UCT.

As a consequence, South Africans would enjoy a better quality of life in the future.

Professor Fuggle said that regardless of the outcome of the present struggle for political power, the future population of South Africa would require resources such as food, water and space to support the quality of life to which they aspired.

However, decisions were now being taken to exploit these resources.

"At present far-reaching decisions are being made in many spheres — agriculture, energy, housing, mining, nature conservation, urbanisation, water and wilderness — with little if any thought to the long-term consequences of the decisions.

"Economic and technical solutions are sought to pressing and immediate problems and no analysis is being undertaken of whether the proposed solutions harbour the seeds of their own destruction."

Professor Fuggle dismissed the argument that EIA procedures would retard economic growth unduly.

"The argument that adoption of EIA must inevitably lead to delays to new projects is simply not true," he said.

The actual monetary cost of EIAs was "negligible" — usually less than 0.5 percent of the project cost — and well below costs of other consultative services such as surveying, geotechnical studies and consulting engineers.

"Decision-takers somehow find it acceptable to pay hundreds of thousands of rands to test the geological foundations of a proposed road or factory site but question the wisdom of investigating the ecological or social disruption the project will cause," Professor Fuggle said.

He agreed that EIAs were not the panacea to all South Africa's ills.

"But decision-makers of all political persuasions need to make better-informed decisions and should have before them much more detail on the likely consequences of their actions than they have at present," he said.

"A requirement that all major development programmes, plans and projects be subjected to EIA is one way of moving in this direction, and the consequence will be a better quality of life for all future South Africans."

Professor Fuggle said a draft *National Policy on EIA* was being considered by the Council for the Environment and that copies had been circulated to interested parties for comment.

Recommendations in the executive summary of the draft include:

- EIA should be adopted in South Africa as part of comprehensive, holistic planning procedures;
- The purpose of EIAs should be to inform decision-makers;
- Existing legislation, amended where necessary, should be applied to require flexible but uniform country-wide adoption of EIA into planning procedures;
- Provision had to be made for public involvement in EIA, with disclosure of relevant documentation for comment; and
- Environmental effects of alternate actions had to be evaluated and documented in the early planning stages.



Professor Fuggle

CM-7/10/86

Picnic-site decision ^{sb} delayed

Environment Reporter

THE amenities and health committee of the City Council this week postponed a decision on whether to open Park Island at Zandvlei as a braai and picnic area from December 1.

The delay follows an investigation into residents' objections and a study in March this year which concluded that there was "little motivation for declaring it a sanctuary or reserve".

The city engineer's department reported that Park Island was a "prime area" of the parklands and should be developed for recreational use.

It proposed it should be developed as a braai and picnic area with 30 braai units, litter bins and signs.

An entrance fee of R1 a person should be charged at weekends from December 15 and on public holidays, the city engineer's department proposed.

To allay the fears of residents that a large influx of picnickers would destroy the nature of Marina da Gama and increase the crime rate, the council would erect notices when facilities on the island were opened. The area would also be regularly patrolled.

A council spokesman said municipal officials and Ward 17 Ratepayers' and Eastlake Residents' associations would inspect the site early next month before making a decision.

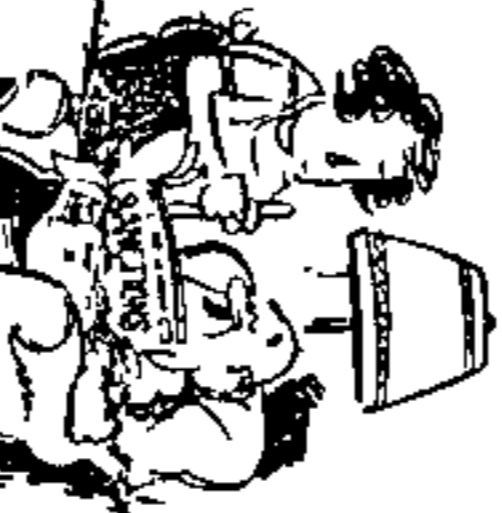
the country. Miss Wilton plays the editor's wife. Wednesday — (Sapa-AP)

Croc caught

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Natal Parks Board captured a 2,1 m crocodile on a Vryheid farm near the banks of the Black Umfolosi River at the weekend. The big croc has been moved to the Itala Game Reserve in the Vryheid district. The crocodile was signed on Vlakfontein farm, owned by Mr Johan van Rensburg, who called in the NPB. The Parks Board's zone officer, Mr Stoffel de Jager, has urged farmers not to shoot crocodiles but to notify the NPB. Crocodiles are a protected species.

Laugh with Lessing



Cool heads

KUWAIT—Kuwait Science Club members have invented an air-conditioned helmet cooled by a tiny solar-powered unit to combat the desert emirate's fierce heat, which can reach temperatures of 50C in summer — (Reuters)

Weather

Pollution pipeline stops pumping

FROM PAGE 1

tured Triomf. Other shareholders — the farmer's maize co-operative Nampo and Lanchem — which hold 50,8% and through which the group's founder, Dr Louis Luyt, has an interest, will hold the balance with the public. Triomf declared a loss of R50,5 million for the half year to December 1985, which effectively wiped out shareholder's funds of R49,5 million. The Richards Bay plant was originally a joint venture between Triomf and AECI, but the chemical giant sold some years ago when the phosphoric acid

market started to look shaky. Nedbank is left with the Triomf fertiliser factory at Potchefstroom and, given the links with Nampo, and a break in the drought, could be expected to become profitable in the medium term.

Mr Horwood said that the object of the new arrangements is to ensure that Triomf will continue its Potchefstroom operations in a viable manner. The Richards Bay subsidiary company is being placed in provisional liquidation. Its closure is regrettably unavoidable. Nedbank is satisfied that

Best-cellar

Wine writer and consultant Angela Lloyd will be one of the many Cape wine personalities attending The Natal Mercury Wine Week to be held at Greyshill racecourse from Monday. Angela, co-



following its recent rights issue (it raised R345-million), it has adequate resources to deal with these arrangements.

The urgent application to place Triomf Kunsmis (Richards Bay) (Pty) Ltd under provisional liquidation was heard in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice R Goldstone, who issued a rule nisi returnable on September 16.

Mr Laurence Francisco Pereira, a director, said in papers that although Triomf (Richards Bay) had more assets than liabilities, it was running at a loss each month because production costs exceeded the

selling price obtainable abroad. The assets of R343,922 million exceeded the liabilities of R286,982 million by R56,940 million.

Because the company was not able to pay its supplier, Foskor, for phosphate already delivered, Foskor had ceased delivery. If the factory was to continue production, he said, arrangements would have to be made.

The firm's bankers, Nedbank Ltd, decided on July 11 not to provide further financing and not to honour the cheques of Triomf (Richards Bay). All the firm's assets are pledged to the bank.

As a result of newspaper reports on July 10 and 11, Mr Pereira said, the Richards Bay Municipality gave the company notice that unless new financial arrangements could be made, it would stop supplying water and electricity.

The deposit had been increased from R300 000 to R1 000 000 previously, Mr Pereira said. Because the firm could not pay the new amount, the factory would come to a standstill.

He said the 800 black and 200 white workers had asked for an immediate assurance that they would be paid, but he was afraid that without assurance, they would leave.

Factory closure ends pollution

ends pollution

THE Richards Bay pipeline, valued at R30 million, will no longer dump huge amounts of gypsum effluent from the now defunct Triomf plant into the sea.

Mercury Reporter

Yesterday it was announced by Mr Owen Horwood, chairman of Nedbank, that the Richards Bay plant would be put into provisional liquidation, in a move that he described as regrettable, but unavoidable. A spokesman for the Wildlife Society, Mr Ken Cooper, said last night he was delighted to hear that it was likely the 575 m and fluoride effluent would no longer be pumped into the sea. "It has been of concern for many years what was particularly worrying was the amount of fluoride, as well as the gypsum, that was being dumped into the ocean," he said. When pumped into the sea fluoride clouds the water and no light filters through. This in turn, harms algae, plant plankton and fish. Facing serious financial difficulties as a result of the pipeline closure is the Mhlathuze Water Board, which was specifically created by the Government to control water resources in the region and to build and control the R60 million effluent disposal system of two inter-oven pipelines. Mr Gordon Allison, manager of the water board, said yesterday that the closure of the factory would result in an enormous loss in effluent and revenue. "The money for the effluent disposal system was raised by the board on the

Mothballs

Its design was specifically geared to deal with the planned 10 400 m³ (almost 600 big lorry loads) of gypsum effluent that would have to be dumped into the sea every day. Meanwhile, Mr Lin Grainger-Blood, regional representative of the Department of Water Affairs who is responsible for the pipeline permits issued to industry, said he did not yet know what would happen to the pipeline.

"I do not yet know whether the pipeline could perhaps be modified to cope with a different type of effluent or whether it will be put into mothballs until a later stage, but I will be looking into the matter this week," he said. More than 1 100 people stand to lose their jobs in the expected closure of the Triomf plant which will have a severe impact on the

TURN TO PAGE 2

DESIGN AND

Talla House and proceeds go to charity.

Burst pipe floods Cape Flats homes

DD
14/7/81
S6

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Thousands of Heideveld residents lost their possessions and found themselves waist-deep in water early yesterday when a flash flood from a burst city council supply pipe — engulfed their homes, streets and cars.

No one was reported drowned but by late last night hundreds of people had been evacuated from their homes and those not taken up by family were put up in church halls and community centres.

The 1.5 m diameter pipe, the main supply line for the Cape Flats

which is situated in the ground off the N2 near Guguletu, burst about 6.30 am, blasting a crater 30 metres wide and three-and-a-half metres deep.

Within minutes, millions of litres of water poured down into the low-lying area of Heideveld, also flooding the Mitchells' Plain railway line and disrupting 30 trains between 8 am and 6 pm.

By 8.15 am yesterday water was a metre to a metre-and-a-half deep over a wide area. The water eventually covered an area of roughly six-and-a-half kilometres.

At least 50 vehicles in the area were submerged.

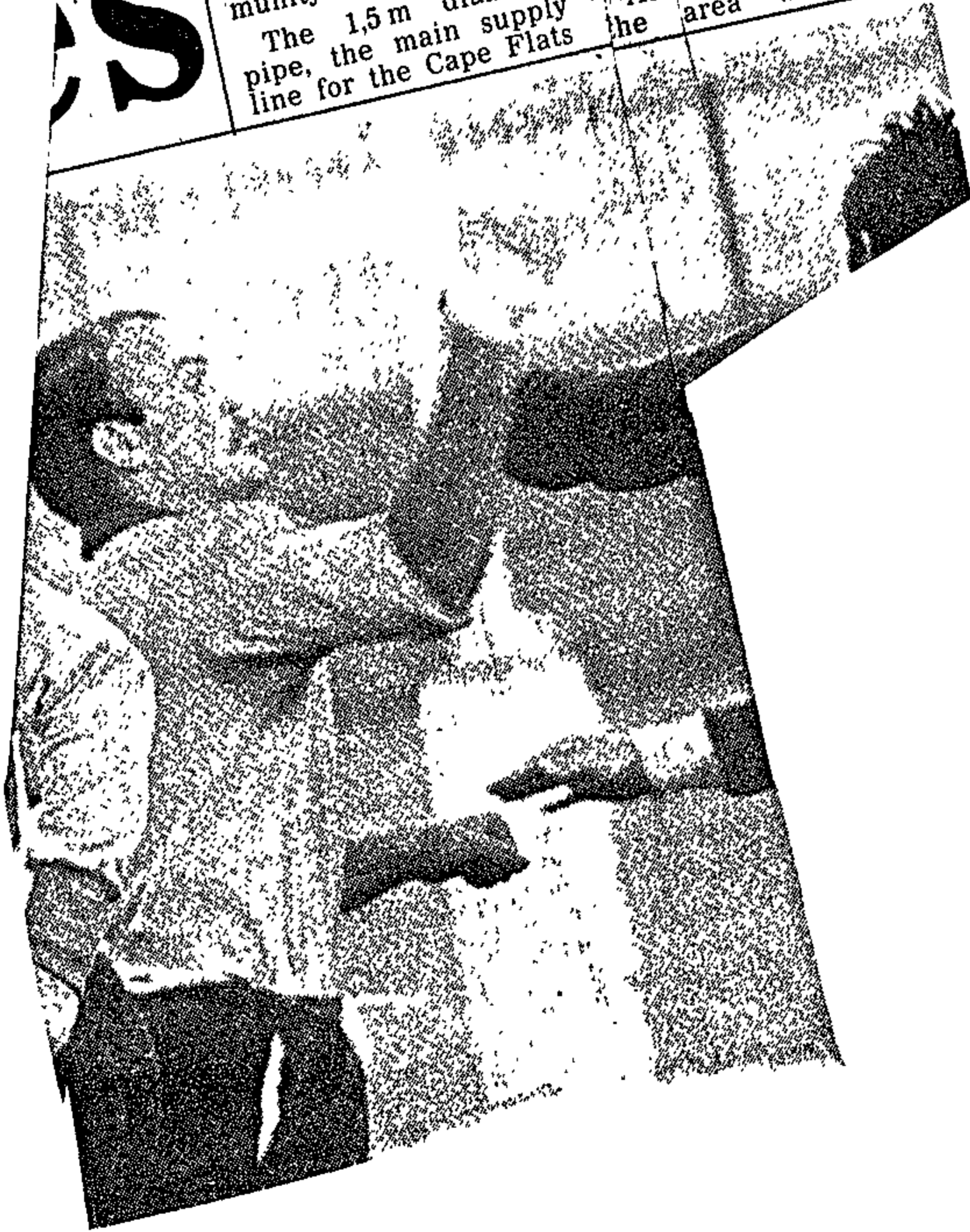
The Manenberg police station was also flooded. A police spokesman said yesterday no damage had been caused.

When reporters visited the area during the height of the flood people were taking refuge on their roofs.

A Metro rescue unit in a rubber dinghy was seen evacuating people and an unidentified woman was reported to have had a heart attack during the flood and to have been assisted by Metro.

A relief operation was well under way, with soup being provided by the Red Cross.

Picture page 7



Urban plan decision today

ave port
15/7/82
~~15/7/82~~

56

Municipal Reporter

FUTURE development of Port Elizabeth's urban environment could soon be in the hands of an advisory committee if a recommendation to the City Council's Policy and Resources Committee is accepted at its meeting this afternoon.

At a meeting of councillors, officials and representatives of the Institute of SA Architects' Eastern Province Committee on June 16, concern was expressed about the quality of the city's urban environment.

It was felt that there was a need for the establishment of a body to advise the council on a co-ordinated strategy for Port Elizabeth's development in the economic, sociological, physical and tourist spheres.

The proposed committee would consist of the chairmen of the Policy and Resources and Land Usage committees and two representatives each of the Institute of SA Architects, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Midland Chamber of

Industries.

The committee would be authorised to co-opt representatives of other institutions or interest groups.

• The Policy and Resources Committee will also consider the appointment of urban design consultant Mr Revel Fox as a consultant on the King's Beach Master Plan.

Mr Fox has already been appointed to advise on development of beachfronts in Durban, East London, Richards Bay and Mossel Bay.

Professor Danie Theron, head of the University of Port Elizabeth's Architecture Department, who was also considered for the consultancy, was due to address the committee this afternoon on the question of appointing both an Advisory Committee and Mr Fox.

Prof Theron believes it would be "premature" to appoint someone like Mr Fox for the King's Beach project because the beachfront is integrally related to the rest of PE.

AI, is
sepa-
atten-
feath-

For information...

'Flood': no move on compensation

CAPE TOWN — As the waters of the Heideveld "flood" subsided and a massive mopping-up operation got under way, a question mark hung over the issue of compensation to more than 1 000 residents.

In the muddy and costly aftermath of Sunday's waist-deep flood from a burst municipal water pipe, residents formed a crisis committee which set up a relief fund and called on the City Council to compensate them for damages.

Most residents interviewed said they were not covered by household or car insurance.

The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, yesterday undertook "to look into the possibility of setting up a disaster fund", but the council has not made a

decision on the issue of compensation.

Yesterday afternoon about 400 Heideveld residents elected the Heideveld and Manenberg Crisis Committee, consisting of representatives from each street in the area.

Mrs Bertha Blackwood-Murray, regional director of the Red Cross, said a Red Cross feeding station would be operating near the Manenberg Police Station by last to feed any residents whose electricity had not yet been restored. Food being prepared by neighbouring church congregations would be distributed at the Manenberg control point.

On Sunday night about 200 people sheltered in the community centres, church halls and private homes. — Sapa

52
Eye Post 15/7/61

trate's office, did not lock the office in the afternoon on returning with the

The total amount was recovered.

Call for careful river study

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — A Rhodes University professor has called for careful biological studies of Southern African river systems before water development projects are undertaken.

The professor of limnology at Rhodes University and an associate of the Rhodes Institute of Freshwater Studies, Professor Rob Hart, said water was so scarce that resources should be used in "as many ways as possible where different uses were compatible."

Professor Hart is working on the Lake Leroux research project on the Orange River which was undertaken for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research by the institute, the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology and the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

His work was to determine the fish production potential of the lake and to concentrate on the factors influencing zooplankton as they are the foundation to fish production.

Environmental concerns had been secondary to economic factors in the planning of engineering projects in the past.

Engineering projects on the Orange River had been designed for flood control, hydro-electric production and irrigation but little or no consideration had been given to benefits such as fish production, Professor Hart said.

Staude: pupils must reapply

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — People wishing to be taught at a school from July 14 this year should apply to be registered as a student at the school, the Cape regional director of the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr W. A. Staude, said yesterday.

Mr Staude said he had decided to issue a statement because "there appears to be some confusion in people's minds" concerning the question of re-registration of students.

It was compulsory for a person to apply at the school before he could be re-registered for the second semester, Mr Staude said.

The admission of a student could be made contingent upon conditions determined by the authorities.

A pupil wishing to be re-registered at a school would receive an application form which should be completed and signed by a parent or guardian. It should then be signed by the pupil and returned to the school.

The school would then issue the pupil with a "certificate of application for re-registration" which would serve as a temporary means of identification. The certificate should be carried by the student on his person at all times and should be produced on request.

Pupils whose application for registration had been successful would, in due course, receive a "personal admission card", Mr Staude said.

He emphasised that no pupil should be on school premises or attend classes unless he had returned the completed form of re-registration to the school and had received from the school his certificate of application for re-registration.

Principals had been specifically charged with the responsibility of ensuring that these procedures were "carried out to the letter".

Soldati application: rule nisi extended

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A rule nisi calling on the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr G. Nota, to show why the suspended director of the department, Mr Maivil Bongani Soldati, should not be reinstated was yesterday postponed to August 28.

Mr Soldati had brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court here for his reinstatement.

July 31.

Mr Justice Mitchell had granted a rule nisi on July 7 calling on the minister to show why he should not be ordered to lift Mr Soldati's suspension from duty and emoluments and reinstate him, why the minister should not pay Mr Soldati arrears salary from November 1 1985 and why he should not pay the costs of the application.

The rule had been postponed to July 17.

3 band FM stereo tun
STEREO RADIO C
LAUPUNK
9
comp
tape
autor
belt
3 bar
INCL
SHELF HI-FI
CORTI
WPR
OU
WOOD STREET
79
59
TRILOBAL FABRI
NI PANTIES

Mercury, Monday, July 21, 1986

Residents angered by cement dust

Mercury Reporter

RESIDENTS of Hillcrest, outside Durban, say they have been waiting for nearly a year for something to be done about clouds of cement dust which float into their homes.

They fear the dust could be hazardous to health.

South African Transport Services has confirmed that experts from its Johannesburg laboratory are to visit Hillcrest soon to monitor the dust level.

The dust is caused by the offloading of cement at a railway siding in the town, from where it is transported by truck to Inanda, where a R100-million dam is being built.

'The time has come for someone to shout loudly from the rooftops about this dust menace,' Mr Cedric Pengelley, who lives opposite the railway siding, said

this week.

Residents sent a petition complaining about the dust to the Hillcrest Town Board in August last year.

In September, Kloof's medical officer of health, Dr J I Maxwell, wrote to the SATS regional manager asking for something to be done.

Anxiety

Dr Maxwell said it had been ascertained that about 10 SATS cement trucks were emptied at the siding every day and it was likely that this operation would continue for some years.

'This state of affairs is justifiably causing great anxiety and possible damage to property of the residents living nearby.

'In addition, possible respiratory illnesses may also result from prolonged contact with cement particles,' Dr Maxwell said in his letter.

Following further complaints from residents in January, Dr Maxwell again wrote to the regional manager requesting 'urgent attention and action'.

'But nothing has been done about it,' Mr Pengelley complained.

Another resident, Mrs Joy Ries, has complained of 'chestiness'.

'I can't prove that this is because of the dust, but when my daughter used to live with us she came out in a terrible rash.

'She went to see her doctor about it, but after she moved into Durban, the rash suddenly cleared up,' said Mrs Ries.

SATS spokesman Mr Allan Lubbe said yesterday that SATS was aware of the problem.

'We do not stand indifferent to it and we are doing everything to rectify the situation.

'We have taken a lot of precautionary measures and the matter has gone as far as the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman'

The ground next to the siding was now being sprayed daily with water to reduce dust levels and a filtering system used to capture dust during transfer was being cleared daily.

Senior personnel also visited the site regularly on inspection duties.

Mr Lubbe said SATS had now ordered a new R4 000 filter which was expected to arrive soon.

'It is a very good filter which we hope will eliminate all pollution.'

SATS had also been in contact with its chemical laboratories in Johannesburg to arrange for experts to visit Hillcrest to measure the level of pollution in the area.



Mr Cedric Pengelley of Hillcrest and the dusty railway siding where cement is loaded for use at the Inanda Dam, has come for someone to shout loudly from the rooftops about this dust menace,' says Mr Pengelley

Bureau wants child day-care centres for

Mercury: 2/07/86
Municipal Reporter

THE Women's Bureau of Durban is to lobby the City Council for an amended by-law requiring child-care facilities for all races in suburb and township developments, public buildings,

new office blocks and flats within the next five years.

The Durban Bureau, a 3 000 member non-racial apolitical organisation, suggests that the amenities could then be rented out to entrepreneurs.

The bureau's request

claims the 'welfare dependency obligation' assume the 'responsibility of child as work' is a 'burden' on Durban by the rate and the economy.

'The shortage of child-care facilities is prohibitive - those starting - creates hardship for everyone from the parents to the executive bureau chairman Tarr.

'We want it that the general public as its overall benefit will be improved child-care centres.'

Manco chairman Hotz has asked the medical officer of health, Dr Richter, to issue a letter and report.

'I agree that there is not enough day-care centres - it is desperate areas - but action may not be taken or even enforced,' said.

MOTH bowlers in remembrance parade

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MORE than 1200 bowlers belonging to the Memorial Order of Tin Hats (MOTH) from all over the country assembled at the Collegians Club in Pietermaritzburg yesterday for the official opening of the 16th MOTH National Bowling Tournament.

At the opening, attended by Mr Robin Dales, Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, Mr Howard Vercoe, the

national chairman of MOTH, rolled the symbolic first wood of the tournament.

The bemedalled bowlers, accompanied by the band of the Royal Natal Carbineers, then assembled for an annual remembrance parade down Church Street from the library to the Memorial Arch on the corner of Church and Longmarket streets.

A remembrance service was conducted at the Me-

memorial Arch by the Rev Brian Fennel and a wreath was laid by the chairman of the tournament committee.

The traditional two-minute silence was observed before a bugler played the Last Post and Reveille.

The tournament, which begins on Monday, will see MOTH teams from all four provinces, Transkei and South West Africa in action at 13 venues throughout the Pietermaritzburg area.

Each team will play two games daily, with the finals being held at Collegians

ez - vous . . .

learn to speak French

NOW?

LIANCE FRANÇAISE

Wednesday 23 July
NE 218577
Road Durban

Urban influx will hurt environment

1845 DAY
23/7/86 56
CONSERVATIONISTS fear environmental planners, particularly in coastal areas, could face major problems as a result of the dismantling of influx control. This concern was expressed by speakers at the conservation conference in Namibia last week.

Dr Alan Heydorn, an adviser to the SA Council for the Environment, said the urban influx to coastal areas would put massive pressure on the environment, especially the Cape Peninsula and Cape Flats, where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an ecological crisis zone.

However, civil engineer James Crosswell, chairman of the SA Property Owner's Association (Sapoa) Housing Matters Committee, believes the real threat will be more inland, since blacks are more likely to move to existing urban areas around the Reef.

Major low-income housing developments will therefore become dominant in inland areas close to industrial centres.

Revised EEC code clarifies employers' obligations

STAR
S.A. 56A
23/11/6
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The EEC code for companies operating in South Africa has been strengthened to define more clearly employers' obligations to their black workers.

The code, published in London yesterday, calls on companies to recognise black trade unions and to support local projects that improve the quality of life in black townships.

A new section urges employers to help black workers set up as sub-contractors and give them preferential treatment as suppliers.

The minimum pay formula has been changed to suit Britain's interpretation. It specifies a "supplementary living level for an average sized family" as being the absolute minimum necessary. This replaces reference to a level 50 percent above the minimum required to meet basic needs.

RECESSION

"Nevertheless, companies should make every effort to exceed this level when fixing wages," the code says.

More than 170 British companies with subsidiaries or affiliates in the country have been told that the Government has sought to "limit any increase in the financial and other burdens placed on companies at a time of recession in South Africa."

The vast majority, according to the Trade and Industry Department, are already performing creditably under the voluntary code and would find few difficulties in meeting the latest terms.

The code is seen by the Government as a chance for companies to demonstrate their contribution to "the social and economic development of their black workforces and thus to peaceful change in South Africa."

The department says continued involvement and contact is the best means of exerting Britain's influence.

Capital to have

plant moved

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AT A full City Council meeting here this week a councillor will call for the relocation of a major industrial plant outside the city limits.

Anti-pollution campaigner Mr Leslie Simon said he would call for the Corobrik plant in Sanctuary Road to be relocated outside the city limits.

He blamed the haze of smog in Pietermaritzburg on many mornings on smoke discharged from Corobrik, Bisonbord and Grey's Hospital.

He said he would call on the regional representative of the Department of Health to ensure that the factories 'stop belching out smoke'.

He said that when the Corobrik plant was built, it was outside the city limits, but with the growth of the capital it now lay well within the municipal boundaries and close to residential areas.

'We hope to have it moved outside the city boundaries,' Mr Simon said.

He added that concerned

persons in the city also hoped to have smokeless zones declared to reduce air pollution

Mr Harry Voorma, manager of Corobrik in Natal, said smoke discharged from the firm's Pietermaritzburg plant was constantly monitored, had an upper limit set in conjunction with the city's Medical Officer of Health, and had always met the terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act.

'Unhealthy'

He said the company was very concerned about air pollution, but was an industry in the capital and 'we have to burn our bricks'.

He added that Corobrik had not heard of any attempt to have its plant relocated outside the city boundaries.

Mr Waldy Ahrens, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg Pollution Investigation Committee said the haze over the city each day was caused by industry, the burning of coal and wood fires in areas such as Edendale, and heavy traffic in the city.

He said industrial smoke, the 'infernal combustion engine' and domestic smoke made up 'quite an unhealthy mixture' which was constantly present in Pietermaritzburg's air.

Quoting figures supplied by the City Council, he said that in every 12 hours, a total of 74 000 motor vehicles passed the area bounded by Commercial Road, Church Street, Boshoff Street and Pietermaritz Street, and he attributed much of the city's air pollution problem to this.

Handwritten notes: "30/07/86" and "New" above the word "moved". Two circles containing scribbles and the number "56".

Direct
★ Easy lighting
★ Steek makik abt
D... ultra jack

ere
ic-
var
ed
nt
im

Two jailed for shipping toxic waste to Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

SARL
30/7/86
56

WASHINGTON — Two New York businessmen have been jailed for 13 years each after shipping highly toxic waste to Zimbabwe instead of chemicals ordered by a Harare company.

The scam was discovered after 227 barrels of the waste were shipped through Durban and railed to Harare and Bulawayo. The 210-litre drums should have contained dry-cleaning chemical and degreasing agent.

The accused were Charles Colbert (38) and his brother Jack (33), of the Bronx, New York. They were also fined \$50 000 each. Their companies, S C I Equipment and Technolgy Ltd and Signo Trading International Ltd, were fined \$500 000.

ENDANGERED LIVES

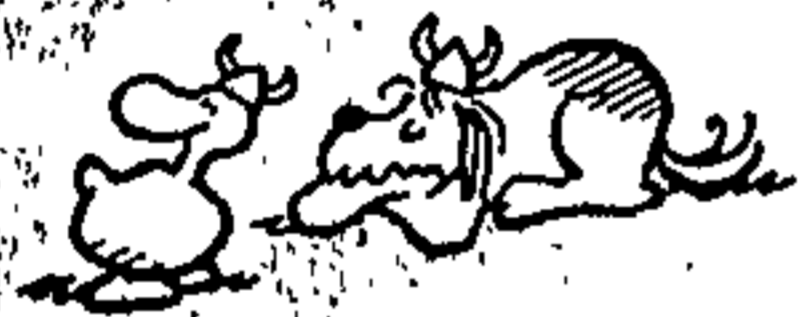
"This is more than just a case of fraud," said Mr Herbert Beckington, inspector-general of The US Agency for International Development, whose office cracked the operation. "If this harzardous toxic material had hit the businesses, it could have seriously endangered the lives of the many inhabitants of Zimbabwe."

Each Colbert was convicted last month by a Federal grand jury of 27 counts, and each firm of 26 charges of conspiracy, mail fraud, wire fraud, making a false claim against the government, making false statements to the government and of obstructing justice.

Horrible

By Dik Browne

AT POOR DUMB
FALLY THINK?



HMMM... I'VE WONDERED
THE SAME THING...



©1984 King Features Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved.

Call Time 30/7/86

Effluent could reach beaches

56

By PETER DENNEHY

EFFLUENT from the proposed Hout Bay undersea sewage outfall pipe could reach Hout Bay beaches about 20 percent of the time when the south-wester blows, a study has shown.

But the National Research Institute of Oceanography, which conducted the feasibility study, has recommended that the Divisional Council go ahead with the discharge of Hout Bay's treated sewage 400m out to sea at a depth of 34m.

The Department of Water Affairs has also granted permission for the scheme to go ahead.

A lively debate was waged at yesterday's monthly Divco meeting between councillors Mr Neil Ross, who opposed the marine outfall, and Mr Len Pothier, who said it was preferable to the land-based alternative.

Mr Ross said that although a land-based sewage plant would be

more expensive to build and run, and less aesthetically attractive, it was a better option than "the ongoing pollution of Hout Bay beaches".

Mr Pothier asked: "Where in paradise do you put the cesspool?" Even if a sewage plant was cut into the Sentinel, its smell would "waft over the residential area", he said.

He said he was "prepared to live with" effluent from the marine outfall coming into the bay 20 percent of the year, as it would be "diluted 30 000 times".

The report indicated that the proposed marine outfall, which would also dispose of fish factory effluent at present pumped into the sea, would result in an overall reduction in pollution.

Council accepted a recommendation that the already polluted Hout Bay beaches should be ploughed to aerate them and that the kelp should be removed.

Stuttafords

Once a year winter

SALE

MAZZONI KNITWEAR

LESS 1/3

Wool/Mohair Mix

Was R89,95..... NOW R59,99

Cotton 100% was R79,95. NOW R53,50

City

Menswear

Claremont

2 nuclear station men die

CAN TIME
5/8/86
56
13

JOHANNESBURG. — Two men died and two more were seriously injured in an industrial accident at South Africa's oldest nuclear reactor.

The accident happened at the weekend at the Pelindaba nuclear research station about 50km north-west of Johannesburg.

The chairman of the state-owned Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Wynand de Villiers, said: "It was not a radiation accident and radioactivity was in no way involved."

"The accident occurred in a building in which technical supporting services are rendered," he said.

A plant spokesman, Mr Peter Haskins, said the four men were seriously injured when a fire broke out while they were cleaning the floor of the workshop, which lies about 500m from the small Oakridge-type reactor.

"We still don't know exactly what happened,"

he said. "We don't know what it was that caught fire."

He said the four men were taken to a hospital in Pretoria where Mr P S Hoffman and Mr J H Janse van Vuuren, both members of a cleaning team, died.

Mr Haskins said the accident was not in any way related to the plant's nuclear functions. "It was an industrial accident and had nothing to do with the reactor," he said.

'Non-military'

The Pelindaba reactor was commissioned in 1965 and is the oldest nuclear facility in South Africa.

Mr Haskins said it was capable of a 20 megawatt thermal output, which was far lower than the 920 megawatt thermal output of the nation's two commercial reactors at Koeberg.

He said the reactor was used for non-military nuclear research. — UPI

Pelindaba widow tells of fatal fire

Pretoria Correspondent

The widow of one of two men who died after a fire at the Atomic Energy Commission's Pelindaba site on Sunday told how her burning husband struggled to open a jammed door to free himself and a colleague from a blazing room.

He told her what happened from his death-bed in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

Mrs Hettie van Vuuren said her husband left their home in Rustenburg on Sunday and said he would be late.

At her mother's home in Pretoria North, the mother of two baby girls said she was phoned on Sunday morning and rushed to her husband's side.

"He was unrecognisable. He looked like a coloured man — his hair was singed into tight curls and his face charred."

He said he was in no pain and asked to see his

daughters.

Mrs Van Vuuren had been told her husband was lightly injured and did not at first realise the extent of his burns, especially on his stomach where his cigarette lighter exploded.

Mr Van Vuuren told his wife he believed the fire was caused by a short in a machine. "He told me the two men seriously injured managed to get out before the sliding doors jammed, trapping my husband and Peet Hofmann.

"My husband, with his severely burnt hands, managed to break the glass and free himself and Mr Hofmann."

● An AEC statement said two people died and two were seriously hurt. No radio-activity was involved.

The dead were Mr P S Hoffman and Mr J H Jansen van Vuuren and the injured Mr D J Dekker and Mr F G Wolmarans.

S/S/126

S/M

56

Heartbreak floods

AP 6/5 7/10/84 (56)

By ARNOLD KIRKBY
and ANTHONY DOMAN,
Staff Reporters

MR Petrus King, 57, of Winterberg Road, Heideveld stood shin deep in icy water with tears of frustration coursing down his cheeks today after his home was flooded for a second time.

"We don't need help in six months' time — we need it now," he said, brandishing a letter to the Mayor's Relief Fund and receipts for the repair and replacement of appliances and furniture damaged less than a month ago.

"My wife Jane has a heart problem and the cold water is not doing her any good.

"Promises were all we received last time. Two paper-thin mattresses were delivered last week, similar to the ones we use to pack computers at the firm where I work.

"There is a hole in my bedroom wall from the last flood and I am worried the house will collapse. We have lived here for 24 years."

Three families live in the house next door. Today they piled furniture on top of tables and beds to get it out of the way of the dirty water.

Angry

An angry Mrs Soekatena Tonta splashed around her small house and pointed out the water mark left by the last flood.

Wardrobes and cupboards showed signs of bursting open and soggy mattresses were stacked in the house and backyard.

A baby was being fed on top of a cupboard.

"We're right back where we started," said the Rev Robin Petersen, a member of the crisis committee set up after the previous flood.

"The water is not as high as before, but it's still a devastating blow."

Residents were even more convinced now that Heideveld should be declared a disaster area, he said.

"We said then that the Mayor's Relief Trust Fund was not going to be enough — what about now?"

City Council officials were unable to say what progress was being made with distribu-



Pictures: DANA le ROUX, The Argus.
Metro rescue workers with rubber dinghies carry residents from flooded homes to higher ground. The women in the middle is 85-year-old Mrs Josephine Alexander of Devil's Peak Road, Heideveld.

tion of money from the relief fund.

The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, could not be reached this morning.

"When the first break occurred, the Mayor told us it was an act of God," said Mr Petersen.

"He said the chances of the pipe breaking were a million to one.

"What are the chances of it breaking twice within such a short space of time?"

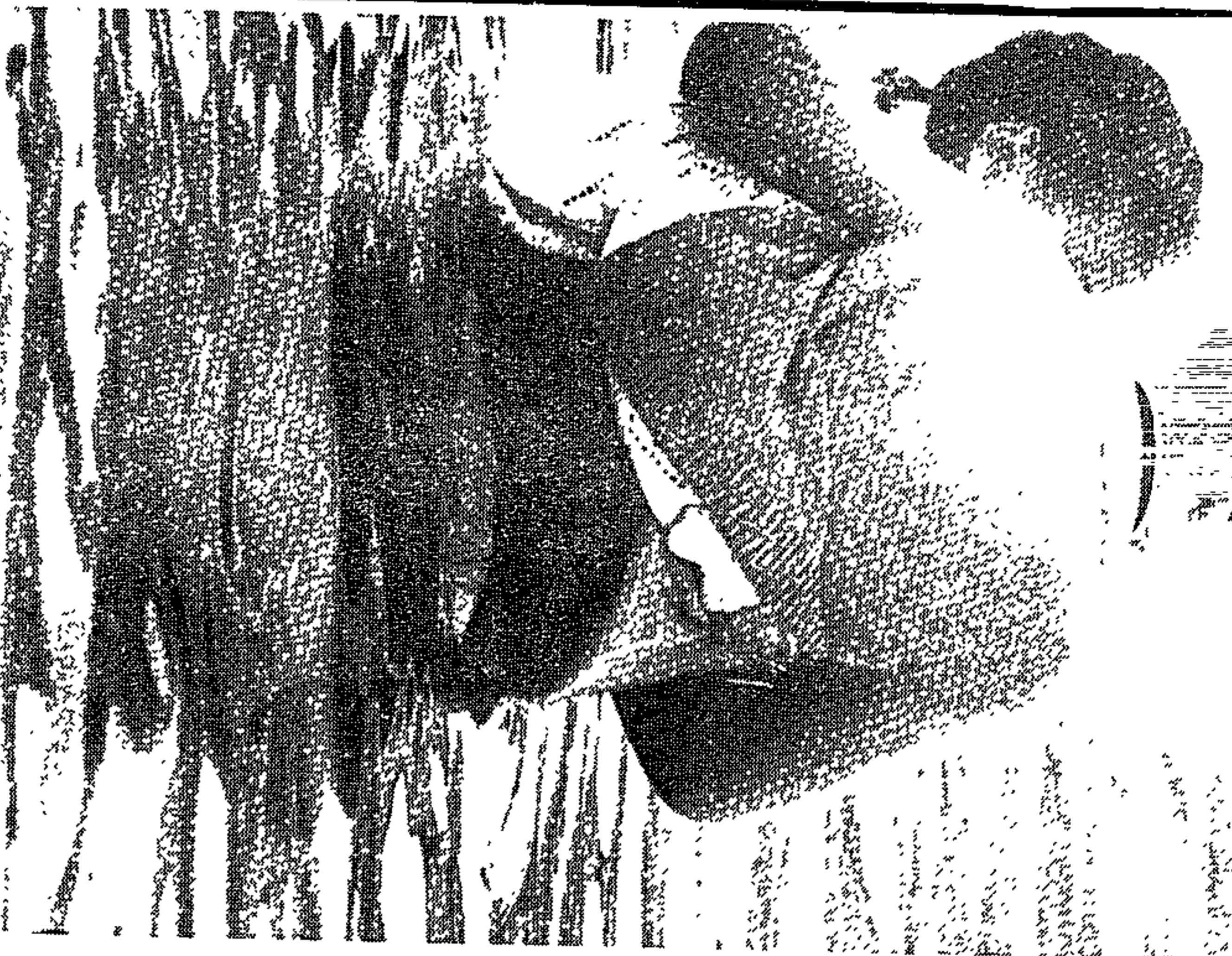
There was "some liability somewhere along the line".

Mr Petersen said it was clear the whole pipe needed to be checked. The crisis committee's independent technical survey of the previous flooding might give some indication of the causes once it was complete.

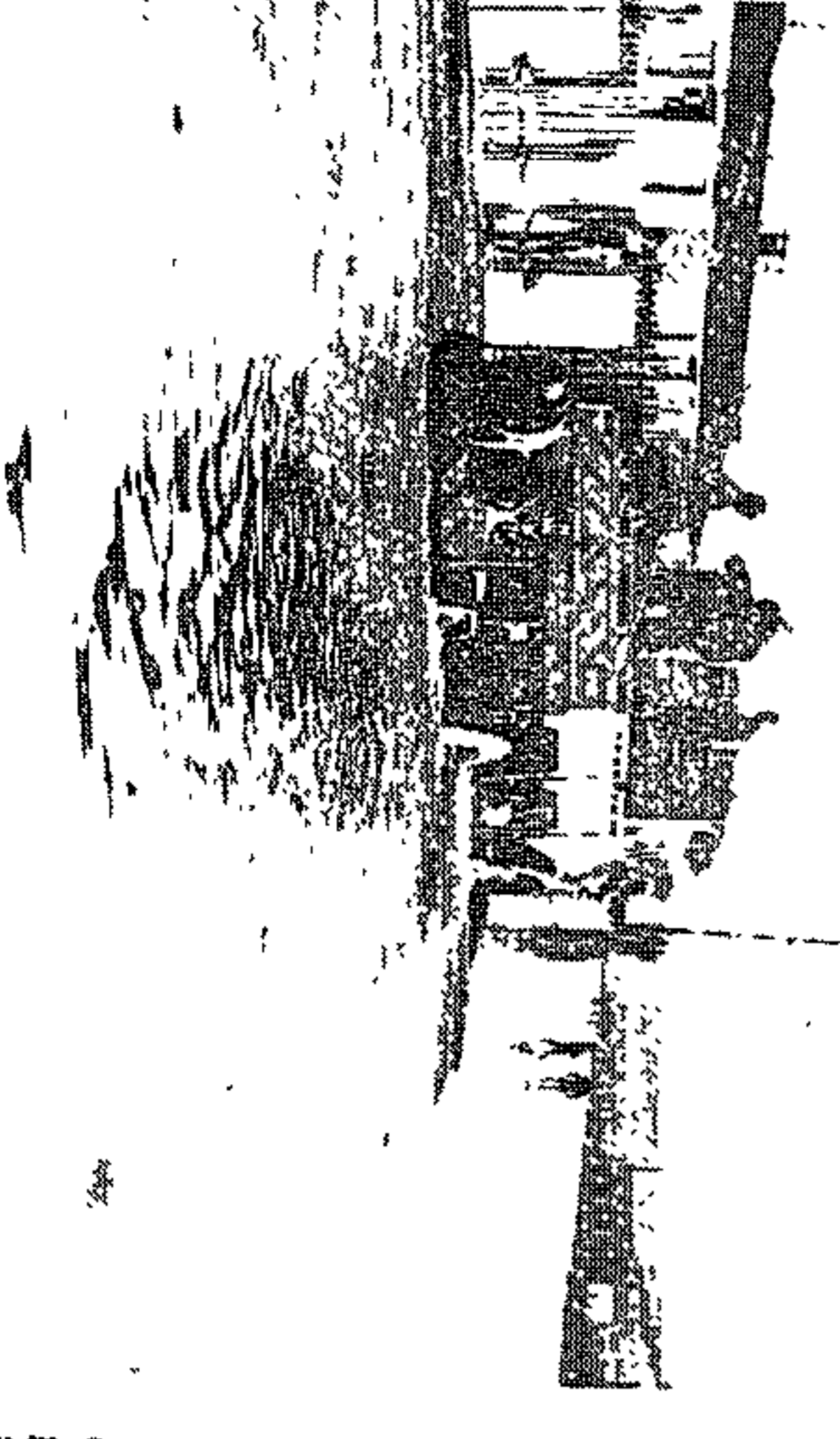
Relief measures — which had dwindled away since the floods two weeks ago — would have to be revived.



Heideveld residents wade towards a Metro emergency vehicle to get a lift to dry ground.



Two children support one another as they wade waist-deep to higher ground.



A City Council waterworks lorry arrives in Heideveld trailing a portable pump.



Victims confront Mayor

LP
advice
to flood
victims

By CHRIS BATEMAN

SCORES of circulars distributed by the Labour Party in flood-ravaged Heidelberg and Manenberg — which canvassed support and offered "damage assessments" — were handed to Crisis Committee members at a meeting of angry residents at the Holy Spirit Church in Bailey Crescent, Heidelberg, last night.

The circulars, dated Monday, told residents that their flood-damage claims had been "submitted". The circulars added that if residents had yet to claim they should phone Labour Party MP for Heidelberg Mr A F Johannes to arrange for an assessment.

About 150 people resolved that the Manenberg/Heidelberg Crisis Committee handle their claims and all legal action as speaker after speaker condemned the Labour Party for its "late intervention".

Committee member Mr Kevin Patel told residents that legal advice was that they should not sign the circulars or damage assessments and that a comprehensive claims assessment would be made "soon" with the aid of University of the Western Cape law students.

Residents heard that several more people had lost possessions in yesterday's flood, the second to hit the area since July 43, when the same council water pipe burst.

Others said they had lost their factory jobs after staying away from work to clean pipes and repair damage.

By RIAAN SMIT, PETER DENNEHY and RENEE MOODIE

ANGRY Heidelberg residents met the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, in Klipfontein Road yesterday after water from a burst City Council water main flooded their homes for the second time in less than a month.

Yesterday's pipe burst occurred at 5.15am, nine metres from the site of the July 13 burst, flooding 48 houses between the Mitchells Plain railway line and Duimfontein Road to a depth of up to 30cm.

All 48 were among the 200-odd houses which were half-a-metre deep in water during the first flood.

The second burst occurred despite internal checks on several hundred metres of adjoining piping which were, according to assistant city water engineer Mr Dennis Hodson, carried out after the first burst.

At a press conference yesterday, Labour Party members said they were told at a meeting with the executive committee (Exco) yesterday that replacing the pipe would cost R80 million.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Markovitz spoke to an angry Heidelberg/Manenberg Crisis Committee (HMCC) meeting of about 200 residents carrying placards with slogans such as "What

now, Mr Mayor?" and "Give us new houses or no rent".

Mr Markovitz referred to a placard which read "Is this another Act of God?" — quoting a remark made by him after the first flood — and said he wished to explain that in law the phrase meant an event which could not be foreseen.

"It does not mean that God himself decided to do this act. It has happened a second time and it must be properly investigated so that residents can know the reason for the break in the pipe," he said.

He told the meeting that Exco had decided to appoint an independent committee, chaired by a retired judge, to investigate the causes of both the first and the second pipe breaks.

In a statement issued late yesterday the Town Clerk, Dr Stanley Evans, said the committee would also include a civil engineer and an insurance expert, nominated by independent organizations.

Contrary to previous indications from the council, a council spokesman said yesterday the contents of the report to Exco on the first burst would not now be disclosed, as this would anticipate the committee's findings.

Early yesterday morning, flood-threatened residents were alerted of the latest disaster by street representatives of the HMCC and soon afterwards the Metro rescue service, using a rubber dinghy and a four-wheel-drive rescue truck, started evacuating old people and young children from

the worst-affected households along Jonkershoek and Winterberg roads. Council trucks dumped loads of sand in front of houses and many residents shovelled barricades to prevent floodwater from entering their houses. Some residents stacked furniture on their roofs.

An HMCC spokesman yesterday for a second time called for Heidelberg to be declared a disaster area.

He said council should take responsibility for personal belongings damaged by yesterday's flood, some of which had already been replaced by residents after the first flood. Dr Evans said Exco decided yesterday morning that a temporary earth wall should be constructed between the N2 and Klipfontein Road, parallel

to the railway line, "so that should any further failure occur the water may be diverted to a nearby drainage canal."

He said although council would as far as possible reduce the use made of the pipeline, it was unfortunately a major feeder main and there was a limit to the extent to which its use could be cut without a serious reduction in water pressure in "a very large portion of the City".

At the Labour Party press conference after a meeting with Exco, Mr Patrick McKenzie (LP Bonteheuwel) said: "We are not happy with what we heard there. City Council did not do what was asked of them after the first burst — we asked them to have a thorough technical check."



Metro rescue worker Mr M J Truter carries Monique Petersen, aged seven months, to a four-wheel drive Metro truck in Winterberg Road.



The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, addresses angry Heidelberg residents yesterday afternoon after a second pipeline burst in the area, flooding homes and preventing many residents from going to work. More pictures, pages 7 and 8.

Cape Times Newsroom: Richard Ball

Dozens of homes
awash; babies
rescued by boat

PIPELINE FLOOD CHAOS

PHOTOS 7/8/86 56



A resident gets a piggy-back ride across a flooded street.

By ARNOLD KIRKBY and STEPHEN WROTESLEY
Staff Reporters

A CITY COUNCIL water pipeline burst near Heideveld today, flooding dozens of houses and delivering a second blow to residents hit financially when household goods were destroyed or damaged by floodwaters less than a month ago.

The Metro emergency service rescued babies by inflatable dinghy and teams of municipal workers moved in to help residents to move their furniture.

The council's executive committee had an emergency meeting with MPs for the stricken area this morning, according to the senior deputy city administrator, Dr Donald Craythorne. They would issue a comprehensive statement later, he said.

On July 13 hundreds of homes were flooded and thousands of people spent the night in waterlogged houses and relief centres after a water main burst. Many families lost all or most of their furniture and appliances.

Today's flood covers the same area.

Inquiry

Dr Craythorne said the City Council was making relief arrangements for people who could not spend the night in their homes. Lunches were also being supplied today.

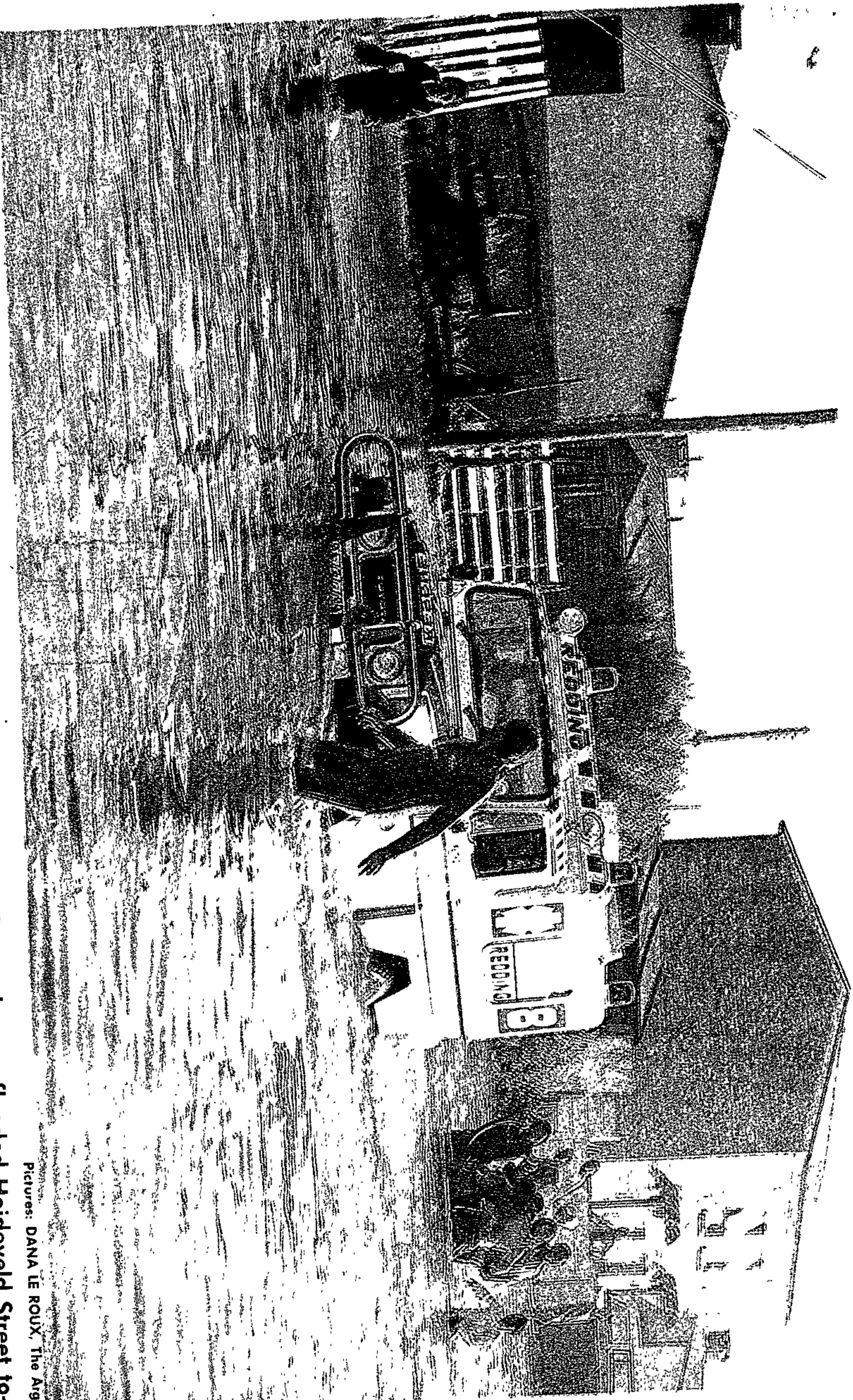
A spokesman for the city engineer's department said that "the same sort of thing" happened this morning, but he was not prepared to comment on the cause.

"As far as we can gather it is not nearly as bad as the last burst. It will be the subject of an inquiry," he said.

The pipe burst at 5.15am and water was shut off immediately to prevent more water coursing into the area.

From experience gained after the previous burst engineers were able to pinpoint the break quickly, he said.

Senior Cape Town city engineers surveyed the suburb from an Air Force Alouette helicopter to assess how to deal with the situation.



Pictures: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

A Metro emergency service rescue vehicle lists to starboard as it wallows along a flooded Heideveld Street today. A group of children wading waist-deep behind create their own brand of fun amid the chaos. The flood was caused by a water main burst. Dozens of homes were awash.

Mr D G D Riley, assistant city engineer (roads) said before taking off that they would look at the possibility of blocking off the water near the railway line but they wanted to check to make certain this would not flood other areas.

He said the drainage system was adequate but was not designed to cope with that amount of water.

A vast part of Heideveld was like a lake and residents were unable to get to the railway station to go to work.

Some stayed at home to try to stem the flood, while others telephoned colleagues who met them on the outskirts. One or two even negotiated the flooded streets to pick up friends and take them to work.

Children splashed around in knee-deep water and others hitched lifts to school on lorries.

People were trying to keep water out of their homes by building barriers at the doors with blocks of cement, plastic, carpeting and sand.

But water seeped into houses.

"We are terribly upset about this. Mrs Annette Brooks of Devil's Peak Road said, holding a mop and a bucket.

We have just managed to dry out our houses from the last flood and we are now back to square one.

Fortunately, we did not lay our carpets. It took us two weeks to get them dry after the last incident."

Streaming

Mrs Muriel du Preez said she noticed water streaming down Devil's Peak Road at 6.30am. Motorists were unable to use the road.

"It looks as if the water is coming from the direction of that pipe which burst recently.

"The situation is serious and some residents in Sneeuberg Road have reported that the water has seeped into their homes," she said.

A South African Transport Services spokesman said that flooding had caused shorting in the "track circuit", which was the "safety circuit".

Another circuit had been brought into operation but this was slower.

Trains were delayed about 16 minutes.

● Heartbreak flood — Page 3.



Determined to get to school regardless, Christopher Siyaya, 9, wades cautiously through a river of floodwater in Heideveld on the way to Willows Junior school.

Expert sees interest rates moving up once more

Business Day Reporter

SANCTIONS will probably result in interest rates reversing from their present downward trend and moving upwards again.

A research paper prepared by Leon Steenkamp for stockbrokers Senekal, Mouton and Kitshoff says export sanctions will have an adverse effect on foreign exchange earnings and therefore on the current account of the balance of payments.

In turn, this would diminish net domestic savings and, of course, SA's capacity to service and repay foreign debts. Monetary policy could become less accommodating, giving rise to a hardening of rates.

In addition, as long as the current market-related exchange rate system is in force, the rand could come under further downward pressure, thereby giving upward impetus to long-term rates.

Longer term, rates could ease depending on the adaptability of the economy to sanctions.

Theoretically, sanctions on the supply of goods to this country could result in an easing of interest rates because lower imports and, possibly, a not-too-diminished export performance (because of sanctions-busting) would result in a current account surplus.

On the other hand, rates in the longer term could start to move up as funds are applied to investment in import-replacement goods.

Burst water pipe floods homes again

DP 8/18/86

Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Angry placard-bearing Heideveld residents met the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, in Klipfontein Road yesterday after water from a burst city council water main flooded their homes for the second time in less than a month.

Yesterday's pipe burst occurred at 5.15 am, nine metres from the site of the July 13 burst, flooding 48 houses between the Mitchell's Plain railway line and Duinefontein Road to a depth of up to 30 cm.

All 48 were among the approximately 200 houses which were half-a-metre deep in water during the first flood.

The second burst occurred despite internal checks on several hundred metres of adjoining piping which were, according to assistant city water engineer Mr Dennis Hodson, carried out after the first burst.

At a press conference, Labour Party members said they were told at a meeting with the executive committee (Exco) yesterday that replacing the pipe would cost R60 million.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Markovitz spoke to an angry Heideveld-Manenberg Crisis Committee (HMCC) meeting of about 200 residents, carrying placards with slogans such as "What now, Mr Mayor?" and "Give us new houses or no rent".

Mr Markovitz referred to a placard which read "Is this another Act of God?" — quoting a remark made by him after the first flood — and said he wished to explain that in law the phrase meant an event which could not be foreseen.

"It does not mean that God himself decided to do this act. It has happened a second time and it must be properly investigated so that resi-

dents can know the reason for the break in the pipe," he said.

He told the meeting that Exco had decided to appoint an independent committee, chaired by a retired judge, to investigate the causes of both the first and the second pipe breaks.

In a statement issued late yesterday the town clerk, Dr Stanley Evans, said the committee would include a civil engineer and an insurance expert, nominated by independent organisations.

Contrary to previous indications from the council, a council spokesman said yesterday the contents of the report to Exco on the first burst would not now be revealed, as this would anticipate the committee's findings.

Early yesterday morning flood-threatened residents were alerted of the latest disaster by street representatives of

the HMCC and soon afterwards the Metro rescue service, using a rubber dinghy and a four-wheel drive rescue truck, started evacuating old people and young children from the worst affected households along Jonkershoek and Winterberg roads.

Council trucks dumped loads of sand in front of houses and many residents shovelled barricades to prevent flood water from entering their houses. Some residents stacked furniture on their roofs.

An HMCC spokesman yesterday for a second time called for Heideveld to be declared a disaster area, adding: "This time God is not an activist anymore."

He said council should take responsibility for personal belongings damaged by yesterday's flood, some of which had already been replaced by residents after the first flood.

Bid to unite and learn more about our environment

The environmental education of the black community is being neglected and should be a focus of attention, it was decided at a symposium in Johannesburg this week.

The symposium, organised by the Environmental Education Association of South Africa and attended by most wildlife and conservation groups, took place after workshops at the Pilanesburg nature reserve on co-operation in informal environmental education.

The workshops, which looked at five areas, made many recommendations.

● Environment education centres: there should be more centres in urban and rural areas, more optional courses in environmental studies at universities and environmental education should be opened to all racial and ethnic groups. Teachers had a central role to play in environmental education, the group said.

● Wildlife clubs: motivation by means of competitions, displays, outings and entertainment was important to the growth of clubs. Clubs should also try to involve parents and teachers in their activities.

● Research publications and the media: there were two "gaps" in publications — material for the black community and books for very young children. Material should be translated into vernacular languages for the black community and information simplified for young children. Conservation groups should also make more use of radio in trying to educate the public.

● Trails: it was important to have more guides to accompany hiking groups and educate them about conservation. It was also important to train the guides well. Urban trails and nature walks should not be overlooked as they were also important for educating people.

● Formal conservation agencies: it was decided that these bodies had become more tolerant of informal conservation groups and more prepared to work with them. There should be advanced training for Parks Board employees.

i
l
a
v
F
S

b
h
a
tl
t)
d
c
i

v
i
t
S
F
l
l
i

Cap Times 56
9/8/86

Staff Reporter

COMMERCIAL water reticulation and valve industry specialists in the City yesterday speculated that "environmental reasons" were the most probable cause of the burst water main which flooded sections of Heideveld this week.

And, most of them added, Thursday's second flood could probably have been avoided if safety valves had been fitted into the Heideveld section of piping after the first flood in July.

Although they said this would not be feasible on a large scale because of the cost involved, in a special case like the Heideveld flooding, it would be worth the council going to the trouble of having special large-

Pipe experts speculate on cause of burst

bore valves manufactured on commission in the United States.

Approached for comment yesterday, Mr Gys Hofmeyr, the City Administrator, declined to comment on technical questions and said the committee of inquiry appointed to investigate the flooding would presumably look into the possibilities mentioned.

In some of the suggestions made yesterday, the specialists canvassed — all of whom asked not

to be identified — said:

● An emergency self-closing valve could have been fitted in the pipeline. Such a valve would react to a dramatic increase in water flow through the pipe, as is the case after a burst main, by automatically shutting off the supply.

● A smaller "bleeder" pipe could have been fitted above the problem area with an excess-flow valve installed at its mouth. As soon as pressure in the main pipe

built up to abnormal levels, the pressure release valve would automatically open to ease the build-up.

● A pipe specialist suggested that the entire section of steel-reinforced concrete pipe in the Heideveld area be replaced with a section of steel pipe.

The specialists consulted by the Cape Times all agreed there could be a number of explanations for the pipe bursting twice.

Among the explana-

tions they offered were:

● Because of the abnormal rainfall this winter, the water table is excessively high and this could have caused the pipe to shift in its bed, putting abnormal stress on the affected section.

● The pipe could have reached the end of its lifespan, and because concrete is relatively brittle, "environmental stress", like that of the high water table, would have been too much for it.

● One specialist suggested that because of ongoing unrest in the townships, there had been an abnormal amount of heavy, armoured vehicle traffic which could have compacted the ground and increased stress on the pipe.

Task force works round the clock to dry out Heideveld

Staff Reporters

A MUNICIPAL task force has worked round the clock to mop up Heideveld after it was flooded by a burst waterpipe for the second time in less than a month.

Cleansing department workers were sent in soon after their colleagues in the city engineer's department drained the water which streamed into the township yesterday.

The Town Clerk, Dr Stan Evans, said today that the City Council's Executive Committee had ordered engineers to build a sand barrier between Settlers Way and Klipfontein Road next to the railway line.

If there was any further failure of the pipeline, water should be diverted to a drainage canal and away from the low-lying areas of Heideveld, Dr Evans said.

Last night the council supplied

food to 500 people in Heideveld, he said.

Other developments include a promise by the Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, that payments from the Mayor's Relief Fund will be made as quickly as possible and an undertaking by the council to appoint an independent committee of inquiry to investigate both pipe-bursts.

Heideveld residents want the council to declare the township a disaster area.

At a meeting called by the Heideveld/Manenberg Crisis Committee last night residents, who are yet to receive compensation for losses in the first flood, told of ovens full of water, fridges which no longer worked and ruined wardrobes and carpets.

The Mayor was criticised for spending R60 000 on a new car while the relief fund was set up after the (Turn to Page 3, Col 8)

INSIDE: Weather 2, Women 9, Letters 10, Finance 12 and 13, Racing 14, Sport 15 and 16, TV — Page 3

Mopping-up in Heideveld

(Cont. from Page 1)

first disaster with only R50 000.

The chairman, Pastor Peter Roman, said the money was for "immediate relief". It was up to residents to give the committee a mandate on how it should be used.

Compensation for damaged property would come after claims — which the committee would ask University of the Western Cape law students to collect — were submitted, said committee member Mr Kevin Patel.

The fact that the Labour Party was circulating claim forms had created confusion, he said.

An engineer who inspected the area at the committee's request yesterday had said that Heideveld's drainage system was inadequate, Mr Patel said.

At a roadside meeting in Heideveld yesterday Mr Markovitz said the council was appointing an independent commission to investigate the causes of both pipe-bursts.

There was nothing wrong with the drainage system in the area "except perhaps for some of the low-lying areas," Mr Markovitz said.

He could not say when relief payments would be made until all requests for aid had been studied, but it should be within a week or two.

At a Press conference yesterday the Labour Party called for residents to be evacuated and for the replacement of the pipe.

CAPC 7/1/85 11/1/86

Home-loan rate cut

11/8/86

JOHANNESBURG. — Barclays National Bank Limited has announced a further 0,5 percent reduction in its home loan interest rate — from 16,5 percent to 16 percent, according to a statement issued by the company at the weekend.

Officials at Nedbank and Trust Bank confirmed yesterday that their banks would lower rates on deposits by 0,25 to one percent within the week.

A Standard Bank spokesman said the bank "hadn't made any decisions yet" on rate cuts. But executives at other banks said Standard already had indicated privately that it would lower deposit rates in line with competitors.

Two months ago Barclays lowered the rate by 2,25 percent to 16,5 percent.

The new rate, which comes into effect from August 25, 1986, is applicable to all accounts in its home loan portfolio and is lower than any rate offered by building societies at present, said the statement. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Rockfalls, mudslides cause havoc

Cape Times
11/18/86
56

By CHRIS STEYN and PETER DENNEHY

AS heavy rains and wind continued to buffet a waterlogged Peninsula yesterday, the Disa River in Hout Bay broke its banks and mudslides and rockfalls made the Llandudno and Chapman's Peak routes virtually impassable.

Another dangerous route for traffic was the Hout Bay/Constantia Nek road which was covered in debris left by water flooding down the mountainside.

Mrs Barbara Robertson of Valley Road in Hout Bay said her lounge, diningroom and bedroom were 12cm deep in water yesterday.

"It rained the entire night, and water just tore through my paddock. About 8.30am I went out to try to dig a trench, and gave my 14-year-old daughter Mandy some sacks to try and keep the water out of the house, but it was useless."

Divisional Council workers built sand walls on the road above her property in an unsuccessful attempt to divert the water. Part of the road collapsed.

Mrs Robertson's driveway was so badly scoured by the water that her car had to be towed up it when the water subsided.

In Llandudno 30 residents, including the chairman of the ratepayers' association, Mr Jerry Manson Kullan, worked for three hours to stop a mudslide which streamed across the road, causing an embankment above a luxury home to collapse.

Local resident Mr Neil van der Spuy said the home was evacuated but no damage was done as the residents stopped the mudslide by building a barrier at the bottom of the mountain on the main road.

engineer said that mudslides, rockfalls and streams of water swept across most roads in the area and virtually brought traffic to a standstill in Llandudno and Chapman's Peak Drive as water "came out of the mountain everywhere".

About a dozen Hout Bay properties bordering the Disa River, including the kitchen of the Hout Bay Hotel, were submerged in water up to a metre deep when the river broke its banks after "an incredible" 90mm of rain fell in the area on Saturday night and yesterday.

With water streaming across Constantia Nek Road in several places, it was soon littered with municipal "road flooded" signs and council workers in yellow rain suits used red flags to slow down traffic.

Holes

Residents complained that their gardens and nurseries had been flooded and one woman said she nearly had a "heart attack" driving home.

"There is so much water flowing across the road that you can't see any holes," she said.

In Hout Bay, residents on the banks of the Disa River were wading through flooded gardens in despair.

A paddock on the estate of Mr Peter Smorenburg was completely flooded.

A police spokesman said water had run through some homes

Cape Town side of Valley Road, but it had not been necessary to evacuate anyone.

"Several gardens had been "totally flooded", the council spokesman said, and teams of workers had been sent out with pumps to alleviate the flooding.

Boulders

Mudslides along the Llandudno road caused huge boulders to fall on to the road in several places and a council spokesman said it had not been advisable to use the road at some stages yesterday.

"More boulders might come down from the mountain," the spokesman warned "We are receiving calls all the time. Camps Bay police reported the rockfall."

The Hout Bay Road Maintenance Unit was out in full strength clearing Chapman's Peak Drive yesterday.

In places, whole banks had "slid away" and blocked drains.

Newlands received 55mm of rain in the 24 hours up to yesterday morning, and parts of the Peninsula were buffeted on Saturday night by strong north and north-westerly winds.

A weather office spokesman said winds gusted to just short of gale-force strength.

More cold fronts are on the way from Gough Island, a forecaster at D F Malan Airport said yesterday, but the Peninsula can expect a partly-sunny respite until Wednesday.

Exco's R50 000 for canal canal

By PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

THE City Council's executive committee has voted R50 000 for the construction of a canal from Heideveld to Guguletu to dispose of water in case the Heideveld waterpipe bursts again.

Mr Donald Craythorne, senior deputy City administrator, yesterday said the R50 000 was separate from the R50 000 which Exco gave to the Mayor's Relief Fund last month.

Mr Craythorne said that yesterday he met the Heideveld/Manenberg Crisis Committee and that its members had expressed concern about what interim arrangements would be made before the committee of inquiry came up with its findings. "in a few months".

Some of the money would be used to throw up an earth wall, behind which the water would form a pond in the event of a burst. This would run off into the canal.

He said no guarantees could be given that no houses would be flooded if another pipe burst did occur, but that the council's measures would help prevent flooding.

Planning of the canal should be completed by Friday, Mr Craythorne said, and if SATS and the DCS had no objections, work could start immediately thereafter.

● Professional associations have not yet nominated experts to serve on the committee of inquiry and the council has not yet found a judge immediately available for the task.

Heideveld payout

Municipal Reporter

56

HEIDEVELD pipe-burst flood victims may be partly compensated before the end of the month, a crisis committee spokesman said yesterday.

The Heideveld/Manenberg Crisis Committee spokesman, who did not wish to be identified, said the payout would come from the Mayor's Relief Fund. His committee would nonethe-

less proceed with its survey and claim for the full amount, he said.

Dr Donald Craythorne, senior deputy city administrator, confirmed that preparations for the Mayor's Relief Fund payout were being made.

The crisis committee spokesman also said an engineer would be asked to check the City Council's plan to construct a Heideveld-Guguletu canal in case of further pipe bursts.

City Times 1/18/80

COSTS LESS AT

SALE
SALE
SALE

7 DAYS!

ALL STORES
OPEN TILL
7 PM
TONIGHT



IRONING BOARD
CASH
686
KNAZ 001

LUCKY PRICE



137 cm
DOUBLE BASE & MATTRESS SET

Arbuz
15/1/86
METROPOLITAN

Compensation main concern in Heideveld

Staff Reporter

LIFE is returning to normal — slowly — in Heideveld, the township on the Cape Flats which was hit by two floods in a month.

Sheets of rain were falling in the area yesterday — a week after the City Council's water main burst for the second time.

The township looked bleak and miserable ... maybe the rain had something to do with it, or the puddles, or the spring flowers trying to keep their heads above water.

Residents complained that their homes were still damp and bitterly cold at night. Many feared a third flood.

"No one expected a second flood, but what happened? Who says there won't be another one?" a resident asked.

Several said their electrical appliances — damaged in the first flood — had not been repaired. They were not certain whether the council would compensate them.

Husband borrowed R1 000

"The council must repair our stoves and fridges. But will they? It is inconvenient running a house under these conditions," another resident said.

Mrs June King, a cardiology outpatient at Groote Schuur Hospital, was a victim of both floods.

Her mattresses were destroyed and her fridge and stove were damaged. Her husband Petrus had to borrow R1 000 from his employer.

"We didn't have the money to replace or repair these items and we did not know if the council would compensate us. Our only way out was for Petrus to get a loan," Mrs King said.

Mr Ismail Khan of Winterberg Road sleeps on a makeshift bed. The family's mattresses were damaged in the first flood and destroyed in the second.

"It's uncomfortable sleeping on the floor, but I have no choice," he said.

Mayor's Relief Fund

●The residents of Heideveld, in spite of voicing their dissatisfaction with the Mayor's Relief Fund, have decided to accept offers of financial help from the fund.

The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, started the fund with R50 000. Contributions have trickled in and it now stands at R69 781,88.

Residents want Mr Markovitz to increase the fund to R100 000 because "that is the amount the City Council wants to spend on improving Newlands for night cricket", according to Pastor Peter Roman, chairman of the Heideveld-Manenberg Crisis Committee.

He said legal-aid students of the University of the Western Cape would begin a survey on Monday to assess damage to property.

CAPE TIMES 20/8/86

High power bills anger flood victims

By PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

HEIDEVELD residents who used City Council-supplied heaters to dry out their homes after last month's pipe-burst flood are angry that their electricity accounts have shot up "sky high".

At a meeting with the Heideveld/Manenberg Crisis Committee on July 15, council officials, among them Mayor Mr Leon Markovitz, promised to supply heaters to help dry out houses, without charging residents for the electricity.

Yesterday the HMCC held a meeting in the Heideveld Congregational Church and several of the residents who attended had their latest electricity accounts with them.

'All of a sudden'

Mrs Ruwayda Galant, a committee member, said accounts which used to amount to between R20 and R35 a month had "all of a sudden gone up to between R60 and R70".

She showed the Cape Times three or four of her accounts.

"It's because of the heaters that people were using," she said. "A lot of people have approached us with these high accounts. I don't know why the council did not deduct amounts."

Other committee members spoke about drainage problems and the "constant, unhealthy dampness" in the area.

Mr Markovitz said last night that at the July 15 meeting it had been agreed "that we will adjust accordingly any additional electricity charges as a result of the residents drying out their homes".

"The whole idea was that any electricity used purely for drying their homes, the additional charges would not be borne by them."

Asked if he could give a categorical assurance that no resident would have to pay the additional costs incurred, Mr Markovitz said:

"I'm 98 percent sure that that's the case. I'll have to check my notes of the meeting, but whatever was agreed to then will be carried out."

"I will look into the matter first thing in the morning and take it from there."

22/11/86
Karoo has
advanced
70km more

GERALD REILLY

PROGRESSIVELY deteriorating SA fields were highlighted by Agriculture and Water Supplies Minister Sarel Hayward yesterday.

Speaking at a grazing strategy information day at Dohne, Eastern Cape, Hayward said about 60% of the country's "veld" was in poor condition, 30% in fair condition and 10% in good condition.

Authorities had claimed climate changes alone were not responsible for despoiling vegetation. Overstocking and mismanagement were the main causes of deterioration. If this continued, he said, little grassland would remain by the year 2050.

Satellite pictures had shown the Karoo had penetrated a further 70km north-east in the past 20 years.

Hayward said about 3-million hectares of land had been rendered useless for stock farming because of invasion by woody species.

About 2-million hectares in the north-western Karoo had been devastated beyond reclamation under normal management systems.

Devastation had also taken place in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

logy-based human resource management (HRD) systems.

They are aimed at optimising the management process.

These systems, expected to attract considerable interest to professional resources managers, cover a wide spectrum of HRD activities, from analysis and descriptions, inventory of skills, succession planning, individual and group training.

There are four major systems:

- HR-1, a human resource management system;
- HR-focus, a management system;
- Synchrony, a career development and needs assessment system; and
- Executive Track, for executive succession planning.

All run on microcomputers.

According to Rob Davis, director of training and education, development of a national human resources training potential is perhaps the most serious issue facing human resource management.

"It is also, without doubt,

22/11/86
Cottoning on
to a price

MICK COLLINS

COTTON fibre producers yesterday came to an agreement with the textile industry in terms of which the cotton lint price for 1987/88 was fixed at 280c/kg for the basic grade.

Cotton Board chairman Gert Schoonbee said although that meant a reduction of 5%, producers were grateful a price could be agreed upon in the light of the serious surplus of cotton lint on world markets.

He said: "We guaranteed farmers the price payable to them from ginneries would not be lower than the guaranteed minimum advance payment of 85,5c/kg for best grade applicable this season."

"This has been made possible through price support from the stabilisation fund."

R65 000 paid to flood victims

By JOHN YELD
Municipal Reporter

116
22/8/86 (50)

MORE than R65 000 has been paid from the Mayor's Relief Fund to flood victims in Heideveld and Manenberg.

Altogether 254 households were affected when a City Council water main burst twice in less than a month.

The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, said R65 577,38 in the relief fund had been distributed.

The council's housing staff, in association with local representatives and community organisations, investigated each of the households to determine the degree of "inconvenience and distress".

They were then sorted into six categories ranging from least-affected to most severely affected.

Money was paid out as follows:

- Category 1: 61 households, R100 each.
 - Category 2: 86 households, R200 each;
 - Category 3: 61 households, R300 each;
 - Category 4: 11 households, R450 each;
 - Category 5: 15 households, R550 each;
- and
- Category 6: 20 households, R650 each.

An additional R250 was given to owners of flood-damaged cars.

"As Mayor of Cape Town I wish to thank the public for their response to my appeal to contribute to the fund," Mr Markovitz said.



COPIES 22/10/86

Flood payout starts ⁵⁶

By PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

PAYMENT of Mayor's Relief Fund cheques totalling R67 500 started yesterday and will continue today to Heideveld and Manenberg residents who suffered damage in the two recent pipe-burst floods.

The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, said yesterday that 254 households had been affected in the floods of July 13 and August 7.

Council housing staff had investigated the "degree of inconvenience and distress caused", along with "community organizations and local representatives", Mr Markovitz said in a statement.

Affected households had been sorted into six categories, and the available funds had been paid out according to the categories.

The occupants of the 20 worst-hit homes were paid R650 each, while the 61 least damaged homes received cheques of R100 each. Amounts of R250 were paid to owners of flooded cars.

● Mr Markovitz said most residents who had used heaters to dry their homes had had the additional amounts deducted from their electricity bills, as promised.

He regretted that some had been overlooked, and said credit notes were on the way.

The mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, hands over the first of the Mayor's Relief Fund cheques to pipe-burst flood victim Mrs Lily Philander of Winterberg Road, Heideveld. She has installed a new door and, using the money, hopes to replace her carpet.

New plan to aid victims of floods

By ROBERT HOUWING
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives has launched a plan to help Heideveld flood victims after approaching a "sympathetic" President, P W Botha.

This was announced at a Press conference yesterday by the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr David Curry, and the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Mr Chris April.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Carter Ebrahim, and several Western Cape MPs attended.

Mr Curry said the Department of Health Services and Welfare will deal with requests for financial aid. Forms will be available from MPs and the department's offices at Wynberg, Mitchell's Plain, Athlone and Bellville.

Mr Curry said all whose property was damaged would be supported equally. Organisers of other helping organisations would be consulted.

"My department is looking at the upgrading of other areas in the Peninsula and the flood-stricken areas will get priority treatment," said Mr Curry.

He said he was anxious that a permanent solution to flooding problems be found and implemented quickly.

Mr Curry said the whole engineering system of the Heideveld-Manenberg area had to be investigated to prevent a repetition of the floods.

Mr N M Isaacs, MP for Bishop Lavis, said several flooded houses would have to be demolished.

Retaining wall for Heideveld

Staff Reporter

AN earth retaining wall is being built next to the railway line between Heideveld and Manenburg to help to prevent a repetition of two floods caused by a burst municipal water pipe.

Part of the 1,5-metre wall was temporary and would be replaced by a more permanent structure later, a city engineer's department official said.

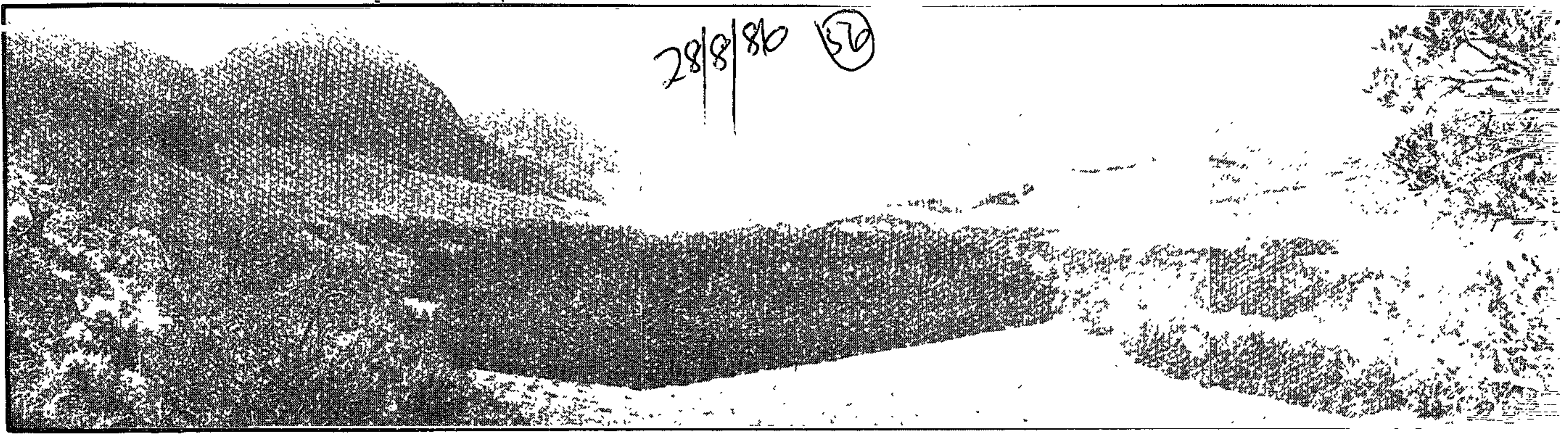
Culverts will be dug under the railway line and Klipfontein Road so water can be drained if the pipe bursts again.

Two new water pipes will be laid to reduce pressure on the main.

The initial cost of the wall was about R50 000, but this did not include the design and construction of the culverts, the official said.



Pipes to be laid to help alleviate the pressure on the water mains.



The old apple farm *Nuweland* in Dutoitskloof pass — earmarked for a new recreational resort.

**SPECIAL
REPORT**

River of discontent . . .

THE Ronnie Bourbon-Leftley Resort — in honour of the chairman of the Paarl Divisional Council — is being planned on the former apple farm *Nuweland*, virtually alongside the northern exit of the new tunnel in scenic Dutoitskloof Pass.

The Government is providing an estimated R12-million for the new resort and the developers had hoped to have the first phase — a half-Olympic size swimming pool and changing rooms — ready by December.

However, the project has been at least temporarily delayed by an announcement by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, that a comprehensive environmental impact study and an investigation into possible traffic problems in Dutoitskloof will have to be done before final approval is given.

THE most vehement opposition to the scheme has come from the Rawsonville/Goudini farming community, a few kilometres downstream the Molenaars River.

The farmers draw a substantial volume of water from the river for irrigation purposes and both they and Rawsonville residents depend on the river for water for domestic purposes at certain times of the year.

What galls most is an alleged lack of consultation.

"No-one in Goudini was ever consulted by the Paarl Divisional Council," says chairman of the Goudini Farmers' Association, Mr Bernadie du Plessis, who will be leading a protest deputation to Mr Louw.

Adverse weather conditions

Among the many aspects which he questions are the zoning of valuable agricultural ground, possible pollution to the river and the mountain, the difficulty of effective sewage removal, adverse weather conditions ("precious little sunshine and a high rainfall") and water rights.

"One of our chief objections is that farmers get their irrigation by virtue of a court order," he said.

"No-one was consulted over the question of water rights."

Significantly, the developers have until now made no official approach to the Department of Water Affairs.

During a heated meeting in the Rawsonville Dutch Reformed Church hall last week, Mr du Plessis told planner Mr Dennis Moss that the community would be "directly affected" by the project and that it was "tremendously alarmed."

"God only made one Dutoitskloof in the world and I wonder if you want to be the man who breaks it down," he said.

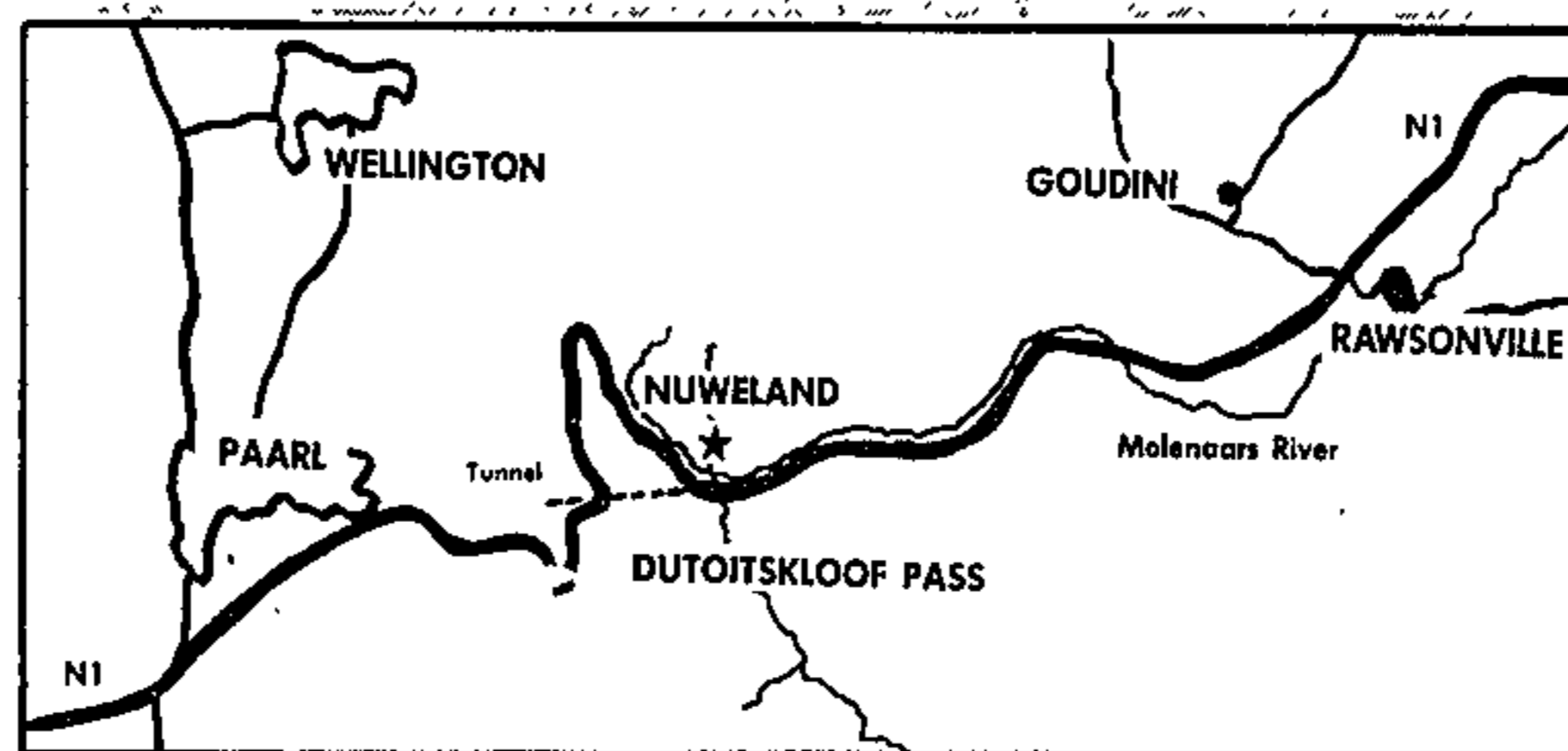
AMONG the many conservationists who have expressed concern about the project are the Wildlife Society, the Habitat Council, the Society for the Protection of the Environment, the Botanical Society, and the Mountain Club of South Africa.

Most have emphasised that they are not opposed to a resort *per se*, but that they are very worried about the suggested scale and the apparent lack of meaningful environmental input at a sufficiently early stage in the planning.

Concerns include:

cont ↓

PLANS by the Paarl Divisional Council to build a R12-million holiday resort, catering for up to 12 000 people in the heart of Dutoitskloof have evoked a storm of protest. Environment Reporter **JOHN YELD** takes an indepth look at the controversy.



The Valley — site of the Dutoitskloof dispute.

They also claim that the project has been in the pipeline for the past seven years and that since 1981 there have been a number of meetings with representative groups — including farmers.

"I take exception to allegations that nobody knew about it," says Mr Bourbon-Leftley, who calls the planned resort "a baby of my own".

He told the meeting at Rawsonville:

"You can't prevent people stopping along the side of the road with all those attendant pollution problems unless you create facilities. Now, for example, since we've developed Antoniesvlei we have no problems in Bain's Kloof."

Planning is being co-ordinated by a Stellenbosch firm of landscape architects and urban planners — Moss, Retief and Associates.

Mr Moss has vigorously defended the scheme and calls the site "well-chosen". He says accusations have been levelled in ignorance and he believes the resort will be part of the solution to a "growing metropolitan and regional problem".

He claims a figure of 12 000 users is misleading and that there will probably be no more than 7 000 to 8 000 — even at extreme peak periods — for a considerable time.

In response to criticism by environmentalists, Mr Moss says ecologists, geologists and other specialists will definitely be brought in, although when this will be done is the prerogative of the planners.

In addition, he points out that the Department of Environmental Affairs approved the project two years ago.

"Planning is a process and we're not finished yet," Mr Moss says.

"The whole intention is to solve a growing problem because the mountains and kloofs and rivers are coming under increasing pressure.

"It's all a question of control and it's much easier to control a development like this than unlawful access along the river."

He says the scale of the project is the source of contention and that this is now being investigated.

REPLYING to specific points, Mr Moss said:

- The site is ecologically degraded and the new project will improve it;

- The river, which is already subject to unlawful pollution, will be completely fenced off;

- A cost analysis of various forms of sewage removal has been done, although this issue has not yet been finally resolved;

- It is technically possible to pump sewage through the new tunnel to be treated at the Paarl sewage works;

- The resort will not draw more water from the river than is at present being used by the farm; and

- The resort will be used mainly during summer when there is the least danger of flooding.

'Positive impact . . .'

Mr Moss says the idea is to make facilities "inwardly orientated" to reduce any threat to the surrounding area and he hopes users will eventually get involved in the resort's organisational structure.

"Our true intention is not to develop a resort that will have any negative impact on either people or the environment, but just the opposite," Mr Moss says.

"I'm happy in my mind that we have considered all the aspects and that this is indeed a very good site for a resort to relieve pressure on an increasing problem."

IN terms of the developer's planning proposals, the resort will be built in two sections on either side of the Molenaars River which flows through the kloof, and a new bridge will be constructed to join the two. (At present there is only a suspension bridge for pedestrians and a concrete causeway for vehicles.)

The northern section, to be completed in about four years, is for overnight visitors and will consist of some 200 chalets, 500 stands for caravans and 300 sites for tents.

There will be an earth dam for watersports, fed by a canal system leading from the Molenaars River, braai facilities, two swimming pools (including an indoor heated pool), an entertainment arena, a restaurant, tennis and squash courts, a rollerskating rink, a parking area and hiking trails in the surrounding mountain.

The portion on the southern banks of the Molenaars will be for day visitors and facilities here will include braai areas and a restaurant.

Neither overnight nor day visitors to the new resort will be allowed access to the Molenaars River at any stage.

The Provincial authorities have already provided R500 000 for planning and development of phase one, but the Administrator has now called for a comprehensive environmental impact study and an investigation by the provincial roads engineer on possible traffic problems in Dutoitskloof.

In addition, director-general of Transport Affairs and chairman of the National Transport Commission (NTC) Mr Adriaan Eksteen has pointed out that the ground in question legally belongs to the NTC.

● Previous experience has shown that, despite the best efforts of planners, ecological damage occurs where large numbers congregate for recreational purposes in a limited area;

● The developers did not give the project sufficient pre-publicity to allow for possible objections;

● There have been no real answers to questions about sewage disposal;

● There has been piecemeal planning by the developers;

● The area is known for its exceptionally high rainfall and flooding is a real possibility;

● There is a threat of damaging veld fires; and

● There will be significant noise and air pollution and traffic problems from a greatly increased traffic flow.

HOWEVER, their greatest fear is for the beautiful Molenaars River!

Dr Jackie King, a limnologist in the Zoology department at the University of Cape Town, says potential problems include the volume of water to be taken out of the river system, the by-products of the necessary water purification plant and the disposal of waste-water and sewage.

The Molenaars is classified as a special standards river which means that any effluent entering it must be of very low content.

All plans must be tabled

"This immediately puts up the price of treating the effluent," Dr King says.

She also points out that many factors make up the hydrology of an area — including soil moisture and the ground water system.

"So just because you put up a fence along the banks doesn't mean that the river isn't going to be affected," she says.

She has called for the plans of the entire project to be tabled and for the scheme to be evaluated *in toto*.

"And if it is approved, I would like to see the authorities setting extremely high standards. Then, if these can't be met, the the development should not go ahead either," she says.

"It is high time this country realised we are faced with a permanent critical water shortage. Almost all our water comes from rivers and these must be given the highest conservation priority."

WHY does the Paarl Divisional Council want to build the new resort?

At the heart of the matter is the problem of providing additional recreational facilities for the population of the Western Cape.

The council's existing resort, developed five years ago at Antoniesvlei at the foot of Bain's Kloof, has been a runaway success.

However, it can only cope with a maximum of about 5 000 visitors and during the peak holiday periods many people who have been turned away take to camping alongside the road.

The developers point out that the new resort is being financed from funds set aside by the Government several years ago to provide urgently-needed facilities for groups other than whites.

Oil on PE's beaches

56

Eye 200A

29/11/76

Post Reporter

OIL washed up on Port Elizabeth's main holiday beaches today — the first time in almost three years.

Mr Johan Crafford, PE's Beach Manager, said the strong southeaster last night caused high tides, which had washed the oil on to the beach.

He thought it was from the Kapodistrius, stranded with its back broken on Thunderbolt Reef, as well as from oil slicks out at sea.

Later he also said the oil might have come from the Maud Mary, a cabin cruiser which sank off PE last night and is believed to have broken up.

"There is not a lot of oil, but for the first time in almost three years it has been necessary to clean up King's Beach," he said.

Clean-up operations were under way along the coastline from King's Beach to Cape Recife. The operations will probably be completed today.

ca; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes. It should be borne in mind that rationalisation is an on-going and time-consuming process that is multi-dimensional in character and needs to be supported by adequate research. It cannot therefore be effectively concluded within a short period of time. The Department is at present investigating the rationalisation of all types of schools, technical colleges and colleges of education. I shall therefore be in a position to provide you with a more conclusive reply as the research unfolds:

(a) and (b) fall away.

Written replies to questions set down for oral reply on Tuesday, 16 September 1986:

General Affairs:

S 19/86 Q 2555
Cape Town railway station: restaurants
Mr S. S. DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the restaurants on the Cape Town railway station are open to members of all race groups; if not, (a) why not, (b) who takes the decisions on these matters and (c) what dining facilities are available to each race group at this station; if so, when was the decision taken to open these restaurants to all race groups;

- (2) whether any persons who are not White were refused admission to and/or service in these restaurants on the evening of 26 August 1986; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) why and (c) who took this decision;

- (3) whether this matter has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action has been taken as a result.

HoA

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The decision is in accordance with Government policy.

(c) Cafeteria facilities are available for all race groups with effect from September 1985.

(2) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(4) No.

S 19/86
Alexandria
Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether the Alexandria telephone exchange is due to be automatised; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes, the Department's provisional planning provides for the equipment for an automatic telephone exchange at Alexandria to be ordered for delivery during the 1990/91 financial year. At this early stage it is not possible to indicate when the change will be ready for service.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Q 2556
Unrest-related incidents
Mr R. R. HULLEN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were killed in unrest-related incidents in each month from July 1985 up to and including July 1986?

HoA

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Month	1985	1986
July	58	—
August	126	—
September	70	—
October	82	—
November	58	—
December	62	—
January	64	—
February	81	—
March	107	—
April	87	—
May	137	—
June	110	—
July	71	—
Total	1113	—

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

The following averages for (a) lead (b) sulphur dioxide—a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid—and (c) particulates in air, are all expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

Winter: March 1985 to August 1985:

Location	Lead	Sulphur dioxide	Particulates
(i) Cape Town City Hall	1,1	11,8	30,5
(ii) Foreshore	1,7	14,3	31,5
(iii) Epping Market	0,9	9,2	34,0
(iv) Paardeneiland	1,3	4,7	27,0
(v) Salt River	0,9	12	18,5
(vi) Greenpoint City Hospital	0,7	9	19,0
(vii) Bellville South	0,6	7,7	30,0
(viii) Elsiesrivier	0,6	9	33,5
(ix) Tamboerskloof	0,4	8	9,5
(x) Cape Peninsula	0,6	9	20,5
(xi) Goodwood	0,8	8	28,5
(xii) Parow	0,6	10	15
(xiii) Pinelands	0,6	7	17
(xiv) Edgemead	0,5	9,8	13,5

Summer: September 1985 to February 1986:

Location	Lead	Sulphur dioxide	Particulates
(i) Cape Town City Hall	0,5	9,0	18
(ii) Foreshore	0,8	12,3	18
(iii) Epping Market	0,6	7,3	19,5
(iv) Paardeneiland	0,7	5,8	17,5
(v) Salt River	0,4	10,7	12,5
(vi) Greenpoint City Hospital	0,4	9,5	10
(vii) Bellville South	0,2	12,7	15
(viii) Elsiesrivier	0,2	9	17
(ix) Tamboerskloof	0,2	4	7
(x) Cape Peninsula	0,2	14	11,5

HoA

(xi) Goodwood.....	0,3	8	14
(xii) Parow.....	0,3	7	11,5
(xiii) Pinelands.....	0,2	8,3	10
(xiv) Edgemead.....	0,2	16,3	9,5

Acceptable levels for these pollutants are:

- (a) Lead: 2,5 micrograms per cubic metre (monthly average).
- (b) Sulphur dioxide: 80 micrograms per cubic metre (annual average).
- (c) Particulates: 100 micrograms per cubic metre (annual average).

The pollution levels are well below the accepted levels. In no instance was the acceptable level exceeded.

5/9/86 a/c 2559
KWANDEBELE
 Provincial/private hospitals
 1195. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (a) How many (i) provincial and (ii) private hospitals in each province will fall under (aa) the Administration: House of Assembly, (bb) the Administration: House of Representatives, (cc) the Administration: House of Delegates, (dd) his Department and (ee) other specified State departments in terms of the new dispensation for health services in South Africa and (b) with effect from what date or dates will these hospitals officially fall under the above-mentioned authorities?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

A particular hospital may be classified and allocated as an own affair of a specific population group, if an occupancy rate of 95% or more for that particular population group is applicable. On the basis of this norm the classifica-

HoA

(ii) Pupil medical technologists received training at the following technikon:

Pretoria, Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal, M.L. Sultana and Mabopane East.

tion and allocation of hospitals are presently being evaluated and the information as requested cannot be supplied at this stage
5/9/86 a/c 2559
KWANDEBELE
 Medical technologists
 1200. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the training of medical technologists; if not, who is responsible for their training; if so, (a)(i) how many students were studying medical technology in 1986 and (ii) where were they studying in each case and (b) how many completed their academic training in 1986;
- (2) whether any medical technology students have been placed at Government institutions to complete their practical training in 1986;
- (3) how many posts for qualified medical technologists (a) existed and (b) were vacant at institutions under his Department's control as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) In collaboration with the Department of National Education, the Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the training of medical technologists within the public service.
 - (a) (i) 88 pupil medical technologists are presently in training.

HoA

(ii) Pupil medical technologists received training at the following technikon:

Pretoria, Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal, M.L. Sultana and Mabopane East.

tion and Training with the permission of that education department. The most recent published information is available in the 1985 annual report of the Department of Education and Training.

- (b) By the end of 1986, 52 pupil medical technologists will have completed their academic training.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) There are currently 436 posts for qualified medical technologists.
- (b) There are 8 vacant posts for medical technologists against which students are employed.

5/9/86 a/c 2559
KWANDEBELE
 Schools/pupils
 1201. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on schools in KwaNdebele: if not, why not; if so, how many (a) schools were taken in KwaNdebele, and (b) pupils were (i) registered at and (ii) attending these schools, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any incidents of unrest occurred at these schools recently; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the incidents, (c) what has been the effect of this unrest on regular schooling and (d) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No. KwaNdebele has an autonomous education department and schools in KwaNdebele are the responsibility of the Government of that Self-governing State. Certain information on the provision of education in KwaNdebele is published in the annual reports of the Department of Educa-

tion and Training with the permission of that education department. The most recent published information is available in the 1985 annual report of the Department of Education and Training.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (2) For the same reason as stated above, this information cannot be provided.
 - (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

1202. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 309 on 10 March 1986, the provincial administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books; if not, when is it anticipated that the provincial administrations will report to the Cabinet; if so,
- (2) whether the provincial administrations have made any recommendations in this regard; if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. Indications are that a report will be submitted to the Cabinet towards the middle of November 1986.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.
5/9/86 a/c 2559
KWANDEBELE
 Commissioner-General
 1203. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
- (1) Whether any steps were taken in re-

Zurich, Chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of the South African Transport Services.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) To enquire into the establishment of a negotiating body for the South African Transport Services relating to salaries and service conditions.

Operation Optimism

*20. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Deputy Minister of Information:†

Whether the Bureau for Information is or has been rendering any (a) financial and/or (b) other assistance in connection with the so-called Operation Optimism; if so, (i) to which institutions or persons and (ii) what are the particulars of this assistance?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

The question is not clearly worded. If the question refers to institutions or people outside the public service context, the answer is:

(a) No.

(b) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

over 2547 29/9/86
HANSWES
Suburban trains

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any suburban trains on the

(a) Cape Peninsula and (b) Cape Flats lines have run more than ten minutes late during the past three months; if so, (i) how many trains in each case, (ii) what were the causes of the delays and (iii) in respect of what period is this information furnished;

(2) whether any steps have been taken to prevent further delays; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it expected that such steps will bring about an improvement;

HOA

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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

(i) Cape Peninsula 457 of a total number of 45 305 trains (1,0%)
Cape Flats 374 of a total number of 6 890 trains (5,4%)

(ii) Overhead and signalling power failures and initial problems with the introduction of Centralised Traffic Control.

(iii) June 1986 to August 1986.

(2) Yes.

(a) Maintenance work is continually being carried out for the upkeep of the track and overhead equipment and everything possible is being done to eliminate problems experienced with the introduction of Centralised Traffic Control.

(b) Improvements are already perceptible and further improvements should be realised during September 1986.

(3) No.

29/9/86
HANSWES
Radio-active waste

*25. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether he or his Department has received any application for radio-active waste products originating from outside the borders of the Republic to be disposed of within the borders of the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response to these applications?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) Yes, during 1980 two in-

formal, preliminary enquiries were directed via the South African Embassy in Bonn. The response to these enquiries was that it was not Government policy to dispose of radio-active waste originating from outside the boundaries of the RSA, within the Republic.

Vaalputs: nuclear waste disposal facility

*27. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether the nuclear waste disposal facility at Vaalputs in Namaqualand has been taken into use; if not, when will it be taken into use; if so, (a) on what date was (i) construction completed and (ii) the first waste disposed of at this site and (b) what is the nature of the waste that had been disposed of at this site as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any radio-active waste originating from outside the Republic (a) has been disposed of and (b) has been scheduled to be disposed of at this site; if so, (i) when and (ii) where did this waste originate; if not,

(3) whether it is intended to use this site for the disposal of radio-active waste material originating from outside the Republic?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) No, it is planned to commission the facility on 21 November 1986.

(a) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Falls away.

(2) (a) No.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(3) Present Government policy is not to store radio-active waste from outside the RSA at Vaalputs.

HOA

Steve Biko: film

*28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether he recently made a statement or an announcement on the issuing of permits to foreign citizens to work in the Republic on a film on the life of Steve Biko; if so, (a) what was the purport of the statement or announcement and (b)(i) on what date, (ii) why and (iii) in terms of what (aa) statutory provision or (bb) other specified authorisation did he make it;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) Yes, (a) If a foreigner wishes to make a film in South Africa on any subject, the individual would require a work permit for this purpose. No permit has been issued or will be issued to any foreigner for the purpose of making a film on the life of the late Mr Steve Biko.

South Africans or individuals with permanent resident status in South Africa, are free to make films on any subject.

(b) (i) 26 August 1986.

(ii) In response to various media enquiries.

(iii) (aa) The Statement was not based on any specific statutory provision.

(bb) The Minister of Home Affairs' authorisation.

(2) No.

*31. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked

29/9/86
HANSWES
Soweto City Council

over 2550

SADF gives up plan for base at Langebaan

Cape Times 10/9/86 56

Environment Reporter

THE area around Langebaan on the West Coast will not be developed by the SADF as a training base, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday.

General Malan said this decision had been taken "in the interests of conservation".

The move has been warmly welcomed by the Western Cape branch of the Wildlife Society.

A statement from the Directorate of Public Relations, SADF, said that "in the interests of nature conservation he (General Malan) will respect the recom-

mendations of the Hey Report with regard to the West Coast area in the vicinity of Langebaan.

"This means that the area to the south of the existing Defence Force installations will not be developed by the Defence Force as a training area.

"The Defence Force's training requirements will be satisfied at a later stage in another place".

The statement said the Defence Force was sensitive about nature conservation and that ecological factors played an important role in the Hey investigation and would also play an important role in future planning.

Mr Ian Macdonald, chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Wildlife Society, said the society welcomed this indication that the Defence Force was taking environmental concerns into account in its planning.

He added the SADF was "doing an exceptional job" in its environmental management of the land it owned.

● The official spokeswoman for the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, Miss Jill Holliday, said the SADF had "an excellent conservation record".

56

Langebaan land: Owners assured

Staff Reporters

WHILE future plans for the controversial 2 000-hectare area south of the Langebaan nature reserve remained unclear yesterday, landowners in the area received an official assurance that they would remain largely unaffected.

Mr J F Otto, Director-General of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, added that if the "mostly privately-owned" area was incorporated into the 24 000-ha Langebaan Nature Reserve, landowners would have to obtain departmental approval for any change in land usage.

Defence Force and nature conservation sources said yesterday there was a strong possibility of incorporation into the existing reserve.

Mr Otto cited the possibility of private enterprise playing a role in "recreation-orientated" developments in the area.

"There's nothing definite and a final decision has yet to be taken," he said.

The Defence Force unexpectedly announced on Tuesday it had shelved plans to use the land as a training area.

Mr Otto said this would have required large-scale land appropriation by the government and that military plans were halted when local residents expressed anger.

A spokesman for the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday "stood by" earlier statements that SADF plans were shelved "in the interests of conservation" and that General Malan would "respect the recommendations of the Hey Report".

COMMENT — PAGE 6

The ministry spokesman emphasized that the Donkergat Peninsula, at the northern tip of the Langebaan Peninsula, would remain a restricted area and that the public would be kept out, because of "Defence Force installations".

Professor Tony Hall, acting director of the Bolus Herbarium at the University of Cape Town, said Donkergat contained some of the best examples of the Distant-Toothed Aloe, a plant found "only in patches", and only in the Western Cape.

CAAL- T102K 13/9/86

Nature park for Langebaan area?

By DIANE CASSERE
Environment Reporter

56

THE environmentally-sensitive area south of Langebaan — given a reprieve by the SADF this week — is likely to become a nature park.

The Langebaan area, regarded by many as having the potential of a West Coast Hermanus, is coming under increasing pressure for development.

At least one major group listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is known to have an option for a major property development off the southern portion of the lagoon, and other deals are in the making.

Landowners still further south are to be consulted with a view to extending the nature area around the lagoon, Environment Affairs Minister Mr John Wiley said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Wiley said: "The bulk of the land to the south of Langebaan down to and further south of Ysterfontein is privately-owned land.

"Landowners have displayed a gratifying interest in the preservation and conservation of the area lying between the main road and the sea.

"Suggestions have been put forward that the Langebaan nature area should be extended southwards in the light of the natural assets of the area."

Another possibility was that the area would be included in the Langebaan National Park.

Site for nuclear waste is tested

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Exhaustive field tests covering a wide range of environmental disciplines are being conducted at the Atomic Energy Corporation's (AEC) Vaalputs radioactive waste disposal site in the Northern Cape.

Dr Danie van As, manager of the AEC's isotopes and radiation department, told the Radwaste '86 conference in Cape Town last week that an environmental monitoring programme had been established in November 1984, two years before radioactive waste was due to reach Vaalputs.

The area around the site had been divided into 16 sectors with monitoring points at one, three and 20 km distance, including 16 soil, 16 vegetation and 32 radiation monitoring points.

GROUNDWATER A PATHWAY

Because groundwater was considered the most important potential pathway for radiation contamination, there were 106 water monitoring points.

However, only a very small amount of rain would percolate through the ground due to high evaporation.

"We feel fairly confident we will not have any environmental contamination in this case via groundwater," he said.

Professor Tony Hall, assistant curator of the University of Cape Town's Bolus Herbarium, said botanical research at Vaalputs looked at possible biological channels in plants for bringing radioactive material to the surface.

It's a town of sick children, says report

Sasolburg air pollution shock

17/9/86 STAR

56
2/10
88

Pretoria Bureau

Heavy air pollution in Sasolburg has been found by researchers to adversely affect the lung functions of children living in the area.

These startling conclusions were published in the latest issue of the *South African Medical Journal* following an intensive research programme in the area. The research team was headed by Professor A M Coetzee of the University of Pretoria.

According to the article excessive air pollution by industries in Sasolburg was suspected of affecting the residents' health in general and the respiratory systems in particular.

The three-week investigation undertaken in May 1984 involved children from primary schools in Sasolburg and the neighbouring rural towns of Parys, Heilbron and Frankfort. These last three towns were chosen as control areas for their negligible air pollution levels.

Although Professor Coetzee and his team found no important differences in the incidence of respiratory illnesses, they did detect a significant dif-

ference in the lung functions of Sasolburg children.

This trend seemed to be unaffected by the smoking habits of families. However, the social class from which the children originated could have been a contributory factor, said the article.

Sasolburg, near Vereeniging, is a major industrial centre particularly as far as chemical and oil-from-coal processes were concerned. Air pollution is concentrated in this area.

Breathing worse

Questionnaires were sent to 674 children in Sasolburg and 332 children in the other three towns. Replies showed that there was no substantial difference in the incidence of respiratory diseases. However, the study showed that the breathing functions of the Sasolburg scholars is worse than those in the neighbouring rural towns.

Researchers also pointed out that air pollution was of a similar intensity in the whole PWV area.

The report has met with a mixed reception, reports *The Star's* Vereeniging Bureau.

While medical practitioners and many mothers in Sasolburg yesterday supported the conclusions of the survey, a spokesman for the town council suggested the matter was being exaggerated.

The town clerk, Mr Chris Ehlers, said a meeting on air pollution was recently held in Vanderbijlpark and proved that nobody was indifferent to the matter.

He said industries in the Vaal Triangle had spent R300 million to combat pollution.

Chest problems

Mr Ehlers said the incidence of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide in the air is "way below" the prescribed minimum standards set by the national health department.

But several mothers said yesterday at least one or two of their children were suffering from severe sinus and chest problems as well as disorders relating to the upper respiratory passages.

In more than half of the cases, the mothers — and, according to them, their family doctors — are convinced that these disorders can be linked to air pollution.

City air pollution not harmful, study finds

Staff Reporter

AIR pollution in Cape Town has no ill effects on health, according to an independent University of Cape Town study.

The two-year epidemiological study into the possible health effects of air pollution in greater Cape Town was conducted by the university's Department of Community Health, and funded by the CSIR.

It found that:

- Diseases from upper respiratory tract infections did not have a statistically higher incidence in greater Cape Town compared with the average.

- The areas of alleged pollution showed no statistically significant increase in mortality;

- There was no correlation between air pollution levels and perceived health on a daily basis; and

- Gaseous and particulate pollution levels were found to be well below the annual average and 48-hour Environment Protection Agency primary safety standards in the study area.

The study was commissioned by the Divisional Council after residents in the northern suburbs, particularly Goodwood and Milnerton where the petrochemical industry is situated, complained about smells and emissions.

Dr L Tibbit, Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health, today welcomed the findings of the study.

"It is a very reassuring thing. A completely unbiased two-year study has not recorded a health hazard," he said at a Press conference.

The survey team monitored chemical pollutants like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in the affected areas. Pollen and mould spores were

examined. The smoking habits of residents also came under the microscope, he said.

The study was conducted in Edgemoor, Table View and Bothasig. The control areas were Hout Bay, Fresnaye, and Lakeside.

The survey concluded that the residents in the study areas had a heightened perception of fugitive emissions from nearby industries and the smells worsened when there were inversions there.

Survey shows oil town's air bad for lungs

The Argus Correspondent

AKG: S 18/9/86

56

PRETORIA. — Heavy air pollution in Sasolburg has been found by researchers to adversely affect the lung functions of children there

These conclusions were published in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal. The research team was headed by Professor A M Coetzee of the University of Pretoria

According to the article, excessive air pollution by industries in Sasolburg was suspected of affecting the residents' health in general and the respiratory system in particular.

The three-week investigation undertaken in May 1984 involved children from primary schools in Sasolburg and the neighbouring towns of Parys, Heilbron and Frankfort. The last three towns were chosen as control areas because of their negligible air-pollution levels.

Although Professor Coetzee and his team found no important differences in the incidents of respiratory illnesses, they did detect a significant difference in the lung functions of Sasolburg children.

SMOKING HABITS

This trend seemed to be unaffected by families' smoking habits.

Sasolburg, near Vereeniging, is a major industrial centre, particularly regarding chemical and oil-from-coal processes.

Questionnaires were sent to 674 children in Sasolburg and 332 children in the other three towns.

Replies showed there was no substantial difference in the incidence of respiratory diseases.

However, the study showed that the breathing functions of the Sasolburg scholars was worse than those in the neighbouring rural towns.

Researchers also pointed out that air pollution was of a similar intensity in the whole PWV area and that further in-depth study into the problem was a priority.

A Sasol spokesman said South Africa's environmental standards compared with the best in the world, and Sasol complied with these.

"Sasol has spent millions of rands on environmental protection processes — both for air and water resources.

"For example, R150-m has been spent on the installation of hydrogen sulphide recovery plants at Secunda to remove the so-called rotten-egg smell," said the spokesman.

Mixed reactions to Sasolburg pollution claims

Vereeniging Bureau
 There have been mixed reactions to reports that hundreds of schoolchildren in Sasolburg are being adversely affected by air pollution.

While medical practitioners and many mothers in the town yesterday supported scientific inferences that "lung functions of children in Sasolburg are being negatively affected by acid rain conditions", a spokesman for the town council implied that the matter was being grossly exaggerated.

According to a report in an afternoon paper this week, a survey conducted recently by a team of scientists at the Uni-

versity of Pretoria revealed that a group of children in Sasolburg, who were subjected to tests, were more prone to lung function disorders than their peers at primary schools in the Parys, Heibron and Frankfort (PHF) areas — which are relatively far-removed from the so-called polluted PWV region. It was also found that the Sasolburg pupils were smaller than their counterparts from the PHF area.

The town clerk of Sasolburg, Mr Chris Ehlers, said that no-

body in the Vaal Triangle would deny the presence of air pollution which resulted from the variety of industries which were situated in the area.

An open meeting regarding air pollution was recently held in Vanderbijlpark.

"The air pollution control section of the Department of National Health and Population Development in Pretoria is responsible for monitoring and controlling the limits of pollution in the Vaal Triangle and the Sasolburg municipality

is convinced that this function is being carried out efficiently," said Mr Ehlers.

He pointed out that industries in the Vaal Triangle, including Sasol, Escom and Iscor, had spent about R300 million in the past few years in an effort to combat pollution in the area.

Mr Ehlers also emphasised that monitoring had shown that the incidence of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide in the air was "way below" the prescribed minimum standards set by the National Health De-

partment.

"The achievements of Sasolburg pupils on the athletics field are well-known to everyone — and it certainly wasn't a sickly rugby team from the Sasolburg Technical High School which recently brought back the Administrator's Cup to the town," concluded Mr Ehlers.

On the other hand, medical practitioners as well as many mothers in Sasolburg are concerned about pollution in the town and the adverse effects they claim it is having on their

children.

During a spot survey this week several mothers told *The Star* that at least one or two of their children — in some cases it was more per household — were suffering from severe sinus and chest problems as well as disorders relating to the upper respiratory passages.

In more than half of the cases, the mothers — and, according to them, their family doctors as well — were convinced that these disorders could be linked to air pollution.

A prominent Sasolburg medical practitioner, who may not be named for ethical reasons, also firmly believes that air pollution is responsible for the "high incidence of chest, sinus and respiratory disorders in the town".

"The number of Sasolburg children and adults I treat for disorders of the upper respiratory passages is very high. I also have many patients who suffer from sinusitis — particularly sinusitis with an allergic origin.

"And in my opinion the high incidence of all these complaints is directly related to air pollution in the town," he said.

By Robin Drew, of The Star's
Africa News Service,
reporting from Harare

Development and the environment

Distinguished scientists, ecologists and economists, many with a political background, gathered in Harare this week for a meeting of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Created by the UN General Assembly in 1983, but now independent of it and funded by voluntary contributions from 17 governments, the commission is headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland. She is a 47-year-old mother of four and leader of Norway's Labour Party.

The WCED is preparing a report on the relationship between development and the environment

which is due out next April.

The Harare meeting is the first time the commission has met in Africa.

Mrs Brundtland has said that far too much development aid for Africa has been designed to benefit the donor more than the recipient.

She is quoted in a WCED document as saying: "Tens of millions of Africans are hungry, many of them are starving, because of the failure on all sides to make environmental considerations an integral part of development."

Of the tragedy of famine in north Africa, she said: "The misery of millions, through television and Press,

reached virtually every home in the world and the public responded with tremendous generosity.

"But we owe Africa more than generosity. We must ruthlessly analyse what has gone wrong and, with African governments and peoples, formulate innovative, concrete and realistic plans to make sure such a tragedy never happens again."

Half the commissioners are from developing countries. On this point, Dr Mansour Khalid, a member of the commission and a former Sudanese Foreign Minister, has said: "This is logical since our job is to look at global environment and development in the year 2000 and beyond and at that time eight out of 10

inhabitants of the planet will be living in the developing world."

The commission is based in Geneva and has so far held meetings in Indonesia, Norway, Brazil and Canada.

It was created because it was felt the machinery of governments and peoples to manage the world was not working and probably could not work.

Says Mrs Brundtland: "It was clear we need to look at environment and development problems with new perspectives and to propose new approaches."

The approach after the 1972 environmental conference in Stock-

holm was broadly to "clean up the mess" with emphasis on the effects of pollution and not on its sources.

Expensive solutions worked in some cases (salmon are back in the Thames), but are often beyond the means of poorer countries faced with massive problems such as increasing spread of deserts.

Mrs Brundtland says: "Anticipate-and-prevent is the only realistic approach. That means making environmental concern and protection a built-in requirement for all international, national and regional economic development."

From Harare the commissioners will fly to Nairobi where next week they will meet ambassadors from nearly 60 countries concerned with the United Nations environment programme.

Toxic-waste threat nears crisis stage

SUN TIMES (56)
21/9/86
By Udo Rypstra

WASTE disposal in South Africa has become a serious problem and has led to the contamination of underground water where sites are poorly positioned and maintained.

Geoff Wood, managing director of Waste-Tech, SA largest waste-management company, says the problem may take on crisis proportions unless counter-measures are introduced soon.

The problem should have been tackled years ago. Because corrective action is expensive and troublesome, "all too often a blind eye has been turned to the problem".

Garbage

Mr Wood says Natal is burdened with toxic and hazardous waste. However, it lacks so-called Class I sites to handle it. It has only Class II sites for domestic and non-toxic industrial dry and liquid waste. Only some of it is transported to the Transvaal and where the rest goes is anybody's guess.

Although hazardous and toxic waste receives most attention, the irresponsible dumping of domestic garbage has become a serious problem.

Mr Wood says leakage from domestic waste is 100 times worse than raw sewage.

"A badly situated or operated landfill site can be as harmful as a toxic chemical-waste site that is badly operated. Most domestic-waste sites fall within that area of criticism."

Mr Wood's company has been working close with the Government in drafting sup-

plementary regulations to the Environmental Conservation Act of 1982. He says they will be introduced soon.

"They will establish higher standards for waste-disposal sites throughout the country, but the problem of adequate enforcement remains — coupled with the cost of putting things right after years of neglect."

Creeping urbanisation will bring the problem more into the open.

"We have found it easier to neglect waste problems than to face up to them, but can't get away with it much longer. It is a good deal later than we think."

Sources in the short-term insurance industry say that large corporate risk-control programmes are paying increasing attention to proper disposal of industrial waste, including established rubbish dumps.

Signs there

An insurer says: "Some clients have spent millions of rands on comprehensive risk-control programmes in the belief that it is their social responsibility. Legislation and enormous awards for damages in the United States and elsewhere and tremendous increases in liability insurance premiums throughout the world have led to increased awareness of the problem."

"South Africa has not experienced this concern for a safe environment on such a wide scale, but the signs are there that it will come."

Govt rethink on environment

29/9/86
Star By James Clarke

The Government is to draw up a new Environment Act — from scratch.

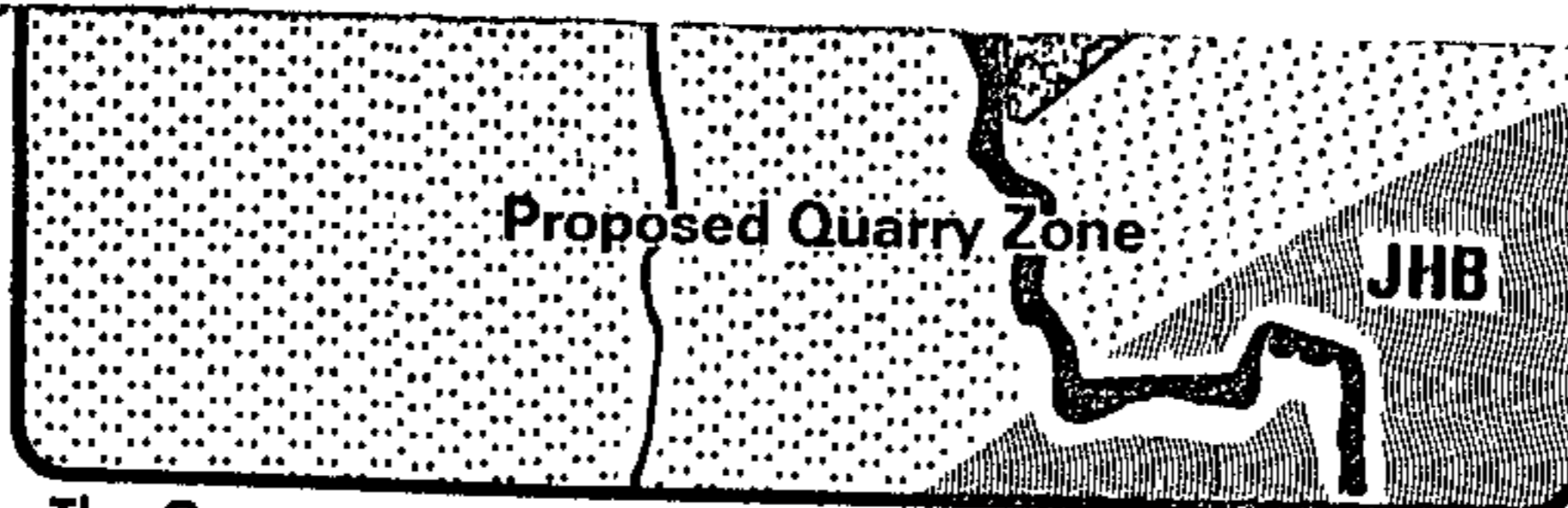
Director General of Environmental Affairs, Mr Fred Otto, announced in Sandton at the weekend that the new Act would be introduced in 1988.

Departing from his intended address to the first annual conference of the Institute of Landscape Architects, Mr Otto said: "We have concluded we have to look at this *de novo*."

He said in an interview afterwards that on the advice of the Council for the Environment, the Government might make "environmental impact assessments" (EIAs) compulsory.

EIAs are reports drawn up by developers listing all the anticipated good and bad effects of a proposed development.

He said the role of the landscape architect was of vital importance because the discipline directly related development to the environment.



The Government proposes to zone 5 000 ha of farming land south of the, proposed Norweto township and the Diepsloot nature reserve — shown here on the map — for quarrying building materials. A local consulting engineer believes the land to be "entirely unsuitable" and sees the plan as an attempt to create a buffer around Norweto.

Govt rethink on environment

By James Clarke

The Government is to draw up a new Environment Act — from scratch.

Director General of Environmental Affairs, Mr Fred Otto, announced in Sandton at the weekend that the new Act would be introduced in 1988.

Departing from his intended address to the first annual conference of the Institute of Landscape Architects, Mr Otto said: "We have concluded we have to look at this *de novo*."

He said in an interview afterwards that on the advice of the Council for the Environment, the Government might make "environmental impact assessments" (EIAs) compulsory.

EIAs are reports drawn up by developers listing all the anticipated good and bad effects of a proposed development.

He said the role of the landscape architect was of vital importance because the discipline directly related development to the environment.

Sebe gets hostage ultimatum

EAST LONDON — Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's eldest son Kwane and a senior police officer are being held hostage in Transkei by Mr Namba Sebe, the President's brother.

A Ciskei Government statement yesterday said it had been informed by Mr Namba Sebe, who fled Ciskei while facing charges of fraud and corruption, that Major-General Kwane Sebe, commander of the Ciskei police's elite unit, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, would be freed in exchange for the release from prison of Toni and Kambashe Sebe, sons of Mr Namba Sebe and his brother Charles.

Another demand was that President Sebe resign.

Charles Sebe was serving 12 years for inciting police and army officers to release a detained officer by force. — Sapa.

Home of second white official is attacked

By Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

In the second attack this month aimed at township officials in white residential areas, the home of the Town Clerk of Lekoa, Mr Klasie Louw, was petrol-bombed early on Saturday morning.

Damage caused by a fire in Mr Louw's lounge at his home in Ackerman Street was slight.

The bombing followed the recent eviction of several rent boycotters from their houses in Vaal Triangle

townships, and came days after windows in Mr Louw's home were fitted with protective sheeting.

The home of Mrs Del Kevan, Soweto's then housing director, was damaged by a limpet mine last week.

Mr Louw said yesterday two petrol bombs had been hurled into the lounge. He said that one bomb, which landed on the windowsill, did not explode. He estimated damage at R2 500.

Asked whether he was considering resigning, Mr Louw said he had been with the Lekoa council for 29 years and felt he could still offer valuable service.

At Permkleen you save a fortune

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE Pietermaritzburg City Council has been advised to take steps to reduce the level of air pollution over the capital.

Pietermaritzburg's unique geographical position has resulted in numerous complaints about atmospheric pollution and a pollution action committee has been formed.

In a detailed report to the city council's Health

Clean up capital's air!

ACTION COMMITTEE TO FIGHT POLLUTION

Committee yesterday, the chief health inspector, Mr J E Butler, outlined the action necessary to reduce the pollution level.

Mr Butler says in his report that the aerial view of the city some winter morn-

ings was 'admittedly depressing', especially when visibility was reduced to a few hundred metres.

He pointed out, however, that similar visibility problems occurred in most Natal valleys even in uncluttered areas.

Mr Butler said both the private and public sectors should make every effort to combat the emission of pollutants into the air.

He pointed out that as population increased, pollution increased in Pieter-

maritzburg, he said, came from four main sources: industries with fuel-burning appliances, residential dwellings with open hearths, veld and refuse burning, and vehicles.

A large proportion of the capital's industries —

which are situated close to the city centre — were required to burn quantities of fossil fuel, he said.

Mr Butler believed the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act gave his department sufficient muscle to ensure that the

industries under its control did not regularly contravene the law.

In his recommendations, Mr Butler called on the city council to ensure that industries were sited correctly in accordance with basic environmental and town planning principles; to severely restrict the burning of veld and refuse; to control excessive exhaust emissions from vehicles, and to strictly enforce smoke control zone regulations framed under the Air Pollution Prevention Act.

SL 4/10/86 N/M

Professor's theory of 'climate oscillation'

Karoo creeping on 'like a rash'

By James Clarke

Professor Peter Tyson, the Wits scientist who claims South Africa's droughts come in predictable cycles, has warned of a creeping desert problem.

Professor Tyson, Professor of Physical Geography at the University of the Witwatersrand and director of the Climatology Research Group, warns that a "rash-like advance" of the Karoo is spreading further and further eastwards and northwards across South Africa every time there is a drought sequence.

And although the creeping desert is checked by intervening years of above-average rainfall, the fact remains that "after each successive drought, veld recovery has been insufficient to reverse the long-term trend".

Professor Tyson has written a book on the theory that South Africa's climate produces an "18-year oscillation" — nine wet years followed by nine years of drought.

The rhythm has persisted for the whole of this century and historical data, and evidence from tree rings, suggest it persisted through much of last century.

He refers to evidence from Brazil, Britain and Australia which indicates 18 to 20-year cycles in those regions, and to more precisely calculated data from the Caspian region, India and China revealing 18,6-year rainfall oscillations.

VARIATIONS CANNOT BE IGNORED

Although Professor Tyson warns against reading too much into the rhythm, which he describes as "weak", he says "it is nonetheless strong enough to have imparted a degree of regularity to rainfall variations over the last eight decades that cannot be ignored".

He says temperatures undergo "a similar, but inverse, oscillation".

"The notion that the interior of Southern Africa must have been wetter during the late 18th and early 19th centuries than at present" is supported by tree ring evidence.

Data collected from old diaries and explorers' and missionaries' notes further support the theory that South Africa has become drier.

The question of whether South Africa is undergoing a serious shift in climate towards, say, an arid future, is problematical. In fact, its wet-dry

rhythm could end abruptly.

"Oscillations in meteorological data are notoriously transient," says Professor Tyson.

Missionaries Moffatt and Livingstone reported heavy rains, standing water and healthily flowing rivers in the Northern Cape.

Up to 1830, the Matlaring River in the Kuruman district, now usually a dry bed, flowed strongly. According to mid-19th century records, the people of Damaraland and Namaqualand claimed that in earlier times they had more rain.

HUMAN FACTOR AS MAIN CAUSE

"That desert and semi-desert conditions are encroaching towards the northern and eastern parts of South Africa, and that Karoo vegetation is advancing in these directions ... is not in dispute," says Professor Tyson.

The major dispute is over the causes. Of the three primary causes — climate, land vulnerability and human activities — Professor Tyson sees the human factor as the most important.

In other words, agricultural practice is not as refined as it should be considering land vulnerability and the climatic threats.

He says that the United Nations Conference on Desertification (UNCOD) in 1977 defined "the whole of Namibia and Botswana, and more than half of South Africa, (as) potential desert with large areas of the Cape Province and part of Northern Transvaal at very high risk".

Professor Tyson's book ("Climatic Change and Variability in Southern Africa", published by Oxford University Press at R40) looks briefly at the economic effects of drought.

A random example he uses is 1969, a year which fell within the dry spell of 1962/3—1970/71. Drought-related causes contributed 57 percent to the total loss in agricultural production even though 1969's rainfall was "only slightly below normal".

In 1981, when Professor Tyson was already fairly certain of the 18-year climatic oscillation, he warned of the high likelihood of a sequence of drought years.

He warned that "unless careful forethought is exercised (in Botswana) and sound animal husbandry implemented, the potential for a repetition of the 1960s is high".

The warning went unheeded and losses have been massive.

At last Africa is waking up to the nightmare

7/10/88 - SMK

56
57

HARARE — On a continent ravaged by drought, famine and plagues of locusts and grasshoppers, there is a growing awareness among some African leaders that abuse of the environment can foment disaster.

The awakening to environmental issues is a significant trend on a continent where many people appear to be resigned to ecological changes. Many peasants view the loss of woodland and desertification — a term used by environmentalists to describe dying land — as beyond their control.

Desertification was one of the major factors causing the Ethiopian drought of 1983-85 that brought the world images of skeletal children dying in their mothers' arms.

LAMENT

"The mismanagement of our environment has greatly increased the frequency and severity of drought," the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told an international meeting on the environment earlier this month in Harare.

Other prominent figures, including Zimbabwe novelist Wilson Katiyo, have lamented that the Africa of their youth, rich in wildlife and vegetation, is vanishing.

"I looked for the rivers where I used to swim and they were dry, I looked

for the pastures where I herded cattle and they were dust, I looked for the forests where we picked wild fruit and they were gone," he said in an interview about his return to his boyhood village after living 15 years in Europe.

Katiyo headed home for the traditional welcome of a slaughtered beast, beer drinking and festivity.

UPSET

"By the time I got there I was quite upset. The rivers that used to stop buses when they were in flood were dry, although it was the end of the rainy season," he recalled.

"And when I got home I was shocked to see that the huts were now built where our crop lands used to be. My original home area was a real desert and the people had followed the retreating vegetation to run away from the dead soil.

"When I was a boy, if you walked a kilometre out of the village you could get lost in the bush. Now the hills are bare."

The bush and forest were stripped for fuel, to build homes, granaries and cattle-drawn plows, and cleared for crops as old, overused lands died.

The UN Commission heard in Harare, for example, that tropical forests are disappearing at the rate of 1.3 million ha-

a year.

A top official of Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr Ndeviro Kitomari, said that his East African nation's central Shinyanga region would become a desert within 30 years if current wood consumption trends continued.

Zimbabwe, although able to feed itself, is listed as one of the African countries threatened by desertification.

Repairing the damage is not easy for a continent faced with more than 600 million additional mouths to feed by the year 2008.

Environmentalists say the damage can be repaired without massive investments. They say poor governments can reclaim damaged areas by irrigation, planting trees, and improving agricultural and grazing practices. — Sapa-AP.

Sanctions are a challenge, says Wiley

By Toni Younghusband,
Pretoria Bureau

Sanctions must be seen as a challenge to be fought and overcome, Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism Mr John Wiley said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference at the conclusion of a meeting between South Africa and Ministers from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, he said he and his counterparts in the TBVC states would continue to do everything in their power to promote tourism in Southern Africa.

He would not reveal what measures South Africa and the TBVC states would adopt to combat sanctions.

But he said discussions between South Africans and TBVC representatives had been fruitful and would result in positive steps in the promotion of tourism.

Venda Minister of Economic Affairs Mr Frank Ravele said much had yet to be achieved in the promotion of domestic tourism in Southern Africa.

"I believe the best possible way to promote tourism in this land is through the education of our children. Our children must learn to love this land's natural beauty," he said.

AB 56

Vast new locust plague threatens E Cape farmers

By JENNY CULLUM

TWO HUNDRED combat teams are fighting swarms of hoppers as farmers face a locust outbreak which threatens to be worse than last year's devastating plague.

The hoppers are hatching out in the Cape Midlands, the Karoo and northward towards Kimberley.

Early signs are that damage may exceed the previous trail of havoc, when millions of rands of grazing and crops were destroyed.

Efforts are being concentrated on killing newly hatched hoppers while they are still on the ground before the adult locusts fly away to invade other areas.

Already, early in the season, 66 anti-locust units were busy in the Eastern Cape and Midlands, 33 in the Karoo and another 99 in the Kimberley area, said Mr J L Vosloo, the Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing's Director of Soil Protection in Pretoria.

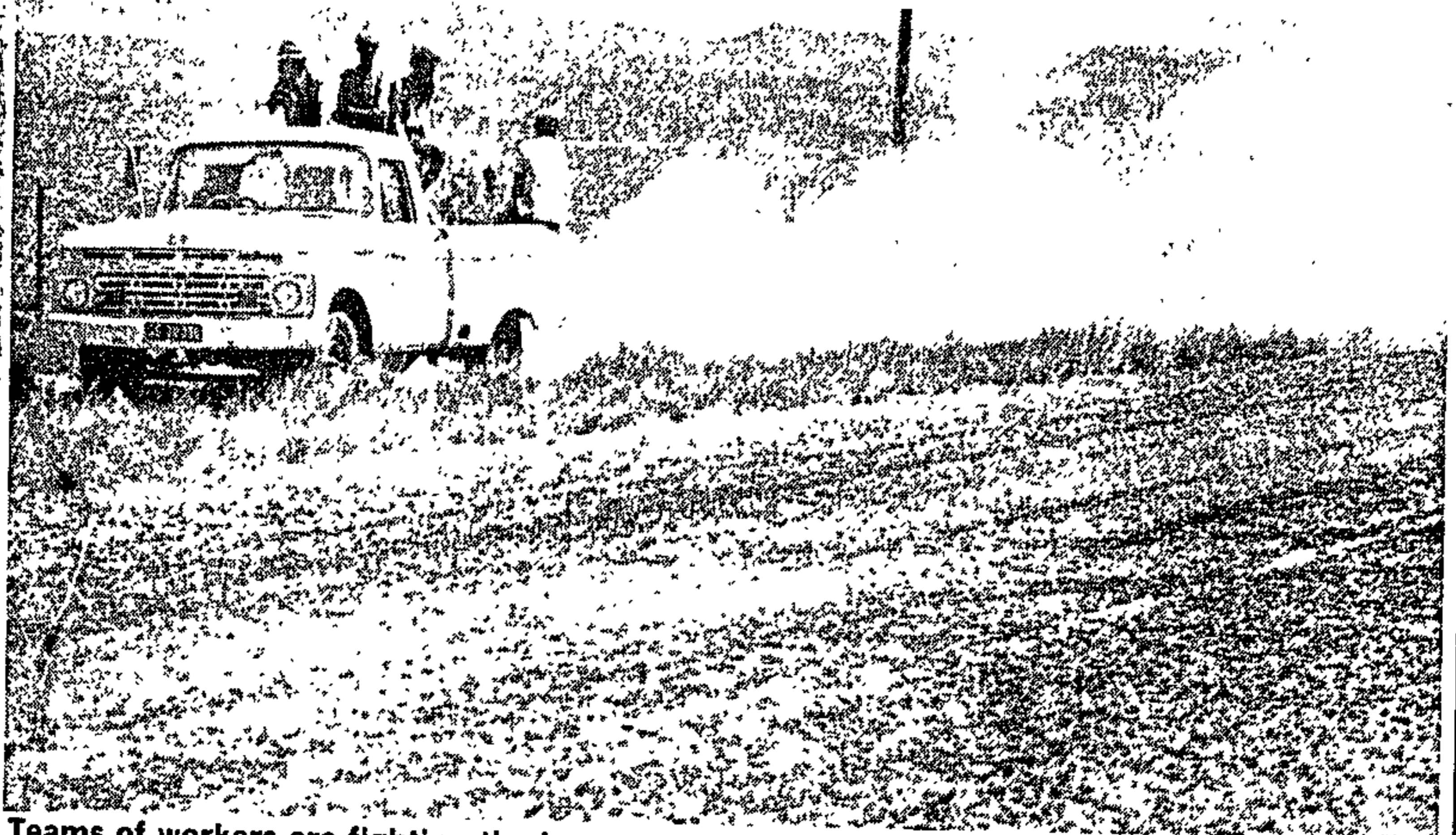
Millions of hoppers have hatched after widespread rains which followed a long period of drought, creating ideal conditions for locusts.

Among areas where hoppers have been reported and are being destroyed are Aberdeen, Bedford, Colesberg, Cradock (eight teams), Graaff-Reinet, Hofmeyr, Jansenville, Middelburg (10 teams), Tarka and Noupoot.

"The position at this stage looks more serious than at the same time last year," said Mr Vosloo.

"It is about what we expected, as it is the third year of the seven-year cycle of locusts and will be one of the more difficult years."

It is vital that farmers immediately report hopper hatchings so they can be sprayed while were still on the ground.



Teams of workers are fighting the hoppers which are hatching out in the Cape Midlands and Karoo following good rains. Spraying is aimed at destroying the hoppers on the ground before they fly out to invade grazing and crops.

"If the swarms fly out, we are in trouble," he said.

Swarms on the wing devastate crops and grazing.

Farmers are obliged by law to report swarms to their district locust officer, who then sends in a combat team. Destruction units use fenthothion, the insecticide used world-wide on locusts.

This year the more controversial gamma-BHC is not being used, according to

Mr Vosloo.

Workers spraying swarms have to wear overalls and masks and those handling the undiluted concentrate must wear gloves.

Locusts become airborne 42 days after hatching and one of the department's fears is of swarms that hatch in mountainous areas, such as those around Bedford, where they may not be detected at an early

stage.

The Karoo or brown locust is the culprit in South Africa and last year millions of hectares of grazing and crops were laid bare by the destructive swarms.

Four species of migratory locusts are threatening the African continent this year and experts are predicting a serious outbreak in at least nine heavily affected countries of the

Sahel, including Niger, Mali, Chad and Senegal.

Unless the young locusts are eliminated, what may be the Sahel's first bumper crop of sorghum, millet and other cereals for many years, could be destroyed.

Millions of dollars are needed for a prevention campaign in the Sahel, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

FINNMARK -
3/11/80

56

ENVIRONMENT

All at sea

Ten months ago Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister John Wiley announced his intention to introduce tough new controls on property development within 500 m of the South African coastline (*Property* January 17). This month developers and environmentalists will finally get round to discussing the issue.

The intention to place stricter control on seaside development came as something of a shock to property men when it was gazetted last Christmas.

Since then, Wiley, to his credit, has held back to give interested parties the opportunity to comment.

Now Sapoia has taken the lead and arranged a meeting at month-end with certain environmental bodies. The meeting will be the first in a series designed to thrash out problems on both sides.



**Sapoia's Erasmus...
a piece of green**

Sapoia's first meeting will be with the Wild Life Society and Natal Parks Board to try to reach town and regional planning consensus for Natal as a start.

Sapoia executive director Peter Erasmus tells the *FM* that a start will be made to try to identify "sensitive" areas which are worthy of environmental control and where property development will be taboo.

Preserving areas

Sapoia has identified eight areas in Natal which might be worthy of protection. These include the Yengeli Forest and Hawaan bush on the Natal south coast.

Sapoia's initial proposals will suggest that developers should be able to "swap" rights over these properties for others to preserve them for posterity.

Erasmus believes that the present blanket proposals which apply to all developments within 500 m of the coastline are far too severe.

Any proposed legislation, he believes, should be "dominated by a desire to protect limited and very special areas" rather than all-encompassing. ■

Sick kids riddle in C

A SHOCK report just released claims that children in Sasolburg have grave health problems because of air pollution in the oil town.

The University of Pretoria scientific study says children in Sasolburg have worse lungs and are generally smaller than those outside the area.

The town council is contesting the report, but many local doctors agree with the research and two have called for an official investigation into the possible link between air pollution and lung cancer.

The superintendent of the local hospital says 80 percent of the patients are being treated for air pollution-related ailments.

He says the town council is deliberately "wasting time" not probing the issue.

The findings of the research by the University of Pretoria also suggested that the air pollution limits applied in Sasolburg are too high and should be revised.

"Terrible"

By Friday, feelings were running high between the supporters of the university probe and those who reject it.

Sasolburg's deputy town clerk, Mr A J "Jock" Jordaan, is adamant that the town does not have an air pollution problem.

He is supported by many of the large industries in the area, including Sasol.

However, seven doctors in the town — contacted this week by the Sunday Times — all agreed that the town has a "terrible" air pollution problem.

Several estate agents have also confirmed that residents are leaving the district because their families cannot stand the pollution and its effect on their health.

The research at Sasolburg — the site of South Africa's first Sasol oil-from-coal plant — was carried out by Professor A M Coetzee of the Department of Community Health at the University of

Doctors call for probe of shock report on pollution dangers in Sasolburg

By NEIL HOOPER

Pretoria, assisted by three other academics.

The findings have just been published in the South African Medical Journal.

Mr Jordaan says that while individual members of the town council have read the Coetzee report, it has never been officially considered by the council.

"Industries in Sasolburg spend millions each year to combat air pollution, and we do not believe we have a problem," he said.

The Department of Health confirmed that it was aware of the Coetzee report but said that the only official who could comment was the head of the air pollution control division, Mr S M Lloyd, who was not available.

Professor Coetzee said. "As far as officials of the Department of Health are concerned, they are aware of the report because I gave Mr Lloyd a copy of it several months ago as soon as it was printed

"Everything relevant to the Sasolburg town council and the Department of Health is in the report.

"Sasolburg was chosen as being the centre of the area in which air pollution is found in the Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vereeniging districts.

"Nonsense"

"Sasolburg children — chosen to be tested because they were not yet smokers, and so that smoking would not affect the findings — had a worse lung function than those outside the area. This is clear from the report"

Two Sasolburg doctors said they believed there was a link between the air pollution and lung cancer among residents.

The superintendent of the local hospital — who asked not to be identified because he also has a local practice — described the Sasolburg council's denial that it had a pollution problem as "nonsense".

A Sasol spokesman yesterday questioned the accuracy of the Professor Coetzee's report.

To support his argument he quoted from the report. "From a statistical viewpoint the sample was extremely small in comparative studies in Europe information was gathered on thousands of children

"Even there, with the air pollution level being several times higher, the results were barely conclusive."



Naas's manager Okkie Oosthuizen gives Andrea Stelzer a quizzical look after Naas refused to talk

Little Miss Lulu gives pensioner a winning bonus

By SAMKELO KUMALO

WHEN Mrs I P Watson, a Zimbabwean pensioner living in Kempton Park in the Transvaal, saw the face of five-year-old Lulama "Lulu" Mshumpela, she knew that in this case black was definitely beautiful.

So Mrs Watson voted for Lulu in the Sunday Times/OK Miss Ladybird competition and became one of 12 winners of R150 shopping vouchers from the OK.

There were 3 000 entries in the competition. The 11 other winners are:

Mrs J Dolley, 41 Winterhoek Drive, Levysvale, Uitenhage 6230.

Mrs Eve Harrison, Box 908425, Montana, Pretoria

0151.

Mr R W Schaffer, Box 211, Doonside 4135.

Mrs D Armstrong, Box 581, Carletonville 2500.

Mrs M Lindsay, c/o 581 Tonga Street, Elardus Park, Pretoria 0181.

Debbie Good, 6 Montrose Place, Westville North 3630.

Jone Radebe, 5235 Mota Street, PO Orlando East, Soweto 1804.

W Chan Henry, 15 Fitchat Street, Grahamstown 6140.

Miss N Meribuko, 2449 Protea North, PO Chawelo, Soweto 1818.

Miss M Daniels, 32 Leander Street, Lentegew, Mitchell's Plain 7785.

Farhana Mahomed, Box 856, Pietersburg 0700.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Seeking a new life and employment overseas? The unique Tebo employment guide offers a comprehensive list of overseas employment opportunities in all trades and professions including mechanical engineering, civil engineering, medical doctors, nurses, dentists, personnel, tradesmen, fitters, electricians, boilermakers, welders, toolmakers, accounts, hotels, banking, management, computers plus a wide variety of others to choose from.

Send for free information to:
TEBO ENTERPRISE, PO BOX 192, WOLTEMADE 7445

Every cloud a silver lin-

[The text in this section is extremely faint and mostly illegible due to high contrast and noise in the scan. It appears to be a continuation of an advertisement or a separate article.]



Carl Timp 30/10/86

Scaring seals 'unscientific'

56

Staff Reporter

SCARING seals from their breeding grounds in an effort to reduce the seal population and conserve fish resources is scientifically unjustified and cruel, say conservationists and animal lovers.

Responding to the government's scheme to "shoo" seals off Seal Island in False Bay, they have also said the animals may just find alternative homes.

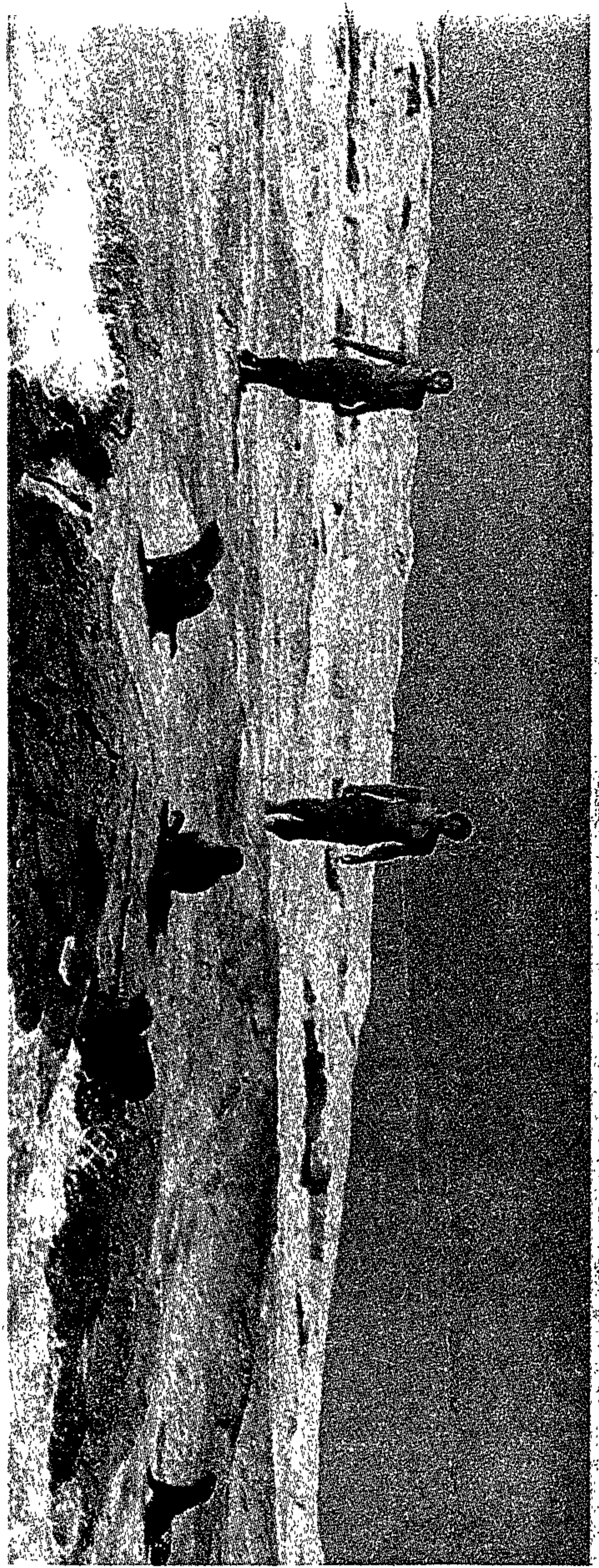
Marine mammal conservationist Mrs Nan Rice said the operation had no scientific basis.

Others have said seal pups face starvation, drowning or death from sharks if parted from their dams.

Scientists say reducing the population by half would save under four percent of the total 1985 pelagic catch.

LEFT: A group of seals is chased off Seal Island as part of an experiment aimed at reducing the seal population.

Pictures: ALAN TAYLOR



MEAS 8/11/86

56

'Disturbance' of seals will continue — Wiley

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

SEAL culling is to continue in addition to the present "disturbance" programme in False Bay.

The Minister of Environment and Water Affairs, Mr John Wiley, yesterday took a hard line in the face of mounting criticism of his department's handling of the seal issue.

He said trawler skippers would again be allowed to shoot seals which interfered with their catches.

Packs of seals were "lying in wait" for fishing boats and clambering over nets to catch the trapped fish, he claimed.

Other seals waited for fishermen's lines to be hauled to the surface with their catch of kingklip and stockfish and "snapped up" the fish before the fishermen's eyes.

"So bad have things become that it can indeed be said that the seals do not hunt for their food any longer. Instead they lie in wait to deprive fishermen of their hard-earned catch."

Mr Wiley said his department had agreed to the "seal disturbance" programme which had been suggested by the fishing industry. This would continue until an evaluation could be made.

"The present system aims at discouraging mating (and) seal cows-in-pup will, as far as possible, not be prevented from landing on the island to give birth," he said.

Mr Wiley visited Seal Island by helicopter yesterday. He said there were "scarcely any" seals on the island.

Reduction

There were, however, some endangered jackass penguins present, "apparently, in growing numbers".

"The seals, of which there are well over a million, unquestionably eat vast quantities of fish. Hence the need to reduce their numbers."

Mr Wiley said three commissions of inquiry in the past 15 years had recommended a reduction in the seal population.

This statement is certain to

draw further fire from conservationists and scientists.

They have already found major errors relating to seals in the report of the Diemont Commission — the latest of the three inquiries referred to.

Exploitation

In addition, Mr Wiley is sure to be tackled on the findings of the Alant Committee which he (when he was a deputy-minister) appointed in 1983 to advise him on the exploitation of the pelagic fishing industry.

He accepted the committee's recommendations for diversification in the industry — which included seal culling — "on condition that the necessary scientific studies have first been completed".

Mr Wiley also said: "In conjunction with this I accept recommendation 10.15 which states that seals, seabirds and other predators of the commercially important pelagic fish species should not be culled if the chief object is to make more fish available for the industry."

Albus 10/11/86 56

Spectrum

Fur flying over seal statements

In his latest statement on the seal issue last week, Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism Mr John Wiley took an uncompromising and highly controversial stand. Environment Reporter JOHN YELD looks at the historical background to the seal population and gives some answers to Mr Wiley's claims.

THE Cape fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus pusillus*) is under fire again.

These sleek creatures were hunted intensively and indiscriminately by Dutch, French and British sealers from the early 17th century and, by the time the first legal protection was introduced in 1893, more than 20 of their island breeding colonies had been destroyed.

These included Robben, Dassen and Possession islands — none of which has ever been re-colonised — and the decimated seal population was down to a very low level at the turn of this century.

Seals now occupy 23 breeding colonies along about 3 000km of coastline between Algoa Bay in the east to just south of the Kunene River in the north.

Six colonies — including the four largest — are on the mainland and 17 are on small rocky islands.

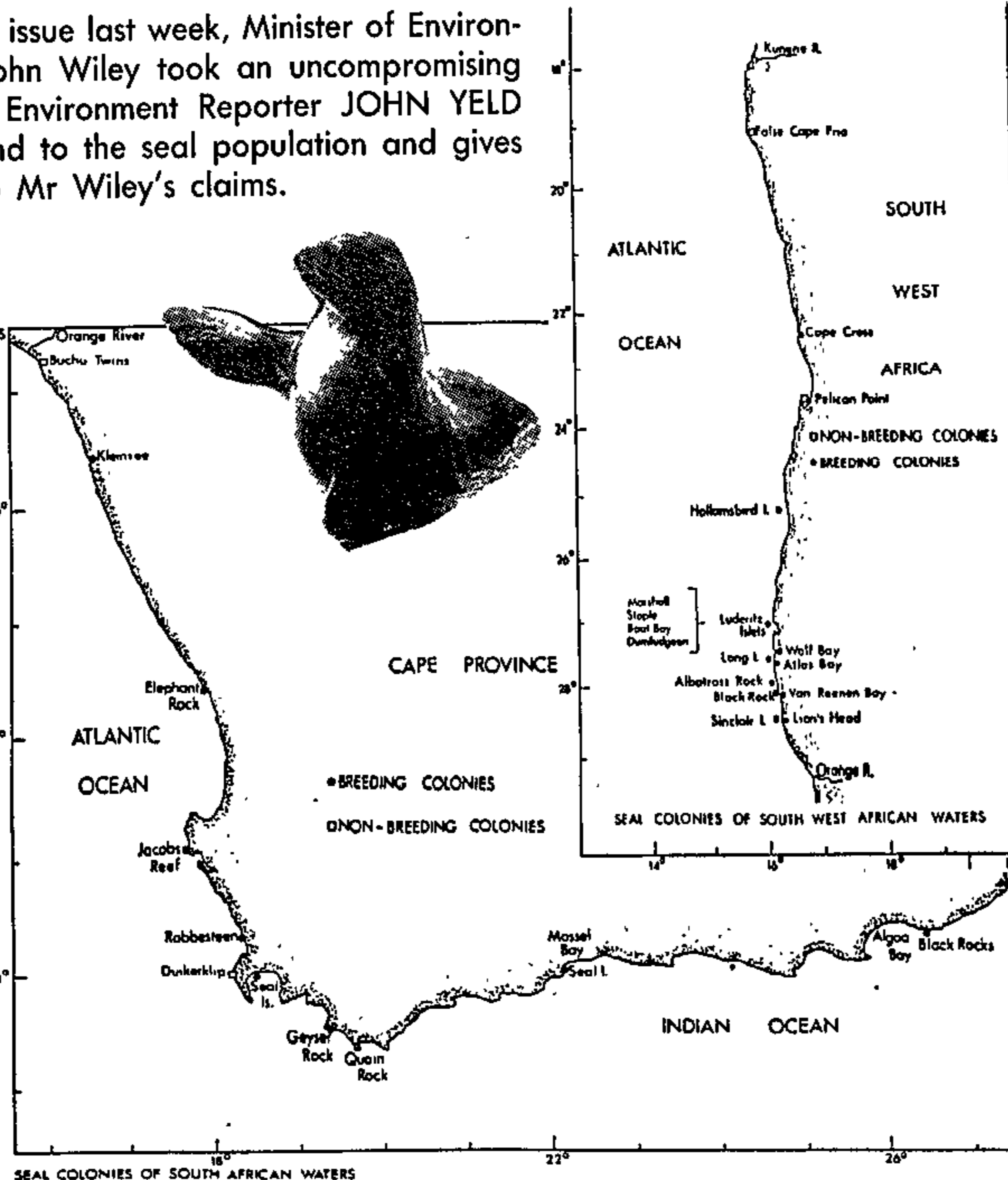
Since 1971 there have been regular aerial surveys and tag-recapture exercises to measure populations at the various breeding colonies and scientists interpret the seals' present growth as the recovery to historical levels.

There is no basis for arguing about an "imbalance" in the sea, they say.

MR Wiley said the seal population was "well over a million".

Dr Jeremy David, a marine mammal expert in the Sea Fisheries Research Institute of Mr Wiley's department, puts the total Cape fur seal population at about 1.1-million.

However, this is the combined figure for both the South African and the Namibian/SWA populations. The



latter population alone is about 660 000 — or about 60 percent.

DURING the past 15 years three Commissions of Inquiry have recommended a reduction in the seal population, Mr Wiley said.

The three commissions were made up largely of non-scientists.

Scientists say the latest inquiry — the Diemont Commission — appears to have made recommendations without hearing scientific evidence or checking existing scientific litera-

ture, and has made at least three major mistakes about seals in its report:

- It uses a hearsay figure of seals eating 100 percent of their body weight per day, when the actual figure is between six and 20 percent;
- It takes the average weight of seals to be 100kg, which is an exaggeration of about 100 percent; and
- It claims that seals become sexually mature at two years, whereas they do not mature before three years and males will often have to

wait significantly longer before they are able to win their own harems and mate.

The only investigation carried out by scientists — the 1983 Alant Committee of Inquiry — recommended that seals should not be culled if the main aim was to make more fish available for the industry. This was accepted by Mr Wiley.

SEALS have "in recent years" taken total possession of Seal Island which, formerly, also had a substantial bird population.

According to a combined scientific paper by UCT applied mathematicians and Dr David, there has been an annual population decrease at 14 of the 23 seal breeding colonies.

This includes Seal Island in False Bay, where the population has decreased by an estimated four percent a year from more than 60 000 in 1971 to about 38 000 in 1983.

Bird experts say animal and bird populations are in a state of continuous flux — for example, they point to Lambert's Bay's famous gannet colony which was uninhabited at the turn of the century. They also say there are places where seals and birds co-exist.

THE Seal Island experiment will continue "until an evaluation can be made".

Applied mathematical scientists have pointed out that even rudimentary statistical analysis indicates that the disruption of mating at Seal Island would have to be more than 70 percent efficient for any effect to be detectable by monitoring.

In addition, this assumes a complete absence of disturbance next year, with a further complicating factor the likely emigration of some seals.

"How can this exercise be termed an 'experiment' if its effects have no real hope of evaluation?" Dr Doug Butterworth and Dr David Duffy of UCT want to know.

PACKS of seals lie in wait for our fishing boats at sea ... So bad have things become that it can indeed be said that the seals do not hunt for their food any longer," Mr Wiley said.

According to an article by Mr Herman Oosthuizen of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute in *Conserva*, the Department of Environment's own magazine, seals are a nuisance to pelagic fishermen and "regularly accompany" trawlers where they chase fish from the nets or drive the shoals to the bottom of the nets. This can destabilise the boats and sometimes causes net to become entangled in the propellers. The animals can damage equipment like pumps.

Seals also accompany bottom trawlers, although they are not such a problem here because the nets are hauled aboard quicker, according to Mr Oosthuizen.

He said seals were a "big problem" for line fishermen, and crayfishermen complained that seals ate too many crayfish.

"It is mostly young seals which eat crayfish as part of their diet, but seals also eat octopus which is one of the most important predators of crayfish," he said.

"Seals therefore have a positive as well as a negative effect on the crayfish population."

Mr Oosthuizen pointed out that there are "numerous" other important predators of fish stocks within the ecosystem, including stockfish, snoek, dolphins, whales, sharks, tuna and seabirds.

"In addition seals prefer to eat dead rather than injured fish around the nets, as seen in the case of the bottom trawlers.

Mr Oosthuizen concluded: "Seals are an integral part of the ecosystem of the South African coast and stand in direct competition with people. As long as this competition exists, so will there be conflict between the two."

EC: no ban on coal

DD
11/11/86
(S6A)

LONDON — West Germany and Portugal held the line against a European ban on coal imports from South Africa yesterday.

After a meeting of foreign ministers from the 12 EC countries here, it seems an extension of sanctions has been delayed indefinitely.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, current president of the European Council of Ministers, said:

"No conclusion was reached. It remains part of the measures on which there is no consensus."

Officials said there had been no change in positions taken by European governments in Brussels in September, when limited sanctions were approved, but coal, — one of South Africa's major export earners — was dropped from the package.

Sources confirmed that West Germany and Portugal had maintained their opposition, while the Dutch and Scandinavian Government pressed for the inclusion of coal, which last year brought in R2,3 billion from European sales.

After the Brussels meeting the British Government was mandated to continue to seek a consensus on coal, but yesterday that was clearly impossible.

● The EC ministers agreed to impose sanctions against Syria, including an arms embargo, in support of Britain's charge that Syria masterminded an attempt to plant a bomb on an Israeli airliner in London, officials said. — Sapa-RNS

Westonaria
, Randfontein,
, Kungersdorp,
, Highveld Ridge
, Alberton,

Parties
Employer Organisations: South African Association for
Non-White Trade (Inc. the Witwatersrand Chamber of
Reef Trade); Reef (Non-White Trade) Employers'
Association
Trade Union: Concession Stores and Allied Trades
Assistants' Union

1. Overtime - No overtime work is al

Footnotes

In shops in the Magi... Districts of
Benoni, Boksburg,
Johannesburg, Kempton
Nigel, Oberholzer
Rooopoot, Springs

Area

Koeberg 'dumps' its first radioactive waste

The first radioactive waste from the Koeberg power station will go to the dump site at Vaalputs later this month.

This was announced last night by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, at the official inauguration of Koeberg.

But Mr Steyn indicated

that only low and medium-level radioactive waste would be dumped at Vaalputs at this stage.

Used fuel units — which are high-level waste — would be stored at Koeberg for the next decade.

A decision would then be taken whether to send it overseas for reprocessing, or to keep it in air-conditioned storage at Vaalputs.

SAFE INSTALLATION

Mr Steyn said the low and medium-level radioactive waste to be stored at Vaalputs would amount to about 1 000 steel drums and 500 concrete containers a year.

He again stressed that Koeberg was a safe nuclear installation with a myriad protective measures to prevent any radioactive leakage which could threaten either workers or people living around the site.

"Nuclear energy is safe, clean and cheap. While it is not yet as

cheap as the electricity generated by inland coal power stations, it is already cheaper than the electricity of a power station at the coast.

"It does not have the inconvenience of transporting millions of tons of coal and the storage problem of millions of tons of ash.

"Our coal is getting less, and it is estimated we will within the foreseeable future build our last coal power station. A study is being undertaken to determine what the energy balance should be between nuclear energy and coal," he said.

Mr Steyn said since start-up to September this year Koeberg had generated 15 935 gigawatt-hours of electricity, using 49 tons of fuel.

This was the equivalent of nearly eight million tons of coal, which would have produced two million tons of ash and released 116 million cubic metres of gaseous effluent into the atmosphere.

Reprieve for UCT workers

Labour Reporter

ARBUS 18/11/86

54

THE University of Cape Town has shelved proposals to retrench residence staff after strong opposition from workers and the University and Allied Workers' Union.

But the threat of action against the university, which had been proposed during discussions since the proposals were announced, stands.

At a meeting of department representatives called last night to discuss measures to fight the retrenchments, a three-point position was unanimously adopted: no retrenchments, the union would fight any retrenchment proposals and if necessary members would strike.

UCT announced earlier this month that residence fees were to be increased and staff levels reduced. The proposals would have affected 28 residence workers.

A union spokesman said UCT administration claimed staff reductions would save R220 000 a year.

An outside consultant will study residence budgets and his findings will be discussed at a meeting between the union and the university council next year.

Earlier this year the union signed the first recognition agreement in South Africa giving workers the right to go on a legal strike without facing dismissal.

56

Tighter nuclear controls for SA

TIGHTER controls in the event of a nuclear accident in SA and extended powers for the Atomic Energy Corporation — including the appointment of a chief executive officer — are to be introduced.

In terms of the Nuclear Energy Amendment Bill which was released in Cape Town yesterday, the Atomic Energy Corporation will have complete power to define a particular period and area in the event of a nuclear accident.

In existing law, the Corporation could only define periods and areas of

Own Correspondent

nuclear accidents if the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology deemed it necessary.

The Corporation's inspectors, who are required to check that all nuclear plants in SA comply with their licences — which lay down safety measures — will now have the full power to order articles or objects to be tak-

en away for investigation. In existing law, only the Corporation has this power.

The objects of the Corporation will also be extended to include the development, promotion and availability of nuclear technology and related expertise.

The Corporation's new chief executive officer will sit on its board.

In a memorandum, which was attached to the Bill, government said the Atomic Energy Corporation had recommended the proposed amendments.

The memorandum gave no other reasons for the changes, but they are clearly aimed at giving the Corporation tight control over the licensing — including safety measures — of nuclear plants in SA.

Sasolburg industry says reports on children's lungs 'exaggerated'

By James Clarke

Industry in Sasolburg is planning a counter campaign against the Press for recently publishing a medical report saying Sasolburg's air pollution was affecting children's lungs.

In a closed meeting with top government officials at the chemical town's fire station — organised by National Petroleum Refiners (Natref) — the Press was accused of "extracting from the report what they considered a good story irrespective of the bad publicity on the town and its industries".

MINUTES SENT

The minutes of the closed meeting held on October 28 — a month after Press reports appeared — have been sent anonymously to The Star's CARE campaign.

Originally, the facts appeared in the *SA Medical Journal*. The health conclusions were drawn from data collected by the Government's Department of Health.

But at the fire station meeting the department's chief air pollution control officer, Mr Martin Lloyd, apologised to the industrialists for not warning them that he had ordered the survey. He agreed with them that the medical report was "unscientific".

The Star and other newspapers last September reported that Professor A M Coetzee of Pretoria University had written in the *Medical Journal* that Sasol's air was affecting public health "particularly" people's respiratory systems.

The town council immediately said the findings were "exaggerated". But local doctors and mothers, interviewed by The Star, supported the findings. One doctor said there was no doubt that children's upper respiratory tracts were being affected.

SMR 24/11/86
56
According to fire station minutes (received by The Star over the weekend) in apologising to industrialists Mr Lloyd said he considered the *Journal of Medicine's* report "unscientific", but said Professor Coetzee was denying his report "lacked scientific reliability".

Mr Lloyd told the industrialists that he believed the reason Sasolburg's children's lungs functioned differently from those in rural area was "not to be related to air pollution (but) rather to inherited characteristics".

Mr Lloyd said airborne sulphur levels were definitely going down in the area.

Two representatives from the CSIR who attended said they would help industry in its campaign to counteract the bad publicity by providing a "statistical reworking of existing results" (presumably because they consider Professor Coetzee misinterpreted the findings).

SHOULD BE APPLAUDED

Mr Geoff Craig, a spokesman for the Gas Cleaning Association (an association of clean air equipment producers) told me: "What a pity they all feel they have to be defensive.

"Those behind the survey should be applauded for at last getting down to surveying and publishing data about air pollution's effects on health. That's what it should all be about in the Department of Health.

"What a pity industry did not immediately react by supporting more searching research among the region's doctors. There is nothing unscientific about surveying doctors."

● Recently the Department of Health startled Escom by insisting on ultra-strict clean air standards for its new Letaba power station. I was told the reason was that the Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg region's air pollution had reached a level where "the slightest addition to the pollution load would be critical".

MM 28/11/86
56

Probe by university on smog

in capital

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

A UNIVERSITY of Natal faculty is so concerned about the apparent air pollution in the capital, especially in the winter months, that it plans to carry out a full investigation into the problem.

The City Council agreed yesterday to provide R8 300 to enable the university's Soil Science and Agrometeorology Department to conduct a pilot study into pollution before the setting up of a full-scale investigation.

Dr J C Hughes, pollution project co-ordinator, said an investigation was important for the future growth of Pietermaritzburg to be achieved without degradation of the environment.

Pollution project members said in a memo to the city council that the problems caused by Pietermaritzburg's unusual topographic position were plain to see on any number of winter days when the temperature inversion trapped the pollution over the city.

The department proposes to employ a final-year student for three months to undertake the initial study.

City engineer Mr Graham Atkinson said he fully supported the project.

Dr Derek Peachey, the city's MoH, said his department was prepared to assist the university.

2/12/86
STAT



Stranded N-waste: probe is on

CAPE TOWN — Escom is investigating the cause of the problem which left the third load of nuclear waste being transported from Koeberg nuclear power station stranded on the national road at Klaver last week.

An Escom spokesman said no more nuclear waste would be transported to the Vaalputs disposal facility in Namaqualand before the cause of the fault had been found and rectified.

CHASSIS CRACK

The driver of the lorry transporting the load of nuclear waste from the power station discovered a crack in the chassis of the trailer during a routine check.

An Escom spokesman pointed out later that any impression created by an SABC report that the load of waste was still stranded on the road was not correct.

"The waste all safely arrived at Vaalputs and there is no cause for concern," he said. — Sapa.

Letters

WRITE TO: The Editor, The Argus,
PO Box 56, CAPE TOWN, 8000

Seals: Yes, it is wrong!

ARGUS
4/12/86

52

IN response to our earlier letter, Mr Justice Diemont (The Argus, November 20) questions several of our statements and criticises us for addressing issues outside our disciplines. Concerning the latter, we have cumulatively published over one hundred papers on the ecology and management of South African resources, including the marine environment.

Three of us have published or presented papers on fur seals. Contrary to the judge's impression, we are in fact well within our disciplines, so his comment that we confine ourselves to them is inappropriate.

The judge asks whether it can be disputed that seals have learnt that food is available when a seine net is cast, and damage these costly nets? Dr Peter Shaughnessy, formerly of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute, concluded after a scientific study of the issue that "damage caused to fishing gear by Cape fur seals does not appear to be an important problem". The Diemont Commission report makes no reference to Dr Shaughnessy's work.

At a recent international symposium at UCT, Dr Jeremy David, the Department of Environment's senior seal specialist, reported that the amount of fish scavenged by seals attending trawlers was only a very small percentage of total consumption by seals. This was not disputed by fishing industry members present.

The appropriate reply to Justice Diemont's poser, "Is it wrong that the State should attempt to control and reduce the size of the big seal herds?" may simply be: "Yes".

Minister Wiley recently stated (The Argus, November 5) that "it can indeed be said that the seals do not hunt for their food any longer. Instead they lie in wait to deprive fishermen of their hard-earned catch". This is quite inconsistent with Dr David's conclusion.

Mr Justice Diemont argues that the Government in its White Paper has accepted his Commission's recommendation on seal reduction on the advice of experts. The discrepancies above suggest, to the contrary, that no effective scientific consultation has taken place, even though the Government states that it accepts the Commission's recommendation that there should be liaison with scientists.

FOLLOWING allegations of arbitrary decisions received during its sitting, the Commission (paragraph 11.5) castigated the Minister for making decisions without consultation. We hope Mr Justice Diemont will investigate what has happened in this instance, and be equally forthright in his criticism if things are as they appear.

Mr Justice Diemont states that his Commission's disputed estimate of the consumption by the seals at Seal Island was hypothetical and intended only as an illustration. Hypothetical arguments must surely lead to hypothetical conclusions and recommendations! Nevertheless the major underlying rationale in paragraphs 8.62 to 8.67 of the Commission's report is that reducing seal numbers will make more fish available to the industry.

Quotes from a book by Professor George Branch are used to bolster the Commission's argument, but that excellent popular work was never intended as a definitive treatise on the complex issues of quantitative marine resource management.

One international expert in the field, Dr Sidney Holt, described proposals to increase catches by culling seals as "born of ignorance and thriving on cupidity... there is no sound scientific basis for the idea, which grossly oversimplifies the dynamics of marine biological systems". Just because there are "enormous", visually impressive seal colonies on the West coast is irrelevant. Prudent management of seals requires objective estimates of population size, growth-rate and consumption.

THE Diemont Commission's, and now also the Government's, view that seals be culled to make more fish available to the industry is at odds with mainstream international scientific opinion, as reflected in the recommendations of the earlier Alant Scientific Committee.

Mr Justice Diemont maintains that a recommendation on seal culling does fall within his Commission's terms of reference, presumably as a "related matter... which may have a bearing on quota allocations". But allocating (sharing out) a quota is an entirely different matter from determining whether a species should be harvested, or to what extent. Nevertheless, given the Commission's interpretation, surely it had an obligation to have clarified this to the scientific community, many of whom could have offered valuable evidence?

Space does not permit an examination of other errors in the Commission's report regarding seals. We note however that Mr Justice Diemont does not dispute our view that the major point of issue here is scientific, and has not responded to our principal concern of non-scientists "refuting" scientists on a scientific question.

Some of us shall rebut the Diemont Commission's arguments in detail in the scientific literature, the accepted basis for handling scientific disputes, and we hope Mr Justice Diemont and the experts to whom he refers, will contribute to this debate.

Open scientific debate is an essential pre-requisite for any rational seal "control" programme or indeed any marine management policy. We request that Mr Justice Diemont reserve his decision on the necessity of reconvening his Commission until this debate has run its course, noting that the "objectives of scientists" are basically that decisions taken be rational and objectively based, goals that should be reconcilable with any defensible marine policy.

In conclusion we must put our criticism of recommendation 8.70.1 of the Commission on culling seals in context. We see the associated section of the Commission's report as an unfortunate anomaly in a document that otherwise offers many valuable advances in the management of the country's marine resources.

DR M O BERGH
Department of Applied Mathematics, UCT
DR D S BUTTERWORTH
Department of Applied Mathematics, UCT
DR D C DUFFY
Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, UCT
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR E J MOLL
Department of Botany, UCT

Rondebosch

Wiley acts to conserve the coastline

56
S TMM
10/12/85



Mr John Wiley.

Pretoria Bureau
New regulations aimed at the conservation of the country's coastline will limit development within a one-kilometre zone above the highwater mark, says the Minister of Environment and Water Affairs, Mr John Wiley.

In a statement released in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Wiley said the regulations, which come into effect on December 12, represented a new direction in safeguarding the coastal environment.

In the past, part of the problem was caused by injudicious development,

and fragmented and duplicated authority and control.

The new regulations would streamline government functions and its approach to the matter, said the statement.

LIMITED

The regulations define a strip of one kilometre in width above the highwater mark extending along the entire South African coast as a "limited area".

New developments, such as the erection of buildings, powerlines, railways, jetties, sewer-

age works, waste disposal sites and the clearing of vegetation for agriculture within this strip will be controlled by permit.

Mr Wiley said the new regulations were to ensure the inclusion of environmental aspects in the early planning stage of projects along the coastline.

The coastal zone should offer a high quality of holidaying and living conditions. At the same time, the remaining indigenous coastal vegetation and landscape must be conserved, he added.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

12 December 1986
No. R. 2586
AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

The Council of the University of Zululand has, in terms of section 33 of the University of Zululand Act, 1969 (Act 43 of 1969), and with the approval of the Minister of Education and Development Aid, amended the Statute of the University, published by Government Notice R. 215 of 8 February 1980, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "the Statute" means the Statute of the University of Zululand published by Government Notice R. 215 of 8 February 1980, as amended by Government Notices R. 2280 of 7 November 1980 and R. 264 of 19 February 1982.

2. Insertion of section 40A in the Statute

The following section is hereby inserted in the Statute after section 40:

"DONORS' REPRESENTATION"

40A. (1) Any person shall become a member of the donors referred to in section 8 (1) (g) of the Act (hereinafter called the constituency of donors) and shall be entitled to participate in the election of a member of the council referred to in that section if he has made to the University a donation of not less than R500 or has made more than one donation amounting in total to not less than R500, which donation or donations shall be accepted by the council.

(2) The provisions of section 40 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of a member of the council referred to in section 8 (1) (g) of the Act, and in any such application a reference to—

(a) a member referred to in section 8 (1) (d) of the Act shall be construed as a reference to a member referred to in section 8 (1) (g) of the Act;

(b) the convocation and a member of the convocation shall be construed as a reference to the constituency of donors and a member of such constituency respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

12 December 1986
No. R. 2587
REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1982 (ACT 100 OF 1982)

The Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism has made the regulations in the Schedule under section 12 (2) (c) of the Environment Conservation Act, 1982 (Act 100 of 1982).

SCHEDULE

1. In these regulations any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall bear that meaning, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

"activity" means any activity as set out in Schedule 1 to these regulations, and which leads or may lead to the disturbance of the natural state of the vegetation, soil, water or other natural surface;

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

12 Desember 1986
No. R. 2586
WYSIGING VAN DIE STATUUT VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN ZOELOEELAND

Die Raad van die Universiteit van Zoeloeeland het kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op die Universiteit van Zoeloeeland, 1969 (Wet 43 van 1969), en met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Ontwikkelingshulp, die Statuut van die Universiteit, afgekondig by Goewernements-gesw. R. 215 van 8 Februarie 1980, gewysig soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Statuut" die Statuut van die Universiteit van Zoeloeeland, afgekondig by Goewernements-gesw. R. 215 van 8 Februarie 1980, soos gewysig by Goewernements-gesw. R. 2280 van 7 November 1980 en R. 264 van 19 Februarie 1982.

2. Invoeging van artikel 40A in die Statuut

Die volgende artikel word hierby in die Statuut na artikel 40 ingevoeg:

"DONATEURSVERTEENWOORDIGING"

40A. (1) Iemand wat 'n skenking van nie minder nie as R500, of meer as een skenking wat in totaal nie minder nie as R500 bedra, aan die Universiteit doen, welke skenking of skenkings deur die raad aanvaar word, is 'n lid van die donateurs bedoel in artikel 8 (1) (g) van die Wet (hierna die kieserskorps van donateurs genoem) en is geregtig om deel te neem aan die verkiesing van 'n lid van die raad in daardie artikel bedoel.

(2) Die bepalinge van artikel 40 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die verkiesing van 'n lid van die raad bedoel in artikel 8 (1) (g) van die Wet, en by sodanige toepassing word 'n verwysing na—

(a) 'n lid bedoel in artikel 8 (1) (d) van die Wet uitgele as 'n verwysing na 'n lid bedoel in artikel 8 (1) (g) van die Wet;

(b) die konvokasie en 'n konvokasie lid uitgele as 'n verwysing na onderskeidelik die kieserskorps van donateurs en 'n lid van bedoelde kieserskorps.

DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSAKE

12 Desember 1986
No. R. 2587
REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OMGEWINGSBEWARING, 1982 (WET 100 VAN 1982)

Die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme het kragtens artikel 12 (2) (c) van die Wet op Omgewingsbewaring, 1982 (Wet 100 van 1982), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waaraan daar in die Wet 'n betekenis gegee word, dieselfde betekenis, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, en beteken—

"aktiwiteit" enige aktiwiteit soos uiteengesit in Bylae 1 tot hierdie regulasies, en wat lei of kan lei tot die versteuring van die natuurlike staat van die plantegroei, bodem, water of ander natuurlike oppervlakte;

"building" means any structure in which people live, work or play or in which animals are accommodated or in which goods are preserved, worked, manufactured, processed, stored or sold;

"high-water mark" means the high-water mark as defined in section 1 of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935);

"limited area" means a strip of land 1 000 metres wide in the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, measured landwards from the high-water mark of the sea or as from the highest water-level, as reached during ordinary storms occurring during the most stormy period of the year, excluding exceptional or abnormal floods, in a tidal river and a tidal lagoon;

"the Act" means the Environment Conservation Act, 1982 (Act 100 of 1982);

"tidal lagoon" means a tidal lagoon as defined in section 1 of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935); and "tidal river" means a tidal river as defined in section 1 of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935).

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), no person shall undertake any activity in the limited area, save under the authority of a permit granted in terms of regulation 3 (3) and in accordance with the conditions, if any, set out therein.

(2) The Administrator may by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* define any area within the limited area and exclude any activity within the defined area from the provisions of these regulations.

3. (1) Application for a permit authorising an activity within the limited area shall be made—

(a) to the Administrator concerned; or

(b) in the case of an activity to be undertaken by a State Department, Government or statutory institution, to the Minister.

(2) The Administrator or the Minister, as the case may be, may request the applicant to submit such further information in respect of the possible influence of the proposed activity as may be required by the Administrator or the Minister, and the costs in connection with the application and submission of such information shall be borne by the applicant.

(3) The Administrator, or the Minister, as the case may be, may consider the application with due regard to the principles contained in Schedule 2 to these Regulations and to such guidelines based on the said principles as the Minister may lay down from time to time, and may—

(a) refuse a permit;

(b) grant a permit unconditionally; or

(c) grant a permit subject to such conditions as the Administrator or the Minister may deem fit.

(4) The Administrator may, subject to the conditions he may determine, delegate the power granted to him in subregulation (3) to an official of his Administration or any local authority which, in his opinion, commands the necessary skills to evaluate the influence which an activity may have on the environment: Provided that any permit issued by such local authority may, within a period of 30 days after such issue, be amended or withdrawn by the Administrator if he deems it to be in the interest of protection of the environment.

"beperte gebied" 'n strook grond 1 000 meter breed in die provinsies die Kaap die Goede Hoop en Natal, landwaarts gemeet vanaf die hoogwatermerk van die see of vanaf die hoogste watervlak soos betrek gedurende gewone storms wat gedurende die stormagtigste tydperk van die jaar voorkom, met die uitsondering van buitengewone of abnormale vloedde, in 'n getytrivier en 'n getystrandmeer;

"die Wet" die Wet op Omgewingsbewaring, 1982 (Wet 100 van 1982);

"getytrivier" 'n getytrivier soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935);

"gebou" enige struktuur waarin mense woon, werk of speel of waarvan diere gehuisves word of waarin goederde bewaar, bewerk, vervaardig, geprosesseer, gestoor of verkoop word;

"getystrandmeer" 'n getystrandmeer soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935), en

"hoogwatermerk" die hoogwatermerk soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935);

2. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2), mag niemand enige aktiwiteit in die beperkte gebied onderneem nie behalwe op gesag van 'n permit toegestaan ingevolge regulasie 3 (3) en ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes, indien enige, daarin verniel.

(2) Die Administrateur kan by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* enige gebied binne die beperkte gebied omskryf en enige aktiwiteit binne die omskryfde gebied van die bepalinge van hierdie regulasies uitsluit.

3. (1) Aansoek om 'n permit wat 'n aktiwiteit binne die beperkte gebied magtig, moet gedoen word—

(a) by die betrokke Administrateur; of

(b) in die geval van 'n aktiwiteit wat deur 'n Staatsdepartement, Staats- of statutêre instelling, onderneem staan te word, by die Minister.

(2) Die Administrateur of die Minister, na gelang van die geval, kan die aansoeker versoek om sodanige verdere inligting met betrekking tot die moontlike invloed van die voorgestelde aktiwiteit soos deur die Administrateur of die Minister vereis mag word, voor te lê, en die koste in verband met die aansoek en die voorlegging van sodanige inligting moet deur die aansoeker gedra word.

(3) Die Administrateur of die Minister, na gelang van die geval, kan die aansoek oorweeg aan die hand van die beginsels vervat in Bylae 2 tot hierdie Regulasies en sodanige riglyne gebaseer op die genoemde beginsels as wat die Minister van tyd tot tyd kan neerle, en kan—

(a) 'n permit weier;

(b) 'n permit onvoorwaardelik toestaan; of

(c) 'n permit toestaan onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat die Administrateur of die Minister mag goedvind.

(4) Die Administrateur kan, onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat hy mag bepaal, die bevoegdheid in subregulasie (3) aan hom verteen, aan 'n beampte in sy Administrasie of enige plaaslike owerheid wat, na sy mening, oor die nodige kundigheid beskik om die invloed wat 'n aktiwiteit op die omgewing kan hê te evalueer, delegeer: Met dien verstande dat enige permit uitgereik deur so 'n plaaslike owerheid, binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae na sodanige uitreiking, deur die Administrateur gewysig of ingetrek kan word indien hy dit ag in belang van die beskerming van die omgewing te wees.

4 (1) Any person or body applying for a permit in terms of regulation 3 (1) shall on three consecutive days during the period of 14 days immediately following the date of submission of the application, give notice of such application by means of an advertisement in at least one Afrikaans and at least one English language newspaper circulating in the area where the activity is to be undertaken and shall in such advertisement—

- (a) give a concise description of the activity contemplated;
 - (b) indicate a place where full particulars of the activity contemplated will lie open for perusal; and
 - (c) specify the authority to which or the person to whom the application has been made and give notice that any comment on the application must be submitted to such authority or person within 21 days of the date of publication of the advertisement.
- (2) The Minister, the Administrator or the local authority, as the case may be, shall consider any comment which is received pursuant to the advertisement, together with the application.
- (3) Consideration of an application made in terms of regulation 3 (1) shall be deferred until the period of 21 days referred to in subregulation (1) (c) has elapsed.

5. (1) An applicant who feels aggrieved by the decision of the local authority or a decision by virtue of a delegation under regulation 3 (4), as the case may be, in respect of the refusal or the granting of a permit under regulation 3 (3), may by written notice appeal to the Administrator against the decision.

(2) The notice in terms of subregulation (1), of which a copy shall simultaneously be provided to the local authority or the delegate of the Administrator who refused or granted a permit in terms of regulation 3 (3), as the case may be, shall set out the reasons for the appeal and shall be submitted within 21 days of the date on which the applicant was notified of such refusal or granting.

(3) The local authority, where an appeal is lodged with the Administrator, may submit to the Administrator such comments on the reasons for the appeal as are deemed necessary or desirable, within 42 days of the date of receipt of the copy referred to in subregulation (1).

(4) The Administrator shall consider the reasons for appeal together with the comments submitted in terms of subregulation (3), if any, and may—

- (a) dismiss the appeal; or
- (b) uphold the appeal and take such decision and impose such conditions as he may deem fit.

6. (a) The Minister, the Administrator or the local authority, may in respect of any activity undertaken in contravention of regulation 2, instruct the person or body who is responsible for such activity to immediately cease the activity and to rehabilitate the affected environment at own expense to the satisfaction of the Minister, the Administrator or the local authority.

(b) If such a person or body fails to comply with an instruction given in terms of subregulation (a), the Minister, the Administrator or the local authority may take such steps as are reasonable to rehabilitate the environment affected, and may recover the costs of such steps from such a person or body.

7. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties mentioned in section 12 (5) of the Act.

SCHEDULE 1

ACTIVITIES

- (i) The clearing of land and the removal of vegetation.
- (ii) The development of picnic areas, caravan parks or mobile home parks.
- (iii) The erection of any buildings.
- (iv) The construction of railways, airports, landing strips, slipways or jetties.
- (v) The building of dams, canals, reservoirs, water purification plants or sewerage works.
- (vi) The construction of pipelines, power-lines or fencing.
- (vii) The construction of waste disposal sites or the dumping of refuse.
- (viii) The opening of land for cultivation or for the establishment of pasture.
- (ix) The construction of roads, including local or private roads and permanent footpaths.

SCHEDULE 2

PRINCIPLES TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN EVALUATING PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE LIMITED AREA

1. Any development along the coast must fulfil a demonstrated need and should be judged desirable from utilitarian, economic, aesthetic and social points of view.
2. Water-related and recreational uses should have preference over other forms of land use or development along the shore-line of the sea, or along estuaries, rivers and lagoons.
3. Development should not destabilise, destroy or harmfully influence sensitive natural features of the coastal zone, such as dynamic dunes and beaches, primary vegetation, wetlands or stream banks, and development in these areas should preferably be curtailed or avoided.
4. Development in naturally hazardous areas, such as land below the 50-year flood level or storm surge zone, flood-prone areas, steep or unstable slopes, or areas with a high water table, should be avoided, particularly in residential development.
5. Natural processes should not be unduly interfered with, and the effect of any development on these processes must be carefully considered over both the short and the long terms. Among such processes are—
 - stream flow patterns,
 - stream and tidal action,
 - wave and sand movement,
 - sedimentation rates and patterns; and
 - plant succession.
6. The existence and protection of rare or scientifically important species or communities of fauna and flora, as well as sites of archaeological or historical value, should receive consideration in all proposals for development.
7. Disposal of sewage and refuse should not cause pollution of surface or ground water, and should not cause visual degradation of the environment.
8. Construction should not cause unnecessary destruction of vegetation, accelerated erosion or siltation, and damage done during construction should be repaired as soon as possible by means of landscaping and revegetation of disturbed land.

BYLAE 1

AKTIVITEITTE

- (i) Die skoonmaak van grond en die verwydering van plantegroei.
- (ii) Die ontwikkeling van piekniekareas, woonwagarske en mobiele woonwagarske.
- (iii) Die oprigting van enige geboue.
- (iv) Die konstruksie van spoorweë, lughawens, landingstrokke, skeepsheffings of hawehoofde.
- (v) Die bou van damme, kanale, opgaarrens ("reservoirs"), watersuweringsaanlegte of rooiverke.
- (vi) Die konstruksie van pyplyne, kraglyne of omheininge.
- (vii) Die konstruksie van afvalstortterreine of die storting van vullis.
- (viii) Die aanleë van grond vir verbouing of vir die vestiging van weiding.
- (ix) Die konstruksie van paale, insluitend plaaslike of private paale en permanente voerpaale

BYLAE 2

BEGINSELS VIR OORWEGING WANNEER AANSOEK OM ONTWIKKELING IN DIE BEPERKTE GEBIED EVALUEER WORD

1. Enige ontwikkeling langs die kus moet voorsien in 'n bewese behoefte en behoort as wenslik beoordeel te word vanuit 'n nuts-, ekonomiese, estetiese en sosiale oogpunt.
2. Water-verbante en ontspanningsgebiede behoort voorkeur te geniet bo ander vorme van grondgebruik langs die kuslyn van die see of langs riviermondings, riviere en strandreine.
3. Ontwikkeling behoort nie sensitiewe natuurlike elemente van die kusgebied, soos dinamiese dune en strandre, primêre plantegroei, vlei-gebiede of rivier-oewers, te destabiliseer, vernietig of nadelig beïnvloed nie.
4. Ontwikkeling, en veral woongebiedontwikkeling, behoort vermy te word in gebiede wat natuurlik gevaarlik is, soos grond onder die 50-jaar vloedlyn of stormstromingsgebied, gebiede geneig tot oorstrooming, sieël of onstabiele heilings, of gebiede met 'n hoë ondergrondse watervlak.
5. Natuurlike prosesse behoort nie onnodig mee ingemeng te word nie en die invloed van ontwikkeling op hierdie prosesse moet versigtig oorweeg word oor beide die kort- en langtermyn. Sulke prosesse is onder andere—
 - stroomvloeioppatrone,
 - golf- en getybeweging,
 - sandbeweging,
 - tempo en patrone van sedimentasie; en
 - plantsoeksesse.
6. Die bestaan en beskerming van skaars of wetenskaplik belangrike soorte of gemeenskappe van plante en diere, sowel as plekke van argeologiese of historiese waarde, behoort oorweging te geniet in alle ontwikkelingsvoorstelle.
7. Beskikking oor riool en afval behoort nie besoedeling van oppervlak- of grondwater of visuele verswakking van die omgewing te veroorsaak nie.
8. Konstruksie behoort nie onnodig vernietiging van plantegroei, versnelde erosie of verslikking te veroorsaak nie en enige skade aangeng tydens konstruksie behoort so spoedig moontlik herstel te word deur vorming en herbeplanting van versterkte grond.

9. Any proposal for development should acknowledge the primary aesthetic and recreational value of the coastal zone, and should provide for suitable design and placement of all construction, so as to blend harmoniously with the environment, whether natural or man-made.

No. R. 2656

12 December 1986

SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1973 (ACT 58 OF 1973)

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Environment Affairs has in terms of section 13 of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act 58 of 1973), amended the Regulations promulgated in terms of the said Act, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Unless the context otherwise indicates, words and phrases in these Regulations shall have the meaning assigned thereto in the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973, and the Regulations promulgated in terms of the said Act, and "the Regulations" means the Regulations published under Government Notice R. 1912 of 12 October 1973, as amended by Government Notices R. 1597 of 13 September 1974, R. 300 of 14 February 1975, R. 1252 of 27 June 1975, R. 2281 of 28 November 1975, R. 2351 of 12 December 1975, R. 692 of 23 April 1976, R. 2210 of 26 November 1976, R. 2507 of 17 December 1976, R. 825 of 13 May 1977, R. 1799 of 9 September 1977, R. 2667 of 30 December 1977, R. 589 of 23 March 1978, R. 1499 of 21 July 1978, R. 1640 of 11 August 1978, R. 16 of 5 January 1979, R. 312 of 23 February 1979, R. 1283 of 15 June 1979, R. 2407 of 26 October 1979, R. 2507 of 5 December 1980, R. 1410 of 3 July 1981, R. 2483 of 13 November 1981, R. 2662 of 4 December 1981, R. 673 of 2 April 1982, R. 1630 of 30 July 1982, R. 2384 of 5 November 1982, R. 2624 of 3 December 1982, R. 15 of 5 January 1983, R. 527 of 11 March 1983, R. 1036 of 13 May 1983, R. 1447 of 1 July 1983, R. 2201 of 30 September 1983, R. 2382 of 28 October 1983, R. 2845 of 30 December 1983, R. 238 of 17 February 1984, R. 430 of 2 March 1984, R. 888 of 4 May 1984, R. 1368 of 6 July 1984, R. 1775 of 17 August 1984, R. 1949 of 31 August 1984, R. 2438 of 2 November 1984, R. 2760 of 14 December 1984, R. 2871 of 31 December 1984, R. 2604 of 13 September 1985, R. 2671 of 29 November 1985, R. 2784 of 13 December 1985, R. 404 of 7 March 1986, R. 1721 of 15 August 1986, R. 1776 of 29 August 1986 and R. 2167 of 14 October 1986.

1. By the deletion of the expression "1 September 1985" where it appears in regulation 19 (1) (i) (iii) of the Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. R. 2584

12 December 1986

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, 1943

The Minister of Finance has, in terms of section 76 read with section 60 (2) of the Insurance Act, 1943 (Act 27 of 1943), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

9. Enige voorstel uit ontwikkeling behoort erkenning te verleen aan die primêre estetiese en ontspanningswaarde van die kusgebied en behoort voorsiening te maak vir paslike ontwerp en plasing van alle konstruksie, sodat dit harmonieus met die omgewing, hetsy natuurlik of mensgemaak, saamsmelt.

No. R. 2656

12 Desember 1986

WET OP SEEVISSERYE, 1973 (WET 58 VAN 1973)

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Omgewingsake het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Seevisserie, 1973 (Wet 58 van 1973), die Regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die genoemde Wet, gewysig soos in die Bylae hierby uiteengesit.

BYLAE

Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het woorde en uitdrukkings in hierdie Regulasies dieselfde betekenis as die betekenis daaraan geheg in die Wet op Seevisserie, 1973, en die Regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde Wet, en beteken "die Regulasies", die Regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1912 van 12 Oktober 1973, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1597 van 13 September 1974, R. 300 van 14 Februarie 1975, R. 1252 van 27 Junie 1975, R. 2281 van 28 November 1975, R. 2351 van 12 Desember 1975, R. 692 van 23 April 1976, R. 2210 van 26 November 1976, R. 2507 van 17 Desember 1976, R. 825 van 13 Mei 1977, R. 1799 van 9 September 1977, R. 2667 van 30 Desember 1977, R. 589 van 23 Maart 1978, R. 1499 van 21 Julie 1978, R. 1640 van 11 Augustus 1978, R. 16 van 5 Januarie 1979, R. 312 van 23 Februarie 1979, R. 2407 van 26 Oktober 1979, R. 2507 van 5 Desember 1980, R. 1410 van 3 Julie 1981, R. 2483 van 13 November 1981, R. 2662 van 4 Desember 1981, R. 673 van 2 April 1982, R. 1630 van 30 Julie 1982, R. 2384 van 5 November 1982, R. 2624 van 3 Desember 1982, R. 15 van 5 Januarie 1983, R. 527 van 11 Maart 1983, R. 1036 van 13 Mei 1983, R. 1447 van 1 Julie 1983, R. 2201 van 30 September 1983, R. 2382 van 28 Oktober 1983, R. 2845 van 30 Desember 1983, R. 238 van 17 Februarie 1984, R. 430 van 2 Maart 1984, R. 888 van 4 Mei 1984, R. 1368 van 6 Julie 1984, R. 1775 van 17 Augustus 1984, R. 1949 van 31 Augustus 1984, R. 2438 van 2 November 1984, R. 2760 van 14 Desember 1984, R. 2871 van 31 Desember 1984, R. 2064 van 13 September 1985, R. 2671 van 29 November 1985, R. 2784 van 13 Desember 1985, R. 404 van 7 Maart 1986, R. 1721 van 15 Augustus 1986, R. 1776 van 29 Augustus 1986 en R. 2167 van 14 Oktober 1986.

1. Deur die uitdrukking "1 September 1985" te skrap waar dit in regulasie 19 (1) (i) (iii) van die Regulasies voorkom.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. R. 2584

12 Desember 1986

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG Kragtens DIE VERSEKERINGSWET, 1943

Die Minister van Finansies het die regulasie vervat in die Bylae kragtens artikel 76 saamgelees met artikel 60 (2) van die Versekeringswet, 1943 (Wet 27 van 1943), uitgevaardig.

Position of the new nuclear power station could have a bad effect on marine life

Koeberg and the environment

Environment Reporter

BILLIONS of litres of warm seawater pumped back into the ocean after cooling Koeberg nuclear power station are not seriously effecting the marine environment, preliminary research has found.

This is because of Koeberg's open coastline and the small number of marine organisms in the immediate area.

But the different topography and fishing resources on the southern Cape coast could be major problems affecting the choice of a second power station site now under investigation by Escom.

This is the opinion of Dr Peter Cook, senior lecturer in zoology at UCT and head of the marine environment monitoring group for Koeberg.

COOLING

Dr Cook said the nuclear power station used 80 cubic metres of seawater every second for cooling purposes. By the time this water reached the outfall it was about 10 degrees C warmer than at the intake.

The normal range of seawater temperature off Koeberg is between 9 and 15 degrees C, with 19 degrees being the highest recorded temperature during a ten year monitoring period.

This meant water leaving Koeberg could on occasion reach 28 or 29 degrees C — as warm as Natal waters in summer, Dr Cook said.

"That would be most unusual but it only needs to happen once to have a deleterious effect. So it isn't a very valid argument to say that it doesn't happen often."

INFLUENCE

He said the sphere of influence of the warm water leaving Koeberg depended on conditions but was only between four and five kilometres at most and not normally more than two kilometres.

Dr Cook and his research assistants have been studying the marine environment since 1981, before construction of Koeberg started.

"We had to know what it was like beforehand and what the natural fluctuations are which happen in any marine ecosystem. Now we are quite happy that we know all the 'before' and we'll start monitoring again next year," he said.

He predicted that they would find new species present, including fish.

"But there could be an entirely new warm-water ecosystem, although if that happens it

is unlikely to extend very far."

Fears that warm, chlorinated water from the power station would damage the West Coast rock lobster industry had proved groundless, Dr Cook said. (Chlorine is used to prevent marine creatures like barnacles from settling in the pipes.)

"Quite detailed" studies over nearly two years had produced no evidence of planktonic stages of lobster larvae being sucked into the intake water.

"The larvae go offshore and only come back inshore as juveniles when they are no longer planktonic. Very few are going through the power station."

MUSSELS

However, Dr Cook said Koeberg had a "quite serious" effect on white mussels, the dominant species in the area which make up about 80 percent of the biomass (living material) on the beach.

The warm, chlorinated water caused these mussels to retract their anchoring "feet" and they were then swept out to sea. At times scientists had found the beach littered with dead mussels.

Tests were done at least daily to check levels of radioactivity in the water and on marine organisms such as fish, kelp, and black and white mussels, and Escom had always been "very co-operative" with scientists, Dr Cook said.

DISPERSAL

Asked about the likely environmental consequences of a second nuclear power station near Gansbaai, he said:

"The advantage of Koeberg is that there is not very much there anyway. Also the effects at Koeberg are not serious because it is an open coastline with a very, very fast dispersal of hot water.

"Gansbaai, however, is a much lower energy area and there would be a bigger build-up of problems."

He said the southern Cape coast enjoyed good fisheries and these created additional problems.

"The first is pollution — for example, the build-up of radioactivity — and secondly a nuclear power station physically restricts access to quite a large area for security reasons. If that involves a fishery or the rock lobster area, it could be quite a problem."

Dr Cook said experience at Koeberg dictated that environmental factors should be considered in the search for any new nuclear power station site.

"And in my opinion just because Koeberg hasn't been too deleterious doesn't mean that other areas won't be affected," he said.

16/12/86 56

SA 'Greens' get together

WCCW 1/11/86 (56)
By FRANZ KRUGER, East London

PEOPLE and organisations involved in South Africa's growing ecological movements gathered in the eastern Cape last weekend to debate a direction and define their shared concerns for the first time.

The strongest contingent came from Cape Town's Koeberg Alert (KA), with others from Pietermaritzburg's Society Against Nuclear Energy (Sane), an informal grouping from Grahamstown and a handful of people from Johannesburg.

Labels like "ecosocialists" and "Greens" were thrown around by people keen to make it clear that their concerns were not only ecological but also social.

In the end, delegates agreed on a compromise: they were members of "ecologically concerned" groups.

Underlying the debate was the problem of how to translate the style and content of Green politics, as practiced in western Europe, into South African conditions.

There were differences between "Green socialists" and "Green capitalists" — between those who saw environmental concerns as a part of general social change, and those who pursued them primarily for their own sake. These differences also exist within the European Green movement.

Some delegates held that the current political dynamic made it essential to take sides clearly, and to introduce

ecological concerns into the debate about the shape of a post-apartheid society.

In the end, delegates adopted a statement of concern that South Africa's human and natural resources were being used in an "irrational and unsustainable manner in the name of apartheid short-term growth and profits".

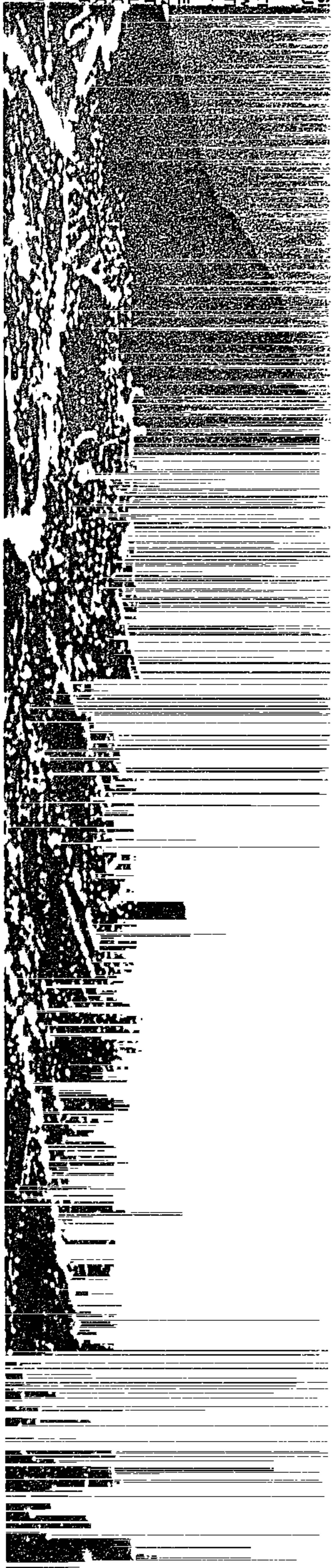
Meeting at a time when "suppression of dissident voices has reached a new peak" the groups noted their belief that "the development of a more equitable and sustainable social and economic system must be based on the premise that all life forms are ultimately dependent on each other as well as on certain finite non-living resources."

They agreed to raise certain issues which will "vitally affect the quality of life to be enjoyed by future generations of South Africans" but had received little attention in the "current debate about South Africa's transition to a more democratic and equitable society".

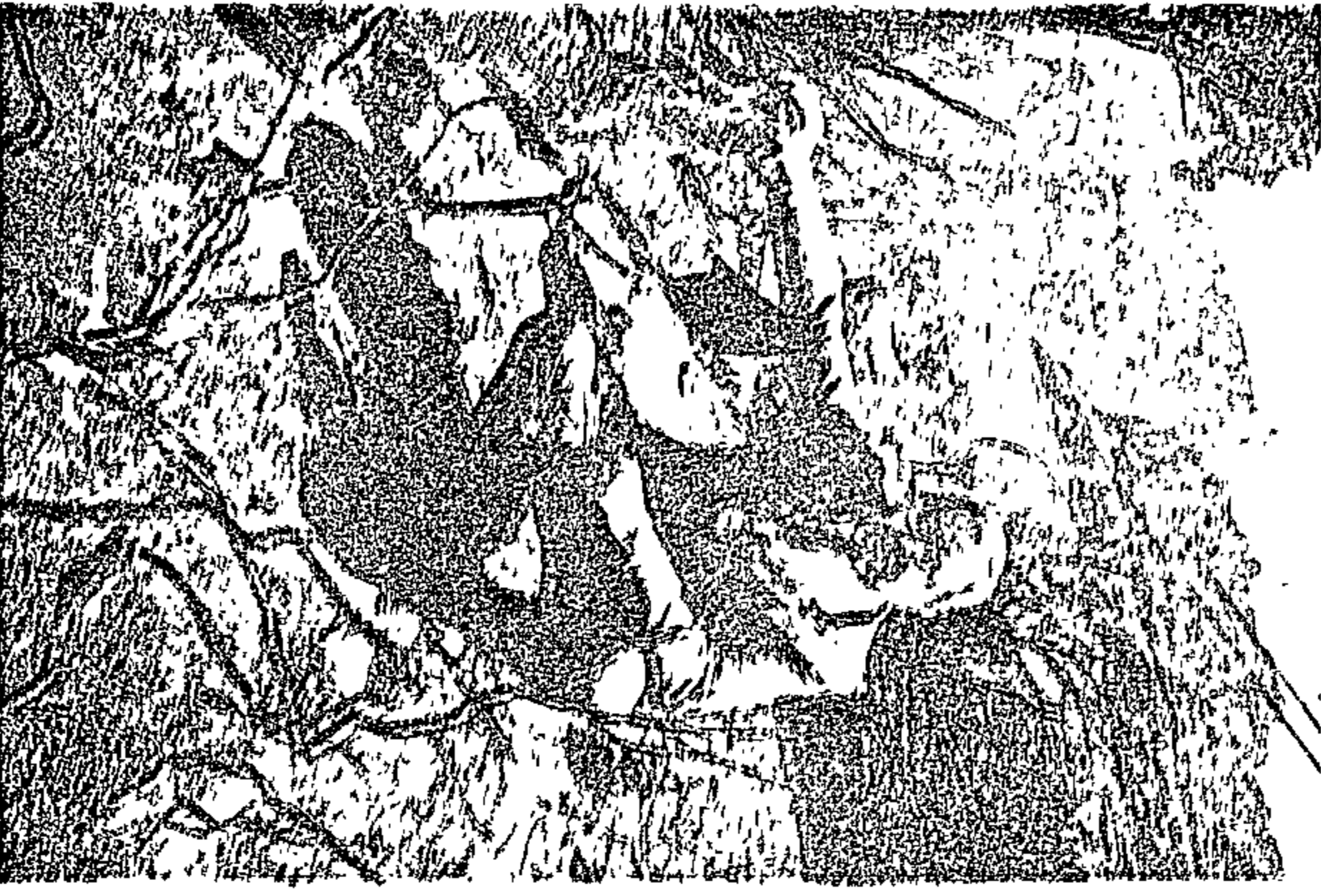
The issues include:

- The state's commitment to "highly centralised energy policy which involves the large-scale use of nuclear power".
- The development of "badly planned, energy-inefficient cities to accommodate future urban growth."

4.03: S
4.33: U
5.03: T
6.30: T
7.00: E
7.17: T
8.35: T
8.57: T
9.03: E
9.53: T
11.04: T



0.04: T
12.57: T
1.00: T
1.30: T
3.20: T
3.30: T
3.55: T
4.30: T
5.15: T
5.55: T
7.30: T
8.00: T
9.00: T
9.30: T
10.15: T
10.20: T



The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, surveys the blackened scene of desolation along Table Mountain, the result of the fire probably caused by embers left by careless picnickers in Plattekloof Gorge.
Picture: ANNE LAING

We need YOU to save the mountain

CMT Times 20/12/86 576

By ROGER WILLIAMS and PETER DENNEHY

AN URGENT campaign to preserve Table Mountain, one of South Africa's greatest natural assets, has been launched by the Cape Times.

The campaign, intended to mobilize maximum public support, is being initiated in the wake of one of the most destructive mountain fires in recorded history.

It has the full support of the Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, and other individuals and bodies concerned with preserving and protecting not only Table Mountain, a proclaimed national monument, but the entire Peninsula mountain chain.

The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Water, Mr John Wiley, said last night he shared the widespread concern over "this catastrophe on Table Mountain" and he felt control over the mountain now vested in several bodies should be brought under one central authority.

The aim of the Cape Times campaign is to focus strongly on the need to save the mountain for the public, with the help of the public, rather than have it closed in the dry season as has been suggested.

The campaign will address itself to the curbing of anti-social behaviour, vandalism and littering.

With fast-increasing numbers of people using the mountain, the toll on its resources is reaching unacceptable proportions and Cape Times readers are invited to submit their ideas, in writing, as to the most efficient way the situation can be retrieved.

The Cape Times will pay R50 for each letter published in the campaign. Address your letters to: Cape Times Save the Mountain Campaign, PO Box 11, Cape Town 8000.

The Mayor, who with other members of Cape Town City Council expressed deep con-

cern over the extent of this week's mountain blaze, said yesterday he commended and welcomed the Cape Times initiative in launching a campaign "which is in the interests not only of Cape Town but of all South Africa".

Something that should be seriously considered, he added, was the declaration of the entire municipal area, including the mountain environs, a fire-free zone, with a blanket prohibition on the making of fires in all public places within the municipality.

Mr Wiley said the current shared control of the mountain was ineffective, and he proposed to call a meeting early in the New Year for all authorities concerned, at which he would preside.

"It is abundantly clear to me there must be more uniformed rangers on foot and mounted, and that access to the moun-

tain should be only at authorized points."

He added stronger financial support was needed from all Peninsula authorities, "and for that matter private enterprise also".

"At first sight it appears to me that the Department of Nature Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration, functioning under the overall policy guidelines of the management plan drawn up by Dr Hey's committee, should be given second-tier governmental responsibility for the whole of the Table Mountain range."

Dr Douglas Hey, chairman of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee, said he hoped new legislation would be passed in the coming year to protect Table Mountain.

"Table Mountain is an absolutely unique asset, not only for conservation but also for outdoor recreation.

Fire 'man-made, but accidental' — page 2
 Comment — page 8

Save Mountain fund started

Cape Times 22/12/86 56

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

A "SAVE TABLE MOUNTAIN" fund, initiated by the SA Nature Foundation, the Cape Town section of the Mountain Club of SA and the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, was announced yesterday.

This was in immediate and positive response to the launching by the Cape Times on Saturday of a "Save the Mountain" campaign, in the wake of one of the worst-ever fires on Table Mountain.

The aim of the Cape Times-initiated campaign is to save Table Mountain for the people, with the help of the people, rather than have it closed in the fire-hazard season, as has been suggested.

Mr Piet van Zyl, Cape Town chairman of the Mountain Club, said that to get the proposed "Save Table Mountain" fund started, the club would make an initial donation of R1 000.

And Mr Rob Soutter, manager of the SA Nature Foundation, said the foundation was prepared to double any donation made to such a fund.

Aim of the fund

The Mayor of Cape Town, after discussions with the foundation and the Mountain Club, has agreed to make a personal contribution of R500 to the fund.

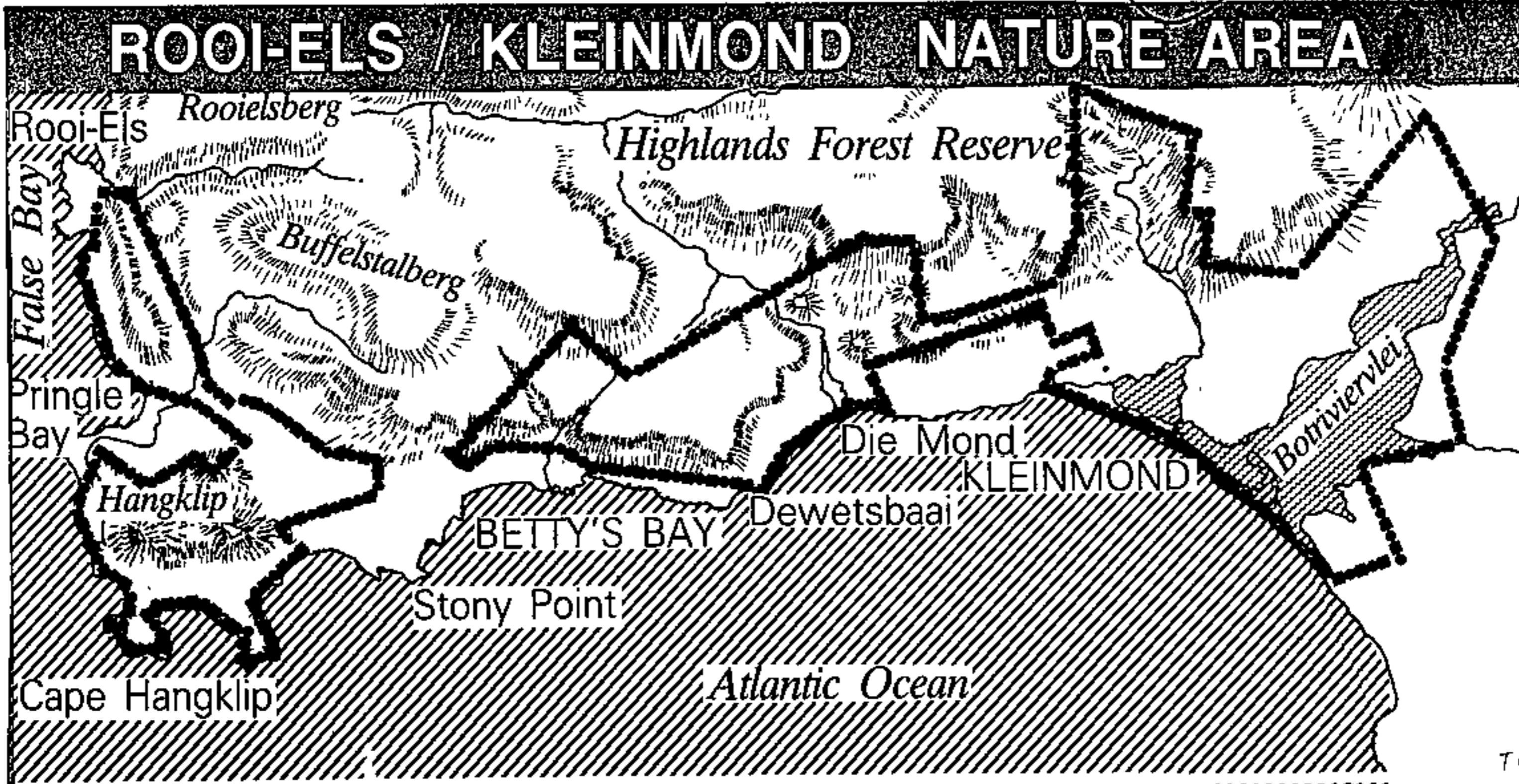
Mr Van Zyl said yesterday that the aim of the fund would be restoration first, then preservation of Table Mountain's natural resources.

Donations can be sent to the Save Table Mountain Fund, c/o SA Nature Foundation, PO Box 456, Stellenbosch 7600.

● The toll on the mountain's resources is reaching unacceptable proportions and Cape Times readers are invited to submit their ideas, in writing, on how best the situation can be retrieved.

The Cape Times will pay R50 for each letter published in the campaign.

Address your letters to: The Cape Times Save the Mountain campaign, PO Box 11, Cape Town 8000.



By **DIANE CASSERE**
 Environment Reporter
 A LARGE section of the coastal area in the Rooi-Els/Kleinmond district has been declared a nature area by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr J C Heunis.

New 'nature area' declared

The new nature area is only the fifth to be declared in the country. The others are at Rietvlei, the Cape Peninsula mountain range, Langebaan and in the Magaliesberg.

A "nature area" differs from a park or nature reservation in that it does not restrict the land-owners from working their land or making reasonable developments.

The natural fynbos and vegetation of the area will be restored

and land-owners will also be represented in the committee of conservation experts which will be formed to draw up a long-term management plan for the new nature area.

Mr Heunis said the coastal area between the Rooi-Els River and the Bot River Vlei boasts a rich heritage of natural vegetation which consists mainly of a wide variety of coastal fynbos species.

During the past few years this had been destroyed by veld

fires and the invasion of exotic plant species.

Mr Heunis launched an investigation at the end of 1983 in response to requests by the local community.

This was carried out in consultation with the community, conservation groups in the area, the Cape Provincial Administration and several government departments.

Mr Neil van Wyk, deputy director of the Cape Department of

Nature and Environmental Control and a member of the investigating committee, said the Rooi-Els/Kleinmond area was significant in that it had the fynbos components of a coastal plateau down to the shoreline.

He said he had been expecting the reservation and welcomed it.

From December 1, management of nature areas, four of which are in the Cape, passed to the provincial conservation departments.

3 500 seals, mostly pups, washed ashore

By JOHN YELD,
Environment Reporter

ABOUT 3 500 dead seals, mostly pups, have washed ashore on the False Bay coast between St James and Macassar in the past month.

This is nearly 10 percent of the total population of Seal Island before the controversial "seal shooting" programme started two months ago and conservationists put the number of dead pups at more than a quarter of the annual expected pup production at the island colony.

In response to the controversy surrounding the disturbance programme the SPCA will host a symposium early next year at which leading marine mammal scientists will be asked for advice.

The unusually high proportion of deaths has been directly attributed to the disturbance programme, in spite of assurances from the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, that cow seals coming ashore to pup on Seal Island would "as far as possible" not be interfered with.

Responding to reports of the high death rate Mr Wiley said that seals were washed up every year, depending on the weather.

"No culling"

This year there had been a particularly strong south-easter which blew pups off the rocks at Seal Island and separated them from their mothers.

Mr Wiley emphasised again that no culling of seals was taking place on Seal Island and said that two officials of his de-

partment were on the island to monitor the situation.

A spokesman for the city engineer's department said that cleansing staff had removed about 3 500 seal carcasses from False Bay beaches in the past month.

Conservationists disagree strongly with Mr Wiley.

They say that although there are natural mortalities with pups being washed off the island in bad weather, the number of deaths is greatly in excess of years where there was little or no culling on the island.

The secretary of the SPCA, Mr Keith Goudie, said: "I was aware that mortality was more than normal and I received an unequivocal assurance from Mr Wiley that there would be no more noise or shooting. I accepted that position.

"But now we need to look at these numbers carefully and review the whole thing because the number of deaths seems incredibly high."

Wave of panic

A witness to the "seal shooting", Mr Robbie James of Lakeside, graphically described events earlier this month.

In a signed statement he said that on December 6 — well into pupping season — he anchored about 50 metres off Seal Island for about three hours. He and his fishing companions were surprised to find dead seals, mostly very young pups, but also adults, floating past the boat.

"Hundreds of seals were moving in a wave of panic towards the water. Large and small alike were throwing themselves off the shelves of rock to lower levels and then into the water.

"We then saw two men who appeared to be responsible for the mass panic. One might say they were carrying out their task with gusto.

"The more stubborn seals were encouraged to move by being hit with a length of rope with a knot or weight tied to the end. (At 50 metres it is difficult to be exact).

"Yet others, more stubborn or exhausted, were encouraged to vacate their positions by having rocks thrown at them."

Asbestos levels in SA mining towns dropping

By Jaap Boekkooi

27/11/86
56
SPAL

During the past two decades dangerous asbestos fibre concentrations around certain asbestos mines have decreased by 88 percent, according to samples taken for studies by the National Centre for Occupational Health.

Dr R S J du Toit of the Centre told the Air Pollution Symposium in Pretoria, yesterday that such concentrations had plunged from 85 000 fibres per cu/m of air in the middle 60s to about 10 000 in the early 80s.

Dr du Toit pointed out asbestos fibres floated in the air all over South Africa. However, in traditional asbestos towns such as Kuruman and Prieska, where many people died of asbestos-related diseases, samples varied from 50 to 700 fibres per cu/m.

27/11/88 SPAR

Plea to cut lead in petrol in bid for clean city air

56

By Jaap Boekkooi

The Government has been asked to introduce another large cut in the lead content of petrol. It will reduce octane levels of petrol and cost the motorist another 2c/l.

This was reported at the CSIR's Symposium on Air Pollution in Pretoria yesterday. The request was made by the government-initiated Working Group on

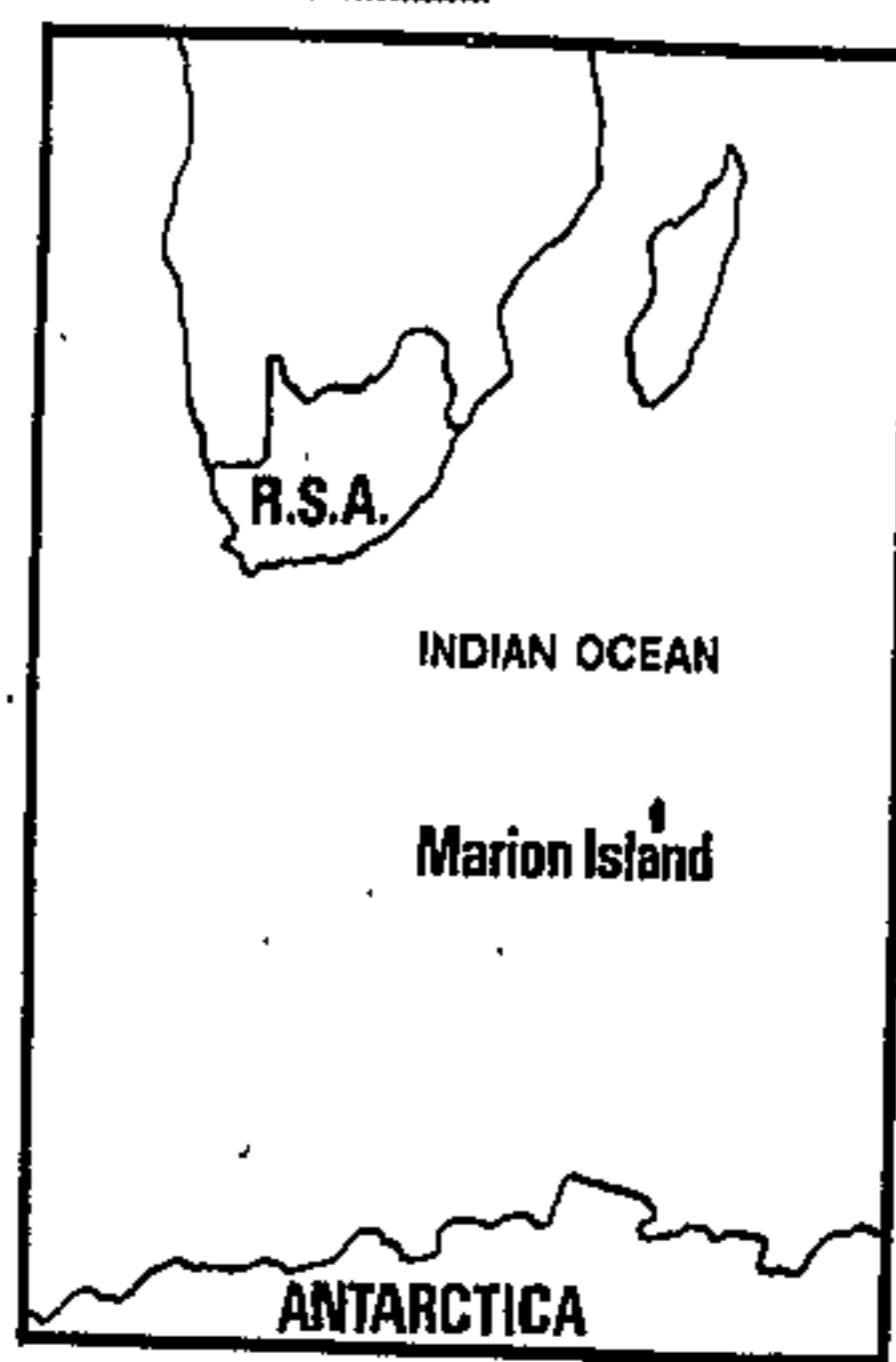
the Lead Reduction Programme, representing government departments, the Automobile Association, Bureau of Standards and oil and motor companies.

The proposal to lower petrol lead content from 0,6 g/l to 0,4 g/l is likely to be implemented from early 1989, and after five years this may be followed by the introduction of lead-free petrol in South Africa, or a further reduction in lead content.

In his paper on the new measure, Dr A J Neethling of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said cities such as Pretoria, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth regularly experienced atmospheric lead levels regarded as excessive and dangerous by America's Environmental Protection Agency and also exceeding British and Russian maximums. Lead overloads are alleged to cause brain damage in children.

Despite this year's reduction in petrol lead content from a previous 0,836 g/l the air lead contents had not been reduced as expected in the central city areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban, but had actually increased with as much as 18,3 percent around Johannesburg City Hall.

● See Page 1M.



Marion Island N-test site denial

56
S.M.C.
29/12/88

By Zenaide Vendeiro

The Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, today denied a landing strip was to be built on Marion Island to prepare the site for testing nuclear weapons.

He said an investigation was under way into whether a landing strip should be built on the island, which lies halfway between Cape Town and the Antarctic, to facilitate emergency voyages, search and rescue operations and the movement of personnel.

Said the Minister: "When the responsibility for Marion Island was transferred to this department in October 1985, we looked at the heavy cost of servicing it in emergency situations. In the last four years, it has been necessary to make four emergency voyages.

"The department is also responsible for the control of fishing in South African waters. The fishing zone around Marion Island, which is South African territory, receives little attention and must be upgraded.

"It is also clear that more information is required about the fishing potential there.

"It seems likely people will make more regular visits to the island and the need for better communication is important.

SCIENTISTS

"Search and rescue operations call for a thorough study of a landing facility in the area to facilitate the movement of personnel."

Mr Wiley said he approved "as a first step" that an ecological evaluation be undertaken and a working group of scientists was established under the leadership of Dr G Heymann, vice-president of the CSIR and chairman of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research.

The Star Bureau in London reports that speculation that South Africa was preparing the island as a nuclear test site was featured prominently yesterday in *The Observer*, headlined "South Africa's island bombshell".

Recalling claims that South Africa exploded a nuclear device in the region in 1979, the newspaper says some strategic experts doubt South Africa's explanation that the airstrip is being built only to serve the scientific station on the island.

The report says scientists on the island have reported visits during the past two years by South African and Israeli military officers.

Speculation has increased recently over the nuclear collaboration between South Africa and Israel.

29/12/86 BUDDAY (209)
56

SA 'planning island nuke tests'

INTERNATIONAL speculation mounted yesterday after a British newspaper reported that SA intends to test nuclear missiles on Marion Island.

A report in the London *Observer* said SA had finalised plans to build a R12m airstrip on the island as part of a scheme "possibly designed" to prepare a site for the tests.

The runway would be able to handle Hercules C-130 transport planes and was likely to provoke an international controversy among environmentalists and anti-apartheid campaigners.

MICK COLLINS

South African Defence Force spokesman Colonel John Rolt said he had heard of the reports early yesterday.

"But I really cannot comment. The military is merely the end-user of any weapons produced by Armscor."

Armscor spokesmen were not available for comment at the time of going to Press.

Despite claims that SA would use the runway to serve a 24-man scientific station based on the island, experts doubted

that the airstrip would be used for civil purposes.

"SA probably exploded a nuclear test device in the area in 1979, and the airstrip is very likely to have military implications," British nuclear expert Frank Barnaby said.

Barnaby, former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, said the island could provide a site for testing missiles which were being

● To Page 2 →

BUDDAY (209)
29/12/86 56

SA 'nuke test' speculation

developed for conventional — and probably also nuclear — warheads.

SAPA-REUTER reports *Observer* as saying SA's Department of Environmental Affairs decided earlier this month to proceed with the airstrip.

"They told scientists this would facilitate evacuation in the event of a medical emergency, provide a landing site for search and rescue aircraft, ease provisioning of the weather station and improve fishery protection.

"Marion Island scientists were surprised by these explanations. They believe medical cover could be improved more cheaply by building an operating theatre and employing a doctor to live at the base. There is no commercial flying in the area, and hence no need for rescue operations."

← ● From Page 1

Apart from the scientific base, SA maintains a meteorological station on the remote island which is presently served twice a year by the 5 000-ton supply ship Agulhas.

The report said Israeli and South African military officers had visited the island over the past two years.

Speculation about joint SA-Israeli nuclear co-operation increased recently after revelations by Mordechai Vanunu, an Israeli nuclear technician facing espionage charges in Tel Aviv.

Vanunu told a British newspaper Israeli nuclear scientists made regular visits to SA, which has denied possessing nuclear weapons.

AN international storm is brewing over SA's plans to build an airstrip on Marion Island.

Despite earlier reported denials, Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries John Wiley yesterday confirmed that an evaluation of the effect of an airstrip on the island's environment was under way.

On Sunday, the *London Observer* carried a report saying SA had decided to build a R12m airstrip under a plan possibly designed to prepare the site for nuclear missile testing.

The Australian government said yesterday it was monitoring the situation. A spokesman for the Department of

'Missiles' ROW GROWS

BUSDAI 30/12/86

Business Day Reporters

Foreign Affairs in Canberra said Australia would be "gravely concerned" if the reports proved true.

"It is common cause that Canberra has long opposed nuclear testing."

The Israeli government yesterday maintained silence on the London report which claimed it was collaborating with SA to turn Marion Island in the Antarctic into a site for nuclear testing.

An Israeli Embassy official in London said the Jerusalem government had not made an "official statement" and none was expected.

The British Government is also investigating the report but yesterday the Foreign Office said it had no comment to make.

Opposition Labour Party MPs and anti-apartheid campaigners are pressing for an explanation on whether nuclear testing is involved in the airstrip scheme.

Prominent Labour MP Tam Dalyell, who is backed by a strong group of opposition MPs, urged the British government to move a resolution at the United Nations calling on SA not to become involved in nuclear testing on the island.

Dalyell said he would press his demands for Britain to initiate firm action against Marion Island being used for

● To Page 2 →

Marion Island airstrip row grows

military activity.

Anti-apartheid MPs throughout the European Common market are also expected to call on their governments to raise the issue at the United Nations.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has also not responded and the London Foreign Office indicated that Sir Geoffrey was unlikely to comment until he had received full independent information on the claims made by *The Observer*.

This could take some time as Sir Geoffrey is leaving for an extensive tour of South America on January 1, but he could use the issue to renew his previously voiced call to SA to sign the non-proliferation treaty.

The director of the Oslo-based Campaign against Military and Nuclear Cooperation with SA, Abdul Minty, said he saw the airstrip project as a move to

remind the West of SA's strategic importance.

In a statement released in Pretoria, Wiley said he considered it necessary to clarify the situation as a result of "confusing reports which have appeared in the media".

"For some time now the idea of providing a landing strip of some sort on the island has been bandied about. Because I am aware of the sensitivity of the environment of Marion Island, I approved, as a first step, that a thorough ecological evaluation for the construction of a landing strip be undertaken."

Wiley failed to respond to the nuclear allegations but said he had decided an environmental impact evaluation should be done independent of his department.

● From Page 1 ←

3/12/86 BU-DAY (56)

Test site idea disputed

LONDON — A leading British lecturer in strategic studies, Christopher Coker, said today he totally discounted the idea that Marion Island could be used as a nuclear test site.

Coker, who lectures at the London School of Economics, was commenting in an interview with the *Independent* newspaper on reports that a South African plan to build an airstrip on the island might be linked with nuclear testing.

He said: "They (the South Africans) have no blue-water naval capacity to secure the islands off the Antarctic area."

"Therefore, to use this as a test site would not make sense. The rest of the world could watch or could come and sit on the island and block it. They have no capability even to keep out Greenpeace-type vessels."

"Most of their work on nuclear weapons has been through and with the Israelis so far, and if they want to explode a device they can do so out to sea."

Coker suggested that SA's real motive in building the airstrip was to secure a base near Antarctica so that it would have to be included in the international meeting to establish the future of Antarctica when the Treaty controlling the region runs out in 1991.

"It would also be silly for them to go so far south to explode a device," he said.

"It would draw attention to them in the area and they must want to keep friends with the other countries in Antarctica."

"Anyone who starts exploding bombs down there will not be viewed too well by the other Sapa."

Curbing pollution

WHILE Escom has focused on a more businesslike approach to power generation, it faces mounting public awareness to pollutants — especially where power stations are close to urban areas.

This has complicated cost-saving equations and, over time, could also add to expenses. But it is an element which Escom has not been prepared to overlook and one in which it could probably be considered an industry leader.

To the uninitiated the plumes swirling in the air above Tituka power station look like an environmentalist's nightmare. But to power station manager Ben Steyn they are quite the opposite. "When I see vapour spewing out, I know there are megawatts pumping into the power grid."

Misconception

Although notorious for a smoke-like appearance, the clouds are nothing more than water vapour from the cooling towers. But the misconception illustrates confusion surrounding natural resource violation.

The corporation is involved with on-going research to conserve the environment and to minimise the inevitable effects of generating electricity. It handles a programme with 22 monitoring stations around the country to analyse acidity in the rain and the sulphur content of the air.

Not only are ground levels measured, but light aircraft take aerial

ALAN SENDZUL

readings of gases emitted from the stacks. This research is co-ordinated with the CSIR, which tests gaseous emissions around power stations or at its air sampling stations.

But even though the coal stations are heavily monitored for sulphur emission, there are difficulties in getting accurate readings without the most sophisticated apparatus.

Also, as the quality of the coal intake varies, so too does the chemical composition of gas coming out of the stacks. Nevertheless, Escom prides itself as being "well within permissible emission levels at all times".

If there is a problem, then the pollution regulator — the chief pollution officer of the Department of Health, who is responsible for providing power station licences — is notified with an explanation of the difficulty.

In SA, coal-fired stations are in a favourable enough position at the moment to distance hot issues, such as acid rain. Unlike most of Europe — particularly Germany, which has a sulphur content in its coal of 3% to 4,5% — SA coal contains a lowly 0,5% sulphur, the element which combines with oxygen to form dangerous acid rain. As a result, Germany has been forced to switch to "cleaner" nuclear power to avoid repercussions from emissions in a narrow geographical area, and this has accelerated electricity costs.

The SA asbestos mining industry has no regulation of emissions other than an internal directive from the government Mining Engineer, which arguably falls short of being an effective deterrent. However, the Department of Manpower is aiming to issue asbestos regulations early next year, based on those applied in Europe.

Water conservation has always been an important issue in SA, a country prone to severe drought cycles. The new generation power stations use half the water compared with those built 10 years ago. When refinements, such as dry cooling, are added to the improved design then the water saving becomes considerable.

Improvement

Escom switched to dry cooling stations at Duvha and Matla, where water supplies were scarce. The efficiency over a wet-cooled station is estimated at close to a one-third improvement.

Another technological breakthrough is the installation of electrostatic precipitators to deal with the problem of fly ash. Inferior coal, with a large ash content, releases a lot of dust into the stacks apart and deposits at the bottom of boilers. Ash is collected by electrically charging the particles in the smoke, causing them to cling to the precipitator's plates. The plates are then struck by large hammers, releasing the dust, which is then collected by filters.

ENVIRONMENT — 1987

JAN. — SEPT. — DEC.

Seals endangering ecological balance around False Bay

CARL Tim 22/1/87 56

By DESMOND HARE
Who argues that the seals should go from Seal Island

OUR family came to live at Kalk Bay in 1921 and has been involved with the sea for as many years. I feel I am qualified to add my opinion to those that have already been expressed with regard to the subject of seals in False Bay.

From small beginnings, with a sailing dinghy which we owned, our family graduated to an 11 m motor cutter at the Cape Town docks and named her Voyager. She was brought round and moored at Kalk Bay Harbour.

Voyager was offered to the government as a lifeboat for Kalk Bay under the control of the harbour officer for any emergencies. This offer was not accepted.

She carried out countless rescues up to 1934 when we sold her. We then built Elegance, a 21-ton yacht. She served us for many years until she was sold. Elegance, under new ownership, sailed in one of the Cape-to-Rio races. In 1961 we built Speranza, which we still own.

In 1927 a German by the name of Gerber approached my father and asked his help in catching live seals, for which he had a permit, for the Berlin and Hamburg zoos.

Voyager, acting as a mother-ship, and the Derby, a four-oared rowing-boat converted to a small-engined motor boat and belonging to Francis Eccles, was used as a ferry at Seal Island in False Bay. During this expedition we captured 14 seals.

Not more than 1 200

The point of this narrative is that I would categorically state that when we collected the seals there were not more than 1 200 seals on the island and in the water around the island. The seals were only gathered on the north-eastern point of the island, taking up only a very small area, and nowhere else. I believe an aerial count of seals taken on the island in 1984 showed 80 000 to 90 000. At this date I visited the island and the entire island was covered by seals.

In 1927 Seal Island was a pelican and penguin paradise. The main island area had been taken over by thousands upon thousands of nesting jackass penguins, with two eggs to a nest, never more. The pelicans nested on the north-eastern side of the island, sheltered by a low cliff where today there is a hut.

The white-breasted cormorants nested in the rocky rise leading up to a low cliff, their nests decorated with red and pink coral. The coral, partly in the nests and beautifully draped to hang over the cliff, was a wonderful sight.

It is a pity that Dr Leonard Gill, then curator of the SA Museum, is not alive today. In 1927 he requested that we take him to visit the island to monitor the bird population and egg sizes, especially the pelican and penguin eggs. We have a 16 mm movie film of his making a landing on Seal Island. I am sure he kept records!

The island was thick with guano and the average amount collected from 1920 to 1949 was 25 tons per year. A Mr Fernandes had the contract for collecting the guano, with his



Seal Island ... seal explosion has driven other forms of life off.

men stationed on the island. False Bay is always rough, and for days the landing of stores and water was difficult. For fun and to occupy our time we used to deliver water and stores to the island men. The method used was by dinghy and then heaving lines, bearing in mind to keep the dinghy a good distance away from the breakers and rocks.

No guano

In 1985 I visited the island at penguin-nesting time and found that there were under 50 on the island, as the entire island area was taken over by seals.

Since 1949 there has been no guano-collecting as there is none to collect. Seals do not produce guano.

For the next 50 to 100 years I do not consider seals becoming an endangered species, but jackass penguins are fast sliding towards that category.

Penguins are really off-shore birds, ranging up to 50 km out to sea in search of pelagic fish, their ice-cream being anchovies and pilchards. They do not do much harm to the bank-fish quota. Seals certainly do. Seals as well as fishermen, myself included, have placed many fish species on the endangered list, not only in False Bay where the situation is tragic, but all along the coast.

Take False Bay, for instance. The fish species on the endangered list, to mention only some, are: red stumpnose, John Brown, dassie, red roman, mussel-cracker, galjoen, garrick and wildeperd.

Where are the Frans madames that were in their hun-

dreds at Miller's Point? Today there are none. Where are the milk fish, that in great numbers and swimming on their sides skimmed the foam-topped sea, feeding on organisms strained through their elaborate gill-rakers? One could watch them at the corner of Clovelly where the railway station is today. They could also be seen at Rooikrantz and The Trappies next to Rooikrantz.

Seals take fish

Where are the seventy-fours and dageraads, that in the early days were caught in False Bay? These two species we still catch on the Twelve Mile Bank off Agulhas, but only in limited numbers. On nearly every trip we have to abandon our anchorage because seals take the fish as the lines are hauled in. Since 1961 we have not missed a fishing trip to the Twelve Mile Bank; sometimes we go twice a year.

Another "where": where are the ribbon fish, some up to 3 m long, that swam back and forth on the outside of the Kalk Bay Harbour wall? I remember helping Mr Leo Biden to lay out, measure and photograph these beautiful fish before returning them to the sea. Someone must have Mr Biden's records that he so conscientiously kept.

I have not mentioned pelagic fish in False Bay being on the endangered list at all.

I think that it is necessary and possible to deny the seals the island and re-establish a pelican and penguin paradise for the public to visit.

A wall could be built at a slight slope, facing seawards,

well above the high-water mark, not only to withstand the stormy seas but to deny the seals access to the island. The wall could have apertures for the ingress and egress of penguins. The wall and contours should be surveyed for consideration of not only the studying of the penguin nesting, but also for the apertures and guano-collecting.

Guano is valuable and after a few years an average of 25 tons could be collected yearly. The record collection was 119 tons in 1936. Today, guano is worth about R400 a ton. Therefore 119 tons x R400 = R47 600.

Measures

In 1927 there were not more than 1 200 seals on the island. Records show that from 1920 to 1978, 80 000 seals were culled and yet today there are still 60 000 there. Surely this indicates that certain measures should be adopted to restore the balance of nature.

If the seals were denied access to the island they would move out of False Bay and breed elsewhere. I am quite sure that this would help to re-establish the balance of ecology in the bay. Do not forget: seals do not produce guano.

I am sure that a humane method of putting down seals, as is done in abattoirs for all animals, can be found? Seal carcasses could be used as pet-food. On the west coast in Namibia, lions and jackals exist on seal meat and dead fish. One allows cattle, sheep and pigs to be killed, why not cull seals — especially if the seals are upsetting the balance of ecology for fish survival and that of man?

Red tide: Urgent ^{MRBUS} warning ^{14/1/87} for the ⁵⁶ West Coast

By KAREN STANDER
Staff Reporter

AN URGENT warning has been issued to holidaymakers and residents on the West Coast not to eat shellfish — especially black and white mussels — as they could be contaminated by the highly poisonous and often fatal toxin contained in what is known as a "red tide".

At least eight people were treated in hospital last week in Clanwilliam after eating mussels collected at Lamberts Bay.

The Department of Environment Affairs has been criticised for not reacting faster when red tide was first suspected, but a Directorate of Marine Development spokesman said the West Coast was long and it took time to collect and test samples.

CONFIRMED

The eight, all holidaymakers, were admitted to hospital on Tuesday last week.

On Friday the department said there was no scare.

The spokesman today confirmed the red tide and said results of tests to determine how far it had spread would be available later today.

In the meantime, people were urged not to collect mussels or oysters, which can remain poisonous for up to six months if contaminated.

Perlemoen and crayfish are not affected.

"LUCKY"

A Clanwilliam Hospital spokesman said the eight were extremely lucky as the suxetoxin in red tide, which affected the nervous system, could be fatal if victims were not put on a respirator within half an hour.

The symptoms of those treated had not been severe, which led doctors to believe they had either not eaten much or had not been affected by the suxetoxin but by another toxin in the red tide.

Mr Peter Flowers of Durbanville, who was affected with his wife Barbara and sons, Martin, 12, and André, 11, criticised the department for not warning people and not reacting faster.

Mr Flowers said his family were staying at their holiday home near Clanwilliam. His sons went to Lamberts Bay with "experienced adults" to catch crayfish.

SHARED

They returned with a sack of black mussels which were shared by several families.

They braaied the mussels that evening and about 10 minutes after eating them their mouths and tongues and later fingers and toes became numb.

They went to hospital with two other couples who had the symptoms. They were treated and kept overnight.

Mr Flowers said: "We completely lost control of all our muscles, including our bowels and bladders and had great trouble breathing."

Plettenberg's planned marina a mockery of the new law

By James Clarke

The "Plet crowd" — Johannesburgers who own cottages down at Plettenberg Bay — returned this month seething with anger. Focus of their anger is a man recently hailed as the saviour of South Africa's coast, Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley.

On December 12 the Minister announced a new regulation curbing the over-exploitation of South Africa's coastline. From that day all development within a kilometre of the high water mark would be strictly controlled.

But look at what he had done only seven days before...

He announced that he had given a lease on a big chunk of Robberg — that totally unspoiled peninsula jutting from Plettenberg

Bay and popular nature sanctuary — and it is now the site of a luxury marina, the biggest outside Durban.

The legal notices about the plan appeared just as people were going on holiday in December, so they missed the chance of objecting. Now they are phoning The Star's CARE campaign.

One of them, Dr Hendrik Coetzer of Rondebosch, says the marina blots out 400 m of beachfront. One beach becomes a carpark and restaurant area.

The new environmental regulation controls all development 1 km above the high water mark. The marina developers say they are building below that mark.

"It makes a mockery of the new law" says Mrs Jill Pellucena of Midrand.

The move followed a government survey to earmark potential yacht shelters along the entire coast, but, says Johannesburger Peter Joffe, "yachts can shelter there anyway. Building a marina taking an outrageous advantage of a good idea."

Mr Joffe said: "It wrecks Robberg. It covers 12 ha, has 365 berths for vessels up to 6 m in beam — as wide as a suburban road — five jetty, supermarket, artificial island, dry dock, ski-boat slipway..."

A department official said impact studies were done and that it was "now over to the Province".

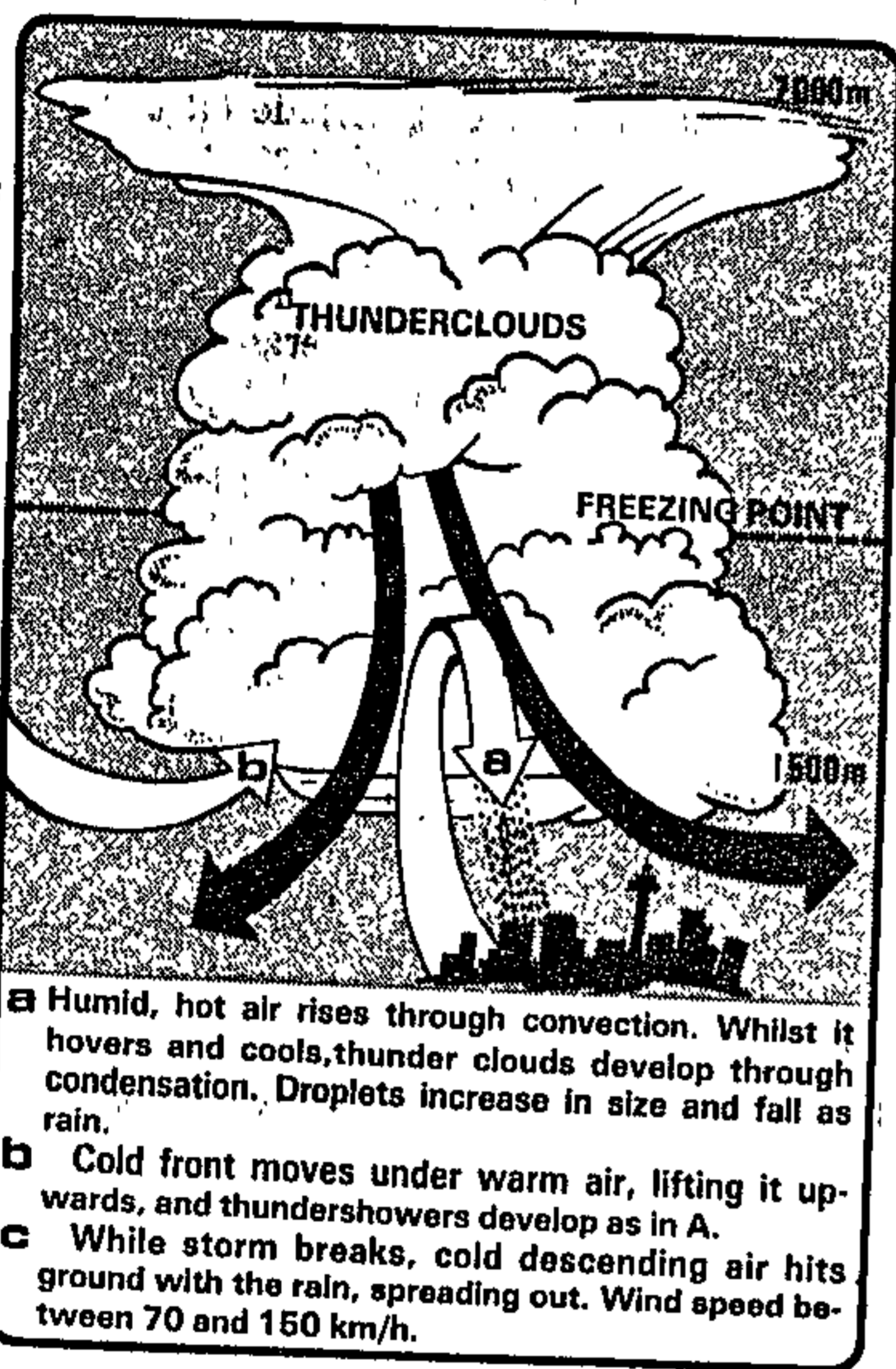
A spokesman there told me: "After studying objections we make a decision — soon, but people must not get the impression it's a fishing harbour — it's a pleasure harbour."

Drought over, water

still scarce

Star
24/1/87

26



- a Humid, hot air rises through convection. Whilst it hovers and cools, thunder clouds develop through condensation. Droplets increase in size and fall as rain.
- b Cold front moves under warm air, lifting it upwards, and thundershowers develop as in A.
- c While storm breaks, cold descending air hits ground with the rain, spreading out. Wind speed between 70 and 150 km/h.

By Glenda Spiro
The drought has broken in South Africa, but experts feel there will always be a water scarcity, and there is no relief in sight on water restrictions.

Because of recent rains, the Transvaal and Free State have been taken off the "drought list". According to the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), Natal was taken off two years ago and the Eastern Cape a year ago.

There are still several drought-stricken areas in these provinces, but the SAAU has accepted that this position will never change.

A spokesman said the six-year drought was the "longest in memory in this country".

"Internationally, 25 percent of South Africa is considered desert area."

Steyn. There has been a 5 percent increase in the level of the Vaal Dam since this time last year and the rainy season is not over yet.

Mr Steyn doubts that there will be any relief on water restrictions for a long time. "The dams have to be 30 percent full on average before we can even think of lifting restrictions. I don't foresee a need for new restrictions — but people must be kept aware that there isn't a drop of water to waste."

A recent survey of agricultural conditions in the Transvaal revealed a good outlook for summer crops for the first time in five years.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Agricultural Union said farmers in the Western Transvaal will have maize crops for the first time in years.

DAMS STILL LOW

The Northern Cape is still critical because good rains have not fallen for eight years.

Although experts are optimistic for this year, they are cautious because dam levels are still low and catchment areas are not retaining enough of the rain that is falling.

Department of Water Affairs spokesman Mr Anton Steyn said dam levels could rise only if there was constant rain in catchment areas. "If there's good rain for a week, then no rain for 10 days, we're back to square one."

This is the reason why the Vaal Dam is only 23 percent full. The Vaal catchment area, measuring 39 000 sq km, has not had enough continuous rain.

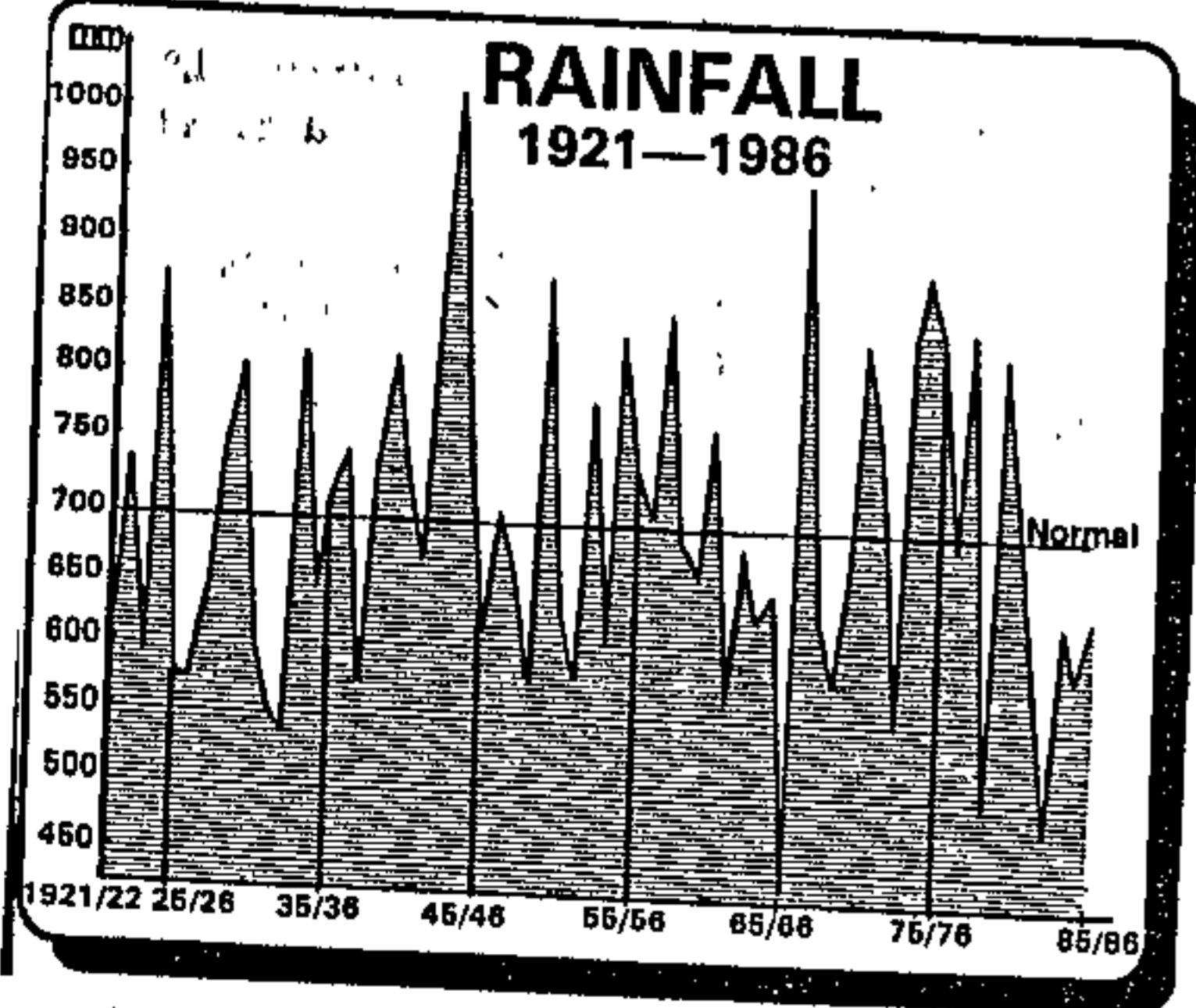
"But we are gaining ground and have had a few good run-offs," said Mr

But he feels the next two to four weeks will be the make-or-break period for farmers. "The maize is in flower and making seed now, so we need the next few weeks of rain to see the crops through to winter, when they will be harvested."

There has been a lot of rain in parts of the Northern Transvaal, but other areas are still dry.

"The Eastern Transvaal is looking good, although hail damaged some crops two weeks ago. The damage was between 5 percent and 80 percent, but most of the maize will survive," he said.

In the Lowveld, rivers are flowing and there is sufficient grazing for cattle. Rain has stimulated growth on tobacco and sub-tropical fruit farms there.

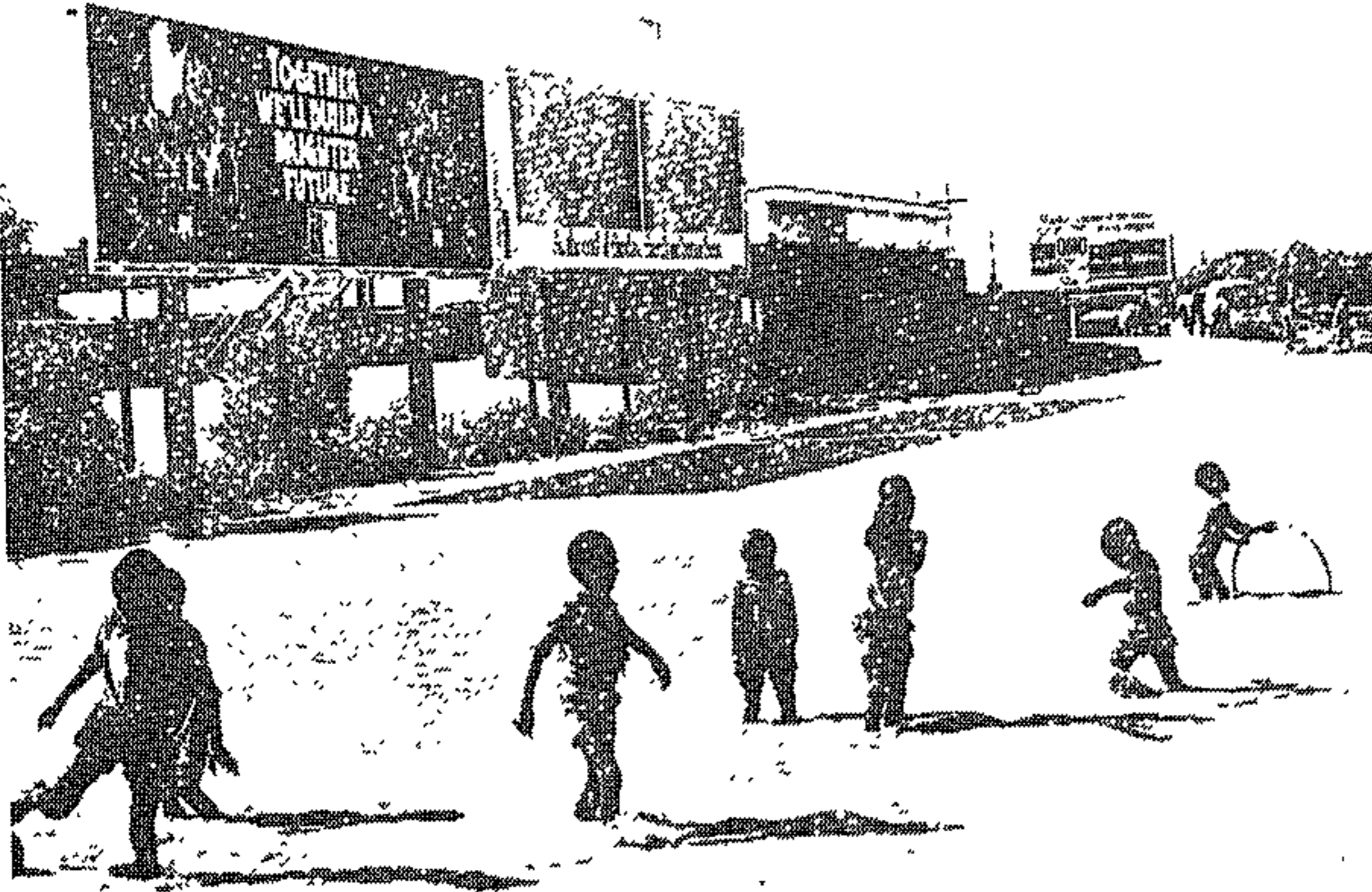


This graph represents the rainfall in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging, Villiers and Leslie regions during the period 1921-1986.

X

56

TY/NATIONAL



Children frolic knee-deep in the flooded parking area on the Guguletu side of Heideveld station.

Heideveld water pipe bursts for fourth time

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

THE Heideveld water pipe has burst for the fourth time in six months.

Thousands of litres of water were lost yesterday, but no houses were flooded. The water stopped about half-a-kilometre from homes in Guguletu.

This happened barely a week after a report by a city council committee of inquiry warned there would be further bursts.

Last year two bursts caused severe flooding in parts of Heideveld and Manenberg. A third burst did not affect houses.

Yesterday's burst occurred on the eastern side of Heideveld station which also serves Guguletu. Tracts of veld on the Guguletu side of the railway line were flooded.

Children frolicked knee-deep in the water.

City Engineer Mr Des Riley said the pipe had to be used "due to the high water consumption", but control valves at each end of it were manned so that they could be swiftly closed in an emergency.

"SHOCKED"

He said alarms at the Blackheath filtration plant and at the Silverstream Road control valve went off at 2.10pm yesterday.

"Both the Guguletu and Silverstream Road control valves were set at half-throttle and were able to be shut down by 2.20pm because of this initial partial closure — part of our precautionary measures."

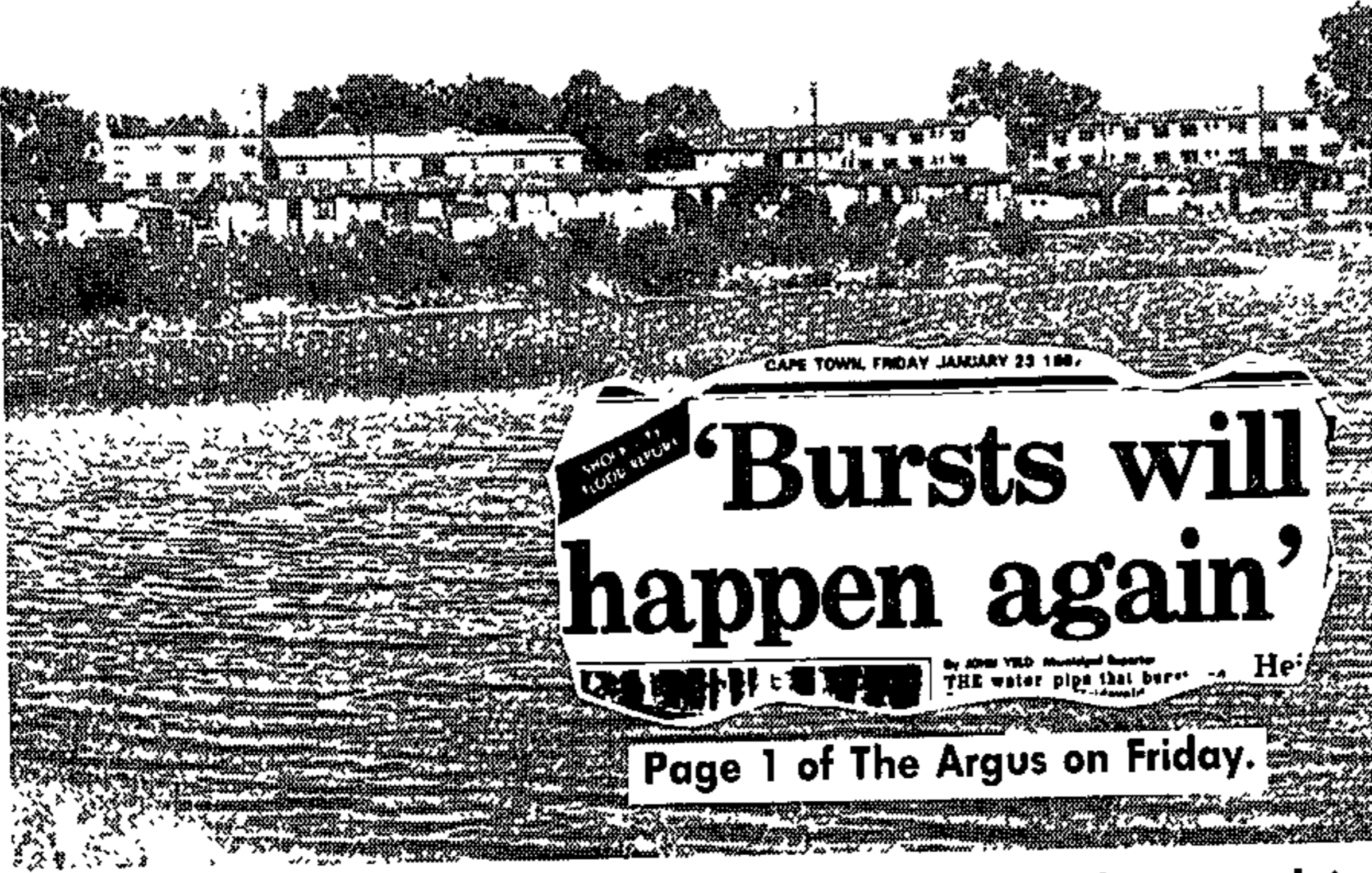
Mr Riley said the burst occurred while "repair crews were on site to start preliminary work for the replacement of the pipe. Tests have shown the pipe to be in poor condition".

Pastor Peter Roman, chairman of the Heideveld-Manenberg Crisis Committee, said he and his committee were shocked to hear about the latest burst.

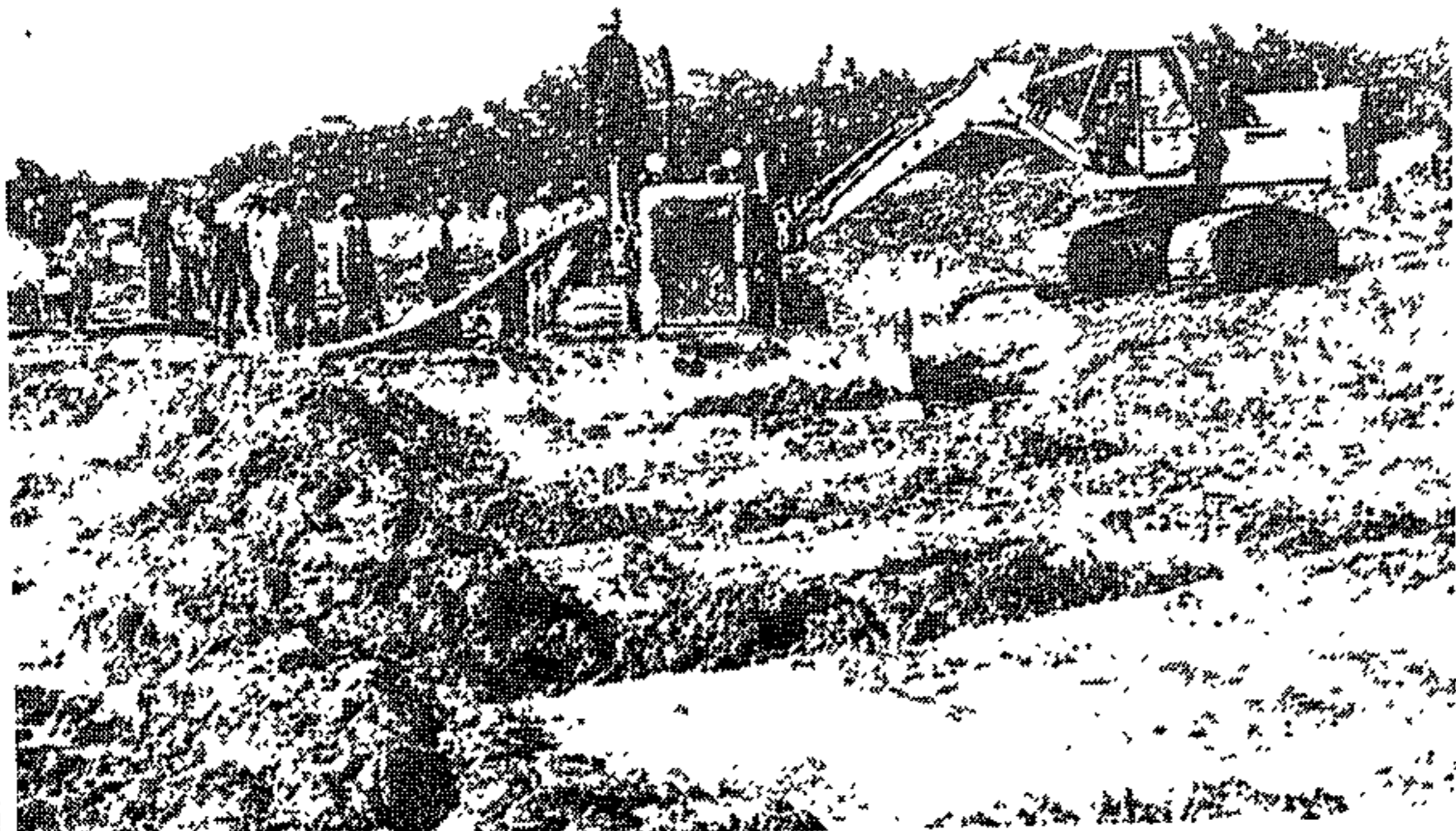
"People in the area who have been hit twice by flooding have been sleeping with one eye open for the last few months," he said.

"We wake up when we hear dogs barking at night and look out of our windows because we think the water might be converging on our homes.

"I don't know how we are going to sleep after the latest burst."



Parts of the veld near Guguletu were transformed into a vlei when the Heideveld pipe burst again.



Pictures, WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus.

Municipal workmen use bulldozers and mechanical spades in a quagmire of mud and slush as they try to find the cause of the burst.

Flats pipe bursts again: No damage

Cape Times
27/1/87
263 56

By PETER DENNEHY
and RONNIE MORRIS

THE Heideveld water main burst again yesterday — three days after the release of the official report on the previous three bursts, in which further failures in the pipeline were predicted.

Yesterday's burst was close to the scene of the others.

Mr Ted Doman, public relations officer for the city council, said the burst — the fourth since July 13 last year — occurred at 2.10pm yesterday.

Repair crews had been on site starting to replace the pipe, he said, as tests, which were part of an investigation programme, had shown that this particular section was in poor condition.

"Due to the high water consumption the pipeline had to be put in operation, but control valves at each end of the main were manned to expedite rapid closure if required.

"The alarms at Blackheath filtration plant and Silverstream Road control valve sounded at 2.10pm.

"Both the Guguletu and Silverstream control valves, which were set at half, were shut down by 2.20pm.

"No flooding occurred, except for some water in the parking area to the east of the Heideveld station," Mr Doman said.

The Cape Times visited the site, and found that no houses had been flooded. By soon after 3pm council workers had dug down to the burst pipe and were pumping out the last of the water from the hole.

The council's low earth wall appeared to work well, and water had pooled on the Guguletu side of Heideveld station to a

maximum depth of just under a metre.

Boys and girls splashed around in the pool. Some boys trying to ride their bicycles through it, fell off to the amusement of onlookers.

The weather was perfect, and several older youths took advantage of the new pool in their neighbourhood to swim in the nude, using pieces of polystyrene as floats.

Pastor Peter Roman, chairman of the Heideveld Crisis Committee, was astounded when told of the new burst yesterday.

"Goodness gracious, I don't know what to say. I am shocked about this one," he said. "It's a disgrace. From our side, there will be calls to the council to stop using the pipe."

□ The Crisis Committee will hold a meeting at 7.30 tonight at the Heideveld Community Centre, opposite Heideveld station. All are welcome, Pastor Roman said.

Bill to raise

pollution penalties

56 N/W 3/2/87

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The maximum penalties for failing to comply with South Africa's regulations to prevent oil pollution may be drastically increased by Parliament's Standing Committee on Transport Affairs.

The committee has proposed that the maximum fines be increased from R10 000 to R100 000 and the maximum sentences be raised from three years to 10 years.

The International Convention Relating to Intervention of the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties Bill, which still has to be passed by Parliament, provides for the adoption of internationally-recognised regulations to counter oil pollution in South African waters.

New way to cut pollution from coal dump fires

5/2/87 B/Day
56

A SYSTEM developed by Rand Mines for the prevention and control of fires in coal waste dumps, has cut smoke from two burning dumps by 80%.

Digby Wells, manager of the group's environmental protection department, says the system has been remarkably successful at the group's Welgedacht colliery at Utrecht, as well as at Wolvekrans opencast mine near Witbank.

Burning waste coal dumps have long been a serious pollution hazard. Dump fires also destroy a potential future energy source.

"Waste" coal from washing plants, which extract high grade clean coal for export, is stored on huge dumps. The waste may contain 40% and higher fractions of incombustible minerals, but the balance is coal, and highly susceptible to spontaneous combustion. Once alight, the dumps can burn for decades.

With new dumps, a compacting process to cut air voids and a layer of topsoil are used to prevent spontaneous combustion. At a later stage, when technology and economics make feasible the use of the lower grade coal, the topsoil can be stripped off and the coal reclaimed.

However, until now no economically viable and effective means of stopping existing fires had been devised.

The Rand Mines approach allows continued deposition on existing dumps — and puts out fires at the same time.

The first stage of the operation is to grade a strip down to hard ground at the base of the burning dump. This not only provides some topsoil for later use, but also eliminates the permeable region of soil through which

PETER STACEY
Mining Editor

air could feed through to the fire. New waste material is then compacted in layers around the base of the dump — sloped inwards to carry rainwater into the dump. Water control is a major component of the operation. While compaction aims at achieving the critical air voids level of 15%, moisture in the dump further fills the voids.

The top of the dump is also graded, with a slope to the centre, and berms (ridges) may be constructed to hold water in the dump. This has the added effects of limiting erosion of the sides and avoiding water pollution.

Built up

The compacted waste is gradually built up all the way to the top of the dump, with a 1m topsoil layer at the outside. The new side is sloped at 30 degrees and planned to give a minimum 10m width of compacted material at the top — this figure gives a two times margin of safety over the estimated 5m air penetration limit.

The old practice of simply "dumping" material from a tip and letting it spill down the side of the dump meant large pieces of coal and rock gravitated to the bottom and smaller particles stayed at the top. This created a chimney effect, with air filtering through at the base and hot gas escaping higher up.

By blocking the chimney at the bottom, Rand Mines' system has an almost immediate effect on the fire. It may not be extinguished, but it is effectively choked and pollution is drastically cut.

The fire is extinguished when the cladding reaches the top.

the new 3 568 line automatic Kingsflats exchange during the first half of 1989, if nothing unforeseen occurs. The remaining 148 applications are in respect of services required in the Black residential area. The tempo at which these services can be provided will depend on the extent to which technical personnel are allowed to enter the area freely.

Contributions from farmers

521. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: *How much?*

What amount of money was collected from farmers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Development Board as contributions in respect of Black workers under the Contributions in re-

spect of Black Labour Act, No 29 of 1972, during the 1985-86 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

R316 206.50.

Pietermaritzburg police district: offences

523. Mr G B D MCINTOSCH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Pietermaritzburg	66	8	352	416	36	346	373	179	1 052	2
Inchanga	14	13	130	86	16	34	5	34	234	—
Mid-Illovo	29	7	50	15	6	14	6	9	51	—
Alexandra Road	26	13	117	164	9	41	260	73	740	—
Bishopstowe	8	2	69	31	5	12	6	17	46	—
Boston	3	4	16	5	2	3	6	5	38	—
Camperdown	21	21	156	115	23	54	22	43	266	—
Cramond	11	8	75	34	9	7	2	10	53	—
Hilton	4	5	42	28	6	11	13	22	142	—
Howick	35	22	262	149	22	36	33	100	280	—
Impendle	6	1	90	36	3	11	3	19	70	—
Mountain Rise	46	32	445	1 114	74	162	232	596	629	12
Nottingham Road	7	5	59	51	4	2	11	21	128	—
Plessislaer	298	60	991	1 040	170	378	111	695	1 148	—
Prestbury	—	1	3	21	1	8	35	7	130	—
Richmond	36	13	193	89	23	32	22	46	300	—
Thornville	8	4	57	51	4	23	12	13	86	—
Town Hill	6	12	26	28	6	11	31	14	208	—
Hammersdale	160	32	238	149	50	174	68	152	492	—

Note: Statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1985 until 30 June 1986. Because statistics for the period 1 July 1986 until 31 December 1986 are not yet programmed, particulars for this period are not readily available.

I wish to point out to honourable members that should the above-mentioned figures be brought into perspective, it will be noticed that crime tendencies fluctuate.

In some instances crime reflects drastic increases and in others it reflects similar decreases. Crime tendencies differ from one

area to another, while the population density is also an important contributing factor. Increases in crime can mainly be ascribed to:

- (a) the economical recession,
- (b) resulting unemployment; and
- (c) the abuse by criminal elements of unrest situations to commit crime.

The increase in crime is an universal tendency, and even causes great concern during international crime conferences.

Military disability pensions

527. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1986?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 12 031.
- (b) R30 505 656.

528. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

What was the average recorded atmospheric (a) lead level, (b) sulphuric acid level and (c) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at the monitoring points in the Cape Town area in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

The following average concentrations

are all expressed in terms of micrograms per cubic metre.

Summer 85/86 — October 1985 to March 1986
 Winter 86 — April 1986 to September 1986

(a) Lead Results from semi-automatic sampler at City Hall

Summer 85/86 1.16 Winter 86 1.16

Standard Samplers

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
Epping Market	0.65	0.65
Tamboerskloof	0.23	0.26
City Hospital	0.25	0.53
Foreshore	0.8	1.35
Salt River	0.4	0.65
Paardenland	0.76	0.95
Drill Hall	0.4	0.8

(b) Sulphuric acid concentrations in the air are not monitored as such, but the following concentrations are those of sulphur dioxide a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid.

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
City Hall	8	—
(discontinued)	—	10
Drill Hall	—	10
(new station)	—	10
Foreshore	14	10
Epping Market	7	6
Paardenland	7	2
Salt River	10	9
Greenpoint	7	9
Tamboerskloof	3	4
Edgemead	18	11

(c) The following concentrations reflect the presence of particulates in air.

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
City Hall	15	—
(discontinued)	—	20
Drill Hall	—	—
(new station)	—	—

A CELLULOSE manufacturing company based in Natal is to spend R25m on a stainless steel pipeline as part of an ongoing drive to combat pollution in the Umkomaas area.

Saiccor MD Gordon Campbell says the most immediate problem is to ensure there is no failure of the existing pipeline.

"We are on the verge of signing a contract for the existing concrete pipeline to be replaced. The new line will be of stainless steel construction throughout and will extend the outfall by a further 500m."

The additional 500m will carry a series of diffusers to increase dilution of any effluents. Studies by the National Research Institute of

Anti-pollution measures ^{11/2/87} are ^{(Sb) 11/2/87} in the pipeline

MICK COLLINS

Oceanography shows the diffusers will dilute the effluent considerably.

"A major step forwards was made in 1985 with the installation of a R90m plant modification. We are confident the new pipeline will solve the majority of the problems associated with Saiccor's effluent. Nevertheless, it is only part of the measures we are carrying out to improve matters."

Campbell says he is aware the best solution would be to find methods of removing the organic material at source.

"Our research department has been active in developing end-uses for the effluent. We expect to sign a technical agreement this year with an overseas company to allow further market development of the lignosulphonates contained in our effluent.

"In addition, we will be investing in excess of R1m in a pilot plant to convert the effluent into a specialised and vital material that currently has to be imported into SA."

Campbell says although it has been proved that the Saiccor effluent is harmless to marine life, he is aware it has caused aesthetic problems on occasions.

"The measures we have taken and our research development will hopefully solve the problem over the next couple of years," he says.

An upside-down oil-drum and a few handfuls of gravel could help stop rural children dying

Contaminated water is the biggest killer in rural areas. A remarkably simple proposal by a group of engineers could go a long way to eradicating the problem. MEGAN JONES reports



The scene could be anywhere in the Third World: Women carrying containers trek for miles to a single communal tap.

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

EIGHT kilometres into Bophuthatswana, the tar road expires as if running out of breath. Few miss it; the only cars here lie on their backs by the side of the road, like dead insects.

Dust is everywhere. It coats the mud houses, the animals, the people's skins. Temperatures in the high thirties have driven the water into hiding.

Driving into Makanyaneng, an area between the towns of Klipgat and Medidi, the road passes over two dry river beds. Dirty foaming brown water masquerades as a third, looking as if someone upstream has pulled the plug on a dirty man's bubble bath. This is Winterveld, home to about half a million people.

No-one here knows we are over halfway through the United Nations decade for international drinking water supply and sanitation. Even if they did, they would be right in thinking it will not improve their lot.

But "appropriate technology" is about to, reaching the parts other, more grandiose plans cannot.

The people of Makanyaneng have a severe water problem: they don't have much when the rivers run dry, and the little they have is contaminated.

There are two open wells in the area which have become infected with seepage from nearby latrine pits.

The only other place to find water is below the dry river beds; dig deep enough and water from the shallow water table will fill the hole. This water is even more of a health hazard.

A third option — to buy water from someone with access to borehole water, at 1c per litre — is too expensive for nearly everyone.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 80 percent of the world's illness and disease comes from contaminated water supplies. Children are the first victims, dying not from typhoid and cholera outbreaks, but from diarrhoea and dysentery. The number of children who die each year from such diseases in Winterveld is hard to tell because parents tend not to register them until they have survived the first year.

There is fresh water lying beneath the people's feet, but tapping it costs money.

On the last Wednesday in February, more than 200 of the area's plot owners, sub-tenants and community worker gathered in a schoolroom to discuss a solution to their water problems. Three engineers on a 15-

month-old "alternative technology" project set up by the University of the Witwatersrand were on hand to lend advice.

Three options were proposed. The first was to dig more wells. The second, to sink a borehole. The third is to introduce a home-made water filter made from a 1180 litre drum, sand and gravel from the dry river beds, and dirty water. It would provide enough clean water for a family to drink and cook with daily, at a total cost of R35.

The plant, invented by Len Abrams as part of an MSc project at Wits, is an adaptation of slow sand filtration, known to water engineers everywhere. His is made from a second-hand drum, the top 1/3 of which has been sliced off, inverted and balanced on top of the main drum on wooden supports.

The main bulk of the drum is filled with a layer of gravel and sand through which the water is filtered.

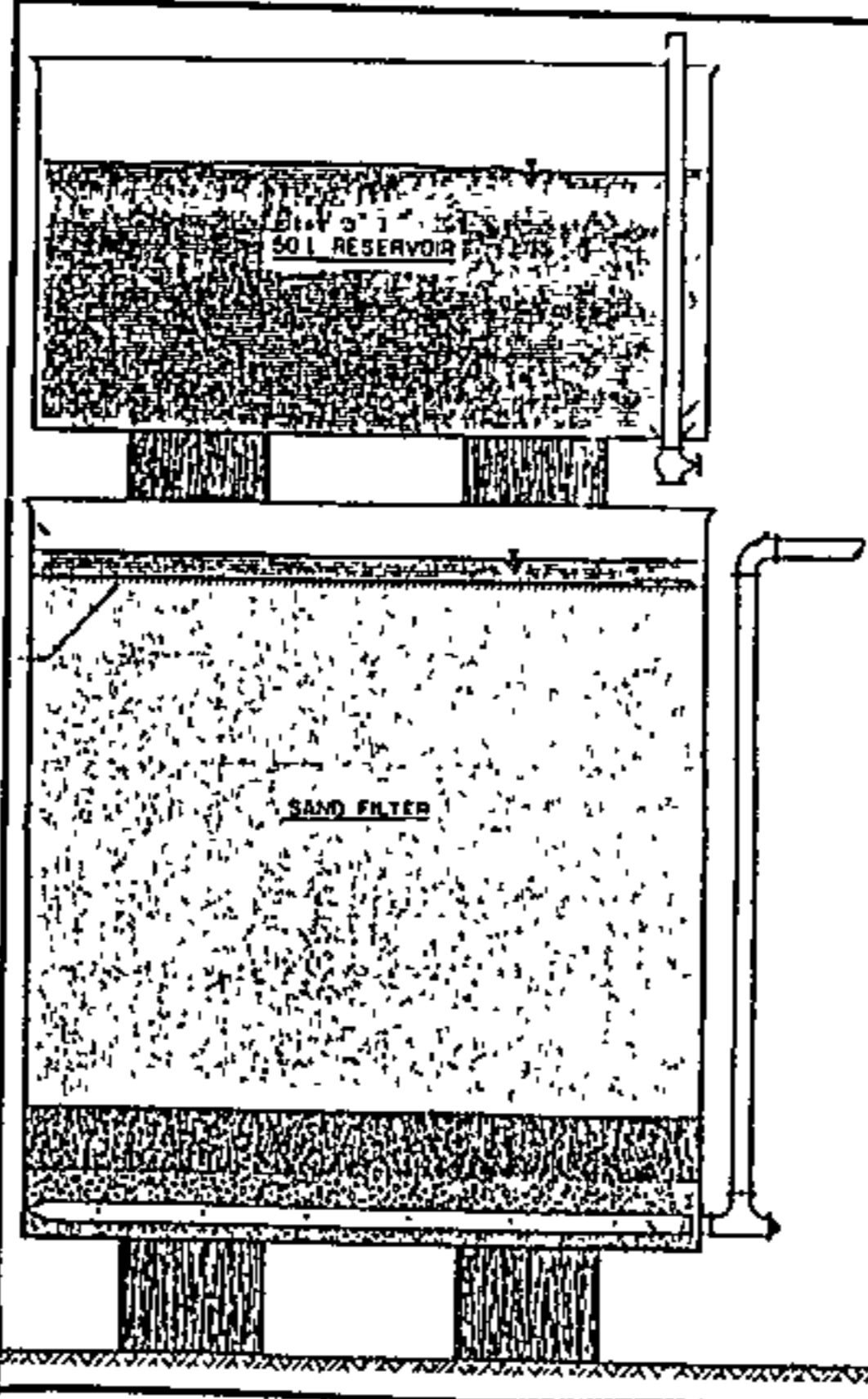
The user pours two buckets of dirty water into the reservoir each day, and in four hours collects the same amount of pure water, which falls within the WHO's guidelines for drinking water quality.

An experimental filter, monitored for five months, has been found to reduce bacteria by up to 99.9 percent. Its success is held in a thin slimy layer of algae and biological predators of bacteria which forms on top of the sand. This "schmutzdecke", as it is known, actively entraps, digests and breaks down organic matter in the water. If disturbed, the layer naturally reasserts itself in eight days.

Any aerobic (oxygen-consuming) bacteria escaping through this bio-layer are eliminated by the lack of oxygen in the body of the filter. No chemicals are needed.

The water plant embraces all the ideals of appropriate technology. EF Schumacher, the Dutch economist who first coined the term "intermediate technology" in his book *Small is Beautiful: A study of economics as if people mattered*, would probably have given it his seal of approval.

The guru of appropriate technologists everywhere (and there are an estimated 1 000 groups worldwide, with one set up every week, according to an OECD survey), Schumacher said technology should be cheap, made from local materials, chosen and controlled by the people who need it



The R35 solution: A large drum, sand and gravel

and, importantly, simple enough to maintain using locally available skills.

The design is often improved upon by the people who live with the product; and sometimes what a supplier thinks a flaw the consumer considers an advantage. Abrams suggested to the Makanyaneng family which has been using the district's only plant for the last three months that the rate at which clean water came out of the drum was too slow to be useful. "I suggested that the holes be made bigger to let the water from the reservoir trickle through faster, but was told no, because the children would play with the tap and flood the kitchen."

A three-man department has been set up within the CSIR to tackle the problem of water contamination in rural areas.

Before the schoolhouse rendezvous, Abrams visited the centre to swap data with one member of the government team, who appreciated the logic of a cleaning machine, but preferred the idea of not letting the water get contaminated in the first place.

His solution, engineers might agree, is the more efficient of the two. But, argues Abrams, "it is a technology first solution. To protect a well, it would need to be enclosed. No latrine pits could be sited anywhere near the well, and no animals allowed to graze nearby. People couldn't live near it and would probably have to be moved further away if the well being protected was in the middle of an informal community.

"That's not engineering, that's social engineering."

The government has come up with a similar filter design, he said, and seems keen to patent it. Abrams is reluctant to follow suit: "The cost of royalties on a patented product is passed on to the end user, who is the person least able to afford it."

The merits of an appropriate technology have yet to convince everyone. In industrialised countries, it is condemned as a "backward striving dream of ecofreaks". In the Third World, it is seen as second best. Does it deserve such a bad press? "Yes and No. The problem is that keen amateurs jump headlong into problem-solving knowing little, if anything at all, about what they are doing. An instrument is rigged up, the amateur leaves the area and the next day it falls apart. People feel conned."

"Appropriate technology is not more cost-efficient because it scrimps on scientific expertise; it is cheaper because it cuts out the cost of bureaucracy."

John Abbott, who has been manning an engineering clinic in Makanyaneng for 15 months, is trying to set up a brick factory. "Inadequate sanitation is a big part of the water problem here. If bricks are produced locally, they can be used to build more toilets, and provide more jobs."

But money to back such schemes are in short supply. Until local projects

become financially self-sustaining, those involved have to rely on charitable trusts for funding. "It is not the technology that costs," explains Abrams, "it is the consultancy fees. Rural areas usually cannot afford to pay First World prices, charged by engineering companies, and the companies cannot afford to charge a fee affordable to the people. We are forced to rely on the private sector which will act as a financial buffer zone, absorbing the difference in costs."

His employers, Steffan, Robertson and Kirsten, gave him a long rein to explore alternative engineering solutions commercially; they are now setting up a specialised department, to integrate the work of social scientists, anthropologists and engineers.

But the first approach must come from the communities themselves. As soon as they can collect the capital costs of a scheme, the company will step in with the expertise, and an intervening body to absorb their consultancy fees.

Projects in the Transkei and Bophuthatswana are evidence that communities are more than ready to give it a go.

The Makanyaneng schoolhouse is booked for March 25th. Then, the community will decide which of the three water options suits them. Whichever solution they choose, they should see fresh water within a year.

Network of wells would tap water reserves

(56) STAR 13/3/87

Borehole plan may save Reef from drought

Work has begun on a multimillion-rand project to sink a network of boreholes across the Reef to provide vast amounts of water if the drought worsens.

The Department of Water Affairs is now drilling hundreds of high-yield boreholes that will supply cheaper drinking water to the PWV.

Experts believe the R9 million project could provide 400 million cu m a year — more than half the Rand Water Board's current yearly distribution to the PWV area.

Dr Paul Mulder, deputy director of geohydrology at the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria, said extensive drilling operations were underway in dolomite areas.

"In 1984, the first drilling phase started in Vereeniging, Meyerton, Klip River and Zuurbeekoms. About 70 boreholes in the PWV — particularly in Pretoria — are already in operation.

"The second phase will begin next week with the investigation of borehole sites in Carletonville, Bapsfontein and the Verwoerdburg/Kempton Park area. Accelerated drilling is on the go in Klip River and Meyerton."

Mr Mike Piché, president of the Borehole Water Association (BWA) and a drilling contractor, yesterday spoke to The Star from the Meyerton Farm drilling site.

Gushing out

"We are pumping out 90 litres a second. Not many drilling contractors have seen this amount of water gushing out. The average borehole diameter is 165 mm and this one is 330 mm."

By Adele Baleta

At that rate, it would take about 11 minutes to fill an average-sized family swimming pool of 60 000 l capacity.

Dr Mulder said the R9 million budgeted for the project would cover only the costs of investigating sites.

"Only highly sophisticated drilling equipment will be used, preventing interference with the water table and the possible occurrence of sinkholes," he said.

"The areas will be sited carefully and there will be no pumping of water near a built-up area."

The RWB will be responsible for laying pipes, booster pumps, extracting the water and supplying it. Ground water will be far cheaper than dam water, said Dr Mulder.

Mr Alfred Hardwick, deputy chief engineer of the RWB, said:

"If implemented, a water supplement of this magnitude will be extremely valuable to the Vaal River source.

"The water from boreholes — with a small dose of chlorine — will be pumped and delivered directly to consumers."

The manager of scientific services at the Department of Water Affairs, Dr Paul Roberts, stressed that implementation of the project, which is in its exploratory phase, would depend on the amount of water stored in the Vaal Dam.

"The total storage capacity is better than this time last year and even with the present restrictions we will make it through another season."

It would be decided each May whether to implement the emergency plan, he said. Should there be a water shortage the emergency drought relief scheme would come into operation.

Dam levels

The dam levels in the vital Vaal system yesterday were: Vaal Dam 24,3 percent full; Bloemhof 11,3 percent; Sterkfontein 25,3 percent. The Woodstock Dam, which feeds the Sterkfontein Dam, was overflowing.

Mr Piché said rumours that borehole owners would have their water taken away from them were untrue.

"All that is involved is making use of water resources that are currently untapped."

He explained that boreholes would be drilled to a depth of 150 m (to the bottom aquifer, or water-bearing formation) and that well owners pumped water from a depth of only about 80 m (the top aquifer).

Under the Expropriation Act, the Government could drill on private land. Owners would be notified and compensated.

Mr Piché appealed to property owners planning to drill boreholes to contact the BWA to enlist the services of a qualified driller.

"More than 20 percent of existing boreholes are non-operational as a result of untrained drillers," he said.

Housewife honoured for Jukskei clean-up

5/2
S.M.A.
(4/3/87)

SARA MARTIN

Silver-haired Mrs Wendy Bodman, who has possibly done more than any other women in South Africa to highlight pollution of the environment, is to be honoured next week by the Sandringham Residents' Association and the councillor for the area, Mr Les Dishy: a walk is to be named after her.

Ironically, Mrs Bodman who was instrumental in initiating talks on the walk, is extremely ill and confined to a wheelchair. She might not see the plaque that will be unveiled in her honour.



MRS BODMAN

It was thanks to her that large portions of the Jukskei River and its tributaries flow free and clear today. She mobilised forces to clear the river of pollution, and persuaded the owners of a large factory in Edenvale to abandon plans to "concrete" a portion of the river.

She was appointed Transvaal liaison officer for the South African Council of Conservation and Anti-Pollution (SACCAP) in 1975. The same year she was nominated Star Woman of the Year and became chairman of SACCAP.

Her brief at the time of her appointment was to strike a winning blow for the environment wherever she could.

"I had been appalled for years at the filth and despoliation of the Jukskei," said Mrs Bodman. "One of the tributaries runs near my home. I decided to make this the first major project of SACCAP in the Transvaal."

Armed with a hundred slides, Mrs Bodman organised a meeting to which she invited mayors, councillors, municipal officials, industrialists and anyone remotely concerned with the river.

She hardly had to say a word. As the slides slipped through the projector the audience shrivelled with shame.

Reaction followed. Some positive, some negative.

Whatever, it was, Wendy Bodman smiled her way through the corridors of power in seven municipalities.

Her book, "The North-flowing Rivers of the Central Witwatersrand", received widespread recognition, but illness forced her to resign her chairmanship of SACCAP in 1981.

Mrs Bodman's contribution has been twofold, says Mr James Clarke of The Star's CARE campaign: "She has highlighted the pollution of the environment in an outstanding manner, and she has shown that any housewife can do it."

Fo ost lov pin

The art of Arthur or the best of ostrich, it's

The ostrich make quills needs a firm neck — to heels.

What happens in time, the heels turn mal flaccid

Now all teric but the Council's h

of vital imp

You would lived through experience the council Zoo, was ki just a few Game Res been sent a

January-March records 515 mm

Jo'burg has highest rains in 20 years

(56) same 27/3/87

By Toni Younghusband

Johannesburg has had its highest January-March rainfall in 20 years, according to records kept by the Pretoria Weather Bureau.

The city centre has had 515 mm of rain since January 1. In 1967 it had 619 mm over the same period.

Johannesburg has also had its wettest March in 20 years — 215,8 mm of rain has fallen so far this month.

In March 1967, 225 mm fell. "Should just 10 mm fall over this area between now and March 31 the 20-year record will be broken," a weather bureau spokesman said.

More rain has fallen over Johannesburg so far this month than the total combined rainfall recorded during March 1985 and 1986. About 175 mm fell during March 1985 and 1986 while 215,8 mm has fallen this month.

The average March rainfall for Johannesburg calculated over 92 years is 106 mm.

Heavy rain fell over the PWV yesterday afternoon and last night gave Jan Smuts Airport 57 mm of rain. Bryanston had 29 mm and the southern suburbs had 30 mm. Johannesburg central had 36,5 mm.

Heavy showers also fell over Pretoria yesterday where the suburbs of Queenswood and Waverley recorded 24,5 mm and 27,5 mm of rain respectively.

The Weather Bureau predicts more rain this weekend.

Capacity

A spokesman for the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs said good rains had fallen in the Vaal catchment area last week which would push the Vaal Dam up a little above 25 percent of its capacity.

Only 0,6 mm has fallen in the Vaal Dam area in the past 24 hours and although optimistic, the spokesman did not expect any major changes in the level of the vital dam.

The Hartbeespoort Dam, one of the major storage and irrigation dams, has however risen by 3 percent bringing it to 77 percent full.

The Grootdraai Dam in the Vaal River system also rose by 3 percent and is 92 percent full.

The level of the Vaal Dam has risen by 1 percent to 25 percent and Roodeplaat Dam near Pretoria started overflowing this week.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union said the rain was too late for this season's crop farmers but would benefit stock farmers.

The rains would however help to replenish the water-table and would thus benefit next season's crops.

Mossel Bay 'all SA'

The massive Mossel Bay synfuels project will be an all-South African project in terms of technology and know-how and 70 percent of its value of R5 billion will be generated locally in manpower and materials.

This was said by Dr AG Alant, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology at a meeting of the Construction Writers Club of the Portland Cement Institute in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mossel Bay — the technology assembly of which will be 100 percent South African — along with other major projects in the pipeline, the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme and on-going housing schemes will give a tremendous

FRANK JEANS boost to the cement industry and related industries, Dr Alant said:

"The deregulation of minimum building standards and the self-help schemes will make the Government and private sector advance in low cost housing programmes a success story."

Dr Alant also dismissed the critics who see the South African economy as shrinking and said that on the contrary, it was now set for expansion.

"The fact that we are able to allocate vast amounts of capital to major development projects bears testimony to the enormous strength of the national economy and to its resilience."

56

STAR
2/3/82

The Oliphants River . . . often lethally polluted with industrial effluent, silt and eutrophication, the river no longer flows all year round. Fish have died and hippopotamus have had to be culled because their pools have been depleted.

CB STAR 27/3/87

Water crisis: Kruger Park could become a wasteland

By James Clarke

Four of the five major rivers feeding the Kruger National Park are no longer flowing throughout the year.

And lethal quantities of silt and industrial effluent are adding to the problems.

According to biologists at a conference at Skukuza last week, if present trends continue large parts of the Kruger Park, South Africa's prime tourist attraction, could become a wasteland.

Kruger Park is last in the queue for water from the Transvaal's east-flowing rivers.

Irrigation farmers, already using up hundreds of millions of litres of water which until recently used to flow into the park, have identified more land which can be irrigated and now would like to draw off more water.

● **Sabie River:** The Sabie has remained a perennial river but recently it reached the lowest flow rate in memory. Biologically South Africa's richest river, it is being starved of water by afforestation in the Eastern Transvaal and irrigation farming. Two more dams are being planned on the Sabie outside the park.

● **Letaba River:** This ceased to flow for the first time in 1946. But then it became perennial. Now it stops flowing every winter for weeks on end. Sometimes it barely flows in summer. It is becoming badly silted because of poor farming techniques upstream. In 1975 it was Africa's richest river for fish eagles — now they are declining with other species. Eutrophication (rotting of plant life in the river causing de-oxygenation) is now evident.

● **Olifants River:** This has also ceased to flow the year round. Its catchment is huge (it stretches west to the Rand) but is often lethally polluted. Fish have died and hippopotamus have had to be culled because their pools have been depleted. Eutrophication has been noted.

● **Shingwedzi River:** This is the one river whose small catchment is mostly in the park, even so there have been detrimental hydrological changes in its upper catchment west of the fence which affect its velocity and deposit silt.

● **Luvuvhu River:** (Luvubu or Pafuri) This river stopped flowing for the first time in 1981 and has done so annually since. There are fears for the survival of its giant riverine trees whose disappearance would profoundly affect wildlife.

The Department of Water Affairs has just held a conference, which it initiated, with the park's top scientists.

The department's consultants met last week with the park's biologists in Skukuza for a brain-storming session lasting four days. Outside experts were also invited.

It was a historic conference, being the first time that the water needs of the 20 000 sq km national park have been thoroughly looked at. The park has been asked to estimate how much water it is going to need in future. Its needs can then be balanced against those of upstream "competitors" — farms, towns and factories.

According to Mr Ian Nielson, one of the consultants detailed to look at the Luvuvhu River, only 40 percent of the mean annual runoff can be stored in dams and made available for what he called "quality of life" uses — domestic, industrial, irrigation and aesthetic use. The rest cannot be stored.

If the Kruger Park can claim to be a part of the quality of life then it has a legitimate claim to a guaranteed share of the Luvuvhu's water just like anybody else, he said. Indeed the engineer felt that unless Kruger could prove its value in some sort of quantifiable way then it might lose out on all its rivers when the economists and politicians come under pressure from water users outside the park.

Assessing in numerical terms Kruger Park's value is a great problem, one which is now being addressed within the park.

Dr Jay O'Keefe, of Rhodes University's Institute of Fresh Water Studies, remarked on the nervousness of park's biologist when it comes to hard figures, "but," he said, "if you were to apply economic value criteria to Kruger Park I think you would come out in a good light."

The question was how? What's a fish eagle worth?

Dr O'Keefe observed how on the first day of the conference engineers were a little exasperated at the way biologists tended to think in non-statistical terms.

While biologists were irritated at the way engineers tend to understand only that which can be counted. But by the time the conference was into its third day it was biologists who were hazarding guesses ("The absolute minimum flow for fish survival would be in the order of 20 percent while vertebrate could exist on 10 percent" said one) while engineers talked of "aesthetic values".

The effects of a drop in the mean annual flow rate of Kruger Park's rivers and also the characteristics of those flows are an extraordinarily complicated business and data, it was shown, is sadly lacking. Take the Luvuvhu again: if it is not vigorously flushed out then the anthrax bacterium could devastate the park.

Fish also need a critical quantity of water to be able travel up river and spawn — some swim from the Indian Ocean up into the Eastern Transvaal highlands. Crocodiles and hippo also require critical amounts, but nobody was sure how much. Certainly nobody could think of a way to evaluate the needs of the crocodile against those of the lowveld's lemon crop.

Kruger needs a reliable flow to sustain the park's ecosystems. Already profound changes are being noted — the deaths of centuries-old trees and the disappearance in some areas of the Olifants River of phytoplankton (minute waterborne plant life). Such changes will affect the whole chain of life in the catchment.

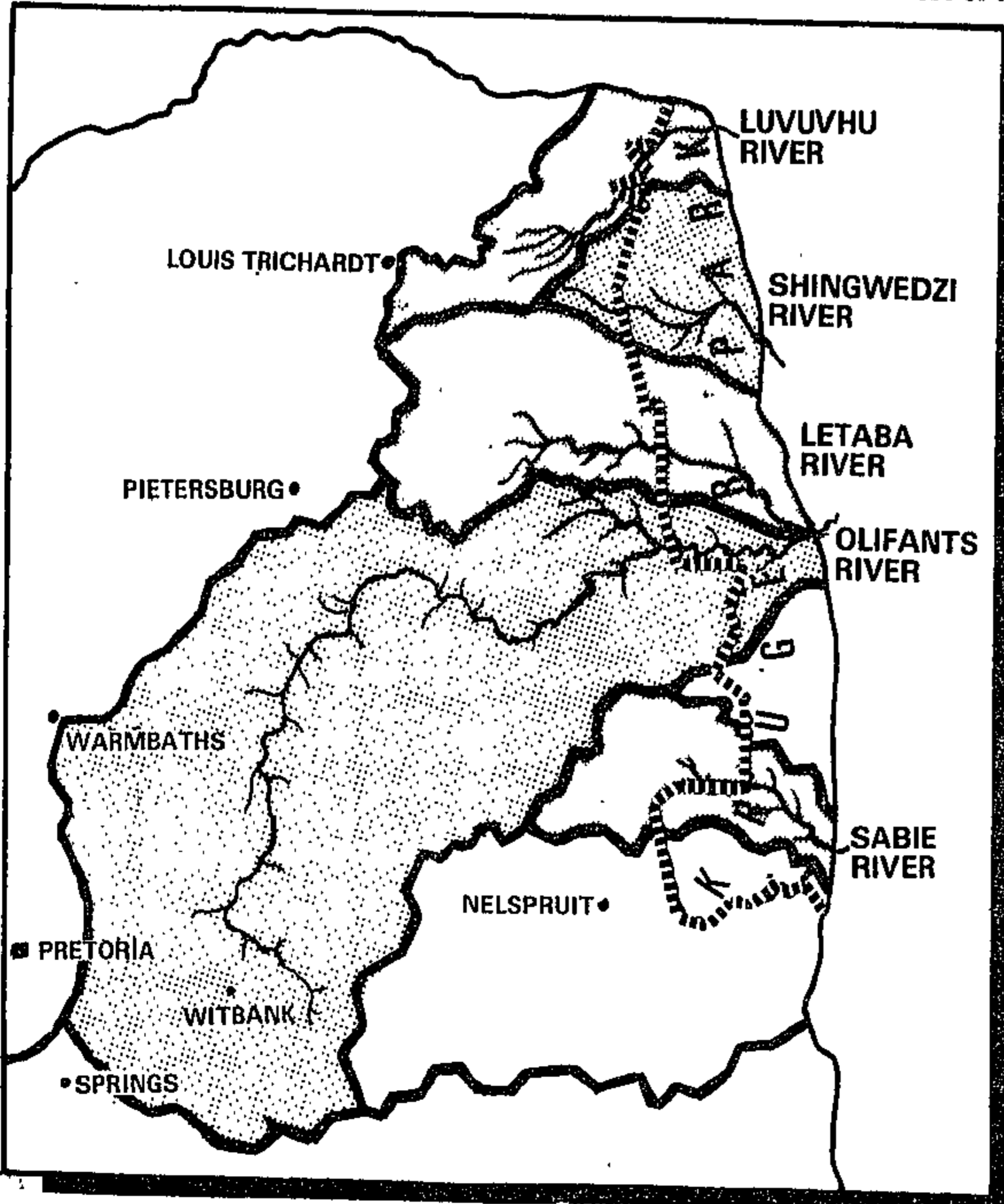
A man who dominated the proceedings was Dr Charel Bruwer, the towering deputy director of the Government's Hydrological Research Unit. He fully grasped the way "Kruger Park is standing last in the queue" for river water but he felt Kruger Park must quantify its needs. His department would help.

And when the debate became bogged down in "what are Kruger Park's critical minimum requirements" it was a water department man who warned biologists that the danger of talking of "critical minimum requirements" was that that might be the figure which would go into the number crunching machine — and the critical minimum might end up as Kruger's official allocation.

Dr Salomon Joubert, warden of Kruger Park, agreed: the park must flourish — not just survive. "This critical minimum business is a dangerous concept. We must talk about what is *desirable*. We are not simply trying to keep animals alive. We want to maintain the park's living system.

"I can show what is already lost."

Fred van Zyl, deputy chief engineer (planning) in the Department of Water Affairs gave an assurance: "Our brief to the Kruger National Park was 'how much (flow) do you need to maintain the system?' That is what we are asking. We never did ask for the critical minimum. To us Kruger Park is important".



50

EDITORIAL OPINION

Save our sea and shores

It is heartening to note that some fishermen are at last beginning to realise that the sea, like the land, is not a bottomless treasure trove. This change in attitude has come about apparently after the National Light Tackle Boat Association championships in Algoa Bay last month in which unprecedented greed and waste was highlighted when 5,5 tons of skates and sharks was caught and then dumped back in the sea because after their weigh-in there was no further use for them.

Unfortunately many fishermen have the reputation of being exploiters and litterers and thinking little of the present or the future and taking as much as possible from the sea while they can. The public outcry will grow if fishing competitions such as that one are held again.

And fishermen are not only guilty of capturing excessive numbers of fish. In a letter to the Daily Dispatch last month, Mr Roy Crawford of Cintsa East expressed his disgust at the way some of the provincial fishermen competing in the South African Rock and Surf Angling championships had apparently shown no concern for the ecology of the beaches — leaving them “cluttered with beer cans, plastic bags and rotting bait ... and drove like maniacs ... the filth left behind has been shattering”.

Bait boxes, plastic spools and

bags, bottles and cans, can be found at all fishing spots — out at sea by ski-boaters as well — after fishermen have left. Harbour authorities plead continually for facilities under their control to be left clean. The appeals, unfortunately, usually fall on deaf ears.

There are other fishermen, however, who are conservation conscious and go out of their way to see that the sea is not exploited and beaches and fishing spots left clean. But in the eyes of the public all have been tarred with the same brush.

Fishing competitions are a particular case in point. The controversy that followed the one in Algoa Bay may do much good. The public will not again accept such carnage which a Member of Parliament described as like seeing how many springboks you can kill.

In East London this weekend the first Junior National Ski-boat tournament was held. All fish caught were identified, measured, tagged and released. This is an idea that should be nurtured and encouraged. That it is a first for young anglers in this area is even more commendable because it is they who will have to live with earlier mistakes and correct the wrongs of their fathers.

The sea, the coastline and all that they encompass must be looked after by fishermen themselves.

14/5/87 (50)

Chaos as storm floods Peninsula

CAPE TOWN — A storm swept across the southern suburbs and Cape Flats yesterday morning, flooding houses and gardens, blocking drains and forcing the closure of roads to traffic for several hours.

The storm brought a north-westerly gale and heavy rain to various parts of the city.

A squad of about 40 municipal works department personnel spent all day unblocking drains and clearing roads in these areas, said the chief engineer, Mr P. E. Smith.

Emergency services

were inundated with calls for help from stranded motorists, some of whom had to be carried from their cars which had stalled in deep water.

A spokesman for the D. F. Malan Airport weather office said the storm had been caused by a cold front moving over the Peninsula. The wind gusted up to 50 knots yesterday but moderated to 30 knots and below in the late afternoon.

The spokesman said the cold front would leave rain and cold weather in its wake until late today. — DDC

Mixed feelings on 'ban on bottles' plan

22/5/87

56

THERE was considerable support for the call at the Cape Province Municipal Association meeting this week for a total ban of glass bottles on Cape Town's beaches.

But other proposals that included a proposed deposit on all containers and a tax on all packaging have come under fire.

Lifesaving organisations have welcomed the "ban the bottles" proposal.

Mr Clem Gutsche, an executive member of the Western Province Surf Lifesaving Association, said the ban would considerably alleviate to major problems — injury and accidents caused by drinking alcohol.

He said most broken bottles found on beaches were not soft drink containers but beer and wine bottles. Drinking, and drownings associated with drunkenness, were major problems on Peninsula beaches.

Long-term education a solution to problem

Mr Gordon Oliver, executive director of the Fairest Cape Association, said he understood the sentiments behind the proposed bottle ban, but it was impractical because it would be impossible to enforce.

"It always comes back to people. The problem is to change attitudes so that people change their behaviour willingly, not only because they know a law enforcement officer is watching.

"We see the solution in long-term education and a greater emphasis on recycling," he said.

Mr John Morkel, chairman of the Bloubergstrand Surf Lifesaving Association, said vandalism and unruly behaviour associated with drunkenness were "appalling" on Blouberg beach.

Lifesavers on duty were often faced with the problem of drunken beachgoers throwing bottles around.

Most times when first aid was needed it was the result of people standing on broken bottles or cutting their hands on glass covered by the sand, he said.

Mr Morkel said there had been a number of incidents where beachgoers had been so badly hurt that they had needed medical treatment for cut tendons.

FIVE tons of glass were removed from Camps Bay beach after a public holiday in December. Now it will cost more than R18-million a year to keep Cape Town's streets and beaches clean.

This gives some indication of the burgeoning litter and pollution problem which has led the Cape Town city council and the Milnerton municipality to lobby for tough new anti-litter measures, reports **KAREN STANDER**

A municipal official in the solid waste department said cleaning workers were not as much at risk because they were experienced at handling all kinds of garbage and wore protective clothing and gloves.

He welcomed the proposed ban on bottles on beaches as this would reduce the potential hazard of injury to the public.

It would also considerably reduce the cost of cleaning the beaches, he said.

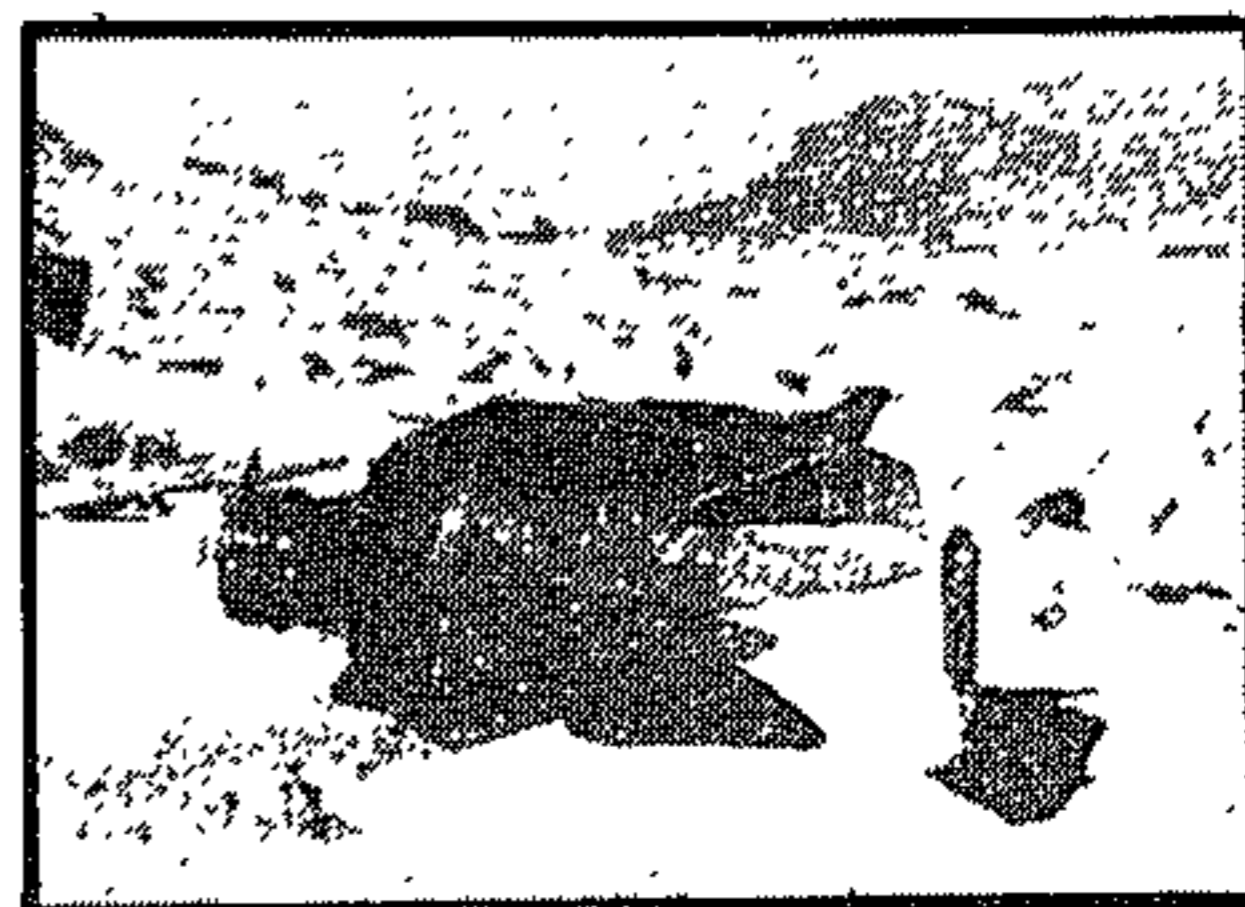
City councillor Mrs Eulalie Stott said there were hundreds of incidents of people cutting their feet or hands on broken glass every summer.

When the issue was raised at the annual congress of the Cape Province Municipal Association this week, the president, Mr Zanus Immelman, said a delegation would be meeting the appropriate Cabinet Minister shortly.

It has been proposed that representations be made to the authorities for the passing of legislation providing for:

- The payment of deposits on beverage containers to encourage their re-use and reduce the increasing volume of solid waste; and

- A form of taxation to be imposed on all packaging materials at the



A common sight on Peninsula beaches.

point of manufacture and distributed to local authorities to alleviate the financial burden of disposing of solid waste material.

The Packaging Council of South Africa is critical of the proposals and claims deposits are not effective, that they are inflationary and have serious consequences for the bottle and can industry.

In a letter to the CPMA signed by packaging council president Mr P J Neethling and legal advisor Mr M A Diemont the council said many "ingenious" legislative solutions had been attempted around the world to solve the problem of beverage containers' litter.

These solutions had not worked because no by-law, regulation or law could effectively take litter off the streets.

and should it be necessary, such an announcement will be made later.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there is currently an investigation under way or discussions taking place, in respect of the possibility of implementing school fees in the Cape Province?

†The MINISTER: The possibility of such a levy was in fact mentioned last year already and since that time there have been continuous investigations and consultations with various people in this regard. As soon as we are ready, we shall make an announcement on that.

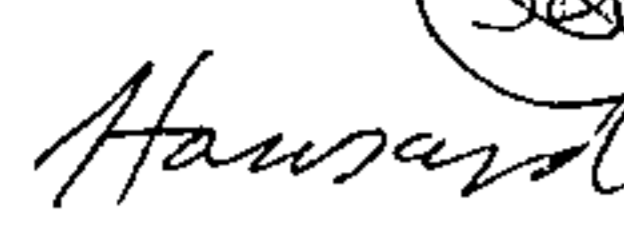
Cape Province: reduction in funds

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

- (1) Whether there has been any reduction in the funds available to schools in the Cape Province in respect of (a) textbooks, (b) exercise books, (c) stationery, (d) the maintenance of grounds, buildings, equipment and facilities and (e) any other specified items: if so, (i) why and (ii) what is the nature of these reductions; if not.
- (2) whether any such reductions are planned in the near future; if so, what are the relevant details?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a), (b), (c), and (d) Yes.
- (e) Yes, in respect of all items which do not include compulsory or essential expenditure.
 - (i) As a result of a general decrease in pupil numbers the total amount in real terms available for 1987-88 is less than for the previous financial year.
 - (ii) Schools have been requested to effect the following economies:
 - (1) (a) 25%.
 - (b) 10%.

9/6/87


- (c) 10%.
- (d) Up to 40%.
- (e) Varying percentages.

(2) Falls away.
 Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether these reduction also apply to schools in which there have been no reduction or possibly even an increase in the number of pupils?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, naturally the question was put against the background of economic measures in the whole province. One cannot apply individual economies at schools. Something I would also like to bring to the attention of the hon member is that if there is for example a 25% saving in respect of text-books, it may seem as though there might be pupils who will be without text-books. That is not the case as there are text-books in use at the present moment. All that happens now, is that savings are effected in a more meaningful way and that we ask new text books be not made available in excessive numbers. The same applies to stationery, etc.

For written reply:
 General Affairs:

Complaints about 6 May

15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether his Department has received any complaints from persons eligible to vote who were unable to cast their votes on 6 May 1987 on account of (a) their names not appearing on any voters' roll and (b) their having been registered in a different constituency without their knowledge; if so, (i) how many complaints in each category and (ii) what was his Department's response?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
 - (i) The Department did not record the number of complaints.
 - (ii) Every complaint received before polling day was investigated and

where applicable the necessary steps were taken to rectify mistakes. Complaints received after polling day are being investigated and written replies will be forwarded to voters personally.

Citizens repatriated

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

Whether any citizens of the four independent Black states were repatriated from the Republic in 1986; if so, how many in respect of each such state?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes. Transkei 143; Bophuthatswana Nil; Venda 2; Ciskei 1. Repatriations were effected in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No 25 of 1945) which was repealed with effect from 1 July 1986. The above figures are therefore only for the period 1 January to 30 June 1986.

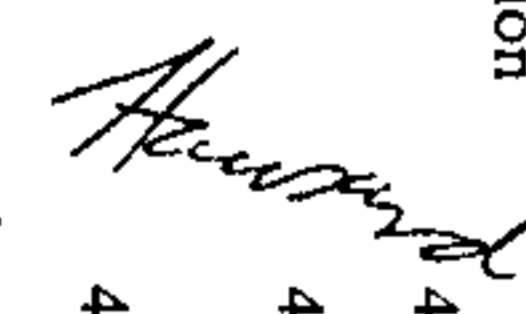
Veld type: conservation status
 Howard 9/6/87

94. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

What is the present conservation status of each specified veld type occurring in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

	Veld type	Present percentage conservation status
1	Coastal forest and thornveld	1,63
2	Alexandria Forest	0,11
3	Pondoland coastal plateau sourveld	3,91
4	Knysna forest	4,28
5	'Ngononi veld	0,6
6	Zululand thornveld	5,45
7	Eastern Province thornveld	0,04
8	North-eastern mountain sourveld	7,61
9	Lowveld sour bushveld	4,81

9/6/87


10	Lowveld	23,65
11	Arid lowveld	31,27
12	Springbok Flats turf thornveld	—
13	Other turf thornveld	0,05
14	Arid sweet bushveld	0,37
15	Mopani veld	42,46
16	Kalahari thornveld	8,68
17	Kalahari thornveld invaded by Karoo	0,04
18	Mixed bushveld	2,14
19	Sourish mixed bushveld	0,03
20	Sour bushveld	1,29
21	False thornveld of Eastern Cape	0,009
22	Invation of grassveld by thorn	—
23	Valley bushveld	1,40
24	Noorveld	—
25	Succulent mountain scrub	0,73
26	Karrooid broken veld	0,85
27	Central upper Karoo	0,02
28	Western mountain Karoo	0,09
29	Arid Karoo	0,01
30	Central lower Karoo	—
31	Succulent Karoo	0,41
32	Orange River broken veld	0,83
33	Namaqualand broken veld	1,91
34	Strandveld	0,51
35	False and Karoo	—
36	False upper Karoo	1,70
37	False karrooid broken veld	1,23
38	False central lower Karoo	0,48
39	False succulent Karoo	—
40	False Orange River broken veld	5,66
41	Pan turf veld invaded by Karoo	—
42	Karrooid Merxmullera mountain veld replaced by Karoo	8,43
43	Mountain rhenost-erbosveld	2,46
44	Highland sourveld and Dohne sourveld	4,30
45	Natal mist belt 'Ngononi veld	0,30
46	Coastal rhenostrobosveld	0,48
47	Coastal machia	1,76

	Veld type	Present percentage conservation status
48	Cymbopogon-Themeda veld	0.06
49	Transitional Cymbopogon-Themeda veld	0.81
50	Dry Cymbopogon-Themeda veld	0.60
51	Pan turf veld	—
52	Themeda veld (Turf highveld)	—
53	Patchy highveld to Cymbopogon-Themeda veld transition	—
54	Turf highveld to highland sourveld transition	0.13
55	Bankenveld to turf highveld transition	—
56	Highland sourveld to Cymbopogon-Themeda veld transition	0.12
57	North-eastern sandy highveld	0.46
58	Themeda-Festuca alpine veld	5.32
59	Stormberg plateau sweetveld	—
60	Karoo Merxmullera mountain veld	0.08
61	Bankenveld	1.36
62	Bankenveld to sour sandveld transition	0.34
63	Piet Retief sourveld	0.45
64	Northern tall grass veld	3.03
65	Southern tall grassveld	0.31
66	Natal sour sandveld	0.70
67	Pietersburg plateau false grassveld	—
68	Eastern Province grassveld	1.07
69	Macchia (Fynbos)	54.97
70	False Macchia (Fynbos)	2.04

Financial assistance to non-State group

141. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

Whether the Bureau for Information has at any time provided any financial assistance to any non-State group or organisation: if

HQA

so, (a) what are the names of these groups or organisations, (b) what specified financial assistance was provided to them, (c) (i) when and (ii) why was this assistance provided in each case, (d) who took the decision in this regard/in respect of each such group or organisation and (e) what were the stated aims of each group or organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

No. (a) to (e) fall away.

National Intelligence Service

148. Mr R M BURROWS asked the State President:

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in the National Intelligence Service as at the latest specified date for which information is available:

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in this Service, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong:

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in this Service with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) This question concerns a security matter as defined by section 1 (1) of the Protection of Information Act, 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982) and I want to emphasise that it is not considered to be in the public interest to disclose the requested information.

- (2) Ibidem.
- (3) Ibidem.

Own Affairs:

Veterinarians

18. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian veterinarians are being trained at present at each specified university falling under his Department;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) White 634
 - (b) Black Nil
 - (c) Coloured Nil
 - (d) Asian 3
- University of Pretoria:
- 2 June 1987.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Woodstock

1. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Group Areas Board has received any written or verbal representations regarding the deproclamation and reproclamation of group areas in Woodstock, Cape Town: if so, how many representations called for this area to be proclaimed (a) an open, (b) a Coloured and (c) a White area?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes. Written and verbal representations.

(a) 702.

- (b) None.
- (c) 2.

Woodstock

2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the Group Areas Board has carried out an investigation into the possibility of deproclaiming and reproclaiming for another race group any group areas in Woodstock, Cape Town: if so, (a) when and (b) what was the brief given to the Board with regard to this investigation;

(2) whether this investigation has been completed: if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed: if so, when;

(3) whether the Board has made any recommendation to him in this regard: if not, why not: if so, (a) when and (b) what was the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) 19 January 1987.

(b) to investigate the desirability or otherwise of the deproclamation of a portion of Woodstock as a White group area and the reproclamation thereof as a Coloured group area.

(2) Yes.—2 April 1987

(3) No The investigation was undertaken by a committee of the Group Areas Board. The report of the Investigating Committee must still be considered by the full Board. Thereafter recommendations will be submitted to me.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Three Anchor Bay: military parade

14. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) What was the cost of the temporary

Handwritten signature and date: 10/6/87

Handwritten signature and date: 10/6/87

HQA

(a) Vagrancy is not a noteworthy problem with regards to Asians in the Central Cape Town area.

(b) None. (i) (ii) (aa) (bb) (cc) (iii) Not applicable.

Whites: Yes.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(i) *Cross Roads Rehabilitation Centre.

(i) *De Novo Rehabilitation Centre.
*Toevlug Rehabilitasiesentrum".

**"Die Ark-Sending"
*Magaliesoord Rehabilitation Centre.
*Swartfontein Rehabilitation Centre.

(ii) (aa) *Kraaifontein.
*Worcester.

(ii) (aa) *Muldersvlei.
*Cape Town.
*Cullinan.
*White River.

(bb) Unknown.

(cc) *Salvation Army.
*Congregational Institution.
*Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Assembly.

(cc) *The Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Representatives.
*The "NG Sendingkerk".

(ii) (aa) *Salvation Army.
*Congregational Institution.
*Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Assembly.

(iii) *Government.
*The "NG Sendingkerk" receives a subsidy from the Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Representatives.

*Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Assembly.

All Population Groups: Yes.
(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(iii) *Salvation Army receives a subsidy from the Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Assembly.

(i) *"De Haven" Nighrsheer.
*NICRO Nighrsheer.

*Private.
*Government.
*Government.

(ii) (aa) Cape Town.
(bb) Unknown.
(cc) *Roman Catholic Church.
*NICRO.

Blacks: Yes.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(i) Four private havens.

(ii) (aa) Cape Town.
(bb) Unknown.
(cc) *Catholic Welfare Bureau.
*Nicro registered welfare organisation.
*Assemblies of God.

(2) Whites, Asians and Coloureds: None.

Blacks:

(a) Two protective workshops.

(b) (i) Langa and Guguletu.
(ii) Past five years.

(iii) Cape Mental Health and Kwa-No-Themba Management Committee.

(c) Subsidised by Department of Development Planning—now Cape Provincial Administration.

(d) Ninety (90).

Table Mountain: flora/fires

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any investigations are currently being undertaken in respect of the (a) preservation of flora and (b) prevention and fighting of fires on Table Mountain; if so, (i) what investigations, (ii) by whom are they being undertaken and (iii) when is it anticipated that a report on these matters will be submitted;

(2) whether this report will be made public; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) Yes. An investigation is in progress to determine the type of botanical survey needed for the optimum management of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area.

(ii) This investigation is being undertaken by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

(iii) The results of this investigation will be sent to the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee who will advise the Administrator of the Cape Province accordingly.

(b) (i) Yes. An investigation concerning the recent fire on Table Mountain has been held.

(ii) The Cape Town City Council.

(iii) A report with recommendations has been forwarded to

the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee and the Cape Peninsula Fire Control Committee, for submission to the Administrator of the Cape Province.

(2) It is the Administrator's prerogative to make reports public.

Group Areas Act

*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Cape Town Gardens constituency; if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) (i) One.

(ii) Ten as at 31 May 1987.

(b) (i) An Indian was granted three months to acquire a property in his own group area.

(ii) As no merit existed in accordance with which permits could be issued to the applicants.

Bureau for Information

*26. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information has granted any (a) financial and (b) other assistance to a certain organisation, the name of which has been furnished to the Bureau for the purpose of the Deputy Minister's reply; if so, (i) what (aa) financial and (bb) other assistance, (ii) when, (iii) for

9/6/87 Howard

on track (56)
9/6/87

De Hoop missiles: Council can't say

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Council for the Environment yesterday said it had received insufficient evidence to determine whether the missile-testing range near the De Hoop nature reserve in the Western Cape was being developed in accordance with the Hey Commission report.

The council said it had tried to satisfy itself that the development of the Overberg test range was according to the Hey report, but had been unable to because the oral and written evidence were "deemed insufficient".

The Hey Commission was appointed after widespread concern was expressed about the environmental impact of the missile-testing range on the De Hoop reserve.

After the commission reported, the government accepted recommendations for the monitoring of the situation by the Council of the Environment.

In its annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the council said it had considered that the De Hoop reserve had not been extended, a draft management plan by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, and the slow development of a monitoring programme for eventual assessment of the effects of weapon testing.

Armcor test blasts buffet Pringle Bayers

Staff Reporter

THE sale of land near Pringle Bay for a weapons-testing range was concluded last month without any consultation with the local residents' association, Mr Jan Schuurmans-Stekhoven, chairman of the Pringle Bay Residents Association, said yesterday.

The Armcor range takes up 90 hectares in the Buffelstal Mountains. The land includes a hill overlooking an existing testing range.

The seller is Mr Walter Powrie, a Cape Town consulting engineer, who declined comment yesterday.

Mr David Smith, a permanent Pringle Bay resident who lives near the range, said explosions were so bad that they "sometimes shake the house and rattle the windows".

"I settled out here in 1973 for some peace and quiet in a beautiful natural environment. Now I could hardly sell my house for love or money."

Somchem (Pty) Ltd, a division of Armcor, began operating the range in 1979.

Objection

Mr Schuurmans-Stekhoven said his association had not been consulted in either the initial land hiring from the Caledon Divisional Council nor the latest extension purchase.

"We are deeply upset. We knew something was afoot lately and registered our written objection with the Caledon Divisional Council for passing on to Sonchem. Nobody ever came back to us," he said.

He said there was "absolutely no reason for a testing range in the midst of a developing area with 280 houses already and between 1 600 and 1 700 stands".

"There are vast pieces of land on the west coast near Saldanha and, even closer, their existing range at Bredasdorp."

A reliable source close to the land deal said Somchem intended building an access road to the range and fencing off a large area "for security reasons". Mr Powrie had been allowed lifetime use of a house in a lower-lying section of the purchased site, the source said.

An Armcor spokesman in Pretoria said no testing had been done on Sundays or at night "for about two years now — only in extreme cases will this happen", he said.

Attempts by Somchem to contact the chairman of the Pringle Bay Ratepayers' Association had been "unsuccessful", he added.

Nifty footwork needed as giant power scheme takes shape in mountains

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

CIVIL engineering works at the R470-million Palmiet pumped storage scheme near Grabouw are virtually complete and the main focus of attention has now switched to the electrical components.

The scheme, which will add 400 megawatts of electricity to the national grid, also has the capacity to augment Cape Town's water supply by up to 140-million m³ annually and is one of the largest construction projects in the country.

Electricity is generated when water flows from the newly-built Rockview dam in

the Kogelberg mountains via a 2km steel pipeline and through two turbines at the bottom of 75m-deep shafts.

The water then flows into the lower Kogelberg dam — also newly-built.

Electricity generated is fed into the national grid to help peak-period demand.

But in slack periods — such as the early hours of the morning and at weekends — the turbines are reversed to become pumps and surplus electricity in the grid is used to pump the water out of the Kogelberg dam up to Rockview Dam.

Civil works account for about a quarter of the cost of the project and include road and earthworks, construction

of the highly-specialised 60m-high surge tank to prevent "water hammer" in the huge pipeline, sinking the twin 70m-deep shafts which house the pump-turbines, conventional building structures, surveying, and hydrological and geotechnical services.

Nearly all the 110 000 m³ concrete used will have been batched on site and about 20 percent of it had to be temperature controlled.

The aggregate was also crushed on site and many different concrete mixes were especially designed for various purposes.

Co-ordinating all facets of this undertaking required some careful planning and nifty foot-

work, as civil engineer Mr Ron Thomson explained.

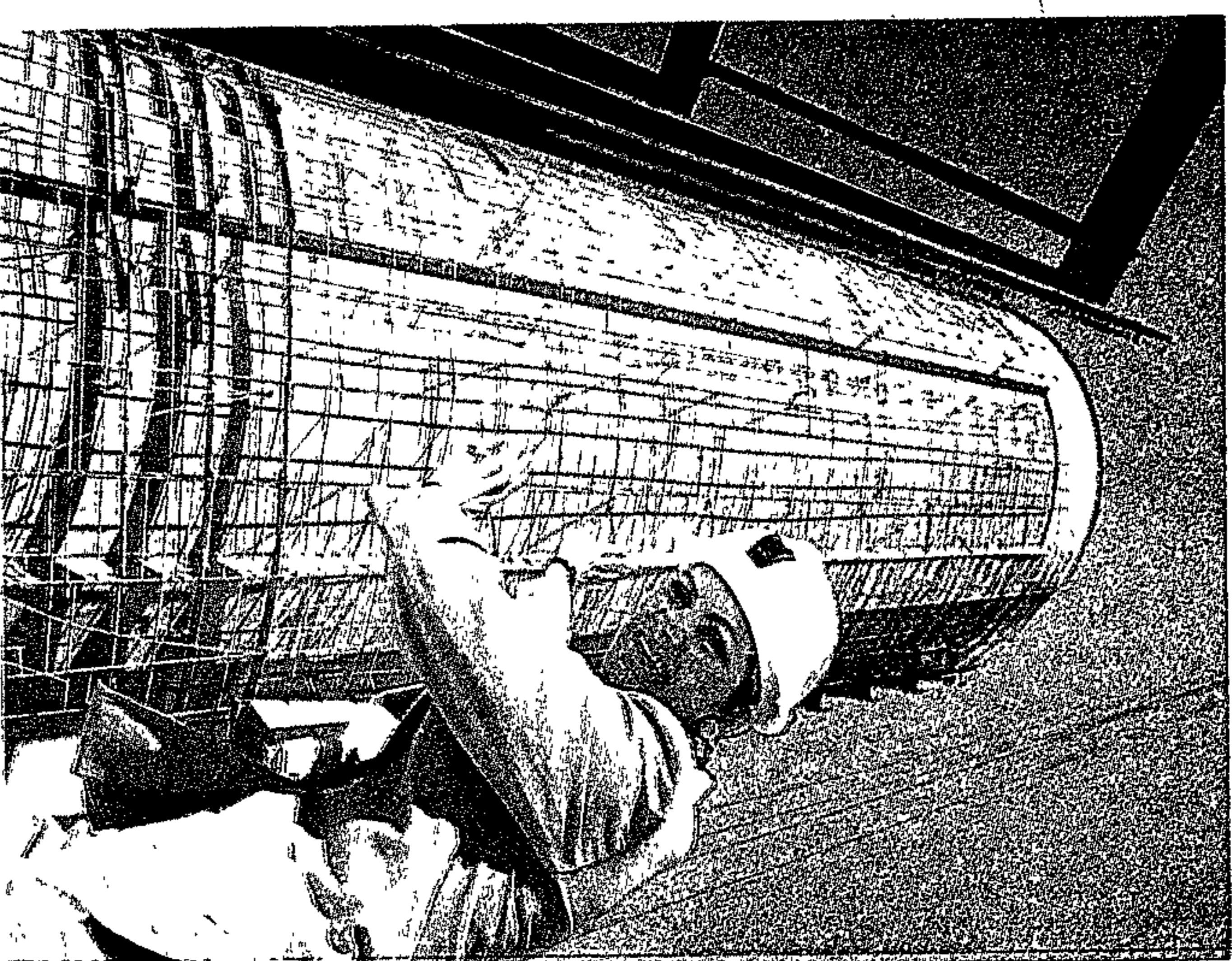
"There were many practical problems because we were working in limited and congested areas.

"Everyone was on top of one another and we had to pre-plan very carefully to ensure that material such as reinforcing and framework was there at the right moment.

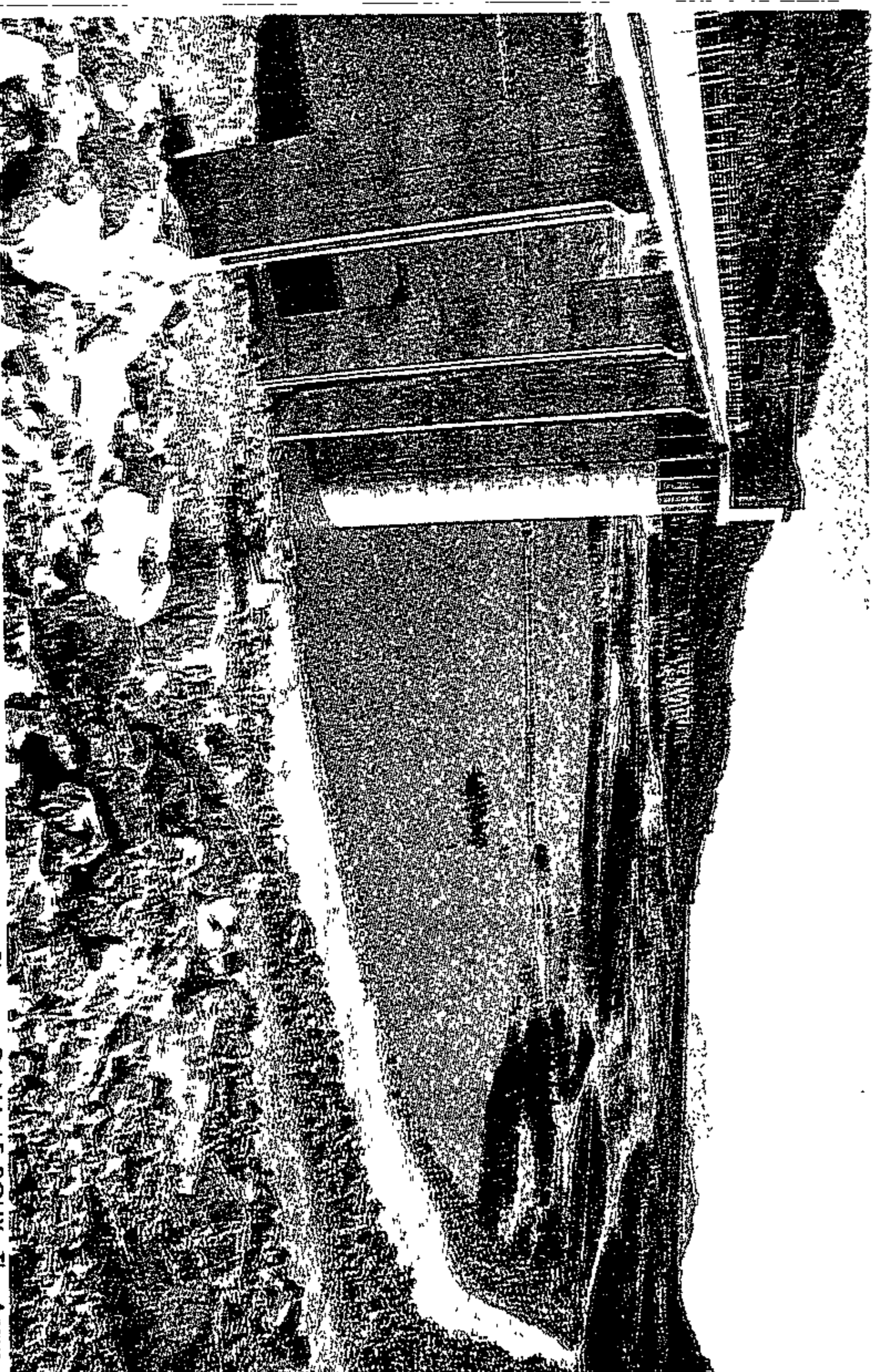
"At times, it was like trying to work without having your feet on the ground."

Most of the civil work is now complete and much of the focus apart from the tunnel and power station now will be on environmental rehabilitation.

Escom project manager Mr John Berry is in the unique position of building his own power station. Normally, construction teams hand over to separate production crews, but Mr Berry will also become the first production manager.

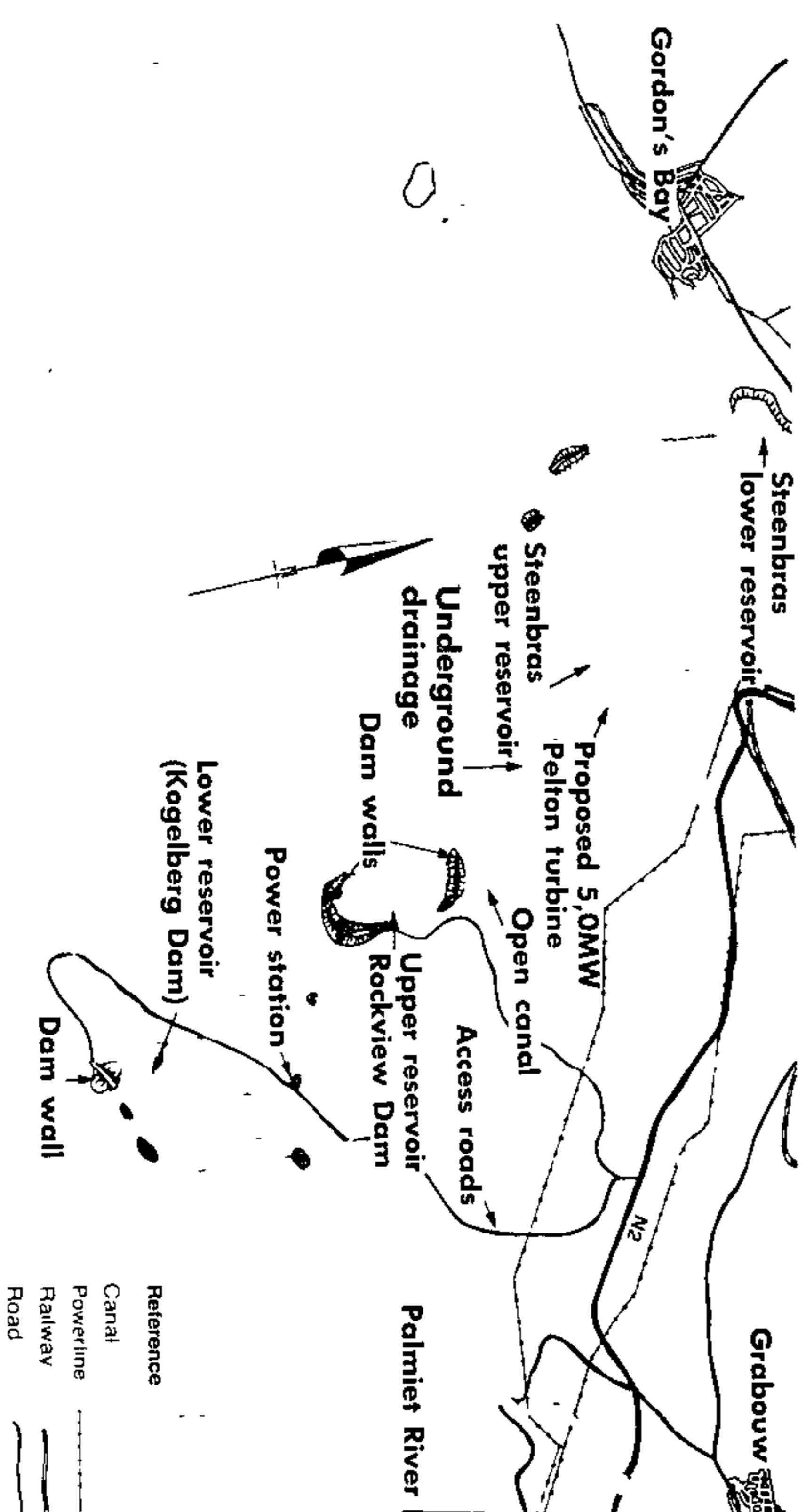


Escom's public relations officer Mrs Berdy Bishop is dwarfed by one of the two 70m shafts, each of which could house one of Table Mountain's Disa Tower blocks.



Pictures: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

The new Rockview dam which has been especially constructed for the Palmiet pumped storage project.



The map shows the extent of the new Palmiet pumped storage project.

Wiley's friend was given permit

Mr Wiley 17/10/87

(2027) 56

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— A permit for the experimental cultivation, transport and sale of mussels and oysters in the Port Elizabeth and Saldanha harbours was granted to the late Mr David Allen without tenders first being asked for.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze.

Replying to a question from the MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, the minister said the first permit granted to a firm represented by Mr Allen was granted on August 5, 1985, and was valid till the end of last year.

He said it was subsequently renewed and was still valid.

Tender procedures, he added, were "not applicable".

Commenting on the reply, Mr Hulley said the new Minister of Environment Affairs had confirmed that Mr Allen was the beneficiary of certain valuable marine concessions which were granted without tender procedures being observed during the tenure of the late minister Mr John Wiley.

"In view of the fact that it has been widely speculated that the late minister and the late Mr Allen were good personal friends, I believe it is unfortunate that the valuable concessions were granted without tender procedures having been followed.

"To clear the matter up and to allay any public misgivings in this regard, I believe it is necessary for the new minister to review and reopen these concessions to tender procedures."

I
S
S
h

SA may run dry within (59) 19/6/82 next 30 years

By Melanie Gosling

South Africa will run out of water within the next 30 years, Mr Piet Odendaal, executive director of the Water Research Commission, said in Johannesburg last night when he opened the Wildlife Society's Photographic competition.

Industry, agriculture and the rapidly expanding population were already making enormous demands on the country's water supply. By the year 2020 these demands would exceed the supply, he said.

The commission was investigating ways to save the country from disaster.

Some of the options are:

- Importing water from neighbouring countries.
- Desalination of sea water.
- Towing icebergs from the Antarctic.
- Artificial rain stimulation.

Mr Odendaal said the Zambezi River contained more water than all South Africa's rivers together. But importing water from Zimbabwe would depend on future political developments.

"Desalination is very expensive and is only really feasible for coastal areas."

One of the biggest problems South Africa faces is controlling its rapid birth rate.

German scientists were doing preliminary investigations into the towing of icebergs and Israel's rain stimulation experiments had increased their rainfall by 15 percent.

Environmental Scourge of Africa

56 19/6/87

56 19/6/87 AD

Environmental decay exposes African and other countries to ravages perhaps greater than they would suffer at the hands of plundering armies.

This is the conclusion of a 30-month study completed on world environmental crises by the UN-sponsored World Commission on Environment and Development. It warns that if Africa's environmental rot goes unchecked, it "could only mean disaster for future generations."

**From
Rory Channing
in Cairo**

The world's deepening and widening environmental crisis, it says, "presents a threat to national security — and even survival — that may be greater than well-armed, ill-disposed neighbours and unfriendly alliances."

Already in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia, ecological decay is becoming a source of political unrest and international tension, it says.

"The recent destruction of much of Africa's dryland agricultural production was more severe than if an invading army had pursued a scorched-earth policy," it declares.

Yet, it notes, "most of the affected governments still spend far more to protect their

people from invading armies than from the invading desert."

The report was the focus of a symposium held here for aid donors and beneficiaries in Africa arranged by the African Development Bank (ADB), the continent's top development aid agency, to promote greater care of natural resources in development schemes.

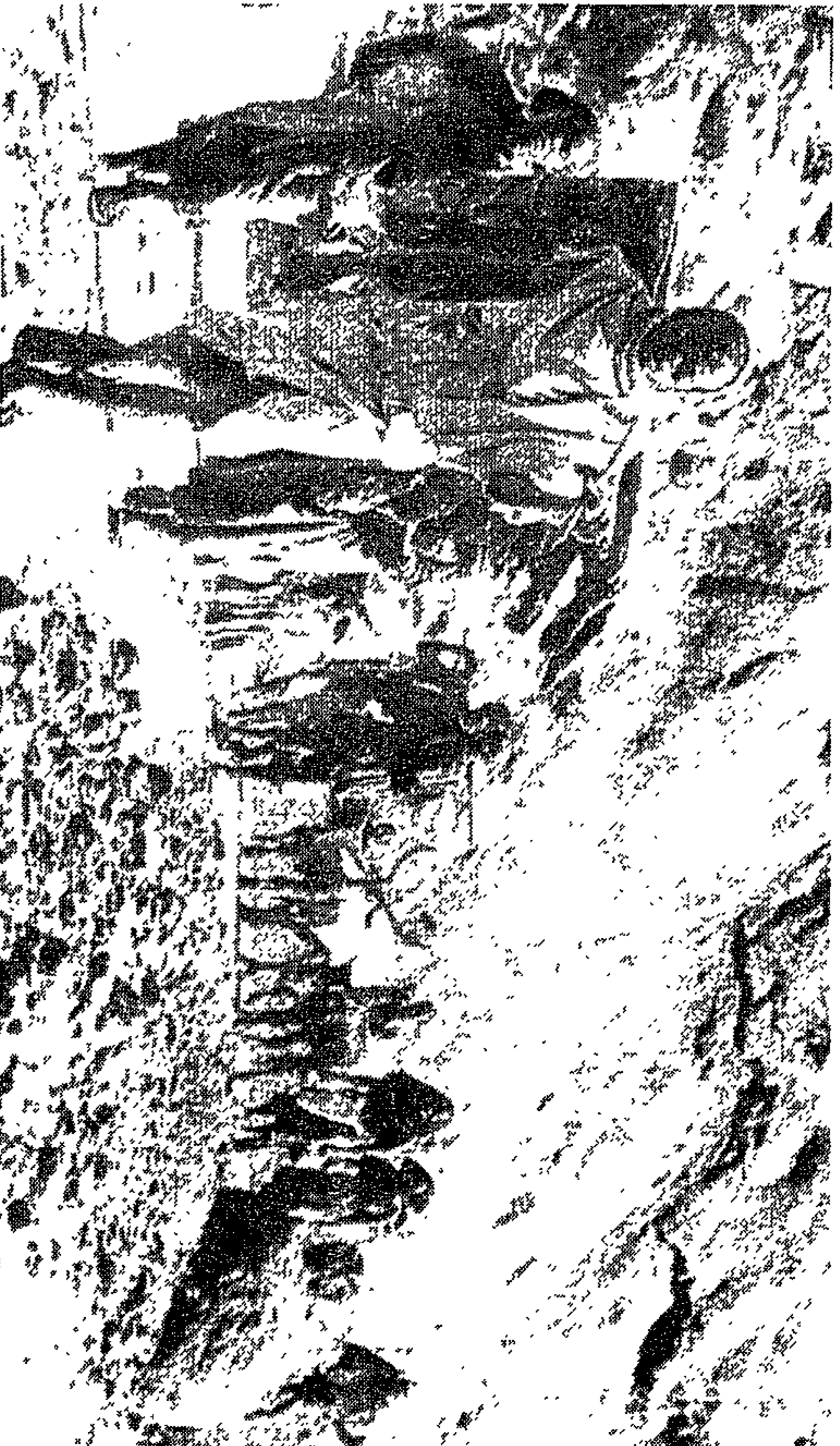
Nearly four million hectares of forest is denuded every year in Africa, where many people rely heavily on wood for fuel. This represents over a third of some 11 million hectares destroyed every year worldwide which, over three decades, would ravage land equal to the size of India, it says.

Most of this woodland is reduced to low-grade farmland, unable to support the farmers it sets.

The severe drought in Africa from 1982 to 1985, ironically, had some benefit. It reduced the numbers of animals which, until then, had been 50 to 100 per cent higher in many parts than the rangelands could support.

The combination of livestock overgrazing, deforestation and desertification in Africa had destroyed 90 million hectares of land in the last 67 years, the biggest area to suffer in any continent.

As a result much of the land has become unsuitable for farming, one of Africa's top economic priorities. And, with the population rising rapidly, land unfit for farming was being over-cultivated and exposed to soil erosion.



Ethiopia — one of the prime examples of environmental decay in Africa where peasants trek back and forth seeking food for themselves and grazing for their cattle.

Environmental decay in any one area, the report notes, has a far-reaching ripple impact.

"Deforestation by highland farmers causes flooding on lowland farms, factory pollution robs local fishermen of their catch ... dryland degradation sends refugees in their millions across national borders."

Environmental decay in Africa, where total foreign debt is estimated to have soared by a third in only four years, most tragically illustrates the ways in which economic activities and ecology can interact destructively and trip into disaster.

Triggered by drought, the causes of the crisis lie deeper, it says, sketching a vicious circle in which mounting poverty leads to heavier demands than resources can bear, which in turn breeds more impoverishment.

"They are to be found in part in national policies that gave too little attention, too late, to the needs of smallholder agriculture and to the threats posed by rapidly rising populations. "Their roots extend

also to a global economic system that takes more out of a poor continent than it puts in. "Debts that they cannot pay, force African nations, relying on commodity sales to overuse their fragile soils, thus turning good land into desert."

Trade barriers in the industrialised and third worlds make it difficult for Africa to sell goods

at reasonable prices, putting yet more pressure on the environment. Debt crises mean growing poverty and unemployment in countries pushed to export growing amounts of scarce resources. "The present level of debt service of many countries, especially in Africa and Latin America is not consistent with sustainable development."

Debtors are reduced to using trade surpluses to service debts, and are drawing heavily on non-renewable resources to do so. "Urgent action is necessary to alleviate debt burdens in ways that represent a fairer sharing between both responsibilities and burdens."

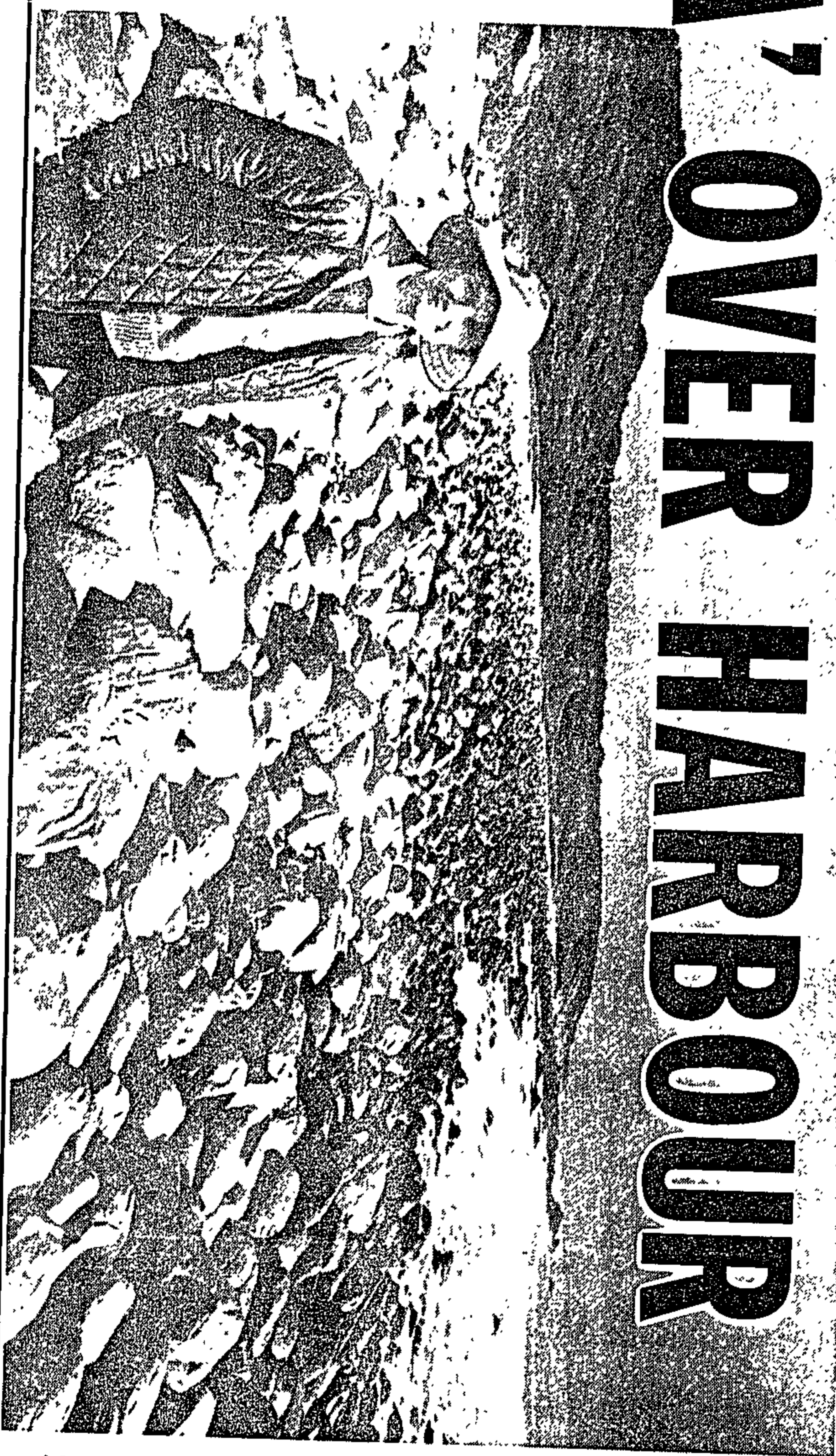
Industrialised countries, given their large stock of technology and long-term funds, could play a key role in helping arrest ecological decay in Africa, whose vast and largely untapped natural resources are an important source of raw materials.

It warns of difficulty in striking the right balance between exploiting the earth's riches and sound economic planning. "Painful choices have to be made ... sustainable development must rest on political will." — Sapa-RNS

56

KKA' OVER HARBOUR

Cape St
Francis
aces
ossible
uilding
oom



Concern
over
Kromme
used for
fishing
boats

Mrs LINDY PAGDEN, chairman of the St Francis/Kromme Trust at the site of the proposed chokka harbour. "There is already a booming tourist industry in this bay," she says.

FOLK 'CHOKKA' OVER

By DENISE BOUTALL
PLANS for a harbour near Cape St Francis to serve the chokka industry in the bay is causing ongoing concern to conservationists in the area.

They were supported this week by the deputy director of the National Research Institute for Oceanology, Dr Allan Heydorn, who said concern was "certainly justified".

The harbour, which will be developed by a utility company, has been proposed as an alternative to providing facilities for the chokka fishermen in the Kromme River estuary.

Greater St Francis Bay, one of the most exclusive resort areas in South Africa, faces the prospect of considerable development over the next few years.

Plans for the development of more than 1 000 plots, 521 of them in the harbour area, have been approved by the Humansdorp Divisional Council (DC) in the last 20 months.

Dr Heydorn said the institute had done 14 different studies of the St Francis Bay environment, particularly sediment movement both on land and in the sea.

"The main thing is whether a harbour should be built there at all and whether a harbour with a commercial component is compatible with a high-income residential area," he said.

It is this fundamental issue which the St Francis/Kromme Trust, a body dedicated to the conservation of the area, would also like to see addressed.

"The question is whether the chokka industry is really an industry with long-term potential and if it is that, whether it should not use the Port Elizabeth harbour, which is under-utilised and where the employment opportunities are sorely needed," the trust's chairman, Mrs Lindy Ragden, said this week.

"The entire project seems illogical and ill-advised.

"There is already a huge industry in this bay, the multi-million-rand, booming holiday and tourist industry.

"To threaten it all for an unproven fishing industry seems frighteningly shortsighted."

Dr Louis Botha, deputy director of the Sea Fisheries Institute, said the chokka industry was viable.

It was estimated that it could deliver between 8 000 and 10 000 tons of chokka a

year.

"But it's a seasonal industry."

Asked whether it justified the construction of a harbour in the St Francis Bay area he replied: "That is very difficult to answer."

Mr H Herbst, Deputy Director, Marine Development, in the Department of Environment Affairs, said that judging by 1985-86 chokka season, the harbour was "definitely needed" but added that squid fishing had been relatively quiet in the first five months of this year.

"Squid is a volatile resource. It goes up and down."

He pointed out though that the local authority, the Humansdorp DC, wanted the harbour because the industry was causing social problems and congestion at the mouth of the Kromme River.

It would also serve as a recreational facility.

Whenever squid was available fishermen would want to catch it and would need a place from which to launch their boats.

For smaller vessels the journey from Port Elizabeth was very long and, he added, the chokka had to be processed and frozen as quickly as possible.

There was one processing plant in Jeffreys Bay and one in Humansdorp.

Factory ships had been licensed to catch chokka, but they operated out of Cape Town and there was no economic benefit to the Eastern Cape from their activities.

The lease of an area below the highwater mark for the harbour was advertised for objections in March.

However, Mr R Delpont, the Provincial Administration's Director-General of Local Government, gave the assurance that the St Francis Bay development would be subjected to the same scrutiny as that envisaged for the proposed marina at Plettenberg Bay.

This meant that the development would be assessed in terms of the Land Use Planning Ordinance which would give interested people ample time to comment on the plans.

He added that in view of the sensitive nature of the coastline the administration would probably also ask for an environmental impact study.

Mr Delpont said that no official application for the development had been received.

A spokesman for the company developing the harbour said a model of the harbour was being tested and an environmental impact study being done.

He estimated that the chokka fishing industry could deliver about 40 000 tons a year.

Details of the development would be released within a few weeks.

In the last 20 months the Humansdorp DC has approved township developments involving more than 1 000 plots.

All of them are awaiting Provincial Administration approval.

The biggest single development is one of 521 erven on the farm Goedgeloof, adjacent to the proposed harbour.

DC secretary Mr W L Basson pointed out that the development of the land was originally approved in principle by the Provincial Administration about 10 years ago.

The property was an area of about 361 hectares, of which about 300 hectares would be transferred to the Provincial Administration for incorporation in the St Francis Point Nature Reserve.

The development of the 521 erven had been approved by the DC on condition that it be developed in two stages.

The other developments which have been approved by the council include

- 431 erven at Paradise Beach.

- 34 erven at Oyster Bay, where the Provincial Administration has asked the developers to provide a full impact study.

- 60 erven at Eerste River.

- 20 sites for a share-block development just upstream of the Kromme River bridge, bringing the total to 1 066.

In addition the council has given the go-ahead for the development of 20 22-hectare smallholdings where one house will be allowed per property.

Mr Basson said the reason for the spurt of development was the popularity of resorts in the area and the shortage of land.

"You cannot buy a beach-front erf here for less than R100 000."

Last December it was estimated that there were about 3 000 serviced but undeveloped erven in the resort town of Jeffreys Bay.

Cape St Francis faces possible building boom



Zimbabwe puts emphasis on conservation

Zimbabwe has broken new ground with the adoption of a national conservation strategy, the first black African country to do so. Titled "The Road to Survival", it has the full backing of the government.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that by endorsing and adopting the principles and objectives of the document, the government sought to halt environmental degradation and to reverse the process of desertification.

The time for complacency was long past, he said, noting that the canopy cover of indigenous woodland had already been reduced by 50 percent and that more than 3 million hectares of soil had been classified as severely eroded.

The document sets out to convince the nation as a whole the seriousness of the environmental problems facing Zimbabwe. It emphasises that the most important and dynamic factor in implementing a

From Robin Drew in Harare

18/12/82

resources conservation strategy is the population. "Unless there is a genuine understanding and acceptance of the need for a comprehensive population policy, the family planning programme will fail to meet its objectives and the conservation strategy will become an illusion," it says.

It notes that the population is presently growing at more than 2,9 percent a year, one of the fastest rates in the world.

If this growth rate is not checked, the limits which the nation's resources can sustain will be reached in just over 30 years and as the year 2020 approaches, the standard of living and quality of life will decline rapidly.

The family planning programme has as its objective the achievement of a four-child family by the year 2000 and a two-child family as the norm 15 years after that.

Attaining these targets, says the document, will ensure the population stabilises at about 23 million by the year 2075.

It says abuse of the natural vegetation has been the single most serious cause of ecological degeneration in Zimbabwe. Non-arable land makes up 80 percent of the area of the country and programmes of land use planning, promotion of grazing schemes, veld and pasture management and co-ordinated resource planning will be vigorously promoted to ensure the optimum use of natural vegetation within sustainable limits.

Persuasion and education will be the main means of involving the people, but legislation will be enforced where necessary.

In areas of high population density the country has been virtually denuded of trees for firewood and other domestic uses and already 2,5 million people face a critical shortage of firewood. Wood fuel, says the document, makes up 50 percent of the energy used in Zimbabwe.

It says that for Zimbabwe to survive and prosper, the nation must:

- Live within the ecological capacity of the land.
- Recognise the value of longer term benefits over short-term expediencies.
- Examine alternative development options to optimise sustainable yield from the land.
- Generate and retain high levels of technical and scientific manpower in the service of the nation.
- Provide dynamic public awareness and education and extension services. — The Star's Africa News Service.

(iii) Tracing and treatment of contacts.

(iv) Health Education.

(v) Participation in the inter-departmental committee providing advice to authorities responsible for providing services.

Campaign mainly centered on Natal.

Cholera

26 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1986 to the latest specified month for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

During 1986-87 all cases of cholera occurred in Natal among Blacks.

1986	Cases	Deaths
Jan	43	0
Feb	38	0
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	0	0
June	0	0
July	0	0
Aug	0	0
Sept	0	0
Oct	0	0
Nov	0	30
Dec	0	0
1987		
Jan	0	0
Feb	0	0
March	0	0
Total	84	0

27. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian

HOA 23/6/87 Howard

social workers are registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers;

(2) how many social workers does his Department employ;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) White	4 391
Black	1 025
Coloured	694
Indian	332
Total	6 442

As at 1987.05.30.

(2) There are seven posts for social workers in the Welfare Section of which six posts are filled.

(ii) There are forty nine posts for social workers in the Department's Mental (Psychiatric) Health Branch.

Medical technologists

63. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the training of medical technologists; if not, who is responsible for their training; if so, (a) (i) how many students were studying medical technology in 1986 and (ii) where were they studying in each case and (b) how many completed their academic training in 1986;
- (2) whether any medical technology students have been placed at Government institutions to complete their practical training in 1986; if so, how many;
- (3) how many posts for qualified medical technologists (a) existed and (b) were vacant at institutions under his Department's control as at the latest specified date.

HOA 23/6/87 Howard

fed date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. The various Technikon and the Medical University of Southern Africa are responsible for such training;

(2) Yes, 67 medical technology students.

(3) (a) 654.

(b) 13 as at 30.4.1987.

Atmospheric lead levels

95. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) The following averages for lead are all expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

	(a) Summer	(b) Winter
(i) Cape Town City Hall	1.22	1.92
(ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall	0.79	1.14
(iii) Durban City Hall	0.45	0.98
(iv) Johannesburg City Hall	0.63	0.86
(v) Muntoria, Pretoria	0.68	1.31
(vi) Arcadia, Pretoria	0.77	1.63

(2) Summer period: October 1986 to March 1987. Winter period: April 1986 to September 1986.

The acceptable level for lead in air is taken as 2.5 micrograms per cubic metre (monthly average).

(2) what total amount did the State contribute to each of these funds in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) As at 31 March 1986.
 - (i) R9 576 981 458.
 - (ii) R2 047 251 782.
 - (iii) R1 266 064 185.
 - (iv) R673 003 827.
 - (v) R30 357 697.
- (b)
 - (i) Government Service Pension Fund: 26,68%.
 - Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 32,89%.
 - Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 33,33%.
 - Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 32,89%.

97. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) What amount of money was there in the (i) Government Service Pension Fund, (ii) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (iii) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (iv) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (v) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund, and (b) what percentage of each pension contribution was contributed by the (i) individual and (ii) State, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

HOA 23/6/87 Howard

Lenasia sewer pipe death leads to call for play areas

56
SMZ
24/6/87

By Janine Simon

The death of a Lenasia boy last Thursday, crushed by a concrete sewer pipe, has brought calls for improved recreational facilities in the area.

Jason Padayachee (10) was the eldest of five children and the only son of Mr and Mrs Victor Padayachee of Godavari Road, Extension 11A.

Jason's parents said he and three other children had been playing on the pipes in an open piece of land near their home at about 11 am on Thursday. The pipes had been offloaded only days before, close to a 3 m open trench which traversed the area.

"The children said Jason climbed on top of the pipe about three times. Then he fell into the ditch and it rolled on top of him," Mr Padayachee said. The children often played in the area, he said.

Mr Padayachee said Jason, a Standard 3 pupil at Libra Primary School, had been an "active and naughty" child.

Inadequate

A community worker for the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa), Miss Sabura Bobat, said the incident highlighted the inadequate recreational facilities in Lenasia.

"The tragedy concerns us as a welfare organisation.

"Authorities need to look at proper planning, development and upkeep of recreational facilities," she said.

An official from the Peri-Urban Board, which controls that section of the land, said the sewers were placed there by a firm of contractors as the first step in providing reticulation for a major development.

They had been placed on level ground and eight were found in the trench after the incident. "It was an unfortunate, tragic accident," he said.

Mr James Crosswell, the consulting engineer at the site, said he was deeply sorry at what had happened.

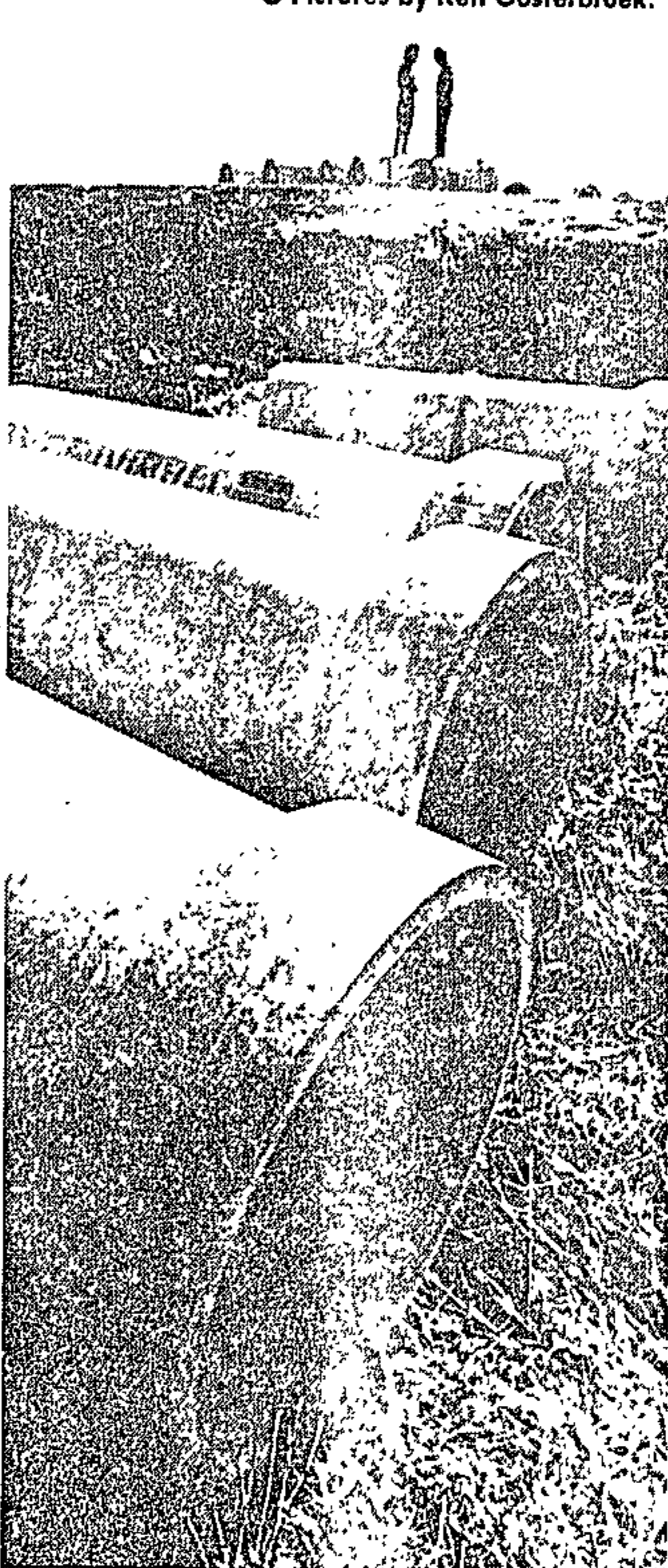
"The pipes are very difficult to move and it is normal practice to unload them on the ground close to where they are to be laid."

Mr K Cunningham-Scott, acting director of Johannesburg City Council's housing department, which controls Extension 11A, said the council had fully developed all parks in its part of Lenasia. A recreation centre was under construction in Extension 11A.



Above: Brenda and Victor Padayachee mourn the death of their eldest child and only son Jason (10), who died last week after being crushed by a concrete pipe. His photograph is displayed on the side-table. Bottom left: Jason Padayachee hugs his sister in a family photograph. Bottom right: The heavy pipes lie next to a three-metre-deep trench into which Jason fell.

● Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.



NRKAS 26/6/87

56

ENVIRONMENT

Armcor's plan to extend testing site draws fire

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR'S decision to extend its "testing facility" in the hills behind Pringle Bay by 90 hectares has drawn fire from residents and conservationists.

There have also been suggestions that proclamation of the Rooi-Els/Kleinmond nature area is being deliberately stalled until Armcor's land purchases are complete.

However, Armcor has counter-attacked by saying it appointed a "who's who" of conservationists to undertake a terrain evaluation and that the additional land — a commercial wildflower farm — was already degraded.

Bought property

Officials concerned with the administration of the nature area have denied the delay is by design.

Somchem (Pty) Limited, an Armcor subsidiary which has been operating a testing facility in the hills above Pringle Bay since 1979, bought the additional property to conduct further tests, Armcor said in a statement.

Public relations director Mr Johan Adler said the property was "simply an extension" and that no new facilities would be erected there.

Attempts to contact the chairman of the Pringle Bay Ratepayers' Association, Mr Jan Schuurmans-Stekhoven, for consultation prior to the purchase had been unsuccessful, Mr Adler said.

'Public nuisance'

Mr Schuurmans-Stekhoven has slammed the move, describing the test facility as a "public nuisance".

"There will be a lot of people living here in time to come and there is no way we need a firing range in the midst of this."

He said the facility had been used on Sundays in the past year when there had been "enormous thumps every five minutes".

"There are 101 other places where they could have done this which would not affect people," he said.

Details

The Mountain Club and the Wildlife Society have expressed concern about the land purchase and have asked the Habitat Council — the national co-ordinating body for voluntary environmental organisations — to take up the matter.

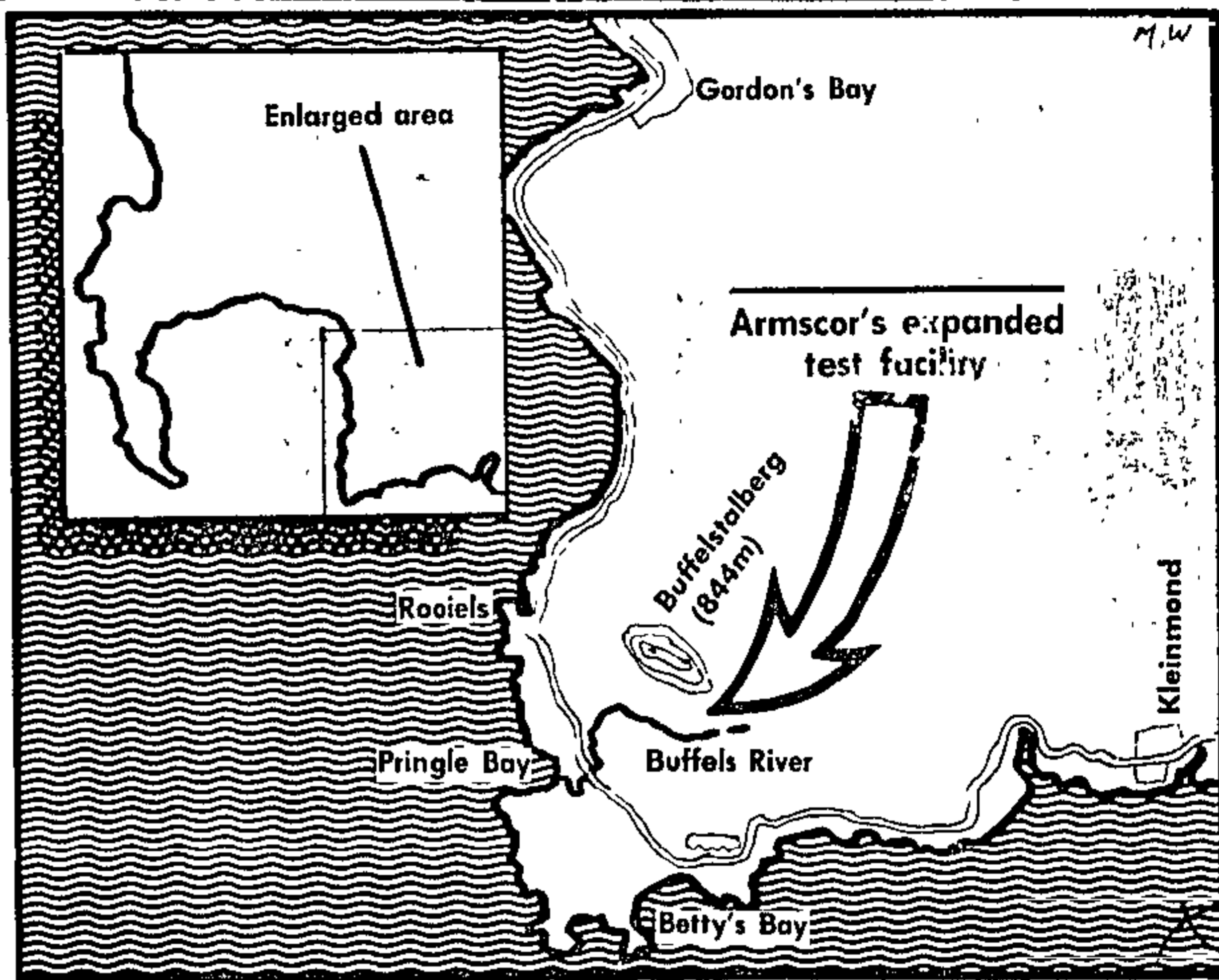
The Botanical Society will also write to Somchem asking for details.

Mr Roger Hulley, PFP spokesman on environmental affairs, said it was "highly inappropriate" to have a military testing range in the area and he would be raising the matter in Parliament.

"The Hangklip area is one of the last relatively unspoiled recreational areas in the Western Cape and its provisional designation as a nature area is clear evidence that it is seen that way by all relevant authorities," he said.

The government announced in December that a notice proclaiming the Rooi-Els/Kleinmond Nature Area would appear in the Government Gazette "in due course".

However, the delay has been blamed on the recent transfer of conservation functions to the Provincial Administration.



NEW SITE: The area in which Armcor subsidiary, Somchem (Pty) Limited, is planning to extend their 'testing facility'. The map shows the proximity of the site to the popular hiking area near Buffelstalberg and the weekend resorts of Pringle Bay and Betty's Bay.

Evaluation of site was 'done by experts'

Environment Reporter

THE terrain evaluation of Armcor's expanded "test facility" near Pringle Bay was led by Dr Alan Heydorn, director of the marine sciences division of the CSIR's National Research Institute for Oceanology.

Well-known conservationist Dr Douglas Hey and Professor Manie van der Schijff of Pretoria University, also served on the committee.

The committee's brief was to determine whether the environment was suitable for expanding the facility and, if so, what the impact would be, Armcor spokesman Mr Johan Adler said.

APPROVED SITE

It was also asked to make recommendations to protect the area and how to keep any negative impact to a minimum.

The committee reported in December and approved the use of the site.

It recommended that:

● The whole area be managed in terms of guidelines

set up in 1985 by the Rooi-Els-Kleinmond nature area advisory committee — including veld fire management, ecological protection, preparation for building sites, landscape planning, the use of mountain slopes and swamp/vlei areas;

● Degradation caused by the existing wildflower farming operations should be corrected as far as possible if the land was acquired; and

● Informed environmentalists visit the site occasionally to discuss environmental aspects with Somchem personnel.

Dr Heydorn said the committee had looked at alternatives but that there were "very good reasons" for using this particular site.

"The committee was also very sensitive of the fact that the purchase of additional land by Armcor would make more of the area inaccessible to hikers, and this was regretted," he added.

Mr Adler said Somchem had accepted the committee's recommendations.

Sunflower seed: oil

233. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What quantities of sunflower seed for oil extraction purposes were on hand as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether consideration is being given to importing sunflower seed for national consumption, if not, why not; if so.
- (3) whether any sunflower seed will be imported for this purpose, if so, (a) when, (b) in what quantities, (c) from what countries and (d) at what price?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) 301 599 tons on 31 May 1987.
- (2) and (3) No; should importation become necessary, it would be cheaper to import oil.

26/6/87
Locust control

234. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What amount was spent on locust control during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

R20 451 326.00 until 31 May 1987.

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act

235. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any persons were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b) (i) for what contraventions and (ii) what were the fines in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 11, until 31 May 1987;

HoA

(b) (i) 4 for unauthorised burning of veld and grazing of burnt veld; 5 for unauthorised ploughing of virgin soil;

1 for exceeding the prescribed number of animals which may be kept on veld; and
1 for damaging a subsidised waterway;

(ii) In respect of—

(aa) The unauthorised burning of veld and grazing of burnt veld—

2 were sentenced to fines of R500 or three months imprisonment, suspended for five years;
1 was sentenced to a fine of R300 or three months imprisonment, suspended for three years; and
1 was found not guilty;

(bb) The unauthorised ploughing of virgin soil—

1 was sentenced to a fine of R750 or three months imprisonment of which R600 or 70 days was suspended for two years;
1 was sentenced to a fine of R200, suspended for two years;
1 was sentenced to a fine of R200 or two months imprisonment, suspended for two years;
1 was warned and discharged; and
1 was found not guilty;

(cc) The exceeding of the prescribed number of animals to be kept on veld, the accused was sentenced to a fine of R200 or 9 months imprisonment, of which half was suspended for 4 years; and

(dd) The damaging of a subsidised waterway, the accused was sentenced to a fine of R500 or 100 days imprisonment, suspended for three years and was ordered to repair the waterway.

26/6/87
Hansard
8

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Communications, 172

Constitutional Development and Planning, 105, 106, 218, 219, 282, 284

Education and Development Aid, 52, 55, 175, 176, 197, 198, 219, 220, 230

Home Affairs, 128

Law and Order, 54

National Health and Population Development, 102

Transport Affairs, 283

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 118, 119, 189, 191, 192, 289

Local Government, Housing and Works, 289

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

Administration and Broadcasting Services, 141

Agriculture, 196

Education and Development Aid, 259

Finance, 160

Home Affairs, 164

Justice, 61

Law and Order, 85

National Health and Population Development, 163, 253, 254, 290, 291, 293, 294, 297, 299, 309, 311, 312

Own Affairs:

Health Services, 188

Beyers, Mr J M—

General Affairs:

Communications, 184

Constitutional Development and Planning, 147, 258

Economic Affairs and Technology, 185

Foreign Affairs, 186, 257, 323

HoA

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Administration and Broadcasting Services, 182, 314

Constitutional Development and Planning, 11, 183

Education and Development Aid, 220, 231

Economic Affairs and Technology, 12

Justice, 10

Law and Order, 280

National Education, 67, 84, 116, 181, 281

National Health and Population Development, 301, 303

State President, 124

Transport Affairs, 241

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 15, 16, 64, 65, 66, 194, 195, 287, 288

Cronjé, Mr P C—

General Affairs:

Communications, 241

Constitutional Development and Planning, 99, 141, 227

National Health and Population Development, 300

Own Affairs:

Local Government, Housing and Works, 231

Dalling, Mr D J—

General Affairs:

Home Affairs, 262, 319

Justice, 1, 160, 261, 263, 323, 331, 332

Transport Affairs, 1

De Jager, Mr C D—

General Affairs:

Economic Affairs and Technology, 312

Law and Order, 239

Public Works, 187

HoA

(56) Sowetan 30/6/87

MORE than one million people in Zimbabwe are going to need help this year because of the drought which authorities are now saying has had calamitous effects.

The government has set aside R100 million for direct food aid and food-for-work programmes which are now under way in provinces throughout the country.

Zimbabwe has enough food to feed its people, a carryover from previous good harvests. But if it had not been for the stockpile of two million tons, the country would have been in even deeper trouble as less than one million tons of maize was produced this year, of which about half will be sent to the grain depots for sale.

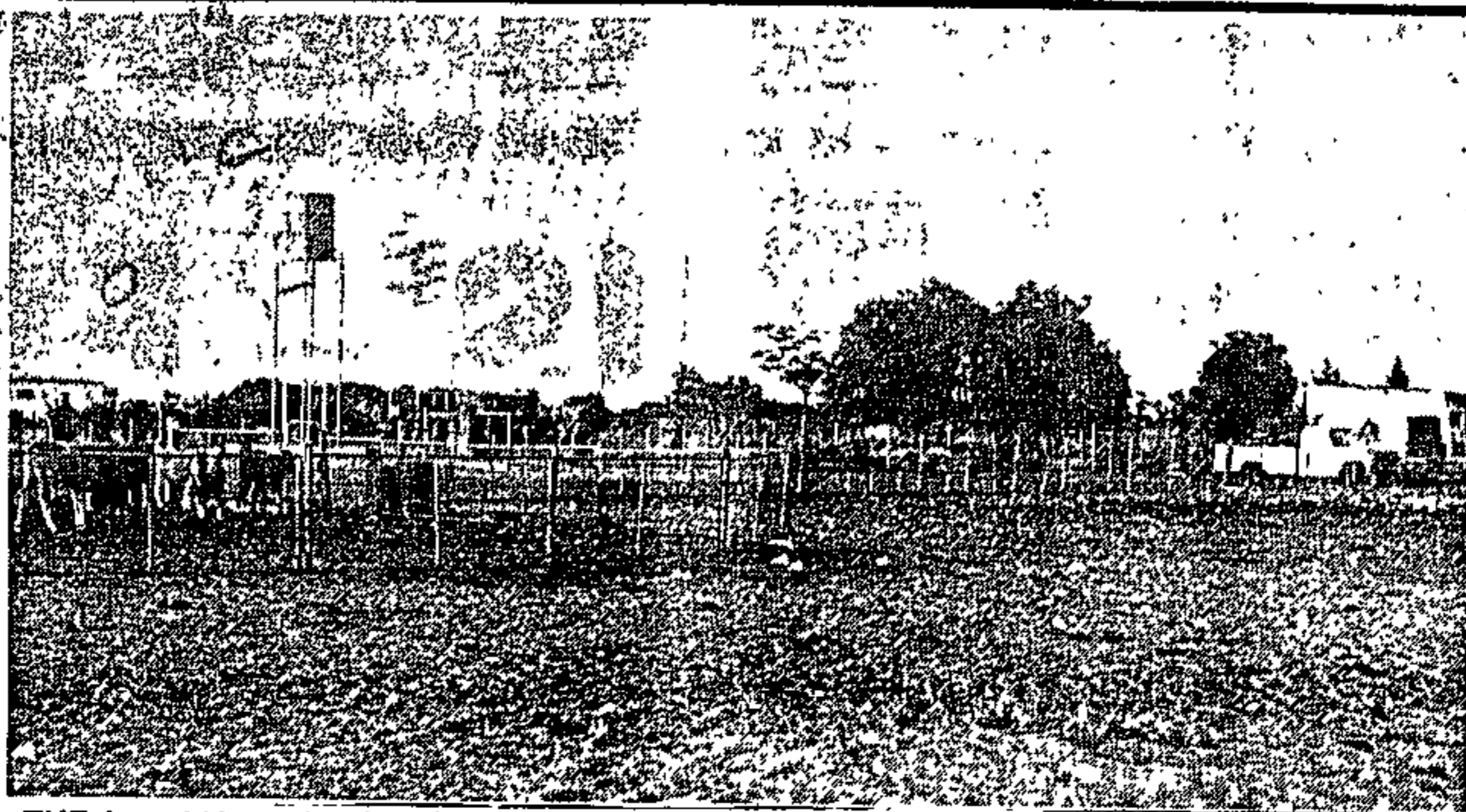
The dwindling water supplies have meant a sharp cut in winter wheat production and 100 000 tons will have to be imported to meet the demand for bread.

Crisis

The headlines in the local papers in recent weeks have told the story: *Food crisis in Nkayi*... *Gokwe area hit by hunger*... *5 000 children starve in Kexi*... *Drought hit Matabeleland south*... *300 000 in need of aid*... *Water crisis in Filabusi*... *Worst drought in Manicaland*.

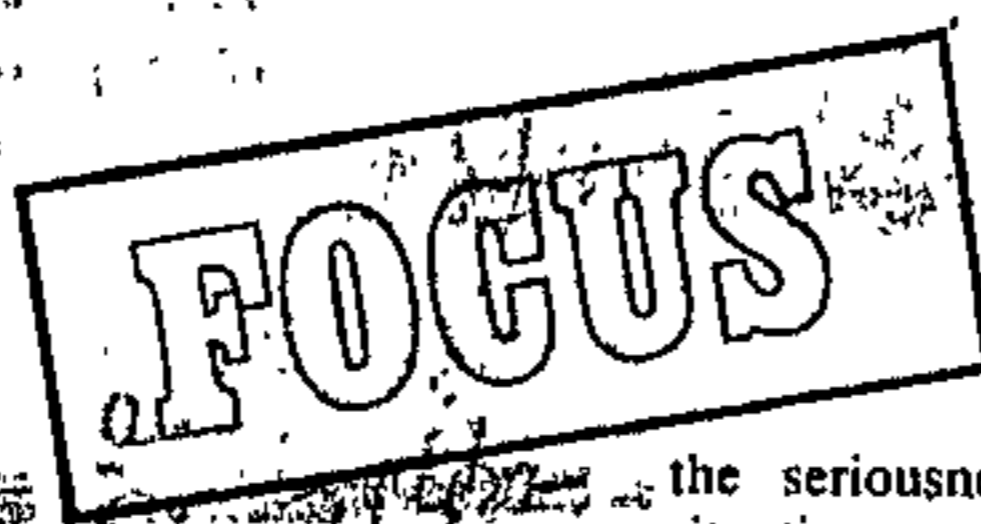
Government leaders have said no one in Zimbabwe will die for lack of food. But it certainly appears that lives are hanging in the balance because of bureaucratic holdups, lack of transport and inefficient organisation.

The *Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo carried a report saying that more than 60 000 people in one district were facing starvation.



THE drought has taken its toll in Zimbabwe. More than one million people are going to need help this year because of it.

Zimbabwe's fight against DROUGHT



By **ROBIN DREW** in Harare

The district administrator said immediate steps were needed to increase drought relief but provincial leaders professed ignorance of

the seriousness of the situation.

In parts of Matabeleland in particular dissident activities are contributing to the problem because of the threat faced by government workers from armed bandits.

In Bulawayo water rationing is in force and supplies to other smaller centres such as Filabusi and Marula are drying up rapidly.

Officials have been inspecting old mine shafts to see if water can be pumped out and supplied to residents by bowser.

Schools in some areas have closed because boreholes have dried up and there simply isn't water available.

The secretary for water resources has warned that hundreds of thousands of rural people may have to be moved if the rains fail again at the end of this year.

Zimbabwe has suffered four droughts since 1980 and this year the effect has been worsened

by the extremely high temperatures which were experienced from January right through to May.

Under the food-for-work programme, adults are paid R2,50 a day for their labour on building dams, roads, bridges or other projects identified initially by village development committees.

School

The money earned by the rural people can be used for needs other than food such as school fees or uniforms.

In some districts where the impact of the drought, while serious, has not been as severe as elsewhere, villagers have complained that the daily wage rate is not enough and have dropped out.

Youngsters under 18 and people over 60 qualify for free food handouts and food aid is also made available in areas where people are literally starving.

The drought has also had its impact on commercial farmers in all sectors. Grain producers have said their industry is in deep trouble and the

tobacco growers are facing losses this year of R75 million.

Cattle producers say that many of their ranches are in the grip of a very serious drought and that supplying to their stock has become a major problem because of the shortage of spares for pumps and engines.

At a recent cattlemen's congress, a rancher, Mr Guy Hilton-Barber, told how he had to resort in the end to moving his last working engine from water point to water point by sleigh drawn by donkeys.

Lest we forget...

THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 196 days;
- Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, *Veritas News Agency*, who has been detained under the



All-clear for Southern's Newlands HQ

Staff Reporter

SOUTHERN LIFE'S controversial Newlands head office project has been given the seal of approval by the provincial executive.

The Administrator in Executive Committee has unanimously backed the approval of the Cape Town City Council, the provincial chief town and regional planner and the Planning Advisory Board.

"I'm very disappointed," said Mrs M P Morris of Save Our Suburb, which campaigned against the development. She said future expansion of Southern Life in the area was their "main bother".

"We were assured by the Administrator that we would get a hearing before a decision was made. We never got our hearing."

Felt bitter

Fellow opposition campaigner Mrs Monica Sutherland said she felt bitter.

"Once the building is up and we experience the expected problems, it will be too late for the council to do anything about it, as usual," she said.

Approval of the project, which won an award from the Institute of South African Architects, was subject to several conditions, the provincial executive said.

The decision did not imply approval for any further proposals for extending the Southern Life headquarters.

Other conditions include:

- A four-storey limit as opposed to the seven-storey development permitted in terms of the present general residential zoning. This would be "far less intrusive" than a high-rise residential development.

- A low-rise landscaped parking garage south of the Liesbeeck River on a site owned by the Western Province Rugby Football Union. This is to be used jointly by the WPRFU and Southern Life.

- No increase in the height of Southern Life's new computer centre.

Southern Life will be required to provide staff parking for between 100 and 200 cars on its Great Westerford premises. Public parking facilities will not be adversely affected.

A paved and landscaped parking area will be provided on council land if necessary.

A 400m landscaped walkway will link the parking garage and the head office through an existing subway under Main Road.

The bulk of parking required by Southern Life will be away from the Great Westerford site to minimise traffic impact on the surrounding area, the committee said.

Killing at garage: Two men arrested

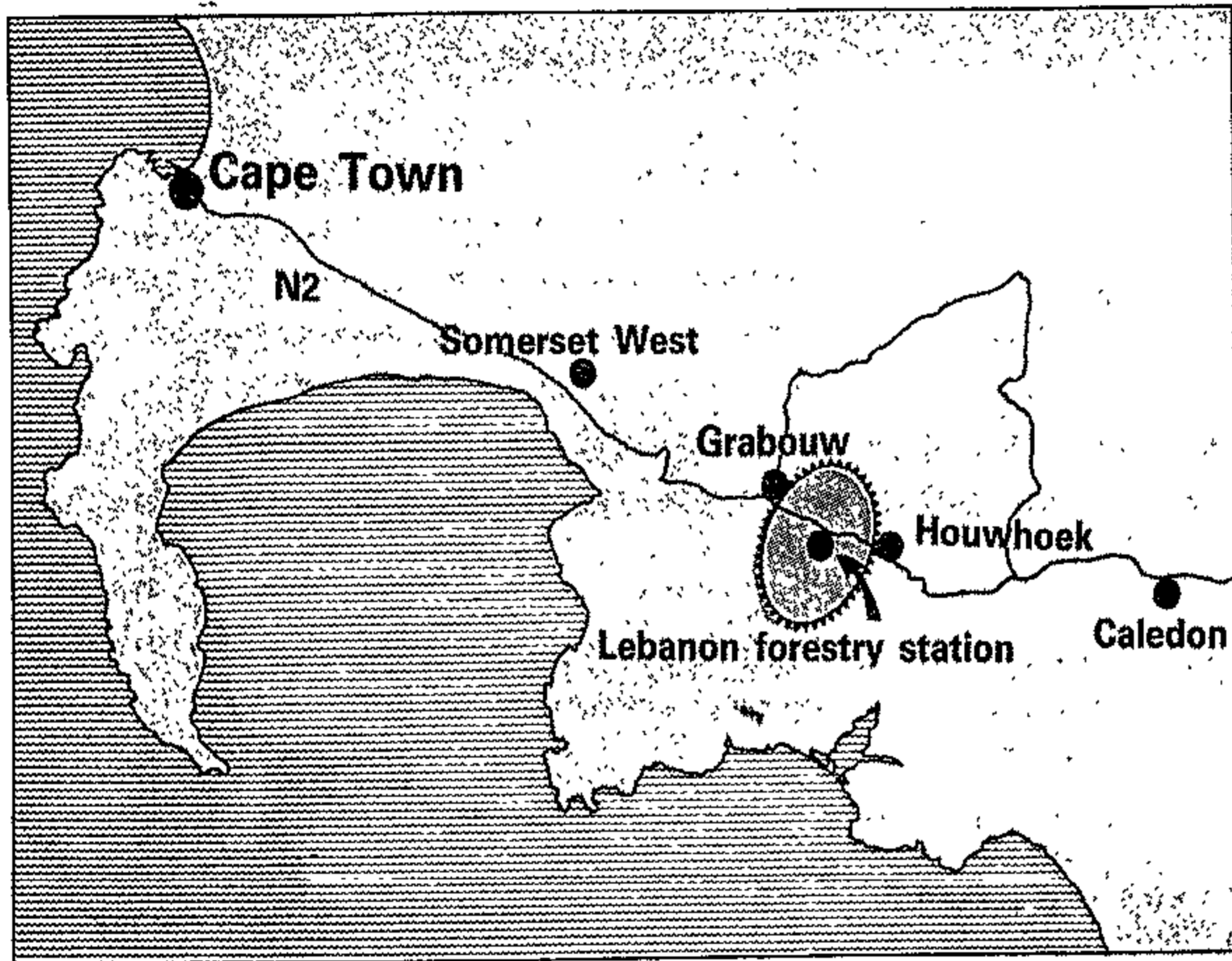
Crime Reporter

TWO men were arrested early today in connection with the killing of a gardener at a Milnerton garage at the weekend.

Police said a team of detectives led by Detective Flip Spangenberg detained a 53-year-old man at Kalksteentfontein and later went to a house in Mitchell's Plain where a 32-year-old man was arrested.

Huge rocket lab for Cape

Cape Times 3/7/84 230 56



ARMS LAB ... The site for the Armscor "think tank"

Defence Correspondent

A "THINK-TANK" facility, designed to be staffed by hundreds of scientists and engineers working on the development of missiles and other advanced weapon systems, is to be built by the Armaments Corporation in the heart of the Lebanon State forestry reserve near Houwhoek.

About 500 hectares of land known as Haasvlakte has been set aside for the project, Armscor's 11th major subsidiary, on which construction is scheduled to start in January 1988.

The Haasvlakte facility is obviously closely linked to the missile-testing range at De Hoop on the Bredasdorp coast — although according to Armscor spokesmen the activities planned will be "predominantly of a scientific nature and it is not envisaged that any manufacturing will take place on the site".

This is in line with Armscor's standard procedure of keeping development costs as low as possible by carrying out exhaustive simulated test firings in the laboratory before actually launching the first prototype missile.

The new facility, headed by Mr Barry Kruger and named Houwteq (Pty) Limited, is to be built on a high-lying tract which consists partly of gently sloping flat ground and partly of uneven ridgeland.

It had been selected, journalists were told this week, after an "in-depth study which addressed aspects such as the availability of trained manpower, housing, the effect on the local infrastructure and economy, as well as the potential impact on the environment".

He said the two to three years of construction work which lie ahead — and the fact that most research staff would probably reside at nearby Somerset West and Grabouw — will pump money into the local economy.

'Not ideal'

He said the facility will provide new job opportunities for graduates of the Western Cape's three universities and various technikons.

In addition, Mr Kruger promised, technological break-throughs made at the facility would be devolved into South African industry as rapidly as possible.

The Haasvlakte site was not ideal, but came the closest to conforming with the overall guidelines. Final boundaries had yet to be determined, spokesmen said, but the likely area at present amounted to about 505 hectares.

Study group

Mr Kruger told journalists this week that a "comprehensive and detailed" ecological impact study would be completed in December before any construction work started.

When building work began the construction manager, Mr Thomas van der Watt, would be assisted by an environmental study group headed by Dr Alan Heydorn of Stellenbosch University, who is also in charge of the pre-construction impact study.

Mr Kruger said a full-time environmental consultant with "hiring and firing powers" would be on site during the construction phase to ensure that sub-contractors conformed with laid-down environmental requirements.

After construction had been completed, Armscor would employ a full-time environmental site manager.

The question of security fencing had not yet been settled. However, if it was necessary to fence off the entire area, this would be done.

Although the land has a low agricultural value and is not suitable for plantation purposes, Armscor has sought to pre-empt any objections from conservationists by drawing up an extensive environmental protection plan to be applied before, during and after construction of the buildings.

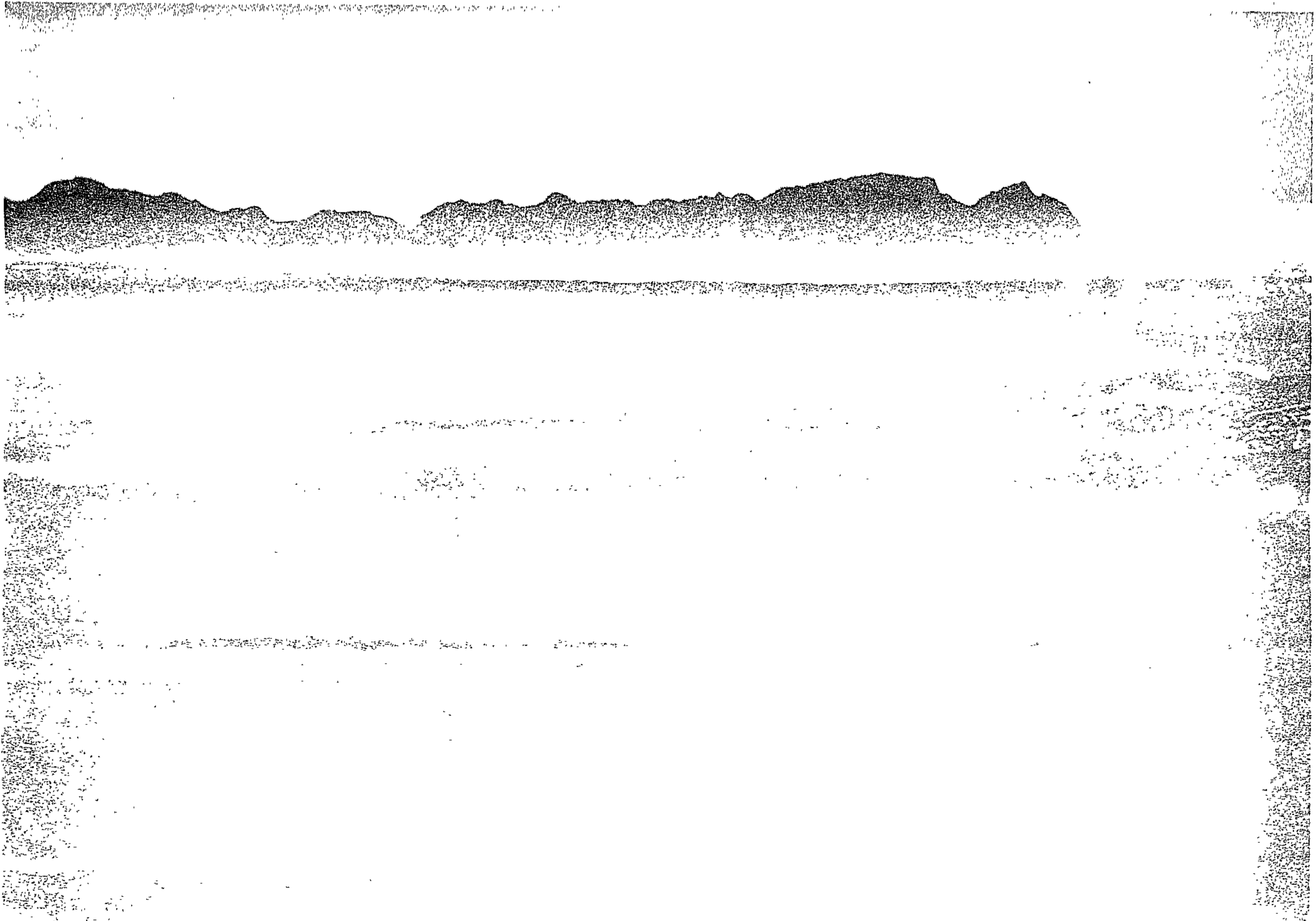
The Department of Environmental Affairs had indicated it would have no objection to the transfer of rights for Haasvlakte "on condition that all the conditions set for the conservation of the environment be met", an Armscor statement said.

Spectrum

KALEIDOSCOPE

Picture:
JIM McLAGAN,
The Argus

Sparkling like diamonds, the lights of the Strand, Macassar, Mitchells's Plain and the southern suburbs form a dramatic frame to the sunset kissed waters of False Bay in this dramatic study taken from the top of Sir Lowry's Pass.



ARK645 3/7/82 (56) 
Environment study for Cape missile 'lab'

"New facility will boost South Africa's missile capability and will have a substantial impact on the economy of the Western Cape."

Defence Reporter

LEADING environmentalists and conservationists have been drawn in to help plan a new missile research and development plant in the Lebanon state forest near Houwhoek.

About 500 hectares has been set aside for Houwteq (Pty) Ltd, journalists were told when they were shown the site this week.

Almost 90 percent of the 400 people working on the site will be scientists and engineers.

Mr Barry Kruger, managing director of Houwteq, Armscor's ninth subsidiary, said the facility would be used only for the development of missiles and not for manufacturing them.

The scheme, which would boost South Africa's missile capability, would also have a "substantial impact on the economy of the Western Cape".

Haasvlakte, on which the plant will be developed over the next 10 years, was one of

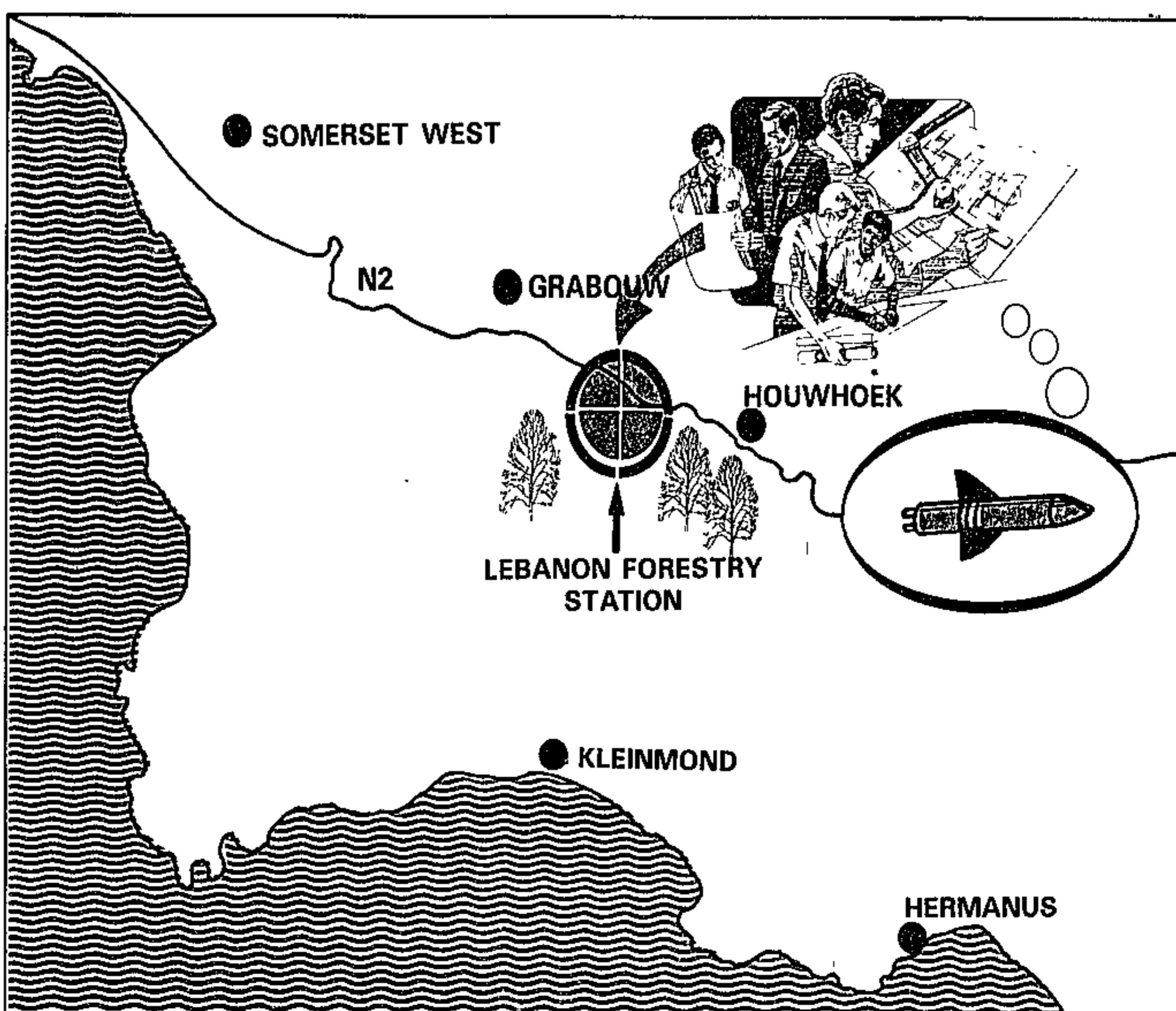
four sites investigated in the Cape.

Armscor decided to bring in nature experts at "ground level", rather than face the catastrophe of the establishment of the De Hoop missile range again. A professional ecologist consultant group is to be called in to help with the day-to-day running of the terrain.

Two committees, one of which is a watchdog group, have been established to ensure minimum ecological damage.

An environmental control committee will be headed by Dr Alan Heydorn, director of the marine sciences division of the CSIR's National Research Institute for Oceanology. He will be helped by farmers, top conservationists and officials of the Department of Environment Affairs.

The watchdog committee, the Haasvlakte Monitoring Committee, will be led by Dr Manie van der Schijff, a retired botanist from the University of Pretoria, and other



leading ecologists.

People who want to contribute have been invited to

write to: The Haasvlakte Monitoring Committee, PO Box 1133, Somerset West 7130.

Dr Heydorn did the investigation into the various sites, and was not in favour of the

Haasvlakte site from an environmental point of view, but other considerations had to be taken into account, including security and housing close to towns.

He said Armscor "must be applauded" for the evaluation being done on the site.

"Their approach has been very responsible in trying to keep environmental disturbance to a minimum."

Dr Johan Neethling, director of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation who serves as a watchdog committee, said he too was impressed by the way Armscor had tackled the project and the way they were involving experts in the field.

An environmental impact study will be done to gauge the effect building, roadwork and the running of Houwteq will have on the area.

It will also recommend precautionary measures to restrict negative influences and improve the positive influences of the project.

Big fire 'Optimal regeneration'

By CHRIS ERASMUS

THE fire which devastated vegetation on the northern slopes of Table Mountain overlooking the city and Camps Bay last year did not do as much long-term damage as was initially feared.

According to a report on the environmental impact of the fire — which swept across the mountain on December 17 and 18 last year — adopted by the City Council's amenities and health committee yesterday, most of the fynbos destroyed in the fire was more than 15 years old and therefore "mature".

"It is generally accepted that infrequent fires, at intervals of 15 to 30

years, constitute a 'natural' fire cycle in the fynbos vegetation and lead to optimal natural regeneration," said the report, prepared by the environmental conservation staff of the Parks and Forestry Branch.

"As most of the fynbos communities burnt in this fire could be considered to be in the mature stage, good recovery is expected," the report said.

In some sectors, recovery of the fynbos began within two to three weeks of the fire.

The only areas where the fynbos was expected to have difficulty recovering were in the relatively young veld below Tafelberg Road, those areas sup-

porting senescent fynbos, cliffs, eroded or degraded areas, as well as hot, dry and exposed areas and those parts of the mountain where the fire burned at particularly high temperatures.

The effect of the fire on the animal, bird and insect life in the burnt-out areas was not yet known.

In all, 449,5 hectares of mountain slope inside the Table Mountain Nature Reserve and 1,5 ha outside the reserve were burnt in the fire, said the report.

The report also proposed certain anti-erosion and re-vegetation procedures, including the controlling of human access to the damaged areas by

ensuring people remain on footpaths, the felling of alien trees along contours, minimizing disturbance of topsoil when working in burnt-out areas, the replacement of burnt logs which had been used to stabilize areas of the mountain topsoil and the artificial re-vegetation of areas where this was considered necessary.

Another report recommends that a selective burning programme be introduced on the mountain to create "a mosaic of veld patches of different ages".

The report will now be forwarded to the council's environmental advisory board.



FLASHBACK... the fire on Table Mountain last December.

Sewage is still discharged in sea

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Sewage is still being discharged into the sea at Bat's Cave because of problems with the new purification plant, the chief city engineer, Mr Graham Keppie, said yesterday.

He said that conditions at Nahoon and Eastern beaches would remain unchanged until further notice.

Contractual problems were being experienced with the commissioning of the East Bank water reclamation works, he said. Problems had cropped up at the new main pumping station that lifted sewage from the western part of the city to the reclamation works.

During recent trials most of the sewage flow had been diverted from

the Bat's Cave outfall to the reclamation works, but it had again become necessary to divert the full flow to Bat's Cave.

Plant trials that began at the reclamation works in May would continue, as the second pumping station was operational and provided a sufficient flow for trials.

This pumping station was situated behind the Surf Lifesaving Association's Clubhouse at Nahoon Beach and lifted sewage from the eastern part of the city to the reclamation works.

Mr Keppie said he could not tell how long it would take before the new purification plant would be fully operational as it was a biological process that depended on a build-up of bacteria.

MARCUS 29/7/87

56

Black River filled with worms

and bacteria

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

MANY South African rivers are beautiful and irreplaceable natural resources — literally, the "fountains of life".

Not so Cape Town's notorious, and aptly named, Black River.

There have been complaints about the river from scientists and from the public for years.

The most recent criticism is from Dr JH O'Keefe, a limnologist at Rhodes University's Institute for Fresh Water Studies.

"Ugly nuisance"

Writing in *Conserva*, the journal of the Department of Environment Affairs, Dr O'Keefe had these harsh words to say:

"(Some) South African rivers represent no resources at all, but are rather an ugly nuisance — the Black River is a particularly sorry example.

"It looks drab in its canalised stream: it provides no water fit for consumption; it smells; it contains no life except for bacteria, worms and flies; and it has all the recreation potential of a pigsty.

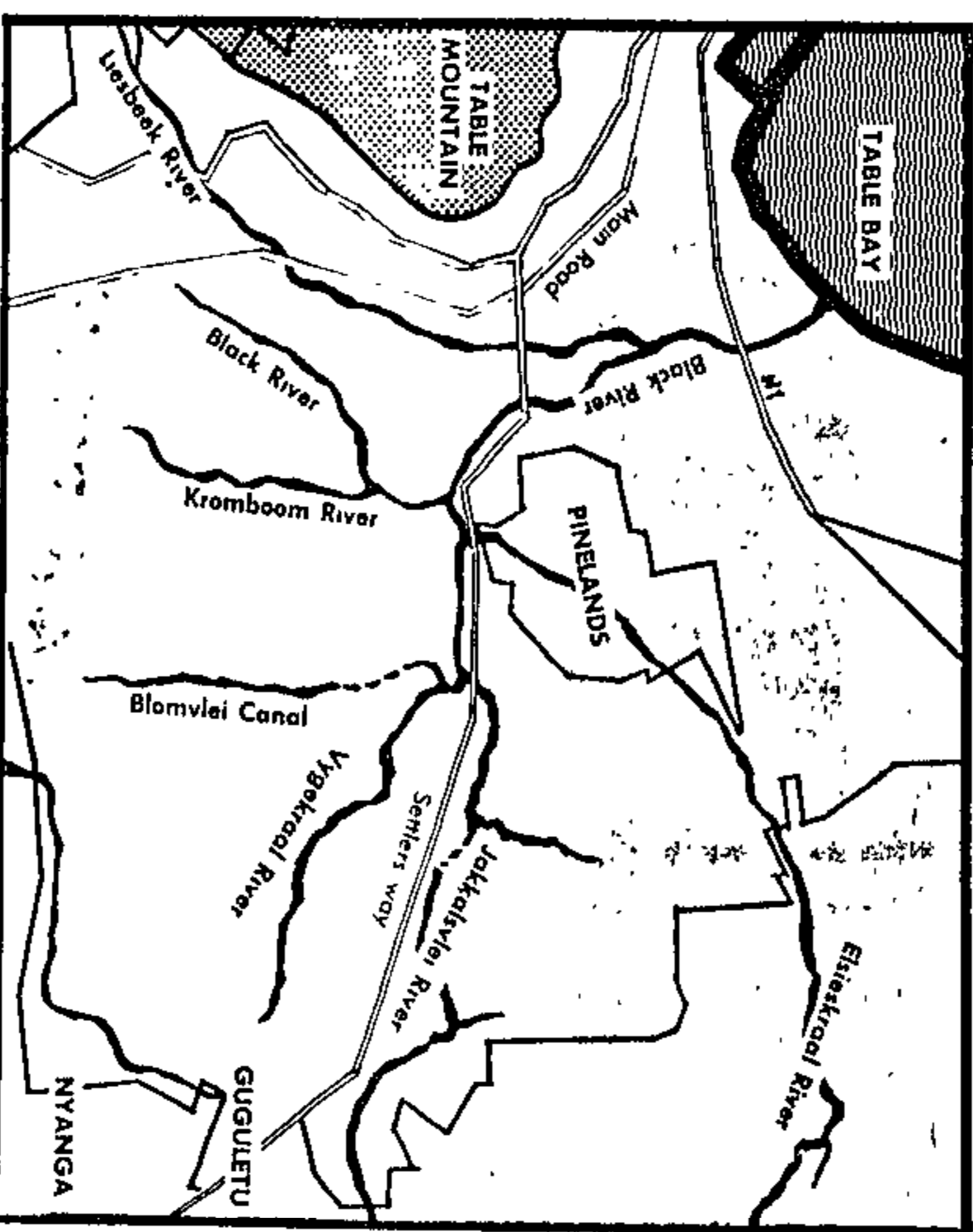
"It serves only to carry sewage effluent to the sea, and that could be done in a pipeline."

And Dr Jenny Day, acting head of the Fresh Water Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, agrees.

"Lousy river"

"The Black River is undoubtedly the best example of a lousy river in the country — even Transvaal rivers are not as impressive for nastiness," she says.

Criticism has often been levelled at the Cape Town City



The Black River winds its way through large areas of the Peninsula.

Black River had never been so choked with sewage as it is now, this formed the major flow in summer, Mr Riley said.

"In its original natural state it was a sluggishly-flowing, reed-choked marshy strip of near-stagnant water," he said.

Pipeline

To carry Athlone effluent to the sea in a pipeline would cost R10-million and would have to achieve "a very considerable benefit" to warrant the cost.

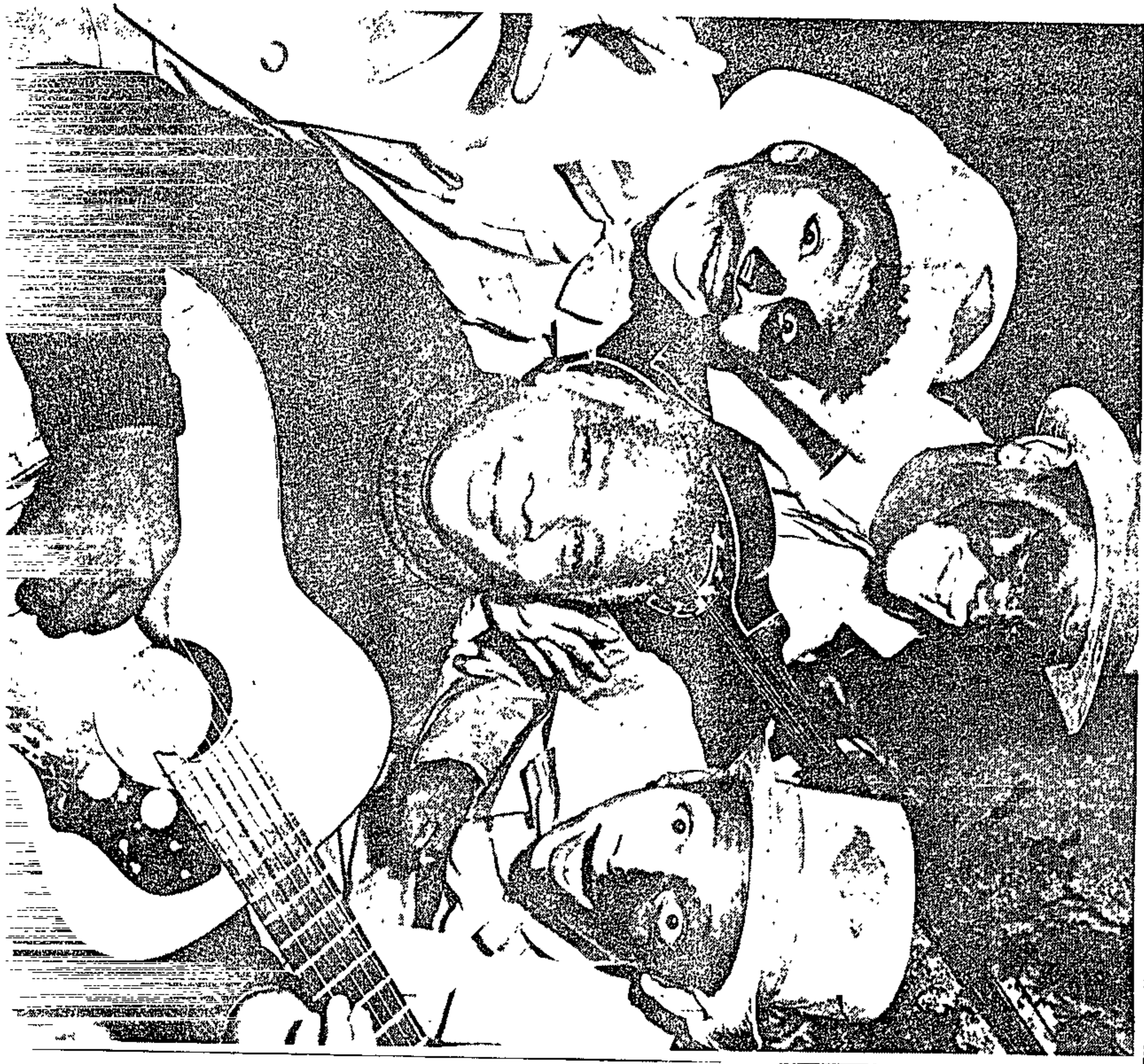
"In addition, if the effluent discharge was discontinued, the river would virtually dry up in summer into a series of stagnant pools which must create far

To upgrade the river further would "cost millions of rands in capital expenditure" and "hundreds of thousands" in annual operating costs as Athlone's effluent would have to be filtered, cleaned and sterilised.

And Borchard's Quarry effluent would require similar treatment, particularly when the plant reached full capacity.

Drain-cleaning

In addition, an "extensive and



stream; it provides no water fit for consumption; it smells; it contains no life except for bacteria, worms and flies; and it has all the recreation potential of a pigsty.

"It serves only to carry sewage effluent to the sea, and that could be done in a pipeline."

And Dr Jenny Day, acting head of the Fresh Water Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, agrees.

"Lousy river"

"The Black River is undoubtedly the best example of a lousy river in the country — even Transvaal rivers are not as impressive for nastiness," she says.

Criticism has often been levelled at the Cape Town City Council, partly unfairly, because, as Dr O'Keeffe points out, a river cannot be managed separately from its catchment area, and much of the Black River's catchment falls outside the municipal boundary.

Dr Day says the river is in a better state than it was five years ago.

However, the council is responsible for the Athlone sewage works which discharges effluent into the river and for managing much of the lower reaches.

Asked to comment on Dr O'Keeffe's criticism, city engineer Mr Des Riley said the

The Black River winds it's way through large areas of the Peninsula.

Black River had never been much of a resource

"In its original natural state it was a sluggishly-flowing, reed-choked marshy strip of near-stagnant water," he said.

Pipeline

To carry Athlone effluent to the sea in a pipeline would cost R10-million and would have to achieve "a very considerable benefit" to warrant the cost.

"In addition, if the effluent discharge was discontinued, the river would virtually dry up in summer into a series of stagnant pools which may create far more objectionable conditions than those existing," Mr Riley said.

Upgrading of the Black River had been "actively pursued" in recent years including modernised waste-water treatment facilities at Athlone, intensive canalisation of the Elsieskraal River, hydraulic studies for widening the Black River and the creation of the Raapenberg Bird sanctuary.

The river still received effluent from both Athlone and the Borchard's Quarry Wastewater Treatment Works (the former Divisional Council works) and

this formed the major flow in summer, Mr Riley said.

To upgrade the river further would "cost millions of rands in capital expenditure" and "hundreds of thousands" in annual operating costs as Athlone's effluent would have to be filtered, cleaned and sterilised.

And Borchard's Quarry effluent would require similar treatment, particularly when the plant reached full capacity.

Drain-cleaning

In addition, an "extensive and expensive" education, enforcement and upgraded street- and drain-cleaning programme would have to be implemented in areas where heavily-polluted stormwater discharges had been recorded.

Whether this measure would ever be entirely successful was debatable, the city engineer said.

Other points made by Mr Riley included:

- The Black River was not safe for recreational use and internationally accepted safety levels had never been achieved;

- Because of this danger warning signs had been erected along the bank and the river was monitored monthly at various points;

- To maintain adequate drainage dredging cost R150 000 annually;

- Consultants had been used and an Inland Waters Management Team had been set up; and

- Inter-authority co-operation had been discussed but was pending the introduction of the regional services council (RSC).

Mr Riley's answers do not satisfy Dr Day, who says no authority has the right to allow a major health hazard running through its area without at least a planned long-term solution.

"I don't believe it is necessary for this state of affairs to carry on indefinitely and I don't believe there is a master plan — this is the question which has not been answered," she said firmly.

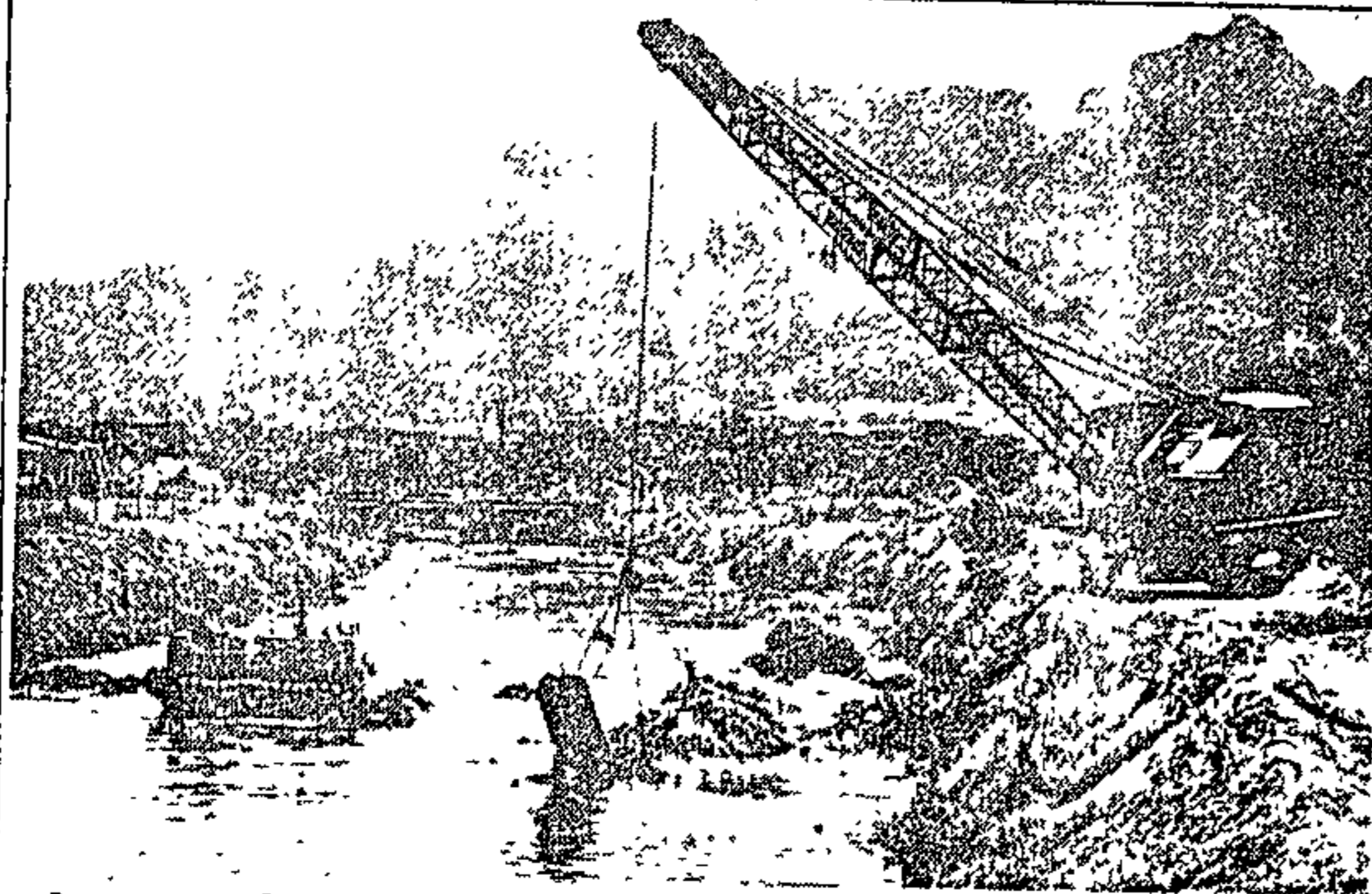
"Inoffensive"

While she agreed that the river would be only "a trickle" in the summer months, this was no reason why it should be objectionable.

"It would once have been a perfectly natural, totally inoffensive little stream."

A river system with the limited volume of the Black River could not handle the kind of effluent put into it, Dr Day said.

"One of the things the City Council should recommend strongly to the RSC is some kind of co-ordinated catchment management for all the areas under its control."



A crane dredges part of the aptly named Black River.

ESALE
AT
PRICES
THE PUBLIC

boxes..... **539** pr kg

Mamelodi weapons cache discovered

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A cache of weapons and explosives has been found in Mamelodi township here by two municipal policemen.

They saw a piece of plastic buried in the ground. The ground around it was disturbed.

Sniffer dogs established the presence of explosives.

Police found eight PMN anti-personnel mines, an AK-47 rifle with a loaded magazine, four MD2 detonators, one RG42 hand-grenade detonator, three booster charges for PMN mines, two loaded AK-47 magazines, an empty magazine and 188 rounds of ammunition.

No arrests have been made.

- According to the police unrest report a bus was destroyed when it was set alight in Motherwell, near Port Elizabeth.

Escom liable in event of Koeberg disaster

CAPE TIMES 36/7/87

56

THE conclusion of the Chernobyl trial poses the question: Who is legally responsible in the case of a nuclear disaster at Koeberg?

The Cape Times yesterday put this question to Escom and the Atomic Energy Corporation. Mr Andre van Heerden, public relations officer for Escom, and Mr Nic Lighthelm, head of communications for the AEC, compiled this reply:

● By law, Escom has to provide for insurance and is fully liable for claims of loss of life or property in the event of any nuclear disaster at Koeberg power station.

However, anyone suffering death or damage because they deliberately disregarded the company's recommendations and procedures in the event of an emergency would not get compensation.

● The matter of who gets compensation would not be decided by Escom, but by the Atomic Energy Corporation.

● In the event of a nuclear disaster, a formal inquiry would have to decide what caused it. If negligence by a group or individual was found, a criminal charge of negligence would be laid.

This differed from insurance and compensation issues which were civil matters.

"It is difficult to predispose the circumstances of an emergency, but I think it should be emphasized that what happened at Chernobyl could not possibly happen at Koeberg," said Mr Van Heerden.

"Koeberg would shut itself down in the same circumstances."

A yellow goo spills from a crashed truck What is it? An atomic secret

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

THE row over a spill of radioactive uranium at Natal's Majuba Pass has been dumped in the lap of nuclear officials who refuse to reveal crucial information, claiming it is "classified".

A truck carrying drums of uranium oxide was involved in an accident at the pass on July 26 and two of the containers burst, spilling the radioactive "yellowcake" on the road and verges.

The pass was closed for some time while workers washed the road and removed surrounding topsoil.

Emergency service personnel on the scene soon after the accident had no idea what it was or how to deal with the spill, and there were reports of a traffic officer standing ankle deep in the stuff, directing traffic.

The head of Pietermaritzburg's fire department, Johnny Sutton, has sharply criticised the "nuclear establishment" for its secrecy, saying he has tried unsuccessfully to get information from them about nuclear material.

Mark Gandar, an official of the Society Against Nuclear Energy (Sane) and an ecologist with the University of Natal's Institute for Natural Resources, says Sutton is "justifiably enraged" about the situation.

Sutton's fire department has a computer dealing with over 700 hazardous substances which could be identified from labels on tankers.

In the event of a spill it would take just minutes for a print-out on the properties of the substance, how dangerous it was, precautions to be taken by emergency services and others on the scene and the way to disperse the chemical.

He says there are no entries on any material used in the nuclear industry and that attempts to get information about the materials from sectors of the nuclear establishment — the Atomic Energy Corporation, the CSIR and the Nuclear Fuels Corporation — had failed.

Sutton says the AEC should realise that fire and emergency services would be able to protect classified information if it were given them, and should acknowledge that members of emergency services would be on the scene of any spill long before the nuclear experts.

Looking at Pietermaritzburg alone,



Mark Gandar, Sane official

Sutton says on a conservative estimate over one million litres of dangerous liquids passed through the city every day.

Commenting on the Majuba incident, Gandar said the biggest lesson was that the AEC was going ahead with transporting dangerous radioactive materials without any public knowledge.

"The public has never been successful in influencing the nuclear establishment in South Africa. Even a concerted public campaign about Koeberg had minimal effect."

"This is the second incident in a year involving vehicles carrying radioactive material. Some months ago a truck transporting low-level waste broke down because of problems with an axle and it had to be pulled off the road.

An official of Nufcor says international safety regulations, open to public scrutiny, are followed, but he acknowledged a traffic officer at Majuba would not have made much of the label: "Uranium Concentrate LSA".

W/rowe

7-73/8/87

Transport disrupted, houses swamped

Deluge after dam bursts

By LAUREN SMITH-BREAR and RONNIE MORRIS

THE city was hit by a deluge last night when a dam on Table Mountain above Newlands burst its banks after a cloudburst.

As tons of water flowed down the mountain, roads and stormwater drains blocked — unable to cope with the sudden downpour — and streets in many parts of the southern suburbs became torrents of water.

Homes were swamped, stalled cars were abandoned by motorists when roads turned into rivers and train services were disrupted as the floods spread rapidly outwards from the Newlands catchment area to outlying areas of Mitchells Plain and Lansdowne between 7 and 8pm.

Emergency workers, including civil defence units, were out in force.

Motorists reported a "five-metre wide river" streaming across De Waal Drive below Newlands forest and, on Vanguard Expressway, a packed bus skidded out of control, left the road and was in danger of rolling over after it had come to a standstill.

There were no injuries, but a shaken passenger described the experience as "horrific".



FLOODED STREETS . . . A car picks its way through a water-logged Rondebosch East street. **RIGHT:** Water laps at the front door of a Lansdowne home.

Accidents were also reported in Lansdowne Road. Cape Town City Council received flood reports from across the city — Sea Point, Rylands, Newlands, Kenilworth, Rondebosch East, Claremont, Mitchells Plain, Lansdowne, Athlone, Wetton and Rondebosch, the deputy Town Clerk, Mr Gys Hofmeyer, said.

The flooding in Newlands occurred when a dam above Newlands on Table Mountain burst its banks causing a "fairly strong" flow of water down into the Alfred Road area, Mr Hofmeyer said.

In Hanbury and Frere Roads, Rondebosch East, homes were threatened by knee-deep flood water. The City Engineer's Road and Drainage teams were on

standby in all reported flood areas. A "major problem area" was the Irene and Alfred road areas below Newlands Avenue.

A spokesman at the Central Fire Brigade said: "All our people are out on the road. We've just sent out a tender to Irene Road, Rondebosch, which looks like the worst-hit area. We are in contact with civil defence and they're doing their best."

A Mitchells Plain resident, Mr Glen Petersen, of Rockland, said although his home was "dry", water was lapping at his pathway.

"Motorists are trying to take short cuts over fields and parks. The drains seem to be overloaded . . . it's still pouring. People are leaving their stalled cars and walking

home," he said.

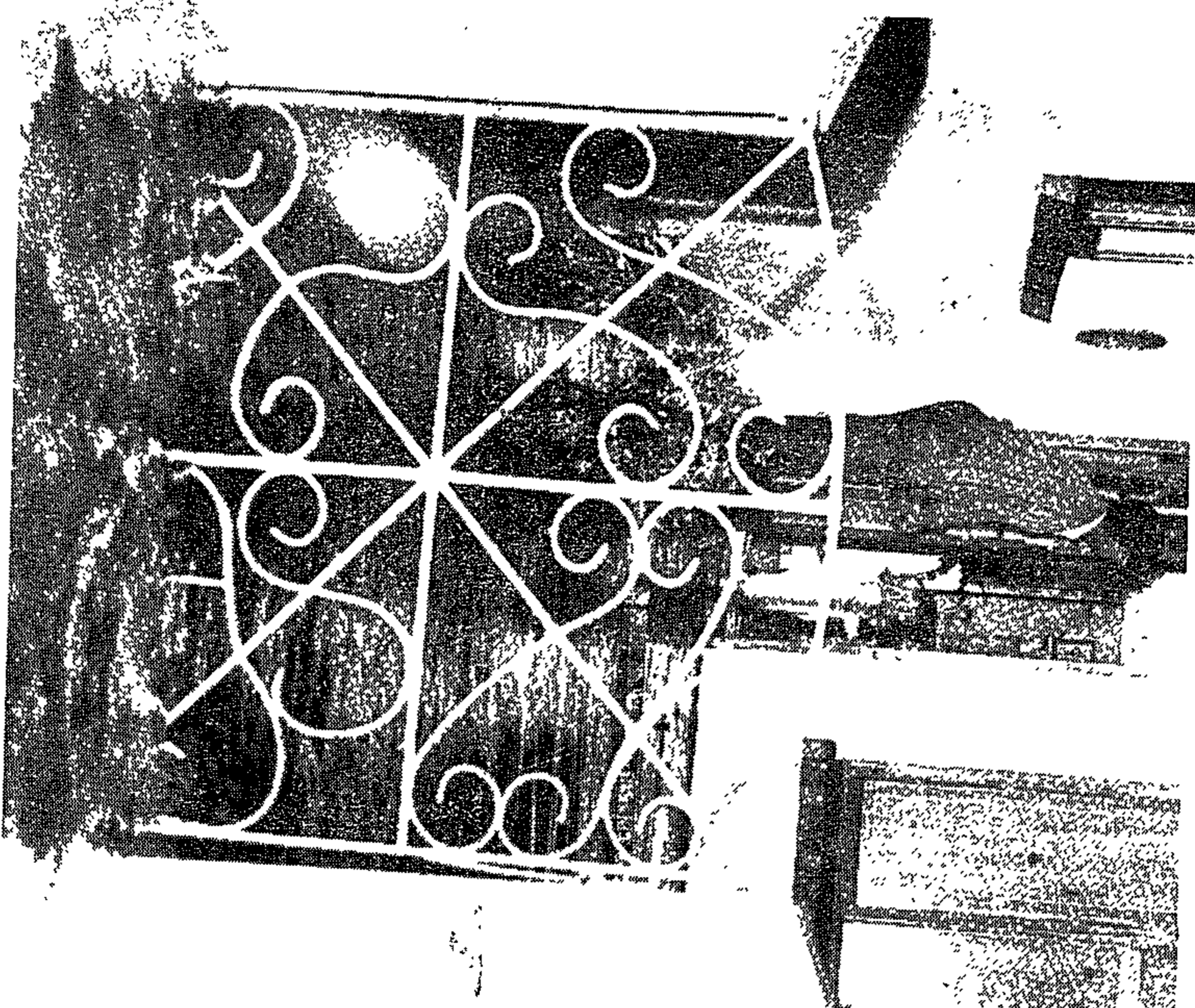
In Rondebosch, a White Road resident said it was "getting worse" with houses flooding and the water level reaching "head-height".

But for motorists travelling home to the southern suburbs the real shock was the turnoff to Newlands, where hundreds of cars had to stop when a river about 50m wide poured across the road.

"I just made it through but it was very dangerous," said one motorist.

By about 9pm, residents reported that flooding was dropping.

A South African Transport Services spokesman, Mr Luthen Diederichs, said malfunctioning signals near Rondebosch had caused delays of about 45 minutes.



Waste-tech buys top competitor's assets

MICK COLLINS

WASTE-TECH, a leading company in the R250m-a-year waste disposal industry, has acquired the assets of Waste Systems, its main competitor in the Pretoria area.

No financial details of the purchase were announced by Waste-tech, which is part of the TTI group of companies.

MD Geoff Wood says Waste Systems will continue to operate much as it does now, but as part of a single expanded operation with his company.

"The new arrangement is a rationalisation of the waste industry in Pretoria. It will have the effect of upgrading the quality of service offered to Waste Systems' clients as they will now have access to our specialised land-fill sites and technology."

Meanwhile, plans for an international conference on waste disposal at Rand-

burg next month are to go ahead.

The conference, which is the first of its kind in SA, is being organised by the geotechnical division of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers (Saice).

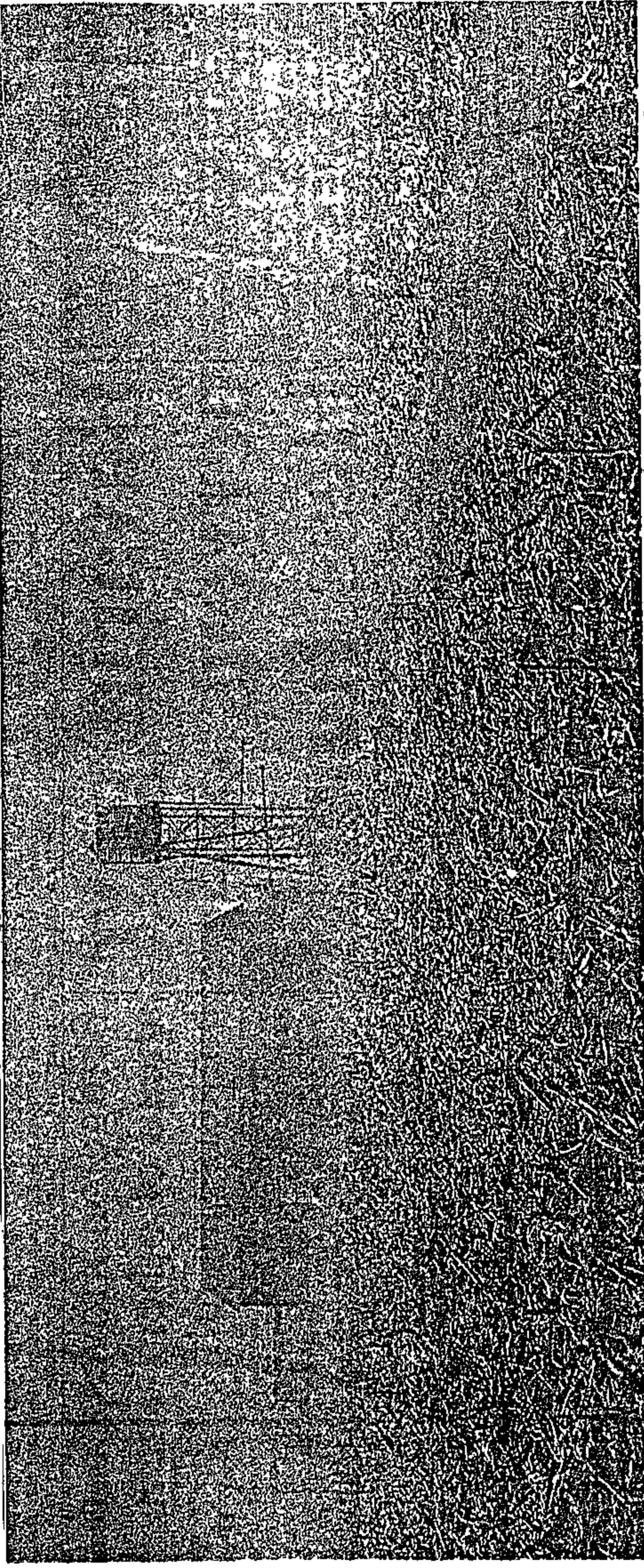
Saice geotechnical division chairman John Wates says waste costs are likely to rise soon as a result of pending legislation which will see control tightened.

"Disposal can cost as much as R20 to R30 a ton, or as little as 50c. At a conservative average of R1 a ton, the cost of disposing of SA's 250-million tons a year is approximately R250m."

A feature of the conference, which is to be held from August 17 to 19, will be the presence of delegates from other African countries as a result of Saice's ex-Africa, pro-Africa programme, set up to encourage an exchange of technology between SA and the rest of Africa.

Wealth turns to dust

Part of South Africa's riches turns to dust and blows away as wind sweeps through once-fertile fields in the Western Transvaal. ● Picture by Ken Osterbrook.



Hundreds of drought-hit farmers face bankruptcy

By Carina le Grange
Farmers facing bankruptcy in the Western Transvaal after six years of drought, can be counted in their hundreds.

This was what The Star found on a recent visit to the Western Transvaal.

Agricultural experts, questioned about the fact that about 200 to 300 farmers in one co-operative district were facing sequestration, said they could not dispute that fact. But none would go on record officially.

Others involved with agriculture, such as Dr. Koos du Toit of the economics department of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, could only say the R400 million set

aside by the Government to help drought-stricken farmers would help only a small number.

He said: "We had hoped to help 2 000 farmers, or even 3 000, in a meaningful way with the R400 million."

"We were too optimistic and did not foresee all the problems. Our aim will probably not be realised."

Farmers in the area also said only a few individuals could be helped and that in one area, only 13 applications for aid out of 30, could be granted.

The total debt of farmers in the area — a more exact figure of those already sequestrated and those at risk — could not, however, be determined.

It was explained that such information did exist since it was used as background information to obtain the State aid. But it was confidential, partly because some of it had been obtained from banks and agricultural co-operatives, which may not divulge client information.

Dr du Toit said the six-year drought had been described by some to be the worst in memory because of its length and severity in some areas.

Farmers visited by The Star said repeatedly they could remember no worse time, or that it was, according to some old-timers, the worst since 1933.

● See Page 11.

Stricken farmers see their dreams turn into nightmares

Six-year drought takes its toll

By Carina le Grange

Mr Gawie Coetzee used to dream dreams.

He dreamt that his eldest son would follow in his footsteps and farm the land that has been in the family for close on 50 years.

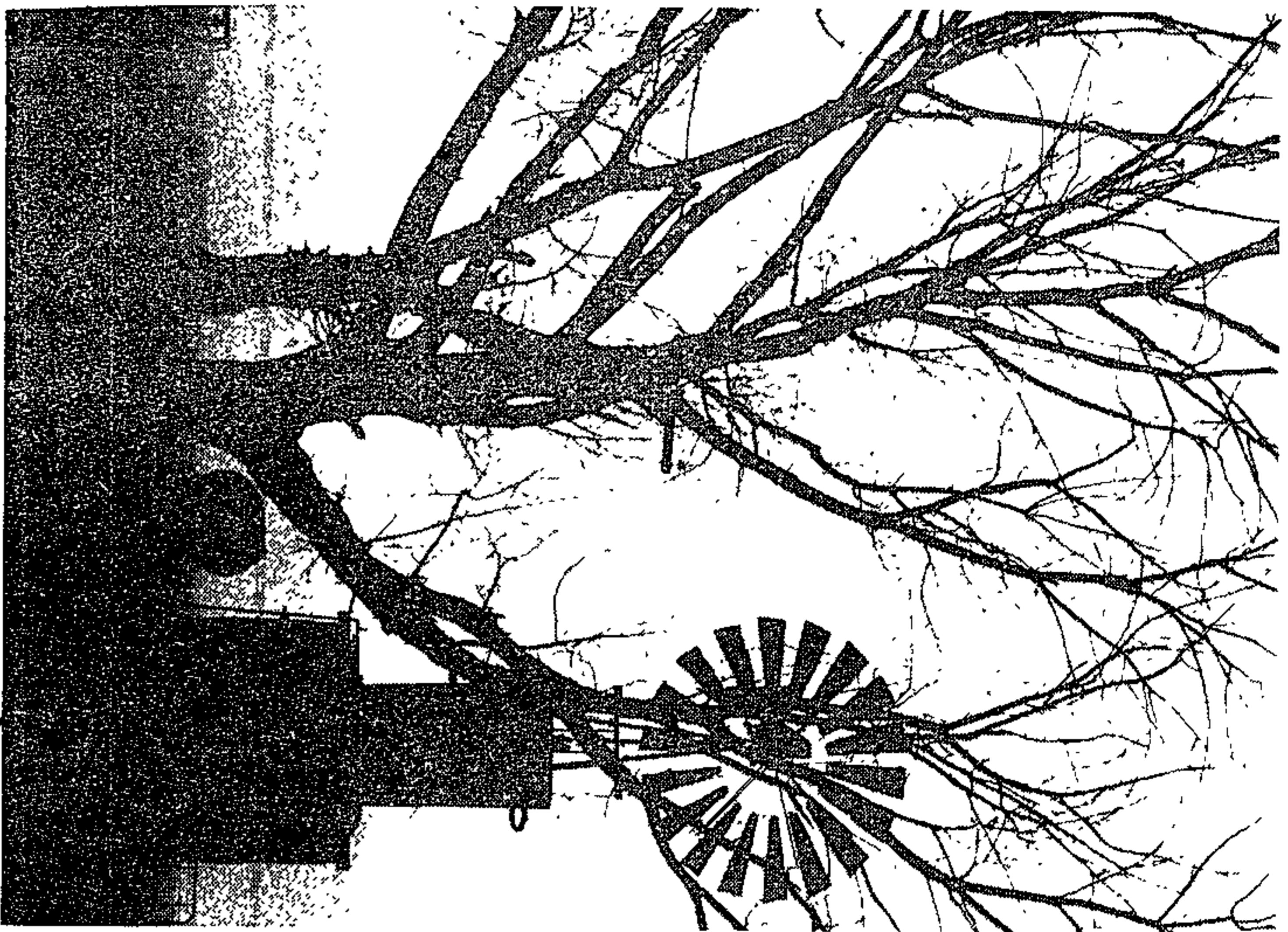
Today his dreams are shattered, turned to dust, by the six-year drought in the Western Transvaal, and his son's studies at an agricultural college will now be followed, in all probability, by a career selling fertiliser to other farmers.

But Mr Coetzee (49), of the farm Rhenosterdoorns, not far from Lichtenburg, is one of the lucky ones: he still has his farm. He managed that with his "bank" of animals.

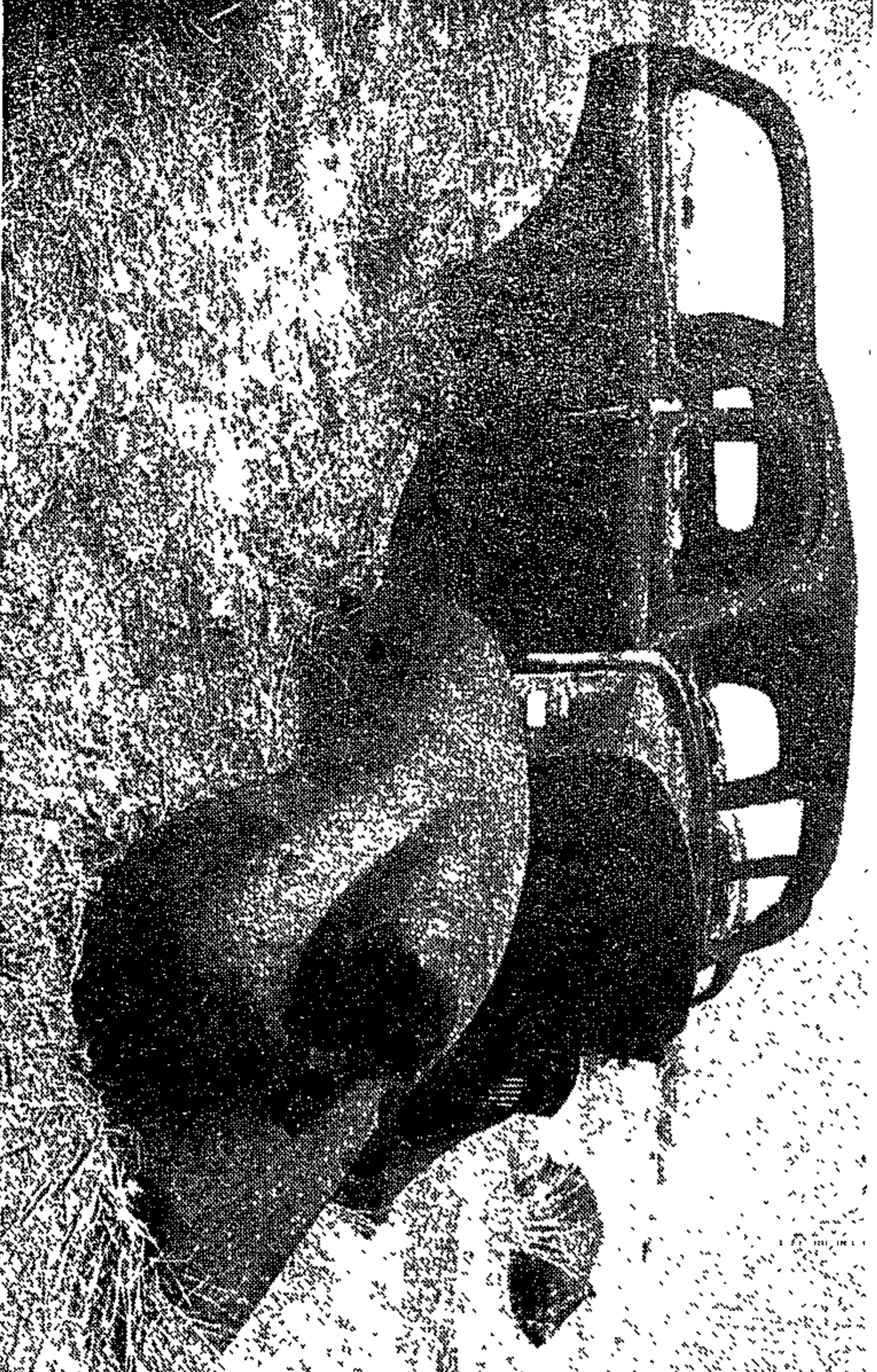
"Animals are your bank — that is a saying among farmers. When you need to buy something, sell a cow."

He is also drilling for water — but 10 such boreholes drilled last year were dry. He is hoping the latest drilling project will strike luck.

"Water is life," he says. He has not made a profit since the 1980-81 harvest. And the immediate future looks dark — the export price of



Sunset over a farmyard in the Western Transvaal . . . the wind-powered borehole pump is vital to the farm's survival.



Where once meales grew, a car wreck lies, rusting slowly in the absence of rain.



A cow searches for grazing among dry maize stalks.

maize is low, and it would, in any case, take many years for those who still have their farms to recover.

Some, he says, cannot recover from this drought in their own lifetime, and many farms which had been in the same family for generations have been abandoned, with the owners unable to unburden themselves from massive interest on money borrowed.

"From one point on my farm I can count 11 empty farmhouses," he said.

Down dirt roads, you come upon these deserted homes and farms, where the only signs of life are the screeching of the turning windmill and the rustle of dry maize leaves in the wind.

You also get told the stories of some of these farms.

It speaks of destitution, hunger and desperation. You hear of the family visited by the messenger of court who came to reclaim their refrigerator — and found it was not being used. The electricity had been cut off and they had nothing to keep in the appliance anyway . . .

"Delivering as little as a bag of mealie meal and some milk brings tears to the eyes of recipients — but you don't always know if they are tears of humiliation or relief," said

a man who did not want to be identified.

Hope, like water, seems in short supply — but the tough times have brought out the best in people.

Mr Willie Badenhorst (39) and his wife Annafie, of Doornlaagte in Boshpoort district, have been tested to the utmost through the last six years.

Born to the farm

Willie was born on the farm he is clinging to and has never been anything else but a farmer.

But his five sons will never become farmers if he has his way. "They will go and study and work," he said.

Asked how they survived the drought, they speak of faith in God, strength and the support of the community — despite a short remark from Willie that "the future is dark."

With no income over the last six years, they too, were helped by the animals they owned and now plan to turn to sheep farming instead of maize and sunflowers.

Mr Badenhorst, along with Mr Coetzee, said the R400 million State aid for the drought-stricken farmers was only for those already faced

with sequestration. "It is of no use to the average farmer," he said.

White landowners are not the only ones affected by the drought.

Farmworkers have in some places borne the brunt of the "dry attack" — losing their jobs since there is "simply no

money to pay them."

But Mr Badenhorst tells of how he tries to get these workers placed in new jobs, or assists in applying for a State pension if the worker is already old. "They helped me in the good times and I will not abandon them now." It is the least I can do," he said.

Ready to plough

By chance you stop at a typical farmhouse and meet inside Mr Izak Kriel (78) and his wife Siemie, of the farm Middelbult in the Vermaas district. Mrs Kriel was born on the farm. Mr Kriel has lived and farmed there for 50 years.

Almost a millionaire ("I had managed to save in the good years") his tractor nevertheless is at the ready to start ploughing at the first sight of rain.

"I think there are few farmers without bonds on their farms around here," he said. He then defends farmers vehemently, saying they work hard, but that sometimes even the hardest workers are not up to the devastation brought about by crippling drought.

"Look at my garden," Mrs Kriel said. You see nothing but succulents in sand.

"I used to have beautiful flowers. How I miss them . . ."

Deprivation takes many forms. And you think again of another place, elsewhere, where a young woman carried a large container of water on her head towards small dwellings in the vast and barren land, so much like real desert. Maize grew there, once upon a time.



Mr Izak Kriel (78) and his wife Siemie . . . "I think there are few farmers without bonds on their farms around here."

56

Daily Dispatch
Reporter

EAST LONDON — Mfesane will shortly launch an ambitious R300 000 project, the Emmaus Village project, aimed at alleviating the plight of some 900 squatters who are presently living near the city's rubbish dump.

Mfesane's projects consultant, Mr Doug Bosman, said it was hoped that the first phase of the project, consisting of a central hall and soup kitchen facilities, would be completed by Christmas this year.

"The hall will also provide shelter for the children until alternative accommodation is provided, and subsequent phases will include cottages to accommodate approximately 100 children and between 30 and 40 adults.

"To allow for expansion, we have also approached the municipality to zone surrounding land for our future use.

Project to help rubbish dump kids' plight

(56)

[Handwritten signature]

27/8/87
DD.

"In the children's section, we envisage accommodating 12 to 18 children per cottage, under the supervision of stable, committed couples," he said. "In the adults' section, we hope to accommodate four adults per cottage.

"We are planning to involve the squatters in the construction of the village, as this will provide training in marketable skills such as bricklaying, carpentry and glazing.

"The soup kitchen will provide a meal a day to the 400 who are most needy, and we plan to involve the women in maintaining

a vegetable garden. This will provide an opportunity to teach them about nutrition and cooking.

"The gospel is also being preached to them, but we believe that it is important for us to try to meet both their physical and spiritual needs, so that we can be seen to be practising what we preach.

"We hope to launch this as a community project, and the project will be introduced to some of the city's most influential people at a fundraising dinner during September," he said.

"The gathering will

be addressed by a local businessman, Mr Corder Tilney, and we hope to gain R20 000 towards the project by asking local businesses to sponsor us.

"Capital Radio have already donated R10 000, and the Holiday Inn has also agreed to sponsor us by providing the banquet at a special price," he said.

Mr Bosman added that although a multi-racial body, known as the Emmaus committee, had been engaged in feeding schemes and preaching for some three years, many of the squatters were still living in ap-

palling conditions.

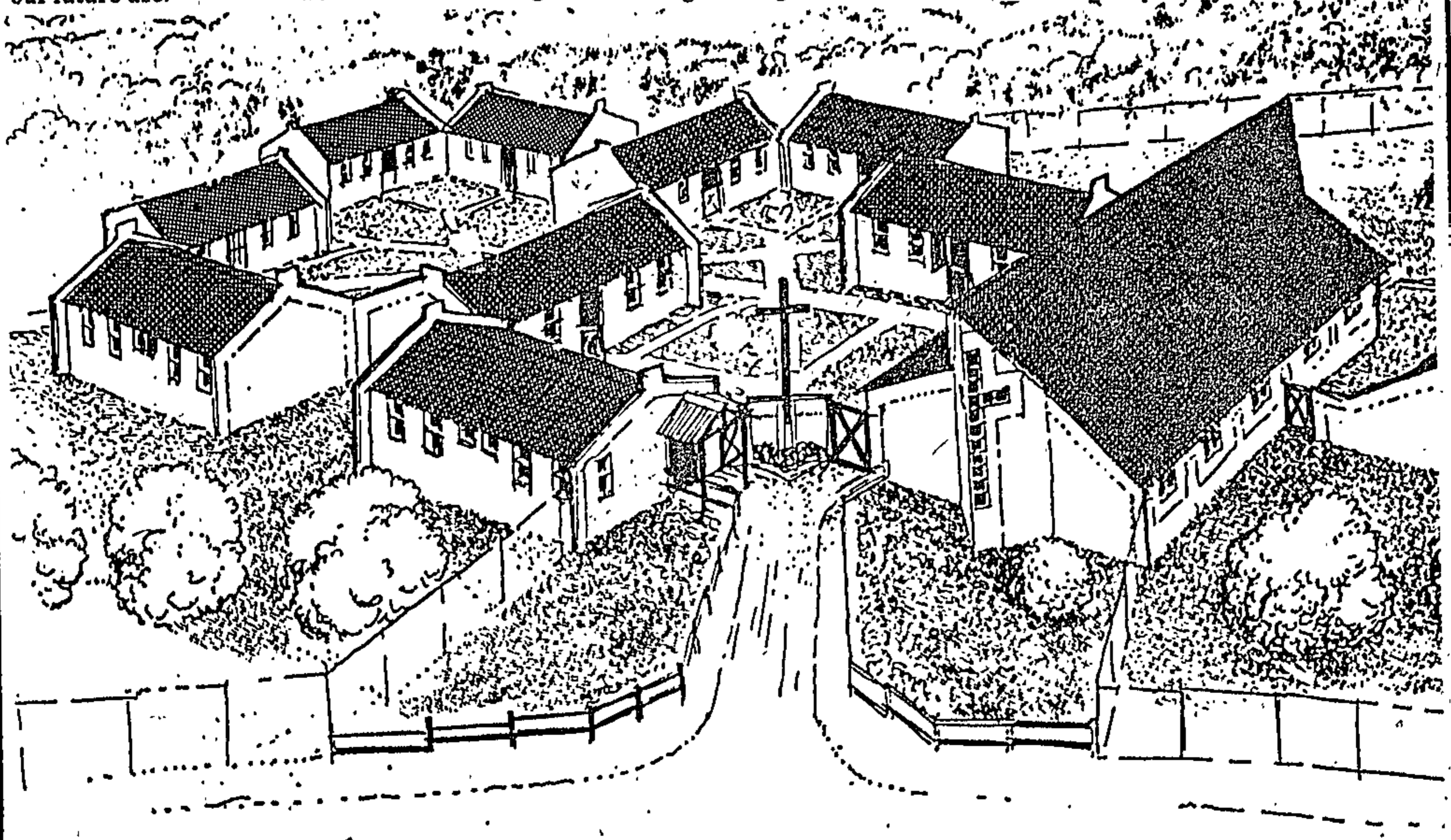
"They are rootless people, many of whom left their rural communities for the bright lights of the city," he said.

"Neither South Africa nor Ciskei recognises the squatters as its problem. So little has been done in the past to alleviate their plight.

"Living on the fringes of the coloured townships, they try to eke out an existence by selling items from the rubbish dump.

"Prostitution, violence, illness and drunkenness are very real problems, and we hope that it will now be possible to overcome these evils.

"In the past, these people have been known as the 'rubbish dump kids', but in future they will be called the 'twilight people', since we hope to bring them out of the darkness of their desperate situation, into a much brighter future."



An architect's impression of the Emmaus Village project once it is completed.

Disaster averted by reporting of sinkhole

By Gien Elsas, West Rand Bureau

Mr. Danie Olwagen (30), a mine engineer, averted a disaster when he reported a sinkhole on the side of the P36 Johannesburg-Potchefstroom Road on Sunday night when it was still only a few metres wide.

Mr. Olwagen, returning from Carlletonville with his wife Nelia, spotted a "black spot", walked towards it and heard earth falling nearly under his feet.

He raced to the Harry Watt Shaft and told three mineworkers to turn cars away.

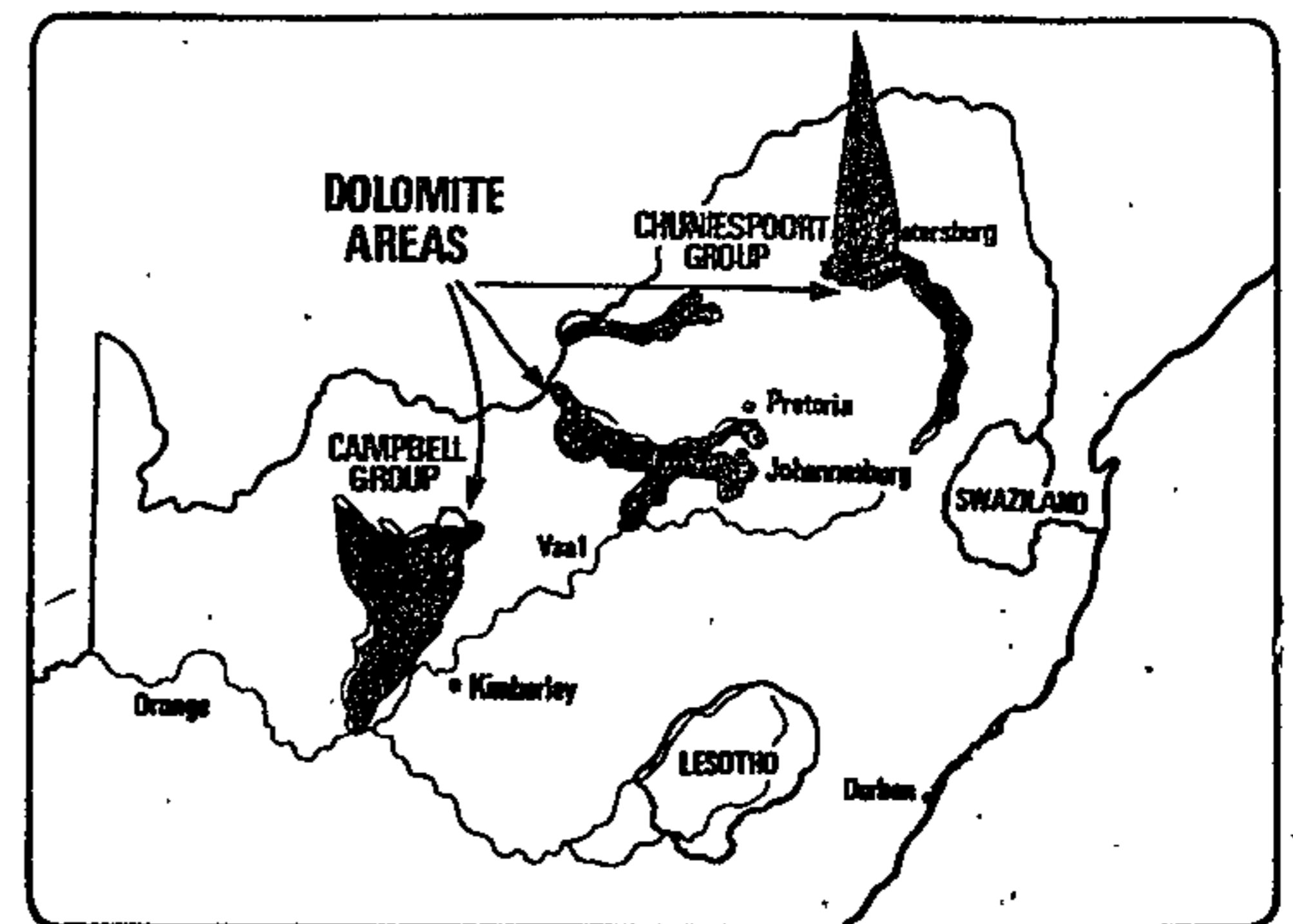
A Westoharia council spokesman said today that contractors were still busy filling up the hole, which is 30 m in diameter and 25 m deep.

A geologist said it would be some time before the exact cause could be determined.

Sinkhole perils are a part of everyday

life on top of the dolomite

56
2/9/87
S.M.R.



By Dan Side

The perils of living on the gold-bearing dolomite of the Western Transvaal became apparent again this week when a 35m-wide section of the Johannesburg-Potchefstroom highway sunk 25 m below ground level late on Sunday night.

As so often happens with the notorious sinkholes, there was no loss of life or human injury, but the subsidence was a reminder that man's control over nature is tenuous, in spite of lessons learned from the time sinkholes were a cause for panic in the 1960s.

There was the tear-filled day of December 13 1962, when a 30m-high ore-crushing plant at West Driefontein mine slid into a 60m-wide sinkhole.

DISAPPEARED

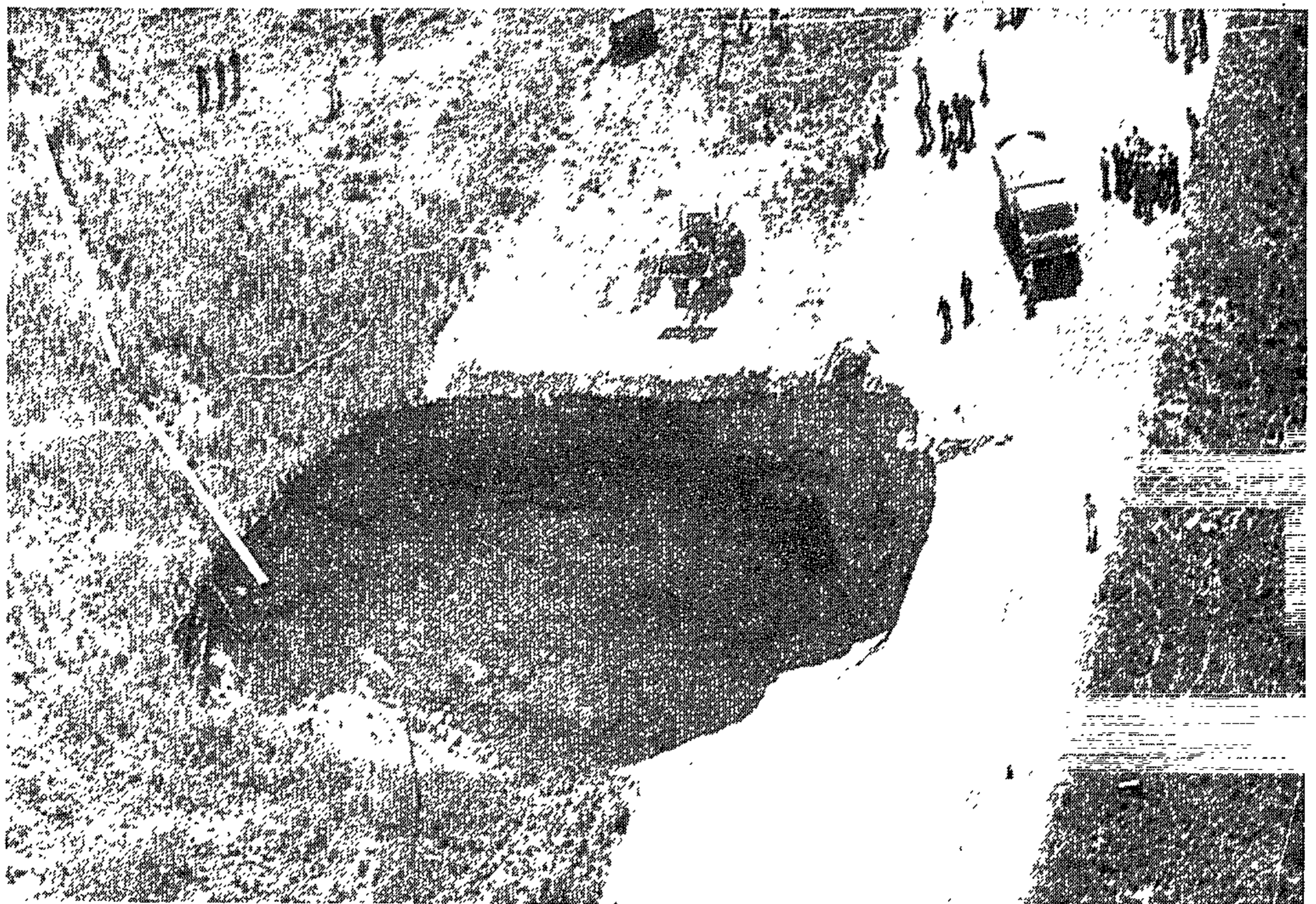
Tragedy followed disaster when a 76cm pipe burst and flooded the crater with thousands of litres of water, bringing the death toll to 34 and extending the injury list to a further 22 workers.

Memories went back, too, to August 3 1964. Six people literally disappeared from the face of the earth when three homes were swallowed up by a yawning sinkhole at Blyvooruitzig.

Mr J M Oosthuizen, his wife and three children — aged five, eight and 12 — disappeared without trace into what has been described as the "world's biggest grave".

Residents of Carletonville and its neighbouring township of Khutsong have been given frequent frights by relatively minor sinkholes since, but some experts, such as consulting-engineering geologist Dr Fritz Wolmarans, feel there is no cause for alarm.

He called last year's subsidences at Khutsong "isolated occurrences", and said they hap-



The sinkhole, 75 m in diameter, which swallowed part of the Johannesburg-Potchefstroom road on Sunday night.

pened when "the ground bed-rock receives too much water, when normally free-running water is blocked by a road, for example, and a cavernous area is formed".

But other experts point out that building a home and future on the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area — of which 14 percent is situated over dolomite rock — must carry unique risks.

Leading Johannesburg civil engineer, Dr Fritz Wagener — winner of the 1984 J E Jennings

Award from the SA Institution of Civil Engineers for his contribution to the understanding of dolomitic formations — advised stringent control be exercised during the Department of Environment Affairs and Rand Water Board's R10 million project to extract water from a battery of boreholes in the PWV area.

If too much water was pumped out of the dolomite and the water table lowered, he warned, there was danger the ground would become unstable

and subside.

On a lesser scale, sinkholes have occurred when mining companies have de-watered dolomite compartments to expand their operations.

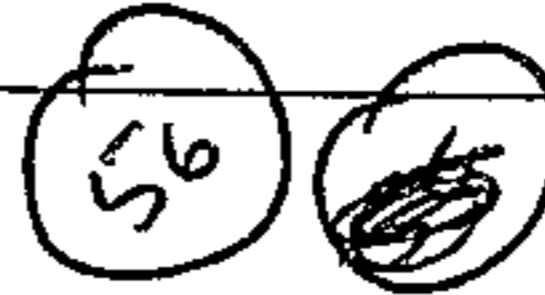
Over 15 years after the authorities literally pulled the plug from the Western Transvaal town of Bank, all that remains is the grey wood-and-iron station and a multitude of sinkholes.

The last resident left in 1970 as the mines pumped 90 million gallons of water a day from the

Bank compartment and craters began to dot the landscape.

Experts claim modern technology makes it possible to de-water and rework the dolomite. Dr Wagener, for one, feels modern-day sophistication in building techniques minimises the risk of sinkholes.

A Western Transvaal golfer, it seems, shouldn't be surprised if a crater marks the spot where the 17th green existed the last time he played a round. That is part of coping with everyday life on the dolomite.



Water becoming scarcer in SA, says official report

Pretoria Correspondent

The Department of Water Affairs (DWA) has warned that water is becoming an increasingly scarce resource, while the quantity available for exploitation and use in South Africa at affordable cost is limited by a number of unfavourable climatic conditions.

This warning is contained in a DWA re-

port on the management of water resources in South Africa.

The report is said to be the most significant policy statement by the department since the report of the commission of inquiry into water affairs was published in 1970.

The report states that the scarcity of water is further compounded by declining quality, an obligation to share it with other

countries and an uneven geographic distribution in relation to demand.

Relative to increasing demand, water is already scarce in certain regions of the country — and within the foreseeable future, the situation will adversely affect even more regions.

The department, however, says water may — from time to time — also be scarce in regions where waterworks require extensions, but where in order to be viable, the scale of the works requires large capital investment or even international co-operation.

Experts fight salination problem

Salination, pollution and excessive plant growth have caused the quality of water resources in South Africa to decline, according to the Department of Water Affairs.

Progressive salination of storage facilities is a world-wide phenomenon, often associated with the intensive use and re-use of limited water supplies. Salination of rivers and reservoirs by natural causes has long been recognised as a problem in arid and semi-arid regions of the country.

There is also concern about the gradual rise in the salinity of water in urban and industrial areas. This renders water less suitable for urban and industrial supply, to the extent that additional costs could be incurred by the user.

However, research is under way to find eco-

nomic viable solutions to this problem.

Eutrophication (excessive plant growth), is the enrichment of water with plant nutrients. It is a natural process that may be accelerated by urbanisation and other practices.

The discharge of effluent rich in soluble nutrients, such as phosphates and nitrogen, promotes the excessive growth of algae and other aquatic plants.

This, in turn, leads to a progressive deterioration in use as well as the treatment and conveyance of water.

But experts, hard at work to eradicate water pollution in South Africa say, should they prove unsuccessful, a host of problems could beset us.

There is, however, every indication that solutions will be found.

Management strategy aims at ensuring the indefinite equitable provision of adequate quantities and qualities of water for all competing groups of users at acceptable costs and assurances of supply under changing conditions.

The report says effective planning and control on a national scale by the State in an ongoing consultative partnership with users is fundamental to the strategy.

For Presnzie, happiness is . . . turning on the taps!



"The children didn't even wait for cups" . . . Presnzie Rambhrose, 4, drinks her fill

LET THE Presnzie Rambhrose and the people of a small village surrounded by rolling canefields celebrated this week as the first trickles of water came out of taps.

It was the first time since the arrival of Indians in South Africa — more than a 100 years ago — that the residents of Blackburn Village, near Durban, had piped water and the occasion certainly demanded a celebration.

And when the first tap carrying one of life's greatest gifts was turned on, the residents of Blackburn Village gathered around it to also give thanks.

The village is less than 5km from the plush white area of Umhlanga Rocks.

From the time indentured Indian labourers settled in the

By GEORGE MAHABEER

small area, the people relied on rainwater collected in tanks for drinking, and water from the bilharzia-infected Umhlanga River for washing and bathing.

The laying of water mains was made possible by a R140 000 grant from the Natal Provincial Administration to the Development and Services Board.

□□□

The Rambhrose family's home was the first to be connected to the mains on Monday.

Mrs Sookhia Rambhrose and her eight sons organised a party which several pupils from the local school and workers of the Development and Services Board attended.

"Everyone was excited. The children didn't even wait for cups — they just cupped their hands under the tap and drank the fresh water," said Mrs Rambhrose.

Another resident, Mr Ishwar Rambhrose, said they were grateful to Mrs Eja Ramgobin of the Verulam Child and Family Welfare Society who made it possible for the village to have piped water at last.

"Mrs Ramgobin took our problem to the neighbouring municipalities and when she failed to get their help, she appealed to the Natal Provincial Administration," he said.

"Mrs Ramgobin is now trying to help about 10 families who don't have money for the connector fee, deposit and the laying of pipes on their premises."

Drought slashes Vaal Dam inflow by a third

Municipal Reporter

Drought conditions in the catchment area of the Vaal Dam slashed the total inflow by more than a third last year.

According to the annual report of the Rand Water Board, inflow was down to 600 million cubic metres from the long term annual average of 2 190 million cubic metres.

This meant that restrictions on the use of water from the Vaal River system had to remain in force for the third consecutive year.

Despite the restrictions water consumption increased by 3,5 percent — from 1 730MI to 1.791MI — mainly attributed to growth which was much needed to stimulate the stagnant economy.

FALLS SHORT

Consumption was still about 23,5 percent down on the figure for March 1983 before restrictions were introduced. This was considered satisfactory although it was short of the desired saving of 30 percent.

The report said it was unfortunate that the co-operation by commerce, industry and the general public had to be rewarded with costlier water, but this was because the lower the sales the more expensive water became.

Faced with price increases over a wide spectrum of its operations, the RWB avoided imposing a 21,5 percent tariff increase by budgeting for a R6-million deficit, and increasing the water tariff for foundation and preferent customers — local authorities and mines — by no more than 15 percent.

Woman survives 6-day ordeal

By Tim Cohen

Star

8/9/87 (56)

A Germiston mother of three is recovering in hospital after being trapped for six days in chest-high water in the Wadeville dumping grounds.

Mrs Virginia Skotha spent days shouting for help but could not be found by the police and firemen despite lengthy foot and helicopter searches.

She was eventually discovered by her husband who found her by wading through the spruit which runs through the marshy and reed-filled dumping grounds — but she was not freed before he also got stuck.

The pair were finally freed by Wadeville firemen last Saturday afternoon. Mrs Sekotha was trapped by the mud and the reeds which tangled around her legs for five days and six nights. She was taken to hospital suffering from exhaustion and badly swollen legs.

A hospital spokesman said last night her condition was promising but that she has a gangrenous toe which may have to be removed.

Mrs Skotha's employer, Mrs Barbra Kornish said her employee left to visit friends the Sunday morning. When she did not come home the following day

Mrs Kornish began to worry.

Mrs Kornish said after telephoning hospitals and morgues she eventually received a phone call from a friend who said she was dropped off near the dumping grounds.

"I was told police had heard a rumour that someone was stuck in the dumping grounds and they were conducting a search."

"The fire department joined the search and a helicopter was called in to assist," she said.

A spokesman for Wadeville Fire Station confirmed that firemen conducted foot searches but that these failed to discover whether there was anything in the rumour. A helicopter was then called in because they continued to receive information that someone was shouting for help from the dump.

The spokesman said when Mrs Skotha was brought out of the lake she was scared and exhausted. She was apparently chased into the dump and whenever anyone came near, she hid herself.

"We must have passed within a few metres of her on several occasions," the spokesman said.

tions to the cost of the magazine it is not deemed in the public interest to reveal the name of the publication.

*4. Mr D J N MALCOMESS—National Health and Population Development. [Withdrawn.]

Jan Smuts Airport: air-ticket privileges

*5. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 28 July 1987, the inquiry into the alleged abuse of air-ticket privileges at Jan Smuts Airport has now been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (i) who was in charge of the inquiry and (ii) what were the findings;
- (2) whether any action has been taken as a result of this inquiry; if not, why not; if so, what action.
- (3) whether he has received a report on the investigation by the South African Police into this matter; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether any action is to be taken as a result of this investigation; if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) The Departmental inquiry has been completed.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.
 - (i) Two senior officers of South African Airways.
 - (ii) The possibility of fraud has been identified.
- (2) Yes. The matter has been referred to the South African Police.
- (3) No. The Police investigation has not been completed.
- (4) Yes. Should the South African Police acquire prima facie proof of criminal

HOA

action the matter will be dealt with in terms of the normal judiciary procedure. Should no such proof be acquired, the matter will be dealt with under the SA Transport Services' disciplinary code.

(5) No.

Clarendon Gardens shopping complex

*6. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 28 July 1987, the Administrator of the Cape Province has reached a decision on the proposed Clarendon Gardens shopping complex; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, what was the decision?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

The Administrator of the Cape Province has not yet considered the application with regard to the proposed Clarendon Gardens Shopping Complex and it is not possible to say when the matter will be considered since certain information, *inter alia* from the developers, is being awaited.

Greeneberg 844, Inanda: expropriation

*7. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) Where is the land situated that is to be expropriated in terms of Government Notice 291 of 1987, published in *Government Gazette* No 10738 of 15 May 1987, and (b) for what purpose is this land to be expropriated?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) The land is situated on the farm Greeneberg 844, District of Inanda, in Released Area No 33.
- (b) The properties in Released Area No 33 are required by the South African Development Trust for township development.

*8. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE—Defence. [Withdrawn.]

Canelands, Durban: chemical/pesticide manufacturing plant

*9. Mr R S SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) has been informed of and/or (b) has received any complaints and representations in regard to the possibility of water pollution being caused by a certain chemical and pesticide manufacturing plant at Canelands, near Durban, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) from whom did he receive the information, complaints and/or representations and (ii) what was the purport thereof;
- (2) whether his Department has taken any steps in regard to the matter; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) No, but some press reports were, however, brought to the attention of the Department of Water Affairs.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (3) Yes. The premises of the factory was inspected on several occasions before and during the construction of the plant by senior officials of the Department of Water Affairs. These inspections were done together with the management of the company. The latest of these were on 24 September 1986, 19 May 1987 and 28 June 1987. The discharge and methods of discharge of the effluent were examined in detail and the requirements of the Department of Water Affairs were stipulated. The discharge to sea was investigated in great detail in consultation with the Department of Environment Affairs

HOA

and the method of discharge will under no circumstances cause any toxicological or other detrimental environmental effects. A permit in terms of section 21 of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) is being issued for the discharge of effluent to sea.

†Pretoria: wreaths in honour of Rudolf Hess

*10. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has received any information on a meeting held in Pretoria on or about 20 August 1987 at which Nazi flags and armbands were displayed and the Nazi salutes were given; if so, what is the purport of this information;
- (2) whether any action is contemplated in respect of such activities; if so, what action; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes. That on 21 August 1987 a memorial service was held in the Rebecca Street Cemetery, Pretoria during which wreaths were laid in honour of Rudolf Hess by a number of rightist organisations.
- (2) Yes. A charge of contravening section 62 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), is being investigated. Once the investigation has been completed the case docket will be forwarded to the Attorney-General for his decision.

Actuarial reports

*11. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether an actuarial report has been received during the past three years in respect of the (a) Railways and Harbours Pension Fund for Non-White Employees and (b) New Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) whether there is a deficit in either of these funds; if so, (a) what is the nature of the deficit in each case and

8/9/87 Howard



Howard 8/9/87



Howard (52)

8/9/87 Howard

MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1987

(2) Yes, however, see (ii)(aa) hereunder.

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Lesotho Highlands Water Project

304. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

(1) (a) When is it anticipated that the construction of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project will be commenced, (b) how many phases will this project comprise, (c) what is the envisaged date of completion of each of these phases and (d) what quantity of water will be supplied at the completion of each phase;

(2) whether any of this water will be made available for irrigation purposes; if so, (a) to what irrigation schemes and (b) at what price in each case; if not, (i) why not and (ii) (aa) what effect this is expected to have on the Vaal Hartz irrigation scheme and (bb) what steps are envisaged in respect of the latter scheme?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Work on the access roads will commence in September 1987, whilst work on the main component of the Project will commence in 1989.

(b) Three phases and possibly four.

(c) and (d).

Lesotho High-lands water project phase	Completion year	Water supply in million cubic metres per annum
1(a)	1995	531
1(b)	2002	850
2	2007	1 730
3	2017	2 000
4	2018	2 200

HOA

(a) All irrigators adjacent to the main stream of the Vaal River and the Vaalharts Government Water Scheme.

(b) Present prices, but subject to normal price increases.

(i) Water from the Lesotho Highlands Water Project is estimated to cost 75 cents per cubic metre at 1986 prices and is consequently too expensive to apply it for irrigation purposes.

(ii) (aa) After each completed phase the full yield of water from that phase will be delivered into the Vaal Dam and this will result in a reduction of the risk of water shortages on the normal water quota that all consumers of water within the Vaal River supply area may experience.

(bb) Consideration is currently being given to the possibility of raising the Bloemhof Damwall, in order to provide additional water to increase the irrigation water quota for the Vaalharts Government Water Scheme, after the commissioning of the first phase of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

Water transferred from Orange River system

305. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

(1) (a) How much water is transferred at present from the Orange River system, with the exception of the Vaal River, to other river systems and (b) to what river systems;

(2) whether any extensions are envisaged in this connection; if so, (a) when and

(56) 14/9/87
H. M. M. M.

(56)

(b) what quantities of water are involved?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 640 million cubic metres; of water per annum (m³/a).

(b) Orange River via the Fish River to the Sundays River;

Orange River to the Riet River; Orange River to the Buffels River (North-west Cape); and Caledon River to the Modder River.

(2) Yes.
(a) and (b)

Year	Total increase (m ³ /a)
1987-1992	97 million
1987-2030	548 million
1987-2035	151 million

River or project involved
Orange River to the Riet River
Orange River to the Fish River
Caledon River to the Modder River

The figures mentioned have been calculated as accurate as possible on the basis of available information, but as more accurate information becomes available, the figures may be affected. Water that has not yet been allocated and used may be utilised for purposes other than for which it is destined for at this stage, according to needs that arise and circumstances which change

Orange River: potential water supply

306. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) (a) (i) What is the potential water supply by the Orange River at (aa) the H F Verwoerd Dam and (bb) its confluence with the Vaal River and (ii) respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what will this water supply be after the implementation of the various phases of the Lesotho Highland water project and schemes for the transfer of water to other river systems:

(2) (a) (i) what is the water consumption west of the confluence of the above-mentioned two rivers and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what will this water consumption be after the allocation of the present water quotas:

(3) how many megalitres of water per year are reserved for (a) South West

HoA

(56)

(b) (aa)

Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phase

1(a)
1(b)
2
3
4

Potential water yield
Urban water supply at 98% assurance in million m³/a

Irrigation water supply at 90% assurance in m³/a

560
560
560
560
560

(bb)

Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phase

1(a)
1(b)
2
3
4

Potential water yield
Urban water supply at 98% assurance in million m³/a

Irrigation water supply at 90% assurance in m³/a

565
565
565
565
565

(2) (a) (i) 605 million m³/a (all summers).
(ii) March 1987.

(b) 674 million m³/a for the present water quotas and allocations and taking into account the volume of water that will be taken up by the third round of water rights sales.

utilised for purposes other than for which it is destined for at this stage, according to needs that arise and circumstances which change.

Orange-Vaal Rivers: irrigation

307. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) (a) (i) What is the constant supply of water for irrigation purposes in the area west of the confluence of the Orange and Vaal Rivers and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what will this supply be after the (i) allocation of the new quotas and (ii) completion of each development phase of the river system:

(2) whether water will be available for agricultural extension in this area after the allocation of the above-mentioned quotas and the completion of the above-mentioned development phases?

HoA

(ii) January 1985.

(bb) Urban water supply of 335 million m³/a at 98% assurance.
Irrigation water supply of 5 775 million m³/a at 90% assurance.

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) 552 million cubic metres of water per annum (m³/a) in respect of irrigation only.
- (ii) March 1987.
- (b) (i) 621 million m³/a for the present water quotas and allocations and taking into account the volume of water that will be taken up by the third round of water rights sales.
- (ii) 821 million m³/a after completion of the proposed extension of the Kakamas Government Water Scheme.

(2) Yes. The figures mentioned have been calculated as accurate as possible on the basis of available information, but as more accurate information becomes available, the figures may be affected. Water that has not yet been allocated and used may be utilised for purposes other than for which it is destined for at this stage, according to needs that arise and circumstances which change.

Annual reports

383. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;

(2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;

(3) whether any copies of these reports were sold; if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;

(4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to his Department of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of his Department and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) (i) One, and

(ii) the Annual Report of the Postmaster General on the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

(b) R81 137.58,*

(c) 8 000, and

(d) Messrs Dada Graphic Editorial;

(2) yes:

(a) (i) R25 545,*

(ii) R42 103,* and

(b) R25 545,*

(3) no:

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

*GST excluded.

(4) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(i) and (ii)

All None five

(i) (ii) (aa) (bb) (aa) (bb) All five All None five

1981/82 R13 548,00* 8 000

Cover *Inside*
Pages
Embossed DUKUZA
Icena 135 g/m²
cover gloss

1982/83 R15 054,00* 8 500

finished
DUKUZA DUKUZA
250 g/m² 135 g/m²

1983/84 R16 727,00* 7 500

gloss gloss
DUKUZA SAPP
250 g/m² white
mat cartridge

1984/85 R17 475,00* 7 500

paper
DUKUZA SAPP
250 g/m² white
mat cartridge

1985/86 R81 137,58* 8 000

SAPP paper
250 g/m² DUKUZA
DUKUZA 115 g/m²
laminated mat

*GST excluded.

*Cost of printing undertaken by the Department's own printing works. The rest of the work involved in the production of the report was done by Departmental officers in the normal course of their duties and cannot be quantified.

Independent states: transfer payments for education

393. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether, during the financial years 1982-83 up to and including 1986-87, transfer payments intended specifically for education purposes were made to the four independent Black states; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in this regard; if so, what transfer payments for education purposes were made in each of these financial years to each independent Black state in respect of (i) wages and salaries, (ii) new school buildings and sports and other specified facilities, (iii) the maintenance of school buildings and sports and other specified facilities and (iv) other specified expenditure?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:†

No.

(a) Transfer payments are, as a rule, not specifically earmarked for the rendering of any particular services by the independent national states.

(b) All transfer payments such as budgetary aid, customs union share, tax compensation, rand-for-rand contributions in respect of the industrial incentive scheme, together with the independent states' own income are paid into one consolidated revenue fund and the whole spectrum of government services, including teaching services, is financed from this revenue fund.

(5) 5/14/87

Drought grips Pafuri area of Kruger Park

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

The northern part of the Kruger National Park is once again in the grip of a severe drought, despite scattered showers in other parts of the north-eastern Transvaal.

The Levubu River has stopped flowing in the Pafuri area, and the Parks Board officials have expressed concern about the wildlife there. Graders were used recently in the river bed, to ascertain whether underground water could be used in the future.

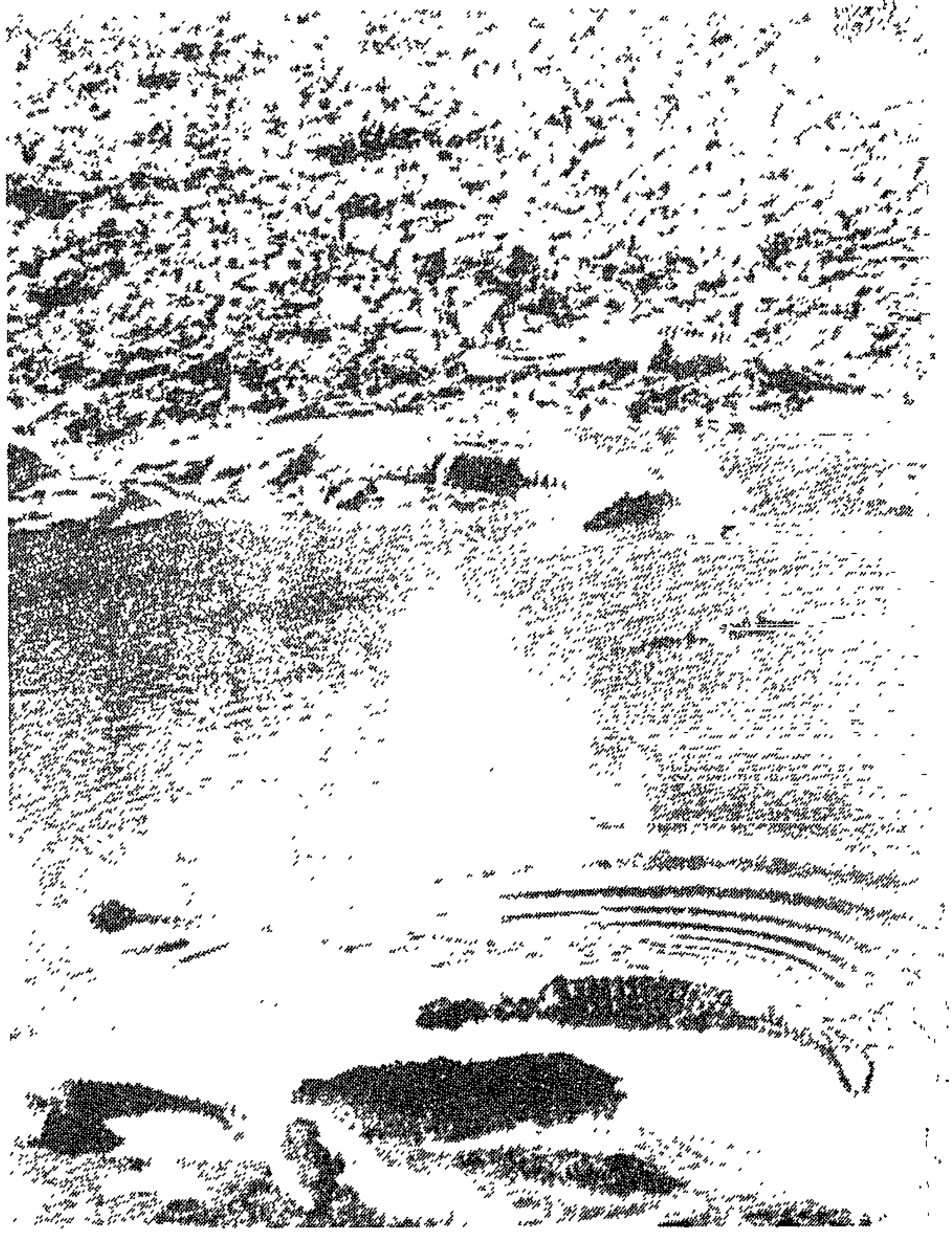
RARE ANTELOPE

It was found the supply was substantial, but the digging of holes and the sinking of boreholes, would obviously be an extremely costly procedure.

The situation does present a bonus for visitors to this section of the park, because a large variety of game can be seen at the remaining waterholes, including rarer antelope such as nyala, bushbuck and roan.

As far as is known, this is the first time in almost 40 years that the Levubu River has stopped flowing in the Park. The extreme north is a traditional home for a great deal of unique bird life, including rare types of eagles.

A ranger at Punda Maria said there was still a great deal of water at "Crook's Corner", at the convergence of the South African, Zimbabwean and Mozambican borders.



Several crocodiles languish in one of the few remaining muddy pools in the Levubu River at Pafuri.

50

Lake now 'a stinking mud hole'

Day of the Vow : Yes

Day of Goodwill : No

Christmas Day : Yes

Other : No

Day of Goodwill : No

By JACK DEWES

WATER in Lake Farm, Port Elizabeth, which used to be a beauty spot and a popular landmark, has dwindled to "a stinking mud hole" because of 10 years of inadequate rains and, to some extent, irrigation.

Birds which thrived there a few years ago — among them three pairs of fish eagles — have left for better pastures.

Anglers no longer find it worthwhile to try for bass.

It used to be a favourite spot to which nature-study teachers took their pupils.

"No more," said a house-mistress at the Lake Farm Centre, where 79 physically handicapped adults are being cared for.

"The lake used to be a great therapeutic help for our patients.

"We used to cheer our patients up and boost morale by taking them on outings right on our doorstep.

"There were hundreds of birds, dragonflies and all sorts of other insects. The fish eagles were a

sight to see.

"Our patients loved getting out into the open air.

"Now you can't get to the edge of the water without getting your feet bogged in clay.

"The wildlife here was magnificent. Anglers used to come here by the dozen, especially on Sundays. But the water is so low now that it holds hardly any fish. The place is practically dead."

One of the people who live near the lake is Mrs Laura Lucas, who until two years ago was secretary of the Lake Farm Management Committee, which was established by residents concerned about the deterioration of the ecology in the vicinity of the lake.

"I resigned because nothing seemed to get done," she said. "It's become so ugly here that I sometimes think I don't want to live here any longer. The lake has become a stinking mud hole.

"Apart from who may or may not be using the

water, a big problem is the fact that so many dams have been built near here, right in the lake's catchment area.

"This means that the amount of rainwater which used to reach the lake no longer does so. Unless there's a flood the lake will never fill up again."

Another resident, Mrs Linda Trollip, said she was disappointed that the area was losing its natural beauty.

"In this country water conservation is an important thing," she said.

But the complaints of nature lovers and conservationists yesterday got an indignant response from one of the owners of the lake, Mr Graham Brown.

"Lake Farm is the private property of myself, Mr Wally Holmes, who used to pump water out for irrigation, and four other people.

"I am chairman of the Lake Farm Management Committee, which concerns itself with the ecology and conservation of

area, but this is now held in abeyance because in the past 10 years we have not had 1% of the rains that we used to. That's why the water is so low.

"The people who fished and picnicked there were getting the benefit of our hospitality. But then they started acting as though it was their right to come and go as they pleased.

"They became a nuisance, trampling down fences and littering the place. The six of us decided in 1984 that the public would no longer be welcome.

"Anglers had the nerve to say to us that we were pumping out too much water for irrigation and that we were spoiling the fishing. Until 1984 quite a bit of water was used for irrigation. Since then there has been no irrigation.

"The lake is drying up because of drought and evaporation."

In August, 1984, at a meeting about the matter, organised for the Director of Water Affairs, it was said that excessive pumping was done by a firm next to the lake which grew and sold grass.

Mr Holmes, managing director of the firm, said that as a property owner in the area and as a keen conservationist he was just as concerned as other were about the lake.

His firm kept a careful record of the water level and stopped pumping when it fell too low, he said.

Country attraction near PE badly hit by low rainfalls



A picture of desolation — that's the lake at Lake Farm, which over the past year has shrunk to about a 10th of its size compared with 10 years ago when freshwater anglers, picnickers and birdwatchers flocked there.

Man, three children swept away

AR645

23/9/87

56

A MAN and three children are missing, presumed drowned, after a "wall of water" swept them away while they were crossing a dry river near Prince Albert.

Heavy rain yesterday also caused flash floods which damaged roads and property in many parts of the Little Karoo.

A woman with the group, Mrs Bernice Claasen, 30, was also washed away but succeeded in reaching safety.

A police spokesman for the South-Western Districts said attempts were still being made to establish the details. She said the flash flood came down the river about 9pm.

The people were in a bakkie driving along the gravel road between Seekoeigat and Prince Albert.

BAKKIE STALLS

It stalled in the Sand River, police said, and the occupants got out and started walking. The missing man was holding the hands of two children and carried the third on his shoulders.

The child on his shoulders started slipping and the man let go of the other two to catch him.

At that moment a wall of water swept down the river bed and carried the two children away. It then washed away the man, the third child, Mrs Claasen and the bakkie. Mrs Claasen later reached the shore safely.

The spokesman said the bakkie had been found but there was no trace of the man or the children.

RIVERS SWOLLEN

Rain started falling late yesterday, swelling rivers which burst their banks and swept through several towns. But reports indicated the damage, although extensive, was not serious.

Meiringspoort, between De Rust and Beaufort West, was closed today by rockfalls and flooded bridges. A branch line of the main Karoo railway was closed early today after heavy rain washed away ballast.

Oudtshoorn's town engineer, Mr Johan Malherbe, said water had been knee-deep in some houses and there was a lot of debris which could take about a week to clear up. "But it has

(Continued page 3, col 1)

Three swept away in flood

(Continued from page 1)

been more of a nuisance than a disaster," he said.

In Port Elizabeth heavy rain and high winds disrupted flights to the city last night.

Three SAA flights were diverted to Cape Town because of poor visibility, but flights were back to normal this morning.

High winds during the night uprooted trees and heavy rain broke the drought in some places. Port Elizabeth has had 50mm since Sunday and rain was still falling steadily today.

Rain over the Transvaal over the past few days has pushed September rainfall figures to record levels. Soft rain fell over most of the Transvaal last night.

So far this month, Johannesburg has recorded 60,6mm compared to the September average of 25,3mm. Pretoria has had 38,3mm, well over the 22,2mm September average.

23/9/87

S
ir
q
d
v
c
b

Argus 24/9/87 56

Karoo rains bring tragedy and joy

By TYRONE SEALE
Staff Reporter

THE Little Karoo flash floods will long be remembered, even without the spectacular rainfall records.

The contrast of tragedy and joy in the wake of the cloudbursts on these parched plains yesterday was as striking as the abundance of water.

While claiming the lives of three people, possibly four, the rain brought new life to an area which has been in drought for at least a year.

The relieving effects of the floods were manifest in scenes seldom associated with *karoo*.

the Hottentot word meaning arid or barren.

Outside Ladismith, ostriches splashed about in flooded pens, while near Calitzdorp waterlogged lucerne fields resembled rice paddies of the Orient.

Near Oudtshoorn a farmer was beaming after surveying a dam which had been filled by the deluge. Before the rain there was no water in it.

At Schoemanspoort, near the Cango Caves, a pipeline which is supposed to channel mountain water under the road and into a stream sprayed thousands of litres of water on to the surface in spectacular fashion.

The Swartberg featured hundreds of little streams and spillage seeped through every nook and cranny.

Apart from rockfalls in several mountain passes, there was little flood damage.

Ladismith had 68mm of rain in Monday's torrent, the heaviest fall in 20 years, said the Town Clerk, Mr Christie Janzen.

At Calitzdorp 67mm fell on Monday, relieving serious grazing and irrigation problems, according to the Town Clerk, Mr Jacob van der Westhuizen.

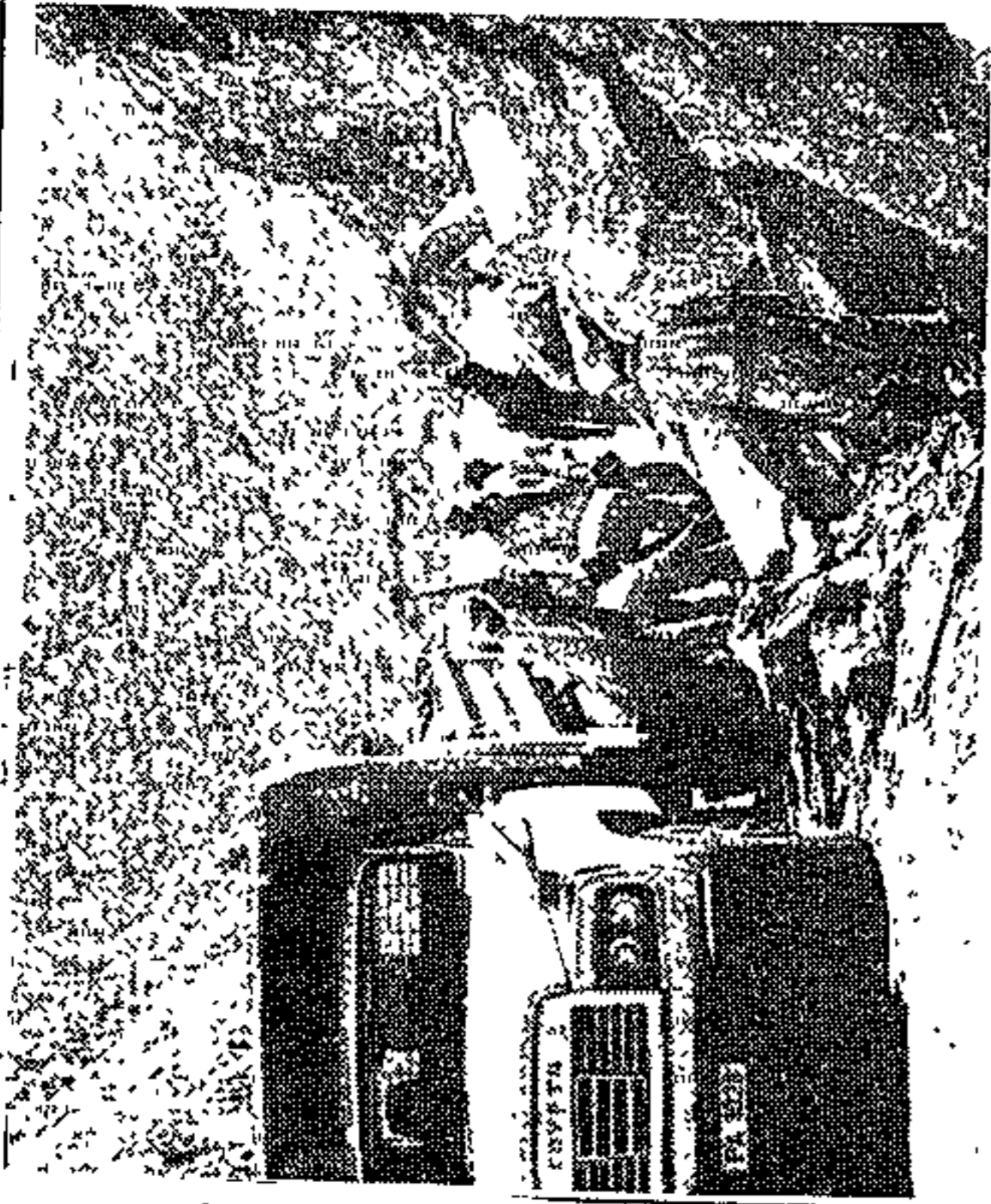
A spokesman for the Oudtshoorn town engineer said

30mm had been recorded in the town but the reading at the 9 000-megalitre Raubenheimer dam had been 43mm.

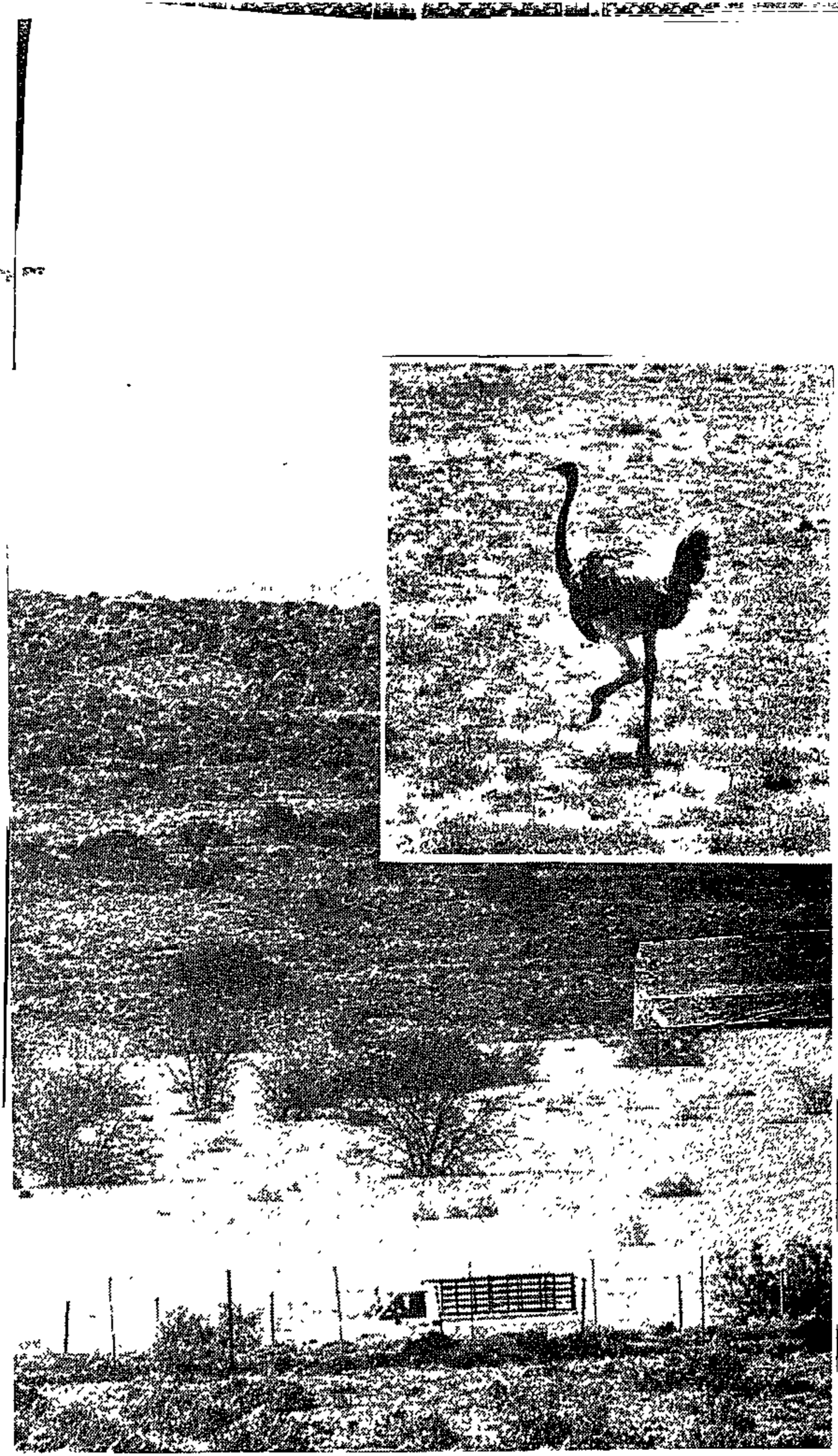
He added: "Some of the people in the town had flooded drains. You must know this is heavy rain for this place, so there will be a few problems. We had a few calls but nothing required urgent attention."

"The farmers and everyone else are glad about this rain. This will make things a lot easier for all of us."

At Prince Albert, on the Great Karoo side of the Swartberg range, water rushed into a number of homes, damaging carpets and furniture, said a resident, Mrs Alta Rossouw.



Pictures. PETER STANFORD, The Argus.
Municipal workers clear a rockfall in the Huis River Pass between Ladismith and Calitzdorp after the flooding.



Before the rain fell on Monday afternoon there was no water in this dam near Oudtshoorn. Inset: An ostrich on a farm near Ladismith enjoys the unexpected water.

Wife tells of flash flood

'A mass of water came down then and just washed us all away'

Argus 24/9/87 (56)

tragedy

By TYRONE SEALE, Staff Reporter

A DAZED and bruised Prince Albert woman spent seven hours on a muddy river bank after her husband and three boys were swept away by the flash flood that struck the Little Karoo.

Mrs Berenice Klaasen, 30, told the story of the multiple tragedy last night after a memorial service for her husband, Mr Pieter Klaasen, 30, and the boys, Lucian Willemse, 14, Hendrik Pieterse, 12, and Fabian Lekay, 6.

Police yesterday recovered the bodies of Mr Klaasen, Lucian and Hendrik from the Sand River outside Prince Albert.

Fabian is presumed to have drowned and it is believed that his body will be recovered only when it reaches the Gamka dam, which is fed by the Sand River.

Mr Klaasen owned a taxi operation in the town and the boys were close to him, according to relatives.

A weeping Mrs Klaasen said she, her husband and the boys crossed the dry Sand River on Monday evening to collect a relative's furniture at a settlement near Prince Albert.

While they were away it began to rain and when they reached the Sand River on their return journey — about 9.30pm — there was water in it.

Bakkie got stuck

"My husband began to drive through the river, but the bakkie got stuck," Mrs Klaasen said.

"Pieter told us to get out of the bakkie because water was already seeping into it. He told me to go ahead while he looked after the children. He put Fabian on his shoulder and held the other two by their hands.

"Just then a mass of water came rushing down and swept us and the bakkie with the furniture away.

"Pieter shouted for help but nothing helped. I heard Fabian cry but the other boys were quiet.

"The water washed me against the river bank, where I landed in a thorn bush. I must have been so shocked that I just stayed there."

Mrs Klaasen said she regained consciousness about 5am when the sky began to lighten and then walked five kilometres to find help.

She was found by relatives who were searching for them. Her legs and hands were bruised.

The bakkie was found 25 metres from where it was overturned by the flooding water. The furniture has not been found.

The Klaasens had no children.

Hendrik's father, Mr Arrie Pieterse, an employee of South African Transport Services, heard of his son's death yesterday morning and took the Trans-Karoo express to Prince Albert to comfort his family and attend the memorial service.



Picture: PETER STANFORD, The Argus.

SURVIVOR: Mrs Berenice Klaasen, widow of Mr Pieter Klaasen, is comforted by friends at a memorial service at her home after being treated at Prince Albert Hospital.

"Very close"

"I don't know much about what happened but I know my son was very close to Pieter (Klaasen)," Mr Pieterse said. "Hendrik used to go all over with him."

Mr Pieterse and his wife Sanna have four other children.

Mrs Fatiema Lekay and her husband Vernon said Fabian was raised by Mr Klaasen, who took the boy everywhere with him.

"I hope they find Fabian," Mrs Lekay said. "I think I will feel much better then. I miss him."

The Lekays have three other children.

Mrs Elsie May, Lucian Willemse's grandmother, said her family were severely shocked. They hoped for the best — "but that's not the way it worked out".

● Little Karoo tragedy and joy, more pictures — page 3.

W/L ARGUS 26/9/87

First missiles blast off at Cape range

Defence Reporter

ARMSCOR has fired its first missiles at the Overberg Test Range at De Hoop while intense conservation efforts are being implemented on the vast ecologically-sensitive site on the Cape south coast.

Mr Johan van Vuuren, the executive general manager of Armscor, accompanied the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W. Breytenbach, on a visit to the site yesterday.

He said that only small missiles had been fired to test equipment and that the site was still in the development stage.

Top conservationist, Dr Douglas Hey, the chairman of the review committee overseeing conservation at the Overberg, praised Armscor's efforts so far.

Looking at flaws

He said that the preliminary conservation management plan for the area was being updated and experts were studying it. The plan would be ready in about six months.

Roads and buildings were still being built and the work is expected to start tapering off towards March. Minor work would continue until September.

He said the environmental programme, aimed at preserving the mountain and coastal fynbos, was of "great value" to the area.

More than 800ha of alien vegetation — such as Port Jackson willow and Rooikrans — had so far been cleared by Armscor employees. This would continue for as long as it took to permanently eradicate the alien bush from the area.

If Armscor had not taken over the area surrounding the De Hoop Nature Reserve, alien vegetation would have presented a problem.

"It had reached the stage where it was too big for the private farmer to handle," he said.

Floods chaos as storms lash Natal

56
EPOST
28/9/87

JOHANNESBURG — Torrential rain is flooding residential areas and causing evacuation of residents in Natal, where civil defence units are on full alert.

The Weather Bureau warned of further local flooding and heavy rains today and tomorrow for Natal.

The storms over the weekend have left at least 24 people killed in motor accidents or drowned, and other people missing or injured.

Rivers in Natal have burst their banks ripping up roads, while winds uprooted trees, unroofing homes, killing live-

stock and battering plants. Heavy flooding caused landslides.

In Durban, where 270mm was measured by 8am, rain was still falling at noon.

About 100 black people were evacuated from their homes near Ladysmith after the Klip River burst its banks. People in danger of drowning have been rescued at Ladysmith, Pinetown and Verulam.

The storms are described as the worst in Natal since Demoina.

Police reported this morning that a landslide at Dassenhoek, on the

Durban-Maritzburg main railway line, had threatened homes in the area.

Eshowe has had 300mm of rain and Verulam 274mm since Friday.

● The rain that has saturated the Eastern Cape for the last week should clear up completely later this afternoon, leaving tomorrow cloudy and cool, but dry, according to a spokesman for the weather office.

With the temperature at 18C today, conditions are not expected to get any colder and are gradually improving. The fresh south-westerly wind forecast for tomorrow should finally drive off the rain, measured since Friday at 15,4mm for the weekend.

Further inland in the Eastern Cape — areas experiencing heavy snowfalls and extreme cold — the heavy rainfall figures were welcomed by farmers and only minor stock losses were reported.

Fort Beaufort, with 49mm, received the highest weekend rainfall.

CAB Times 28/9/87 (56)

Five swept away in heavy flooding

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A man drowned and four others, including a three-year-old child, are missing after flood waters swept two cars off bridges in the Durban area yesterday during a weekend of continuous rain throughout Natal.

There are fears of more casualties as severe flooding and heavy rains are expected to continue till tomorrow.

Police said a Woodlands couple were trying to cross the bridge over the raging Umhlatuzana River about 3pm yesterday when a torrent of water swept their vehicle into the river. The force of the water pushed the vehicle about 100 metres downstream where it landed on its roof.

Police divers recovered the body of a 48-year-old man, but the woman's body was still missing.

In the other incident, a couple from Bulwer and their three-month-old child are feared drowned when their car was washed off a low-water bridge at Umlazi late on Saturday night.

Reports of flooding were re-

ceived from all over Durban and the Umgeni River burst its banks, closing nearby roads.

In the city's low-lying areas walls were washed away and water streamed through houses.

Houses in Hillary were threatened on Saturday when a usually narrow tributary of the Umhlatuzana River came down in flood covering, at one stage, an area at least 14 metres wide. About 10 houses in the valley were affected by the rising water.

Torrential rains fell over most of Natal at the weekend with the highest recorded rainfall — 202mm in 24 hours — at Paddock near Port Shepstone.

Durban's Louis Botha Airport recorded 45mm for the 24 hours ending at 6pm yesterday.

Bathing was banned at Durban beaches after shark nets were displaced in the muddy and very high seas.

Mr Ian Lamont, supervisor of the Standard Bank building at the corner of Smith and Gardner Streets, said tiny snowflakes fell past his flat on the 16th floor yesterday morning, melting long before they hit the ground.

Snow also fell in the higher areas of the Drakensberg, accompanied by freezing conditions,

and more snow has been forecast for today and tomorrow.

Farmers in the Drakensberg area have suffered stock losses as a result of the weather.

One of the coldest places was Matatiele, where about 8cm of snow fell 8km from the town.

Sapa reports from Johannesburg that it has been raining almost non-stop over most of the Witwatersrand since Saturday afternoon and rain was still falling over large parts of the country late last night.

Snow in the north-eastern Cape has led to the closure of roads and mountain passes, and telephone lines are down.

It was still raining last night in the Eastern Cape, where Dordrecht and Lady Grey have been isolated by heavy snow. Roads which remain closed are the Queenstown-Dordrecht road, the road over the Penhoek Pass between Queenstown and Dordrecht — where snow is up to a metre thick, the Dordrecht-Aliwal North road and the Aliwal North-Lady Grey road.

Seven people were killed near Harrismith in the Free State yesterday when two cars collided head-on in wet weather on the road to Qwaqwa.

Record downpours — and more to come

27 die as hail, snow rain sweep country

Weather-related deaths reached at least 27 as hail, snow and torrential downpours shattered rainfall records across the country and turned flooded roads into death-traps at the weekend.

September rainfall records have been smashed across much of the country and downpours are expected to continue until late tomorrow or Wednesday.

Potchetstroom, with 117,5 mm this month, reported the heaviest falls in the town since records were kept in 1914. The previous high was 85 mm in 1957.

Vereeniging reported 118 mm this weekend; Vanderbijlpark had 117 mm and Sasolburg 125 mm.

Johannesburg Central recorded 75,3 mm, bringing the total for September to 182,8 mm. Melville had 68 mm, Bryansfontein 84 mm and the Southern Suburbs 120 mm. Roodepoort had nearly 150 mm.

The wet weather may have contributed to four deaths in the Sandton area.

Two men, who have still not been identified, were killed when their car smashed into a wall at high speed at Peter Place early yesterday.

Police said a woman and a child died in another smash on Rivonia Road on Saturday night.

Two men were seriously injured at 8 am this morning in a vehicle accident on the Golden Highway near Van Wyksrust, south of Johannesburg. The two were taken to the Johannesburg Hospital by emergency helicopter.

In flood-hit Natal, a 48-year-old man drowned and four others, including a three-year-old child, are missing after flood waters swept two cars off bridges in the Durban area yesterday.

A Woodlands couple were crossing a bridge over the raging Umhlatuzana River about 3 pm when a torrent of water swept their vehicle 100 m downstream where it landed on its roof.

The woman is still missing.

Mr Kwazi Shezi, of Umlazi, his wife and their three-month-old child are feared drowned after their car was washed off a bridge in Umlazi on Saturday night. The search for them is continuing.

Torrential rains fell over most of Natal with the highest recorded

rainfall — 202 mm in 24 hours — at Paddock, near Port Shepstone.

24/9/87
D. S. M.

Soweto wedding is marred by collision

A Soweto wedding celebration was yesterday marred by a road accident in which 11 members of the bridal entourage were injured in notorious Valley Road, known as "Death Road".

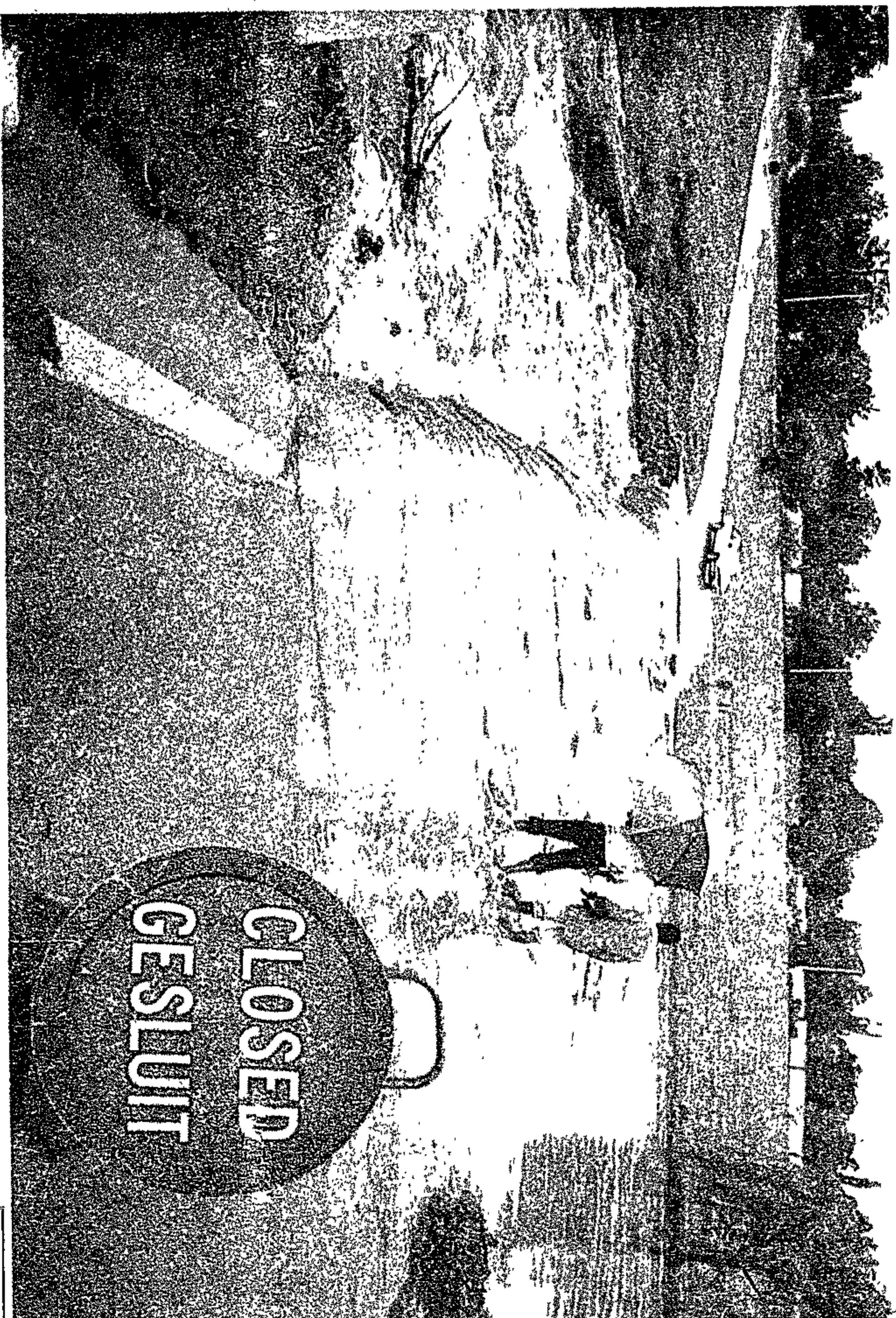
At least three vehicles are known to have been involved in the collision, which involved the bridal party's car and a Putco bus.

Five of the 11 people injured are still at Baragwanath Hospital, a spokesman for the bride's family said. One of them, Miss Cecilia Sibolla (25) was a bridesmaid.

The bridal pair, Mr and Mrs Tebogo Daniel Motsatsi, of Molapo, escaped injury.

Miss Alinah Sibolla (25), who was unhurt, said: "Our hearts are sore. We were looking forward to a lovely wedding but the show must go on. What happened is how God willed it."

Relatives and friends comforted the bride and the groom.



The Braamfontein Spruit overflowed its banks and flooded Belgrave Road in Sandton yesterday. Between 90 and 100 cars were stuck on the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

Accidents in the Ladysmith and Maritzburg area claimed the lives of at least nine people.

Three people died, a vehicle was completely burnt out and two lanes of the N3 highway were closed for several hours after a head-on collision 150 m from Tolgate.

Two men died and another two were admitted to hospital when a vehicle went out of control on the Mercey Bridge, 7 km from New Hanover at 3 pm on Saturday.

In a head-on collision at Merivale at about 5.15 pm last night an elderly woman driving a Howick-registered car died and two people were injured.

Three people were killed in a head-on collision near Ladysmith. The dead were former Calitzdorp bank manager Mr P F Berg (49), his wife, Elize (49), and a Ladysmith businessman, Mr Charl Nel.

A landslide has closed the N3 toll road from Paradise Valley to Key Ridge.

Hundreds of families in Ladysmith had to be given shelter in the town hall after their homes were flooded.

Seven people died a single accident on the road between Harrismith and QwaQwa in the Free State.

Crewmen hurt in sea rescue

RICHARDS BAY — A yacht has been smashed in the surf at Richards Bay and one of the two boats sent to help it was badly damaged in rough seas.

A National Sea Rescue Institute boat, the Spirit of Richards Bay, had answered a mayday call from the yacht, My Way. On its way out, the rescue boat was damaged and two crew members were injured.

An inshore rescue ski boat, the Aberdere, was then sent to the yacht and took it in tow. — Sapa.

Aussie fleet of 8 leaves Table Bay

CAPE TOWN — The eight tall ships of the Australian commemorative fleet which did not leave Table Bay for Mauritius yesterday as initially planned, left today.

A gale-force south-easterly wind of 35 knots was blowing at Cape Point.

The ship captains said it was the direction of the wind and not its strength that caused the delay in departure. — Sapa.

Natal ravaged by killer floods

56
COST
29/9/87

Leopard bites Juliet Prowse

LOS ANGELES — South African dancer and actress Juliet Prowse, who was once engaged to singer Frank Sinatra, was bitten by a leopard on Monday and needed five stitches in her neck, a hospital spokesman said.

Miss Prowse, 50, was rehearsing with leopards for a television show, *Circus of the Stars*, when one, named Sheila, leapt on her from behind, a show producer said.

A trainer hit the animal in the nose and pried her jaws from the dancer's neck, he said.

Doctors said one of the teeth marks was a fraction of a centimetre from an artery which, if cut, could have killed Miss Prowse.

She was taken to Granada Hills Community Hospital in Los Angeles, but released after 45 minutes.

Miss Prowse's films include *Can Can*, *GI Blues* and *The Second Time Around*.

DURBAN — Floods — in some areas the worst in living memory — have ravaged Natal, with Richards Bay cut off completely.

Heavy rain lashed the province for the fifth day today, with the coast particularly hard hit.

Bridges, including the John Ross Bridge spanning the Tugela, have collapsed and roads have been washed away.

An estimated 38 people have drowned and there have been widespread evacuations of people from low-lying areas.

Millions of rand damages have been caused.

Five cars spilled into the river when the John Ross Bridge, which linked Durban and Kwazulu, collapsed and it was feared that their occupants had

Richards Bay cut off as more heavy rains hammer province

drowned.

In a statement from Cape Town today the State President, Mr P W Botha, said extensive measures were planned to help flood victims.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development,

Dr Willie van Niekerk, said he would be visiting the Natal flood disaster area as soon as the rain and flying conditions permitted.

Water supplies to a number of towns, including Durban, have been disrupted as supply pipes

were washed away or damaged.

The flooding in Durban and Maritzburg has been the worst in living memory, with the highest September rainfall in 100 years — 386mm — being recorded in Durban.

A gale also lashed Durban early today and a thunderstorm came up at lunchtime. Heavy seas pounded the beachfront.

The city's water supply has been cut-off completely with the collapse of the fourth and final remaining aqueduct shortly before midday.

The City Engineer, Mr Don MacLeod, said water rationing would immediately be implemented throughout the city.

Two people were killed, eight more are feared dead and 10 were injured today when they were buried under the rubble of a Chatsworth house.

The bodies of two men were reported to have been recovered today — at Pinetown and at Gillits. Both had drowned in washaways.

Dinghies had to be used to move 100 Mondi Paper

Doctor says he treated Gerrie Coetzee for VD

JOHANNESBURG — A Boksburg doctor who is suing former WBA world heavyweight boxing champion, Gerrie Coetzee, for R100 000 said yesterday the reason he began using his own name on blood samples instead of Coetzee's name was to protect Gerrie.

Dr J J van Rijssen alleged that he had treated Gerrie for venereal disease.

The civil trial is being heard in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice N C de Klerk. Dr Van Rijssen bases his claim on an alleged verbal agreement.

When the issue of whose name was on the blood sample was first raised, the doctor said he did not think he could answer the questions because of something which was "sensitive". The judge advised him to discuss this with his legal counsel.

Mr J H Hugo, SC, who appears for Coetzee, said the privilege existed between patient and doctor. Yesterday Mr Hugo raised the issue of the blood samples again.

Dr Van Rijssen said he had permission to use his own name on the samples and he continued to do so

on other samples taken to establish fitness levels in order to save Gerrie costs.

The doctor said he continued to mislead the laboratory because he had "half a mandate" from a Dr Van Drummenlin.

Dr Van Rijssen claimed he was the Coetzee camp's medical adviser and also treated Gerrie's children between 1980 and 1984.

It was put to him that if he had charged the fees published in the Government Gazette for night or weekend consultation on every day of the five years, the amount would



GERRIE COETZEE

total R54 676. He did not dispute the figures.

He agreed he had not accompanied Coetzee to America for the Michael Doakes fight in 1983.

When it was put to him that trainers Alan Toweeel and Willie Lock would say he was not part of the Coetzee camp but was someone who watched training a few times, Dr Van Rijssen said they would be lying. — Sapa

● To Page 3

Rains still hammer down as floodwaters ravage Natal

● From Page 1

Mills workers trapped by flood waters to safety.

Communications have been disrupted, with Durban and Richards Bay harbours closed. Main line trains linking Durban with points in other provinces have been termi-

nated, as has that to Johannesburg.

Louis Botha Airport was closed to all traffic today. The airfields at Maritzburg and Margate are also closed due.

The heaviest rains fell yesterday in Maritzburg where 313mm was recorded, bringing the to-

tal rainfall since Friday to a massive 634mm.

A state of emergency was proclaimed at Howick and Richards Bay today.

Richards Bay is completely isolated and the SA Defence Force has moved into the town to help civil workers keep

essential services operating.

A cloudburst yesterday afternoon dumped 450mm of rain on the town.

People were rescued from the roofs of their homes by a National Sea Rescue Institute boat.

A warning was issued to residents of Gingindh-

lovu and Melmoth today to be ready to evacuate their homes, following the collapse of a major dam in the area.

The Mooi River has also broken its banks.

This afternoon an alert was issued at Umkomaas that a dam had burst higher up the river

30 feared dead in Natal floods

PIETERMARITZBURG — Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith were declared disaster areas yesterday as incessant rain — the most prolonged since the De-moina cyclone in 1984 — continued to lash the province leaving an unknown number of people dead and thousands more homeless as well as isolating towns, destroying bridges and wreaking havoc with all forms of transport.

As many as 30 people are believed drowned since the rains started on Friday night but there are fears of the toll rising far higher as reports from outlying areas are received.

The Red Cross has made an urgent appeal for money, clothes and food in the wake of appeals for help from more than 3500 homeless people in Natal.

Flood damage is now estimated to run into millions of rands.

Ladysmith was declared a disaster area after the Klip River overflowed and flooded most of the town. As many as 3000 houses were awash with about 1000 people left without accommodation. Boats were used to rescue people.

In Pietermaritzburg, the floods are believed the worst in the city's history.

The Natal capital has been declared a local disaster area but the provincial administration has been asked to have the city and its surroundings declared a general disaster area requiring national assistance.

Eye-witnesses said it sounded like an explosion when the bridge broke up. "We saw the men bobbing in the water for a while before they disappeared."

The N2 between Umdloti and Tongaat was closed earlier. The only access to the North Coast is along the single-lane bridge at Ottawa.

On the South Coast, the bridge on the old freeway over the Umpambinyoni River at Scottburgh collapsed and traffic had to be diverted via the new freeway.

The main railway line between Durban and Johannesburg was closed after mudslides covered the line.

The man who drowned on Sunday night when his car was washed off a bridge near Coedmore Quarries in Durban was named as Mr Arnold Bennett, a senior fireman from Durban.

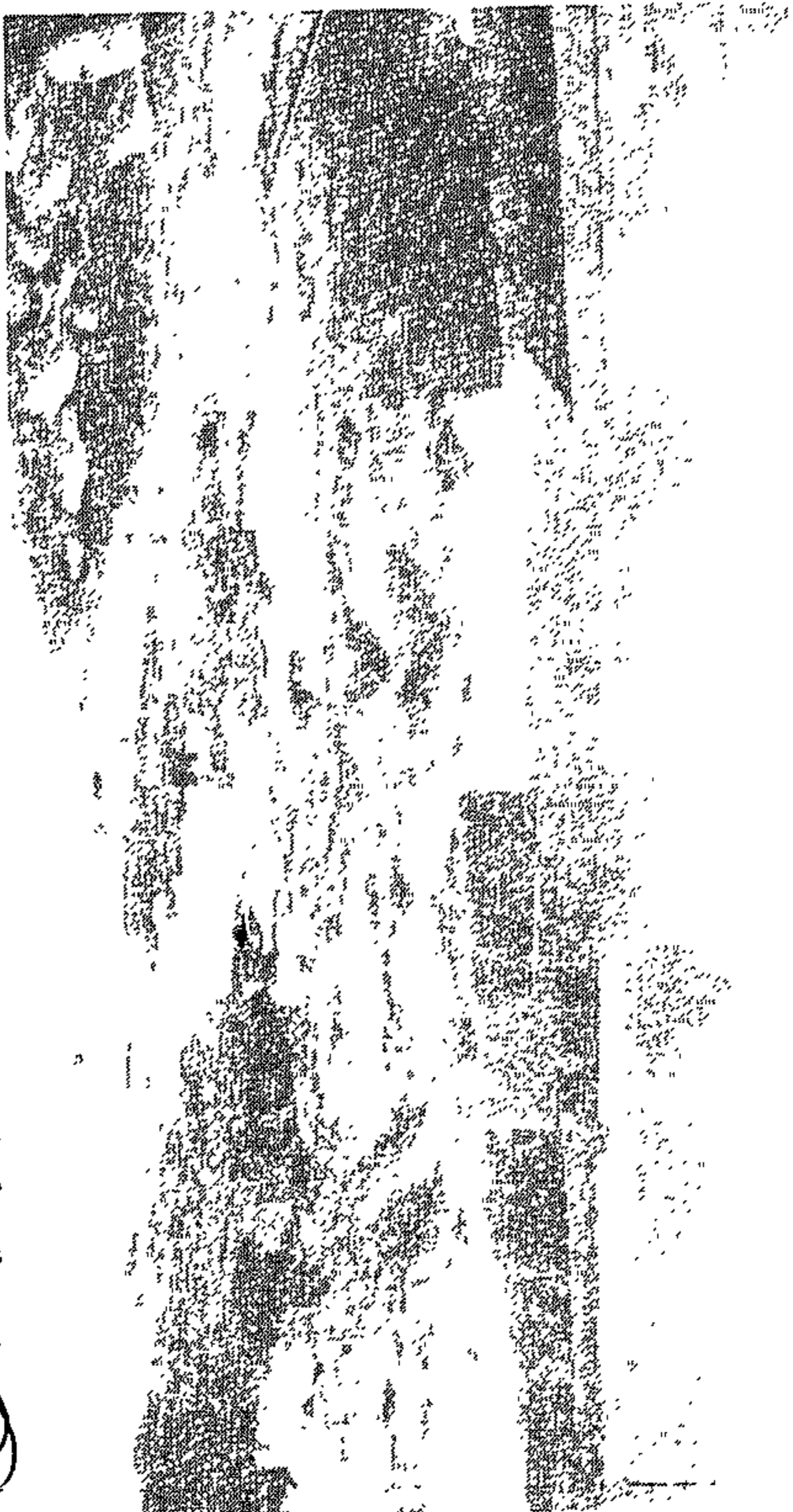
An 11-month-old child died and two others are missing after a landslide demolished three shacks near Pietermaritzburg.

A Durban woman and her three young children narrowly escaped death when a mudslide trapped them in their home.

Roads into Empangeni are impassable as bridges are awash.

High winds and heavy swells forced Durban and Richards Bay harbours to close.

Many beaches have been "swept away" by raging seas in what has been described as the "worst disaster" ever to



A collapsed bridge over the Umpambinyoni River at Scottburgh on the Natal south coast.

8 Border towns cut off

by SIMON LLOYD

EAST LONDON — Eight towns in the Border region have been cut off from the outside world for over 48 hours and may be without telephone communications for a further two days as a result of heavy rain and snow.

Road and telephone links to Sterkstroom, Dordrecht, Elliot, Molteno, Barkly East, Maclear, Indwe and Ugie were still inoperative yesterday and power was without Eskom electricity.

Due to the break in communication links, police here were unable to say yesterday whether or not there had been any more deaths as a result of the bitterly cold weather.

Mr Garman said Eskom had managed to communicate with Elliot, Barkly East and Maclear using South African Police radios and reported that electricity had been restored to those towns.

"We appeal to the public to treat all electrical installations as alive during the period of the power failures."

He said Eskom were working on the problem and would restore normal electricity supply as soon as possible.

The widespread rain over the Cradock district has been welcomed by farmers but stock losses were feared by those who had recently

shorn sheep and whose Angoras and Merinos were kidding.

Mr David Holmes, of Mulberry Grove farm at Fish River, lost over 100 Angora goats which had been shorn over two months ago.

Mr Boy Jordaan, of Merino farm, said he had just finished shearing and feared some of his sheep may die because of the cold conditions.

It was reported from Cathcart that it was very cold but no snow had fallen in the town itself.

The town clerk of Lady Grey, Mr P. G. du Toit, said no snow had fallen in the town since Sunday but all the

mountains in the surrounding areas were snow-capped.

Mr Du Toit said the town was functioning normally and no serious damage had been reported. He said some farmers in the area had experienced stock losses but they were not serious.

A spokesman for the weather office in East London, Mr Sakkie Ntshongweni, said the weather would remain cloudy and cold with occasional rain today. There would also be a possibility of heavier rainfalls over the northern coastal areas as well as Transkei and the north-eastern Border region.

(56) 29/9/87

At least three people drowned when the Umsindusi River burst its banks and more than 700 people had to be rescued from their homes in Edendale.

Boats were used to ferry victims to safety.

Roads were closed and bridges washed away, creating a threat of the city being cut in half, except for the national freeway.

In Durban, two traffic policemen were plunged into the flooded Umdloti River when a large section of a bridge collapsed.

The head of the Natal Sharks Board, Mr Beulah Davis, said: "I haven't ever experienced anything like this before."

"The beaches at St Michael's, Uvongo, Southbroom, Ballito and Zinkwazi just aren't there any more," she said.

An unknown number of people living just below Albert Falls have been evacuated and are being accommodated by Natal Parks Board staff in the resort village.

So far there have been at least three confirmed deaths linked to the bad weather. Two people died in a caravan in Queenstown and a Ciskei man drowned in a mud pit near Alice after heavy rain.

The man was Mr Sputsu Ngxoko, 37, of Chwaru, Alice, who was walking at night when he fell into the hole. Ciskei police said Mr Ngxoko was unable to climb out and his body was found the next day.

The Border police liaison officer, Major Trevor Hayes, said that one of the two people who died in the caravan in the Queenstown industrial area at the weekend had been identified but the name could not be released until the next-of-kin had been informed.

He said the other person had not yet been identified.

The public relations officer for the Post Office, Mr R. Strydom, said from Port Elizabeth yesterday that a large area had lost telephone links and all available staff were working non-stop to repair the damage.

He said he could not estimate how long the repairs would take but that it would be at least a "couple of days".

The regional manager of Escom, Mr Ken Garman, said Escom was using four-wheel-drive vehicles in attempts to reach the snowbound towns.

He said he did not know whether the municipalities of Indwe and Dordrecht had their own generators because the telephone lines to the two towns were down.

Mr Garman said bad weather had caused 11 out of 22 kilovolt overhead structures to break, causing power breaks in the higher regions.

He said Escom had not been able to identify the problems causing the power cuts because in many areas the installations were buried under a metre of snow.

Death toll is 33 Thousands homeless Rail links cut

Natal Flood Disaster

50 SA Times 29/8/79

Guns Swept Away by River

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — Two Natal traffic policemen are missing, presumed drowned, after a large section of a bridge they were standing on collapsed and sent them hurtling into a raging Umdloti River near here yesterday.

The men were inspecting a deep hole in the road bridge on the N2 when the tragedy happened.

Eyewitnesses said when the bridge broke up it "was like an explosion. We saw the men bobbing in the water for a while before they disappeared — there was nothing we could do".

They were principal provincial inspector Mr Johannes Eksteen and senior provincial inspector Mr Michael Pelser. Both were married with children.

A helicopter search was immediately launched but there was no sign of the men.



DEATH HOLE . . . This photograph was taken on the Umdloti River bridge shortly before it collapsed, sending two traffic officers to their deaths in the raging water below. The two officers were inspecting the rain damage shown in the picture and preventing traffic from crossing the bridge.

Continued

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — Maritzburg and Ladysmith were declared disaster areas yesterday as rained Natal, leaving at least 33 people dead and thousands homeless. Towns were isolated, bridges destroyed and transport was brought to a virtual halt.

Late yesterday it was feared the death toll from drowning could increase as reports from outlying areas were received.

Included in the toll were two traffic policemen, who were swept away when the bridge over the Umdloti River collapsed.

A huge radio operation involving the Defence Force and police was launched last night to assess the damage and aid needs of the region.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, announced that he intended to take action in terms of the Civil Defence Act which would allow any emergency action by the provincial and local authorities to prevent disaster.

children narrowly escaped death when a massive mudslide trapped them in their home.

● A railway trolley has been sent down the main railway line between Eshowe and Gingindlovu to rescue passengers on a train which had to come to an abrupt halt at a washaway. Flooding made it impossible for police to reach the train, a SATS spokesman said.

● Most roads into Empangeni were impassable after main bridges were awash with water.

● Beaches on the North and South coasts were swept away by raging seas.

● High winds and heavy swells forced Durban and Richards Bay harbours to close.

● The main bridge over the Tugela River on the N2 to Northern Natal, the John Ross Bridge, has been swept away by raging floodwaters. It is feared several cars were on the bridge at the time.

● Another bridge on the N2, over the Amatikulu River, south of Gingindlovu, has also been damaged, while most bridges on the road north of Stanger have been knocked out.

● Richards Bay, where a cloudburst dumped 450mm of rain yesterday afternoon — bringing to 780mm the total since Friday, was cut off from the outside world when another bridge was washed away.

● The road between

Eshowe and Empangeni resort village.

● A farm dam near Cato Ridge which was cracking from the pressure of floodwaters was to be blown up, as it posed a danger to traffic on the N3.

● An unknown number of people living below Albert Falls, near Maritzburg, have been evacuated and are being accommodated by Natal Parks Board staff in the

resort village.

● A farm dam near Cato Ridge which was cracking from the pressure of floodwaters was to be blown up, as it posed a danger to traffic on the N3.

● The Red Cross has made an urgent appeal for money, clothes and food in the wake of appeals for help from more than 3 500 homeless people.

Domestic flights delayed

Staff Reporter

TORRENTIAL rains and heavy crosswinds at Durban's Louis Botha Airport delayed domestic flights for up to five hours yesterday, a spokesman for South African Airways said last night.

The spokesman, Mr Francois Louw, said aircraft had been grounded till the afternoon, causing delays on incoming and outgoing flights throughout the country — including Cape Town.

The situation was "normalized" from about 4pm, when aircraft were allowed to take off, the spokesman said.

Mr Louw said he did not expect any delays today unless "very bad weather cropped up at one of the country's major airports".

Many beaches 'swept away'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Many beaches on Natal's North and South coasts have been "swept away" by raging seas in what has been described as the "worst disaster" ever to hit Natal.

Head of the Natal Sharks Board Mrs Beulah Davis said: "I haven't ever experienced anything like this before."

"The beaches at St Michael's, Uvongo, Southbroom, Ballito and Zinkwazi just aren't there any more," she said.

"We don't know the extent of the damage to the nets, but we don't expect to find many intact," Mrs Davis has also called for the establishment of a relief fund to assist homeless people.

"Many of my employees have lost everything," she said.

Eight Border towns cut off

EAST LONDON. — Eight towns in the Border region have been cut off from the outside world for more than 48 hours by heavy rain and snow.

Road and telephone links to Sterkstroom, Dordrecht, Elliot, Moltene, Barkly East, Maclear, Indwe and Ugie were still cut late last night and Indwe and Dordrecht were without

Escom electricity.

So far there have been at least three confirmed deaths linked with the weather. Two people died in a caravan at Queenstown, and a Ciskei man drowned in a mud pit at Alice.

The Border police liaison officer, Major Trevor Hayes, said one of the two people who died in the caravan in the Queenstown industrial area at the weekend had been identified, but the name could not be released as next-of-kin had not been informed.

The widespread rain over the Cradock district has been welcomed by farmers, but stock losses were feared by those who had recently shorn sheep.

Mr David Holmes, of Mulberry Grove Farm at Fish River, lost more than 100 angora goats which were shorn two months ago.

The Laing Dam near East London overflowed yesterday while other dams in the Eastern Cape were filling up. The Gubu Dam near Stutterheim was 85.3% full, while the Kat River Dam in Ciskei was at 84.3%. Nahoon Dam was at 84% and Bridle Drift 91.4%.

A spokesman for the weather office in East London said 101mm of rain had fallen at Kei Mouth since Saturday morning and 72.5mm at Umtata. He added that further heavy rains were

Flood pictures

Page 3

This would help local authorities to provide emergency shelter, food, transport and medical supplies to those in need.

Flood damage is now estimated to run into millions of rands.

Ladysmith was declared a disaster area after the Klip River overflowed and flooded most of the town. As many as 3 000 homes were awash, and thousands of people were left without accommodation.

Boats were used to rescue people from various buildings.

In Maritzburg at least three people drowned when the Umsindusi River burst its banks, and more than 700 people had to be rescued from their homes in Edendale. Boats were used to ferry the victims to safety.

Roads were closed and bridges washed away, threatening to cut the city in half.

The N2 between Umdhloti and Tongaat was closed and the only access to the North Coast was along an old single-lane bridge at Ot-tawa. On the South Coast, the bridge on the freeway over the Umpambinyoni River at Scottburgh collapsed.

Other events of the day included:

● The main railway line between Durban and Johannesburg was closed after mudslides covered the line.

● A man who drowned on Sunday night when his car was washed off a bridge near Coedmore Quarries in Durban has been named as Mr Arnold Bennett, a senior fireman at Durban Central. Earlier reports that a woman had been with him were incorrect.

● An 11-month-old child died and two others are missing after a landslide demolished three shacks near Pine-town.

● A Durban woman and her three young

children were

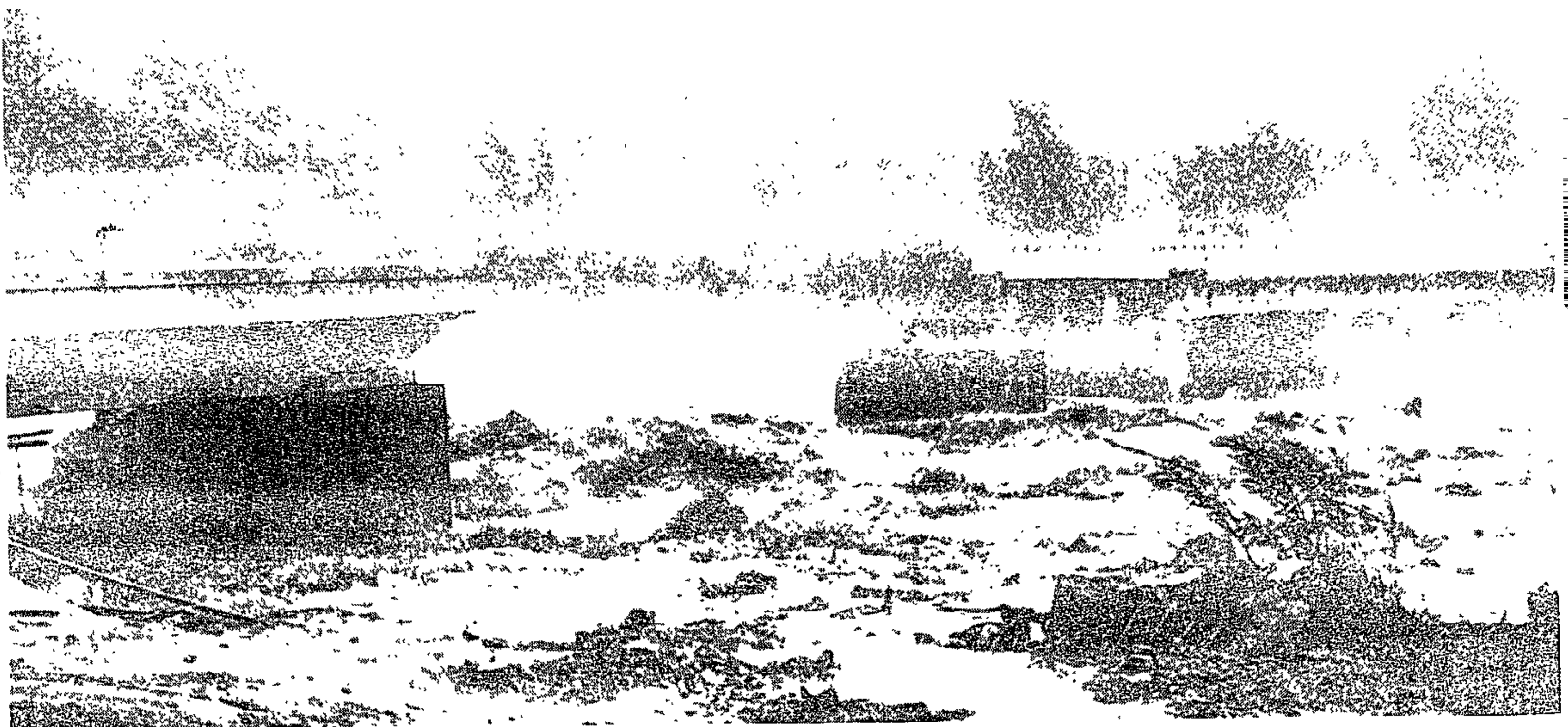
rescued

from a

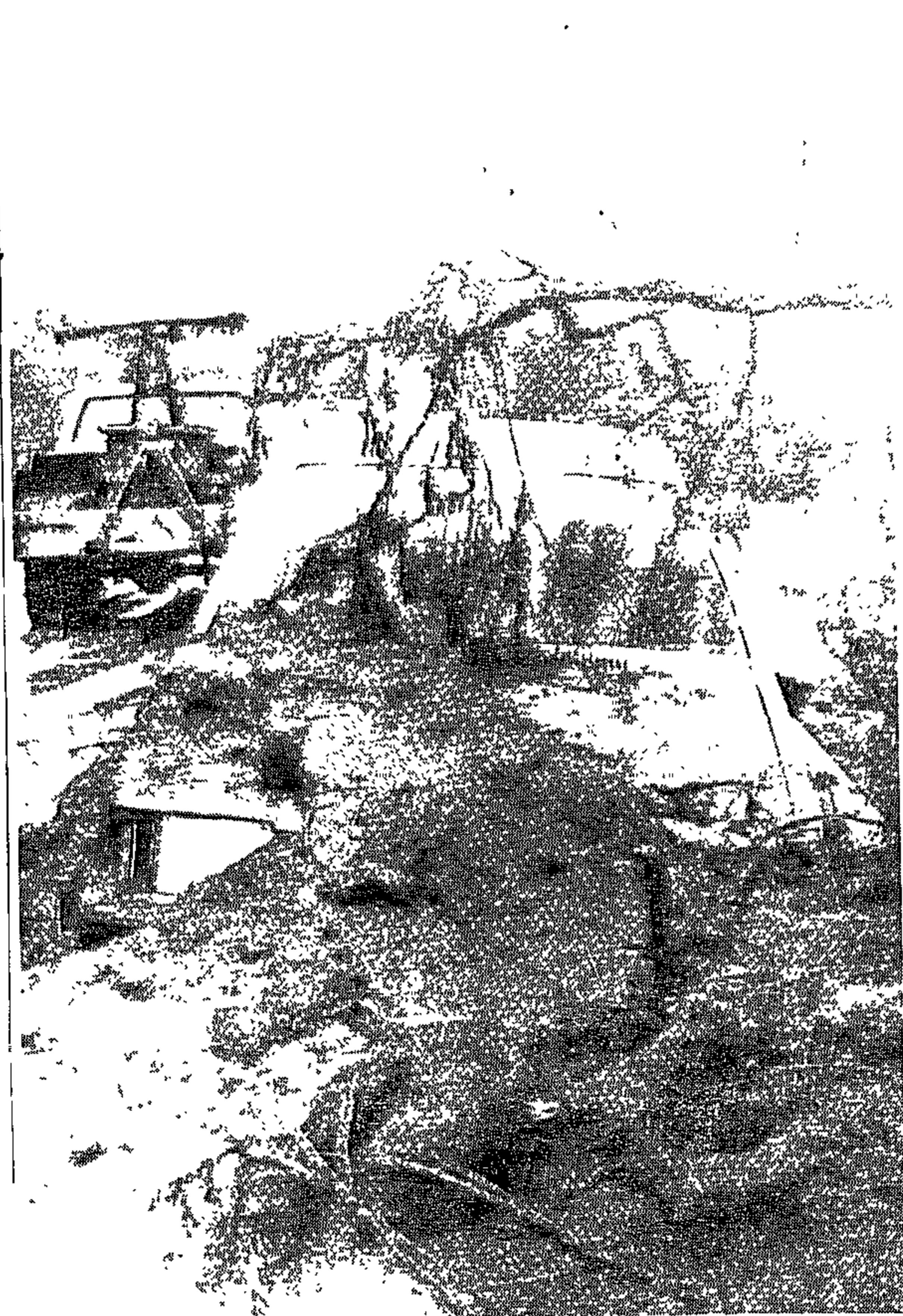
To page 3

Cont

Natal flood chaos



FORCE OF FLOODS . . . The collapsed bridge over the Umpanbinyoni River at Scottburgh yesterday.



MUDSLIDE . . . The road between Pinetown and Mariannhill was closed yesterday while the roads department staff battled to clear away the wreckage of this car which was buried in a mudslide.



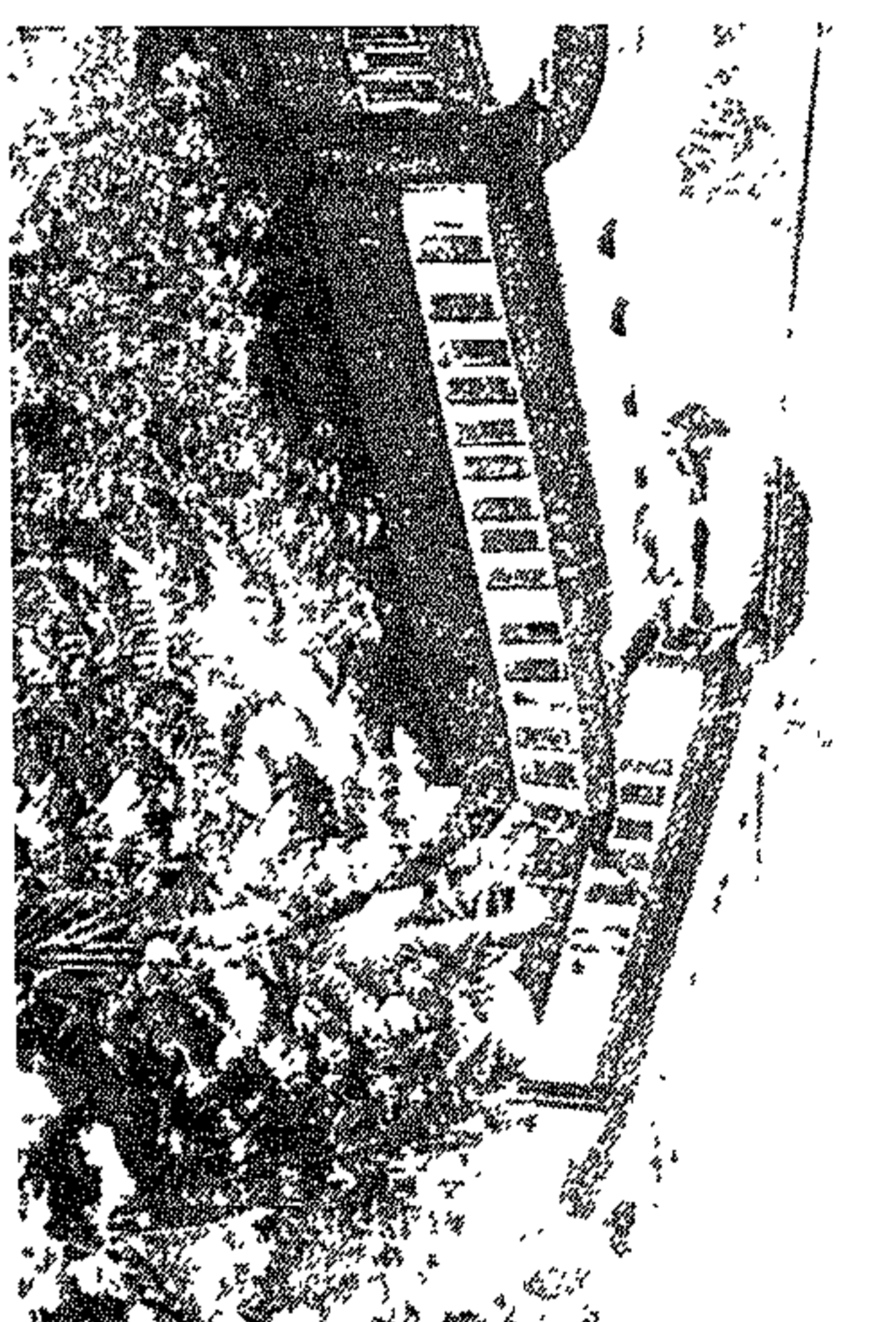
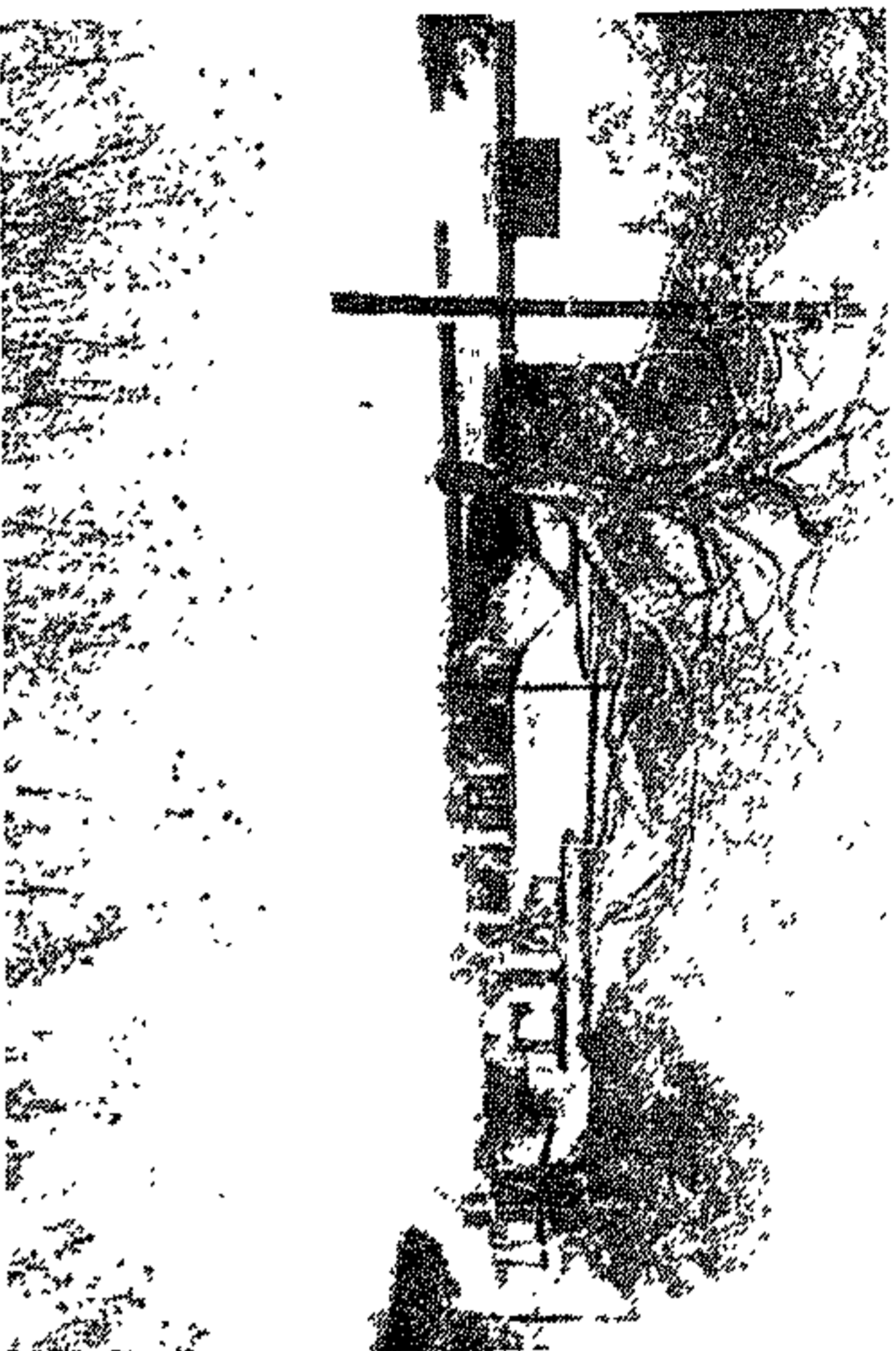
UNDER WATER . . . A stretch of Umgeni Road disappeared below about a metre of water yesterday as floodwaters burst through storm-water drains.



HOMELESS . . . This house in KwaMashu near Durban was destroyed by floodwaters yesterday, leaving a family of eight homeless.

Scenes of disaster

Torrential rains continue to pound Natal. Houses have been flooded in Durban's low-lying area (left) and the main access road between the city and Johannesburg has been cut off in several areas by washouts, mudslides and floodwaters. A train crashed on the South Coast due to washaways (centre) and a child is brought to safety (right) in Ladysmith, which has been declared a disaster area.



Cabinet Ministers pledge aid for rain-lashed Natal

Thousands in flood peril

SPR 29/1/83

(56)

By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff

Cape Town

Thousands of lives were at risk in Natal today as the Government moved to declare the province a disaster area.

With reports being received of loss of life, the destruction of Durban's water supply, widespread flooding, imminent major health problems, bursting agricultural dams and severed communication links, Cabinet Ministers and the Natal Provincial Administration are moving rapidly to co-ordinate relief and rescue.

Of major concern during the night was the position in the Umgeni Valley, particularly in the flood area of the three-quarters completed Umgeni Dam, near Hillcrest.

Officials fear the worst

Government officials fear the worst in the valley but there is no communication with the isolated area.

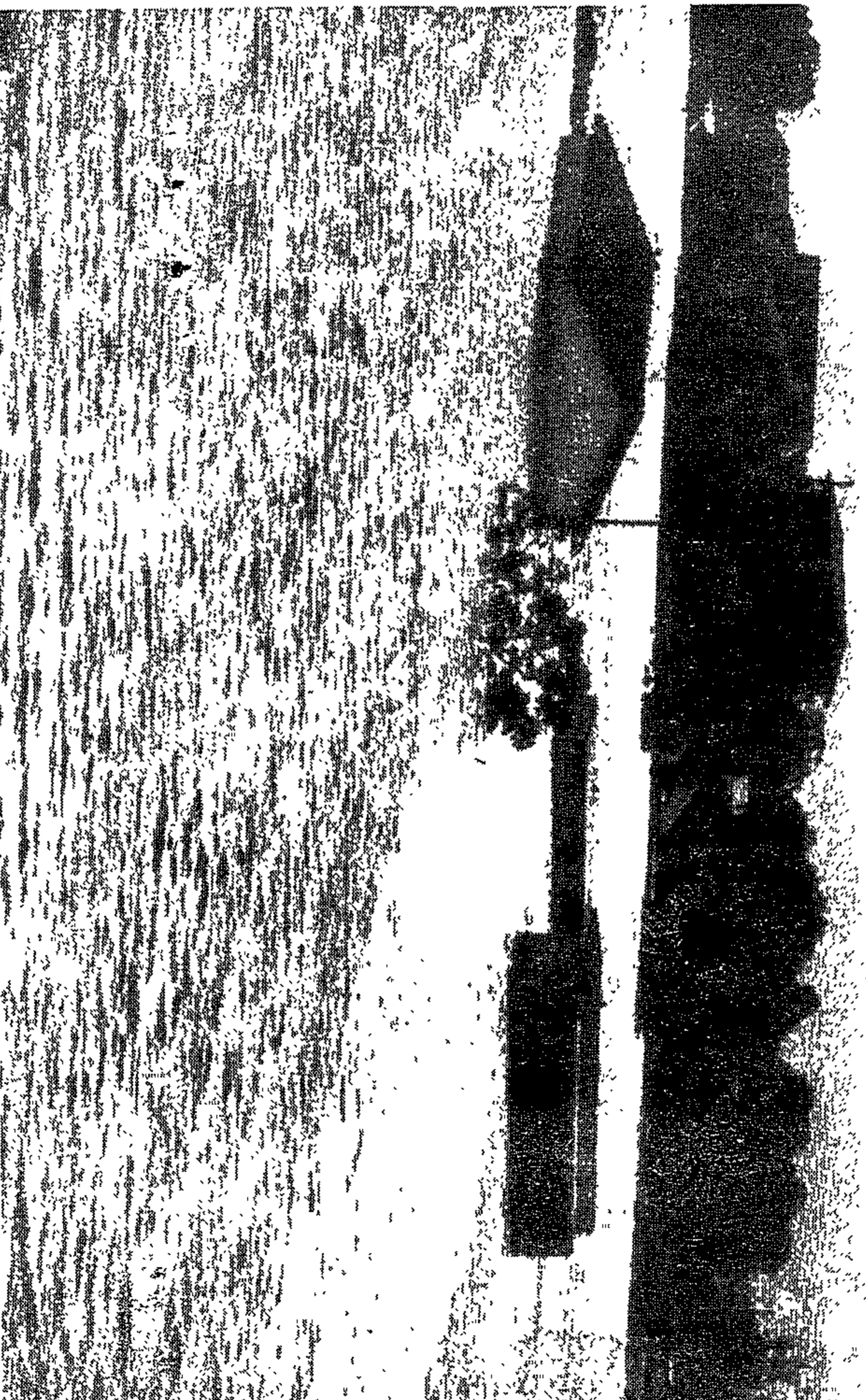
The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the National Party, said early today: "We don't know what is happening in the valley. We are trying to find out."

Mr Pierre Cronje, MP (PFP Greytown) warned today that the lives of thousands could be endangered.

"There are still thousands in the valley. But it will depend on how much water dams up."

The Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, said that urgent attention was being given to Durban's water supply.

"We will help Durban, but we are trying to establish the position. We are also concerned that the sewerage could be flooded which could cause major health problems," he said.



Flood waters lap around the eaves of houses in the Umgeni area of Durban yesterday as torrential rains continued to pound Natal. The N3 — the main Johannesburg-Durban road — has been cut at several places.

Jo'burg to Durban rail traffic in chaos

Rail traffic between Durban and Johannesburg has been plunged into chaos because of floodwaters in Natal, a spokesman for the S A Transport Services said today.

Passengers from Johannesburg were stranded in Ladysmith last night and, in Durban, passengers were accommodated overnight in trains at the city's main railway station.

The spokesman said railway lines were covered by water in several places between Ladysmith and Durban, making it impassable. No traffic was moving in or out of Durban.

Rail traffic between Durban and Richards Bay also came to a standstill, he said.

The Trans-Natal train left Johannesburg station at 6 pm last night, but was forced to stop at Ladysmith. "We had planned to transport passengers by bus to Durban, but had to shelve this plan when the Natal roads department asked us not to use the roads," the spokesman said.

A similar plan to transport about 200 Durban passengers to Johannesburg was also shelved.

"Durban residents were asked to return home while businessmen and other non-residents were accommodated overnight in trains at Durban station."

The spokesman said it was not possible to say when the rail links would be restored. "It rained heavily in Durban last night and it is still pouring."

A clearer picture would emerge later this morning, he said.

18 climbers still trapped on the Berg

Pretoria Bureau

At least 18 people are still trapped in the Drakensberg after heavy snowfalls in the Cathedral Peak and Mont-aux-Sources areas.

The snow is up to 1,5m deep in places.

Indications are that the trapped climbers, among them several students from both the University of Pretoria and the University of Natal, are safe.

Bad weather, however, has hampered attempts to get to them.

At least five students from the University of Pretoria are trapped, along with two kwaZulu forestry workers, in a hut on top of Cathedral Peak.

Six students from the University of Natal who were in the area of Mont-aux-Sources are believed to be sheltering in a cave, while three other mountain climbers from Natal are trapped in the vicinity of Champagne Castle. They should have returned home yesterday, but no trace has been found of them.

No contact has been made with the Natal University mountaineers trapped in a large cave on the Drakensberg. It is believed they have taken shelter in Sentinel Cave below a mountain hut on the escarpment.

Dense mist and deep snow has prevented any form of contact with the climbers, and it is likely that they will have to remain cut off from the outside world for at least another day as there are no prospects of any improvement in the weather, said Mr Gilbert Schutte, warden in charge of the Royal Natal National Park.

"We will have to wait until the snow melts before attempting to reach them, as we do not want to endanger the lives of anyone else. They are all experienced mountain club people so it is likely that they were properly equipped and they are in no danger," he said.

They left their minibus in the Witsieshoek car park from where it was a one and a half hour walk to the chain ladder about half an hour's climb from the cave, he said.

Death toll reaches 50 as floods swamp Natal

As the death toll in Natal soared towards 50 today and scores of people were missing after torrential rains continued to lash the flood-hit province, the Defence Force was called in to help the rescue work.

Maritzburg and Ladysmith have been declared local disaster areas and, in Richards Bay, residents battled last night to save lives and property after a cloudburst dumped 450 mm of rain on the town.

The N3 — the main road between Johannesburg and Durban — had been cut in several places by bridge washouts, mudslides and floodwaters, a spokesman for the Natal provincial traffic department said today.

A massive air support operation to assist in emergencies caused by the disastrous floods has been launched by the South African Air Force.

The go ahead for the operation, one of the biggest yet launched by the SAAF, was given today by the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Denis Earp.

At the same time, the air force suffered a major blow when its base in Durban had to be evacuated and all aircraft moved to the naval base in the city because of the threat of the Shongweni dam wall bursting.

Durban, virtually isolated from the rest of the country by bridge washouts, mudslides on roads and railway lines and a shutdown at Louis Botha Airport, is, ironically, facing a shortage of drinking water.

The city has water enough to last for "a day or two", according to the chief executive of the Umgeni Water Board, Mr Graham Atkinson.

He said that three of the four giant aqueducts feeding Durban's water purification system from the Nagle dam had been washed away and the only water available was in the reservoirs.

Traffic came to a halt last night on rail lines from

● To Page 8 ■

In terms of the State of Emergency regul

Dozens feared dead, 3 000 homeless after floods

MARITZBURG — Dozens are feared drowned after being swept away by the Umsinduzi River — turned into a raging torrent by four days and nights of rain.

The Natal capital, in which 3 000 are homeless, was declared a local disaster area yesterday.

Thousands are being rescued from rooftops. "Scores were swept away," said a fire brigade spokesman. "The torrent was irresistible and it was hardly possible to get out unaided."

Firemen and policemen pulled nearly 800 to safety through the torrents between 9 am and 6 pm.

"Many heroic rescues were performed and several of the men sustained injuries.

"In the Caluza Road area of Edendale we pulled

about 350 to safety. Some would not venture into the water. We even pulled babies from their mothers to get them to safety.

"At Sobantu Village about 400 to 450 people were pulled to safety. We used lifelines, which we tied to telephone poles and vehicles, and we also used boats lent to us by Outdoor Centre.

"These Edendale and Sobantu people would have drowned if we had not pulled them to safety.

"I saw about 15 solid brick houses swept away. Less substantial shacks and shanties were swept away like matchsticks."

Maritzburg is virtually being cut in two by the raging Umsinduzi River and the N3 highway bypass is under water and impassable.

DROWNED

Eleven other people have drowned in various incidents at Lindelani, kwa-Mashu, Ntuzuma, Machobeni, Dududu, Weza and Dassenhoek.

At the Umdloti River mouth, north of Durban, two traffic policemen were swept into the sea when the bridge on which they were standing collapsed. A police helicopter is searching for them.

The officers, who have not been identified yet, were seen bobbing in the water about 100 m from where the bridge collapsed.

Death toll now 50 in flooded Natal

tens of thousands of consumers were without electricity because of damaged powerlines.

At Verulam, north of Durban, a woman was buried in the rubble of her house when it collapsed in a mudslide minutes before rescue workers could reach her.

At Verulam damage to factories and losses in stock and crops are estimated at R2 million.

SIX DIE

The worst single tragedy so far has been at Lindelani, north of Durban, where an unidentified family of six — father, mother and four children — died when their hut collapsed.

At Emachobeni, also north of Durban, three children were killed when their shack house collapsed in a mud slide. They were Thulani Mpanza (9), Senzo Mpanza (4) and Mcamisile Nxumalo (8).

The main bridge over the Tugela River on the N2 to northern Natal, the John Ross Bridge, was swept away by floodwaters and it is feared that several cars were on the bridge at the time.

Another bridge on the N2, over the Amatikulu River, south of Gingindlovu, has also been damaged.

The bridge over the Illovo River south of Durban has also been swept away.

An eight-year-old child was washed away at Dassenhoek.

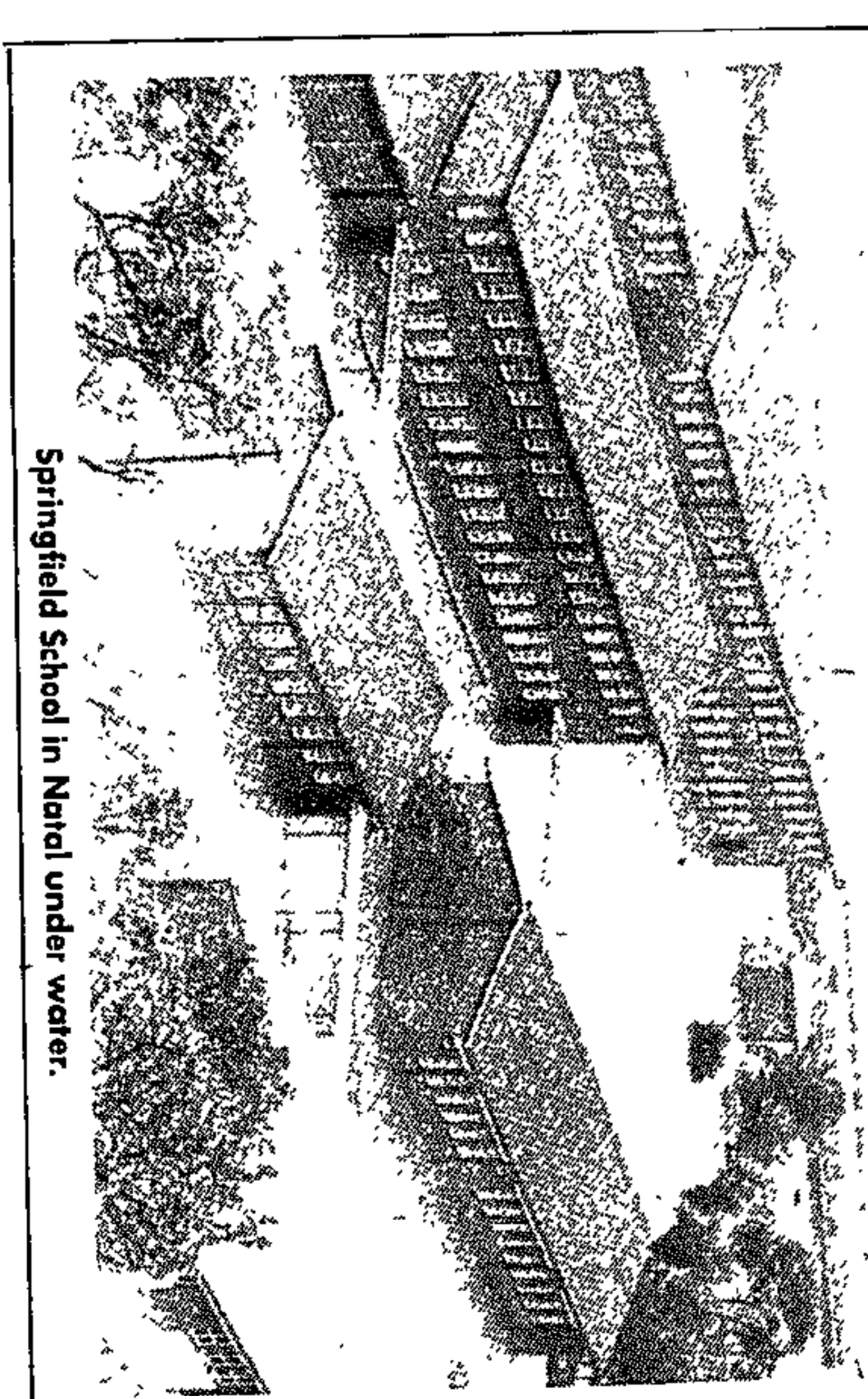
The wall of a large farm dam near Greytown has begun crumbling because of the pressure of water. This has led to a police call for the immediate evacuation of people on the banks of the Nonoti and Umvoti rivers.

At St Wendolins, near Pinetown, three people are missing after their hut was destroyed by a mud slide.

A family of three disappeared down a river at Umlazi when their car was washed off a bridge. Mr and Mrs Kwazi Shezi from Bulwer are still missing but the body of their baby has been found.

The 48-year-old man who drowned in the flood-swollen Umhlatuzana River when his car was swept off a bridge on Sunday has been identified as Mr Arnold Bennett of Durban.

At Dassenhoek, near Pinetown, police found the body of a 11-month-old baby after a mud slide covered a home.



Springfield School in Natal under water.

Durban to Johannesburg and Richards Bay because of the floods.

The main road between Durban and Maritzburg was closed at about 6 am today and the only link between the two cities still open this morning was Commercial Road bridge — "and that is going fast," a traffic department spokesman said. "The link is threatened by overflowing dams further inland.

More than 800 mm of rain has fallen on the Richards Bay area since Friday.

Parts of Richards Bay were cut off after the Mzingazi dam started overflowing and people were rescued from the roofs of their homes by a National Sea Rescue Institute boat. The approaches to a bridge on the John Ross freeway were washed away.

Greytown was cut off by floodwaters and residents of towns on the Natal South Coast, the southern parts of Maritzburg and many areas of Durban were warned not to go to work this morning and not to send their children to school.

Escorn reported that

From Page 1

(4)

Battered Natal licks its wounds

(56)
EPOST
30/9/87

DURBAN — A shattered Natal today began counting the cost of the four-day flood that tore through the province, leaving thousands homeless and causing damage running into millions of rands.

The Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said after a helicopter tour of the area yesterday: "The devastation is stunning. The damage is far, far worse than after the Demoina cyclone disaster of a few years ago.

"Even bodies have been washed from their graves as rivers of water rushed through cemeteries," he said.

The American Ambassador, Mr Edward J Perkins, announced in Cape Town today that the United States had made an immediately grant of R50 000 to assist victims of the disaster.

Road traffic between the Transvaal and Natal is moving again after mudslides had been cleared overnight.

At least 14 bridges in Natal have been washed away or closed by flooding and roads in the province have been closed by flooding, washaways, and mudslides in nearly 20 other places.

Natal Roads Department officials hinted at the total cost of flood damage today when they "suggested" the first estimate of repairs to roads and bridges would be about R100m.

Mopping up has started

and at Richards Bay and Empangeni, officials had been working round the clock to bring the emergency under control.

Telephone communications with Richards Bay are still disrupted.

The Post Office has announced that all mail deliveries into and out of Durban have been suspended because of disruptions to transport.

Meanwhile, 30 000 telephone subscribers are still without a service following widespread damage to cables.

The weather began to clear yesterday afternoon — but the weather office in Pretoria has predicted heavy rains for Natal from tomorrow until Saturday.

South African Transport Services says there is still no train service to Natal.

All goods transport and trains have been suspended.

More than 2 000 mud huts and shacks have collapsed in the black squatter areas in the greater Durban area since the floods began last Friday.

The South African Red Cross Society has reported that about 3 000 people in the greater



Waterfall Road in Durban lives up to its name at the height of the floods.

Durban area are destitute because of the floods.

On the Natal South Coast, Amanzimtoti, Kingsburgh and Isipingo still have enough water for only the next 24 hours.

Beach authorities at Durban reported many dead cows, cats and dogs which drowned in the Umgeni River were washed on to beaches.

South African Airways has introduced special flights, 40% discounts and the acceptance of bus and train tickets as valid air tickets for Natal travellers.

Already East Griqua-

land dairy farmers say that serious urban milk shortages can be expected. Thousands of litres of milk are piling up with no means of transporting them.

Microbiologist Dr Celia Young said the rains in many parts of the country could dramatically increase the threat of malaria.

Parks Board officials had to mount a desperate rescue operation yesterday to rescue people, cattle and dogs from roofs in the little village of Albert Falls.

● See Page 2

Water crisis after floods

30/9/87

More than 50 dead

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — The sun shone over a flood-scarred Natal for the first time in four days yesterday afternoon amid an unofficial death toll of about of 55, more road traffic chaos and critical water shortages at several centres.

Already Pinetown is without water, Westville is restricted to an hour's supply a day and Durban has water for only another three days.

The water supply to 29 Durban industries was cut yesterday as the city made a desperate effort to conserve what water is left after most of the supply lines were damaged in the floods.

The Port Natal division of the SA Police yesterday confirmed 20 flood-related deaths in its region which extends south to Port Edward, north to Stanger and inland to Hammarsdale.

More deaths were reported from the Pietermaritzburg and Midlands areas. Authorities fear that the death toll will soar once reports come in from outlying areas.

Flood-ravaged areas in Natal are facing severe water restrictions and some areas have no drinking water at all.

Of major concern is the Durban area which has at most three days left at present levels of consumption before its water reserves run out.

In order to improve the situation slightly and stretch present supplies, water supplies to 29 of Durban's major water consuming indus-

tries, including the oil refinery, were cut yesterday.

Consumers have been asked to do everything in their power to conserve drinking water.

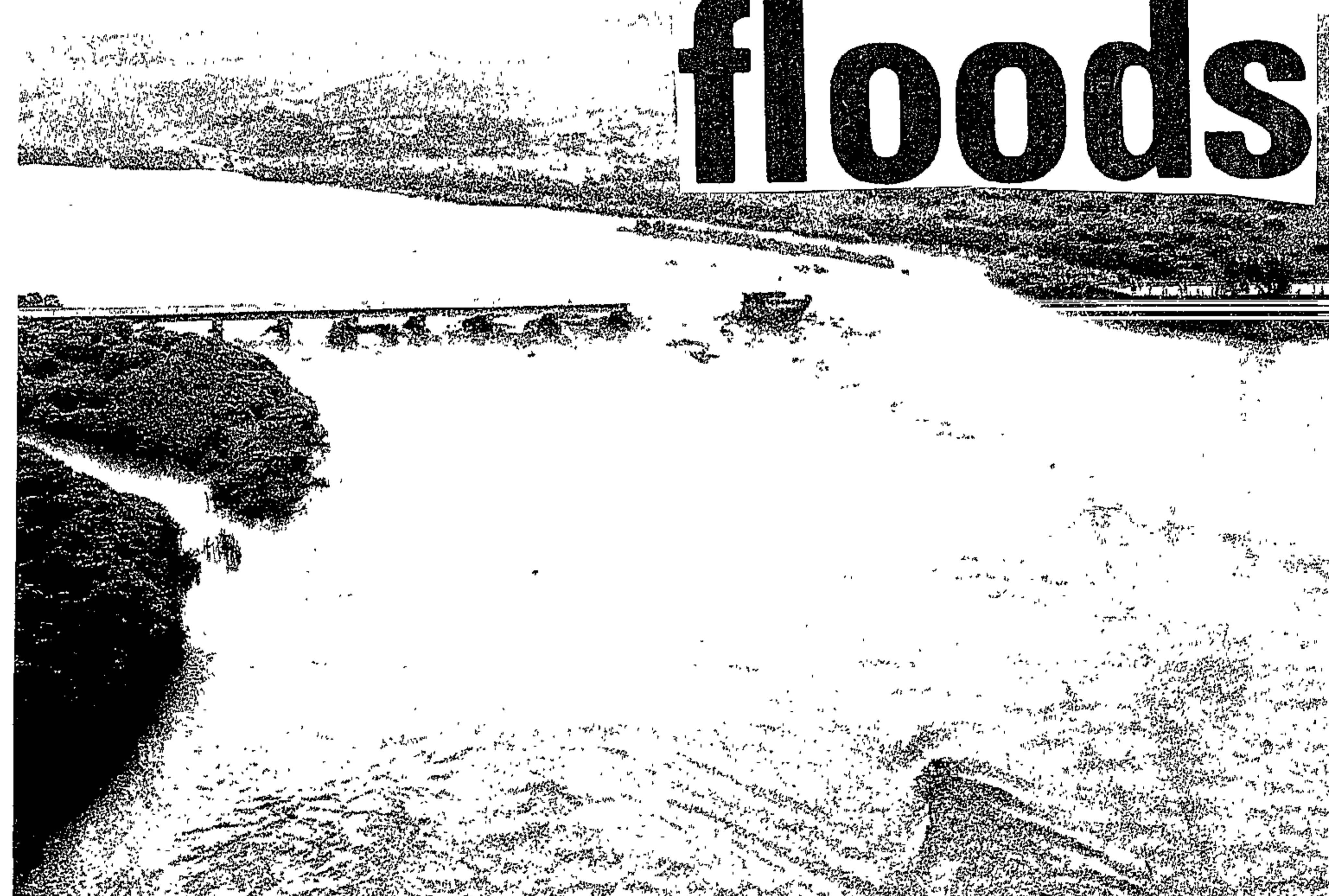
A senior official of the Umgeni Water Board, Mr Brian Walford, said last night the floods had caused millions of rands damage to a number of the board's aqueducts. Some of these, including two of the four main aqueducts supplying Durban, were so badly damaged they would not be repaired for several days or even weeks.

Durban's city engineer, Mr Don Macleod, said the city was relying on the board to repair breaks in the aqueducts as soon as possible. "The city is in an extremely critical situation as far as water supply is concerned. You can live without electricity and roads but you can't live without a water supply," he said.

"If the worst comes to the worst this city has water for three days."

Amazimtoti, Kingsburgh and Isipingo may only have enough water left for the next 24 hours.

Sapa reports police as saying the situation is critical and residents in the three areas have



The damaged La Mercy bridge over the Umdloti River. Two traffic officers were swept away by the raging torrent when the bridge collapsed on Monday.

been asked to conserve as much water as possible.

The situation in Pietermaritzburg is less critical as the pipeline from the Midmar Dam, the area's major source of supply, is still open.

Empangeni and Richards Bay were cut off from the rest of Natal yesterday by the flooding, and Empangeni's town clerk, Mr Lourens Coetzee, said the Richards Bay waterworks had been flooded. The town had a limited water supply but no restrictions had been imposed yet.

A police spokesman, Maj Charl du Toit, said eyewitnesses reported that four cars and a truck had been washed away with the N2 John Ross Bridge over the Tu-

gela River on Monday night.

It was not known if anyone was in the vehicles at the time. None of the vehicles had been recovered last night.

More than 300 men were evacuated from their railway hostel at Bayhead while at Lindelani near Inanda 255 squatters were evacuated from rising floodwaters yesterday.

At Mondi Paper factory 150 workers trapped by floodwaters from the overflowing Umlazi canal were rescued.

Police at Verulam rescued 50 families from floodwaters and helped them to higher ground. Beach authorities at Durban reported many dead cows, cats and dogs which drowned in the Umgeni River washed

on to beaches while live snakes were captured by snake park members.

At least 30 000 telephones in flood affected areas were out of order while postal services to and from Durban were stopped and mail deliveries restricted.

More reports and pictures on page 5.

A post office spokesman said technicians were working flat out to repair the faults and appealed to subscribers to be patient as damage was still being assessed and priority services were being repaired first.

The Automobile Association reported last

night that at least 14 bridges in Natal had been washed away or closed by flooding while roads in the province had been closed by flooding, washaways, and mudslides in nearly 20 other places.

In addition all access roads to Drakensberg resorts had been closed

The N2 north of Durban had been particularly badly hit. The main highway to the Transvaal, the N3, had also been closed to all but light vehicles.

About 100 northbound heavy vehicles were stranded on the N3 near Howick last night after one lane of the freeway bridge over the Umgeni River had to be closed

because of the rising river just downstream of Midmar Dam.

A provincial traffic spokesman said the intensity of the water flowing over the dam wall had resulted in erosion of the approaches to the bridge on the northbound lane making it dangerous for traffic.

The torrential rains that have lashed Natal have also spilled into neighbouring Swaziland.

Reports from the kingdom said an average of 110 mm of rain had been recorded there during the past four days.

The highest rainfall of 166 mm was recorded at Piggs Peak, followed by 133 mm at Mbabane

SERVICE

Rain, cold kills six in Transkei

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — At least six people are reported to have died in Transkei as a result of the heavy rains and cold, while more towns have been cut off from the rest of the country.

The main road through Transkei to Natal has also been cut, with a bridge at Brookes Nek being washed away.

The public relations officer of the Transkei Police, Colonel W. W. Madyibi, said yesterday that five men had apparently died of exposure in freezing cold weather at eZibeleni, near Queenstown.

Two of the victims have been identified as Mr Douglas Ndlazi and Mr Moffat Mkefa.

The sixth reported death in Transkei, that of an unidentified 14-year-old girl, occurred in Flagstaff on Monday night when the roof of a mud hut collapsed on top of her.

Serious flooding has been reported from other areas in Transkei, with Umzimkulu the worst hit.

The small town may be declared a disaster area, Col Madyibi said.

Electricity and telephone links have been severed.

Roads between Mount Fletcher, Maluti and Matatiele have been closed by the rains, but the road to Port St Johns is still open, although police have advised travellers not to travel to the resort town.

The Satan's Nek pass between Engcobo and Elliot has also been closed by heavy rock-falls.

poort, Molteno and Birch were still without Escom electricity yesterday.

Mr De Kok said communication problems and the bad weather conditions were slowing down repairs.

"Additional repair teams have been drawn from surrounding towns to help restore electricity supplies as soon as possible," he said.

Telephone lines to eight Border towns were still down yesterday as a result of heavy rain and snow over the weekend.

The public relations officer for the Post Office, Mr R. Strydom, said from Port Elizabeth yesterday that Sterkstroom, Dordrecht, Elliot, Molteno, Barkly East, Maclear, Indwe and Ugie were still without telephone links.

Mr Strydom said he could not say how much progress has been made with the repair work because it was a large-scale problem and because of the difficult weather conditions.

"People living in those areas can rest assured we are working all out to rectify the matter," he said.

No further weather related deaths were reported yesterday, but the two people who died in a caravan in the

Queenstown industrial area at the weekend have been identified.

The Border police liaison officer, Major Trevor Hayes, said the people were Mr David Mzwandile Yokibi, 50, and Mrs Rachel Nomseane Dlamga, 45, both of eZibeleni in Transkei.

The heavy rains over the Border region abated yesterday, and the local weather office has predicted a lull in the rain today — but added that further heavy downpours are expected over the weekend.

A spokesman for the weather office here, Mr Louis Vermaak, said conditions on the Border were warmer yesterday than during the past few days, with an average temperature of between 10C and 12C throughout the region.

Mr Vermaak said the weather should begin clearing today, but more rain was predicted for tomorrow night.

Since Saturday morning, 113 mm of rain has fallen at Kei Mouth and 78,5 mm at Umtata.

East London had received 92 mm of rain since Saturday while Komga received 107 mm, Butterworth 86,3 mm, Bisho 72,5 mm, Dohne 77 mm and Queenstown 71 mm.

Floodwaters have stranded an undisclosed number of tourists at the Mngazi Bungalows near Port St Johns.

A spokesman for the Transkei Development Corporation's hotels division, Miss Hluki Ramncwana, said yesterday that the division was communicating with staff at Mngazi by helicopter.

The head of the security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said roads to Port St Johns and Lusikisiki were too dangerous for travelling, and that Port St Johns was in danger of being cut off from the rest of the country.

The K. D. Matanzima airport at Umtata, which was closed on Monday, was reopened yesterday with aircraft landing again, a public relations consultant to the TDC, Mr Norman Chandler, said.

In the North East Cape, a number of towns are still cut off while electricity and telephone technicians struggle to restore services.

Escom electricity supplies were restored to the municipalities of Indwe and Dordrecht early yesterday morning after the towns had been without power for almost three days.

The Escom customer services officer, Mr Renee de Kok, said the farming areas of Lady Grey, De Hoek, Swem-

70 rescued at Umzimkulu

DURBAN — Seventy people were rescued by a South African Air Force helicopter from rooftops in the flooded Transkei border town of Umzimkulu early yesterday.

The officer commanding the SAAF base in Durban, Colonel Peter Wilkins, said the rescue operation was launched after an urgent request from Transkeian authorities.

"We got a message that the town was in trouble and immediately sent a Super Frelon helicopter which later rescued about 70 people from the rooftops."

When the Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, visited Umzimkulu yesterday, most of the town centre was still flooded to roof level after the Umzimkulu River burst its banks. — DDC

Heavy rains bring increased malaria threat: doctor

Medical Reporter

The heavy rains which have swept the country have brought an increased threat of malaria, medical experts have warned.

Dr Celia Young, a microbiologist, said yesterday a dramatic rise in the threat of malaria could be expected.

She said that although the Department of National Health and Population Development maintained a vigorous spraying programme, widespread rains would complicate the work and an increase in malaria cases could be expected.

During the first six months of this year 5 564 cases were reported in South Africa compared to the 5 745 cases for the same period last year.

"This does not show a great reduction in the incidence," Dr Young said.

It was, therefore, essential

that visitors to malarial areas should protect themselves against the disease, she added.

Tablets were available to protect against malaria, but some areas limited resistance to malaria organisms had been found against medicines currently available.

"These strains appear to have been imported but should nevertheless be noted. Currently available anti-malaria tablets will provide adequate protection in most instances, but additional physical protective measures, such as the use of insect repellents, should be carried out."

Dr Young said known malarial areas included the Transvaal, Lowveld and northern Zululand. Areas which might pose a malaria threat after heavy rains and when rivers were in flood were those following the course of the Molopo River in the north-western Cape.

Free State farmer drowned when bakkie washed away

By Charles Guild

BLOEMFONTEIN — The heavy rains have claimed the life of a potato farmer in the eastern Free State.

He was Mr Frederik Wilhelm Anderson (50) of Sonstraal farm at Reitz who drowned when his bakkie stalled on a low bridge over the Tierkloof River and was washed away by floodwaters.

His body and the bakkie were later recovered by farmers.

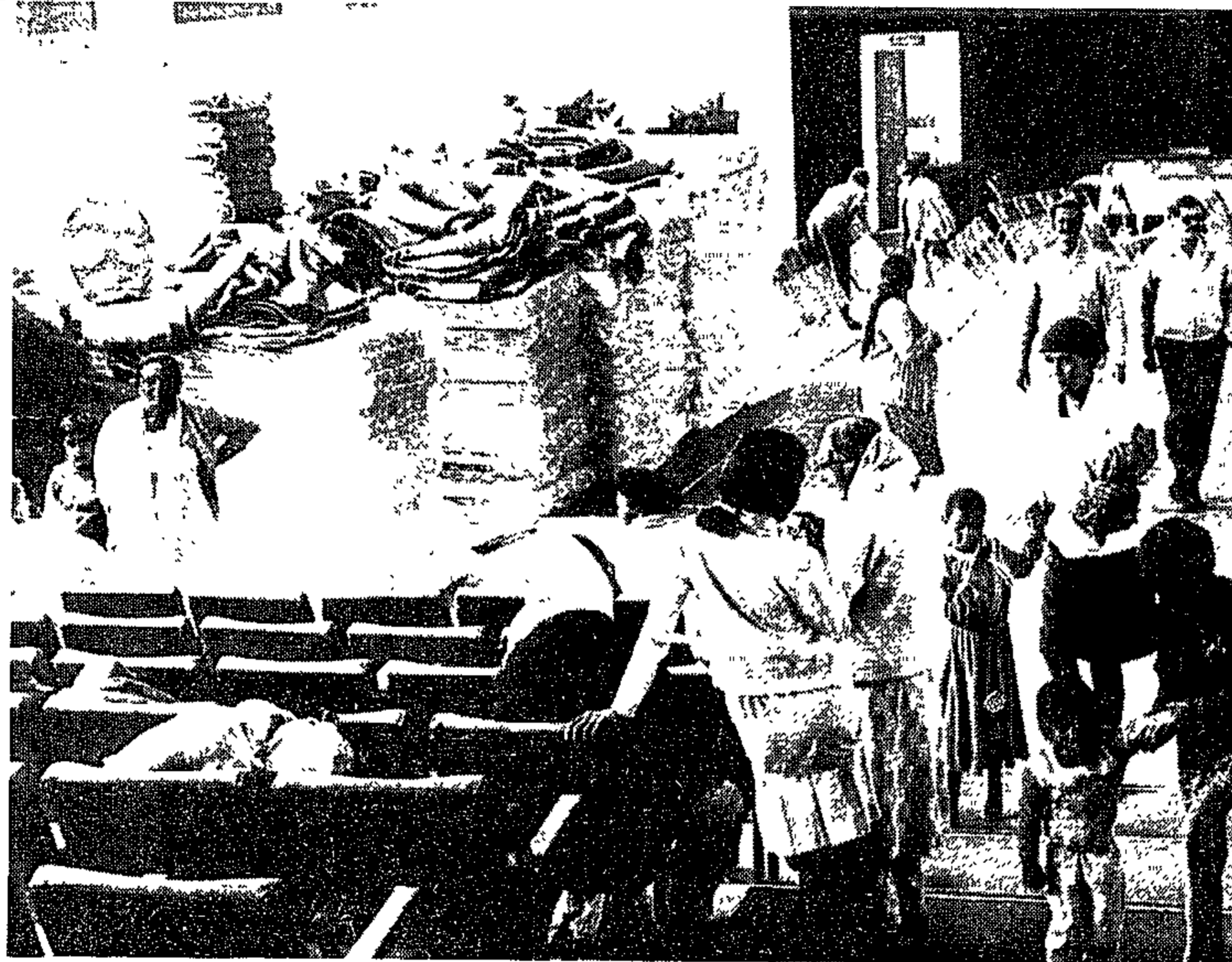
In the Harrismith area, wheatlands were flooded and several head of livestock drowned when the Wilge River burst its banks. Damage was estimated at several thousand rands.

The rains have dramatically affected dam levels in the region. Armenia Dam at Hobhouse in the eastern Free State has begun to overflow. It has risen more than 65 percent.

Krugersdrift Dam outside Bloemfontein was 84 percent full yesterday after being about 3 percent full and another dam serving the city, Rustfontein, stood at 22,76 percent.

The Hendrik Verwoerd Dam was 81,48 percent full after being just more than 60 percent full about three weeks ago.

The Allemanskraal Dam in the northern part of the province has risen to almost 33 percent and the P K le Roux Dam to 74,9 percent.



Mattresses and blankets were piled in Ladysmith's Indian community civic hall yesterday for about 350 evacuees who sought refuge after their homes in the Rose Park and Leonardsville residential areas were flooded early on Monday.

● Picture by Karen Sandison.

Heavy crop losses feared in wake of ravaging storms

By Hess Cumming

Natal farmers fear heavy crop and stock losses after the floods of the past week.

Few reports of damage have come in as telephone links are severed and many roads washed away, but Mr Steve Shone, director of the Natal Agricultural Union expects extensive damage in the Natal midlands, the coastal areas and the southern parts of the province.

Waterlogged lands would cause "drowning" of sugar cane on the coast and "sweat" in the midlands, while the wet, cold conditions would cause livestock losses, he said.

Union officials and the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Gert

Kotze, will survey the damage by helicopter today.

Stock losses have also been reported in parts of the eastern Cape.

"But soaking rain more than made up for that. We have had up to 100 mm in the area which is four times more than average", said Mr P R O'Moore, of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union.

Good rains lifted the spirits of farmers in parts of the Transvaal and improved crop prospects.

But very little rain fell in the far northern Transvaal, the Bushveld and parts of the western Transvaal, and boreholes there are fast running dry.

We have to live in danger area, say Ladysmith Indians

Angry Indian families in Ladysmith, whose homes close to the Klip River were swamped when the river burst its banks this week, yesterday alleged that local authorities forced them to occupy dangerous land on the flood-plain.

The town clerk, Mr Pieter Hurter, rejected the allegation.

The Indian residential area of Leonardsville, Ladysmith's downtown business section, and Umbulwane, a squatter development, were the worst affected.

"We are always the ones who bear the brunt of the damage," said Mr Dawood Amla (45), one of the thousands who had to evacuate their homes.



Government help gets into gear

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government is moving into gear to come to the aid of a flood-stricken Natal.

With the full extent of the destruction left by a week of severe weather conditions slowly becoming known the Government is concerned that the country faces a disaster of major proportions.

A delegation of Cabinet Ministers, top civil servants and members of Parliament were in the province today to assess the havoc.

Senior Cabinet member and Natal National Party leader, Mr Stoffel Botha said he would be reporting to President Botha, who would make the final decision on whether to declare Natal a disaster zone.

Such a decision will release aid to assist the thousands of victims of the floods, including the National Disaster Fund.

Mr Botha said in an interview that there was little doubt Natal would be declared a disaster area.



ABOVE: The John Ross bridge over the Tugela River in Natal was washed away on Monday. Police fear five vehicles, including an articulated truck, were on the bridge when it collapsed and were swept downstream. People have been asked to help the authorities determine where they came from and who was aboard.

LEFT: Members of Ladysmith's civil defence league were still using rubber dinghys to reach the flooded Indian residential area of Leonardsville at midday yesterday, evacuating flooded homes.

Continued ↓

'WELL-ORGANISED'

Praising the various services which were already giving assistance, Mr Botha said the position, particularly in the loss of human life, would have been far worse if it had not been for the professional manner in which the various bodies had responded.

"I have never seen such well-organised reaction."

Mr Gert Kotze, Minister of the Environment and Water Affairs, said today his priority was to restore water supplies.

With growing concern about health he said in an interview that if necessary engineers and staff from other provinces would be brought in to restore water supplies.

Minister of Health, Mr Willie van Niekerk, and chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, arrived in Natal yesterday. The other members of the Government inspection team arrived today.

Shattered Natal counts the cost in respite from rains

30/9/87.

(56) SM

A shattered Natal today began counting the cost of the four-day flood that tore through the province, and estimates are that up to 100 people may have died and thousands have been left homeless.

With damage to bridges, roads and personal property running into hundreds of millions of rands, the province had respite earlier today from the torrential rains that dumped hundreds of millimetres of rain.

The restoration of many communication and road links is expected to bring in reports of further deaths.

The Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, summed up the situation after a helicopter tour yesterday: "The devastation is stunning. The damage is far, far worse than after the Demoina cyclone disaster of a few years ago. It is going to take millions of rands to repair the damage and rebuild the roads and bridges.

"Even the tourist facilities have not escaped and sand from many of the beaches has simply disappeared. Bodies have been washed from their graves as

rivers of water rushed through cemeteries.

"I am going to recommend to the State President that the whole of Natal be declared a disaster area and that funds from the National Disaster Fund be made available immediately," said Dr van Niekerk.

There is a threat of an outbreak of cholera as water supplies in many centres have been contaminated by sewage.

Drinking water is in short supply in most parts of Natal. Durban had enough only for the next 36 hours last night and Amanzimtoti, Kingsburgh and Isipingo for 24 hours.

Light vehicle traffic began to move today on the N3 highway between Durban and the Transvaal, but all rail services have been stopped with services from the Transvaal stopping at Ladysmith. Buses are transporting passengers the rest of the way.

And SA Airways today announced steps to fill the needs of urgent travellers. — Staff Reporters, Own Correspondents and Sapa.

Rescued Berg climber dies from exposure

Pretoria Bureau

Miss Jenny Sutton, of Johannesburg, one of the six climbers who were rescued from the snow-covered Mont-aux-Sources yesterday has died in the Elizabeth Ross Hospital at Mokudumela after suffering severe exposure.

Miss Sutton, a student at the University of Natal in Maritzburg, was the girlfriend of the leader of the six students who spent four days in a tent enveloped in snow.

According to the rescuers and the father of one of the climbers, Mr Denis Wierx of Durban, the group would not have survived another night in the extreme conditions of the mountain where the snow was higher than the tents they had for shelter.

The five climbers who survived are believed to be in a satisfactory condition in the Monapo Hospital in QwaQwa.

The rescue operation was conducted late yesterday after the weather had lifted long enough for a helicopter to fetch the climbers. Five were brought down to the Witsieshoek resort suffering from exhaustion. A doctor then joined the helicopter to fetch Miss Sutton who was still in the tent in a critical condition.

She was taken immediately to the Elizabeth Ross Hospital suffering from severe exhaustion. She died last night.

Ten other climbers are still trapped in the Drakensberg.

Rescue parties are still on standby to launch a rescue operation as soon as the weather permits.

Natal floods worst in memory — MIP 56

CAPE TOWN — President P. W. Botha has ordered government departments to give top priority to flood relief for Natal which is expecting more rain after the deluge of the past few days.

With the estimated death toll approaching 50 and possibly thousands homeless, Mr Botha said relief missions had already started.

The minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, flew into the stricken area yesterday.

Another ministerial delegation including Mr Stoffel Botha, the minister of Home Affairs, and Mr Gert Kotze, the minister of Water Affairs, is expected to tour the whole region today.

Natal MPs were trying to get back to the province from Parliament yesterday and today.

President Botha expressed his and the government's sympathy with the "loss of life, injury and personal damage caused by the flood disaster which has been devastating the inhabitants of Natal for the past few days".

"All the government departments concerned have already received instructions to pay urgent attention to the matter and to immediately start providing relief in all the areas where natural disaster has caused distress and discomfort," said President Botha.

He said details of the action to be taken by the government to cope with the disaster would be made available within the next few days.

Mr Renier Schoeman, whose Umhlanga constituency has been heavily hit, said the Natal parliamentary caucus of the National Party held an emergency meeting in Mr Stoffel Botha's of-

fice to be informed about what steps were being taken in connection with relief work

Mr Botha had been in constant touch with various government departments and with the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman.

Mr Botha said: "We express our sincere condolences to the families of all who have lost their lives in this disaster.

"We also extend our sympathy to all who have suffered damage and losses and give the assurance that everything possible will be done to stabilise the situation and to restore normality."

Dr Van Niekerk also expressed his sympathies with the people of Natal and said that the declaration of a state of disaster was a matter of urgency.

The chairman of the Minister's Council of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, conveyed his sympathies to everyone affected by the disaster.

"The House of Delegates is already assisting in relief measures and will continue to do so within the power and means at our disposal."

Large parts of Natal and KwaZulu would have to be declared disaster areas following recent floods, the NRP MP for Mooi River, Mr Ralph Hardingham, said yesterday.

"It's quite obvious that the flood damage is far in excess of that caused by cyclone Dmoina and large parts of

Natal and KwaZulu will have to be declared disaster areas," Mr Hardingham said after returning from an inspection of the area.

"Reports received from the Natal midlands indicate that this is the worst flood disaster in memory."

The situation overall in Natal was serious.

There was a problem in getting accurate information and assessing the full extent of the crisis.

It had been impossible until yesterday to fly over the flood-hit areas to make a proper evaluation.

He said that at Richards Bay and Empangeni "things look bad".

Four hospitals — at Empangeni, Eshowe, Stanger and Greytown — were "isolated" by road but had sufficient supplies to keep going for a few days.

Thousands of rands have been pledged by various organisations to assist the victims of the floods and already many relief centres have been established and food and clothing is being distributed to the homeless.

More than 100 full-time workers and volunteers were busy at the Red Cross Hall in Durban yesterday packing and sorting through boxes of food, clothing, blankets and tents, all of which have been donated since the news of the damage and destruction.

The South African Council of Churches

(SACC) has expressed deep sympathy with "all those who have been affected".

The Reverend Frank Chikane, the general secretary of the SACC, said in a statement that "during this period of dire need and hereafter all South Africans should rally together to pray for the destitute and offer whatever help they can".

Supermarket chains have set up collection boxes and have donated substantial amounts of

groceries for the needy.

A radio station has determined to hold a radiothon to collect money, food and clothing for those left destitute by the floods.

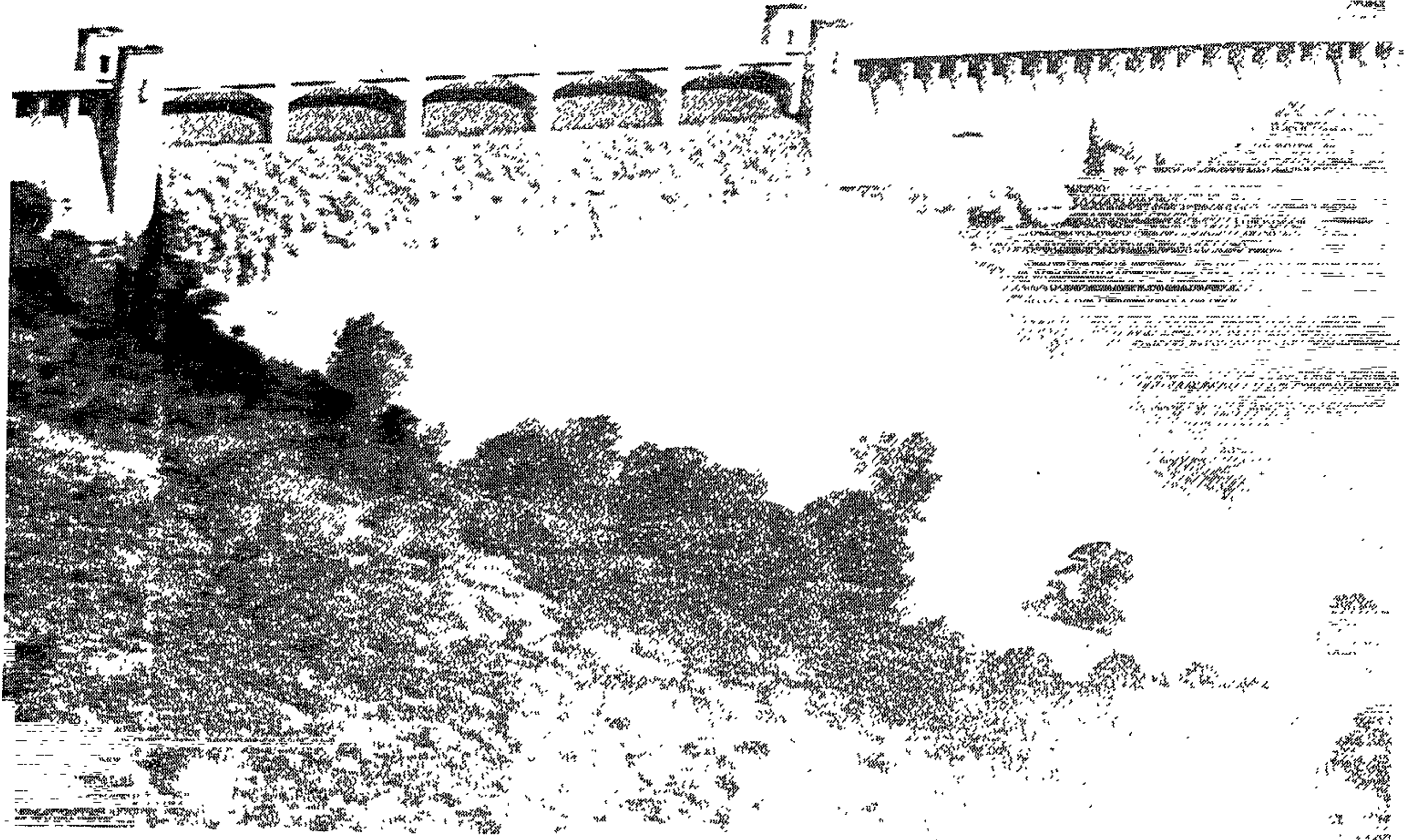
The Students' Representative Council at the Rand Afrikaans University has obtained permission to collect food and donations for the homeless.

Various charity organisations have begun efforts to collect assistance. — Sapa-DDC

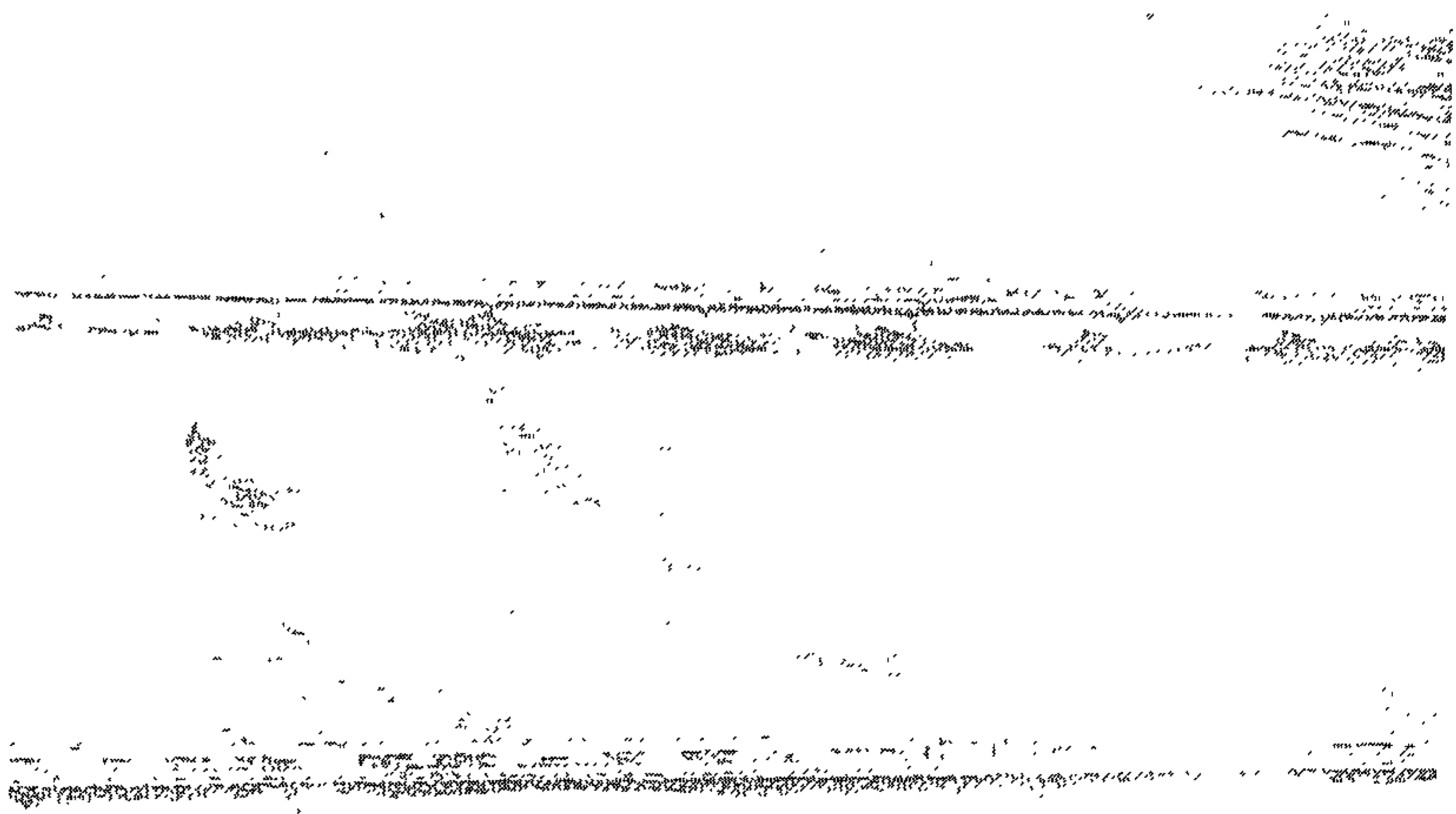
continued

30 / 12 / 1951

Daily Dispatch



A raging torrent of water rose 1,5 metres above the Nagel Dam wall near Pietermaritzburg.



The Umgeni River at Durban, in full flood with the Athlone bridge in the foreground and the Ellis Brown Viaduct closest to the turbulent river mouth where water spurted high into the air as the forces of the sea and the river met.

Tent ↓

Floods wreak havoc in Natal, Zululand

DURBAN — A nine-month-old baby girl was plucked from certain death after being buried for more than 12 hours by a horror mudslide which killed six people in Chatsworth, Durban, yesterday.

The drama happened about 1 am when a semi-detached duplex in Montford, in which two families were sleeping, was flattened by a massive wall of mud after a bank collapsed.

The mud swept over the sleeping people, burying 22 under a pile of broken concrete, rock and mud.

Police, firemen, paramedics, rescue personnel and civilians battled throughout the night to free the victims.

At about 1 pm the child and a woman were found alive.

An eyewitness said the woman, who had been trapped under a five-ton slab of concrete, was freed when the block was chipped away. Her dead husband was found with his head in her lap and her dead baby at her fingertips.

The names of the victims will only be released when their next-of-kin have been notified.

● At least 12 people are believed to have died in the Lindelani shackland near KwaMashu where surges of floods flattened more than 200 shacks.

Floods of water swept through the Ntuzuma Cemetery unearthing bodies and leaving them strewn around the area.

● The body of one of the NPA traffic officers washed away after the bridge over the Umdloti River near Durban collapsed on Monday, was washed up on a nearby beach yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said the body

of Mr Johannes Eksteen, principal provincial inspector, Verulam, was found at La Mercy Beach.

There is no sign of the other man, senior provincial inspector Michael Pelser.

● A spokesman for the South African Sugar Association (Sasa), Dr Frans Oosthuizen, said heavy rains and flooding have forced the widespread closure of sugar mills in Natal.

He added that information was scant and he could not be certain of the exact number of mills closed or the extent of damage to canefields.

● One of the largest farm dams in the vicinity of Hluhluwe in northern Zululand has burst, causing extensive losses to crops and flood damage.

Unconfirmed estimates put the damage at about R1 million.

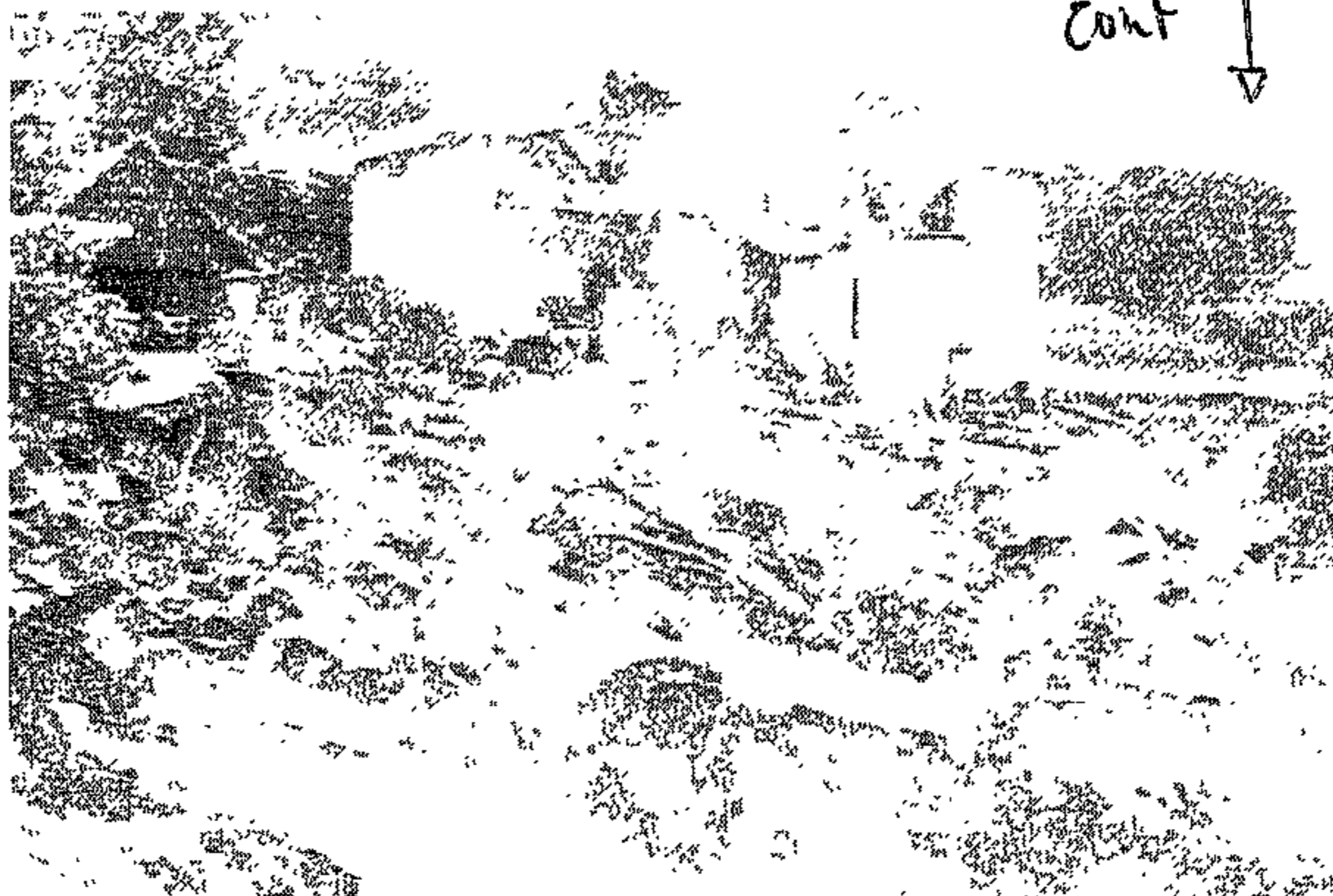
It was reported from Richards Bay that several yachts were washed on to the side of the Mzingazi canal after flood waters swept them from their moorings last night.

● A young Pietermaritzburg woman is in a critical condition in hospital after being airlifted off the northern Drakensberg where she had been stranded in freezing weather with five others since the weekend.

● Two South African Air Force Alouette helicopters flew over East London yesterday afternoon on their way from Port Elizabeth to help with emergency operations in Natal.

The SAAF public relations officer, Commandant Koos Smit, said from Pretoria that the helicopters were being flown from 16 squadron in Port Elizabeth to Durban, in an attempt to assist with flood relief work. — DDC—DDR

cont ↓



Hall of Mr Max Broughton's luxury Westville home disappeared into a sinkhole in his garden early yesterday after a retaining wall was swept away.



Vehicles and factories at the Springfield Flats industrial park lie devastated in the wake of the flooding Umgeni River.

Weather bureau predicts a sunny weekend

EAST LONDON — Although more rain and thunderstorms are heading Natal's way, they will be the result of a "normal" cold front and weather experts do not predict more flooding.

"We are expecting isolated thunderstorms and occasional rain, but conditions should clear again by Friday."

The "unusual" wide band of converging air over Natal was caused by a strong high pressure system south of the country which was feeding in cold moist air in conjunction with a cut-off low pressure system in the central interior.

A weather office spokesman at Louis Botha Airport said this month's rainfall figures were, in places, the highest measured for September in 100 years.

Huge amounts of rain have fallen in places such as Eshowe, Empangeni, Richards Bay and Pietermaritzburg.

A total of 401,3 mm has been recorded at Durban's Louis Botha Airport so far this month, 147,3 mm in the past 24 hours. The average for September is 64 mm

Rainfall figures from 8 am Saturday until 8 am yesterday are: Durban 244 mm, Botanic Gardens 267 mm, Babanango 243 mm, St Lucia 173 mm, Matatiele 104 mm, Pietermaritzburg 487 mm, Richards Bay at least 565 mm, Empangeni 590 mm, Port Shepstone at least 154 mm.

In Eshowe 750 mm has been measured since Friday night and in Scottburgh 445 mm.

The Weather Bureau's rainfall report for the period 8 am Monday to 8 am Tuesday is:

Cape Province: Dohne 11, East London (Airport) 16, Kei Mouth 12, Komga 27, Windsorton 20

Natal: Babanango 144, Cape St Lucia 128, Cedara 313, Louis Botha Airport 132, Empangeni 401, Estcourt 82, Ladysmith 51, Matatiele 60, Melmoth 210, Newcastle 82, Pietermaritzburg 225, Scottburgh 161.

Transvaal: Amersfoort 17, Amsterdam 83, Badplaas 38, Barberton 21, Belfast 26, Bethal 33, Breyten 44, Carolina 31, Delmas 11, Dullstroom 23, Ermelo 36, Graskop 36, Gravelotte 20, Groblersdal 22, Hedrina 29, Hoedspruit 29, Louw's creek 40, Marble Hall 19, Marnitz 25, Middelburg 19, Naboomspruit 19, Nelspruit 62, Phalaborwa 24, Piet Retief 77, Pelgrim's Rest 17, Pongola 58, Potgietersrus 25, Sabie 23, Skukuza 56, Soekmekaar 75, Standerton 33, Tzaneen 28, Volksrust 64, Waterval Boven 33, Witbank 19, Witriver 25

Free State: Arlington 30, Bethlehem 43, Bultfontein 32, Clocolan 17, Cornelia 11, Dealesville 10, Dewetsdorp 15, Ficksburg 28, Frankfort 12, Hertzogville 11, Kommissiepoort 13, Koppies 11, Kransfontein 44, Memel 38, Reitz 48, Senekal 30, Vrede 34, Warden 28, Welkom 19, Wepener 11.

Lesotho: Leribe 19, Makholong 77, Qachas Nek 89.

Swaziland: Manzini 34.

Transkei: Butterworth 21, Ncora Flats 14. — Sapa

Death toll could be hundreds

REC-5
30/9/87

56

Baby girl alive after 12 hours under mud

DURBAN. — A nine-month-old baby girl was rescued after being trapped for more than 12 hours by a mudslide which killed six people in Chatsworth, Durban and a mother was found alive with her dead baby at her fingertips and cradling her dead husband.

In the first incident rescuers said they heard a child screaming and were able to dig the baby out. One said: "When they got her out she stopped screaming and began to smile — it was like a gift from God."

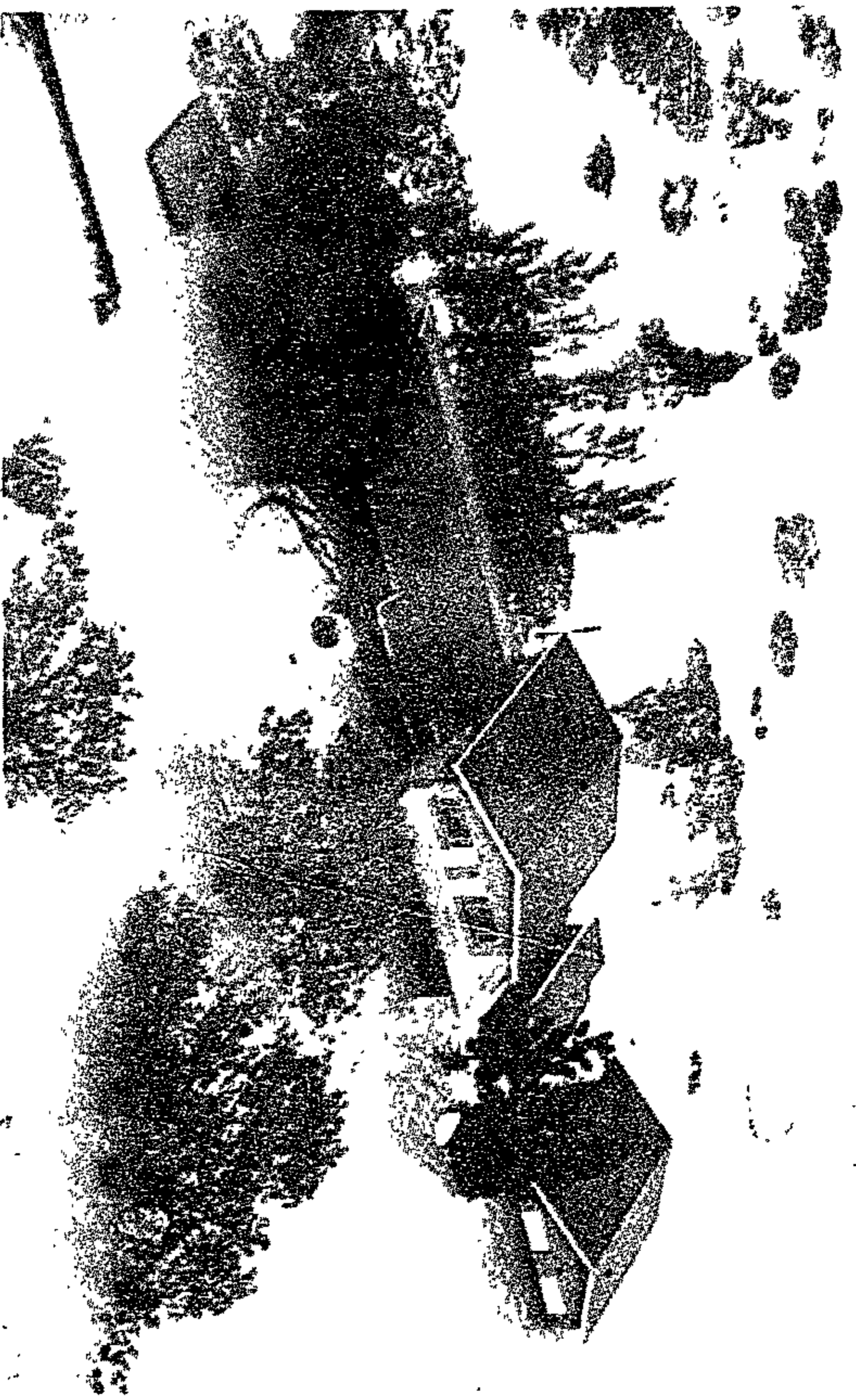
The second drama happened about 1am when a duplex in the suburb of Montford in which two families were asleep was flattened by a huge wall of mud after a bank collapsed.

The mud swept over the sleeping people, burying 22 of them under a pile of broken concrete, rock and mud. — Sapa.

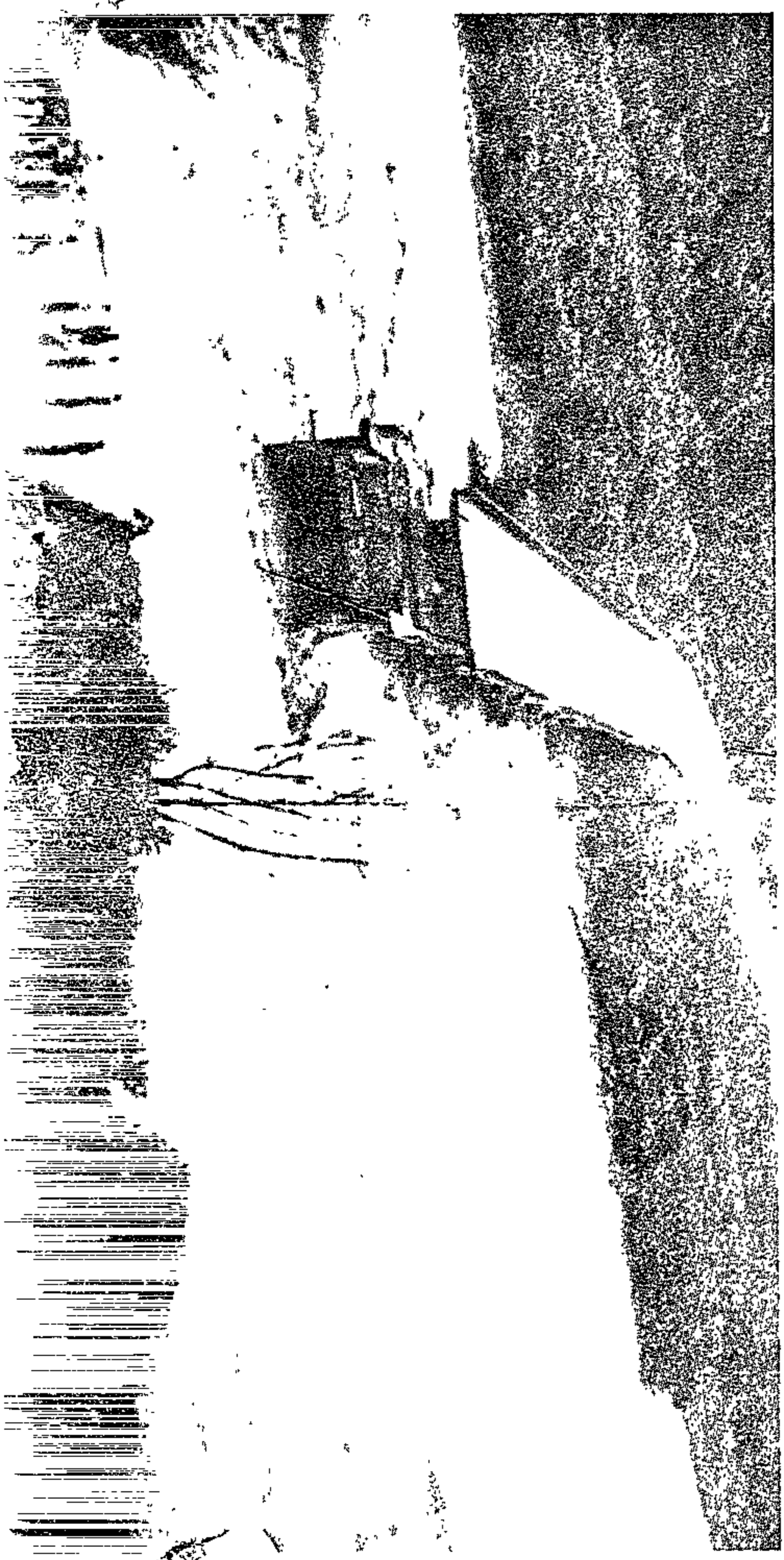
The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Natal's death-and-missing toll could rise to hundreds as information on flood drownings and accidents is collated.

The death toll in the Durban and Port Natal police division is 27, confirmed and in the Natal inland division 15 bodies have so far been recovered.

Unconfirmed reports are that 11 pensioners in Oakland, Verulam, may have died when a block of flats collapsed yesterday. — Sapa.



SURROUNDED: A once-elegant double-storey home near Stanger stands sodden after floodwater rose and overwhelmed it. The fate of the owner is not known.



Progressive Federal Party MP Pierre Cronje said police told him 20 people had been drowned in the Hillcrest area.

A further 13 people were drowned in the Lindaleni squatter settlement outside Durban which was buried under a huge mudslide which left 350 people homeless.

However, casualty figures are rising by the hour.

At least nine people died in Chatsworth yesterday when rivers of water and mud caused houses to collapse.

15 bodies

The Natal inland police division counted 15 bodies, eight of them in the Hammarsdale district.

Five people died in the Nzama area when their houses collapsed, while in the Georgevale area two teenagers and a small girl drowned.

Police recovered five bodies in the Greytown area and six people are missing. The bodies of two men who appeared to have died of exposure were discovered in the veld.

A girl drowned at Kranskop and in the Mankunze area of the same district a child was found dead. A child and a woman are missing.

Near Howick two children died when a tree fell on their home. Another body was discovered at Howick and two Imbali people are missing.

Damage to bridges, roads and personal property runs into hundreds of millions of rands.

"The damage is far, far worse than after the Demoina cyclone disaster a few years ago," the Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said after a helicopter tour of the area yesterday.

"I am going to recommend to the State President that the whole of Natal be declared a disaster area."

Meanwhile, Durban authorities are preparing to cut off residential water if the four damaged pipelines to the city cannot be repaired today. Water supplies to many industries are already cut off.

Mr Richard Moore, assistant city engineer, viewed the damage from a helicopter yesterday and said that generally Durban had not been affected as badly as he thought.

Road traffic between the Transvaal and Natal is moving again after mudslides were cleared overnight.

All roads to holiday resorts in the Drakensberg have been closed.

The South African Transport Services says there is still no train service to Natal. Trains are running as far as Ladysmith, from where passengers are taken to Durban by bus.

● More reports and pictures, page 25.

Six die, 70 plucked from roofs in Transkei

EAST LONDON. — Heavy rain has caused widespread devastation in Transkei, with the border town of Umzimkulu under water and six deaths reported so far.

Umzimkulu, near the border with Natal, was flooded when the Umzimkulu River burst its banks.

Most of the town centre was under water to roof level yesterday and a SAAF helicopter plucked 70 people from rooftops.

Transkei police spokesman Colonel Welsh Madyibi said six deaths had been reported in Transkei so far.

Five men died of exposure in freezing cold weather at Ezibeleni near Queenstown and a 14-year-old girl died at Flagstaff when a mud hut collapsed.

Roads between Maluti, Mount Fletcher and Matatiele have been closed and the Satan's Nek pass between Engcobo and Elliot has been closed by heavy rockfalls.

The main road to Natal has also been cut with a bridge at Brookes Neck being washed away.

Floodwaters have stranded numbers of tourists at the Mngazi River bungalows near Port St Johns.

The K D Matanzima Airport, Umtata, which was closed on Monday, was reopened today.

ELECTRICITY CUT

In the north-east Cape, several towns have been without electricity and telephone links for three days although services were restored to Indwe and Dordrecht today.

Since Saturday, 113mm of rain has fallen at Kei Mouth. Umtata has had 78,5mm, East London 92, Komga 107, Butterworth 86, Bisho 72, Dohne 77 and Queenstown 71.

● At least two people have died in Ladysmith in Natal. A hospital spokesman said the bodies of an eight-year-old boy and a 45-year-old man were recovered after water from a stream engulfed their mud hut. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

Girl climber dies after rescue

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — One of the six mountain climbers who were rescued from Mont-aux-Sources yesterday has died in hospital at Mokudumela of exposure and exhaustion.

Miss Jenny Sutton, of Johannesburg, a student at the University of Natal in Maritzburg, spent four days with five other students in a tent buried in snow.

Rescuers said the students would not have survived another night.

SURVIVORS

The climbers who survived are Tony Wierx, Mark McGlinchy and Stephen Cavanaugh, Lisa Gott and Debby Jarmain. They are believed to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital in QwaQwa.

They were rescued late yesterday when the weather lifted long enough for a helicopter to fetch them.

Five were brought down to Witsieshoek suffering from exhaustion. A doctor joined the helicopter to fetch Miss Sutton who was in a critical condition.

OTHER PARTIES

Two other parties of climbers are still trapped in the snow-covered Drakensberg.

They are a group of seven, including five University of Pretoria students, in a hut on top of Mont-aux-Sources.

They are Gustav Bryner, 22, an experienced climber, Gawie Lotter, 24, Herman Uys, 22, Annemarie van Vuuren, 22, and three sisters, Beandre, 19, Zebeth, 15, and Shanette van Rooyen, 17.

Three climbers from Natal trapped near Cathedral Peak are Miss Elizabeth Curry-Hyde, Mr Ian Buchel and Mr Oliver Ranker, who ascended Mike's Pass. They were expected to return late yesterday, but failed to do so.

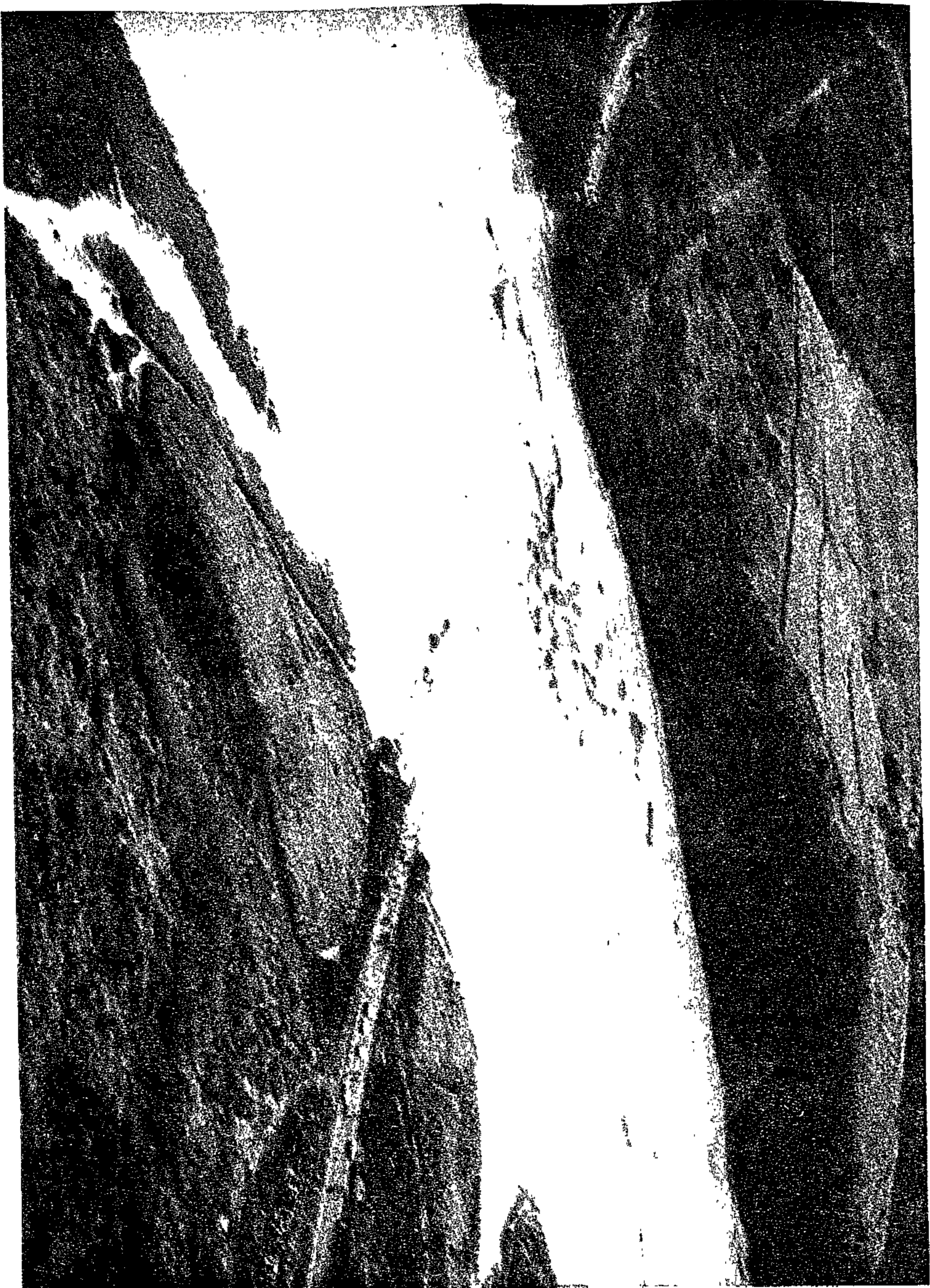
Rescue parties are waiting for a break in the weather.

Spectrum

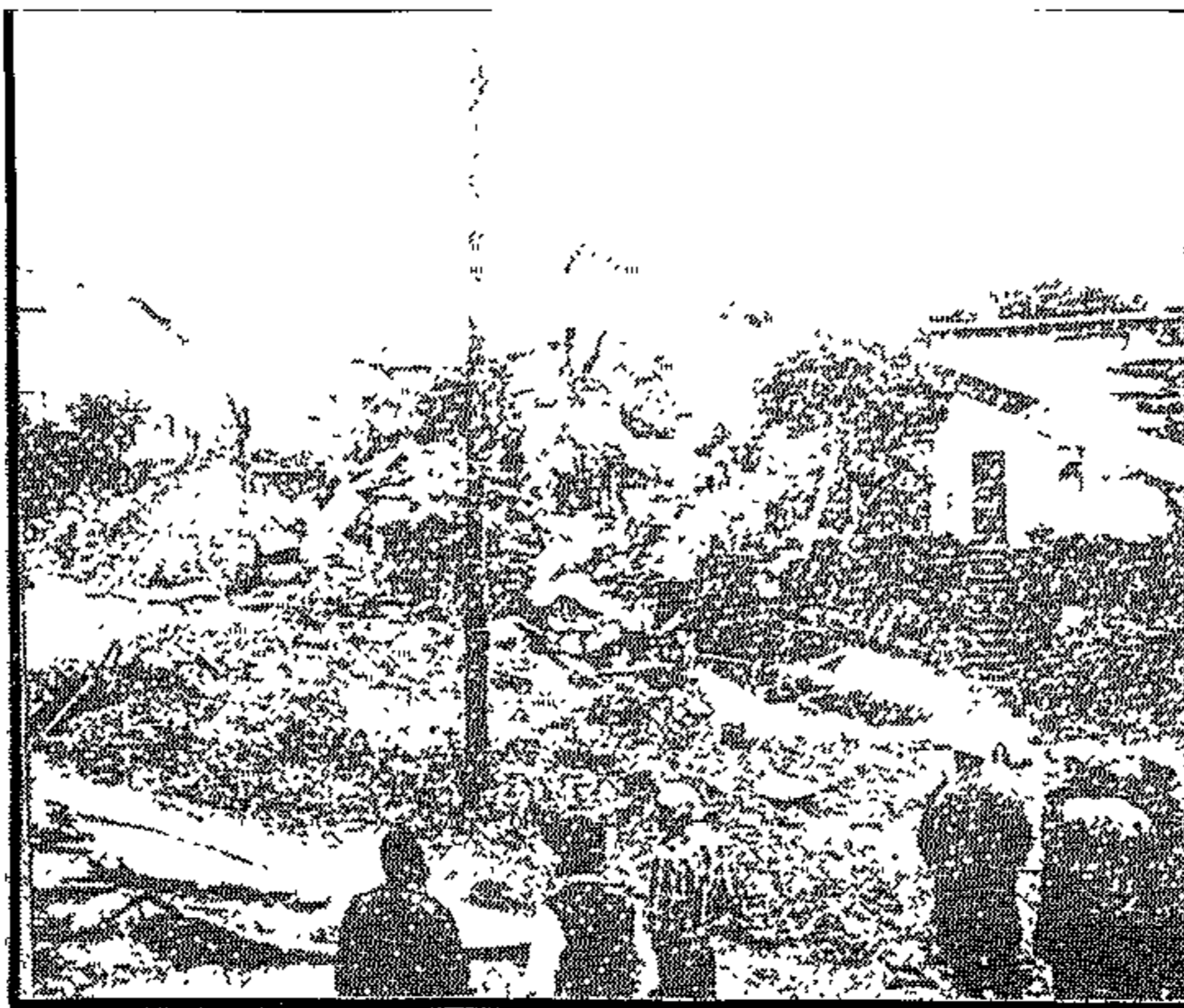
Meas 5 30/9/87

Flood Hazard

56



DESTROYED: Little remains of the John Ross bridge, above, which collapsed under the raging Tugela River.



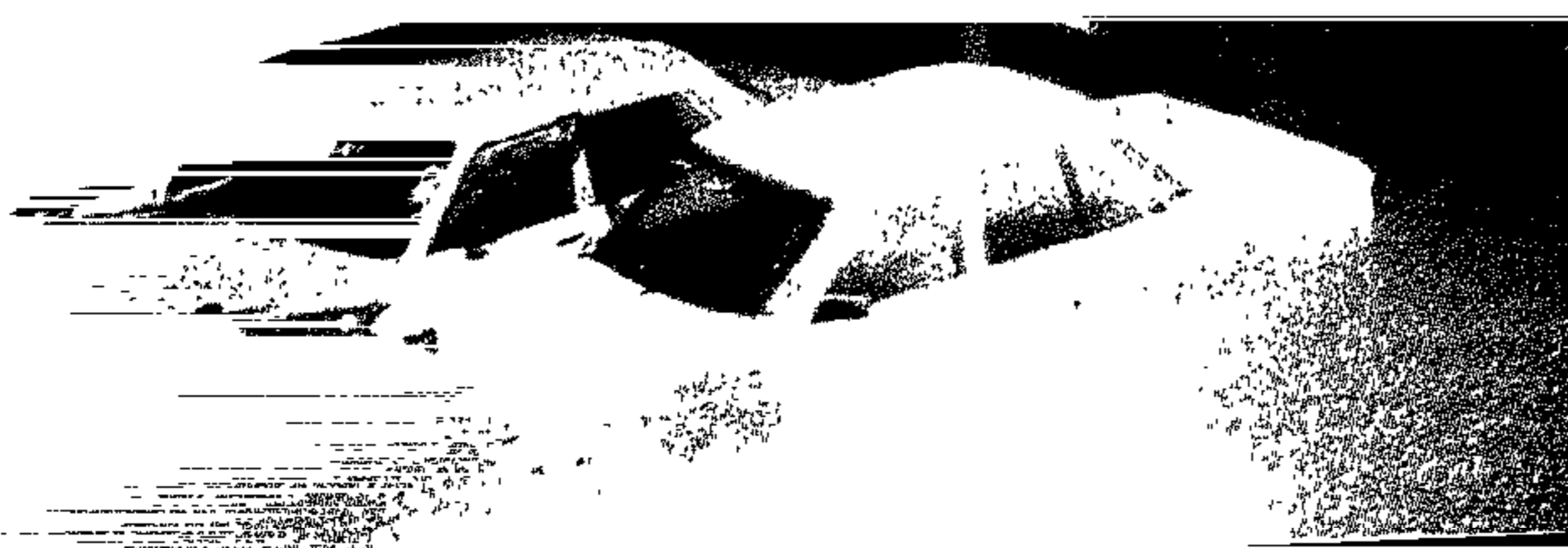
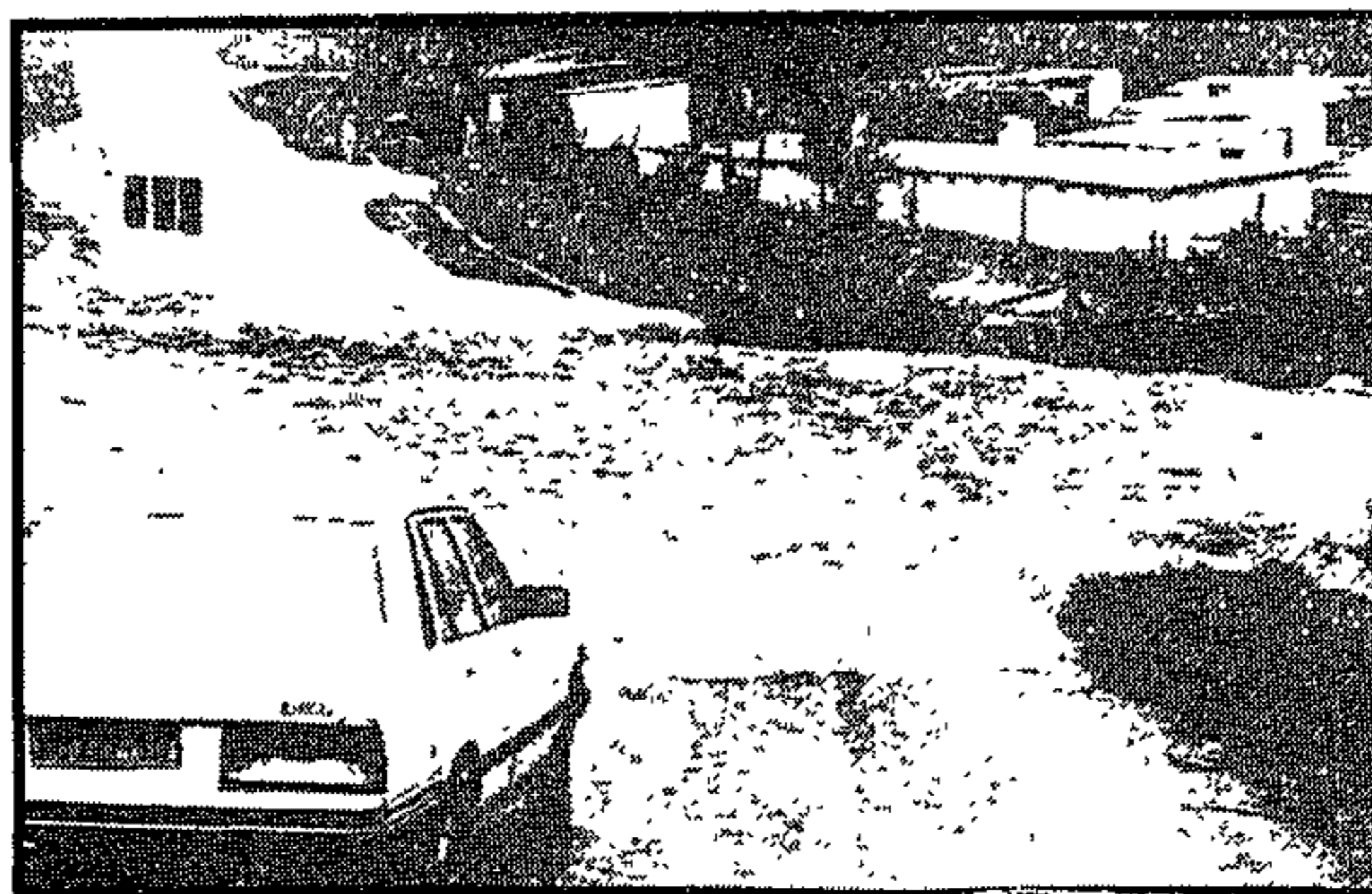
COLLAPSED: Only rubble remains of this home, right, in the Verulam area which disintegrated after being hit by flood waters.



RISING LEVELS: A factory, above, flooded up to roof level in the North Durban area.

GUSHING: Torrents of water, right, gushing past this low-lying residential area.

DEEP WATERS: Work on these cars, below, came to a standstill when this Durban workshop was flooded.



'We saw them go over'

MYSTERY still surrounds the fate and identity of the motorists of four cars and a mechanical horse-and-trailer that plunged off the John Ross Bridge into the raging Tugela River near Mandini.

Colonel Daan Huggett, district commissioner of police at Eshowe, said two witnesses had given details of the incident which happened while the river was in full flood.

The two witnesses are Mr Johannes Pretorius and Mr Willem Boshoff, who work at the Zululand quarries and live

on the banks of the Tugela near the bridge

"They said about 5.15pm on Monday the southern part of the bridge was suddenly washed away

"They saw four cars and a large horse-and-trailer go over the bridge and into the river. They disappeared under the water," Colonel Huggett said.

No bodies or cars have been found and the names of the missing people are not known.

DEATHS IN NATAL SA'S Worst natural disaster

CAPE TOWN 30/9/82 56

DURBAN. — At least 60 people have died in Natal in what has been described as the worst natural disaster in South African history.

As the sun briefly shone over a flood-scarred Natal for the first time in four days yesterday afternoon, the full toll of the devastation emerged.

After rainfalls of up to 400mm, communication links between several cities have been severed and there are critical water shortages in Durban and surrounding centres.

Millions of rands' damage have been caused and two towns — Howick and Richards Bay — were declared disaster areas.

Crop losses are known to be heavy as dam walls have cracked and fallen.

Rain continued to pour down along the coastline yesterday afternoon, and the rain is not expected to end before today. Widespread evacuations of people from low-lying areas have been reported, and bridges have been washed away.

● Girl buried in mud for 12 hours — Page 4

Louis Botha Airport at Durban has been reopened and the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, arrived in Durban yesterday to assess damage.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, expressed his and the government's deepest sympathy on the loss of life, injuries and personal loss in the disaster. He has ordered government departments to give top priority to flood relief.

Police said 20 people had drowned in the Durban area and many more were missing. Although unofficial, reports indicate at least 60 people could have lost their lives.

Police, who paid tribute to government, municipal, and provincial services for their support and co-operation which saved hundreds of people from a "watery grave", say the real loss of life will become known only when reports from outlying areas come in.

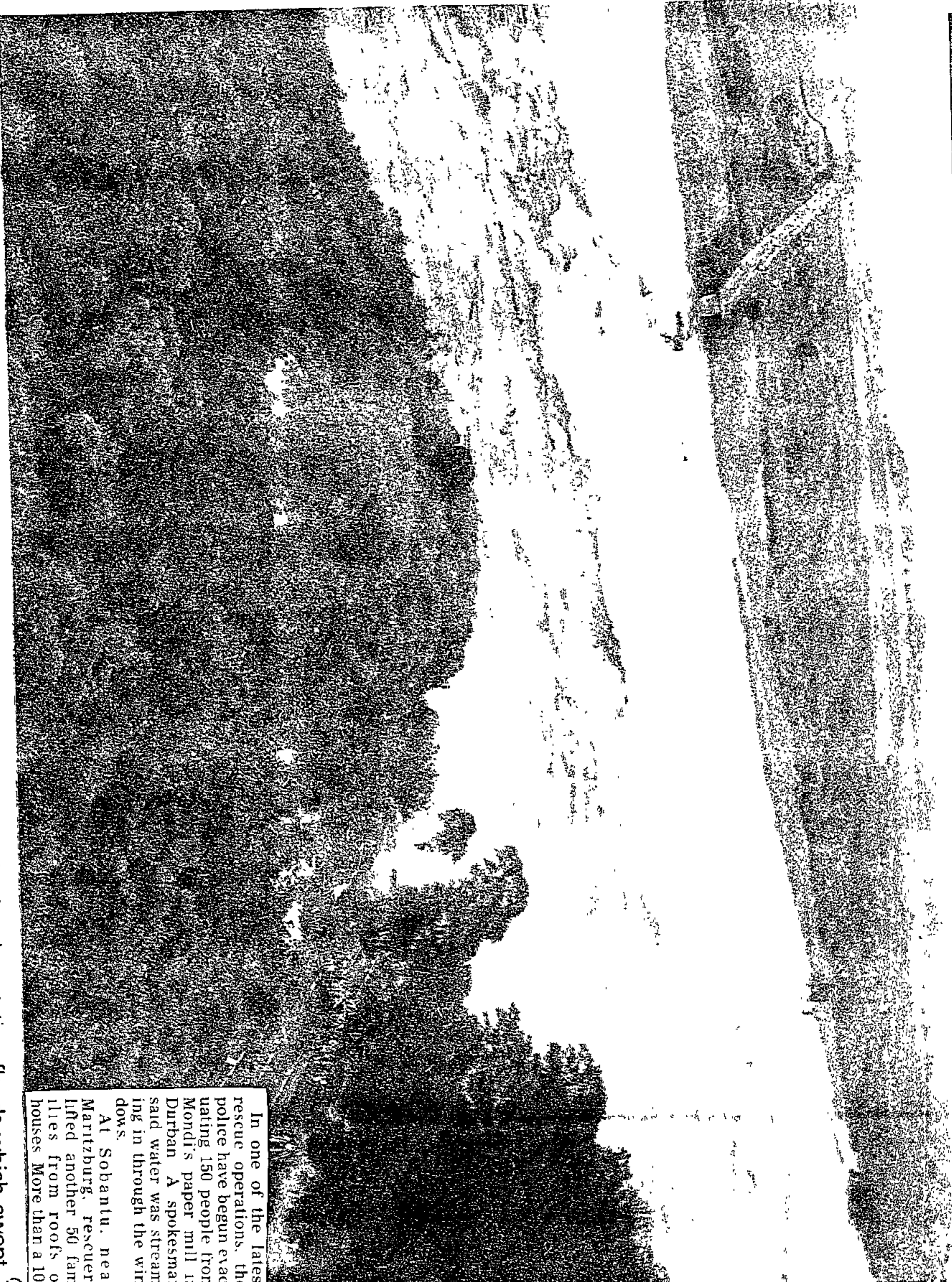
Police spokesman Major Charl du Toit said eyewitnesses had said that four cars and a truck were washed away with the N2 John Ross Bridge over the Tugela River on Monday night.

Eight died in collapsed houses in Chatsworth yesterday while a man and a woman drowned at Weza, near Harding. More deaths were reported from the Maritzburg

In one of the latest rescue operations, the police have begun evacuating 150 people from Mondl's paper mill in Durban. A spokesman said water was streaming in through the windows.

At Sobantu, near Maritzburg, rescuers lifted another 50 families from roofs of houses. More than a 100

BRIDGE GONE... The John Ross bridge over the Tugela is washed away in the devastating floods which swept through Natal this week. This bridge was one of many which failed to withstand the power of the flood waters.



families were evacuated from the township on Monday.

Ironically, one of the immediate crises facing many Natalians is a lack of fresh water.

Durban's water supply has been cut off completely with the collapse of the fourth and last aqueduct shortly before midday.

This means that for at least a week only drinking water will be available and is likely to be supplied for short periods daily.

Durban City Engineer Mr Don MacLeod said water would be rationed and he had ordered water to industries using large amounts to be stopped.

Many residents of Pinetown and New Germany have to depend on water tankers. Other suburbs and towns with major water-supply problems are Westville, Umhlanga, Verulam, Ottawa, Riet River, Balito, Umhlali, Tinley Manor and Shaka's Kraal.

On the Natal South Coast, Amanzimtoti, Kingsburgh and Isipingo have enough water for only 24 hours.

The situation in most of Maritzburg is less critical as the pipeline from the Midmar Dam is still intact.

The supply from Henley Dam to Maritzburg, however, has been severed as has been the supply to Umlaas Road.

Empangeni and Richards Bay were cut off from the rest of Natal and Empangeni's Town Clerk, Mr Lourens Coetzee, said the Richards Bay waterworks had been flooded.

The town had a limited water supply but no restrictions had been imposed yet.

In other reports on the impact of the devastation:

● The N3 highway and the Howick bypass which leads to Johannesburg have been closed and large parts of Natal and KwaZulu have been declared disaster areas.

● Main-line trains linking Durban with points in other provinces have been stopped as have SATS bus services. Tomorrow's Orange Express from Durban to Cape Town could also be cancelled and the Orange Express which left Cape Town for Durban on Monday was stopped in the Free State yesterday.

● More than 2 000 mud homes have collapsed in squatter areas in the greater Durban area. The South African Red Cross Society has reported about 3 000 people destitute.

● In Westville, the rain caused half of a double-storey house in Northcliffe Road to break away and slide down the hill. The families evacuated the house with their belongings.

● Beach authorities at Durban reported that many bodies of dead cows, cats and dogs were washed on to beaches from the Umgeni River as were live snakes, which were captured by snake park staff.

● At least 30 000 telephones were out of order yesterday while postal services to and from Durban were stopped and mail deliveries restricted. There was no telephone service between Durban and Empangeni after lines were washed away.

● A group of Natal University students stranded in the northern Drakensburg since the weekend were airlifted to safety late yesterday. Five were in hospital in a "fairly good condition". They will probably be discharged today.

● Flood damage in northern Zululand is running into millions of rand with farm dams washed away and crops damaged and lost. One of the largest farm dams near Hluhluwe in northern Zululand burst. The Mkuze River has burst its banks, flooding the Ophansi area. Greytown reported 210mm and it appears that the Harburg Dam, which was causing anxiety, is holding.

Meanwhile, the owners of five private aircraft at Nelspruit have offered to fly emergency supplies to Richards Bay and Empangeni.

A spokesman for the Natal Traffic Department said the offer would be accepted because medicines were needed.

Food, blankets and clothes were also urgently needed. However, information on the condition of the landing strips at the towns was needed before the aircraft could leave.

SA's worst natural disaster

56

Same weather pattern as at Lainsburg

By CHRIS ERASMUS

THE floods which have hit Natal over the past five days were caused by exactly the same meteorological phenomena that gave rise to the 1981 Lainsburg flood — only this time round the outcome was much more destructive.

So say meteorologists at the D F Malan weather office, where the progress of the two major weather systems responsible for the disaster have been carefully tracked over the past week.

A spokesman for the weather office yesterday explained how so much rain came to fall on Natal since last Thursday.

"It started with a low-pressure cell which

moved over Cape Town last week, followed by a high-pressure cell in the normal way.

"Usually the low forms off the West Coast and as it moves eastward it matures. In this case the high-pressure cell ridged in around the coast and up the Indian Ocean coastline, trapping the low inland.

"There the low intensified. Together these two systems were the cause of all the rain. "The high (which is characterized by anti-clockwise winds) was very intense and drew cold, moist polar air in from deep in the South Atlantic. This converged with moist, warm air from over the Mozambique Channel. "Where they combined, mostly over Natal,

there was a lot of atmospheric instability, which in itself causes heavy rainfall. Added to this was the intense low that caused the incoming moist, unstable air to be forced upwards, where it cooled, causing condensation and more rain," said the spokesman.

Asked if these conditions were exceptional, he said they were unusual but did occur from time to time.

"When we have a black south-easter here in Cape Town it's much the same sort of thing, though very much less intense.

"The flooding at Lainsburg a few years ago was caused by exactly the same conditions, although in that case it was also less intense and more localized. We have also had floods

in Port Elizabeth and East London caused by similar combinations of systems — usually they develop quite far east of Cape Town," he said.

Professor Richard Fuggle, professor of environmental studies at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that if Cape Town was subjected to the same sort of rainfall of 400mm or more in a few days as had been experienced in Natal, the conditions on the Cape Flats would be "very severe indeed".

"Although I have no hard evidence at hand to prove that statement, I can speak from personal experience in America where I have been in a couple of hurricanes where 20 inches (500mm) of rain is dropped on an area

in as many hours.

"The problem with coastal areas, such as the Natal coast and the Cape Peninsula, is that the gradient of the rivers is not very high. This means that the rivers have a limited runoff capacity, so that in very heavy rain they cannot cope and the water simply spreads out horizontally to cover large areas of land.

"On that basis I would say that if we were to experience the same sort of rain here, the Cape Flats would be in very dire straights with extensive flooding.

"Also, all the areas on the slopes of the mountains would be heavily hit with mud and rock slides and many roads would be cut because of these phenomena."



WHAT A MESS! ...Tons of debris litter Durban's beaches yesterday following the floods.

Carhuwey A

September rainfall 'highest in century'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A weather office spokesman at Louis Botha Airport said this month's rainfall figures were, in places, the highest measured for September in 100 years.

Massive amounts of rain have fallen in places such as Eshowe, Empangeni, Richards Bay and Maritzburg.

A total of 401,3mm has been recorded at Durban's Louis Botha Airport so far this month, 147,3mm in the past 24 hours. The average for September is 64mm.

Rainfall figures from 8am Saturday till 8am yesterday are: Durban 244mm, Botanic Gardens 267mm, Babanango 243mm, St Lucia 173mm, Mataliele 104mm, Maritzburg 487mm, Richards Bay at least 565mm, Empangeni 590mm, Port Shepstone at least 154mm.

Eshowe businessman Mr Mike Thom said about 750mm had been measured in the town since Friday night.

70 rescued from hotel roof

DURBAN. — A group of about 70 guests, trapped by floodwater, spent almost a day on the roof of a hotel near the Transkei/Natal border before they were rescued yesterday afternoon by an Air Force helicopter.

And as the helicopter neared the end of its shuttle rescue, the fuel gauge needle lay "at the lowest level", Lt Bala Naidoo, liaison officer for the police in Durban, said last night.

"But the shortage of fuel did not stop the pilot," he said. "He carried on with the operation and brought all those who had been trapped to safety. After he landed, the helicopter could not take off again. There was no more fuel." — Sapa

Floods flatten power station

MARITZBURG. — South Africa's remaining independent power station is no more ... as a result of the flash floods that ripped through Natal causing the Albert Falls Dam to send raging waters over the spillway destroying everything in its path.

The Albert Falls Power Company, owned by Mr Bobby Harries, was a wreck of half-standing buildings.

The power station is at the foot of the dam wall just under the Albert Falls bridge which itself was just a mangled wreck of railway lines.

12 dead as floods flatten 200 shacks

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — At least 12 people are believed to have died and 500 left homeless in the Lindelani shackland near KwaMashu where surges of floodwaters flattened more than 200 shacks on Monday and yesterday.

Lindelani leader Mr Mandla Shabalala said people were expecting to discover more bodies as there were still a number of people missing.

Police have been unable to confirm how many are still missing.

Mr Shabalala said more than 500 people were left homeless and many missing people were feared to be dead.

Floods of water swept through the Ntuzuma Cemetery unearthing bodies and leaving them strewn around the area.

"People are horrified by bodies which have been scattered all over," Mr Shabalala said.

Graves were also destroyed by floods in Lamontville to the south of Durban.

Baby girl buried in mud for 12 hours

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A nine-month-old baby girl was plucked from certain death after being buried for more than 12 hours by a horror mudslide which killed six people in Chatsworth, Durban, yesterday.

A woman was found alive with her dead baby at her fingertips and cradling her dead husband.

The drama happened about 1am when a semi-detached duplex at 101/103 Road 720 in Montford, in which two families were sleeping, was flattened by a massive wall of mud after a bank collapsed.

The mud swept over the sleeping people, burying 22 of them under a pile of broken concrete, rock and mud.

Neighbours rushed to their aid and had freed seven of them by the time rescue workers arrived.

Police, firemen, paramedics, Natal Provincial Administration rescue personnel and civilians using shovels, picks, hammers and a crane battled throughout the night to free the other 15 people.

About 1pm a child and a woman were found alive. An eyewitness said rescuers heard a child screaming "in a voice like a man" and dug her out.

"When they got her out she stopped screaming and began to smile — it was like a gift from God."

A woman, who had been trapped under a five-ton slab of concrete, was freed when the block was chipped away.

About 5pm rescue workers located four more bodies and were busy trying to dig them out.

The houses on either side of the site of the disaster were evacuated yesterday afternoon.

Mr Monty Limalia said at the site of the incident that this was the third time in 10 years that the bank running along Road 720 had collapsed.

He criticized the housing of people in an area which was known to be dangerous.

In another tragedy in Road 701, Montford, two men were killed and seven rescued when a further house was swept away by a mudslide.

Three of the injured were taken to hospital. Eight houses on either side of the demolished house were evacuated and the occupants accommodated at the Montford Community Hall.

30 September 1987



RESCUE BID . . . Fireman battle to unearth one of four bodies trapped in wreckage of a Chatsworth home after a horror mudslide swamped the house killing six people.



AIR RESCUE . . . In a dramatic rescue operation yesterday that involved skilful manoeuvring by Super Frelon pilots of 15 Squadron at the Air Force base, Durban, 10 people were hoisted to safety from the Mondi Paper Mill factory roof. The mill was flooded yesterday morning after the Umlaas Canal overflowed.



DEVASTATED . . . Half of this luxury Westville home near Durban disappeared into a sinkhole in the garden early yesterday after a retaining wall was swept away.

Hope for normal SAA flights today

Staff Reporter

THE flooding and heavy rain which kept Durban's Louis Botha Airport closed on Monday and yesterday morning caused problems throughout the country, disrupting scheduled flights to and from most other major centres, including D F Malan Airport.

Conditions were expected to return to normal today at most of the country's airports — provided the weather improved over Durban, an SAA spokesman said yesterday.

The delays were caused both because aircraft were grounded at Durban during the worst part of the storm and because passengers were diverted to other airports to await improved conditions.

"We have had to keep passengers waiting at other airports while waiting for flights to come in, but things seem to be improving and flights are beginning to move out of Louis Botha," he said.

"If things continue to improve in Durban, we should not have any further delays at other airports and the weather report indicates that the rain is lifting so all should be back to normal."

Wettest Swazi September

MBABANE. — The torrential rains that have lashed Natal have also spilled into neighbouring Swaziland, SABC radio news reports.

Reports from the kingdom say an average 110mm of rain have been recorded during the past four days. The highest rainfall of 166mm was recorded at Pigg's Peak, followed by 133mm at Mbabane. These are said to be the highest ever for September. — Sapa

Six reported dead in Transkei

EAST LONDON. — At least six people are reported to have died in Transkei as a result of the heavy rains and cold, while more towns have been cut off from the rest of the country.

The main road through Transkei to Natal has also been cut with a bridge at Brookes Neck being washed away.

The public relations officer of the Transkei Police, Colonel W W Madyibi, said yesterday five men had apparently died of exposure in freezing cold weather at Ezibeleni, near Queenstown.

Two of the victims have been identified as Mr Douglas Ndlazi and Mr Moffat Mkefa.

The sixth reported death in Transkei, that of an unidentified 14-year-old girl, occurred at Flagstaff on Monday night when the roof of

a mud hut collapsed on her.

Serious flooding has been reported from other areas in Transkei, with Umzimkulu the worst hit. The small town may be declared a disaster area, Col Madyibi said.

Electricity and telephone links have been cut, and residents in some parts of the town are reported to be on the roofs of their homes waiting for help.

Roads between Mount Fletcher, Maluti and Mataliele have been closed by the rains, but the road to Port St Johns is still open, although police have advised travellers not to travel to the seaside resort town as the road is dangerous.

The Satan's Neck Pass between Engcobo and Elliot has also been closed by heavy

rockfalls.

An undisclosed number of tourists are reported to be stranded by floodwaters at the Mngazi bungalows near Port St Johns.

The K D Matanzima airport at Umtata, which was closed on Monday, was reopened yesterday with aircraft managing to land.

In the North-Eastern Cape, a number of towns are still cut off while electricity and telephone technicians struggle to restore service. Escom electricity supplies were restored to the municipalities of Indwe and Dordrecht early yesterday after the towns had been without power for almost three days.

The Escom customer services officer, Mr Renee de Kok, said the farming areas of Lady

as floods cut off towns

Grey, De Hoek, Swemport, Molteno and Birch were still without Escom electricity yesterday.

"Additional repair teams have been drawn from surrounding towns to help restore electricity supplies as soon as possible," he said.

Telephone lines to eight Border towns were still down yesterday as a result of heavy rain and snow over the weekend.

The public relations officer for the Post Office, Mr R Strydom, said from Port Elizabeth that Sterkstroom, Dordrecht, Elliot, Molteno, Barkly East, Maclear, Ugie and Indwe were still without telephone links.

Mr Strydom could not say how much progress had been made with the repair work because it was a large-scale problem and

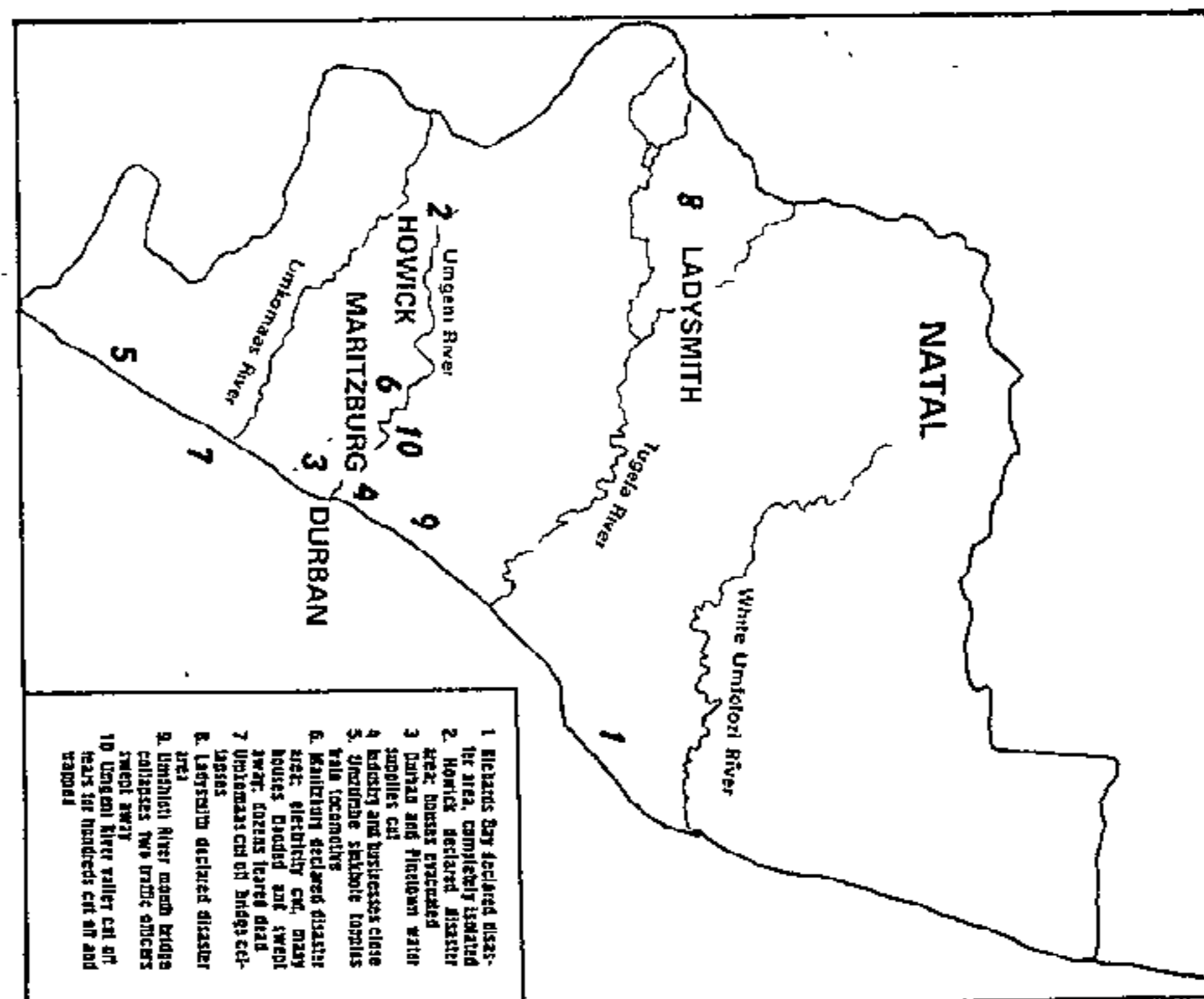
because of the difficult weather conditions.

The Border police liaison officer, Major Trevor Hayes, said the two people who died in a caravan in Queenstown at the weekend had been identified as Mr David Yokibi, 50, and Mrs Rachel Dlanga, 45, both of Ezibeleni in Transkei.

The heavy rains over the Border region abated yesterday and the weather office has forecast a lull before further heavy downpours can be expected later in the week.

Since Saturday 113mm of rain has fallen at Kei Mouth. Umtata has had 78,5mm, East London 92mm, Komga 107mm, Butterworth 86mm, Bisho 72mm, Dohne 77mm and Queenstown 71mm. — Sapa

1. Richards Bay declared disaster area; completely isolated
2. Howick declared disaster area; houses evacuated
3. Durban and Pinetown water supplies cut
4. Industry and businesses close
5. Umzumbi sinkhole topples train locomotive
6. Maitzberg declared disaster area; electricity cut; many houses flooded and swept away; dozens feared dead
7. Umkomas cut off; bridge collapses
8. Ladysmith declared disaster area
9. Umdhloti River mouth bridge collapses, two traffic officers swept away
10. Umgeni River valley cut off; fears for hundreds cut off and trapped



1055 WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

1056

Own Affairs:

Provincial education departments

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

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 83 on 9 September 1987, provincial education departments have been requested to curtail their expenditure by a specific percentage; if not, what was the purport of the instruction with regard to curtailment; if so, by what percentage in respect of each education department?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, no percentage curtailment was specified. The instruction was that each department should function within its allotted budget amount.

Provincial education departments

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

Whether the four provincial education departments under his control have issued instructions that expenditure be curtailed, if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of what items has each education department issued such instructions, (b) by what percentage does each item have to be curtailed and (c) when were the instructions issued, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape
Yes, (a) (b) (c)

class reference works, textbooks and pre-mentary teachers' books (enrichment) 25% 15 January 1987
all consumable items 10% 14 April 1987
electricity, water and telephone calls 25% 18 May 1987.

HoA

1057 THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

1058

Transvaal

No, an earnest request has been made to effect savings.

- (a) savings are to be made in the following areas:
 - administrative costs
 - transport and subsistence allowance
 - buildings and grounds
 - municipal and other services
 - consumable school stationary and materials
 - furniture and equipment
 - transport schemes.
- (b) no percentage was specified.
- (c) requests were made on 21 August 1986 and 9 April 1987.

Orange Free State

yes.

- (a) in respect of all items.
- (b) no specific percentage was mentioned.
- (c) 21 May 1987.

Natal

no, the available funds are controlled by the Director of Education and adjustments in respect of requested funds and those which are made available are done by the Director. No specific percentage is applied but attention is focused on essential items as against those which can be dealt with at a later stage.

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Diepmeadow: water sold

404. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether water in Diepmeadow is sold at a price lower than that at which it is, pur-

1057

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

1058

chased, if so, (a) why, (b) at what price per kilolitre was water (i) purchased and (ii) sold in this Black township as at 30 June 1985 and 30 June 1987, respectively, and (c) how is the difference financed?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Development of Ironsdyde, Vereeniging

419. Mr J H VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether his Department intends developing an area in the vicinity of Ironsdyde in the district of Vereeniging; if so, what are the particulars of the development?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

Immigrants: countries of origin

505. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

With reference to his reply to Question No 352 on 10 September 1987, what are the countries of origin of the (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black immigrants in respect of whom the Immigrants' Selection Board approved applications for the period August 1986 to July 1987?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Statistics on the basis required, are not being kept by the Department.

Own Affairs:

Marnet radios

104. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether any marnet radios are in use as emergency radios at schools falling under the provincial education departments; if so, in which such education departments;

(2) whether all (a) schools, (b) hostels and (c) school buses under the control of provincial education departments that make use of the marnet radio system are equipped with radios; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what percentage of each of these categories is so equipped;

(3) whether measures to ensure that emergency communication can take place at all times are taken at schools where this system is in use; if so, what measures are taken by each education department; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is envisaged by his Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It is not deemed to be in the general interest to make this information available

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Inanda Dam area: residents resettled

346 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 10 on 26 March 1985, the residents in the Inanda Dam area have been resettled; if so, (a) how many persons have been moved to each specified resettlement area and (b) when were they moved; if not, when are these persons due to be moved;
- (2) whether any compensation has been or will be paid to these persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) what compensation, (b) how was this amount calculated and (c) which Government

56
30/9/87
Smit

NATAL FLOOD TOLL GOES UP

MORE than 50 people were reported drowned or missing as the death toll in the torrential rainstorms in Natal rose yesterday.

Thousands of lives were at risk in Natal as the Government moved to declare the province a disaster area. Latest reports tell of the destruction of Durban's

watersupply, widespread flooding, imminent major health problems, bursting agricultural dams and cut communication links. Central Government and Natal Provincial Administration officials are moving rapidly to co-ordinate relief and rescue work.

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha

who is Natal leader of the National Party said yesterday: "We don't know what is happening in the valley. We are trying to find out."

Mr Botha was referring to conditions in Umgeni valley, where conditions were said to be very bad.

Appeal

Mr Pierre Cronje MP (FPF Greytown), warned that the lives of thousands could be endangered. "There are still thousands in the valley," he said.

Meanwhile, the Natal region of Red Cross was doing everything possible to assist the thousands of people in Kwazulu and Natal who were left homeless.

The Red Cross urgently appealed to the public for donations to provide immediate help so that the children and

aged involved in particular, will not be further exposed.

Although the donation of blankets was welcomed, the Red Cross felt the co-ordination involved in receiving them from various areas throughout the country could be difficult.

"We feel that immediate donations in the form of cash and cheques from the public would enable us to assist the victims more timeously," the Red Cross said.

Capital Radio, the Durban Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Durban Youth Council have also launched a disaster fund to assist

repair work initiated in many parts of Natal.

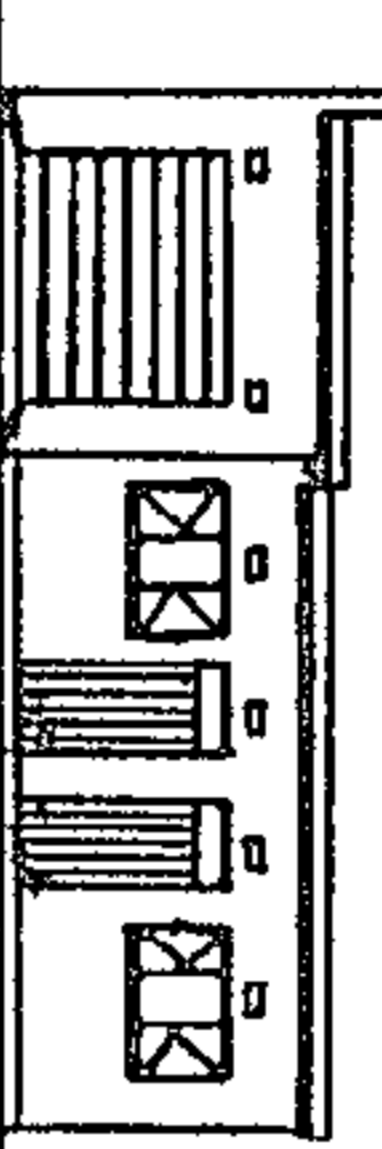
The Umgeni Water Board — which supplies greater Durban — began a check on damage to pipelines between the Nagel dam and its purification plant.

Problems that have arisen there have led to water supplies being cut off to a number of factories that are "heavy consumers", and the threat of strict rationing of water to private homes. — Sapa.

This regrouping, a forecaster said, could see probable heavy rains drenching much of Natal from Thursday until Saturday.

But the welcome spell of sunshine saw relief and

SOWETO ONLY GARAGE & 2 ROOMS



DEPOSIT FROM ONLY **R250**

PHONE COMPREMARK

on **331-5296**

COMPREMARK CC (Reg. No. CK86/19261/23) S.17394

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition

(56) b/daw
1/12/87

Drought CRISIS — TAU

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The greater part of the northern Transvaal is in the grip of the most serious drought seen in the past seven years, a Transvaal Agricultural Union spokesman has said.

TAU regional representative in the area Wille Lewies said an urgent look would have to be taken at adjusting the government's drought aid scheme to assist distressed farmers.

Bushveld farmers were worried about drought-wasted pasture lands.

Cattle in large numbers had to be removed from the area and there was little hope of winter grazing.

Lewies said rivers had dried up and bankruptcy stared irrigation farmers in the face.

Dam levels rise

If farmers could make no further plantings, other aid schemes would have to be considered.

"The critical conditions stretch across the whole of the northern Transvaal bushveld from Thabazimbi and Ellisras to Messina," he said.

Meanwhile, Vaal Dam and other dams in the Vaal River system and in other parts of the province continued to rise.

Yesterday Vaal Dam reached 76% full with a continuing strong inflow of 489 cubic metres a second. It is likely to exceed 80% by the weekend. Sterkfontein was 35% full, Bloemhof 24% and Woodstock 101,4%.

(Sb) SMM 2/12/87

Durban's flood relief centre to close

DURBAN — Durban's flood relief centre — in the city hall — will close its doors on December 15.

Mr Henry Meyer, Durban's Assistant Town Clerk, said yesterday this was the final date for applications for assistance which had been set by the State President's disaster relief board in Pretoria.

The office has been handling claims for compensation for the past seven weeks in which time the first batch of relief cheques, totalling R114 000 have been handed to successful applicants, and a second batch of cheques totalling R168 000 has recently arrived from Pretoria and will shortly be distributed.

But the Red Cross in Natal will not be closing down its relief fund yet.

PRO Mrs Phyllis King said yesterday that flood relief would continue to be made to individuals or communities — in the case of communities, through a community leader.

"We will continue to supply food, clothing and blankets where necessary. While it is not policy to do so, we have offered financial assistance in some cases.

"We are supplying some building materials for emergency shelter, such as plastic sheeting and corrugated iron," she said. — Sapa.

Floods threat alerts Natal again

By DAVE SMYLY

THE spectre of the floods that devastated Natal in September was raised again this week as storms lashed the North Coast, damaging homes, bridges, roads, farms and cutting off communications.

And this weekend — while thousands of holidaymakers head for the coast — the province is holding its breath as thunderstorms are forecast.

A spokesman for the met office said: "Very heavy rains may fall."

However, no general flood warning was issued yesterday.

The John Ross bridge, which was washed away during the September floods, suffered further damage this

week when reconstruction work was washed away.

The worst damage was at Salt Rock, where 176mm of rain was recorded in four hours.

People were trapped in their houses by fallen trees and the main road to the town had to be closed when town engineers feared the bridge would collapse after a section of it had been washed away.

The road was re-opened yesterday, but one lane remains closed as the washed-

away section is repaired.

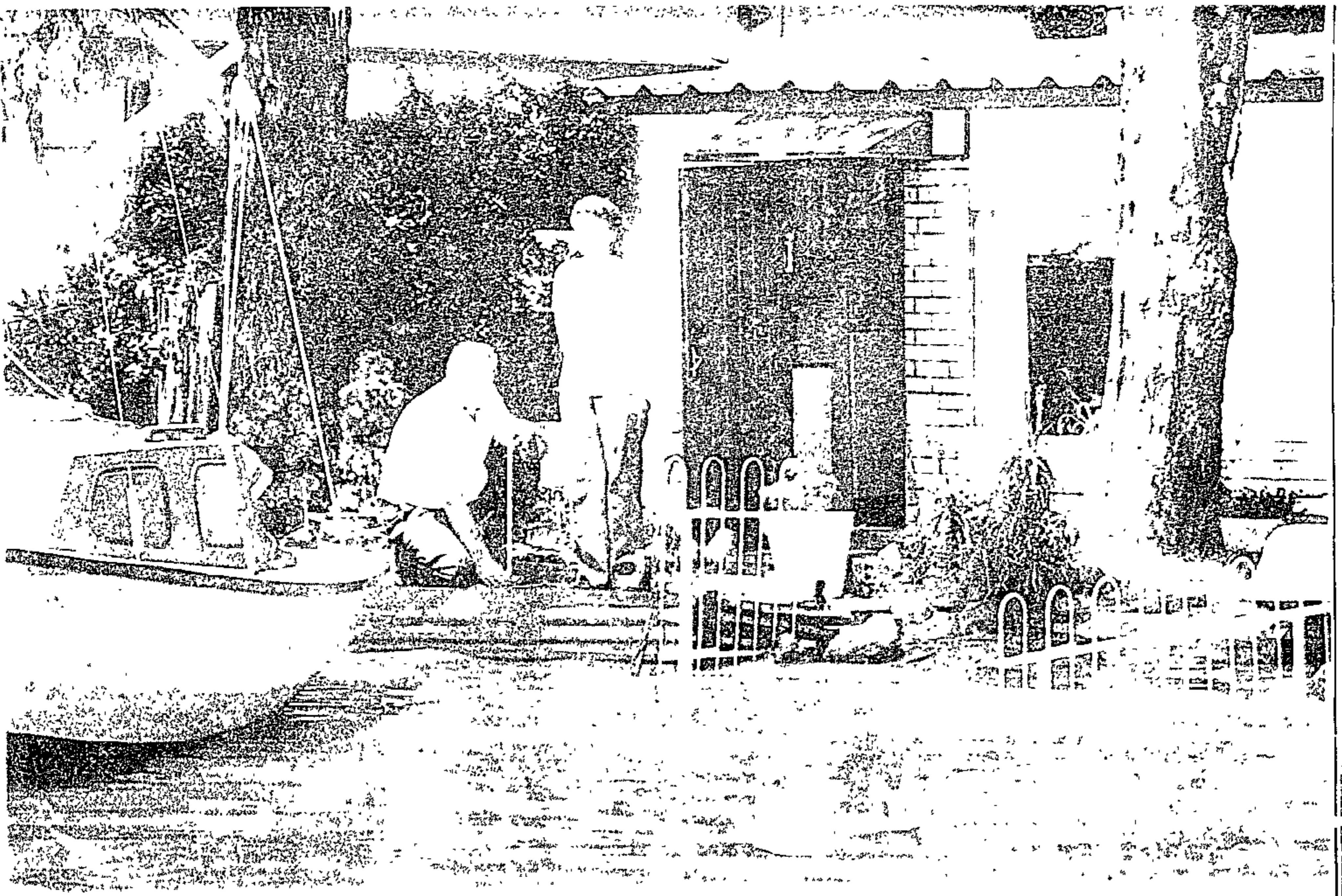
In the Nkandla, Ntumeni and Nkwalini areas, homes were swept away.

For many people, this was the second time they had lost their homes this year.

Access to the Umfolosi and Hluhluwe game reserves was temporarily cut because of damage to roads.

A Natal Parks Board spokesman said the roads had been re-opened but game viewing would be limited for a few days as roads in the reserves had been extensively damaged.

6/12/87 5/17 (52)



Rising dam forces homeowners to move

Mr Travers Garden, director of the New Aloe Fjord resort, shows Mrs Mona Duncan the level to which water is expected to rise at Mrs Duncan's bungalow.

● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

Broken-hearted Mrs Mona Duncan has begun to pack up her home on the banks of the Vaal Dam to make way for the rising water.

She has watched the level go up and down for 13 years. Now she has to leave her scenic home at Aloe Fjord.

The irony for her, and other people with homes on the Vaal Dam shoreline, is that two months ago they had to walk several hundreds metres to get to the water. People point to spots on the shimmering surface and say, "we could drive there at the beginning of October. Now it's under metres of water".

From her new house, Mrs Duncan will be able to see her idyllic waterfront cottage standing in about 40 cm of water.

At least one homeowner at North Bay, which is a few kilometres from the wall, evacuated yesterday and several others face submersion if the water continues to go up.

The owners of the New Aloe Fjord holiday resort stand to lose at least 20 houses and rondavels if the dam fills to the new 100 percent level, as it seems set to do.

Mr Travers Garden, director of New Aloe Fjord, said the water is immediately threatening five houses and four mobile homes.

He said he had telephoned the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria on Monday to ask if it was possible to hold the water at the 90 percent level for 10 or 12 days.

This would have enabled the resort to build a jetty and erect barricades around

9/12/87
 (50) STAN
 the homes to protect them.

The Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, and his deputy, Mr Japie van Wyk, explained that if this was done, and then for some reason the dam did not fill up, it would cost the country R35 million.

Mr Garden said yesterday he was not expecting compensation for the lost land and buildings as this had been paid out 20 years ago.

The Department of Water Affairs is expected to test some of the gates in the dam wall today or tomorrow.

● Loskop Dam's water level has now gone over the scale the Department of Water Affairs uses to measure the dam's capacity.

The last possible reading was 103 percent on Monday night.

Since then, heavy inflows from flooded rivers and streams have continued to push up the level.

Yesterday the dam wall was a spectacular sight with water cascading over the spillway.

And there are further big inflows expected to reach Loskop within the next week.

Witbank dam — the country's largest municipal water resort — has had its sluice gates open for days to allow the level down to 93 percent. This is to make room for the expected strong inflow from the waterlogged Olifants catchment area.

Middelburg dam has also been releasing water for days with the flooded Klein Olifants River still flowing high over the Kankop Road bridge in the centre of town.

Officials tour Eldorado Park to plan action against flooding

By Michael Tissong

Johannesburg City Council officials inspected storm-damaged houses in Eldorado Park this week to report on what action can be taken to prevent a repetition of the flooding which caused thousands of rands damage on Friday.

Council housing director, Mr Thys Wilsnach, said storm-water drains could not cope with the volume of water and caused the flooding.

"We are going to solve the problem and what happened in Eldorado Park is not likely to happen again," he said.

At least 15 houses in Park, Sun and Copper streets were flooded. Water rose knee-high in Mrs Sarah Pietersen's house in Park Street and damaged furniture and walls.

Bedding and carpets were damaged in most of the houses. Food was spoiled and toilets were also blocked. Residents said it would take thousands of rands to replace goods that were damaged.

They said their houses were flooded because the floors were built below ground level. Some residents built low brick-wall barriers around their houses and in front of the doors to keep the water away, but in

many cases this did not help.

Mr Wilsnach, who said he visited the area, said it was not true that houses were built below ground level.

"It was an extraordinarily heavy storm — the first time such flooding has occurred there in 50 years."

Mrs Pietersen said Friday's storm was "very bad, but our houses get flooded almost every time it rains heavily."

"We cannot go on living in these conditions. Every-time we contact the council to do something about the flooding, they take reports but nothing is done."

Mrs Judy Hobbs said she has lived in her house in Park Street for more than 10 years and her husband died because of the moisture the house retained during the rainy season. Water rose up to the door of a car parked in her yard.

Some residents complained that their children were sickly because of the moisture of the walls.

Mrs Faith Bones said the flooding caused sewage water to rise in her toilet and flood her house in Sun Street. Mrs Louisa Sharif said frogs swam in the muddy stormwater at her house in Copper Street.

Search for answers as drought strikes again

The 'greenhouse effect', bad planning and socio-economic problems are among the factors blamed by experts. Rory Channing reports from Nairobi.

"As populations increase, they move into marginal areas, and the marginal areas are more drought-prone. They tend to want to grow the same things. Well, they can't," he said.

"Instead of having one out of four years' drought, they're going to have two out of four years, then say, 'We're being screwed by Nature'. But they're not. It's bad planning."

Mr Glantz, during a stopover in Nairobi after a visit to Ethiopia, also questioned the effectiveness of early warning systems developed in Africa since the last drought.

No early warning

Relief workers have identified 19 countries in need of food aid again, because of crop failure due to drought, locusts and war.

Starting with Mauritania in the west, the crescent-shaped drought belt stretches across to Somalia on the east coast then bends south through sub-Saharan Africa to Swaziland.

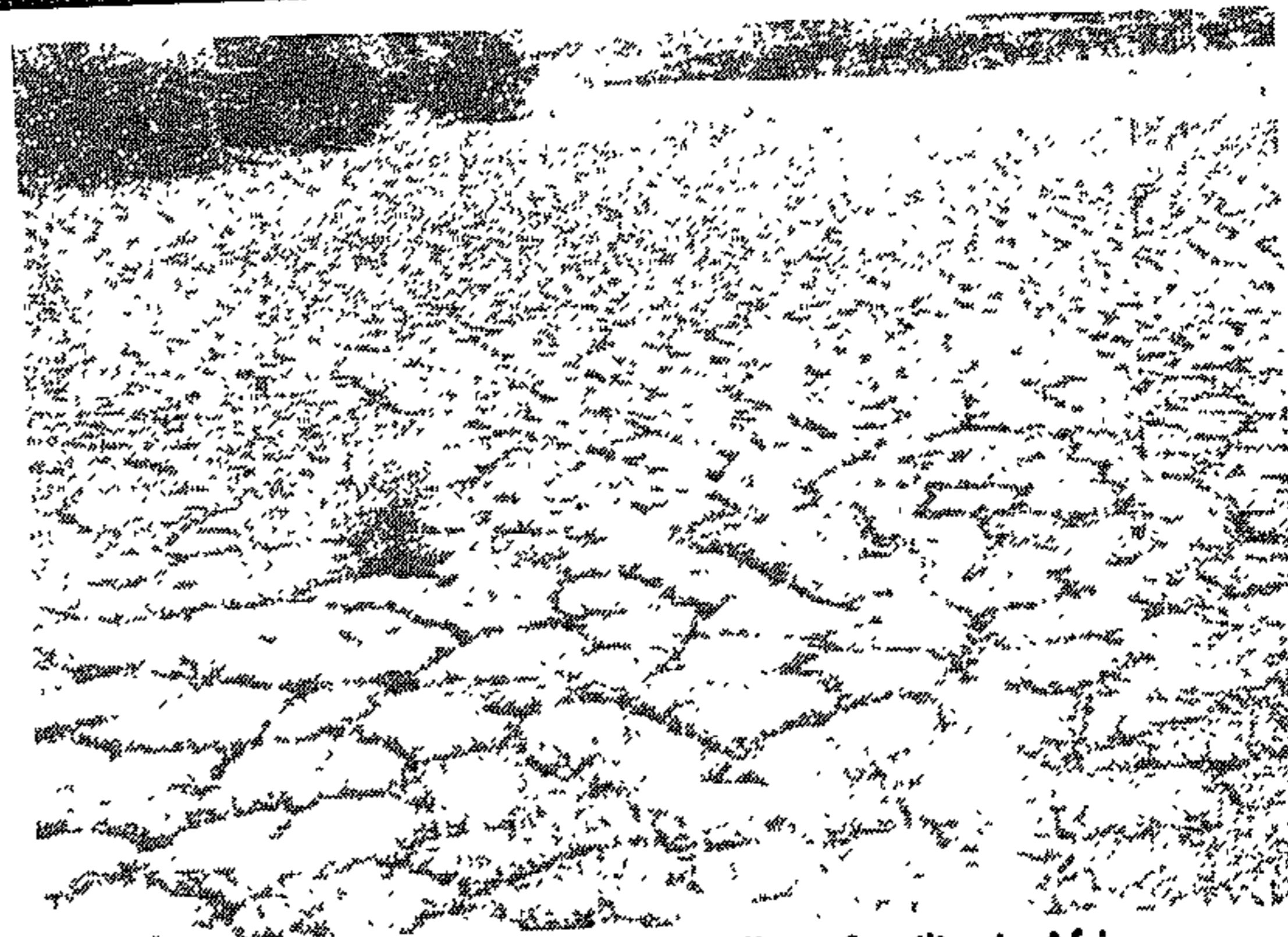
"One of the things we are concerned about are these early warning systems," he said, and laid part of the blame for their failure on the agencies that operate them.

"They are all allies on one level. But on the other hand, they've all got their intelligence networks and they don't really trust anybody else's information.

"The public health people say nutrition, with, say, weight to height ratios for five-year-old children in the villages, is the most important indicator. Meteorologists say it's rainfall. The economists say it's grain prices in the market. Other people say it's migration."

Satellite and remote sensing operations are now also used. But Mr Usher said accurate early warning data did not guarantee an adequate response. "The ability to respond is so low."

He said it should have been possible to predict this year's drought



The face of drought . . . all too familiar in Africa.

months before it started — the inter-tropical convergence zone, a pressure belt which moves north and south causing seasonal rains, was obviously weak.

"It looked wrong, even during the end of last season when you had an enormous drought in India," he said. "It was a fairly easy bet that as the rains moved southwards they would be unsatisfactory."

Both Mr Usher and Mr Glantz warned that the drought in Africa could repeat itself next year.

"There's a fair chance it's going to persist, and whether this is right or wrong, that's what people should be preparing for," said Mr Usher.

They noted that African records are patchy until about 1950. But since then, a wet 20-year spell has given way to 17 years of relatively dry weather and many African countries may have to learn to live with drought rather than treat it as a cyclical aberration.

"People are looking at the drought and saying, 'My God, another anomaly'. But really is it an anomaly?" asks Mr Usher. "One has to begin questioning whether drought is now normal." — Sapa-Reuter.

In a grim year for African rain-makers, Uganda's Festo Kazarwa stamped his mark as a tragic over-achiever.

Enraged villagers beat him to death for, they said, causing torrential rains and hailstorms which devastated the Kabale district on Uganda's south-western border with Rwanda.

The widespread drought again this year in Africa, so soon after the great drought of 1984/85, and Kabale-type climatic upheavals worldwide have weather experts searching for answers.

Mr Peter Usher, a meteorological expert with the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep) in Nairobi, says there are many possible reasons, including the "greenhouse effect".

Larger extremes

"One of the manifestations of the greenhouse effect is the increased variability and larger extremes. Certainly the weather in a lot of the world recently has exhibited extremes," he said.

Industrial wastes are building up in the earth's atmosphere, slowing the dispersal of heat into space and posing the threat of a global warm-up. This is what scientists call the greenhouse effect, which they say results in greater evaporation and drier soils.

But Mr Usher's Unep colleague, physicist Miss Monique Mainguet, and a top American Africa-watcher Mr Michael Glantz, also link the drought to deep-rooted socio-economic deficiencies.

"The drought and famines that ravish Africa are not sudden natural disasters. They are not caused simply by a lack of rain," said Miss Mainguet.

Continuous drain

"To survive, African farmers have been forced to extract more and more resources out of the forests, soils and rivers. The result is a haemorrhage leading to continuous degradation of the continent's natural resources, plant cover, soils, water resources, animal life and climate."

Mr Glantz, a social scientist who heads the Environmental and Societal Impacts Group at the National Centre for Atmospheric Research in Colorado, wants more attention paid to the socio-economic needs of Africa's fast growing population.

5/8/87
16/12/87

UK blocking more talks on sanctions

Carb 11/12/87
Arbus 18/12/87

BRUSSELS. — Britain is blocking plans for a special ministerial meeting between the EC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP) to discuss Southern Africa and apartheid.

The 66-member ACP group, which is linked to the EC through the Lome Convention, has asked for an urgent meeting of foreign ministers from both sides to discuss the political situation in the frontline states, and particularly in Angola, and consider new trade sanctions against South Africa.

The request has been favourably received by the Danish Government, which holds the EC presidency until the end of this month.

OPPOSED MEETING

However, at a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, stood alone in opposing such a meeting, in whatever form.

His position serves to rein-

force Britain's reputation as the EC member state which is the least enthusiastic about any initiative on South Africa.

Earlier this year, an attempt to issue a common charter of political principles on apartheid was also blocked by the Foreign Secretary.

STORMY TALKS FORESEEN

A spokesman for the ACP expressed disappointment with British resistance. "The attitude of certain member states surprises us", he said. "Why doesn't Europe want to meet with us to solve this problem?"

EC officials were due to meet to discuss the issue further in Brussels ahead of a meeting of all 66 ACP ambassadors and their European Community counterparts today.

If the answer to the ACP request remains negative, that meeting is certain to be even more stormy than usual. — The Independent News Service.

(56) SM 21/12/87

Smog plagues major cities around the globe

ATHENS — Like a modern plague, smog has settled on many of the world's great cities. As roads become increasingly clogged with traffic, governments are under pressure to find new ways to clean the air.

Cities such as Tokyo and London have succeeded in checking air pollution, but the problem is worsening in places like Athens and Rome, according to a Reuter survey.

Faced with a mounting public outcry, the Greek government this week announced tough new anti-smog measures including the banning of all cars from a large area of the centre of Athens, special exhaust systems for buses, and halving the number of taxis in the city centre.

The drastic measures follow a statement by a doctors' conference saying that six deaths daily in Athens could be attributed to smog. Environmental groups and doctors attributed many of the 1 000 deaths in a heatwave last July to pollution-related respiratory ailments.

Los Angeles, one of the first major cities to confront smog in the 1950s, could take another 20 years to meet government clean air guidelines, according to city air quality official Thomas Eichhorn.

"That is a very aggressive programme, even to shoot for 20 years," Mr Eichhorn said.

In November a new programme was approved for Los Angeles companies to provide incentives for employees to form car pools but environmental groups say the authorities are not moving fast enough to pass new laws.

The situation is even worse in Latin America where Mexico City and Sao Paulo have grown to monstrous proportions.

Mexico City, with a population of 18 million, has 2.3 million automobiles circulating daily with no pollution-reducing equipment.

Ecology groups say pollution



In common with many of the world's major cities Johannesburg has its fair share of smog.

could result in thousands of deaths each year in Mexico City, but these estimates are denied by the government.

Officials in Sao Paulo, the southern hemisphere's biggest city with 16 million people, also cite the Brazilian city's 2.5 million vehicles as the major source of smog.

The Brazilian government has a 10-year programme to make

Los Angeles, one of the first cities to confront smog in the 1950s, could take another 20 years to meet clean air guidelines.

cars as pollution-free in 1997 as they are now in the United States and Japan.

In Rome, intense traffic made the smog situation so bad last year that traffic police took to wearing face masks to protest against government inertia in tackling the problem.

Dr Renato Zico, a lung specialist at Rome's Regina Elena Hospital, said: "Studies show that the rate of respiratory diseases in Rome city centre is about three times that in the suburbs."

The Italian government promised an anti-pollution decree stipulating the maximum safe level for smog and noise in cities but the decree has yet to be passed.

West Germany's air pollution problems are generally not serious but the country suffers from the cross-border drift of industrial emissions from East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

This autumn, the Bonn gov-

mentalists compare air pollution with the London smog of 30 years ago, the main culprit being high-sulphur coal burnt in stoves to heat the homes of millions of urban families.

Surprisingly, the level of air pollution from Bangkok's legendary traffic jams remains within acceptable limits set by international standards.

Two of the world's few smog bright spots are London and Tokyo, once among the most air polluted cities but which have successfully done away with most air-borne pollutants.

In Tokyo, a vigorous local administration over the years rid the city of most buses, enforced lead-free petrol in cars and taxis, and extended an efficient metro system for commuters.

London's famous smoggy fogs began to fade after the Clean Air Act in 1956 which reduced sulphur dioxide levels by setting up smokeless zones where only specified fuels could be burned.

"Coal fires were the main culprits," a Department of Environment spokesman said. "As far as we're concerned smog is a thing of the past." — Sapa-Reuter.

ernment signed treaties with both its communist bloc neighbours spelling out measures to ease cross-border smog.

In Hungary, the attractions of Budapest are offset by the bitter taste left on the tongue by its polluted air.

"A one-hour stroll in a busy part of town will load the lungs with combustion products equal to those produced by smoking a packet of cigarettes," the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

In Peking, foreign environ-