ENVIRONMENT

1975 - 1978
Hakea in Western Province

*Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. How many hectares of mountain and veld in the Western Province are infected with hakea and (b) what steps have been taken by his Department to eradicate hakea and control its spread?

2. Whether these steps have been successful; if not, what further steps are to be taken.

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

1. (a) Approximately 120,000 ha, of which about 80,000 ha are classified as heavily infested.

   (b) By having hakea declared as a weed for the purposes of the Weeds Act, 1937 (Act 42 of 1937), with the result that owners and occupiers of land are required to eradicate the weed.

   (ii) By obtaining the cooperation of the Department of Forestry to eradicate hakea on State-owned land and under its control.

   (iii) By undertaking research into possible methods of controlling the spread of hakea biologically.

2. Yes, on land which was treated intensively mechanically. Research into biological control measures has produced promising results.

""
Prosecutions in Cape Town magisterial area in terms of Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act

15 Dr A I BORAIN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether any persons or bodies within the Cape Town magisterial area have been prosecuted for failure to comply with notices issued in terms of section 17 of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, in respect of nuisances caused by smoke or other products of combustion; if so, (a) what persons or bodies, (b) when and (c) with what result

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

No, not according to Police records.
The Attorney-General had been discussing the documents with the Opposition. The Attorney-General said that the documents were confidential and that the Opposition did not have the authority to discuss them. However, the Opposition said that the documents were of great importance and should be discussed in detail.

The Opposition senators yesterday attacked proposed powers in a new bill which would give Government officials the right to enter factory premises and investigate offences involving the illegal employment of Black labour.

The proposed powers are contained in the Physical Planning and Utilisation of Resources Amendment Bill, which has not yet been debated in the Assembly.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator H. F. D. O'Sullivan, warned that if the powers were used it would be akin to 'witch-hunting'.

He said his party was in favour of most of the Bill's provisions but would oppose it because of one clause which allowed the Secretary of the Department of Planning and of the Environment to appoint officials who could investigate, without a warrant, offences involving the illegal use of Black labour.

Senator D. Worrall (Nat) said the Opposition had made a 'mushy' attack on the Bill. It had based its argument on the basis that the Bill was ideologically motivated, that it was unscientific and that it was not concerned about industrial and economic development and the fundamental effects of decentralisation.

The Minister of Planning, Mr J. J. Leech, said when he introduced the second reading debate on the Bill, it had not been felt necessary to have an Inspectorate when the original Act was passed in 1977.
"No glut" in TV set market

John Candill, TV Correspondent

Television manufacturers have denied that the market is choked with unsold sets.

Today, another member of the boys' club, Barlow, fully endorsed a statement issued at the weekend by other leading manufacturers and retailers. The statement denied that there was a glut of sets on the market, and added that even now some models were not available in the required quantities as orders had exceeded supplies.

After conceding that sales had been slow to take off, a spokesman for one of the six said: "There is still the difference between sales slow and saying that the market is choked with sets."

ADJUSTMENT

The spokesman said a glut was not possible because as soon as manufacturers realised that sales would be slow they adjusted production plans.

Mr Morris Maram, who runs a specialist radio and TV appliance shop in Johannesburg, said today he was arranging five to six sales a day.

"If business stays this way, I'll be perfectly happy," he said. "I've already sold out of two models and can't get any more."

Mining, attention on two key dune forest areas off the Zululand coast could spark off an international row.

South African conservationists are determined to put a stop to titanium-mining plans at Mapelana, just beside St Lucia estuary, and at King Oscar Hill, south of Sodwana Bay.

They have called in aid from the world's most powerful outdoor organisation, the American-based Sierra Club with more than 350,000 members, and the influential World Environmental Resources Council, based in Switzerland, to bring pressure to bear on at least one of the American interests in the mining ventures.

On the home front the Minister of Mines, Dr Piet Koornhof, has called for a meeting with conservationists, mining interests and Government departments in Cape Town tomorrow.

On a private visit to Mapelana, site of the world's highest indigo forested sand dune, Minister expressed personal dismay at mining interests were.

"SWAMI" WOULD NOT "GIVE IN"

Another of the conservationists, Mr P. J. van der Westhuizen of the WESC, which he described as "The Bureau of National Parks," said: "Swami will not give in."

"We are going to the United Nations and the World Environmental Resources Council to make the point that this is an area that should be protected," he said.

The conservationists say that Mapelana has an abundance of rare species, and that the destruction of the forest would be a blow to the world's environment.

They say that King Oscar Hill is one of the most beautiful areas in South Africa and that the destruction of its forest would be a disaster.

They say that the mining companies have not done enough to consult the conservationists and that their plans should be halted.

They say that the mining companies have not done enough to consult the conservationists and that their plans should be halted.

They say that the mining companies have not done enough to consult the conservationists and that their plans should be halted.
MASSIVE OIL SLICKS HEAD FOR BEACHES

MILLIONS of litres of oil last night threatened Durban's North beach, Ainsley beach and Brighton beach.

The oil was split at the single buoy mooring, allegedly from the 107,000 ton tanker, Mobil Petroleum.

In two separate slicks, it was being driven towards the shore by strong south-westerly winds.

From Cape Town, the Secretary for Transport, Mr. J. Du Toit, said: "All available anti-pollution craft have been ordered to attend to the oil slicks."

His department would make every effort to bring to justice the culprit responsible for this ecological disaster," he added.

"It is shocking that something like this can happen, and, once we have pinpointed the culprits responsible, we will file the case with the Attorney-General."

The Mobile Petroleum did not respond last night to numerous attempts to contact her by radio.

A new single buoy mooring was launched at Durban on Tuesday and will be towed to a position off Reunion Island today to replace the existing one responsible for many pollution incidents.

BLACKOUTS

The strong winds, with gusts of up to 83 km/h recorded, also caused power cuts in Durban when tree branches were blown on to power lines.

The winds started at 8.30 a.m. and blew throughout the day, averaging between 33 km/h and 48 km/h.

Power supplies in the Venetia Road - Windermore Road area of Morryside were disrupted between 11 a.m. and 12.30 a.m. and at Kloof, on the Old Main Road, near Cook's Farm, between 2.05 and 3.00 a.m.

Mr. D. Fraser, Durban's Chief Electrical Engineer, said supplies were disrupted by branches damaging overhead lines.

Last night a short power cut blacked out the Currie and Florida Roads areas. Mr. Fraser said this followed an overload on one of the high voltage circuits due to the cold snap. The cut lasted from 5.40 to 6.30 p.m.

Port and air traffic was not disrupted.

The Durban Weather Office expected the wind to drop by late last night, although a precautionary gale warning had been sent out.
By a Staff Reporter

PRESERVATION of the ecologically valuable Langebaan lagoon will make no sense while forward planning for a possible commercial harbour in Saldana Bay existed, a leading environmentalist said today.

At the same time a member of the Provincial Council is pressing for the lagoon to be sealed off from the proposed harbour area and opened to the sea through a man-made channel to protect the area from tide-borne pollutants.

The lagoon — presently an unspoilt and ecologically valuable preserve of marine and bird life — will be declared a nature reserve in terms of a master plan for the development of the greater Saldana industrial complex.

But the umbrella development plan announced by the Minister of Planning, Mr Jannie Loots, makes contingency plans to site a commercial harbour at the northern end of the lagoon if further growth demands it.

Professor Fuggle said: "The Government has indicated sympathy for not doing the harbour ... but it will always be a question mark over the whole scheme."

Dr Douglas Hey, chairman of an ecological committee set up by the Department of Planning to monitor the effects of development in the bay on the lagoon said the 'watchdog' body would collect a data bank as an initial step to investigate isolating the lagoon from the proposed harbour area.

Much detailed information would be needed before we can even hazard a prediction as to whether it will be effective or not. If these studies appeared to justify the heavy cost, a physical model could be built to simulate the proposal.

WISHFUL

Mr Kent Durr, MPC for Constantia who is pressing for the lagoon to be sealed off from tide-borne pollutants, said: "I think the plan for the lagoon is a step in the right direction.

But it is wishful thinking if they believe they will be able to retain the lagoon without cutting it off from the rest of the bay."

"I am not happy about provision for a commercial harbour, but that is an inevitability we must accept."

He said "as a matter of priority" the Provincial Department of Nature Conservation should appoint a director specifically for the lagoon region.

"My idea was pooh-poohed as being over-ambitious but now they're seeing the logic of it," Mr Durr said. "A number of people have conceded it will be the only thing they can do."
Lagoon to become a nature reserve

The Minister of Planning, Mr. J. J. Loots, was applauded at a public meeting here yesterday when he said he intended using the powers he would be given under an act now before Parliament to designate Langebaan lagoon a nature reserve.

"Langebaan lagoon," he said, "is one of South Africa's most precious possessions in the ecological field, and we feel this is something well worth preserving."

Mr. Loots was announcing acceptance of a master plan for the development of the greater Saldanha area. About 400 people attended the meeting, held at the Military Academy here.

Mr. Loots said an ecological committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Douglas Hey, Director of Nature Conservation in the Cape, had been appointed to watch the effects of all development projects in Saldanha's environment, and that two of its recommendations had already been accepted. One of these concerned dredging operations which affected the lagoon.

Although provision was made on the master plan for a commercial harbour in the Donkergat area of Saldanha Bay, there was no reason for undue concern about this as it was a long-term provision which might eventually be found necessary.

"The 'Railway administration,'" he added, "must be accommodated somewhere in this area. It is my opinion that the future commercial harbour should be located in Saldanha Bay itself, but it is not possible at present to see how this is going to be worked out."

"Meanwhile it is necessary to reserve the Donkergat area for a commercial harbour, although this might not be a viable proposition for the next 15 years."

Mr. Loots said he hoped the White and Coloured communities would show that together they could, unaided, build up the Saldanha area. Although provision was made on the master plan for a small area for Africans, he hoped it would not be necessary to bring Afri- cans into the area to augment the labour force.

He wanted to give an assurance that although a big new area was planned for Coloured people, with access to the sea, there would be no need to move these Coloured families already living in and around Saldanha.

Others speaking, representing Government departments and the Provincial Administration, outlined plans for improving water supplies, communications, educational and other facilities in the Saldanha area.
SA AN EXAMPLE TO WORLD — VORSTER

ARGUS The Argus Bureau
17/6/75

PORT ELIZABETH. — If the time, money and energy spent on conserving the ecology was a criterion of civilisation, South Africans had the right to consider themselves civilised, the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster said here.

Mr Vorster was presented with a centenary medallion by the Port Elizabeth and District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for introducing as Minister of Justice the Animal Protection Bill in 1962. He said South Africans had to ensure that in future people came to this country not only to see what had been done to preserve its plants and animals, but how harmony between its peoples had been achieved.

"South Africans will soon be able to hold their country up to the world as an example of a place where people of different opinions, races, cultures and languages live peacefully together," he said.

BUSINESS

At another ceremony in Port Elizabeth, to open the sixth Rotary International District 292 annual conference, Mr Vorster said the world trend to blame the plight of underdeveloped countries on Western capitalism had reached such proportions that in the eyes of many it was a sin to run a business successfully.

"Democracy and free enterprise are on trial as never before and leaders in commerce and industry who are tempted to make excessive profits or run monopolies should heed this warning," he said.

PROFITEERS

"There were profiteers who abused the free enterprise system and laws controlling them had to be enacted and continually revised..."

"Too many people used the facilities and freedom of democracy to break down the system."

"It is the right of a minority to work to become the majority provided it was by fair means and not by foul means, violence or blackmail," Mr Vorster said.

"Those that shouted for the shackles to be done away which were most often those that allowed little freedom when they were in power," he added.
ALTHOUGH the controversy over mining operations in the Zululand coastal dunes has been muted for several weeks now, the issue is far from settled.

It seems clear from every angle that interference with coastal dunes is fraught with peril.

"It is disastrous if destruction of natural vegetation is followed by inadequate measures to stabilize dunes," says Professor Trevor Slingo of the University of Durban-Westville. "Grades south of Port Shepstone, the west coast of Australia, Dr. E. A. P. Heiden, of Durban's Aquatic Research Laboratory also deplores this destructive development.

"Closer to home, and perhaps on a smaller scale, we can better comprehend the many complaints from Durban's northern suburbs about land reclamation which resulted on vegetation was removed for road purposes."

"Evidently, now, residents along this approach to town but for a very long time Corporation Jarvis river swamps could fill the balance - try it! - and allowing the spread of sand mining."

On the other hand, R2,000 million is at stake, with the northern limit of the mining area ending 24km south of Mapelenye, according to Mr. M. de Waal, manager, General Manager of the Industrial Development Corporation, of South Africa.

"We estimate," that during the next 20 years, R290 million in foreign exchange could be earned, according to Mr. M. de Waal, general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation, of South Africa.

"Despite," unfortunately, this is the area most disputed by the conservationists. The nature climate vegetation of the Mapelenye Forest is said to be irreplaceable, an asset of both use and beauty.

The sensitive state of St. Lucia has been a topic for years now. Exposure of the dunes for 10 years has already been reported as a pathological garden.

If this indeed was the attitude of the authorities at the outset, then we must indeed thank the conservationists for their efforts.

The official case now rests on the claim that landscape and vegetation can be fully restored after mining operations. This point is described by Mr. de Waal.

"DREDGERS"

"This method of mining will be in accordance with regulations in Australia - that of using dredgers...

In the case of Richard's Bay, it is proposed to build a series of dамs in the dunes, 300 meters above sea level.

"Two dredgers will pump the sand from the front of the dam to a concentration plant..."

He reports that in 1930, the then Minister of Planning gave a yes vote, that was a death sentence on Mapelenye.

"In the opinion of the Government, the Flanagan of Mines which visit advantages to the country of exploiting minerals in the Mapelenye area, might outweigh those of undisturbed nature conservation," Mr. Robertson quotes the Minister as saying.

The Minister, he says, backed this up with the ruling of the Depart.
Harbour debris menaces beach

AN UGLY mixture of oil, timber, plastic, tins and dispersant—the remains of a two-day slick in Durban harbour—drifted towards the open sea yesterday—and threatened the city's beaches.

While the vast majority of the fishermen on the North Pier cast their lines northwards—"We don't want to mess up our tackle in that channel slick"—the mixture moved seawards between the two piers.

Keith Plummer, the SAR&H pollution control officer for Durban harbour, admitted yesterday that the source of the oil pollution was unknown.

"The mess must have caused by a vessel in the port more than likely at night. We are simply unable to pinpoint the culprit."

"If we knew him, we would be too pleased to act and immediately call the police," Mr. Plummer told me.

After reports of the oil slick had been received, dispersant was applied immediately on Monday morning. The biggest oil concentration was near the Point A berth.

Mr. Plummer agreed that the pollution could have been caused by a ship illegally cleaning its double-bottom tanks and dumping the residue into the bay.

Meanwhile, some of the muck was reported to have reached Addington Beach late yesterday, and beach officials were hoping to be spared from north-easterly winds which could blow the whole lot on to the beach.
Cape coast rape slammed in Council

By KEVIN DURR, MGC

For Constantin, accused the Provincial Administration of being negligent in the release of the Cape Coast. In a speech, he said:

"I want to express my condolences to the families of the victims of the Cape Coast. The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years."

The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years, he said, and the administration has been negligence in the release of the Cape Coast. The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years, he said, and the administration has been negligence in the release of the Cape Coast. The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years, he said, and the administration has been negligence in the release of the Cape Coast. The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years, he said, and the administration has been negligence in the release of the Cape Coast. The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years, he said, and the administration has been negligence in the release of the Cape Coast. The Cape Coast has been under siege for many years, he said, and the administration has been negligence in the release of the Cape Coast.

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The result of the over-supply of plots on the coast was that hundreds of millions of rands were being invested in plots and the country was being starved of investment funds.

"We must stop building the coast," said, "and the small investor and we must stop vandalizing the coast."
Cape 'rape' rejected as scandalous

MR. FRANS CONRADIE, MEC in charge of local government, yesterday rejected an attack on coastal development as "scandalous" and "sentimental nonsense". He was speaking in the no-confidence debate in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Mr. Conradie said that Mr. Durr, United Party MP for Constantia, had accused the Provincial Administration of being out of touch with the needs of the people on the north coast. Mr. Conradie rejected Mr. Durr's suggestion that the provincial government was not doing enough to develop the tourist industry back on the north coast.

Mr. Conradie said that the provincial government had spent millions of rands on developing the tourist industry over the past years and that it was justifiable for the provincial government to continue developing the industry in order to attract tourists to the province.

Also speaking in the debate, Mr. Groen, National Party MP for Constantia, said that there was no danger that opposition parties might seek an "alliance" with Black leaders, as many of the opposition parties were in the majority in the council.
Proposed boundaries of urban development in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging (PWV) complex have been altered in a number of cases to ensure the conservation of hills and valleys.

This was revealed in Pretoria today when the Department of Planning and the Environment released "amended proposals for a guide plan for the PWV complex."

Last year, the original proposals drew comments from 98 bodies or individuals, including Government departments, local authorities, conservation bodies, property developers and professional men.

"In view of these, and of site inspections and discussions, it has amended the proposals:"

NO 'URBANISM'

The modified proposals firstly alter the short to medium-term urban development boundary in the PWV complex. Secondly, they identify areas within the boundary which the department thinks should be kept free from urban expansion.

The department recommends that for the next 20 to 25 years no urban development should take place outside its proposed boundaries.

Among the modifications aimed at are:

- Preserving parts of the valleys of the Hennops River, the Olifant Spruit and the Jukskei River in the Olifantsfontein area;

- Limiting urban development in the Klip River valley;

- Keeping the northern part of the Hennops River valley and the Skurweberg area free from urban penetration;

- Excluding the areas draining to the Crocodile River in the Fourways-Lanseria region from urban development; and

- Conserving agricultural holdings in, and the hills south-west of, the Tweefontein-Zwavelpoort - Teteport area.
West Coast conservation bid rejected

THE Provincial Council yesterday rejected a call for special steps to protect the Western Cape's coastal environment from the impact of development.

This was proposed in a private member's motion by Mr Kent Durr (UP Constantia) calling for a separate West Coast region within the Department of Nature Conservation to co-ordinate research and limit the impact on the environment of the planned development in the area, particularly at Saldanha Bay.

Mr Durr also suggested the establishment of nature reserve areas, including Langebaan Lagoon.

"The lagoon cannot share the bath with Saldanha Bay," he said. The lagoon already had an oil and flotsam ring around it and the industrial giant at Saldanha "has only just put its toes in the bay".

The motion was seconded by Mr G F Raugnabach (United Party Walmer) who said the area which should be conserved would be within 30 minutes of three major cities — Cape Town, Saldanha and Atlantis.

Dr W C Malan (Nationalist, Mosselbad) opposed the motion and said the project did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Province.

An advisory committee of 18 national experts under the chairmanship of Dr Douglas Hay, director of Nature Conservation in the Cape, would assess the problems.

The motion was defeated by 31 votes to 16.
A DETAILED plea for the environmental protection of the Saldanha Bay and Langebaan lagoon areas was rejected by the Nationalists in the Provincial Council yesterday when Dr W. C. Malan (Nat, Moorreesburg) said State departments, including the Weather Bureau, were responsible for this protection.

Dr Malan was replying to a plea by Mr. J. P. Durr, the Opposition spokesman on the environment, for a separate environmental regional office within the provincial Department of Nature Conservation.

Mr. Durr also asked for co-ordinated research to minimise and control the environmental impact of the Saldanha Bay development project and for specific action to prevent the Langebaan lagoon and its bird and fish life.

Dr Malan accused him of being ill-informed and impolite by 'screwing his nose up' at another man's constituency and said he hoped Mr Durr would not raise the matter again in the council.

TOXICITY

He said the Provincial Administration had no responsibility for the Saldanha Bay development project. This responsibility was shared by the Department of Planning and the Department of Social Welfare, the latter agency having a committee and in the case of air pollution, the Weather Bureau.

Mr. Durr's motion was amended by a National motion expressing confidence in the planning, policy and work of the department that the opposition said was necessary.

Dr Malan, however, said the council was privileged to be able to shape the future and the destiny of a new town.

The beauty of Saldanha and the adjacent wetlands and forestlands through the environmental protection were available and should be used.

TOXICITY

Great things were going to happen there and there were rights to do so.

Body to supervise the lagoon, control pollution of the whalebone. The river bottom in the bird and plant life.

Despite the development, the lagoon would not be subject to immediate vicinity of the lagoon which was to be protected a nature reserve.

It was proposed to protect it from the sea by embankment of the lagoon.

He said that the present month into which the bay should be closed and a new opening should be made, he would oppose it from all forms of pollution from affecting Saldanha Bay.

CONSERVATION

Mr. Durr said Saldanha
Firms to fight pollution

Own Correspondent

WITBANK — A multimillion rand project has been launched by the major industries in the Witbank area — often described as the most heavily polluted industrial region in the country — to combat air pollution.

Rand Carbide, a mammoth industry situated in the heart of the town — which has often been criticised by CARE — is about to commission its massive R1.6-million structure towering 11 storeys high — and which will douse the smoke from the middle of the three stacks serving the industry.

The shortest of the three stacks was “put out” earlier this year.

Highveld Steel and Vanadium, the area’s largest industry, is engaged in a continuous pollution control programme, which is aimed at controlling smoke and dust emission in the near future.

Now two other companies, Ferronelts and Transalloys, have announced their plans.

In the past four years the Ferronelts works have expanded considerably with the addition of three 48 MVA furnaces producing ferro-chrome and ferro-silicon.

These furnaces are among the largest of their kind in the world, and, according to a spokesman, control of air pollution is of prime importance in their operation.

The two ferro-chrome furnaces were installed complete with plant capable of cleaning the furnace gases to such low limits that all visible smoke is eliminated.

FILTER

An American fibreglass bag filter is being installed at present at a cost of R1.2-million.

Transalloys have confirmed that they are busy at present sorting out a programme with air pollution authorities in Pretoria which will clear out their towers and control smoke emission.

Heavily polluted Witbank may soon become a smokeless town after all.
Killed fish:

action plans

Mercury Reporter

THE SOUTH African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (Saccap) will today discuss with its legal advisers possible action against the Durban Corporation and two factories on the Umgeni River following the discharge of effluent into the river at the weekend, resulting in the death of thousands of fish.

This was announced yesterday by Mr. Tim Condon, national chairman of Saccap, who was commenting on a report that a breakdown of a corporation sewerage pumping station on the Umgeni on Sunday could have been responsible for the pollution.

Cty Engineer Mr. D. C. Macleod said yesterday a fault had occurred in the pumping station on Sunday. He added this would have resulted in a sewer back up of effluent until it overflowed into the river.

"The effluent from the sewer could kill fish," Mr. Macleod said.

The pumping break had been rectified, he said.

Meanwhile, the general manager of S.A. Board Mills, Mr. B. Stafford-Mayer, said yesterday that the water pollution had "nothing to do with us at all."

"We had our factory water reticulation system revamped about three years ago at a cost of R300,000.

"As a result our effluent goes to the corporation sewer. This costs us about R3,000 a month. Not a drop goes into the river."

Mr. Stafford-Mayer also said his company had the numbers of two cars which were used by people who threw dead fish over the factory fence..."into our premises on Monday night."

"I suppose this was done as some kind of protest gesture. We are going to consider what action we can take against these people."

A spokesman for a chemical factory, also alleged by Mr. Condon to have been involved in the effluent spill, said last night: "The effluent did not go from our premises into the river."

He said he had referred Mr. Condon to the Corporation...
Thousands of fish poisoned

DURBAN — Thousands of poisoned fish — "The biggest fish kill in South Africa in the last five years" — lay rotting on the banks of Durban's Blue Lagoon.

Effluent pouring into the lagoon from a nearby factory was the cause of the slaughter, according to Mr Tim Condon, the national chairman of the South African Council for Conservation and anti-Pollution.

Samples of the orange-brown steaming hot liquid, with an "unpleasant smell" will be analysed by experts and will then be used as evidence against the factory, he said.

"The council and I have laid charges against the factory in terms of the Water Act and we will also demand the strongest possible action from the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr S. P. Botha," Mr Condon said.

Meanwhile many people collecting the fish could be in danger of contamination as some of them had been dead for 48 hours and had already gone bad.

The council was not the only body concerned, however, schoolchildren seemed to be the most upset and showed their concern when about 40 of them collected several hundred "dead and stinking" fish and dumped them at the factory.

One of the largest dead fish found was a 1.1 metre salmon. The rest were mostly small grunter, mullet and yellow bream.

A spokesman for South African Board Mills said that, if there was effluent in the river, it had definitely not come from his factory.

"We pay about R3,000 a month to have the effluent from our factory fed into the Durban Corporation Sewage works," he said.

DDC.
REJECT THE SANDY BAY PROJECT - MPC

There can be no question that the public is strongly opposed to the development of Sandy Bay and if the Administrator is to act in the public interest, he must reject the scheme, says Mr. Kent Durr, MPC for Constantia.

The Provincial Secretary, Mr. H. R. van V. Gie, said the Sandy Bay question would probably be put before the Executive Committee 'within the next 10 days.'

Mr. Durr said protests against the development of Sandy Bay were not merely the voices of a lunatic fringe. Objections had been broadly based and had come from such responsible bodies as the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, the Institute of Architects, the Association for the Protection of the Environment and the Institute of Town and Regional Planners.

Earlier Call

'I have been told, whenever I have raised the Sandy Bay issue, I have been told that I was being premature,' he said. 'I now wish to jump the gun once more and say I trust that in keeping with the attitude on conservation expressed by the Administrator, he will turn down the development proposal.'

If he does not turn down the proposals, then I would call on him to hold the matter over until the next session of the Provincial Council so that it can be debated openly and (hopefully) on a non-party basis.

'Apart from the environmental considerations, in these times when we should all be making an effort to combat inflation, the building of 381 luxury homes for two-car families is against the national interest.'

Mr. Gie today denied that any decision on the Sandy Bay development project had been taken by the Provincial Administration. A financial publication reported that conditional approval would be given to the building of the first 381 houses at Sandy Bay.

'This is utter nonsense,' Mr. Gie said.

A memorandum on the Sandy Bay development was still being prepared and this would probably be in the hands of the Executive Committee members within the next 10 days. Only then would it be discussed.
Coloured wage gap widens

Labour Reporter
The absolute difference between earnings of Coloured and White workers increased by 42 percent from 1970 to 1974.

That was revealed in Johannesburg today by Mr. Tony Kedzierski, personnel and training manager of the Coloured Development Corporation.

Addressing a course of the National Development and Management Foundation, Mr. Kedzierski said the wage gap had widened in spite of higher percentage pay rises for Coloured people.

EARNINGS
In 1970 average monthly earnings of Coloured employees were R77.1 compared with a White average of R287.9. Last year the Coloured income stood at R187.3 compared to R399 for Whites.

That meant that Coloured earnings in 1974 were 31.9 percent of White earnings compared with 28.3 percent in 1970.

Mr. Kedzierski said one often heard that Coloured managers or supervisors were not accepted by their own people. That was mainly due to the lack of physical sense of status and the "spare time" of support which the organisation gave to his new position.

The habit of the White superior to speak directly to the workers would undermine the Coloured foreman's authority, he pointed out.

Behaviour described as uncorrection, ignorant, lazy or unmotivated was resulted from socio-economic and cultural circumstances of labourers.

If realistically approached, it was a normal and responsible response to the slim conditions in which they lived.
LEGISLATION aimed at providing a strong deterrent against pollution and littering is now in preparation by the Cape Provincial Administration.

It is likely to follow the lead of the Natal Provincial Administration, which this week drafted an ordinance providing for fines of up to R600 and imprisonment of up to three years for persons who pollute or litter the land or sea.

An Administration spokesman said yesterday that the four provinces had originally agreed on uniform legislation to cover the whole country in dealing with pollution and littering, but this had proved impossible due to administrative structures which varied from province to province.

Each province had now decided to go ahead with its own legislation. With Natal the first to come up with a draft ordinance. Similar legislation for the Cape was “in the pipeline”, he added.

The campaign against littering and pollution is being followed up at municipal level in the Transvaal. Tomorrow the Transvaal Municipal Association will consider proposals to limit the spread of disposable containers by imposing a two-cent levy on all cans and plastic bottles. Of this one cent will be collected by the shopkeeper when the container is returned, and one cent by the supplier for accepting the returns.

In the Cape Town municipal area the health, building and refuse collection by-laws provide for penalties against dumping, littering or polluting.

Maximum penalties are R200 or imprisonment for six months, or both, and a R5-a-day fine for continued pollution or littering.
81 days left to 'save' Sandy Bay

THE Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, has given the conservationists and others opposed to development at Sandy Bay exactly 81 days in which to save the last unspoilt beach in the Cape Peninsula.

In a statement issued last night, Dr Munnik said the Executive Committee had not yet taken a final decision on the controversial development plans.

He said his general view was that "development of any kind should not be summarily refused, but that development on the kind and scope proposed cannot be approved without reservation."

The committee accepted that the area had an "amenity zoning", and this gave the owners certain development rights. If the developer was refused these rights he would have to be compensated or the land could be expropriated at market value.

POSSIBLE

Dr Munnik said that if any authority was in earnest about preventing development and was prepared to pay the price, the Administration would make this possible by either denoting the property (which would involve compensation) or by approving the expropriation.

He warned, however, that if such steps were not taken before March 1 next year, the committee would grant approval in principle to the owner to exercise his development rights.

At this stage specific consideration would be given to the nature and scope of the development.

Funds

This means, in effect, that people opposed to the development have 81 days in which to stop it and they can only do so by backing their protests with the funds to finance an expropriation.

The present market value of the 282.8 ha site is not known but it has been reported that the present owner of the land, Mr Bill Mitchell, paid about R200,000 for it in 1972.

Munnik's full statement, page 2.
Sandy Bay: Statement

THE following is the full text of the statement issued last night by Dr L A P A Munnik, Administrator of the Cape, on the proposed property development at Sandy Bay:

1. The Executive Committee has not yet taken a final decision on the applicant's development proposals, but has formulated certain general views on the matter as a whole.

   This was done after very careful consideration of a memorandum submitted and comprehensive documentation made available by the Department of Local Government; after hearing verbal representations against as well as in favour of the proposed development; after a thorough study of the legal position, and after an inspection in loco at which all members were present together with members and staff of the Divisional Council, the chairman of the Townships Board and other senior provincial officers.

2. The general point of view amounts, in brief, to this: That development of any kind should not be summarily refused, but that development of the kind and scope proposed cannot be approved without reservation.

SCOPE

3. The Executive Committee accepts that the 'amenity' zoning that the property has in terms of the Divisional Council's town-planning scheme gives the owner certain development rights; and also that he may exercise such rights at any time — provided that the nature and scope thereof are approved by the Divisional Council and the Administrator.

4. If, therefore, there should be no sound and bona fide objection to the nature and scope of specific proposed development, either it would have to be approved or the owner would have to receive reasonable compensation. This could be done either by dezonning coupled with compensation in terms of section 33 of Ordinance No. 33 of 1934 or by complete expropriation at market value.

5. The Executive Committee is not prepared to consider either dezonning or expropriation for provincial purposes, especially as the committee agrees with the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation that Sandy Bay is, from the point of view of the preservation of fauna and flora, not so exceptional that its acquisition as a nature reserve would be justified at the high price that would necessarily have to be paid for it.

CREASEST

6. If, however, any authority should be in earnest about preventing development on the property, and be willing to pay the price for it, the Administration would be prepared to make this possible in any one of the two ways referred to, i.e., dezonning or approval of expropriation.

7. If such steps are not taken before March 1, 1876 for the effective prevention of development on the property, the Executive Committee will after that date grant approval in principle to the owner to exercise his development rights, and then give specific consideration to the nature and scope of the development that can in fact be approved.

8. Before any development as finally approved, the Department of Planning will first be consulted in the spirit of the understanding that exists with that Department in respect of applications of this kind.

PLOTS

9. If it should happen that development is in fact allowed, the Administration will not necessarily consider itself bound to limit this strictly to the existing "amenity" area, but will be at liberty, if considerations of sound planning and meaningful development justify this and make it desirable, to approve reasonable amendments and/or to make adjustments to the existing zoning.

10. If and in so far as any approved development may also include residential accommodation for permanent occupation, the Executive Committee very decidedly takes the stand that this will not be considered in the form of conventional township establishment (cutting up and selling building plots to individual owners).

CIVILIZED

11. In the deliberations that led the Executive Committee to take this view, it was strongly influenced by the consideration that the natural and other potential attractions of Sandy Bay should also be accessible to the general public and that these should be made available on the basis of civilized standards. This will only be possible by means of property controlled development, and the availability of such facilities to the general public will in fact definitely be part of and a requirement for any development that may eventually be approved.
R 30 000 city plan is on the cards

A comprehensive environmental plan for Johannesburg will be drawn up this year — if the city council approves spending R30 000 on consultants.

The council's environmental committee will consider the matter next week and the council's approval is expected to be sought at the end of the month.

This follows the dissolving of the former aesthetics and noise abatement committees and a council decision not to replace them with other committees.

Instead the environmental committee, which consists only of city councillors, will hire consultants.

It is proposed that Dr G F Chadwick, who has been a visiting professor on town planning subjects at several South African universities, be appointed.

TWO PROJECTS

If he is appointed he will work in association with Professor N N Patrioe of the department of town and regional planning at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Dr Chadwick has drawn up two projects. The first deals with a city environmental assessment and policy. The second deals with a study and policy on the mining areas.

If the council approves the proposal, only the first project, with some framework on the mining areas, will be done at first.

The analysis proposes to include a street-by-street assessment of the city, and the need for changes or conservation.
Introduction

Aldo Leopold, a great American forester, ecologist and protagonist of the values of wilderness, once wrote, "Many of the attributes most distinctive of the Americans, are due to the impress of wilderness and the life that accompanied it."

He could well have been talking about us South Africans. Dominant in the forging of the South African personality was the impact of the wild environment in which our forefathers matured. South African is still a young nation, and we remain close in culture and custom to the pioneers, those brave and robust men and women who forged this country from the untamed void.

The values and importance of wilderness are intuitively appreciated by many of our people, who do not have to be convinced of the need for periodical exposure to wilderness conditions or of the necessity for formal demarcation of wilderness areas for national recreation.

In the long history of development of many of the European countries most of the land has lost its wilderness character for ever. The vanishing wilderness is in fact a world phenomenon, and there is international concern at the rate at which physical development has destroyed the character of many of the world's wild places.
Many things have come out of the United States, and among the good ones is the concept of a young country, demonstrating responsibility and foresight by preserving untamed areas as permanent reminders of the primeval state in which the first settlers found the land. As in our own case, a nostalgia for the primitive life swept the United States as the frontier receded. President Theodore Roosevelt, and the famous historian Frederick Jackson Turner became leading apostles in the U.S. of what came to be known as the Wilderness cult, which culminated in the reservation of nearly four million hectares of Wilderness in over sixty Wilderness Areas in parts of the National Forests of the U.S.

Turner claimed that the American was a higher type of person because he had struggled with and conquered the frontier. As he put it, "Out of the wilderness, out of the freedom of his opportunities, the American fashioned a formula for social regeneration".

Roosevelt agreed with Turner. He said, "As our civilisation grows older and more complex, we need a greater and not a less development of the fundamental frontier virtues".

Roosevelt was instrumental during his term as President in creating some of the most important U.S. Wilderness Areas, because he felt that wilderness meant not vistas of aesthetic delight, but places where the people could act as frontiersmen.
I believe that wilderness helped form our own national character, and that the pioneer life that many of the truly great South Africans led in the formative stages of their lives, played a most significant role in the forging of their characters. The people who confronted the wilderness in those early days did so with awe and misgivings. The character of the wilderness of those times, and the impact that this had on the characters and lives of the pioneers has been firmly interwoven into our national history, folklore, art, music and literature.

The United States has a Wilderness Act under which their Wilderness Areas are proclaimed and managed. South Africa is one of the few other countries in the world that has the necessary legislation covering the declaration of Wilderness Areas. The Forest Amendment Act of 1971 was promulgated for this purpose, and thus it is possible for the Minister of Forestry to dedicate areas of State Forest land as Wilderness Areas, and it is the policy of the Department of Forestry to manage them on a multiple-use basis. Included in the management objectives is the preservation of the components that contribute to the wild character of these areas - recreational, conservational, scientific, educational and historical values, which are of the greatest importance to the people of the Republic of South Africa.

As you are aware, there are not many parts of our country that still possess truly wild character. Present legislation makes it possible to dedicate only existing
State Forest areas as Wilderness Areas. However, the Department of Forestry has been given custody of the very extensive national catchment areas, which are primarily set aside for water production. These, and portions of other State Forests (including those containing indigenous forests) are not only large in size, but include important representative samples of our natural veld types. The areas are fragmented, but are close in total area to the Kruger National Park.

Wilderness Area enjoys the highest conservation status of any forest land in South Africa, a legally entrenched status that requires the sanction of both houses of Parliament before such land can be alienated or violated. Management roads must be kept to a minimum and must be as unobtrusive as possible.

Four Wilderness Areas have so far been declared in the Republic. These have a total area of 160,000 ha. and consist of the Cederberg, in the Western Cape, Ntendeka in Northern Natal, and the Middelverlo and Upper Mkomazi Wilderness Areas in the Drakensberg. The latter two lie on either side of Giants Castle Game Reserve, part of which is managed as a Wilderness Area, thus providing an almost continuous stretch of wilderness from the Ndedema river, near Cathedral Peak in the north, down to Sani Pass in the south.

A fifth area has already been defined, and will be dedicated in a few days time as Groendal Wilderness Area. The boundaries of a sixth, comprising the greater part of the Bavianskloof and Couga mountains in the south-eastern
Cape, are being defined. Other areas are also under consider-

It might be worthwhile to examine now the role that Wilderness Areas can or should play in the utilisation of our land and in the service of our people, particularly at a time when the human populations are increasing and projections indicate that present world shortages of food and fuel will become more serious. One may well ask how we may afford the luxury of setting land aside for apparently unproductive purposes.

In other words, is it possible that areas declared Wilderness now, will be able to withstand future land-hunger pressures? Will this land not be required to produce fuel to cook meals to feed the hungry, or food for the same purpose?

Basic to land-use planning is the recognition of natural capability categories. It is important to realise that within such categories, natural agricultural or recreational potentials exist. Thus not all land is well-suited for agricultural production or afforestation. The high watershed catchments that play a very important part in the conservation of our basic water supplies, are by large, marginal or unsuitable for intensive economic agricultural production. They are frequently fragile, sensitive areas that react badly to mismanagement. Water is a limiting factor in our industrial economy. At present, there is no known alternative economic means of protecting the water required by the economy, other than by good management of the catchments.
The multiple land-use policy of the Department of Forestry, enables the water catchments in State Forests, or parts of State Forests containing large indigenous forests, to be managed not only for the primary management aims of either water conservation or timber production, but also for compatible secondary management objectives. These may include the provision of outdoor recreation facilities, the conservation of the indigenous vegetation, wildlife and the wild character of the area, as well as the preservation of these areas for scientific, educational and historical values.

Natural capability categories for recreational use may also be recognised. While it is not considered necessary that only broken mountainous areas, or country marginal for other land-uses, be set aside as Wildernesses, these are obviously naturally well-suited for dedication for this use. The relation between wilderness and mountains is well-known to us all.

Wilderness Areas are by definition, only capable of being used by a limited number of people at a time. A primary requirement is the provision of solitude, free from mechanical disturbance and the areas must ipso facto, be relatively large in size. The question of how we justify setting aside these relatively large areas for relatively few people cannot be answered only in economic terms, because the moral, spiritual and physical recreational values that wilderness provides can no more be quantified in monetary terms than can the church. However, the provision of an "exclusive" or "éliteist" recreation oppor-
tunity is futile only if we fail to provide a full spectrum of recreation opportunities, in addition to wilderness, to serve the preferences and wants of the whole range of society. We must, however, remember that while the whole of society has legitimate recreational claims, these cannot all be met on the same area.

It is generally accepted now, especially from experience and research gained from the U.S., that there is a real need by society for wilderness. A small - if you like - élite portion of the population regularly participates directly in wilderness experience. A slightly larger proportion participates directly only on a sporadic basis. However, society as a whole benefits both directly and indirectly from the existence of wilderness areas, not only in the ways I have mentioned, but in particular because of the scenic backdrops they provide, and their very great conservational and scientific importance, and simply from knowing that they exist.

Many of us here tonight have a rural background, and those who have it will agree with me and the experts that I have quoted, on the highly beneficial moral, spiritual and cultural effects that this has had. Today many of us are forced to live in the cities, and fear for the impact that this has on our children. The cities can only grow larger in the future. The opportunity for regular participation in quasi-wilderness and real wilderness experience is one way of ensuring that our young people acquire some of those benefits. I think that there is no doubt of the
very great value that wilderness can have for our youth in so many ways. Aldo Leopold summed it up well, when he said, "The richest values of wilderness lie not in the days of Daniel Boone, not even of the present, but rather of the future".

Perhaps the most important use for wilderness is that we preserve at least some portion of the primeval landscape and as many examples of the natural ecology of our country as possible for the populations of the future to appreciate and use as I have outlined. We can still have Wilderness and all other land uses. Each type of use is directly related to other uses in what has been called "a continuum of environmental modification, ranging from the paved to the primeval". (Hendee, 1974)

Having dedicated some Wilderness Areas, and with plans afoot for others, it is of considerable importance that we do everything in our power to see that the declared Wilderness Areas are managed so that the values we set out to conserve are not destroyed.

The Department of Forestry has established teams of specialist resource managers and research ecologists to determine the most effective practice to meet our management objectives. They will in particular monitor the impact of management in the long term. Work has in most instances only just begun, and there will be periods of adjustment until final policies have been formulated.

The vital role of management of the Wilderness Areas cannot be overemphasized. By the turn of the century at the latest, the last Wilderness Areas will have been
dedicated. Thereafter, the fate of these areas will depend solely on their management.

The threats to the Wilderness Areas are well known. Since we are discussing Wilderness Awareness tonight, it might be opportune to examine some of these.

Uncontrolled use of these fragile sensitive areas has so far been the most serious environmental threat. In the Drakensberg, for instance, uncontrolled wildfire, and the use of the high basalt areas by domestic livestock, has resulted in damage to the vegetation and erosion, sometimes of a serious nature. However, law enforcement of a high order can limit these threats to safe levels.

Research in the United States has shown that overuse by recreationists, particularly in certain places, is an emerging feature of Wilderness use.

Some evidence of this is already apparent in some of the more popular South African mountain areas which have been visited by climbers and mountaineers for very many years. No-one can fail to view with alarm the gullies that have formed on the face of Table Mountain during the past two decades. Signs of wear that seriously prejudice the wild character of parts of U.S. Wilderness Areas, are now evident. The oldest of the U.S. Wilderness Areas has been established for a little over fifty years, a short period of time when viewed against the time-span that the Wilderness Areas must serve. The wear is most evident at trailhead entrances, major trail corridors, scenic spots and logical campsites (Hendee, 1974).
Resource managers charged with responsibility for managing Wilderness Areas have a major challenge to develop management technology for our Wilderness Areas, to control visitor-impact unobtrusively, and ensure use within acceptable limits.

Our Wilderness Areas, whether we like it or not, exist in close proximity to developed land in almost every instance. It is very important that we recognise that Wilderness Areas are extremely vulnerable to nonconforming peripheral use. The fragile wilderness character is very sensitive to what happens nearby. It is not difficult to prejuduce seriously or destroy the qualities which should be preserved, by non-sympathetic development on adjoining land.

Protection of Wilderness Areas requires the perception and sympathy of many resource-management disciplines and organisations. It requires a comprehensive approach to land management and the responsibility for its protection does not lie exclusively with those whose jurisdiction is the Wilderness per se.

Mr Chairman, during my term of office as Minister of Forestry, I encouraged co-operation between officers of the Department of Forestry, and officials of the Natal Provincial Administration, particularly of the Town and Regional Planning Commission, in this direction. The Natal Drakensberg Policy Statement is an excellent example of a comprehensive approach to land planning. Not only does the policy aim at identifying land intrinsically suited for
dedication as wilderness, it aims at including the formal Wilderness Areas in the Provincial recreational mosaic, in the provision of the spectrum of recreation facilities so essential for our people, as well as safeguarding the Wilderness Areas. Finally, it makes provision for the protection of the existing Wilderness Areas from unsympathetic development.

I would like to mention here the contribution that I hope the National Hiking Way will be able to make in the provision of a spectrum of recreational experience. The demand for primitive forms of outdoor recreation is growing rapidly, and cannot be met solely by the Wilderness Areas. It is heartening to see the demand, especially amongst our young people, for wilderness-oriented outdoor recreational experience. I am looking forward to the Province of Natal playing a prominent role in the development of Hiking Ways as part of the national system, which will enable our people to visit on foot, at leisure, and on intimate terms with the countryside, many of the beautiful places in your lovely Province. There is a wealth of beauty, historical interest and nature to be explored. Many of the most exciting places are by-passed at speed on the highways. Few of us are aware of how little we know of our country, until we start walking through it. The Hiking Way, I need hardly emphasise, can play an important role in preparing people for real wilderness experience.

I would emphasise also that the preservation of Wilderness will depend not only on legislation, and the efficiency with which it will be managed, but also on the
provision of other areas outside the Wilderness Areas, where
enthusiasts can escape from the pressures of modern life.
Without areas of semi-wilderness in which people may back-
pack, and where facilities such as huts, picnic tables or
other comforts are provided, there is real danger that the
Wilderness Areas will become over-used, and some of this
use will be by persons who are not seeking real wilderness.
The importance of the recent enabling amendments to the
Forest Act for the National Hiking Way, is that some pri-

cate land will now become available to the public for this
purpose.

A last great need, to help retain the integrity of
our wild areas, is to intensify environmental conscience.
This is vital, since outdoor recreation is the principal
compatible land-use of many of our publicly-owned lands,
and misuse of these by the public is a very serious poten-
tial environmental threat. I would like to give credit
here to organisations such as the Wilderness Leadership
School, which already have active programmes in this field,
and which have done a great deal to initiate the leaders
of our youth into their responsibilities.

The Wilderness Leadership School has in fact per-
formed an outstanding job in this country, and is now ex-
panding to other countries, in teaching young people the
importance of Wilderness, and how to participate in wilder-
ness experience. Without adequate preparation, Mr Chairman,
wilderness experience for the uninitiated can be a disap-
pointment. Full appreciation can only come with a true
understanding of the meaning of wilderness. For this
reason, I would like to congratulate the Wilderness Foundation for holding this Wilderness Awareness Evening tonight.

The job of educating our people to respect and appreciate our conservation areas has nevertheless only begun, and I do not have to remind you of the very great task that lies ahead of us all. I would also like to take this opportunity of wishing both the Wilderness Foundation and the Wilderness Leadership School well in their efforts to educate the public, and especially our young people, in the values of Wilderness.

The Department of Forestry is the custodian of more public land than any other agency, and we are justifiably proud of the role it plays not only in the timber production field, but also in the fields of outdoor recreation and conservation.

The Department has an active planning and research programme to determine how these services can be extended. By and large, the facilities provided are for ordinary people and it is intended that, in contrast to the more intensive forms of outdoor recreation supplied by other organisations, including the Provincial Administrations, the Department of Forestry will tend to specialise in the provision of the more extensive forms of outdoor recreation, especially those that can only be carried out on foot. Special emphasis will be placed on the provision of highquality outdoor experience and on the conservation of the extensive unspoilt areas of wild country in the Department's custody.
In addition to the major role it plays in the basic planning and establishment of the National Hiking Way, the Department intends to preserve for posterity as many areas with intrinsic wilderness character as possible as dedicated formal Wilderness Areas.

When I dedicated the first two Wilderness Areas in the Republic in the Natal Drakensberg in 1973, I stated that a third area of intrinsic wilderness, which incidentally has been accorded de facto status since then would be considered for legal dedication in due course. This area lies between Sani Pass, and the Bushman's Neck area. It consists very largely of the Wilderness Heart zone recognised by the Town and Regional Planning Commission in its Policy Statement. The area is true wilderness in character, and sympathetic consideration will be given to declaring it a Wilderness area in terms of the Forest Act in the near future.

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CAPE TOWN 6 FEBRUARY 1976
Sandy Bay: Pledges pour in

Conservationists around the country have reacted strongly to a Cape Times magazine article on Sandy Bay last week with a flurry of letters, pledges of money and calls in support of a move to buy the area threatened by developers.

Dr A V Hall, an executive member of the Council of the Habitat—a national umbrella body for conservation groups, told the Cape Times yesterday that Habitat’s advisory committee on Sandy Bay “fully supported the move”.

Taken together with other action, the move to “put your money where your mouth is” as suggested by the article could swing an eleventh-hour decision by the Administration in favour of the conservationists. There are 45 days to go until the deadline of March 1 when the developers have been promised a final ruling on the area.

Dr Hall has advised the Cape Times that as no formal organization has been set up to administer donations, pledges of financial support may be sent to The Athenaeum Trust, 134, Camp Ground Road, Newlands 7700. Messages of support, giving name, address and amount promised, may be telephoned to Cape Town 51-4001. This is the number of an answering service which will be checked each evening to compile a list of donors.

Readers are asked not to send cash or money in any form to this newspaper or to any organization. At this stage all that is required is a signed or telephoned pledge sent to the contacts given above.
Sandy Bay:
New plan probable

Cape Times 28/1/76

IT IS LIKELY that the Divisional Council of the Cape will reconsider its decision to permit development at Sandy Bay at its monthly meeting next month — six days before the Administrator's deadline expires.

This will almost certainly be the consequence of representations made to the council yesterday by a delegation from the Council for the Habitat, headed by Dr A V Hall.

He told the council that traffic problems arising from development of the area would cost the council more than R10m and perhaps as much as R25m to solve. In the light of this new finding he asked the council to reconsider its decision.

The chairman of the council, Mr J H Heyns, MPC, said the council had legally taken a decision on Sandy Bay. "That decision stands till some councillor asks that it be rescinded."

When the issue was originally decided in December 1974 two councillors voted against the proposed development plans. They were Mr E P Austen and Mr John Bridgman.

OPPOSITION

It appears almost certain that in view of the new information and continued opposition from the public, one of these men will ask the council to reconsider its decision at its next monthly meeting.

Dr Hall, an executive member of the Council for the Habitat, told the Divisional Council that R28 268 had been pledged to a fund to buy Sandy Bay in the 12 days since arrangements had been made to receive pledges.

The pledges had come in spontaneously and were a tribute to the environmental concern of the community.

A traffic study by an expert, Mr J P du Plessis, had shown that if development took place in the area, traffic congestion would extend back along Victoria Drive, up to Kloof Road, and to Hout Bay.
Press turns on Dutch Govt

AMSTERDAM. — Dutch newspapers yesterday accused the Government of seriously damaging the country’s international trade reputation by blowing a chance to participate in an R800 million deal to construct a nuclear power plant in South Africa.

The coalition Cabinet of the Premier, Mr Joop den Uyl, divided on the issue of doing business with South Africa, failed to agree in time on the granting of credit guarantees for three Dutch companies in a US-Swiss-Dutch combine which was expected to get the order. The South Africans eventually awarded the contract to a French group.

Our Amsterdam correspondent reports that the Cabinet was in emergency session late yesterday, planning a response to an opposition motion of censure that it should resign because of its “inept” handling of negotiations over the nuclear contract.

The shaky coalition is certain to try to stand its ground but is being hammered by business and press opposition.

Amsterdam's mass-circulation, De Telegraaf, accused the Government of “cowardice” in a front-page editorial.

“The Cabinet has thrown to the winds Holland’s name as an international trading partner,” the paper said. “The credibility abroad of Dutch industry has been seriously damaged.

“Promises the Government made earlier to the three companies were broken. Warnings about the deadline for a decision were ignored. The consequences for our country are very serious and go beyond the loss of the South African order, which would have created years of work for thousands of Dutchmen.”

Rotterdam's Algemeen Dagblad called the affair a “scandal” and asserted the Government hoped all along the South Africans would award the contract elsewhere.

“The Government knew the South African customer, Escom, wanted official confirmation by May 28. Premier Den Uyl tried to write off this deadline as pressure by the three companies mounted. He made the companies look untrustworthy while in fact this is exactly what the Government was. It is unashamed political cynicism.

“The international position of Dutch industry has been dealt a blow in the face and an economic pep pill has been thrown away.”

Amsterdam's De Volkskrant claimed the Government opted for the only way to avoid a crisis — by continually postponing a decision.

“The Government chose this road... knowing it might lead to South Africa placing the order elsewhere, a risk which for part of the Cabinet was perhaps not unwelcome.”

— Sapa-AP

Trouble for France over nuclear deal

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — South Africa's nuclear deal with France was yesterday given huge space on the foreign and front pages of the British, West European and American press.

A headline across four columns in the Times of London warned: “France faces world disapproval over deal to build nuclear plants for South Africa.”

Reports from Washington, Paris and the Hague dominated the front page of the international Herald Tribune. Most reports warned that the French were heading for political opposition.

Anti-apartheid and African exile groups throughout Europe are directing their wrath at the French.

A typical message was delivered by Mr Peter Katjalivi, the United Kingdom and West European spokesman for Swapo. In a cable to the French Government he said that by signing the nuclear deal with South Africa “the French are putting themselves squarely on the side of the enemies of (Independent) Africa.

— Sapa-AP
BERNE — Anti-apartheid socialists in the Dutch Government were blamed yesterday for the failure of a Swiss-Dutch-US consortium to win the contract for South Africa's first nuclear power station.

Mr. Heiner Schulthess, general manager of Brown Boveri, one of the consortium firms, was quoted in an interview with the Swiss news agency ATS as saying the socialists had used delaying tactics to hold up the deal.

South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) announced last Saturday that a French consortium had won the bid.

The three-country consortium in which Brown Boveri, an engineering firm, was involved had been regarded as front runner in the bid for the R575 million contract to build the plant at Koeberg near Cape Town.

Escom insisted on a guarantee of political non-intervention in the project.

Mr. Schulthess said political opposition in the Netherlands and a division within the Government made it impossible for the consortium to give the South African Government assurances that the Dutch member of the group, Rijn-Scheldewind, would receive authorization from the Dutch Government for the necessary exports.

The United States member of the unsuccessful consortium was General Electric.

Mr. Schulthess said the contract would have meant a lot of work for Brown Boveri and it now remained to be seen whether its loss would have consequences on employment in the company.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Paris that the French Government yesterday dismissed protests at home and abroad over the sale of two nuclear power plants as nonsense.

"The deal is strictly business," one official said. "To describe it as a sale of nuclear weapons is nonsense."

The French Government had taken "all the necessary safeguards, including international control," the official said.

He pointed out that the

million deal in the face of tough American and West German competition.

Authoritative French Government sources emphasized that the plant would not be used to make atomic bombs.

The extreme Leftist newspaper, Liberation, said: "The French Government is going to furnish the apartheid regime the means of building 100 atomic bombs a year."

"The possession of tactical nuclear arms... represents the gravest threat for the future of liberation of the Black majority in South Africa."

— (Sapa-Reuters-AP)
Anglosuper big as Brakpan.

Graeme Addison

The Anglo American Corporation is planning a “superdump” on the East Rand big enough to bury a town the size of Brakpan.

It is to be built at Weltevreden, about 11 km south of Brakpan, in an open valley at present surrounded by smallholdings and farmland.

The superdump will be the biggest man-made mountain in the history of the Rand, covering 780 hectares.

The Rand’s CAMEL office has urged Anglo to designate the dump as a community asset such as a sports stadium or scenic park.

Mr Denis Elderidge, head of Anglo’s gold division, said the idea was “appealing” and Anglo would consider it.

The R300 million project is to recover gold, uranium, pyrites and salable acids from old slime dams along the East Rand.

The project entails the removal of about 180 dams over the next 20 years from Beaufort West, Brakpan and Springs – making way for houses, factories, and parks in these areas.

The reclaimed land will
The Sandy Bay issue has alerted South Africans to the wrecking of one of our beautiful Cape Town water reserves. It is a sad commentary on the way we care for our natural environment.

The answer is everyone is to blame. From the Administrator of the Cape Town Water Board, to the local parliamentary representatives, to the journalists, from the local to the national, the answer is the same. The problem is too big for individual or corporate action. It needs the attention of the nation as a whole.

The solution is a complex one. The first step is to educate the public. This means publicising the issue and involving the community in finding a solution.

The next step is to involve the government. This means lobbying the relevant authorities to take action. It also means engaging with the media to ensure that the issue is kept in the public eye.

The final step is to take action. This means working with the government, the community and the media to find a solution that works for everyone.

In conclusion, the Sandy Bay issue is a wake-up call for all of us. We must take responsibility for our actions and work together to find a solution.

By FRANK BLACK
2/17/
Conservationists
deny claim by
Punt Janson

CAPE TIMES 3/3/76
Staff Reporter.

HABITAT member organizations yesterday denied that they had withdrawn their support for conservationists as claimed by a deputy minister in the Parliamentary debate on Sandy Bay on Monday.

Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, said in Parliament that the Automobile Association, the Women's Agricultural Union and the Voortrekkers had dissociated themselves from the Council for the Habitat for its stand on the conservation of Sandy Bay.

Asked to comment on this, Mr Hennie Klaynhaus, director of public relations for the Automobile Association, said in Johannesburg yesterday that no statement either for or against the Sandy Bay issue could be made on behalf of the association without a meeting of the board of management.

"This has not taken place, we have not contacted Habitat, and the Council has made no approach to us. At this stage the association has given no public statement of its policy on the issue," he said.

CANNASSED

He confirmed that the association's view had been canvassed "by the Administration" but said no statement had been made on this.

The national president of the SA Women's Agricultural Union, Mrs H Mariens, said in Pretoria that she had no knowledge of the controversy and had issued no statement to anyone on the withdrawal of support for the voortrekker movement in Cape Town, who asked to remain anonymous, said he was unaware of any statement made by the organization withdrawing support on conservation issues.

The national president of the Council for the Habitat, Prof P R Botha, said in a telephone interview from Pretoria yesterday that he had not been informed by any of the Council's 52 member organizations that they had withdrawn support because of the stand on Sandy Bay.
Sandy Bay: Statement by Janson clarified

**Cape Times 5/3/76**

Mr Punt Janson complained yesterday that a report in the Cape Times on Wednesday gave the impression that he had stated that member organizations had withdrawn their support for the Habitat Council and for conservationists.

In fact he had made it clear that certain affiliated organizations had dissociated themselves from the council's representations over Sandy Bay. To clarify exactly what the deputy minister said, here is the relevant extract from his speech in Parliament:

"Mission 'is made here of affiliated bodies. I want to say that the Habitat Council is doing good work and I hope that they will continue in this way. I also want to point out to honourable members that you can help the Habitat Council — especially in the future, in case there should be a similar occurrence — by joining or becoming affiliated members of the Habitat Council. I feel that it is my duty to show that allegations — as those made recently in a newspaper — that the Habitat Council had made the representations with the full support of all its affiliated bodies were incorrect and misleading."

In the execution of my duties I had to establish whether this report was correct or not. I do not wish to mention the newspaper concerned by name, because I believe that the people who wrote it meant it sincerely. I deem it my duty, however, to show that it was misleading. It was mentioned that the Women's Agricultural Union was an affiliated member of the Habitat Council and associate itself with the representations which were made.

The Union has given me the authority to come and say here that it disassociated itself completely from the representations, irrespective of the merits of the case, the matter has nothing to do with the Women's Agricultural Union. The mouthpiece of the South African Agricultural Union said the same thing.

The Voortrekker movement, which was also mentioned by the newspaper, said that it totally dissociated itself from the representations. The Automobile Association did not only dissociate itself from the representations, but also added: "We have said to them in writing that we do not want to be associated with this type of thing."
Cape Times 9/3/76

Sandy Bay: Lessons from the Transvaal

From Mr. Michael J. Hovis (10, Assan Avenue, Melrose, Johannesburg):

At the moment many people seem to be taking a defeatist attitude toward Sandy Bay. This must not be allowed to happen.

Statements are being made that Sandy Bay's loss will serve as a lesson to other authorities that property development must be rigidly controlled in future. This is not true, as a win for the Sandy Bay developer will effectively rule this out. There has never been a case in the history of South Africa where the public are more organised against a development than is likely to occur in the future. If the public lose now, they will be so discouraged by the attitude of the authorities that they will offer little resistance to future development. What is that the authorities won't listen? Future developments will go through unopposed and the memories will soon forget the Sandy Bay lesson.

Incomparable

Anyway, what other area is more worthy of consideration from the incomparable Sandy Bay, with its magnificent scenery and peaceful atmosphere which has captured all who have taken the trouble to visit the area? Once visited, Sandy Bay wins you for ever.

It is also time that Cape Town and Johannesburg were up to the need of a guide plan for development, among other things. Johannesburg area is years ahead with its thinking. In the Vaal catchment area, in the Rand Water Board's tremendous say, no development is allowed unless it is in conformity with a guide plan. No development, no place unless adequate sewage works exist; no pollution of existing dams being allowed. An adequate water supply must be laid on and here too.

Also the Johannesburg municipality is clamping down on the reason for the ever-increasing costs of providing services. It is now to be insisted that existing vacant stands in the more central areas must be fully developed before the outlying areas are attacked. No development is allowed within the 50-year flood level area of the river and this is also the case with any sewage treatment works or septic-tank locations; the freezing of the Hout Bay Valley development being an offshoot of this regulation. For once the Cape is waking up here. Development along the shores of our inland sea, Van Der Stum, is frozen. Our coastline is protected as a nature reserve.

In contrast to the Transvaal, the Cape allows discharge of raw or only slightly treated sewage into many of its coastal bays or, alternatively, pipes it out to sea. What damage is being done to offshore reefs? Also stray currents sometimes bring the sewage back to adjacent areas. I believe Sandy Bay was to have the sewage piped into the beautiful bay at Duine Schip Point. This is to be altered slightly but the sewage will still not be fully treated before discharge.

As to the Transvaal's curb on urban sprawl, the Cape is again asleep. There are many vacant plots in the greater city area and yet isolated Sandy Bay is to go. Costly water pipelines will have to be routed from Hout Bay; this is not the end, for the Hout Bay reclamation will not be able to cope and will have to be increased in capacity. Road construction will really be costly because of the need for hillside stabilisation as a result of deep road cuts. Possession and resultant substations will again add cost, having to be brought from Hout Bay.

In connection with the above, especially water side, I feel I know what I am talking about as I am employed as an engineer in the pipeline department of one of the largest water boards; and from that single point of view my father is in charge of this section with the same dedication. This board is one of the few organisations which is doing something to protect our environment. How about our Mr. Administrator? I think you will turn. It also seems strange that you are about to approve a 100m development for the upper rich with the same time developments costing much less. The Colourful community are being rejected.

I believe I may be right in saying that Mr. Mitchell's four controversial developments already approved, none have been fully developed, none have not yet been built on, and he is now to be given another controversial one to add to his record; the only developer having more than one controversial development.

A neutral policy?

From Mr. B. G. C. Gerard (Mossel Bay):

My congratulations to the editorial staff, including Bob Molloy and Nudie Ferrier, for their "neutral" in the coverage of the Sandy Bay issue. It has been stated in the past that the Cape Times only published expositions of public opinion. Mr. Ferrier certain weeks ago in his "Forum" column clearly indicated "impartiality." Your editorial column (February 28) clearly indicates a neutral policy by suggesting to the voters a course of action to satisfy the needs of a few.

In an advertisement published in the Argus Dr. A. V. Hall clearly states that R45 000 has been pledged to save Sandy Bay, and such amount has been promised without any advertising. He very obviously omitted to state that the Cape Times was the main responsible following Mr. Molloy's "If your money where your mouth..."

By the time the letter is received the Administrator will have made some decision so perhaps this letter could be published in accordance with your neutral policy.
R500 000 offer to buy Sandy Bay

Chief Reporter
A LARGE South African company with overseas connections is believed to be behind a provisional offer that has been made to Mr Bill Mitchell, the controversial Cape township developer, to buy Sandy Bay for R500 000.

The company has stated that it proposes establishing a golf course on the eastern side of the mountain overlooking Sandy Bay, on a strip of land belonging to Mr Mitchell's company, Costa Areosa (Pty) Limited.

The controversial western part of Sandy Bay, including the beach, would remain untouched.

The company making the offer has already retained the services of a town planner to advise it on the golf course project. He is also investigating other potential golf course sites in the Cape Peninsula.

The Administrator, Dr L.A.P. A Munnik, has also been approached on behalf of the company, but he has replied that the Provincial Administration cannot help in the matter and that the company should negotiate directly with the owners of the property.

Dr Munnik has also told the company's agent that he cannot comply with his request that the Executive Committee postpone its decision on the ultimate use of Sandy Bay, to enable the company to make further investigations.

UNDISTURBED
The company is understood to be prepared not only to leave the Sandy Bay beach area undisturbed, but it would possibly also be prepared to consider disposing of it to "an appropriate public authority" for a nominal sum.

It is also understood that the executive of the Sandy Bay Advisory Committee of the Council for the Habitat agrees that, in principle, the company's suggestions would meet Habitat's conservation interests "in a most satisfactory way".

Mr Mitchell is at present overseas, and it is not yet known what his reaction is to the company's offer.

Last month the Administrator refused to extend the deadline for decision on Sandy Bay. He had ruled that permission would be given to the owners to develop the area unless, by March 1, an authorized body came forward to buy the land for the nation.

The agent for the company now wishing to acquire Sandy Bay states that the company's offer to Mr Mitchell was made before noon on March 1.
Eglin criticizes Bay decision

THE Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, last night hit out at the Department of Planning for failing to act to save Sandy Bay from development.

Reacting to the decision by the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, to allow the Trusbank-financed scheme for development of Sandy Bay, Mr Eglin said he was disappointed at the decision and did not agree with the reasons for it advanced by Dr Munnik.

"I am even more upset that the Department of Planning, which is supposed to be dedicated to the protection of the natural environment, failed to act decisively in this matter since I first raised it in Parliament way back in August 1974."

He hoped the campaign to save Sandy Bay would be the beginning of a bigger campaign to make the public aware and to drive home to the Government the need to protect South Africa's natural heritage.

Dr Anthony Hall, chairman of the Sandy Bay advisory committee of the Council for the Habitat, said he deeply regretted the decision.

And Miss Annette Reincke, United Party MP, said she was "bitterly disappointed" by the decision.
These three men will decide

Sandy Bay—10,000Captions say NO
What is democracy?"
Sandy Bay—talks go on

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Further consultations between the Government and the Provincial Administration will take place before a final decision is taken on the proposed township development at Sandy Bay.

This was stated yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr Punt Janson, in reply to a series of questions by the Progressive Reform Party leader and MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin.

Asked whether the proposed Sandy Bay development was in conformity with the over-all guide plan for the Peninsula being prepared by the Central Guide Plan Committee, Mr Janson said that no detailed attention had yet been given to the Sandy Bay area.

He said the merits of the proposal seen against the background of the desirability had been discussed at various stages with the Provincial Administration and further consultation would take place before a final decision was taken.

Pressed further, Mr Janson told Mr Eglin that he had "no idea" when the guide plan for the Peninsula would be completed but that the Sandy Bay area would be included in the plan.

NO MORATORIUM

In reply to another question, Mr Janson said he was not prepared to ask the Administrator of the Cape to place a moratorium on the development of all coastal townships pending the completion of the guide plan.

Asked by Mr Badylyffe Cadman (UP Umhlatuzana) whether he had personally visited Sandy Bay, Mr Janson replied amid laughter: "No. I bow to the honourable member's superior knowledge."

Commenting later, Mr Eglin said the Deputy Minister's replies revealed a "ridiculous situation".

"On the one hand he says that Sandy Bay is to be included in the guide plan which he is preparing but has not yet completed. On the other he says that he is not prepared to ask the Administrator to place a moratorium on the development until the guide plan has been completed.

"What on earth is the use of including Sandy Bay in a future guide plan when he has already allowed development to take place ahead of the guide plan?"
Call to extend deadline on Bay

The Administrator, Dr Lapa Munnik, was asked to extend his deadline on Sandy Bay by three months in the Cape Provincial Council yesterday.

The deadline is March 1, when the Administrator will make a final decision on proposed development in the area.

The appeal was made by Mr. Kent Durr (UP Constantia) who told the Administrator that there was no urgency on the matter and there was no need for the area to be developed.

There were 45,000 vacant plots in the metropolitan area of Cape Town alone and there was land for 120,000 families at present densities.

Th people of Cape Town had shown their support for the idea of saving the area from development and 10,000 people had signed petitions.

In an interjection Dr Munnik asked: "How many of those signatures were from Nussat?"

Mr Durr said he himself had brought in 2,000 signatures and none of them were from Nussat.

Mr Durr added that he wanted to see the area incorporated in a nature reserve under Kirstenbosch or the Province.
Sandy Bay: appeal for more time

MR. KENT DURR, MPC for Constantia, yesterday made an urgent appeal to the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, to extend the deadline for official objections to the development of Sandy Bay for a further three months.

He was speaking during the second reading debate of the province's Part Appropriation Draft Ordinance.

Mr. Durr said there were an estimated 4,500 vacant plots in the Greater Cape Town area, so there was no urgency for the proposed development of Sandy Bay.

He said a multi-disciplinary impact statement on the effect of development at Sandy Bay should have been prepared so that the Executive Committee could have based their decision on facts and not opinions.

He also asked the Administrator to say what the value of the land was, so that those members of the public who wished to raise money for it could have a goal to work to.

"What makes this particular developer so special?" he asked.

SPENT MONEY

He said property speculators could not always win on land deals if they spent money in anticipation of rights which particular properties did not have.

The public of Cape Town had shown they did not want Sandy Bay developed.

A fund for soldiers at the border started at about the same time as the Sandy Bay campaign, had raised only a quarter the amount that had been pledged for the conservation of Sandy Bay.

Dr. Munnik interjected and asked what suggestions Mr. Durr had for Sandy Bay.

"I should like to see all the land from the Sentinel at Hout Bay to Sunset Rocks declared a nature reserve under the control of Kirstenbosch or the province," Mr. Durr replied.
New appeal on Sandy Bay

THE NORMALLY publicity-shy committee of the Council for the Habitat, a government-recognized umbrella body for conservation groups, exploded into print on the Sandy Bay issue yesterday with a toughly-worded press statement and an open telegram to the Administrator.

This followed a refusal by the Administrator, Dr P.A. A Munnik, to meet a delegation from the Council's Sandy Bay advisory committee.

Told on January 20 that the Administrator was "too busy for at least two weeks", the committee signed a letter to the Administrator on February 22 that the Administrator would not see them at all.

An open telegram received by the Cape Times yesterday reads: "Council for Habitat advisory committee expressed great concern at your refusal to see its delegation on Sandy Bay and at its absence of any reply to its request for extension of the deadline March 1. Committee reports immense public opposition to urbanisation at Sandy Bay. Studies now or shortly available in committee's opinion indeed give new information. Knowing your stated interest in conservation, committee earnestly appeals to you to reconsider your refusal." The press statement says the committee asked the Administrator for a two-month extension of the March 1 deadline for a final decision on the Sandy Bay development, and that this was ignored.

The grounds for the request were given as:

1. The proposed development would squeeze a population the size of Fish Hoek onto the narrow and steep mountain slopes of Sandy Bay.

2. This would create traffic chaos at bottlenecks along the coastal corridor, in Hout Bay and elsewhere.

3. The general rate and taxpayer would have to pay more than R10m to finance road improvements.

4. The Cape Town City Council would have to expropriate properties from the central business area to the boundary of the city for road. The cost would be a serious breach of the anti-inflation campaign.

5. There is widespread disgust at the prospect of permanent urbanisation at Sandy Bay, and public opinion is backed by more than 1700 pledges totalling R65 000.

6. Expert legal, financial and technical opinion on all these aspects is to be heard by the Administrator.

The statement ended with an appeal to those opposed to development to send pledges of financial support to the Athenaeum, 154 Camp Ground Road, Newlands, 7700.
Sandy Bay plea attacked

Staff Reporter

THE CONSERVATIONISTS pleading for Sandy Bay had weakened their case by suggesting that they were also experts on planning, Mr Frans Conradie MEC in charge of Local Government said in the Cape Provincial Council yesterday.

He said that had used these tactics because they did not have a good case for conservation.

In a warning to conservationists he said they should watch the company they kept as associating with people whose motives were not pure and who would not advance their cause.

He also appealed for more responsibility from people who pleaded for conservation from public platforms.

Facts had been ignored and one of the arguments used was that development would be in violation of the plan for coastal development, but there was no such plan.

Mr Conradie said the much quoted figure of the vacant 45 000 plots in the greater Cape Town area was a red herring if ever there was one.

About 37 000 of the plots were in areas such as Bellville, Durbanville, Kleinmond and Paarl and could not in any way be regarded as coastal plots.

Only an eighth or a tenth of the plots mentioned could be cited in connection with Sandy Bay. There were about 1 600 vacant plots between Bakoven and Blouberg and the 1 200 Oudekraal plots that had been mentioned were unlikely to be developed. They had been approved in 1962 and since then nothing had been done.

Unfortunately there was no provision made for an old township that had not been developed but this should be done in the case of Oudekraal.

TRAFFIC STUDY

He said the traffic study was based on maximum development but this was not being considered as only the first stage of development was being considered at Sandy Bay.

Mr Conradie said the question by Mr Kent Durr (UP Constantia) on what had made the development of Sandy Bay so special lent itself to a possible ugly interpretation and it could be an ugly situation in the Executive Committee.

"A few years ago we had an ugly chapter in the province and I don't want that to happen again."

He said the Sandy Bay development, if it were approved, would be a unique coastal development and it would not contribute one vacant plot to the country's coastline.

Big Sandy Bay sellout

A MASSIVE sellout was the public response to the first organized fund-raising event in the "Save Sandy Bay" campaign - the Sandy Bay dinner arranged for Monday evening in a Loop Street restaurant.

Miss Annette Reineke, MPC for Rondebosch, said diners would be asked to give a pledge and would have meat and wine at a nominal charge. Pictures of Sandy Bay together with scenes of highrise building development would be on show.

Miss Reineke said that she had invited all Provincial Council members to visit the restaurant to see the pictures.

Members of the public can also examine the exhibition and give pledges daily.

R500 000 in Sandy Bay fund

THE Sandy Bay fund jumped by more than R50 000 this week to close on R50 000.

The latest figures from the pledge centre at the Athenaeum and the Sandy Bay pledge telephone number show an increase in the flow of pledges from just over 20 a day to more than 50.

A CHALLENGE by Die Burger to Provincial Council members to visit Sandy Bay before further discussion on the area was largely sidestepped yesterday.

The challenge, made by the newspaper's columnist Andre Rossouw, said that the bay had become a symbol of a bureaucracy indifferent to the ordinary man.

Before the decision-makers came to an agreement on the area they should go there and experience what the ordinary man felt when he managed to escape from the urban clutter. But MPCs should not visit by helicopter, or pleasure boat or stome at the bay from the main road, they should walk with shoes off, breathe deeply and look around, said Mr Rossouw.

A poll of United Party members showed that all Peninsula representatives, including the leader of the opposition in the Provincial Council, Mr Cyril Breet, had been to Sandy Bay.

Mr Herbert Hirsch, Progressive and member for the constituency in which Sandy Bay falls, confirmed that he had visited the area "when the whole thing became an issue".

Nationalist Party members referred to the question to their "environmental spokesman".

Mr E T le Roux (Uitenhage), one of the Nationalist spokesmen on the environment said that it was not feasible for the entire council to view every development in person.
They can still save Sandy Bay

Cape Times 21/2/76

This statement of the case against the development of Sandy Bay has been drawn up by the Sandy Bay Advisory Committee of the Council for the Habitat. In view of the intense public interest in the controversy, which is likely to be discussed by the Divisional Council on Tuesday, the Cape Times has made space available to give the statement in full.

These 20 men have the power to save Sandy Bay as a wilderness area for posterity.

The Administrator; His Honour Dr. L. P. A. Munik.

The Provincial Executive Committee; Mr. P. D. Commissia, Mr. P. E. E. Loots, Mr. P. J. Louwerse, Mr. G. J. Lubbe.

The Divisional Councilors (in order of DC wards); Mr. G. J. Owen, Mr. L. J. N. Coopmans, Mr. E. P. A. Suszen, Mr. D. J. O'Dea, Mr. T. J. Tye, Mr. P. E. Poolman, Mr. W. A. H. C. Cloete, Mr. N. H. Hare, Mr. J. H. M. Bridgeman, Mr. J. M. Earle, Mr. P. J. Grobbelaar, Mr. J. H. Hoyns, Mr. H. L. Starke, Mr. H. J. Kriel.

The Administrator and Executive Committee could extend the March 1 deadline which they have set; and the Divisional Council could review and rescind their current policy, avail themselves of the Administrator's offer of assistance, and buy Sandy Bay for preservation in perpetuity as a recreational wilderness area. In accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of the public which elected them to their present positions. They could do this next week; it is their electors' almost unanimous hope that they will. Regrettably, it seems unlikely.

Vital importance

The environment and its conservation are no doubt very secondary considerations to the majority of property developers and to their bankers. But to the public environmental considerations are of primary and vital importance, as also are the rights and interests of property owners. While in a capitalist democracy individuals may in principle have the right to develop their property, it is at the same time the bounden duty of the elected representatives of the public to ensure that this right in any case where it conflicts with environmental considerations, the birthright of future generations, and the clearly expressed wishes of the public, as in the case of Sandy Bay. This is why the apparent determination of the authorities to permit the development of this amphitheatre is so surprising—and deplorable.

Protest against the developers' proposals has been of unparalleled scope and intensity. Ten thousand people signed petitions against any development of Sandy Bay, and 1,700 of them have to date pledged R45,000 towards its preservation. The size of this sum is particularly remarkable in that it was achieved without advertising or professional organization of any kind, in less than two months, over the Christmas holidays, and during a recession—it is a great and spontaneous manifestation of faith, and an unarguable expression of the wishes of the public. Further pledges should be telephoned to Cape Town 51-4001 or sent to the Administrator, 137 Cameround Road, Newlands. 7700.

The Metropolitan Planning Council and the Township Boards, both statutory bodies of standing, considered the matter fully and advised against development. Contrary to its own material interests, the C.P. Institute of Architects refused to participate in a competition for which the developers offered prizes in the region of R100,000 in view of its belief that the site should remain undeveloped. The SA Institute of Town Planners also advised against development. The professional staffs of certain statutory bodies likewise, many well known politicians and other concerned individuals went out of their way to protest in public. The pressure has been strongly opposed to development throughout the controversy.

In fact, the single voice raised in favour of development has been that of the developers themselves.

Arguments against

The arguments against the development—any development—of Sandy Bay have been thoroughly covered in the press in recent months. They are cogent, numerous, and basic. They include such matters as the need for the preservation of this last natural wilderness area as a recreational "lung" in reasonable proximity to the growing (doubling itself in 25 years) population of the metropolitan area; the uniqueness of the whole amphitheatre in its apparent seclusion, and its fine combination of sea, beach, and rugged mountain scenery, almost unscarred by human change; the former wild coast from Gordon's Bay to Hermanus has been "developed" to its great detriment in recent years—and the less said about Sea Point, Bantry Bay and Clifton the better; must Sandy Bay really be added to the "hut"?

More recently added arguments include:

1) A road-traffic study prepared by an independent professional engineer and endorsed by others, predicting severe congestion, costing the general rate and taxpayer some R10,000,000 to resolve, from the scheme.

2) Another proposed development of more than 1,000 "even" between Bakoven and Llandudno, already approved.

3) The inapplicability of bus transport to use by the proposed high-income group as even a partial solution.

4) The inadvisability of approving development at Sandy Bay prior to the completion of the work by the Central Guide Plan Committee, which is supposed to include this coastal area.

5) The presently growing interest world-wide in conservation and environmental issues; and specifically in the tourist and recreational aspects of the Cape Peninsula—in its natural beauty rather than in its buildings. In its present unspoilt condition, Sandy Bay is a national capital asset, no less. Are we to spend all our capital?

6) The strong and overwhelming interest of the public opinion, per se, as it has now been seen to be expressed—the disgust at the proposed permanent urbanisation of so highly attractive a natural area.

Red herring

Certain specious arguments of a red-herring nature have of course also been raised, including the following:

(a) The question of need and desirability (more townships): here one must mention that in fact there are already some 50,000 vacant residential plots in the greater Cape Town area (say, within 10 miles radius of Bellville); whi...
The preservation of Sandy Bay as a recreational wilderness area for future generations would certainly be the most popular action the present Council could take. We challenge both the Administrator and the Divisional Council to make public in full their reasons for having so igno-

mously ignored the expressed wishes of the taxpayers who have voted them into power.

We do not need to ask the developers and their bankers who have stated that they intend to proceed regardless of public concern or motivation in furthering the development of Sandy Bay. But any possible motivation of the authorities towards the same end remains ob-

scure; the reasons have never been given.

Whether (and if given) such reasons appear to justify their past actions or not, we now earnestly urge the Admin-

istrator and the Divisional Council to review and rescind their former decisions, and to see that development of any kind is permanently refused.

Preservation is a sound investment — it is never regretted by the public. Development is irreversible.

The SANDY BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE of the Council for the Habitat.

The member societies of the Council for the Habitat include the following organizations:

The Automobile Association of SA

The Cattle Breeders' Association of SA

The Cattle Farmers Association of SA

The Cane Growers' Association of SA

The Dairy Farmers' Association of SA

The Dairy Farmers' Union of SA

The Farmers' Union of SA

The Forestry Association of SA

The National Farmers' Union of SA

The National Pest Control Association of SA

The National Pest Control Association of W.A.

The National Pest Control Association of Qld

The National Pest Control Association of N.S.W.

The National Pest Control Association of Vic.

The National Pest Control Association of Tas.

The National Pest Control Association of A.C.T.

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Munnik: No extension

Continued from page 1

people who wanted the beach to remain unspoilt had already spoiled it.

He dismissed arguments that it was the last unspoilt beach in the Peninsula and said there were 97 miles of coastline in the area of which only eight and a quarter were built up.

There was plenty of unspoilt coastline in the Cape Point Nature Reserve, Cape Town with its mountains had enough open space.

The executive committee had visited the site and studied the proposals and the objections thoroughly. Holding up thick files for Provincial Councillors to see, he said he had spent nights carefully reading reports on all aspects of the development.

Nobody wanted to talk about nudism, which he regarded as an evil, and they wanted to brush the matter aside. He said the Administration would not spend a penny on acquiring a beach that would be used by nudists.

RIGHTS

The only thing special about the developer was that he owned the land which had certain rights when he bought it and he applied to exercise those rights in the normal way.

Referring to an article by Andre Rosenzw in Friday's Burger, Dr Munnik said he was tired of this man and the things he wrote.

The article said that he (Dr Munnik) had said that the 10000 petitions were canvassed by Nuas. This was a lie and was printed to mislead the public.

The writer, he said, had knowledge of nudism and had written articles on it.

He said Bob Molloy in the Cape Times had printed photographs of himself, Dr Jan Marais and Mr Bill Mitchell and written "these three will decide": This gave the impression that he (Dr Mun-

nik) would sit down with the developer and the banker to decide the question. This was a lie to mislead the public.

Miss Annette Reinecke (UP Rondebosch) was a fellow traveller (a "meelopper") and the protesters were using Mr Kent Durr (UP Constantia). He warned Mr Durr that he would be hurt. Mr Horben Hirsch (PRP Sea Point) was muddled by politics and the Council for the Habitats had woken up too late.

He dismissed their argument that the improvement to the road system to serve the area would cost R10m as nonsense and said the matter had been investigated thoroughly.

Dr Munnik said only 381 houses were involved in the first stage of development and this would not produce any more traffic than was created by the 2000 people who sometimes gathered on the beach.

He said Peter Ravenscroft, one of the original protesters, had been head of Enviro, a sub-section of Nuas. They had got Mr Von Molske to apply to the Supreme Court for an interdict. Mr Von Molske. Dr Munnik said, had turned out to be named Bignaut.

IN THE BUSH

Mr. Ravenscroft, Dr Munnik said, was a young man who at the time did not have a fixed address but had lived in the bush near Sandy Bay.

The young protesters had brought out a woman from the United States America to help them in their campaign.

Dr Munnik dismissed the argument that there were thousands of plots available in the greater Cape Town area. "You can't tell a man who wants a plot at Sandy Bay that he can buy 100 plots at Kraaifontein," he said.

Sandy Bay plea attacked

— Page 11
Sandy Bay: Deadline not to be extended

THE deadline for decision on Sandy Bay will not be extended. The Administrator of the Cape, Dr L A P A Munnik, said in an angry speech in the Cape Provincial Council last night that the final decision on development of the bay would be taken on March 1 — his original deadline. Dr Munnik, who spoke for nearly an hour, lashed out at journalists, who he said were trying to mislead the public.

He accused Andro Rossouw of the Burger and Bob Molloy of the Cape Times of printing lies and he said student protesters against the development, were looking for confrontation.

The protests, he said, had begun with Mr Peter Ravenscroft of Envirac, a Numasa sub-section and students had tried to stir up trouble between rich and poor.

About 2000 of the petitions had come from the University of Cape Town and the language in these petitions was full of socialist cliches.

Dr Munnik said the Continued on page 2.
SANDY BAY: 'WE WON'T GIVE UP'

BY BEN MITCHELL

A LAST-DITCH fight has begun to save Sandy Bay from development 'following an announcement by the Administrator of the Cape (Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik) in the Provincial Council that there would be no extension of time for conservationists to save the bay.

And political spokesmen and conservationists slammed back at Dr Munnik today in reaction to his angry attack on Save Sandy Bay campaigners in which he spoke of the 'evil' of nudism.

Announcing the fresh struggle for Sandy Bay, the chairman of the Sandy Bay advisory committee to the Council for the Habitat, Dr A. V. Hall, said tonight: 'We won't give up.'

He said pledges of money were coming in at the rate of 'almost one a minute' following last night's address by Dr Munnik.

Dr Munnik's statements last night have produced fresh leads for us and we are considering new approaches to the Divisional Council on the matter.

Dr Hall said his committee had authorised the following statement:

The Council for the Habitat Committee on Sandy Bay is grateful for the new insight into the views and motives of the Administrator as expressed at yesterday's Provincial Council meeting.

'The committee finds serious misunderstandings clearly exist with regard to these views.

'It is essential that these be cleared up at once with an interview between the committees and the Administrator.

At its meeting in Johannesburg yesterday the executive of the Council for the Habitat supported the bill the stand being taken by its advisory council on Sandy Bay.

The Council for the Habitat is a national body set up to combat environmental damage.

Mr Herbert Hirsch, MFC for Sea Point which includes Sandy Bay in its constituency, said Dr Munnik had underestimated the extent of public support for Sandy Bay's preservation.

A year ago in response to a question in Council I was given a list of 15 organisations and many individuals who opposed development at Sandy Bay,' he said.

Today the number was far bigger.

'Many of these people are not members of the so-called lunatic fringe or nudists but decent, level-headed types.

'I do not think that the Administrator is aware of the wide opposition there is to this development from the man in the street.

'His argument does not outweigh the least the case by the conservationists.

'I was disappointed that he (Dr Munnik) questioned the sincerity of some of the people who collected signatures supporting Sandy Bay conservation.

Mr Kent Durr, MFC for Constantia, saw Dr Munnik's speech as a defeat for Sandy Bay.

'The machinery of the Government has not kept pace with the feelings of public opinion and has exposed a weak structure in the administration,' he said.

'It is a defeat for Sandy Bay but a victory, too. The authorities have learnt something from this.'

Dr Munnik had accused Mr Durr of having been led astray by supporters of Sandy Bay preservation.

'My main argument was for more time so reasons for and against the development of Sandy Bay could be advanced.

'Nudism is a red herring thrown in. It has nothing to do with the merits, Dr Munnik's argument has the effect of being a smokescreen and does not invalidate the case for preservation.'

Mr Durr stressed that there were other beach areas in the Cape which could be developed and there was no urgency to proclaim a township at Sandy Bay.
A message to our Administrator

SANDY BAY IS IN YOUR HANDS, SIR!

By BOB MOLLOY

Research by dedicated conservationists, working fearlessly since the Administrator's ruling on a March deadline for the development of Sandy Bay, has brought to light some facts which should damn the developers who have been castigating the same.

They subtly offset each other, the developers are living in the Peninsula, particularly if he is staved off by the Borehamwood Act. The county, living in the town, and those who would like to build in it, cannot be swayed. And if Mr. A. J. Littlegood lives on the town and is on the county, those who would like to build in it, cannot be swayed. And if Mr. A. J. Littlegood lives on the town and is on the county, those who would like to build in it, cannot be swayed.

The Sandy Bay development, scheduled as a multi-million dollar project, was to have cost several thousand pounds on the seaward side of the town. Littlegood and Borehamwood must not be the cause of this development. After all, the money will have to be spent somewhere, and it is not the cause of this development.

The scheme also promised to provide open space for your enjoyment, the houses to remain unplanned and recreation facilities will be added. That is what is wrong with that.

Let's look at the facts:

1. A township, the size of Fish Hook will be squeezed onto the narrow strip of steeply-sloping land between the road and the cliffs of Borehamwood.
2. At least 3500 people will live there in 3500 dwellings. The final figure is likely to be twice that with the land trapped in sand.

The Administrator, Dr. Munnik

- The road widening will cost at least R200,000. Looking at previous estimates we can more than double that to R220,000. Again, you pay.
- To carry the excess traffic — remember that it will more than double in space — will require further expansion of the Sea Road (the widening of the road) and to meet future demands will be complete to June. You are paying for that too, in rates and taxes.
- Road widening will result in the appropriation of property, perhaps yours. Regardless, you still pay.
- The rule of compensation is that traffic increases are off the roads available, not those which exist. You pay, and the ratepayers of Sea Road will pay.
- The "public open space" on examination of the plan shows multiple houses, capable of development and Barehead Hillside overlaid on either side by houses.

As a weekend visitor or tourist to your favourite beach, you will find an open space, precipitous rocks, rough seas and bare hillside overlaid on either side by houses.

As a weekend visitor or tourist to your favourite beach, you will find an open space, precipitous rocks, rough seas and bare hillside overlaid on either side by houses.

Dwellings planned include multi-storey, mixed and single-story structures. There will also be a hotel, restaurant, primary school, sports area, and walkways, all to 1500 hectares.

All subdivision of land must be approved by the authority on the grounds of "need" and "desirability." There are already enough plans for the whole population of Greater Cape Town for the next 20 years: at the rate of one house per square mile for every increase of three persons in the population. How then can this development be either beneficial or desirable?

If you have heard the advertisements to "build in the town" and the public have acted against instruction to the tune of £5000 to £6000, should you know that each new development area opens up new opportunities for your investment.

The Sandy Bay development is only the thin end of a monstrous wedge of development areas. Twice its area has been bought on the slopes of the Tavira Apennine between Borehamwood and Oxted by another developer for a vacation village and by Mr. J. Littlegood for a vacation village and by Mr. J. Littlegood for a vacation village.

Local authority, and that includes the Administrator, have the responsibility for the provision of open space for a population in the process of doubling itself. Thus, they have not yet filled this space to capacity.

A look at the map shows the Peninsula as a natural lagoon, with the obvious expansion areas to the north and east, where ground contours make for easy communication by road and rail. The development of the Peninsula further south should lead to the extension of such amenities as that of the Fish Hook and Meantown and other amenities.

The present trend of "decision-making" at County level shows that Mr. A. J. Littlegood is looking like a pawn on a chessboard. The reason for this is that he does not open his mouth.

Perhaps this is because he does not understand the facts. It is unlikely that he would be delighted to have more than 7000 people, with all the problems in his backyard. It is also unlikely that he would be delighted to have more than 7000 people, with all the problems in his backyard. It is also unlikely that he would be delighted to have more than 7000 people, with all the problems in his backyard.

(For telephone 51-2191)
Habitat 'does not require a mandate'

CAPE TIMES Staff Reporter 5/3/76

THE Council for the Habitat, the government-approved umbrella body for the conservation front, made it clear yesterday that it did not require a mandate to act on the Sandy Bay issue.

In a press statement intended as a reply to criticisms of their mandate by the Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, and the Deputy Minister for Planning and the Environment, Mr Punt Janson, the council reaffirmed its stand.

"In accordance with normal practice and according to the constitution, the executive of the Council for the Habitat has a mandate to act during intervals between meetings of the entire council which take place annually," said the statement signed by vice-president Professor R C Bigalke, on behalf of the council president, Professor R Botha.

"No specific mandate for acting on particular issues is required nor sought and the executive has received no notification from any member societies of withdrawal of support on any issue.

'Neither have any member societies — contrary to the impression which might have been given by certain press reports — given notice of resignation from the council," Professor Botha said.

FOOTNOTE: The office of the Administrator yesterday passed to the Cape Times a fourth telegram canvassed from Habitat member organisations. (Three were published by the Cape Times yesterday.)

It reads: "The SAVLU (SA Women's Agricultural Union) is and remains a member of Habitat. SAVLU was however not consulted on Sandy Bay and the council therefore has no mandate to act on behalf of SAVLU. President, SAVLU."
THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Cape, Dr L A P A Munnik, yesterday granted approval to the Trust Bank-financed scheme for the development of Sandy Bay — allowing 450 residential units in the amphitheatre.

This ends several years of protest against one of the most controversial township developments in the Administration’s history — including mass meetings, court action, intervention by a Government body, an unprecedented public subscription which reached more than R550,000 within a few weeks, and appeals at Cabinet level.

The area, famed for its beauty as the last unspoilt open beach in the Peninsula, and notorious as the Republic’s most popular nudist centre, will be developed by Costa Areeza (Pty) Ltd, a company formed and registered for this purpose by a consortium which includes millionaire property developer Mr Bill Mitchell and the Trust Bank.

Two ways

In making the decision, Dr Munnik said his Executive Committee shared the aims of individuals and bodies who were concerned with the protection of the environment, but that “the ideal of conservation cannot unfortunately be the only criterion and the decisive consideration.”

Development could have been prevented in only two ways: by expropriation or de-zoning to deprive the owner of his development rights.

“Either of these methods will obviously have grave and far-reaching financial implications,” said Dr Munnik.

He added that ‘bowing to’, the expenditure involved the Provincial Administration would not be justified in acting and intervening in either of the ways referred to.”
A question of confidence

By granting approval for the development of Sandy Bay the Administrator has seen fit to reject the well-founded objections of a broad cross-section of public opinion. The concern for the future of the last unspoilt open beach in the Peninsula is a genuinely-held belief in many responsible quarters and has manifested itself in petitions and public subscriptions on an impressive scale.

The fact that the Administrator has imposed limitations on the development is an admission of his own concern, which makes his decision to go ahead even harder to bear. In the final reckoning, however, criticism of official failure to give expression to public opinion should not be directed solely at the Provincial Administration. The Government, and more specifically the Department of Planning, must shoulder part of the blame. The Sandy Bay controversy has been a fundamental test of government's awareness of the public mood and of the authority which is vested in those who pay taxes. Official response has been less than satisfactory. A change of mind is urgently required. It would satisfy a substantial section of the public, even at this late stage, that their confidence in those they have elected has not been misplaced.
Sandy Bay: 62

Plea for 12/3/8

'realism

Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH — Mr Franz Conradie, MEC in charge of local government, said last night that he had been more disappointed by the Cabinet decision to change the western facade of Pretoria's Church Square than he had been by the decision to allow development at Sandy Bay.

Mr Conradie was addressing a meeting of students and staff at the University of Stellenbosch. He shared the platform with Dr Antony Hall, chairman of the advisory committee on Sandy Bay to the Council for the Habitat.

Mr Conradie expressed sympathy with the conservationists' cause and said it was unfortunate that the Sandy Bay affair would be seen as another clash between conservationists and developers.

"We must be realistic, however.

"The Cabinet decision on the west facade of Church Square was a greater disappointment for me than Sandy Bay."

IGNORANT

Dr Hall described the campaign to save Sandy Bay as one of the greatest pro-conservation actions in the history of the Cape.

"Too many of us are ignorant of how to treat the environment. We have a basic lack of conservation ethics," he said.

The chairman of the United Party environment group in the Provincial Council, Mr Kent Lurr, said yesterday that the Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, had acted against the public interest in approving the development of Sandy Bay.

CLOSED DOORS

Mr Durr, who is the MPC for Constantia, said that none of the many compelling arguments for conservation had been answered by the Administrator or Executive.

The divisional council closed doors on the subject — grooping for an answer and hopelessly out of touch with the people they represent.

"If trust the defeat of Sandy Bay can be turned into a victory for conservation and that public support so successfully mobilized by the Cape Times can now be channelled into the formation of a national trust to identify and protect our heritage in advance of conflict," Mr Durr said.
Mr Ian Fraser, a director of Costa Aroeosa (Pty) Limited, the developers of Sandy Bay, with a model, displayed here in 1974, of the first stage of the housing scheme. It is only this first stage that has been given approval by the Provincial Executive Committee. The beach can be seen below the pointer, with the clusters of houses towards the right.

Road to Sandy Bay starts soon

By ROGER WILLIAMS, Chief Reporter

THE developers of Sandy Bay, Costa Aroeosa (Pty) Limited, said yesterday that work would start as soon as possible on construction of an access road to the beach area of Sandy Bay, and of parking and sanitary facilities for visitors.

The company said detailed planning of the first stage of the development scheme, for which the Provincial Executive Committee has announced its approval, would take 32 to 36 months to complete.

It was unlikely that the initial construction programme would start before the end of next year.

The first stage would involve construction of housing units in the form of single, cluster and group designs.

The company said no vacant plots would be available for sale.

All present users of the beach would in due course have unrestricted and improved access to Sandy Bay.

"The unintentional damage caused by these visitors to the roads at Sunset Rocks, which till now have served as an unofficial car park for Sandy Bay, will no longer present a problem to the authorities."

They said that, as developers fully conscious of their responsibilities including conservation, they had proposed a scheme "with the accent on a well-planned community establishment."

Asking yesterday how Costa Aroeosa would react to an offer on behalf of an undisclosed company to buy Sandy Bay for R600,000, one of the directors Mr Ian Fraser said the offer would be rejected.

He added: "We are not interested in this or any other offer for the land. The company concerned in this latest offer has in any event never revealed its identity and, with other offers that have been made, we doubt its authenticity."

Mr Franz Conradie, MEC in charge of local government, said yesterday he could not say whether the Executive Committee would agree to development of Sandy Bay beyond the 460 housing units for which approval was granted this week.

He reiterated that this decision on Bay puzzles architects

Staff Reporter

THE SHEER WEIGHT of public opinion against the development of Sandy Bay made the Provincial Adminis- tration's decision to allow the development extremely difficult to understand, the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects said in a statement yesterday.

The statement said: "The decision to permit developments at Sandy Bay have been taken in the face of the most widespread, sustained and reasoned objections by the public that can be recalled."

"Professional experts and bodies, including the Institute of Town Planners and the Institute of Architect, advised against developments. But both the Townships Board, the Provincial Administration's own body which advises it on planning matters, and the Metropolitan Planning Council advised against developments. Both Council for the Habitat, and all Cape Town's daily newspapers advised against the development."

PETITIONED "Over R600,000 was pledged in less than three months in an attempt to save the area."

"Apart from the developers' advisers and the town planning offices of the Divisional Council, we are not aware of any other professional voice raised in support of this development."

"What we accepted that the strength of public protest cannot be the sole criterion of administrative action, the sheer weight and depth of opinion makes the administration's decision extremely difficult to understand or accept."
Undeveloped C.T. townships call

Chief Reporter

Mr Frans Conradie, MEC for local government, said yesterday he felt strongly that the authorities should be empowered to cancel approved and registered townships where these were not developed within a reasonable period.

He said he would probably raise the matter in Eco when the opportunity arose.

Mr Conradie had been asked about Oudekraal, between Blouberg and Hout Bay, which has been registered as a township since 1992 but which has never been developed.

In 1971 Mr Wilhelm Wiehahn, owner of a huge tract of land along the slopes of the Twelve Apostles and down to the sea, said one of the biggest property-development schemes for the Cape, which would turn Oudekraal into a super-residential and commercial area, might be announced soon.

But nothing happened.

At the Provincial Council session last month Mr Conradie said the 2,500 Oudekraal plots were unlikely to be developed, and that unfortunately there was no provision to cancel an old township that had not been developed.

Yesterday he said: "I feel that this sort of thing can have the effect of blocking further development and that it is unfair to any new applicant."
Munnik will meet council on Sandy Bay

CAPE TIMES 26/12/1978
Staff Reporter

THE Sandy Bay issue took another turn last night when Dr A V Hall, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Council for the Habitat, announced that the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L A F A Munnik, has agreed to a meeting between the Council and himself on Monday.

Dr Hall said last night that Miss Annette Reincke, MFC, has approached Dr Munnik during the Provincial Council session and he had agreed to the meeting. Miss Reincke will also be at the meeting.

Dr Hall said Miss Reincke had raised the question of an interview between the Administrator and the Council for the Habitat in her personal capacity.

The Administrator had agreed to the request after his busy schedule during the session.

The Council's study on traffic in the Sandy Bay area had been proved correct, except for a small ambiguity. "The traffic study was confined to commuter traffic and any internal traffic to Hout Bay would be extra!"

The Save Sandy Bay fund had R52 000 and pledges were pouring in, he said.
The letter asks the Administrator to expropriate or resiteseven 1214 and 1215 at Sandy Bay, taking into account strong public support for conserving the natural condition of the Bay area.

Should the Administrator fail to do so, a further request is made in which the Council for the Habitat requests permission to approach the Cape Town City Council to take similar action.

MEETING

Meanwhile, the Sandy Bay issue is likely to be raised at today's monthly meeting of the Divisional Council.

Two councillors, Mr J H Bridgman and Mr E P Austen, voted against development when the matter was originally considered by the council and it is expected that one of them will try to introduce a review and rescind motion.

Mr Austen told a public meeting at Sandy Bay on Saturday that development would go ahead, and that the Bay was "finished".

Dr A V Hall, chairman of the council, said the groups had been cordially received and he felt "most encouraged" by the talks with the deputy minister.

"There is a great deal of action and discussion on Sandy Bay in relation to providing advice to the Provincial authorities," he said after the meeting.

The discussion took place at the invitation of Mr Janson. Mr Janson has already told Parliament that further consultations will take place between the Government and the Provincial Administration before a final decision will be taken on the proposed development.

"I feel encouraged that the last word on Sandy Bay has not been spoken," Dr Hall said.

In a statement yesterday Dr Hall said Sandy Bay was a potential recreational area of the highest quality and that to spoil that by development would be "an act of vandalism of the natural environment".

A deputation from the Council for the Habitat had talks lasting an hour with Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, in Cape Town yesterday.

"You've lost. I can tell you that the development will go ahead and Sandy Bay is finished," Mr Austen told a group of about 800.

"It's time to turn your attention to some other beach. Right now you are sitting on Mr Mitchell's ground," Mr Austen said.

He was immediately challenged by a speaker from the crowd who pointed out that all land below the highwater mark, which included the beach, was public property.

At a beach meeting on Sunday a group of nearly 1 000 people voted to launch a nation-wide campaign to publicize the conservationist view.

A steering committee was formed and several professional men, including an advocate, an accountant and owner of an advertising agency, offered their services free.

Cost: R250 000

SANDY BAY will cost R250 000 to expropriate, Dr A V Hall, chairman of the Council for the Habitat, said in Cape Town last night.

Speaking at the Sandy Bay dinner, held in a restaurant to call for pledges of financial support to buy the bay for the nation, Dr Hall said senior counsel had estimated that expropriation would cost R250 000.

"This means the target is well within our means — we need not strain after the millions of rands claimed by the developers."

The amount collected by pledge, representing almost 2 500 people, has now reached R51 000 according to the latest total.

Dr Hall added: "The last word has not been said. We have launched a nation-wide campaign supported by the two million people who are the members of some 50 odd bodies supporting Habitat, and much remains to happen before the final decision."-

More than 60 people attended the dinner and were entertained by a folk song group, Country and Western singer Barry Knightley sang the newly composed Sandy Bay theme song.

Miss Annette Reinke, the MP for Rondebosch, said more than R1 000 had been raised through the dinner.
Sandy Bay

Munnik showed how wrong you can be!

From Mr. Peter RAVENSCROFT (5 1st Crescent, Camps Bay):

ON THE matter of Sandy Bay the public has been informed by the Administrator of a number of grave and important facts. We were informed that vandalism was an evil, we were told that two of our senior local reporters were liars. Their respective newspapers appeared to disagree, but who are they to put their opinions against the Administrator of the Cape, Dr LAP A Munnik?

Miss Annette Reinecke, MPC, was told that she was a "measleoper". It could have been worse. She could have been discovered to be a strangler. Mr Kent Durr, MPC, was informed that he was the unwitting tool of protesting students, and that he would be hurt.

Whether Mr Durr is in danger from the students, from Dr Munnik or from forces unspecified, remains unclear. We can only hope that the police will be able to protect him.

We were also informed that a sinister organization named Envirac, linked by the writer of this letter, had not canvassed the 10,000 petition signatures that Mr Rossouw of the Burger said Dr Munnik has said they had.

Whether the eminent Doctor was defending or attacking Nussa and/or the troublesome 10,000 remains unclear, but we can be sure he was trying to be unfriendly to Mr Rossouw. The mysterious Envirac, which incidentally is engaged in such subversive activities as recycling the university's rubbish and removing Table Mountain's turns out to be a truly fiendish thing.

We are informed that it brought out a woman from America to help it with its campaign, I had thought that the young lady referred to had arrived under her own steam when she first offered to assist in the campaign, which was about six months before I heard of Envirac. I had thought she was a member of staff at UCT, but obviously she wasn't. She was working for me! I how to Dr Munnik's sources of information.

I personally had the distinct honour of being informed by the Administrator that I had no fixed address at the time, and that I was living in the bush near Sandy Bay.

This just shows how wrong you can be. I thought I was living in an ordinary sort of middle-class house, known to the post office as 9 First Crescent, Camps Bay, and that I had lived there with my widowed mother for the past 23 years.

Obviously I wasn't. Dr Munnik is after all the Administrator of the Cape and his sources — one would assume — are impeccable.

If the worthy Doctor would do me the honour of stepping outside, the Provincial Council or inviting me to step inside and share its mantle of privilege, we could continue this debate on more even terms.

Not nature conservation

From K HIX (Cape Town):

IT IS obvious that Sandy Bay is a place frequented by many perverts, sexual exhibitionists and voyeurs. And yet, notwithstanding this, your newspaper madly innocent people into parting with their money in the belief that they are supporting nature conservation. What rot!

Now that the Progressive Party and some giddy members of the United Party have taken upon the fight on behalf of the so-called conservationists I hope that the authorities will recognize this campaign for what it is and refrain from wasting the taxpayers' money in any attempt to disallow the development of the area.

May the evil that is Sandy Bay not give genuine nature conservation a bad name.

Letters

Students not people?

From Mr. KENNETH GARDNER (16 Camp Street, Gardens):

IF ANYONE is offering an Oscar for the most reactionary throw-away rejection of the century, I would like to nominate Dr Munnik's recent intervention in the petitions against the development of Sandy Bay. How many of those signatures were from Nussa?
A DRASTIC increase in the price of coal can be expected soon as South Africa battles to cope with a power shortage because of technical delays at Cabora Bassa.

This week the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, announced that Eskom's power supply could be cut during the coming winter months unless technical problems at the Mozambique hydro-electric scheme were ironed out. Mr. Heunis emphasized that the problems were technical and not political.

The possible power shortage and the 17 per cent increase in the railway tariff on coal announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr. S. L. Müller, in the Railways bud-

get this week has, however, made an increase in the coal price seem inevitable.

It will also lend fresh impetus to the recommendations of the Petrick Commission, which suggested price rises, and to a new look at the pricing policy of South Africa's coal. Because the coal is price controlled, investment in coal mining for domestic use is low. The result has been that although export coal is profitable, coal mining for domestic use is now "down to the bones", an informed source said yesterday.

With the delay in the supply of power from Cabora Bassa, the industry will have to strain to meet South Africa's power needs.

These needs could be met if South Africa was willing to:

1. Import coal at high cost.
2. Divert some export coal for domestic use.
3. Persuade Escom and Sasol to switch entirely to low-grade coal for electric generation and part with some of their high-grade coal for general use.

All these solutions could mean a higher coal price, on top of the increase which is bound to come in the wake of the higher railways tariff.
Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

When is it expected that the draft guide plan for the greater Cape Peninsula will be completed.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Certain technical work towards the compilation of a draft guide plan for the

Greater Cape Peninsula has been undertaken by the Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee and the first report in this regard was published during November 1975.

A guide plan covering all aspects in a single document is not seen as a practical proposition because of the complexity of the area. Consideration will be given to a series of reports covering either a specific sub-region or certain planning aspects. The first draft reports should become available towards the end of this year or early next year.
How safe is our national heritage now?
Progress of scars on the hillside are still visible. 27/4/70.
The Hills
DAVID BIRTRE REPOSE FOR THE SILENT CARE

The beautiful hills to the south of Johor.

The campaign for the establishment of a large community and a golden opportunity has been agreed by development. We are having part of development.
Pretoria Bureau.

A definite decrease in smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution is being experienced in most South African towns and cities.

Pretoria's Chief Air Pollution Control Officer, Mr W A Potgieter, said this at the International Air Pollution Conference in Pretoria.

He said this decrease was taking place regardless of the shortcomings of the fuel-burning appliances now in use and the limitations in applying smoke control legislation which were recently reported by the CSIR.

In Pretoria central and the adjoining suburb of Arcadia the smoke concentration had been halved over the past five years.

In the past year and since Pretoria's smoke control programme had been published it had become clear that the trend was towards electricity rather than any other means of heating.

It was thus reasonable to see the problems experienced with coal-burning appliances as merely a transition stage towards the total conversion to electricity or even solar heating.

Mr Potgieter said that with suitable operating skills, even incinerators were capable of smokeless operation.
686. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

(a) (i) How many guide plan committees have been established in terms of the Environment Planning Act, 1967, and (b) for what areas?

(ii) whether any guide plan have been (a) prepared and (b) approved by these committees; if so, in respect of what areas.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(a) None. Statutory guide plan committees cannot be established until such time as regulations in terms of section 6A(3) of the Environment Planning Act, 1967, have been published. Such regulations will appear in the Government Gazette of 9 April 1976.

(b) Falls away.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(a) and (b) fall away.

712. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

(a) (i) Whether a subsidiary committee of the Planning Advisory Council has been appointed to draft a report on guidelines for the development of coastal and other townships; if so,

(ii) whether the draft report has been submitted to any Government authorities; if so, when;

(iii) whether the report will be made public; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(a) Yes, separate subsidiary committees have been appointed to draft guide lines for the coastal zone (including areas for coastal townships) and inland holiday townships.

(b) No, reports have been submitted to the Planning Advisory Council.

(c) Yes. Reports on separate regions of the coastal zone have been published as follows:


Reports on inland holiday townships will be published when finally approved by the Planning Advisory Council.

Draft guide plan for Port Elizabeth—Uitenhage complex

(a) Whether stage has been reached with the draft guide plan for the Port Elizabeth—Uitenhage complex and (b) when is it expected to be made public;

(i) (a) What stage has been reached with the draft guide plan for the Port Elizabeth—Uitenhage complex and (b) when is it expected to be made public;

(ii) whether there is any delay with the publication of the guide plan; if so, what is the reason for the delay.

Planning Advisory Council: Report of subsidiary committee

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(a) (i) Whether a subsidiary committee of the Planning Advisory Council has been appointed to draft a report on guidelines for the development of coastal and other townships; if so,

(ii) whether the draft report has been submitted to any Government authorities; if so, when;

(iii) whether the report will be made public; if not, why not.

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(a) Yes, separate subsidiary committees have been appointed to draft guide lines for the coastal zone (including areas for coastal townships) and inland holiday townships.

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Planning Advisory Council: Report of subsidiary committee

(a) (i) Whether a subsidiary committee of the Planning Advisory Council has been appointed to draft a report on guidelines for the development of coastal and other townships; if so,
4. Keep an eye on the time. If there is no clock within view, put your watch on the lectern or wherever you can glance at it discreetly. Check your pace from time to time against the timing marked in your notes, and speed up or slow down as necessary.

5. If anything goes wrong, treat it humorously: don't get irritated or embarrassed. (If you can make capital out of a blunder, so much the better, but this does need quick thinking.)

6. If the chairman has left it to you to call for questions or offers of discussion, control the proceedings tactfully but firmly:

   The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:
   (1) (a) and (b) Upon completion of negotiations regarding the future direction of development of the coastal Bandia residential area, the draft plan will be finalized and subject to written comment.
   (2) Falls away.

   Technical committees to study: St. Mary's-Wilderness area, Falmouth Lagoon area, St. Croix's Island area.

7. Always use as many words as necessary, but don't let the audience with your plan.

5.3 After the pro

1. Make sure you have a question, and conclude your argument, and don't let your plan.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:
(1) (a) and (b) True, the purpose of the studies is to gather information.

2. Are you pretty sure to find it? And progs are returned to base. Leave the place as you would like to find it.

3. Wait till the next day at least before attempting to assess your performance and deciding what improvements you can make to your next one. Remember, one successful presentation will lead to another!
Mr H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Whether the Railways and Harbours Administration employs any environmental personnel; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons and (b) what are their qualifications;

2. Whether environmental impact assessments are made in respect of construction projects carried out by or on behalf of his Department; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

1. No; because prevention of pollution of the environment by smoke, oil, effluents, residues, rubbish, etc. is given constant attention by numerous officers as part of their normal duties. Close liaison is also maintained with local authorities in the disposal of effluents and residues.

2. Yes.
Alive and Red

Keeping World-Wide Cost of

Michael Cheher

Financial Editor

3/11/21

New York

If you never experienced life before, you never experienced anything else. You were born into a world of color, sound, taste, touch, and smell. You were born into a world of love, joy, pain, and sorrow. You were born into a world of possibilities, where anything is possible. You were born into a world of wonder, where every moment is a new adventure.

The measure of real strength lies not in the size of our muscles, but in the size of our hearts. Our heart is the engine of our soul, the source of our passion, the beacon of our hope. In a world of chaos and uncertainty, our heart is the anchor that guides us, the compass that points us towards the light.

Power

Purchasing

Food

Budget

When it comes to purchasing the family's food, there are many factors to consider. You need to balance your budget with your nutrition, your health, and your taste preferences. You need to find the right balance between affordability and quality.

The benefit of careful planning is that it allows you to save money and be more efficient. You can compare prices, read labels, and choose the best options for your needs. You can also make use of coupons and discounts, and shop in bulk to save money.

The key to successful budgeting is to be mindful of your spending habits. You need to track your expenses, set priorities, and make adjustments as needed. You need to be patient and persistent, and stay focused on your goals.

In the end, good budgeting is about finding the right balance between your needs and your means. It's about being strategic, disciplined, and committed. It's about making the most of what you have, and doing the best you can with what you've got.
On the town

The bank survey found that on average the cost of an overnight stay in a hotel in any of the 41 cities covered by the research had gone up 10 percent in little more than two years, with costs on the march virtually everywhere.

Paris — as many tourists would have guessed from experience, much more their chagrin — comes out most expensive of all with a double room with bath (breakfast for two and service included) stripping the wallet at the rate of R73.90 a night.

Buenos Aires followed at R69.56. London was put at R61.74 per night, even higher than New York. Johannesburg: R38.96. Less than half the overseas cost. In all cases the status of the hotel was set at a Hilton or the equivalent.

To compare the cost of dining out, the researchers found what they considered to be fashionable restaurants and watched the price tag on the main dish (say rump steak with greens and potatoes) without counting the cost of starters and desserts and drinks.

The world-wide average, they found, had risen from R5.22 to R6.96 since 1973.

Now, diners in a good restaurant must pay anywhere between R6.56 and R13.34 for such basic fare in Chicago, New York, Tokyo, and Tel Aviv. In Lisbon one can slide in and out for R2.25.

The Johannesburg bill: R3.94.

Pay packet

The research covered a number of occupations in detail to work on comparisons of gross annual earnings in various cities of the world.

As an example, primary school teachers — engaged say 10 years in a state school — were easily paid best of all in Geneva: R18,961 gross a year.

Next on the pay scale came Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and Toronto, with gross annual salaries within the narrow range from R15,632 to R13,587.

The teacher in Johannesburg was put at R6,564 a year. The only consolation is that there are many cities where salaries are lower. The Tol Aviv salary, for instance, was R4,138.

Wardrobe

Here the researchers shopped for two mini-wardrobes. His consisted of a medium-quality, ready-made suit (2-piece worsted/synthetic), a shirt (cotton/synthetic), one pair of socks and a pair of shoes.

Hers contained a summer dress and a skirt (both ready-to-wear in cotton/wool/synthetic), a pair of pantyhose and a pair of fashionable day shoes.

The researchers steered clear of boutiques and exclusive specialty stores and headed for good quality department stores.

In the large centres in the United States, the men’s wardrobe cost anywhere between R162 and R236, while in London and as little as R37 in Milan.

By far the best bargain was in Manila — R63 and the suit tailor-made to boot.

The Johannesburg bill came to R109. Hers, without much surprise, carried the highest price tag in Paris — around R130. Still, the chic and sophistication must help to keep the smile intact.

In the US the cost ranged from R105 in San Francisco to R120 in Chicago. One place to head for, as a lot of European belles on the Continent have discovered, is London, where the price was R114. The cost in Toronto: R197.

At home

Housing really set the budget askew in many big cities.

In New York and Hong Kong the monthly rent for a furnished four-room flat — in good neighbourhoods of diverss

2 On the Roosevelt — Selous exchanges, see J.H. Ferguson; American
Nuclear power plant threat

By BOB MOLLOY

INSURANCE companies will not pay out for radiation damage emanating from the new nuclear power station at Duynefontein and a major mishap could spread death and injury anywhere within 70 kilometres of the station.

Cape Town is barely 30 km from the site of the nuclear power station now taking shape north of Melkbosstrand. These facts arise from a leading article by Dr Jan Giliomee, secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Environment, published this week in the latest issue of the society’s newsletter.

Cape Townians appear to show no concern at the prospect of having a structure on their doorstep that will regularly release radioactive material into the air at concentrations that have never been proved safe, says Dr Giliomee.

Do they realize that any increase in the general level of radioactivity could possibly cause genetic damage and an increase in leukaemia cases?

Deaths

“Are they aware that in the event of a major mishap at the station many people within a radius of 23 kilometres will die and there will be resulting injuries to a distance of 70 kilometres? That all forms of insurance against fire and accident specifically exclude damage from radiation? They must have read this somewhere, but evidently feel assured that all necessary steps have been taken,” the article adds.

It goes on to point out that one of the waste products of the power station will be plutonium 90, a radioactive isotope so poisonous that one three-hundredth of a gramme is lethal when inhaled, and that the material remains dangerous for 24,000 years.

Not discussed

The article says that nuclear power has been regarded as so dangerous in other parts of the world that a government was voted out of power on that issue alone and a decision taken to dismantle the nuclear programme. Yet, says Dr Giliomee, the matter is not even discussed at lunchtime meetings in Cape Town.

The society has continually lobbied against the siting of a nuclear plant at Duynefontein, debated the matter on the air with a representative of the Atomic Energy Board and even approached the Administrator of the Cape who “politely suggested that we contact the responsible Minister”, Dr Giliomee said.

Excluded

Insurance sources had also pointed out that all present forms of insurance against fire and accidents specifically excluded damage from radiation. A life assurance executive said at the time that, with the strict safety precautions likely to be applied his firm would be prepared to give life cover at the standard rates.

No final decision on this had yet been taken.
Warning on pesticides

Pesticides could at some stage be misused or overused, the Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr. Jansen, warned in Pretoria today.

For this reason strict control on the use of pesticides was not enough. What was needed was full cooperation between all the authorities concerned.

Mr. Jansen was opening a conference on pesticide research, organized by the Institute of Animal Science at the University of Pretoria.

The purpose of the symposium is to devise a system for monitoring the increase of residues in air, soil and water.

Mr. Jansen said it was fortunate that studies had shown the adverse effects on wildlife and other forms of life were often exaggerated.

It was nevertheless the responsibility of the Government and industry to continue their studies in order to minimize the effects of pesticides.

Dr. W. A. Versteeg, Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services, said pesticides were indispensable to us, not only in the production of food, but also in the safeguarding of food supplies.
Plan for Berg soon

The Minister of Planning and Environment, Dr van der Merwe said yesterday he was "in the final stages of consultation" on the question of declaring the Magaliesberg a nature area, reports political correspondent John Patton.

The Star's CARE campaign helped in the fight to save the Magaliesberg which is now likely to become a "natural area" under the Environmental Planning Act.

This means that any new plans to utilise the land have to be passed by the Department of Planning.

The issue, which has become controversial because of open-cast mining operations on the slopes of the Magaliesberg, has involved several different authorities.

Before reaching his decision within the next few weeks, Dr van der Merwe said he would consult the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, and the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk.
Plans for Greater Cape Peninsula area

12. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether the Central Guide Plan Committee has completed its plans for the Greater Cape Peninsula area; if not, when is it expected that the plans will be completed.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

No. It is anticipated that proposals by the Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee for a guide plan for the Greater Cape Peninsula will be ready during the first half of the current year. Thereafter the proposals will be considered by the Guide Plan Committee with a view to finalizing them in respect of either specific sub-regions or certain planning aspects.
Koeberg nuclear power station

307. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

(1) Whether an investigation has been carried out into the possible effects on the public and the environment of radiation resulting from (a) normal operation and (b) accidents at the proposed Koeberg nuclear power station; if not, why not; if so, what precautions are planned;

(2) what are the expected levels of radiation pollution of the (a) environment, (b) atmosphere and (c) sea;

(3) what are the expected levels of radiation to which (a) the public and (b) the personnel of the power station will be exposed;

(4) whether an independent authority will be created to ensure that the power station complies with the provisions of a code of practice to protect the public and the environment from the effects of radiation; if not, why not; if so, who is it envisaged will serve on such a body;

(5) whether independent environmental scientists will be appointed to such a body;

(6) whether the reports of such body will be made public.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes;
33. Where the price elasticity of demand for a good was relatively high, the effect of placing a sales tax on that good would be
1. Have a high price effect on sales.
2. Place a high proportion of the tax on the shoulders of the consumers.
3. Place a relatively high proportion of the tax on the shoulders of the producers.
4. Shift the demand curve to the left.
5. Decrease government revenue.

34. If the price elasticity of demand for potatoes was 0.25, then the effect of a bumper harvest which raised output 20% above the expected level would be to
1. Raise revenue by 20%.
2. Increase revenue by 20%.
3. Reduce revenue by 20%.
4. Raise revenue by 10%.
5. Reduce revenue by 10%.

35. If the equilibrium market for eggs was 10 cents per dozen
1. Reduce the supply of eggs by 10%.
2. Increase the demand for eggs by 10%.
3. Increase the supply of eggs by 10%.
4. Reduce the demand for eggs by 10%.
5. Increase the supply of eggs by 10%.

36. If the equilibrium market for orange juice was 10 cents per pint
1. Help alleviate the out-of-control shortage problem.
2. Increase the price of orange juice to 12 cents per pint.
3. Make it more difficult for consumers to purchase orange juice in the Sea Point district.
4. Reduce the price of orange juice to 8 cents per pint.
5. Increase the price of orange juice to 12 cents per pint.
Strip mining operations

(2) Mr. H. E. J. VAN Rensburg asked the Minister of Mines:

What requirements have been laid down regarding (a) the protection of the environment and (b) the rehabilitation of damage caused in respect of strip mining operations.

(1) The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Mines):

(a) No specific requirements have been laid down but legislation will be introduced during this session of Parliament in terms of which regulations in connection with the protection of the environment at mines and works can be promulgated.

(b) The proposed legislation will also apply to the restoration of the surface and a standing advisory committee composed of representatives of the South African Agricultural Union, the Chamber of Mines, the Departments of Agricultural Technical Services, Planning and the Environment, and Mines, has already been appointed to give attention to damage caused to high potential agricultural land by strip mining operations and to make proposals in connection with the prevention of such damage and the restoration of the surface.

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(13)
Audio/visuals

Is it wise to show any aids such as a videotape?

The Minister of Planning and the Environment:

(1) Yes.

(a) 13.

(1) 1 with M.Sc. (Geology)
1 with B.Sc. (Geology) and Diploma in Town and Regional Planning
2 with B.A.
4 with M.A. (Geographers), 1 geologist, 1 assistant geologist and 1 draughtsman
2 with B.A.
2 with B.Com.
1 with B. Sc. (Geology) and 1 assistant draftsman.

(3) No. The function will not involve any or will be on behalf of my Department.

... for your ion been decided?

... be playing at home or is the meeting room do you?

... able as a meeting your audience and as the right size for the expected?

... one be able to see? 
... dais or platform? 
... enough room for the position of one or action screens?

... one be able to hear? 
... need to use a microphone?

... public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? 
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals:

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget:

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Aerosol men worried about ozone threat

World aerosol experts will leave the congress in Johannesburg today with a big question mark hanging over their billion-rand international industry.

A major concern for the 100-odd delegates during the last two formal days of the World Aerosol Congress has been the fluoro-carbon effect on the protective ozone layer in the stratosphere, 15 to 50 km above the earth's surface.

Scientists have claimed that the fluoro-carbon propellants used in aerosols once released into the atmosphere would ultimately break down the ozone layer which shields the earth from the sun's dangerous ultra violet rays.

Many speakers at the conference have been unspecific about the fluoro-carbon dilemma, possibly because a long-delayed official American report on the subject will not be published until May.

But an acknowledged American expert on aerosols said late yesterday that if the industry did have to switch away from fluoro-carbons it would be at the expense of cost and safety — unless new propellants were discovered.

Professor J J Scierra, Dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, New York, said the industry was already aware of many alternative propellant forms but these would boost prices and often were not as safe as fluoro-carbons.

An example he gave was hairspray, which if hydrocarbons were used instead of fluoro-carbons as propellants, a virtually explosive mixture would result.
New plea on Sandy Bay

DR J H GILIOMEE, a noted academic and secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Environment, has given notice that investigations are still under way to see if the proposed development of Sandy Bay can be stopped by legal action.

In a leading article in the latest issue of the society's newsletter, Dr Giliomee says that the decision to develop, which came as a "bitter disappointment", was allowed to happen "against the declared will of nearly everyone who expressed an opinion on the matter".

"These people could have saved themselves a lot of time and trouble, and our country many manhours. The Provincial Council Executive seemed to have made up its mind long before and no arguments, not even the recommendations of official planning bodies, could make the slightest impression."

He added that the executive gave many reasons for its final decision - "different ones on different occasions, but all of them equally unconvincing."

Recalling that the Administrator, Dr J A P A Munnek, had given prominence to the fact that the beach was used by nudists, Dr Giliomee commented: "But then nudism, being a crime, should be handled by the police, not developers."

The Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation did not regard Sandy Bay as a high priority area for conservation. Yet this had been the decisive factor according to Mr Frans Conradie, the MEC for Local Government.

"This department has so evaluated land in terms of its mandate only: from a flora and fauna conservation angle, and never in its socio-ecological context, as was necessary here," said Dr Giliomee.

Mr Conradie had said that the rights given to the owner in 1970 - "for free, gratis, we assume" - could not be taken back without costly compensa-

HOW MUCH"

"Since no one seems to have dared asking the owner, we do so now: Mr Mitchell, how much money do you want to stop your development plans, remembering that, if your demand is modest, it will earn you the gratitude of thousands today and millions in future? And our forgiveness for what happened at Pringle Bay."

Dr Giliomee adds that "events in the USA and more recently in Australia have earned political leaders the distrust of the people - with dire consequences for the whole Western world. South Africa can afford this least of all."

"Thus when the Provincial Council Executive takes decisions which go against the trend of public opinion and the advice of professional institutes we need better arguments than the ones above," he added.
Says Condon,
Durban Bay,
Death To
Christmas
That Brought
Station Still
Over Power
Court
To Them
We Will

—and we can prove it!

ESCOM's the Killer

PARKS BOARD JOINS POLLUTION FIGHTERS IN HUNT FOR EVIDENCE

By TONY

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JANUARY 9, 1977
congealed power station... where the warm-stream efficient

is collected before its underground journey to the bay.
Still ticking over at Sandy Bay

Slack market conditions have given Cape Town's Sandy Bay skinny-dippers a reprieve which, say the developers of the proposed Sandy Bay scheme, Trust Bank/Bill Mitchell, will run until the end of the year at least.

Ian Frazer, project co-ordinator, says the rest of 1977 will be devoted to detailed planning, layout, landscaping and architectural design by a small team headed by SA-born, Spanish-based, architect, Aubrey David.

Actual construction of (and heavy spending on) the first phase of the 30-year, 2 000 dwelling unit scheme will not be started until marketing conditions are "just right". In the meantime, the developers will invite tenders for the construction of an access road from Hout Bay and the erection of change rooms, toilets and a parking lot.

Says Frazer: "We are not in a hurry, but we are going ahead. It would be a mistake to do nothing and wait until the next upswing."

The developers are cagey about the financial effect of the enforced postponement. Trust Bank says it has a convincing reason for refusing to discuss the matter: the developing company banks with Trust. The Mitchell half of the developing company says the financial implications of the delay in the marketing programme is their business "and no one else's".

But a source close to the scheme assured the FM this week that the financial commitment in the project so far is negligible. The developing company has a nominal share capital, and its expenses to date in connection with the scheme are less than R1m. To keep the project "ticking over" will require about R100 000/year. This represents less than 1% of the kind of exposure a bank would have in, say, a tower block in a CBD.

And the land at Sandy Bay was acquired a long time ago "before land values began to rocket". Interest on loans is no sweat.
Air pollution in SA cities 'not severe' — report

CITY-DWELLERS can take a deep breath. The air they inhale is almost pollution-free, says a scientific report published recently.

But in Cape Town, health authorities are waiting for the results of a long-range domestic investigation of air pollution before deciding whether or not some curbs are needed on emissions from car exhausts.

Motor vehicle exhaust fumes are not polluting South Africa's atmosphere severely, says a report by the six-pollution research group of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the January issue of the South African Journal of Science.

And in Cape Town, where the problem of air pollution has been tackled 'just in time,' a health authority says the outlook for the future 'is quite favourable.'

BAD PATCHES

But both the Medical officer of Health, Dr R. J. Coogan, and a University of Cape Town researcher say Cape Town does have bad patches during peak smogging times.

The CSIR group conducted tests in six South African cities, including Cape Town, to measure the pollution levels caused by car exhausts.

The results showed that carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide concentrations could be classed as 'light' air pollution.

Oxidant and ozone concentrations were so slight that the air could be regarded as free of the gases.

All the concentrations of gaseous pollutants were well below those levels at which perceptible psychological effects are experienced.

The research group concluded that there seemed no need to introduce control measures on motor vehicle exhaust emissions in South Africa.
Sandy Bay building to go ahead away

By LEONARD FORT

RUMOURS that the controversial development project planned for Sandy Bay on the Cape Peninsula had been postponed were refuted this week by the project co-ordinator, Mr Ian Frazer, who said he hoped preliminary construction would start in July or August.

Construction of an access road, a beachside park area and ablution blocks this year will be followed next year by the first 50 of 450 approved residential units on the slopes overlooking the bay, he said.

The proposed route of the access road from the Hout Bay valley has been approved by the Divisional Council and is now being considered by the Provincial Council.

Marking

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumours that we are marking time on the project because of unfavourable market conditions or money problems," said Mr Frazer.

This means that Sandy Bay's days as a secluded nudist haunt are numbered, and those who like to soak up the sun together in the altogether must do so elsewhere next summer.

Speaking on behalf of the developers, Mr Bill Mitchell and Trust Bank, Mr Frazer said: "We cannot dictate what people do on the beach. What goes on there is no concern of this company."

However, with the beach easier, accessible to all by car, the nudists are sure to move off in search of fresh pastures, away from prying eyes.
PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 164, 1977

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS BILL AND METHODS OF CONTROL, ORGANISATION AND FINANCE THE COMBATTING OR LISTENING IN ITS WIDER CONTEXT

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissioners Act, 1917 (Act 8 of 1917), I hereby declare that the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the Disposal of Containers Bill and methods to control, organise and finance the combating or listening in its wider context, which I have this day appointed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this fourteenth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

N. DE FERRERS,
State President.
By Order of the State President—In-Council.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

No. 1529

5 August, 1977

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS BILL AND METHODS OF CONTROL, ORGANISATION AND FINANCE THE COMBATTING OR LISTENING IN ITS WIDER CONTEXT

It is notified for general information that it has pleased the State President to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into and report on the Disposal of Containers Bill and methods to control, organise and finance the combating or listening in its wider context with the terms of reference contained in the declaration hereinafter:

COMMISSION

By the State President of the Republic of South Africa

Petra Hendrik Meyer,
Félix François de Wet,
Jan Hendrik Hoorn,
J. François Jacobus,
J. Johannes Jacobs,
E. W. van der Merwe,
E. Joost de Wet,
T. J. de Klerk,
Christoffel van der Merwe,
M. V. du Plessis,
E. G. van Zyl.

Greeting:
Whereas it appears to me expedient to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, I hereby order and appoint the said persons to form a Commission, which is to be called the Commission of Inquiry into the Disposal of Containers Bill and Methods of Control, Organisation and Finance the Combating or Listening in its Wider Context, and to inquire into and report on the said Bill and methods:...
Oil threatens Tsitsikama sea reserve

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Blobs of oil were washed up at Jeffrey's Bay at the weekend and crude oil has reached the Tsitsikama coast, near South Africa's only marine reserve.

The oil is believed to be pollution caused by the collision between the giant oil tankers Venetia and Venet and a Dutch oil tanker called the Storms River mouth.

The Port Elizabeth harbour captain, Captain Waldo Shaw, said Kuswag anti-pollution vessels had dealt with some small spots of oil, but he did not know whether beaches were polluted.

Kuswag boats have poured foam detergent on to the main oil slick which was more than 22 km long and 3 km wide.

The chief warden of the Tsitsikama Marine Reserve, Dr. Gilbert Robinson, said the detergent prevented a sticky mess but could destroy marine life. "It is just as lethal as the oil itself," he said.

The vice-chairman of the South African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (Sancoeb), Mrs. Althea Westphal, said volunteer workers would treat birds affected by the oil.

The Sancoeb branch in Knysna had already treated penguins caught in oil.

Cleaning solution was sent to Hermanus on Friday.

Mrs. Westphal appealed to people picking up injured birds to bring them to the Sancoeb headquarters at Forest Lawn, Doig Road, Wets.

Arrangements have been made for Department of Sea Fisheries officials in other areas to collect sea birds and pass them on to trained workers.

The areas include Gansbaai, Agulhas, Houtbos and Port Elizabeth.

Sancoeb's secretary, Miss M. Viljoen, said penguins affected by oil would be bathed in a solution and given medicine to counteract the oil.

The birds would be weighed, fed and then allowed to swim in a special pool, she said.
Coal in Kruger National Park

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

Whether the National Parks Board has given permission to any body to survey, prospect or drill for coal in the Kruger National Park; if so, (a) when was this permission granted, (b) to what body and (c) in terms of what statutory provision.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Agriculture):

No, but in discussions with the Minister of Mines I have agreed that a geological survey be undertaken in the Kruger National Park by the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Mines in the course of its normal activities.

16. Can

17. Wat deel van die jaar bring o deur by die huis?

18. Hoo reis o van u woongat na die plee?

Van die een plee na die ander?

Wie betaal o vervoer?

19. Het u hospalde lone?

Hoe word hulle bepaal?

20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?

21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?

Geëlektrise betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skaap, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?

Wat was dié verandering?

Hoe het dit gegaan dat u betaling verander het?

23. Watde probleem ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleeme op te los?
Plans for Greater Cape Peninsula area

17. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether the Central Guide Plan Committee has completed plans for the Greater Cape Peninsula area, if not, when is it expected that the plans will be completed.

The Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment:

No. The Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee has prepared proposals on a non-statutory basis outlining policies for future growth and change of the Greater Cape Peninsula. These proposals were

ofs handskere?

b) dagmanne is daar in die span?


8. Waarvandaan kom hulle?

9. Hoe werf u hulle?

10. Hoeveel keer het die span roods op u plaas gewerk?

11. Hoeveel skape skeer hulle wekeliks?

12. Betalings

Skeerdors: kontant ander: hoeveelheid

waarde aan boer

waarde aan skeerder

Dagmanne: kontant ander: hoeveelheid

waarde aan boer

waarde aan skeerder

13. Hoe word die betalings bepaal?
23. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether the geological survey to be undertaken by the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Mines in the Kruger National Park will involve prospecting or mining of any nature; if not, what activities does the survey comprise; if so,

(2) whether the National Parks Board is contemplating any action under section 20 of the National Parks Act; if so, what action; if not, why not.

Geological survey in Kruger National Park

*23. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether the geological survey to be undertaken by the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Mines in the Kruger National Park will involve prospecting or mining of any nature; if not, what activities does the survey comprise; if so,

(2) whether the National Parks Board is contemplating any action under section 20 of the National Parks Act; if so, what action; if not, why not.

FEBRUARY 1978

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) No, the survey comprises the sinking of a number of stratigraphical boreholes.

(2) The activities are not of the kind for which action under section 20 of the National Parks Act, 1976, is intended.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, could he explain to me the difference between drilling for coal and prospecting?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be only fair if he tabled that question.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, does he not know whether that drilling is not prospecting?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! That is the same as the supplementary question asked by the hon. member for Orange Grove.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, if it turns out that drilling for coal is prospecting, will he take action in terms of section 20 of the National Parks Act?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member must table that question.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 22 February 1978
came to the fore. All requirements and comments are at present being incorporated in the report, which will soon be ready for submission to me. As soon as the report has been approved, the reservation of the land area can be proceeded with.

It may also be mentioned that in a press statement dated 22 December 1977, the Minister of Economic Affairs made known his intention of proclaiming the Langebaan lagoon as a marine reserve.

†Mr. I. F. A. DE VILLIERS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister’s reply, would he make the information or decisions known at the earliest possible opportunity as there is wide public interest in this matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, this could only be done with due regard to all the factors which usually play a part in such matters. There is unfortunately the possibility that people would want to make use of such announcements for their own benefit by way of speculation.

†3 Mrs. H. SUZMAN—Reply standing over.
Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell me whether these tests were conducted over the whole area of the Kruger National Park, and also whether they have been conducted in other national parks?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: The idea is to make a survey of the whole country. Exactly how far this work has progressed, I cannot say with certainty.
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

No. 594 23 March 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GUIDE PLAN COMMITTEE FOR UPINGTON AND ENVIRONS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6A (1) of the Environment Planning Act, 1967 (Act 68 of 1967), I, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister of Planning and the Environment, hereby establish a guide plan committee for the area defined in the Annexure hereto, to compile a draft guide plan in which the requirements for the future development and use of land in the area are determined.

Any person who has any interest in this draft guide plan may, within 60 days of the date of this notice, submit written proposals for inclusion in the plan, to the Chairman of the Guide Plan Committee for Upington and environs, Private Bag X213, Pretoria.

Proposals by a local authority shall be submitted through the Cape Provincial Administration.

Signed at Cape Town, this 6th day of March 1978.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Planning and the Environment.

SCHEDULE

GUIDE PLAN AREA—UPINGTON BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the north-eastern beacon of Erf 1, Upington (beacon Wit Kop), thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the said Erf 1 to the south-eastern point thereof; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of Erfen 15 and 16, so as to include them in this area, to the south-eastern point of the last-mentioned erf; thence eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Farm 555, Administrative District of Gordonia; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Farm 555, so as to include it in this area, to the beacon lettered P on the diagram thereof; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the westernmost point of Lot 3, Vaalkoppies Settlement; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area, viz., the said Lot 3, Lot 8, Portion 23 of Farm 40, Administrative District of Kenhardt, Lots 7, 153, the said 7 and 193, all of Vaalkoppies Settlement, to the easternmost beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of Portion 9 of Farm 40, Administrative District of Kenhardt, to the beacon lettered D on the diagram thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the beacon lettered n on the last-mentioned diagram; thence southwards along the western boundary of the said Farm 40 to the beacon lettered J on the diagram of Lot 454, Olivenhouts Drift Settlement; thence north-westwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 454 to the beacon lettered F on the diagram thereof; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said Lot 454 to the beacon lettered C on the diagram thereof; thence westwards in a straight line to the westernmost beacon of the said Lot 454; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the easternmost point of Farm 451, Administrative District of Gordonia; thence generally southwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area, viz., the said Farm 451, Lot 644, Olivenhouts Drift Settlement and the said Farm 451 to the

DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING EN DIE OMGEWING

No. 594 23 March 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N GIDSPLANKOMITIE VIR UPINGTON EN OMGEWING

Kragens die bevoegdheid my verteen by artikel 6A (1) van die Wet op Omgewingbeplanning, 1967 (Wet 68 van 1967) stel ek, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister van Beplanning en die Omgewing, hierby 'n gidsplankomitee in vir die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, om 'n ontwerpgridsplan op te stel waarin die vereistes vir toekomstige ontwikkeling en grondgebruik in die gebied bepaal word.

Enige persoon wat by hierdie ontwerpgridsplan betrokke is, kan binne 60 dee vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing, skriftelike voorstel vir opname in die plan rig aan die Voorstoor van die Gidsplankomitee vir Upington en Omgewing, Privaatsak X213, Pretoria.


S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister van Beplanning en die Omgewing.

BYLAE

GIDSPLANGEBIED—UPINGTON GRINSBESKRYWING

Vanaf die noordeostelike baken van Erf 1, Upington (baken Wit Kop), suidwaarts met die oostelike grens van genoemde Erf 1 langs tot by die suidwestelike punt daarvan; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grense van Erfen 15 en 16 langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike punt van laaggenoemde erf; daarvandaan ooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelike baken van Plaas 555, administratiewe distrik Gordonia; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van genoemde Plaas 555 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die baken geletter P op die kaart daarvan; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die westelike punt van Persel 3, Vaalkoppies-Nedersetting; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eilandemme langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, naamlik eilandemme Persel 3, Persel 8, Gedeelte 23 van Plaas 40, administratiewe distrik Kenhardt, Persel 7, 153, genoemde 7 en 193, almal van Vaalkoppies-Nedersetting, tot by die oostelike baken van laaggenoemde persel; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die noordelike grens van Gedeelte 9 van Plaas 40, administratiewe distrik Kenhardt, langs tot by die baken geletter D op die kaart daarvan; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die baken geletter n op laaggenoemde kaart; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die westelike grens van genoemde Plaas 40 langs tot by die baken geletter L op die kaart van Persel 454, Olivenhouts Drift-Nedersetting; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die grense van genoemde Persel 454 langs tot by die baken geletter F op die kaart daarvan; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die noordelike grens van Persel 450 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die westelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die grens van genoemde Persel 454 langs tot by die baken geletter C op die kaart daarvan; daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die westelike baken van genoemde Persel 454; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die oostelike punt van Plaas 451, administratiewe distrik Gordonia; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eilandemme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, naamlik genoemde Plaas 451, Persel 644, Olivenhouts Drift-Nedersetting en genoemde Plaas 451 tot by die baken
geletter C op die kaart van laaggenoemde plaa; daarvanaf ooswaarts met die grens van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, naamlik Erwe 5315, 5314 en 5313, Upington, en Gedeelte I van Plaas 425, administratiewe distriek Gordonia, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 595 23 Maart 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N GIDSPLANKOMITEE VIR KIMBERLEY EN OMGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6A (1) van die Wet op Omgewingsbeplanning, 1967 (Wet 88 van 1967), stel ek, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister van Beplanning en die Omgewing, hierby 'n gidsplankomitee in vir die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, om 'n ontwerpgidsplan op te stel waarin die vereistes vir toekomstige ontwikkeling en grondgebruik in dié gebied bepaal word.

Enige persoon wat by hierdie ontwerpgidsplan belang het, kan binne 60 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennis-gewing, skriftelike voorstelle vir opname in die plan rig aan die Voorsitter van die Gidsplankomitee vir Kimberley en omgewing, Privaatsak X213, Pretoria.

Voorstelle deur 'n plaslike bestuur moet deur middel van die Kaapse Proveniale Administrasie voorgeleë word.

Geteken te Kaapstad, op hede die 6de dag van Maart 1978.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister van Beplanning en die Omgewing.

BYLAE

GIDSPLANGEBIED.—KIMBERLEY GRENSBESKRYWING

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Plaas 69, administratiewe distriek Kimberley, noordooswaarts met die grens van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Plaas 69, Plaas 70, Plaas 183 en Gedeelte 12 van Plaas 71 tot by die noordelikste baken van laaggenoemde eiendom; daarvanaf suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelikste baken van Plaas 76; daarvanaf suidooswaarts met die grens van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Plaas 76, Plaas 79, 124, 125, 123, 121, 80, Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 81 en genoemde Plaas 69 tot by eersgenoemde baken.

beacon lettered C on the diagram of the last-mentioned farm; thence eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area, viz. Erwe 5315, 5314 and 5313, Upington, and Portion 1 of Farm 425, Administrative District of Gordonia, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 595 23 March 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GUIDE PLAN COMMITTEE FOR KIMBERLEY AND ENVIRONS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6A (1) of the Environment Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967), I, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister of Planning and the Environment, hereby establish a guide plan committee for the area defined in the Annexure hereto, to compile a draft guide plan in which the requirements for the future development and use of land in the area are determined.

Any person who has any interest in this draft guide plan may, within 60 days of the date of this notice, submit written proposals for inclusion in the plan, to the Chairman of the Guide Plan Committee for Kimberley and environs, Private Bag X213, Pretoria.

Proposals by a local authority shall be submitted through the Cape Provincial Administration.

Signed at Cape Town, this 6th day of March 1978.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Planning and the Environment.

SCHEDULE

GUIDE PLAN AREA.—KIMBERLEY BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the north-western beacon of Farm 69, Administrative District of Kimberley, proceed north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Farm 69, Farm 70, Farm 183 and Portion 12 of Farm 71, to the northermost beacon of the last-mentioned property; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Farm 76; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Farm 76, Farms 79, 124, 125, 123, 121 and 80, Portion 1 of Farm 81 and the said Farm 69 to the beacon first-named.
TUESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1978

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

[ ] Draft guide plans

365. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

(a) For which areas are draft guide plans outstanding and (b) when is it anticipated that each such draft plan will be available for public inspection.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Assuming that the hon. member refers to so-called statutory guide plans prepared in terms of the provisions of section 6A of the Environment Planning Act, No. 88 of 1967, the reply is as follows:

(a) Draft guide plans are in the course of preparation for Tzaneen, Greater Pretoria, the Vaal River complex and Middelburg (Transvaal). It is envisaged that guide plan committees for various other urban areas will be appointed in the near future.

(b) The draft guide plan for Tzaneen is expected to be released soon for public inspection. The remaining three draft guide plans referred to above are in various stages of processing.

It may be added that various state departments, bodies and persons are involved in the planning process. Due to planning problems which may arise, it is accordingly not possible to indicate with any degree of certainty when individual draft guide plans will be available for public comment. Notice will, however, be given to the public in the press in each individual case when the particular draft guide plan is ready for inspection.
Guide plan for Port Elizabeth–Uitenhage complex

321 Mr T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

(1) Whether objections to the guide plan of the Port Elizabeth–Uitenhage complex have been received; if so,

(2) (a) what changes are envisaged and (b) when will the plan be (i) finalized and (ii) made public

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) It is not possible to give an indication at this stage as representations are still being studied by my Department with a view to submitting a report embodying all the comments for my consideration.

(b)(i) and (ii) In the light of the information furnished under (a) above, it is likewise not possible to give a reasonably firm indication at this juncture.

PREFACE

This survey was edited by Robert Berold of the Enviro DA). It is the result of the tour undertaken in 1977 in which Giles Hobson interviewed people in Southern Africa who have had practical experience of fish farming.

The survey is being published simultaneously by EDA and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldu).
ANNEXURE

GUIDE PLAN AREA—ATLANTIS
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From the point where the prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of the farm Ronde Berg 718, Administrative District of Midmarbury, intersects the high-water mark of the sea, north-eastwards along the said prolongation and the boundaries of the adjoining properties, so as to include them in this area. The said farm Ronde Berg 718 and the farms Small Pad 717 and Groote Post 716, to the north-eastern boundary of the last-mentioned farm; thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the farm Contraberg 714, to its northernmost beacon; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: Portion 2 (Vredendal) of the farm Contraberg 714, Portion 1 (Waterkloof) of the farm Papenkuiifontein 713, the farm Groote Kloof 971, Farm 14, Administrative District of Cape, the farm Dassenberg 18, Farm 17 and the farm Klein Dassenberg 20, to the easternmost beacon of the last-mentioned farm; thence south-eastwards along the northeastern boundary of the farm Zoutvlei 22 to its northeastern beacon; thence south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the boundary of the farm Klipkloof 28 to the point where it intersects the north-western edge of the main road; thence south-westwards and southwards along the north-western and western edge of the said farm and to the point where it intersects the south-western boundary of the farm Vosderkloof 957; thence north-westwards along the south-western edge of Portion 4 of the farm Vosderkloof 957, so far included in this area to Portion 1 on the diagram thereof; thence northwards, north in a straight line to Point M on the diagram of farm 222; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said Farm 222 in point K on the diagram of farm 223; thence westwards along the southern boundary of the said Farm 223,

BYLAE

GIDSPLANGEBIJD—ATLANTIS
GRENSBESKRYWING

Vanaf die punt waar die verlenging van die noord-westlike grens van die plaas Rondeberg 718, administratiewe distrik Malmsbury, die hoogwatermark van die seeruis, noordwaarts met genoemde verlenging en die grens van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde plaas Rondeberg 718 en die plaas Small Pad 717 en Groote Post 716, tot die noordnoordwestlike baken van diegenoemde plaas; dan noordwaarts met die grense van die plaas Contraberg 714 langs tot by die noordoostlike baken daarvan; dan suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Gedeelte 2 (Vredendal) van die plaas Contraberg 714, Gedeelde 1 (Waterkloof) van die plaas Papenkuiifontein 713, die plaas Groote Kloof 971, Plaas 14, administratiewe distrik Kaap, die plaas Dassenberg 18, Plaas 17 van die plaas Klein Dassenberg 20, tot by die noordoostlike baken van diegenoemde plaas; dan suidwaarts met die noordoostlike grens van die plaas Zoutvlei 22 langs, tot by die noordoostlike baken daarvan; dan suidwaarts met die grens van die plaas Klipkloof 28 langs tot by die punt waar dit die noordwestlike kant van die grootpad kruis; dan suidwaarts en noordwaarts met die noordwestlike en westelike kant van genoemde grootpad langs, tot by die punt waar dit die suidwestlike grens van die plaas Vosderkloof 957 kruis; dan noordwaarts met die suidwestlike grens van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vosderkloof 957 langs, sodat die punt waar dit die grootpad kruis word, tot by Baken 1 op die kaart daarvan; dan noordwaarts tot by Baken 1 op die kaart van Plaas 223; dan noordwaarts met die punt K op die kaart van Plaas 223 langs tot by punt K op die kaart van Plaas 223; dan westwaarts met die suidelike grens van genoemde plaas.
Objections lead to farm veto

Chief Reporter

PUBLIC objections to the plans of the Cape Agar Company to establish a pilot seaweed farm in Riet Bay at Langebaan Lagoon have, it is understood, been upheld by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.

Although this could not be confirmed officially yesterday Cape Times understands that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has vetoed the scheme in which poles, cables and nets would have been erected in an area of about 100 hectares at Riet Bay, for the growing of seaweed.

Riet Bay, regarded as one of the three most important parts of the Langebaan Lagoon area for migratory waders, and as a "green island" among coastal inlets in South Africa, was, because of the seaweed-farm proposal, excluded from the proclamation last year of the lagoon area as a marine reserve.

The Cape Times revealed the seaweed-farming plan in July, by drawing attention to a brief notice by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure in the government gazette. The effect of this proposal, it was subsequently learned, was to lease the area to Cape Agar for 25 years at an annual rental of R100.

MD returns

The managing director and majority shareholder of Cape Agar is Mr J. L. B. Marais of Durbanville, who recently returned to South Africa after an extensive tour of seaweed-farming projects in the Far East.

The disclosures in the Cape Times brought massive objections to the scheme from many quarters including police, fishing bodies, ecologists, local authorities and individuals in the area, as well as the West Coast Regional Development Association and the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa.

Dr John Grindley, acting director of the School of Environment at the University of Cape Town, said in August that it would allow commercial exploitation of part of a marine reserve would be "like granting a concession for coal-mining in the Kruger National Park.

"There has already been such substantial disturbance of the environment - in the pilot scheme that has been started at Riet Bay with its lines of sandbags, its poles and nets, with large sandbags on the shore from which the sandbags have been filled," he said.

Dr Grindley was referring to the fact that before the government gave notice to proceed, Mr Marais had established an experimental seaweed-growing "camp" in a western corner of Riet Bay, enclosed by a g Aerospace spacecraft running on hydrocarbons applied by a ground station. Mr Marais, who had the backing of the MP for the area, Mr P. S. Welskus, had, for his seaweed-farming plans, yesterday he had not been officially notified of the department's reaction to his application to establish a pilot scheme in Riet Bay.

Should rumours of a ministerial farm veto be true, he said, "I'll just give up and turn my back on the whole thing."

This project was something I wanted to do in the interests of my country, and not for personal financial gains. I was drawn attention to the fact that it is essential for South Africa to have its own seaweed-farming industry for the extraction of agar, and if my knowledge in this matter, acquired over a period of more than 30 years, is not wanted in getting such an industry going, then I'll just drop the whole thing."

"I have done my duty as I saw it, in the interests of our economy, and if one day South Africa faces a crisis in this field and we are no longer able to import agar, I'll just smile behind my hand." Mr Marais said if supplies of agar, used largely in the manufacture of sweeteners, were to be withheld from South Africa, "half our confectionery industry would have to close down."

And he added: "You (the Cape Times) have done your country a disservice by covering up an emotional issue out of this."

Massive opposition

Mr Marais conceded that the Burger, Cape Town's Afrikaans-language morning newspaper had also reflected the massive public opposition to the seaweed-farming scheme and that one of the most senior members of its editorial staff had, after visiting Riet Bay, written a report in which he described as objectionable the structures already erected in the bay.

Mr Marais said the Burger was "just following the Cape Times." In the past the newspaper had given to objections to his plans. The objections, he added, should have gone to Japan and to Taiwan, from which he had just returned, to see the extent to which the large-scale seaweed-farming industries were boosting the economies of those countries.

Footnote:

A notice in the latest Government Gazette, under the name of Mr P. W. Botha in his capacity as Minister of Defence, proclaimed the Dondergat Peninsula, adjoining Riet Bay, a restricted military area. The effect of the proclamation is to make the whole of the Dondergat Peninsula as well as the airspace above it and the sea area around it, extending to 1 km, a controlled area.

The Dondergat Peninsula, a particularly Salamander Bay on its eastern shore, has for many years been a popular boating area, and it was pointed out yesterday that an effect of the new restriction would be that the passage between Junius Island and South Head would be closed to yachts and other small craft which have been using to avoid the dangerous passage-channel to the port.
Riet Bay, Langebaan Lagoon, is one of the environmental gems of the west coast and has been saved from commercial exploitation.

'No' to seaweed-farm bid is welcomed

The decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to reject an application to establish a privately-run seaweed farm in Riet Bay at Langebaan Lagoon was widely-welcomed yesterday, and was hailed as a triumph of press and public vigilance.

The Cape Times received congratulatory messages from many quarters for the role it played in revealing, in July, not only the seaweed scheme as such, but also the fact that work had already begun on it in a secluded corner of Riet Bay, which is regarded as one of the environmental "gems" of the west coast.

Last year, the Langebaan Lagoon area was proclaimed a marine reserve. The ministerial decision was confirmed yesterday by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure, after the Cape Times had reported that it believed Riet Bay had been saved from commercial exploitation.

The disclosures by this newspaper in July evoked strong and immediate public reaction, which resulted in a mass of widely-representative objections being lodged with the department's regional office in Cape Town.

These objections were forwarded to Pretoria for evaluation and consideration and the outcome was outright rejection of the scheme by Mr Schoeman.

The Cape Agar company, headed by Mr J L B Marais, of Durbanville, had applied to the department for permission to erect poles, nets and cables in Riet Bay for the cultivation of seaweed over a period of 25 years. Agar, a seaweed derivative, is used mainly in the manufacture of sweets, and in confectionery generally.

Mr Stephen Levin, president of the Saldanha Bay Yacht Club and one of the most prominent and respected figures in the Saldanha/Vredenburg/Langebaan area, said yesterday he had been delighted to read of the Minister's decision.

"I think the Cape Times deserves a medal for its efforts in this matter", he said.

"There are several lessons to be learned from this, the main ones being the need for constant vigilance in all matters affecting the public interest, and the need to draw the attention of the authorities to any plan or scheme that can be shown to be against the public interest.

"The public cannot expect to have wrongs redressed, unless it keeps a constant watch on day-to-day happenings around and about it.

"Another lesson to be learned from this is that no government, however powerful, can afford to ignore public protest if this is well motivated — and strong."
Concern at False Bay fish-netting

AN AUTHORITY on marine biology has voiced his concern over the effect the opening of False Bay to purse-seine fishing will have on angling.

Professor John Grindley, professor of environmental studies at the University of Cape Town, was reacting to the announcement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. J.C. Heunis, that all False Bay would be opened to purse-seine trawlers for 3½ months of the year.

The population of pelagic fish — surface-living fish such as pilchards and anchovies — had already been depleted by overfishing along the West Coast, Professor Grindley said.

"Having overfished one area, they have now moved into the traditional sport-fishing areas like Walker Bay and False Bay," he said.

It could be argued that the trawlers were concerned only with the pelagic fish and that the angling fish would not be affected.

But now that the buoys confining trawlers to deep water had been removed the trawlers could catch anything.

"There have been many cases where purse-seine boats have caught large numbers of, say, yellowtail," Professor Grindley said.

Accounts from the 1920s and 1930s showed that False Bay was an excellent fishing spot.

OVER-EXPLOITED

But the area was already heavily over-exploited and the livelihood of the traditional fishing communities had been seriously affected.
Environment

23.2.79

25.9.79

X

56
Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

(a) What methods of disposal are envisaged for radio-active wastes which will be produced by South Africa's nuclear power station, (b) what are the main substances of which the wastes will consist and (c) what is the half-life of each such substance.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

(a) Spent fuel will be stored in special facilities on site. However, various suitable technical options are being examined in South Africa and abroad in connection with the ultimate disposal of nuclear waste which is not reprocessed;

(b) and (c) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Half-Life</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cesium 137</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plutonium 239</td>
<td>24,000 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krypton 85</td>
<td>11 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
away from the marine desert

Raise Bay—five years

By Roger Carr
"Not enough' water in S.A. by 2000

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — By the year 2000 South Africa would not have enough water to go round and purified effluent would have to be used for domestic consumption, Dr. G. O. Oberholtzer, deputy director of environmental health, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Midlands Health Year seminar, he suggested that local authorities ensure that provision be made for facilities capable of supplying drinking water.

People in Windhoek were already drinking treated and purified effluent.

He told the Mercury that South Africans already drank partly-recycled water.

Most of the effluent entering rivers was of an agricultural, rather than human, origin.

Turning to industrial health, Dr. Oberholtzer said there was no reason why more industrialists should lag in opening health clinics for their plants. Smaller factories could co-operate to open central or mobile clinics.

Mr. Graham Atkinson, Pietermaritzburg’s City Engineer, said the two greatest contributors to problems associated with human pollution were disposal of sewage and of industrial wastes.

A typical user of a flush toilet contaminated about 60 000 litres of fresh water in one year.

Politicians and the public often attached more importance in times of economic crisis to the advantages of a proposed industry, than to detractions such as pollution, he said.

There was less selectivity in the type of industry to be accepted in a city and anti-pollution regulations were applied more leniently.

Mr. Atkinson said the most important contributor to urban pollution was run-off water in a city.

The ideal would be to collect all run-off water at one point, treat it and discharge it into rivers. But economics had to "dictate the final solution".
Port Elizabeth harbour: equipment to suppress ore dust pollution

(49) Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) What was the total cost of the equipment installed to suppress ore dust pollution at the Port Elizabeth Harbour and (2) to what extent does the problem exist?

(2) whether any other measures are necessary to avoid pollution

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) R155 120.00

(b) The pollution is under control.

(2) No
130. Mr. D. J. BARRY asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether the Department during 1978 took any action to control the pollution of rivers and streams which run through Northern Ireland, what action was taken, and if so, what further action is proposed.

(2) Whether water samples were taken and if so, in any of the said rivers and streams.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:  

(1) No.

(2) No.
Mr. J. D. WOOD. My hon. Friend, the Minister, is at the moment, the possible, efficiency of petrol. He is also emphasising the fact that the efficiency of petrol is also affected by the lead content, which is an additive in petrol.

Mr. J. D. WOOD. My hon. Friend, the hon. Member for Ilford, East, has raised the possibility of using petrol which is almost pure. Is it not advisable that we should have petrol which is almost pure?
Oil Pollution Prevention Fund

Mr. R. J. LOGIMER asked the Minister of Transport:

What was the amount in the Oil Pollution Prevention Fund as at 31 December 1977.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

R3 194 148.41.
THE director of the Energy Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, Professor R K Duklewicz, said today it was not possible to compare the Harrisburg reactor with the proposed Koeberg reactor because they were different reactors.

While the events at Harrisburg should be cause for concern, because reactors always carried some risk, there was still time to incorporate additional safety factors into the Koeberg plant.

He thought that most of the lessons to be learnt from Harrisburg would be technical in nature.

The Koeberg site, 30 km from Cape Town by road, was in a less inhabited area than the Harrisburg reactor. Thirty kilometres was not a bad distance, he said.

'Nuclear plants are never completely safe,' said Professor Jan Gillemoes of the University of Stellenbosch, who has issued numerous warnings since 1976 on the dangers of a nuclear plant so near to Cape Town.

'Being such a complicated piece of equipment there is always the chance that something will happen. All power stations have numerous small incidents every year. It's all just a matter of degree,' he said.

INSPECT SITE

City councillor Mr Tom Walters said the council's executive committee was to inspect the Koeberg site about April 10 and evaluate the risks.

'The nuclear plant should have been put way out in the bush, not next to a major city and residential area,' he said.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, said today he would talk to Escom officials about safety measures at the nuclear power plant being built at Koeberg.

N-plant

(Continued from Page 1)

Nuclear power plant over-riding concern is the health and safety of people. If we make an error, it should be done on the side of caution and safety.

Meanwhile, federal and state officials were preparing an evacuation plan on a scale never attempted in peacetime in the US.

Officials prepared a three-stage evacuation with the widest-scale scheme involving all people in a area of 3220 sq km around the plant.

Private cars would be the major form of transport, with school buses, trains and other means used as backups.

Emergency centres would be set up in safe areas 100 km away.

The final decision was up to Pennsylvania's Governor, Mr Richard Thornburgh.

Pregnant women and small children living within 6 km of the plant were evacuated on Friday. They are most susceptible to the effects of radiation.

An indication of the deep concern felt at Middletown, the community closest to the reactor, was shown yesterday at the Seven Sorrows Roman Catholic Church.

A priest told worshippers their archbishop had granted a general absolution of sin, a rite generally given only to soldiers in wartime. — Sapa-Reuters AP.
Koeberg A-leak 'could force 30-year pullout'

Science Reporter

SHOULD a major leakage occur from Koeberg power station, it might be necessary to plug over all land within a 15 km radius to a depth of 30 cm, or evacuate the area totally for more than 30 years.

This was the view of the former chief nuclear engineer of Escom, Mr J R Colley, expressed in a "Koeberg — what's next?" interview requested by the Cape Times two years ago.

According to the calculations of the Atomic Energy Board, all land beyond 100 km and 200 km downstream would be subject to "an unacceptable level of contamination".

People living in the path of windborne radiation would inhale radioactive material, mainly iodine-131. This material is absorbed by the thyroid and, if breathed in sufficient amounts, could cause thyroid cancer up to 30 years later.

An extreme leakage could account for up to 600 deaths in that period but Mr Colley gave the assurance that if the wind were blowing in any direction other than Cape Town "the casualties would be far less".

If the fall of Iodine-131 occurred on grass it could be ingested by cows and contaminate their milk. In the event of a major leakage, all milk taken from animals within a certain radius of Koeberg would have to be destroyed over a period of several weeks.

If longer-lasting radioactive materials were leaked, such as Cesium-137, which has a half-life of 30 years, then land up to a 15 km radius would have to be ploughed over and the topsoil buried at least 30 centimeters deep. The alternative would be to evacuate the area for more than 30 years, Mr Colley said.

He pointed out that this was an assessment of what would happen in the one hundred million to one chance of a major accident in the reactor core.

An American report published in New York last December assessed South Africa's proposed nuclear plants as "among the world's safest". They added that, for security reasons, the plants were being built to withstand a direct hit by a missile.

Companies will not pay out on radiation damage

Science Reporter

INSURANCE companies will not pay out for radiation damage emanating from the Cape's new power station at Koeberg.

This emerged yesterday when a statistician was approached to clarify the meaning of an Escom assurance that the chances of major leakage from the power station was "a hundred million to one".

"The figure is meaningless unless we are dealing with concrete amounts which can be quantified in some way. It doesn't mean that for every hundred million powerstations there would be one major accident - if that were so we'd have to wait a few hundred years for Harrismith to happen.

Leakage

"At best you can accept that Escom thinks the chances of a major leakage are pretty small. But if you want to know what the risk means in practical terms, money for instance, ask the insurance companies. They are the experts in risk assessments."

The general response from a number of insurance companies to brokers approached by the Cape Times yesterday was that they had "no provision" for radiation damage.

"We will include a radiation clause on a personal life policy for a further premium but our fire and accident policies specifically exclude radiation damage," a spokesman for a major insurance company said.

A broker said that he would probably be able to offer life cover at normal rates to workers at the station both before and after the plant came into commission "but if this became a generalised request from the public we would have to rethink our approach."

None of the companies questioned would comment on what they thought of the possibility of a major radiation damage from power station fallout was a "good risk" in insurance terms.

Research

Dr G G Garrett, a member of the University of Cape Town's energy research unit, warned scientists at an energy symposium in Cape Town four years ago that the safety of nuclear power plants may not be adequate for the risks associated with their operation.

He added that "the effects of radiation and thermal shock (heat rise and live) on construction materials were known, but stress corrosion cracking of stainless steel pipes used in such power plants was "virtually impossible to predict" and that "much of the available literature data is inapplicable."

Towns in nuclear fallout area unprepared

Science Reporter

NO MUNICIPALITY lying within an 80 km radius of Koeberg nuclear power station, the main fallout area, has made any arrangements to handle radiation problems and most reacted as if they had only just wakened to the danger.

Mr J R de Villiers, town clerk of Goodwood, said he hoped the summer southeasters would "blow any leakage away" but pointed out that Goodwood lay in the heart of a low pressure system which had already caused problems with concentration of effluent gases from nearby fertilizer and oil refineries.

"This would make any leakage problem even worse and would tend to concentrate radiation," said Mr de Villiers.

A spokesman for the mayor of Bellville, who asked the Cape Times not to use his name, said the municipality had no contingency plans for evacuation "and anywhere on earth would not protect all the people go."

Mr W P Visser, town clerk of Brackenfell, said "any thinking person would be scared to death as no one knows what the long-term damage or radiation levels are". He cited the size of the investment in Koeberg and asked "Can we stop the development now?"

Mr D Smith, town clerk of Durbanville, said he knew of the danger only from what he had read in the newspapers. The local authorities involved now had to ask direct questions and get some straight answers. Although Durbanville did not lie in line of sight from Koeberg and was protected by rising ground he still felt disturbed at the potential for disaster.

The mayor of Parow, Mr J T Louw, said he didn't think about it and hadn't been informed of any possible dangers. "I know nothing about Koeberg but I have full trust in those involved."

The people involved could not be so stupid as not to learn the right lessons from Harrismith — otherwise they know what they are doing." Mr J S de Villiers, town clerk of Milnerton, said he had asked the town council to continue discussing the issue at its next meeting.

"You must decide if you are going to work with the risk and must bear the results in mind. We should be able to trust that the authorities have taken all the risk factors into account and have been proven scientifically that it is alright to go ahead with Koeberg.

M D G MacMahan, director of the Western Cape Emergency Services Centre, said yesterday that plans were being drawn up to cope with "all nuclear emergencies including any risks associated with Koeberg power station."

The plans were not yet completed but this would be done "well before the operating date for Koeberg in 1982."

SA study of US nuclear accident

PRETORIA. — It was of great importance that the Harrismith nuclear mishap should be seen in the right perspective, the president of the South African Nuclear Energy Board, Dr Amre, said here yesterday.

The stricken nuclear plant at Three Mile Island and the possible effects it could have on South Africa's first scheduled nuclear plant at Koeberg, Dr Roa said the facts of the accident were studied thoroughly to establish whether any measures at Koeberg were to be increased.

"It can be concluded that the type of plant under construction at Harrismith was in the development of a low pressure system which had already caused problems with concentration of effluent gases from nearby fertilizer and oil refineries."

"This would make any leakage problem even worse and would tend to concentrate radiation," said Mr de Villiers.
Koeberg: The 80km radius

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600,000 await order to leave homes in US

HARRISBURG. — More than 600,000 people awaited the order to evacuate their homes yesterday as scientists battled to control a radioactive leak at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

The scientists reported that the plant, damaged last Wednesday when a cooling system failed, was beginning to cool down. But they were still worried by a potentially-expanding hydrogen bubble in the reactor core.

State officials were preparing plans to evacuate 24,000 people from an eight-kilometer radius of the plant. If the situation warranted it, the figure could go as high as 637,000 people from a 25-kilometer radius.

The evacuation plans can only be implemented by Pennsylvania's Governor, Mr. Dick Thornburgh.

The US President, Mr. Jimmy Carter, reflecting the anxiety felt by millions of Americans over the leak, said on a visiting visit to the plant on Sunday that health and safety should be the main concern.

"If we make an error, it should be on the side of caution and safety," he said.

The US Government's chief scientist at the plant, Dr. Harry Denton, of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, admitted that the hydrogen bubble problem had not been anticipated in designing the reactor.

But Dr. Denton insisted the bubble was shrinking and the overall situation was "stable".

Besides a general evacuation, authorities were trying to decide how many of the 3,000 convicts from local prisons and about 5,000 nursing home patients could be transported to safer places.

In an evacuation, emergency centres would be set up within 160 km from the crippled plant.

Pregnant women and pre-school children, who are most susceptible to radiation exposure, were urged last Friday to leave their homes if they lived within eight km of the reactor. — AP, He-

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Koeberg reactor to be more powerful

By BOB MOLLOY

SCIENCE REPORTER

EAR reactors planned for Koeberg are built on the same principle as the American reactor which overheated at Harrisburg but the South African reactors will generate a larger amount of electrical power.

And South African engineers from Escom observed the faulty Harrisburg reactor in operation last November while on a familiarisation tour of nuclear plant in the United States.

Mr. R.P.A. Myburgh, managing director of Escom in the Western Cape, yesterday assured the Cape Times that there were differences in construction.

"The two sets of reactors were built by different companies and there are important differences in construction. Our engineers observed the second Harrisburg reactor while it was undergoing power testing," Mr. Myburgh said.

Half of these in the United States.

Nuclear-power reactors are simply heating plants for boiling water. The steam is then used to turn electrical generators which produce electricity.

In light-water reactors differences of design occur in the ways used to carry the heat to the steam plant.

The simplest reactor has circulating water which boils in the core itself and the steam is taken directly to the turbines. This is the boiling-water reactor or BWR.

In a pressurised water reactor, the type to be used at Koeberg, a coolant is passed through the core at a high pressure but does not boil.
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Mr R P A Myburgh, managing director of Escom in the Western Cape, yesterday assured the Cape Times that there were differences in construction. 'The two sets of reactors were built by different companies and there are important differences in construction. Our engineers observed the second Harrisburg reactor while it was undergoing power testing,' Mr Myburgh said.

It is understood that the Harrisburg reactor was built by Babcock and Wilcox, and the Koeberg reactors were designed by Westinghouse for construction by French contractors. The Koeberg reactors will generate 922 megawatts as against the Harrisburg output of 720 mW for the number one reactor and 828 mW for number two, the reactor which is now overheating.

The second reactor was not yet "on line" when the Escom observers saw it five months ago which means that it has not yet completed a year of operation. The type of reactor to be used at Koeberg is a "light water" (ordinary water) reactor. At the time this design was chosen there were 273 LWR stations out of 374 in operation around the world, more than half of these in the United States.

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The simplest reactor has circulating water which boils in the core itself and the steam is taken directly to the turbines. This is the boiling-water reactor or BWR.

In a pressurized water reactor, the type to be used at Koeberg, a coolant is passed through the core at a high pressure which prevents boiling. This primary coolant gives off its heat in a heat exchanger and produces steam without touching or mixing with the water. The pressure is higher in the PWR than for any other reactor.

It is essential that the heat produced in the reactor is kept below a critical level and this is done during normal operation by constant circulation of the coolant.

First reports from Harrisburg were that a fault had occurred in the steam plant since then there has been a news blackout but it is clear that the coolant was unable to carry out its function and a rising core temperature increased pressure inside the vessel by a reported 800 percent and caused the first explosion.

But Dr Denton insisted the trouble was shrinking and the overall situation was "under control".

Besides a general evacuation, authorities were trying to decide how some 200 counts from local prisons and about 5,000 nursing home patients could be transported to safer places.

In an evacuation, emergency centres would be established up to 100 km from the crippled plant.

Pregnant women and pre-school children, who are most susceptible to radiation exposure, were urged last Friday to leave their homes if they lived within eight km. of the reactor. — Sapa-Reuter.

N-plant 'over-reaction'

PERTH. — One of Britain's leading nuclear experts yesterday accused the world press of over-reacting to the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident in Pennsylvania.

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the British Electricity Council, told reporters here that the over-reaction by the press had created a mistaken public impression of the nature and importance of the accident.

"It is inevitable that the press should over-react to these things, and there has been a lot of sensational reporting about the incident."
Demolition can be costly

Science Reporter,
Sapa—AP-Reuters

RUPTURING power stations' estimated costs have risen 3,000 percent in 10 years and there are still three years to go before the last electricity flows out to the Western Cape.

First mention of costs was given in the late Sixties as R15m, since then the figure has soared to R2 120m.

An Eskom spokesman told the Cape Times yesterday the final cost would be 'about three-quarters' of a cost-fired station' but said an final figure could be given. Costs would derive from siting, ex- ing in coal, transport costs and the advantages from经验.

He rejected the view of an American economist who had said it would cost as much to demolish an obsolete nuclear power station as to build it and said Roodeberg's life of 25 years would probably be extended to 40 years at most.

The last nuclear plant demolished in the United States was built in the Sixties. It cost $1 15 and took over 10 years to get rid of temporarily. It remains need to demolish the reactor housing and to be cut up and disposed of in appropriated storage tanks.

The powers of station are stored in water but no decision has been taken as to where to work the remains.

Corrosion experts insist that nothing devoured to hold nuclear waste is safe and that the materials will eventually leak into the world water supply.

One expert said gold as the only material that will withstand decay for thousands of years.

More reports — page 3

Mile Island plant, said: 'We are over the hump.'

He briefed reporters on thousands of residents who fled the area after last Wednesday's pres- ident visited returning to their homes and schools prepared to reopen.

Mr. Denny said he was convinced the huddle trapped in the sealed nuclear reactor was gone and experts analyzed to cool the reactor vessel, which was called 'cold shutdown.' He added that he expected problems.

The huddle...
Similar cost, and N-power saves coal

MR R P A MYBURGH, regional manager for Ecom in the Western Cape, said yesterday that the estimated generating costs of Koeberg nuclear power station were comparable to that of a similar size coal-fired station.

"The present generating costs for Salt River, a much smaller coal-fired station, are 1 3 cents per kilowatt hour. This is because the station is not operated on a full-time full-load basis. If it were used to full capacity costs would be much higher as it is an old station and a lot of maintenance would be needed."

"A new coal-fired station sited as far from the pithead as Koeberg would generate at a cost of about four cents a unit more or less the figure worked out for the nuclear station," Mr Myburgh said.

A further consideration was the fact that Koeberg would save the country about four to five million tons of coal a year, a commodity that was of increasing value to South Africa.

That means that reutilising costs for each reactor were estimated in 1974 as at least R15 million. At Ecom, however, he noted that costs would probably more than double, by 1980, due to rising fuel bills for both reactors when in operation of about R15 a year.

No estimate had been made of the costs such as those involved in staffing, disposal of spent fuel by contractors and storage of fuel combustible, he added.

As part of the plans to develop a psychosocial and psychological profile for personnel which could be used to screen out people unsuitable for work in sensitive areas of the nuclear plant.

This emerged yesterday from a query to Ecom on safety precautions against radiation by people unsuitable for nuclear installation.

"At present that is regarded as a matter of utmost concern," he said.

There is also the possibility of having a nuclear power station in the Western Cape, where the power lines from the Transvaal will be closer. A brochure on Koeberg issued in 1978 by Ecom said the station would cost about R100 million. The core of each reactor would contain at least 2 300 tons of fuel, each costing around R2 million. Reutilising required a shutdown of each reactor for two or three weeks each year when about one-third of the fuel was replaced.

Checks on US reactors

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The United States Government is conducting a series of checks on over 300 reactors to determine their status with respect to the Three Mile Island incident.

The Federal Energy Administration is working with the Atomic Energy Commission and an expert panel of the reactors' owners to ensure that the safety of the reactors is not at risk. The report their findings within weeks.

The White House has asked Mr. J. J. Burdick, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to make sure that the reactors are not at risk and report their findings within weeks.

Source: Reuters
A DOCTOR working in the field of radiation biology at Cape Town hospital said this week he would move to another city if the giant Koeberg nuclear reactor plant, less than 30 kilometres from Cape Town as the crow flies, went into operation in 1982 as planned.

Interviewed at the offices of Cape Town city councilor Tom Walters — who is deeply concerned about the potential dangers of Koeberg — the doctor said he would not live in fear of the health damage Koeberg could cause him and his family.

"We should be named for fear of trouble from the Cape Provincial authorities." He told me many other doctors in Cape Town were also afraid of the potential hazards of Koeberg.

"We will increase the background level of radiation in Cape Town and introduce various forms of cancer, and in animals has been shown definitely to cause mutations.

"It is true that if Koeberg functions as planned, it will only raise radiation levels slightly, but the less radiation one is exposed to the better.

"I'll rather live somewhere else where there isn't a nuclear plant. It is unbelievable that they have raised this thing to near 5 million people.

"I am concerned about the nuclear waste problem."

The doctor quoted a report on nuclear plants drawn up a few years ago by the Committee of Scientists in America.

He also revealed that, according to the report, nuclear plants currently operating in Alaska had raised the background level of radiation in the area by about 800 times.

The authors of this report stated that they had concluded that a reactor accident with major radioactive releases was a real possibility in the coming decades.

They quoted a report in late 1973 by an American Atomic Energy Commission which had studied the long-term licensing process in America.

"This task force said that about 800 "abnormal occurrences" at reactors had been reported to the AEC in one 17-month period.

"They concluded: "The large number of reactor incidents, coupled with the fact that some of these events may be of such a magnitude as to cause serious questions regarding the current licensing practices, should be an issue for both the part of the nuclear industry and the AEC."

"This is particularly true when the increased number of operating reactors which will be online in the future will not be considered."

Mr. Walters, who recently persuaded the Cape Town City Council to make a tour of Koeberg with its own experts and look at the possible dangers to the city of Cape Town, said his main function was to ensure the council got a step ahead of anything that might endanger its citizens.

Mr. Walters said his fear of Koeberg, increased by the disaster at Tchernobyl, had not been alleviated by any of the claims made by South Africans of this week.

"It's a pity public officials only react when there is some disaster. To hear they are going to have another look at Koeberg's safety standards means they didn't look hard enough in the first place.

"I question whether a bunch of civil servants like some are competent to operate such a plant.

"And it seems to me the site of Koeberg was almost anti-mysteriously chosen to provide the maximum radiation that affects on Cape Town as we stand up against the wind.

"I am afraid the people of Koeberg quoted an article in the March edition of the American Natural Progress, which stated: "Are nuclear plants safe?

The answer depends on the definition of 'safe.' If it means accident-proof, then the answer, as applied to anything from a bicycle to a steel mill, is no.

"A nuclear plant cannot blow up like an atomic bomb.

"I think Koeberg's standards mean they didn't look hard enough in the first place to ensure a steady cloud of radioactive gases.

"When an accident occurs, people close to the plant would be affected, while others, living as far as a couple of hundred miles downwind of the plant, might suffer later."

"Mr. Walters asks: "Do we really have to have this monster thing so near us?"

KOEBERG...

THE RING OF FEAR AROUND THE CAPE

INVESTIGATION BY TONY SPENCER-SMITH

We will be visiting Koeberg this month, I want to know why the hell do they have this thing on our doorstep.

It's a pity officials only react when there is some disaster. To hear they are going to have another look at Koeberg's safety standards means they didn't look hard enough in the first place.

"The Cape Divisional Council, with some plans already in place, has already established a major "coloured" city called Atlantis only 15 km from Koeberg.

And plans for Atlantic City, on the west coast of South Africa, are more certain.

"Koeberg will probably stretch down to as near as 10 km from Koeberg — putting a reasonable chance less than 15 km from the nuclear power plant.

"The terrible significance of this is that when the war comes, the only reason we have to have this monster thing so near us is to protect the people of Cape Town from "Ae seus" nuclear plants safety."

Mr. Walters is a doctor at the Koeberg hospital, increased by the disaster at Tchernobyl, but not alleviated by the lies about the safety of the plants.

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This substance can cause thyroid cancer.

If the fallout of Iodine-131 occurred on grass, it said, "the milk would be contaminated and would have to be destroyed for perhaps a few weeks."

Mr. Collier said according to calculations of the Atomic Energy Board, the wind is going to blow Koeberg off into the sea at 100 to 600 km away would be subject to an unacceptable level of radioactive radiation due to the disaster.

The event of a disaster is subject to the disaster of the Cape Peninsula could be polluted in this way.

The other towns within even a 60 km radius include Stellenbosch, Wellington, Paarl, Heidelberg, and Koeberg, and no mention was made of the rural areas on which they hit.

Meanwhile in the United States..."
Mr Colley who left ENSOM some time ago, and no longer works in the nuclear engineering field, this week refused to comment on these figures. He said he was probably sound.

He told me: 'I was talking about an extremely unlikely event. But as Dr Roux of the Atomic Energy Board has himself said, no-one can say anything is totally impossible.

'Obviously Koeberg will be looked at again in the light of Harrisburg. Any responsible body in any field would do so.'  

'One wants to make these things as safe as humanly possible.'  

Dr Jan Gillisnee of Stellenbosch University, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Environment who has frequently spoken out about the potential hazards of Koeberg, said this week the attitude of the Atomic Energy Board could be just the first of a series of serious problems at nuclear plants.

'All this talk about fuel cycle changes seems to me premature. Nuclear plants have not been operating very long and already we have Harrisburg.'  

Dr Gillisnee said it was too late to stop the completion of Koeberg's first reactor — due to go on-stream in 1982 — but appealed to the authorities not to build the second or any other reactors there, so close to Cape Town.

He told me: 'The whole Atlantic seaboard from Cape Town to Atlantis is eventually going to be built up.

'The Koeberg plant will sit right in the middle of a future metropolis.'  

Dr Gillisnee said he was worried about the danger of sabotage at Koeberg.

He was also concerned about the transportation of the plutonium waste from the plant.

He said plutonium was toxic that one 300th of a gram in the lungs would cause death, and one 30 000th of a gram would greatly increase the risk of lung cancer.

'They are going to transport this stuff to Cape Town harbour for shipment overseas. We have been told a lot of tests on the containers which will be used. It is a dangerous thing to transport, but perhaps they can.

'But what if terrorists hijacked one of the vehicles and threatened to blow it up in the heart of Cape Town unless their demands were met.'  

'Remember that plutonium is used for making atomic weapons, which could make it highly desirable to seize.'  

Dr Gillisnee said he would like to see a public debate on Koeberg.

'When Koebeg was first announced, it was all a tale of wonderful technology. Benefits to the Western Cape, and so on. Not a word about the danger.

'It is rather strange there has been so little debate so far in South Africa compared with other countries.

'The authorities must be made aware that we are worried and concerned, and want full explanations of the dangers, with all details made public of just what could go wrong.'  

Dr Gillisnee said he was concerned about the increased general radiation levels in Cape Town and surrounding areas as a result of Koeberg.

'The total background radiation level might still be lower than that in Johannesburg, but it will be partly man-made.

'Perhaps humans are not adapted to this different, man-made radiation, and will be more susceptible to it.

'Anyway, any increase in radiation levels could lead to increased leukæmia, lung cancer and mutations. Is this desirable? Not to mention the dangers of a disaster.'  

Mr William Robb, of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, who has studied environmental issues, said every expert would agree that there were risks attached to nuclear power plants.

'Everything hinges on how great these risks are, and what we are prepared to risk.

'This is fundamentally a moral issue, a question of weighing up the safety of people's lives and property against money.'  

Mr Robb said experts in South Africa were expressing surprise at what had happened at Harrisburg.

'They shouldn't be surprised. They have been warned about this sort of thing for several years by such organisations as the Union of Concerned Scientists in America, which consists of really top-level experts.

'The surprise shown locally shows the experts have not taken all possible factors into account. Let's hope Koeberg doesn't also surprises us.'  

Both Mr Robb and Dr Gillisnee believe Koeberg has been made for peaceful purposes but the same potential for massive disaster at nuclear power plants.

Mr Robb accused the authorities in this country of deliberately keeping a very low profile on Koeberg to discourage public debate.
A MERE 30 km from one of South Africa’s most populated areas, the Peninsula, the mighty Koebeg nuclear plant is mushrooming.

It is due to be taken into operation early in the next decade on a site once roamed by the Hottentots and Strandloper.

And there it will stay, disgorging energy at least until the year 2020.

When it was first mooted there were not many antagonists. But over the years concern has grown and the bubble eventually burst with the Harrisburg experience.

Questions

The man in the street began asking questions.

The leading question was, obviously, why build at Duynefontein?

According to Escom, the site was chosen for a variety of reasons, chiefly economic. An exhaustive study was made of the South African coast and in particular, the Western Cape.

The study on the Western Cape cost was confined to Stompeushai to Duynefontein, Kommetjie to Cape Point, Cape Point to Simonstown and Gordon’s Bay to Hermanus and a number of other areas which suggested themselves as meriting further investigation.

Good transport

Escom added that the reason for concentrating on coastal sites for a nuclear power station was largely economic.

It also had to be within easy reach of good transport facilities and situated near existing power lines to which, with substations, its output could be fed into the distribution system.

The transmission lines which will distribute the Koebeg electricity cost, in 1977 terms, R52 000 a kilometre.

Each kilometre farther from the city would have added R500 000 to the effective cost of the station.

Other factors taken into account when deciding on the Duynefontein site were transportation of construction materials and heavy equipment from Cape Town harbour and the Bellville railway yards, housing costs, transport, amenities and facilities for the construction personnel and subsequent station staff.

Foundations

The Duynefontein topography also afforded an adequately sized terrace within a few metres of sea level, reasonable foundation conditions, and a gash which allowed for the establishment of an intake works to draw cooling water.

Further queries directed to Escom, and the answers received were:

Q: In the light of the Harrisburg experience, what would be the possibility of radiating the reactor core of Koebeg while still using the already constructed section?

A: Resting the reactor core would not be possible, especially as the base for the reactor has been dug down to bedrock and nearly a million cubic metres of soil has been removed.

Secondly, a very strong edifice of steel reinforced concrete has already been erected on the site. In the past it has been emphasized that the operation of Koebeg nuclear power station will not add significantly to the natural radiation of the Western Cape.

Koebeg will not add more than a few millirem a year to this natural radiation (110 millirem a year) which in some parts of India is as high as 1 500 millirem a year, more than 350 in some parts of France and up to 130 on the transvaal highveld.

A man living next to the Koebeg power station will thus be exposed to less radiation than a man living a normal life on the transvaal highveld.

Q: What is the life expectancy of Koebeg?

A: Between 30 and 40 years.

Q: Once it is no longer operational, what steps have to be taken to declare the area radioactive free?

Confined

A: "No area in the world can be declared radioactive free, as there is always natural radioactivity. In the case of a nuclear power station which has been taken out of commission, the radioactivity is confined to the containment vessel.

The cost of completely dismantling a nuclear station is about 10 percent of its initial cost. There would be no significant radiation thereafter."

Q: As far as safety features are concerned, how does Koebeg rate in relation to the world’s other nuclear reactors?

A: "The South African Act regulating the operation of nuclear installations are ranked amongst the strictest in the world."

Major mishap

Q: What are the chances of something similar to Harrisburg happening at Koebeg?

A: "No man-made device is absolutely accident proof, but looking at the excellent safety record of the nuclear power generating industry since commercial operation started in 1956, one can assume that the chances of a major mishap occurring at a nuclear power station are indeed remote."

Q: What effect will Koebeg have on the fauna and flora in the area immediately surrounding it?

A: "As nuclear power stations are usually kept under strict security and properly fenced, the area surrounding them tends to become a wildlife refuge.

To an extent this is already happening at the Koebeg site, with an increase in bird-life.

Warm water discharged at the site is also expected to encourage some species like rock lobsters and black mussels to move out and other species to move in.

The transmission lines which will distribute the Koebeg electricity cost, in 1977 terms, R52 000 a kilometre.
SUPER-TRAIN BETTER THAN GIANT HIGHWAY SAYS ANTHROPOLOGIST

Give the Bullet to Garden Route

CONCERN is mounting about the rape of the Garden Route with a huge four lane freeway that will smash its way through the lakes and forests of one of South Africa's last reserves of unspoiled countryside.

In Parliament this week Mr Rupert Lorrimer (PPF Orange River) joined ecologists from all over the country in opposing the freeway plan, and warned that the Government was acting against the public will.

But the Minister of Transport, Mr. Lourens Muller, has indicated the plan will go ahead in spite of protests because the freeway "was essential".

A desperate plea to scrap the freeway altogether has been made by Dr J. L. Bosch, an anthropologist and economist.

In an interview this week he said the Garden Route was a priceless asset to the nation, and the environmental damage which the freeway would cause would be horrifying.

"Dr Bosch, a vigorous campaigner for a more sympathetic approach by the Government to the demands of a sound ecology, conceded that there is need for better communications between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, but claims a freeway is not the correct answer."

"The ideal solution would be a bullet train."

His revolutionary idea is based on his observations of efficient mass transportation in Japan where a bullet train travels on an overhead rail at speeds of up to 360 km/h.

"The bullet train," says Dr Bosch, "could run through tunnels in environmentally sensitive areas, or be suspended to span cliffs, thus staying away from the lakes and avoiding the ugly prospect of cutting off holiday resorts from their free access to the seaboard by a massive freeway."
Sierra continues whaling activities

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

IN SPITE of the international furor over the pirate whaler, Sierra, she is continuing her operations and this week was again berthed in Las Palmas, discharging her cargo of whale meat.

International observers watched the ship as she discharged her cargo and Japanese were seen on board. The ship has caused international concern over unregulated whaling and has been proved to have strong South African and Japanese ties. The majority of her crew are South Africans, court in Cape Town by the Sierra Fishing Agency of Dock Road.

While her captain and mate are Norwegian, their addresses are given as Hudson and Johnsonburg. Also on board are Portuguese and Japanese mestizo settlers.

The ship arrived in Las Palmas early this week and left on Tuesday night. She is believed to have discharged her entire whale meat cargo.

- Mr Dave McFarlane of the Canadian-based Greenpeace organization, said from London that there were plans to denounce the Sierra.

The organization has harassed the Russian and Japanese whaling fleets in the past, and according to informed sources, looks set to be present when whaling operations beings offeland soon.

- The leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Edlin, who recently called on the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Human, to launch an investigation into South African involvement in the Sierra, has firsthand knowledge of whales.

Recently, while sailing between Hudson Island and Hout Bay, a whale approached the yacht he was on and followed it for about 20 minutes. "I was most impressed with its friendliness and grace," he said yesterday when asked about the incident.

The incident occurred two weekends ago and the whale followed the yacht swimming next to it and underneath it and are owned by Fishtarwhaling SA, of Panama City, Panama.

Mr Powell said he thought the Sierra would be ready for sea soon but was unsure about the Theresa.

R150 000

The Theresa had a fire on board in April, which destroyed the accommodation, bridge, electrical wiring, bulkhead doors and navigational equipment.

Three new generators, since the accommodation area were slightly water-damaged and the lower engine-room divided with new and water. The cost of repairs has been estimated at R150,000.

The ships were originally owned by Union Whaling, who sold them to the Van Der Sijl Foundation. They were then sold to General Ship and Yacht (Pty) Ltd., who sold them to their present owners.

An international expert who has been studying the activities of the Sierra told the Cape Times that he was convinced the ships were to be used as whalers.

Those involved in the report of the ships have consistently denied they are to be used as whalers.

- "'Captain' Paul Nielsen, a one-time captain of the Sierra, and the Times, this week left the Cape hotel where he was staying, leaving no forwarding address." Mr Nielsen, raced to the hotel by the Cape Times, refused to reply when asked about the operations of the Sierra. He refused to comment as to whether the ship was South African-owned.

He is believed to have gone to Durban.

- Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of some of the former crew members of the
Cape firm dealt with packaging of whale meat

A CAPE TOWN firm manufactured the packaging for the Seara's whale meat before the ship moved its operations from SWA Namibia and Angolan waters to areas further south.

This was disclosed yesterday by the man who acted on behalf of the firm, Paper Sacks, in its dealings with the Seara, trading as Seara, which acted on behalf of the ship.

The Dock Road agency still has crew for the private whaler which now operates out of Loe Palmas.

Mr Chris Shortland said yesterday that the company had insisted on payment in advance of manufacture of the packaging. He said the packaging originally came from Northern Paper Sacks but developers the wrapping, it was done in cardboard paper with a plastic coating.

The wrapping had "frozen whale meat" written on the outside in English. There were also Japanese symbols which he was told meant the same thing at one stage "Freeze of Spain" was also printed on the packaging.

He believed that during the revolution in Portugal and the subsequent state in Angola the manufacture of packaging in South Africa for the Seara was discontinued.

The packaging was supplied in orders of about 20,000 cartons to each holder who had to order one batch pallets. This was sufficient to keep supplies from those times in stock.

about the incident.

The incident occurred two weekends ago and the whale followed the whaling ship, swimming next to it and underneath it.

At one stage it was almost within reach.

Mr "Nicky" Carter, permanent adviser on non-IWC whaling to the People's Trust for Endangered Species said this week that reports that the Seara was owned by South African interests "contradicted with such knowledge" that he had available.

Two independent sources said this week that they were convinced that two former whalers being hunted in the Durban docks were to be used as whalers.

Mr Cameron Powell said he recently saw the ships and work was going ahead swiftly. While one of them lacked as if it might not be used as a whale catcher, if certainly could be used as a factory ship.

The ships, now named the Susan and the Theresa, were formerly whale catchers called the C G Hovelmeyer and Pieter Molenaar. They are being converted and strengthened at Durban Long Yard. He is believed to have gone to Durban.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of some of the former crew members of the Cape Fisher, formerly the Yashira Maru, which left Cape Town early this month without its South African crew.

The South Africans left the ship within minutes of its departure and it is still not known why they walked off.

A number of the crew members were identified by a former member of the private whaler, Tonnio, which sank last year, when the Cape Times telephoned a house in Langebaan a relative of one of the crew, Mr Bills Moyer, said that a number of the crew had left to join the ship.

However, Mr Moyer was still in Langebaan, she added.

When Mr Moyer was approached he denied all knowledge of the Cape Fisher or having known the crew members of the Cape Fisher, but he admitted that he had served on board the Tonnio.

The search for the crew members followed an anonymous call that a number of them had left by air to join the Cape Fisher.
Chairman: D V Benade; joint managing directors: GS Thomas, BS W Winberg.

Capital structure: 10.5m ordinary shares of 50c; 1.2m 6% red cum prefs of R1; 60 000 6.5% red cum prefs of R1. Market capitalisation: R13.7m.


It was marginal but it was enough. Malbak, with a 0.1c a share increase in earnings for the March 31 1979 year, has kept intact its 11-year record of increasing every year its turnover, earnings and dividends. But the company very nearly did not make it. Earnings from the farm equipment division plummeted from R1.4m to R66 000. This drop in contribution to earnings from 39.1% to 1.9% was the worst swing in profitability "suffered by any division in any previous year," chairman Dan Benade says.

The "inherent strength" which the group draws from its diversified interests saved the day however. Bakke, the packaging, plastics and mining supplies division, increased its contribution by 66% to R2.2m while Malbak Motors contributed R682 000 (R401 000) and group services R570 000 (R379 000).

Poor weather conditions hit farm equipment sales hard with new equipment selling on thin margins; and demand for second-hand equipment was sharply down, leaving the company overstocked. Management reaction has been swift and after examining operating expenses "the company is now restructured to be profitable in tight trading conditions but can react quickly to a recovery of demand..."

Star performer Bakke found itself well placed to supply increased demand for its food packaging and mining products and the company’s insistence on price competitiveness - prices were kept to 4% below the inflation rate - ensured not only higher sales but also increased market share.

Malbak Motors capitalized on pre-gst buying and, given tight control of costs and asset utilisation and the success of the engine reconditioning division, the company may not suffer too badly in future when fuel costs are expected to depress sales.

The group as a whole is in fact, very dependent on fuel costs - which may even cut back the sales of farm machinery when conditions restore farmers’ buying power.

Asset utilisation is Malbak’s strong point and the philosophy of running the divisions entirely autonomously has proved to be profitable. Although margins for the group are historically low, the depressing effect from Malcomness could be non-recurring in its severity.

For this reason the share at 130c on a 10.4% yield looks under-priced. The directors themselves signalled their optimism in restoring higher growth levels by raising the payout to 13.5c. It only needs a small increase in farm equipment sales to push Malcomness profits higher - and the goodwill the company has built up over the years with the farming community should ensure that it does not lose market share. In fact, the 37.4% discount on nav unjustly undervalues the goodwill built up by Malbak.

Ian Millen
Group to fight for environment

A broad-based pressure group aimed at protecting the environment of greater Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand was formed last night at a public meeting in Lyndhurst.

The meeting was convened by Miss Ruth Levy who is campaigning to save the Lyndhurst stream from canalsation.

Johannesburg City Councillor Mrs Janet Levine, who will steer the group in its initial stages, said she was very disturbed by the public apathy towards city planning.

"When we are talking about urban environment, we are talking about the quality of life. This is the soul of the city," said Mrs Levine.

It was only when the issue affected Johannesburg people personally that they were prepared to get involved.

"There were organisations concerned with the environment, but they were so disjointed that they were not an effective lobby.

"The result is that a bulldozer organisation like the City Council can carry on and do things the way it wants to," said Mrs Levine.

What she hoped would come out of the meeting was some sort of environmental committee to look after the environment of the city.

Mr Graham Ferreira of The Star's CARE campaign said what struck him when he moved from Cape Town to Johannesburg recently was that the people of Johannesburg did not care about their city.

The meeting decided that Mrs Levine should convene public meetings with leading environmentalists who would be elected to serve as a committee for the group.
N-Crack Scare
Koebere Firm in

By Tony Spencer-Smith
The reactor is being built by Framatome, the French company contracted to build the nuclear reactors at the giant Koeborg plant near Cape Town.

At a press conference in Paris on Friday, the French nuclear industry union leaders threatened to strike unless the French Government stopped three new nuclear power plants from going into operation until checks had been made.

They said cracks 5 millimetres to 6 millimetres wide and 6 millimetres deep were found in the steam-generating vessels and tubes of the reactor, and claimed defects in the steel alloy used in its construction could lead to a disaster worse than the accident at the Three Mile Island plant in America recently.

The State-owned Électricité de France (EDF) has closed part of the nuclear power station at Bugey for "minor repairs" and it will reopen in a few days.

John Baggele reports from Paris that trade unions have charged that the authorities controlling plants hushed up the discovery of dangerous cracks.

The socialist newspaper Le Matin published a report suggesting there had been a cover-up by EDF, the Industry Minister and the Nuclear Information Ministry.

The first fault was found by a workman studying a special bomb on to a 50 centimetre plate forming the base of a temperature transformer. This resulted in new controls, which led to other cracks being discovered in tubes leaking to and from the heart of the reactor.

But EDF described the faults as superficial and said they involved no operational risks.

But EDF described the faults as superficial and said they involved no operational risks.

Authority to load enriched uranium into certain types of nuclear power stations had been suspended for at least a few weeks, probably for checks.

Dr Wynand de Villiers, president of the Atomic Energy Board, said defects in steam-generating vessels could lead to serious problems in a nuclear reactor.

He said the steam-generating systems for Koeborg were no being built in France.

"The vessels contain the coolant of the nuclear core," he said. "If you lose coolant, you get overheating."

Dr de Villiers said the board's quality control experts would look into the matter carefully.

"If steam-generator components are found to be defective they will be rejected."

Dr Schalk van der Merwe said that if the French had found cracks "of course this is something which must be gone into immediately."

"At the moment I have not been officially informed about this. It is not something to panic about, but the whole matter will have to be looked into."

Member of the council of the Stop Koeborg Campaign said their campaign would be lent fresh impetus by the news from France.
In 1982, in stream on Koeberg.
ENVIROMENT

1-1-80 - 31-12-80
Hans.
Dumppin at Sea Control Bill

See S. Hansard 9 col. 1905 - 1912
22/5/80

Dumping at Sea Control Bill

Red leadings

See Hansard 9 Cols. 1905 - 1912
Dumping at Sea Control Bill
Second Reading Resumed

See Hansard 14 Col 6762 - 6789.
Koebreg waste: a Sharp reaction by environmentalists

By ROB MOLLOY

A BRICKSHED DISCLOSURE in the Koebreg Report that dangerous radioactive wastes will be repositioned in South Africa has brought strong reactions from environmentalists, a call to sandball Koebreg and a disavowal from onlookers that there was any intention to mislead the public.

Dr. Jan Gilmore, secretary for the conservation division of the Environmentalists' Association of South Africa, yesterday said that the disclosure of the waste was "one of the biggest problems in the production of electricity from nuclear power."

"I have been informed that the wastes from Koebreg will be stored overseas, and I am very upset as this is no longer the case."

This posed a question of many questions, said Dr. Gilmore:

- When was Koebreg said that they would have to store the wastes from Koebreg overseas?
- Did they know this from the start or was there a change in the attitude of the French producers since then?

- What was the waste for use in the South African nuclear power plant? And what was the waste for use in the South African nuclear power plant?
- How long will the waste be stored in South Africa?
- How long will the waste be stored in South Africa?

According to literature on radioactive substances, the atomic wastes from nuclear reactors contain many high-risk substances. Some of these have a half-life of only seconds, long, while others remain dangerously radioactive for millions of years.

About 1000 years

Among the problems created by these substances, the atomic wastes contain many high-risk substances. Some of these have a half-life of only seconds, long, while others remain dangerously radioactive for millions of years.

Some wastes for millions of years

- Some wastes are stored in high-level intermediate and low-level waste categories. The high-level intermediate waste will be stored for about 1000 years.
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Alpha, beta, gamma rays

American experts have admitted that no material known to man will significantly reduce radioactive substances safely through the period of dangerous radiation. Models of radiation contamination have been set up to assess the risks in the construction of nuclear power plants. A recent study confirmed that the United States and other Western nuclear powers have dumped a total of 277,000 tons into the sea as of 1982. These tests have been conducted since 1930 and include studies on the health effects of radiation on animals, particularly in the late 1980s.

- Radioactivity is caused when certain radionuclides or other species enter the body through ingestion, inhalation or absorption. They do, but they do not give off any dangerous ray or form particles.
- The rays differ in their penetrating power. Alpha particles can be stopped by a sheet of tissue; beta particles can penetrate through skin and the body; while gamma rays, similar to x-rays, can penetrate substantial barriers.

Radiation of human tissues is invisible, tasteless and painless. It is normally higher than background levels of human tissues. However, on the degree of radiation, tissue damage may not appear for decades or may occur only as genetic defects in succeeding generations.

Radioactivity is measured in curies, rems or rads. One curie of radiation is the emission of 3.7 x 10^10 atoms of a particular isotope in one second. A rem is the amount that produces an absorbed dose of radiation in the human body.
Koeberg waste to be under control

No final decision on the storage of nuclear waste from the Koeberg plant has yet been taken, according to the Atomic Energy Board.

A spokesman for the board denied a report in a respected international journal claiming that all forms of nuclear waste would be disposed of at South Africa's only power plant. The spokesman said that the board would be ready to accept any decision on the issue.

The spokesman said that the board had been discussing the issue for some time and that a decision would be made soon. He added that the board was committed to ensuring that any waste disposal plan would be safe and secure.

Remote

In the event of a possible breach of safety conditions, the board would be able to shut down the plant and evacuate the area, he added.

Decaying

Spent nuclear fuel would be kept in special containers for at least two years before being disposed of in a safe and secure manner.

The spokesman added that the board was committed to ensuring that the waste would be handled in the most safe and secure manner possible.
FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Oil tankers: distance from coast lines

†1. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What progress has been made in taking steps to increase the prescribed distance from our coast lines for routes taken by passing oil tankers?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Agreement was reached on an international level that laden tankers would as from 1 September 1979 maintain a minimum distance of 25 nautical miles (previously 12 nautical miles) off a line drawn between certain salient points along the South Africa coast line. These points are:

South Sand Bluff
Bashee River
Hood Point
Cape Recife
Cape Agulhas
Quoin Point
Cape Point
Slangkop Point and
Cape Columbine.

During summer months they should steer to pass at least 10 nautical miles south of Alphard Bank. Tankers in ballast are allowed the right of free navigation.
Umkomaas: pollution by effluent

20. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) Whether complaints of pollution by effluent from a factory at Umkomas were investigated by his Department in January 1980; if so,

(2) whether any damage was caused by the pollution; if so, (a) what was the cause and (ii) the extent and (b) what steps were taken to obviate this pollution?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 1

(2) (a) (i) An electrical failure caused the pumps which would normally ensure that the effluent is pumped to sea, to cut out and the effluent therefore spilled and ended up in the mouth of the river and in the surf causing excessive foaming on the beach.

(2) (a) (ii) Foam on the beach. No other or permanent damage was detected.

(2) (b) Verbal warnings of prosecution in event of a repetition were given to the company and this was confirmed in writing.
THURSDAY, 14 FEBRUARY 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Soil Conservation Act

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

(1) How many farms (a) had been and (b) remained to be planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act at the end of 1979;

(2) in respect of how many farms were subsidies for soil conservation paid during 1979;

(3) what was the total amount of (a) subsidies paid in respect of and (b) money, excluding subsidies, spent on soil conservation for 1979;

(4) (a) how many farmers were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of offences under the Soil Conservation Act during 1979 and (b) what (i) were the charges and (ii) was the penalty in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) Actual figures are not readily available but it is estimated that 74 per cent of the farms in the Republic have already been planned.

(b) Due to the composition of farming units it is not possible to furnish a definite number but it is estimated that 26 per cent of the farms in the Republic have not yet been planned.

(2) 4 564 farms.

(3) (a) R5 800 000

(b) R3 631 080

(4) (a) (i) 2 farmers.

(ii) Both were found guilty.
River may soon be ‘open sewer’

Science Reporter

The Hout Bay river is dying and only active intervention by a local authority or concerned conservation group can save it from becoming an open sewer, a fisheries management expert warned yesterday.

Mr S J McVeigh, a nature conservation officer based at Jonkershoek Fisheries Station, whose work involves the development and management of fisheries and angling resources in the Peninsula, told the Cape Times that the river was now “little more than an eroded and polluted stormwater drain”, but it was “still retrievable by anyone motivated to do so”.

Known as the Ditsa River and formerly a much-loved angling spot on the Peninsula, the river now contains “a few stunted specimens of fish”, McVeigh added.

A Cape Times investigation of the river last year found that it contained poisonous levels of aluminium sludge dumped there by the Cape Town municipal water purification works at Constantia Nek. Department of Water Affairs tests showed a level of toxicity 200 times higher than that required to harm fish.

The acting city engineer, Mr C J Freeman, told the Cape Times in a letter last year that the municipality discharged an average 50 kilolitres of waste water a day into the river, but added that tests had shown “considerable pollution from other sources along the river”.

Last week, McVeigh reported the results of a survey of the river to a public meeting of conservationists in Hout Bay. He had found sea bass in the small lagoon at the river mouth and some small-sized indigenous fish in the upper reaches. He had seen no trout, although the river had at one time been known for its trout fishing.

Asked to comment on the reasons for the deterioration of the river, McVeigh said it could be blamed on “pollution, erosion, silting, spread of alien vegetation and general lack of interest in preserving the river as an amenity”.

“What is needed is a single authority for at least a 40-metre wide strip on either side of the river running its full length so that management can be effectively administered,” he said.
Pollution of the sea by oil

299. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred during 1979?

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in 1979 and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) 36

(2) (a) R41 660.74.

(b) R6 031.79.
Discharge of effluent into sea near Unkoomas, Natal

*3. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

Whether he or his Department has given a permit for the discharge of effluent into the sea near Unkoomas, Natal; if so, (a) to which undertaking, (b) why and (c) on what conditions?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

Yes

(a) South African Industrial Cellulose Corporation (Pty.) Ltd. (SAICCOR)

(b) The factory was commissioned in 1955 before the promulgation of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956). In 1952 the Water Court authorized the abstraction of water from the Umkoomas River and the use thereof for industrial purposes, on condition that any effluent resulting from such use be discharged into the sea. The factory is situated on the southern bank of the Umkoomas River four kilometers from the sea and there is no demand for purified effluent down stream of the factory. The issuing of a permit was recommended by a committee consisting of representatives of the Natal Provincial Administration, the CSIR and the Department of Water Affairs. The recommendation was endorsed by the SABS and the Department of Health.

(c) The permit is subject to 15 conditions which can be summarized as follows:

1. The quantity of effluent is limited to 145 454 cubic metres per day.

2. The permit does not detract from the conditions of the Water Court orders of 26 June 1952 and 16 May 1960 with regard to the creation of nuisances or harmful effects or the concentration of free sulphur dioxide in the effluent.

3. Pre-treatment of effluent is required to prevent harmful effects on the environment.

4. The pipeline must comply with prescribed specifications.

5. The pipeline must be extended in future if it should become necessary.

6 to 10. In terms of conditions 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 the company must take certain measures to prevent pollution as required by the Minister if it should become necessary in future.

11. The company must carry out chemical and bacteriological analyses of the effluent.

12. Chemical and biological studies must be carried out in the disposal zone to determine the effect of effluent disposal on marine life.

13. Details with regard to the route of the pipeline must be submitted to the Minister.

14. Domestic sewage must be pre-treated before discharged into the pipeline.

15. An investigation with regard to the sea currents must be carried out by a competent person approved by the Minister.

Mr. N. B. WOOD: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the detailed reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us whether, in view of the fact that the regulations appear to have been made a long time ago, he will give consideration to up-dating the conditions which he has just read out to us? Could he give us the assurance that that will be done should the need arise?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, continual attention is paid to the conditions which are laid down. If the hon. member for Bena thinks he can improve on them, I should like to receive his suggestions.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, can he perhaps tell us whether these investigations have been carried out in the sea, in the area in which this effluent is disposed of, and whether it has had any sort of effect on the surrounding area, either advantageous or disadvantageous?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the Department of Water Affairs regularly receives reports in connection with the tests to be made. If the conditions are not complied with, the department therefore must be aware of it and the matter will be followed up. From the nature of the case I am not able to say exactly what the position is. There are many cases of this nature. The hon. member should rather give notice of such a question.
Case for the

Silent Majority

Honey — Rape of a Village

Waste not, want not

More than R40m worth of cans, glass, plastic containers, paper and board (7 600 t a day) is discarded in SA each year. In addition, each ton of waste costs R2.50 to bury, with collection and disposal amounting to as much as R100m a year.

And it’s going to get worse.

Within 20 years, SA will be faced with the problem of disposing of almost 15 Mt of common garbage and refuse, 130% more than the current 6.8 Mt. And that’s a conservative figure. Keep SA Tidy estimates an annual increase of 18%.

So far, 90% of refuse is being recovered, of which 38% is paper, 9% glass, and 4% metal and plastic.

But it is not only the needless waste and pollution that is drawing firms into the recycling industry. There are savings and, therefore, profits to be had. With the constantly rising costs of raw materials, it makes good sense to recycle.

At the same time, pending legislation could mean that many firms will find themselves unprepared and subject to extra costs when the recommendations of a Parliamentary commission come into effect.

Metal Box’s Collect-a-Can is in operation specifically for the collection and recycling of used cans, says GM Dudley Fraser, and has, since its inception, recycled 150m used cans.

More than 3 000 t of used cans are reclaimed every year by his company — the only one in its field — says Fraser, but he claims that over 100 000 t, with a potential value of R1.8m in tinplate and steel scrap, are buried in dumps annually.

Recycling products also means an energy saving. About 50% less energy is needed to manufacture steel from scrap than from iron ore. The process is also cheaper.

Plastic recycling is another important energy conserver. According to a British survey as much as 2.24 t of oil equivalent is required to manufacture 1 t of low density polythene.

The capital costs of establishing recycling operations are also relatively low compared with other industries and plastic recoverers can move into the end product at comparatively low cost and risk. For these reasons an increasing amount of firms are moving into plastic recovery. SA generates as much as 10% of its polythene requirements from recycled products and this is expected to rise to 20% in the next few years.

Paper is the largest of the recycling industries, recovering 38% of the reclaimable refuse. Half of all waste paper is reclaimable. Recycling Industries’ Vincent Lambertz claims his company recovers as much as 60 000 t of waste paper annually. They use 100% recycled materials, collecting the waste from supermarkets and factories and delivering it back again as a new product.

Lambertz claims a further advantage of reclaiming is that the fibres have already been exposed to the production process and therefore “behave as they should behave.” This cuts down on process costs, but he admits that the quality is not the same as could be obtained from virgin fibre. “However,” says Lambertz, “we don’t go where we have to compromise with top quality.”

The recovery rate for paper is about 30% in SA, says Lambertz, and is starting to compare favourably with rates overseas. The US recovers 17%, Japan 42%, West Germany 44%.

Glass is totally reclaimable — the amount put into glass equals the amount that comes out. Over 50 000 t of glass is recycled every year in SA and the reclaimed product accounts for 20% of glass production.

Lein Schutz of Consolidated Glass says there are good profits in the recycling business. Reclaimed glass is at least 10% cheaper than its component raw materials, and the production process is far cheaper. More heat is needed to melt raw material components for glass manufacture than reclaimed glass.

By using waste products, furnaces can be fired at a lower rate, so using less energy. This extends the life of the furnace and further reduces price. “If energy costs are included, savings from recycling are as high as 20%,” adds Schutz.

Consolidated Glass pays approximately half as much for waste as for raw material glass components. But, warns Schutz, the waste price can rise to within 10% of that of raw materials if there are heavy transport costs — and there often are with recycled products. However, he points out that there is always an additional saving on capital depreciation and energy.

“At the same time recycling is conserving scarce resources,” says Schutz. “SA does not have sand and has to import it for glass manufacture. Any recycling must also be seen in terms of foreign exchange savings.” Lambertz claims that an investment of R10m in paper recycling has resulted in an annual saving of R50m in foreign exchange alone.
Lethal dam water kills countless fish and birds

By JOHAN BUYS

MORE than 100 large water birds and countless fish have died in a dam at Aston Woods.

Officials from the Springs Wild Life Society and the Division of Nature Conservation are trying to establish the cause of the deaths, checking the possibility that the dam, at Aston Woods, could have been polluted from factories in the surrounding area.

The shores of the dam have been littered with dead reddish teal, yellow-billed ducks, Egyptian geese and coot. Dead fish have been floating among the reeds at the water's edge.

Water from the dam, also known as Aston Lake, feeds directly into the Blesbokspruit. This spring flows past the Marievale bird sanctuary and joins up with the Suikerbosrand River, which eventually ends up in the Vaal Dam, major source of drinking water for the Reef.

Samples of water taken from the dam have been sent to the Division of Nature Conservation laboratories for analysis. Members of the Springs Wild Life Society have set up an emergency station at the Grootvlei mine's No 6 shaft next to the dam to treat the sick birds. Some have been taken to the bird hospital in Johannesburg.

Mrs Linda Thomas, chairman of the Springs branch of the Wildlife Society, said: "The emergency station will be manned every day until we are sure danger is past."

Experts said the poison could have come from three sources — agricultural poisons, industrial pollution or cyanide from gold mining activities.
Watch on Koeberg urged

Municipal Reporter

THE Environmental Advisory Board wants the larger municipalities to have representatives on the monitoring board which will keep watch on radiation levels from Koeberg nuclear power station.

The City Council's executive committee considered this recommendation today.

DISPOSAL

In a letter to the committee the advisory board said it was 'an added cause for concern' that spent fuel from the power station, which would be sent to France for reprocessing, would be returned to South Africa for disposal.

It is believed local authorities should be represented on the monitoring board to assure the public that the highest standards are being complied with.
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It is believed local authorities should be represented on the monitoring board to ensure the public that the highest standards are being complied with.'
Kruger Park coal-mine fears are rekindled

Jew Iscor probe?

A VISIT to the Kruger National Park by a high-level delegation from Iscor recently has rekindled fears that the park is to be mined for coal.

Fears are growing that, in spite of public demand that the park be left untouched, Iscor may go ahead with plans for a coal mine in the Parcien area of the northern section of the Kruger Park.

Zoologists say the plan could have disastrous effects on the park as a whole.

The area under consideration is one of the most remote areas and is the heart of the breeding ground for the park's elephant herds. Many prospecting holes have been drilled there already. This week, Mr Mike Nicol, editor of African Wildlife, the magazine of the Wildlife Society, said an Iscor delegation had visited Punda Milia camp, near the likely site for a mine.

If mining development does take place, it could also involve a dam on the Lebombo River, an important tributary of the Limpopo, the building of a mining town and a railway line through the park.

Thousands of people have signed petitions against a mine.

The head of the mining section of Iscor, Mr Michael De Waal, told me an Iscor group had visited the Kruger Park.

But he said they had merely gone to Punda Milia for tea.

"We have a drilling camp in Venda (near the border of the park), and we use the airstrip at Punda Milia. We went to the camp for tea. We are not drilling in the park," he said.

GOOD LOOK

Mr Nicol said he believed the delegation had a "good look around" inside the Kruger Park.

Mining experts believe that if the coking coal deposits in the Kruger Park are to be mined, the infrastructure and shafts might be sunk inside Venda.

Mr Nicol said:" As far as I can see, if they mine these coal seams they will use open cast technique.

"Wherever they put the mine they will have to dam the Lebombo River, and the effects of that to the area will be very, very bad," he said.

Mr Clive Walker, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust said that the principle at stake was that "it appeared that the prospecting holes and the permission to drill had been granted in contravention of the National Parks Act.

SACRED

If they don't observe the Act what's the point, and if they change the Act to allow mining then the future is very dark. Then nothing is sacred," he said.

"The area where they want to put that coal mine is possibly the most important area in the whole park." Among the fears expressed by zoologists, ecologists and conservationists should mining take place are:

- Most of South Africa's baboon trees in a protected area are found in Parcien. These could be badly affected by any change in the water table caused by damming the Lebombo River.
- South Africa's only mopani forest in a protected area occurs nearby. This could be destroyed or badly damaged.
- The most important breeding ground in South Africa for elephants would be seriously disturbed.
- The Lebombo River would be seriously polluted, and this pollution would find its way into the Limpopo.
- Before the presence of coking coal seams came of interest to mining concerns, plans were afoot to turn a large part of the area into the world's most exciting wilderness trail. These plans may now have been scotched.
Killed 50 birds.

A spokesman for the Okada Fish and Game Department said that a very week of testing in the Okada area turned up 50 birds that had been killed. The Okada Department said that the poisoning was caused by flooding, and that the fish were killed by electricity. The Okada Department said that the poisoning was caused by flooding, and that the fish were killed by electricity.

*Total number of students: 137*
UCT study of polluted water

ENOUGH water under the Mitchell's Plain area to service a city of several millions — but polluted and rapidly becoming useless — is just one aspect of the 'nature versus development' conflict now being documented by researchers at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Cape Town.

'The water is already badly polluted with lead, sulphur dioxide and other noxious solids leached from the air by rain, and a very valuable natural asset will soon be lost to us if nothing is done,' Mr. Maurice Toporowski, planning research assistant, said today.

ONE ASPECT

'But this is just one aspect of a study we are now making of exactly how our natural environment is being affected by residential, industrial and commercial development in the Western Cape, and what we can do, through intelligent planning, to reduce undesirable effects on the natural setting,' he said.

Mr. Toporowski said the root cause of over-exploitation, pollution, destruction of irreplaceable habitat and the permanent loss of fauna and flora was inadequate knowledge of the natural environment.

Mr. Toporowski has discovered a serious lack of widespread and consistent rainfall figures for the Peninsula, Cape Flats, West Coast, and the northeastern areas, and has issued an appeal to all farmers, schools and other organisations operating rain gauges to contact him with their findings.

He can be contacted at Cape Town 69-3981 extension 881, or 61-9991 after
Giant land planned for Jhb

To James Clarke

The Johannesburg City Council has approved in principle a plan to turn the Braamfontein Spruit into a 25 km natural parkland — the largest and longest municipal park in South Africa.

The plan includes recommendations to establish:

- Several large nature reserves along it
- Punting tracks
- New dams and pools for boating and fishing
- Cycleways and horse trails with stables where the public can hire horses.

It will mean thousands of homes from the western suburbs right across the northern suburbs and beyond. Boksburg and Sandton will be within walking distance of a natural parkland covering several square kilometers.

Boksburg and Sandton councils are expected to raise the plan soon. It was drawn up by experts and consultants from all three municipalities.

The report also recommends a revival of the old system of waterways into various channels. Instead of consulting engineers above, new dams and lakes should be created to absorb the shock of floods. They also suggest new fishing channels could revert to natural stream beds.

The report was drawn up by Carens — the Co-ordinating Committee on Community Open Spaces. It will eventually be adopted by other river catchment in the metropolitan area.

The first stage of the revival of the Braamfontein Spruit will be the 4 km stretch between the Hartbeespoort Dam in the north and the Sandton River Club in the south.

The stretch contains at Craighead a large natural area with a walkway and birdwatching facilities where voluntary nature organisations will be invited to resume as a matter of fact. The rest of the river's course will be developed as part of the Braamfontein Reclamations to be used for recreation including fishing.

It will have a riding trail and a boating track marked with kilometre markers.

The Braamfontein Spruit which technically opens in Hillbrow as a tributary of the hamburger river, its three main branches (the tributaries which begin in Hillbrow, Fordsburg, Westmore and Montaguer Park areas) will also be developed as parkland.

One of the recommendations is that walking and riding trails could begin at Hillbrow in the Pistorious Park on Ampere Road. The park could be a possible site for a new lake, and task activities. The report does not say where the Braamfontein Park will be envisaged.

Before much of the river is done, it can be agreed, the walk will be planned to go through Hillbrow and Welbore to include historical spots and other points of interest, and then along the Parkes profuse near the stream further on.

Another water feature is suggested near Victoria Park as the beginning of the Braamfontein Spruit which flows through Johannesburg and the Montaguer Park tributary.

The reclaimed area is just west of where the Donkey Hill stream meets the Braamfontein River at Community Open Spaces. It is located just off the river's course in the suburban area that was formerly an overgrown dumping ground.

The plan has been eight years after the Carens committee has tried to make all the called "The Braamfontein stream" into a river park.

The Carens committee opposed the idea in 1974 and the project because the subject for South Africa's biggest residents, thence continuing as the Northern Area Group.
Hout Bay sewerage plan accepted

THE Divisional Council today accepted a proposed sewage treatment plan in Hout Bay which will daily discharge about 25 cubic metres of effluent into the sea a few hundred metres from the bathing beach.

The sewage discharge will come from a proposed holiday units and restaurant complex below Chairman's Peak Drive.

The staff committee, as a matter of 'considerable urgency', recommended that the sewage treatment plant be accepted subject to the conditions and provisions laid down by the Council Engineer and the Health Officer of Health.

Some of the conditions are:
- Guarantees from the developer on the maintenance and the operation of the sewerage system on a regular basis.
- Guarantees on the experience of the designer of the system.
- The plant must cope with the ultimate load.

POLLUTION
- Minimal chances of mechanical failure in shafts and motors.
- Daily supervision by a competent person.
- If sewers become available the property would be connected up without delay.

The Department of Water Affairs told the Council that unless there were strong evidence of polluting arising from the proposed scheme it would not chance itself with the matter, because it did not fall within the ambit of the Water Act.
Reclaiming the Vaal highveld

CARE Reporter
Coal mining groups and Escom are spending several million rand on turning strip-mining dumps into land fit for farming in the Eastern Transvaal.

At Arnot Colliery in the Eastern Transvaal, coal has flattened and regressed about 300 ha of “spoil” — the rocky ground that was thrown up in digging down to the coal seam.

The rehabilitation of spoil costs about R7 000 a hectare. If the land were to be sold, it would fetch between R220 and R300 a hectare.

Some shareholders might describe this as a waste of money. An outlay of about R1.5 million adds a mere 300 ha to Transvaal farmland.

Yet as Arnot’s ecology consultant, Professor John Phillips, points out: “The value of Arnot’s effort lies not in the 300 hectares themselves, but in setting an example to future strip mining which will run into thousands of hectares.”

The case for reclaiming mined land arose in 1970 when General Mining opened Optimun Colliery at Hendrina, Eastern Transvaal. This was the first open-coal coal mine in South Africa.

The open-coal mining of other minerals, such as diamonds at Finsch mine and copper at Prieska, takes place at concentrated deposits. This type of mine creates a huge hole and a few dumps around it. But strip mining follows the coal bed for kilometre after kilometre, gouging out successive trenches, and throwing up row upon row of spoil heaps.

Overburden
An idea of how much land will be distributed in this way is provided by the facts that Arnot will continue for 35 years and Optimun will last 30 years.

The alternative to the strip method is underground mining. This technique is applied at the older collieries where coal beds lie at depths which make it un-economic to use strip mining.

The newer collieries — Arnot, Optimun, Kriel and Kleinkoppies — are situated at places where the overburden is so shallow that the advantages of strip mining cannot be resisted.

Arnot’s overburden is 20 to 25 metres deep. The mine manager, Mr H C “Billy” van Zyl, estimates that were the most sophisticated underground techniques to be used, the mine would recover only 48 percent of the coal seams.

With strip mining, Arnot recovers 99 percent.

Its disadvantage is that reclaimed land is unlikely to be as fertile as undisturbed soil. The rehabilitated ground has a thinner layer of top-soil, a higher rock content, and its natural acidity-alkaline balance has to be rectified.

One of the main motives for rehabilitation is that if the mines did not take the initiative, pressure groups such as farmers and conservationists would force the Government to impose conditions.

This occurred in the US where some collieries left their spoil dumps like long wells across the land. When the Government did legislate, the mines found the stipulations to be excessively punitive.

South African strip mines began their rehabilitation within a few years of the start of operations. Optimun has already regrassed 238 ha and Arnot’s rehabilitation programme is never more than two rows of dumps behind the advancing pit.

As Billy van Zyl puts it, “We thought we should take the lead rather than wait to be pushed.”

Production
The Chamber of Mines has drawn up a code of practice for strip mining and the Government approved it. The main consumer of coal, Escom, is helping to offset the costs of rehabilitation.

The code obliges the mines not only to flatten their dumps, but also to establish vegetation which, if possible, is of economic value.

Optimum began its rehabilitation on ground that was a swamp before it was mined. Experiments with pine trees and beans failed, but sunflowers and melons have taken well.

The mine manager, Mr Rob Cowley, hopes to begin large-scale crop production on the drier land that is being mined now.

Kriel and Kleinkoppies are newer Amcoral mines and have regrassed only a few hectares.

From this season’s resilient regrass, Arnot hopes to be able to support sorghum on a third of the reclaimed land. The rest will support livestock.

So far the plant density of the sorghum fields is lower than what a farmer would require, but Professor Phillips is confident that adequate rainfall and continued nursing of the soil will yield a better crop.

“Nature is a funny old woman,” he smiles. “You can push her too much, but then you’ve just got to wait.”
Johannesburg has accepted that the Braamfontein Spruit becomes an unbroken 25 km long parkland studded with large water features and nature reserves. JAMES CLARKE of CARE recalls the public campaign to put the sparkle back into what CARE called "the forgotten river."

It was April 1971. The Star's CARE campaign was not much over a month old but it had already struck a deep seam of public discontentment.

People were sick of air pollution, filthy rivers, misused town planning done without their knowledge, going and flying dust.

CARE was in danger of becoming a negative campaign. It is like a doctor who, every time he sees his patients, said: "My gosh, you do look sick!"

It was then we discovered a river. Really anybody had heard of it and no specific map of it existed. The Braamfontein Spruit. The name was a bit of a switch-off. Like the river itself, it lacked sparkle.

Suggestion

I had tracked its course on foot from Westdene dam, down through Emmarentia and on through a sewage stretch which was choked with several hundred tons of ordure and refuse. At times the rancid stench of sewage was overpowering.

I walked on through Potchefstroom to Craigavon, Bryanston and into the open country where it joined the Orange Grove Spruit (which drains the northeastern suburbs) to meet the Jakkalsdrift main-stream at Lenasia.

The homes along the stream tended to turn their backs on it. Fumes shielded them from it. There was little in the way of wildlife but, in plant life, it was a very beautiful stream.

And so April. The Star published a two-page article suggesting that the people of the western and northern areas of metropolitan Johannesburg take up the river and dust it down.

CARE published maps of it. We had chemical analyses done to show the river was safe to wade in. We checked out for pathogen and biota. We found biota had never been recorded in the river.

By then Sis Baby had already decided to create parkland strips along all its rivers including its section of the Braamfontein Spruit. Randburg was not going to be left behind. Germiston town planners liked northern-dam development and had decided on a major project.

But it was ordinary suburban people who were really enthusiastic.

Lions International's Zoo Lake Club called on CARE for help. The club wanted to demonstrate how the public itself could manage the job. They chose a dreadful little spot on the Victory Park-Parktown border. We called for weekend volunteers. On Saturdays there were rarely less than 200 people putting car loads from the stream, contents of the overgrown waste and picking up tons of junk.

WasteTech, free, sent along massive bins and sorted the junk away. A soft drink manufacturer, a brewery and a local butcher provided food and drink for volunteers— all free.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Johannesburg—the Braamfontein Spruit was the Soweto Park—who turned up in their Rolls and spent three hours for- ing away. There were three other councillors and several members of the City Engineer's department. The Somms built a bridge over the river which speeded up the job.

Within a couple of weekends a 20 ton hp emerged. Today, with its willow trees and lawns and its indigenous trees supplied by Toyota, it is one of the pleasure parks in Johannesburg and the Lions won an international prize.

Here I must confess that we noticed that the stream was flowing the wrong way—upstream instead of down. It turned out that the (sub) park was not on the Braamfontein Spruit when all but on a small tributary that joins it near the Old Randburg Road.

Meetings

But it proved a point and the momentum built up.

Schools conducting biological and ecological surveys. Ball and Wits pooled the data. We organised public meetings.

I remember a BA student, Miss Barbrie Barnes, said: "I was interested in the project and I did a dissertation for her degree on the stream (which became CARE's home stream) and she is now a town planner with Sandileka planning.

Mrs Wendy Bodman, a former Matron at Baragwanath, offered her help. "I don't know much about the stream but I think I can help in some way," she said.

Today we can look back on the complicated pattern of the Jakkalsdrift drainage system and see on the camp map through the SA Council for Conservation of Anti-pollution (upper) for the renewal of other rivers and the "white water race" Wildemans- rand system.

Protest

But persuaded then the Ministry of Commerce to accompany her along a Germaine visit to the Jakkalsdrift and the Council which she promise participate in the difficultly landscape it," she said.

The more persuasive public meetings the protest about the current watercourse straggle of the river system—and, now, with this comprehensive report on the future."

The Braamfontein Spruit. Johannesburg Council has accepted the recommendation that there be no more concrete, that Soweto "contaminate" otherwise unpolluted water with the "artificial stream system."

The Concors' report drawn up by the Leopold ordnance commission in conjunction with the community open space—of the "body of water" comprising official cisterns in all the towns along the river stream is the second step—putting the sparkle back into the stream.

The first step was to lay off the plans. We've done it."

**Details**

Here are a few details from the report.

The Braamfontein Spruit is 25 km long and takes its name from its highest feeder stream—the one that springs near Johannesburg High School in Jeppestown.

The catchment area covers 90 sq km. About 74 km flows through Germiston, the next 7.6 km through Randburg (and Johannesburg) and a further 11.9 km through Soweto.

The first stretch recommended for improvement is the section between Delta and Soweto. The Centre for River Club, Repton, 6 km long. It has 2780 sq m of open area which can be converted into nature sanctuaries for recreation, fishing, boating, riding, cycling and sailing— or just bird watching.

Delta, which amounts to about a quarter of the total open space, is already an attractive landscape but not yet ready to be opened to the public.

Along most of the stream the banks have been reserved, for some years because occasional floods were development-wise.

The next step is the project—building of the 9 km section.

The Concors' report recom-mends that the river be a boating body, such as the Wild- life, the Willow and the Rand river. Bird Club be called in for advice and physical help, in creating sanctuary.
The rape of Hout Bay

HOUT Bay, the "jewel of the Peninsula", last became a breeding ground according to residents. With the beaches flooded with industrial waste from the fish factories, tarred glass in the sand from the industrial area, choking fumes in the air from the tarred waste, and sewage in the sea it seems as if they have a point.

In July Times went to have a look at working Hout Bay, the part which tourists seldom see. It was an eye-opener. Effluent from factories poured into the harbour, a sewage pipe ran doubled across the road, burning tar and oil covered it and rubbish and other rubbish乱 placed plastic bags and other rubbish.

The picture above shows the visible fumes from the fishmeal factory stretching for kilometres up into the Hout Bay valley. The

grassy slope clings to clothing and exposed laundry, smell of fish and has been tearing to cause vomiting in children. Newspapers report that residents have complained to the Evening Post medical officer of health for more than 20 years without any change in the situation.

One of the fishmeal factories is shown below, an industrial area set at the middle of an area of prime scenic beauty. Top left: Factory workers in cramped rows of sub-economic flats, surrounded by rubble, scrubs, sand and pollution. Bottom left: another view of Hout Bay "fishing village" showing an air-polluted valley in the background and a background of fish and litter. The kids shown were visited in four successive days and remained un-emptied.

Picture by Dan Bonnam
Magaliesberg

Which course will prevail in the end?

With the big Magaliesberg conference less than a month away—a conference that will help decide the direction of the Rand's most important conservation region—JASPER MORTIMER of The Star's CARE campaign reviews the conflicting arguments.

am saying we can do it.

Mr James Watson, town planner: Municipalities have such land, why can't a municipality over private management board have similar powers?

Will the Magaliesberg be secure in the Department's hands?

Mr Gill: The department has proved to be unable to withstand the pressures from other departments (e.g., Roads) that are incompatible with conservation.

Mr Milstein: We can be overruled by the Administrator in committee, but is he going to do it? We do not know to other departments, we managed to kill a plan for a road going through the Suikerbosrand.

Advocate H F Joubert, a landowner, wrote a feature in The Star recently to the future there would be no one to pressure for the public to have greater access to the range than would be good for its ecology, could the Department withstand the move?

Mr Milstein: We do not allow the control to deteriorate, because that is not conservation.

Does the Department manage its reserves well?

Several critics say the Department spoiled the Rustenburg Kloof by allowing a road to be built to the top of it. Advocate and asked whether the State's achievements at Blyde River Canyon and Suikerbosrand set a good example for the Magaliesberg.

Mr Milstein: The road at Rustenburg was not our responsibility, but it will allow people who are not strong walkers to reach the top. I don't want to boast, but we have had 60000 a day walking through our information centre at Blyde River, and they have been laboratory in their praises. The Suikerbosrand will be opened to the public later this year, but those persons who saw it by arrangement were impressed.

When will the Department make its plans public?

Mr Milstein: It is not a secret plan. We have given lectures on it to the Wildlife Society, Rustenburg Rapportiers and others. But we will not allow anyone to see the plans documents. I cannot say when these will be made public.

Mr Milstein at the symposium: What bugs me is that we have never been approached by the Department. Last year surveyors started surveying on a private stand without the owner knowing what was going on.

Dr G Batchelor of the Department: Your information is not correct. The Department is not surveying yet. We will inform farmers before going on to their lands to survey.

Why expropriate the land of those farmers who do conserve and grant limited access to the public at no cost to the taxpayer?

Mr Milstein: We want to conserve the mountain as a complete ecological system. You can only do that as a unit. There's no guarantee the enlightened attitudes of some farmers will continue into the future. What if one of them sells out to a hotel site?

Can the Department control fires better than the 400 landowners, many of whom depend on the grass for their livelihood?

Mr Milstein: The farmers' attitudes to fires vary greatly. Some farmers will go to great pains to extinguish fires, others will do nothing. In general, we are more concerned with control fires over the entire range.

Compensation to farmers.

Mr Roberts said expropriation gave farmers a raw deal, because (a) no amount of money could compensate for a mountain source of water, (b) the State undervalued hillside farmland in the erroneous belief that grazing there was not as valuable as grazing on the flats.

Mr Milstein: We will not interfere with water supplies. Those who have water will continue to use them. In fact, we will augment the supply by better management in some places. As to hillside grazing, we have expert opinion that it is not as valuable as that on the flats.

Veld management.

Mr Pierre Retief of Retief's Kloof in a letter to The Star: If farmers are taken out of the mountains, the veld will deteriorate, and this will not stimulate grass by...
play in man's survival

Magentaberries: role to

The Telegraph - the most important forecast of the 1990s

Toy and baby's clothes in the 1990s

For the entering of J. C. B. and J. B. W. on the board of the department.

The Telegraph - the most important forecast of the 1990s
Water pollution research

PRETORIA — Uitenhage had become a research centre for controlling water pollution from the textile industry, says the Water Research Commission.

A pilot plant for the treatment and recycling of effluents, and the recovery of process chemicals in textile manufacturing, had been successfully developed at Veldspun, and an investigation into the treatment of wool scouring effluent would soon be launched at Gubb and Ings.

The work at Veldspun was undertaken by the University of Natal's Department of Chemical Engineering, under contract to the Water Research Commission.

At Gubb and Ings, research will be done by the University and the South African Wool Textile Research Institute, under contract to the Water Research Commission.

"Although the two factories are making significant input into the research by way of facilities and manpower, the work is undertaken for the benefit of the South African textile industry as a whole," the statement said.

A demonstration of the pilot plant process at Veldspun was held during a visit by the factory and to Gubb and Ings this week for members of the Water Research Commission, headed by its chairman, Dr. M. Henzen. Representatives of interested government departments, the textile industry, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the University of Natal participated. — SAPA.
New Bill to stop dumping at sea

Political Force

THE ASSEMBLY - Sweeping new controls, with tough fines of up to R50,000 or five years, or both, are to be introduced to control dumping at the South African coast.

Details of the new measure are contained in the Dumping at-Sea Control Bill, which was released in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill, introduced by the Minister of Industries, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, will confer wide-ranging powers on officials controlling any dumping at sea.

Officials and the police will be able to enter any place, vessel, or aircraft where there is any substance which "may afford evidence of a contraven-

In this general case we can characterize the following components: 

\[ \pi = \pi_0 \] 

where \(\pi_0\) and \(\pi_1\) denote the initial expected utility of profit, and summarizing the real and the expected utility of profit, respectively. 

The Solvency cost due to the withdrawal or liquidation of various assets held (A), and C the real resource faces, and S can also partly represent costs of portfolio adjustment necessary by the respective risk.

Of course, this is still an ad
tirole. In the following, we will revi

2) The discussion has attempted to deal with these problems. The discussion will be organized into two main parts. Part I (sections 1 and 2) deals with models of bank portfolio management, i.e., with
Call for
one-man
inquiry on
Magalies

By Jasper Mortimer

BUSTENBURG — The MP for Maitland, Mr Kent Durr, has called for a
one-man commission of inquiry to be appointed to investigate how the
Magaliesberg should be administered.

Speaking at a conference on the Magaliesberg, Mr Durr said:

"I should not sit for ever because so much
t Background work has
been done."

He referred to the "outstanding success" of the Huy Commission into
Table Mountain which reported in 1979...

Dr Douglas Hay, director of Nature Conservation in the Cape, had
"created unanimity" for the administration of an area, which like the Magaliesberg, falls under
numerous authorities and land owners.

"While we have excellent
conservation authorities at
government, provincial and
governmental levels, they are not geared
to dealing with all such areas.

The only way we can resolve this problem is
by getting some management committee
d chicken."

By management committee, he was referring to
the new physical planning bill which provides for the
appointment of such committees to administer land
that has been proclaimed a natural area.

The Magaliesberg was so
proclaimed in 1977.

RATIONALISED

Mr Durr also said that
the conservation bodies in
South Africa are to be
rationalised.

"I don't want to speak
in advance of the Minister of
Forestry, Water Affairs and
"Environmental Conservation" but you will
find that conservation is going to be rationalised.

"The various private bodies
such as the Council for
Habitat conservation with
Government and Private
Beards are going to be
brought under one
authority."
The recent all-party conference on the Magaliesberg lasted two days, but it could have ended years of uncertainty about how the range is to be conserved.

When the 150 delegates arrived at the Pretoria hotel on the weekend, the Pretoria Nature Conservation was planning to evacuate the Magaliesberg farms. The Magaliesberg farmers were angry, even tearful, depicting any such move.

The Roads Department was proposing another 10 highways through the area. Exorcism was considering two more power lines. The SAUP was speaking of the region's suitability for "our" game.

With Professor Revel Maiman bustling around telling everyone to "say off the ethnology bugs," and one of the Wildside Society boys saying so, "Without nature, man is dead.

The only thing everybody agreed on, was the need for a more effective effort. The 100th meeting of the magaliesberg conference was held in the corner of a room, with Carnivorous Harris chasing elephants into the corner.

The enormous acres of land were going, but the mountain still held proud against an infinite blue sky.

**Management body**

By the end of the conference, some of the various proposals had been shelved. But the animosity towards the plan should be approved by an all-party body.

Portia, president for such a body, called a management committee, is contained in the Physical Planning Bill which will become law this session.

Under discussion: the Minister of Forestry, Water Affairs and Environmental Conservation would appoint a committee representing the relevant State departments, local authorities, farmers, landowners and anyone else interested in the conservation.

The committee's major function would be advisory, but the Minister might exercise specific powers regarding the region's conservancy.

Skepticism of government initiative will be surprising to hear that the motion calling for a management committee was triggered by a farmer's suggestion.

**Unanimous motion**

When the conference was being held in talks about where to go next, Mr A J Cowen of the Department of Forestry pointed out that the Conference into Table Mountain's conservation camp was being held during the time. He suggested the conference should nominate a committee for the Department to consider.

Immediately another man on the floor asked: "Is there any way that the motion can be passed unanimously?

The conference agreed:

- The archaeological sites had been cleared off from the public. Professor Maiman said they had been reconstructed, the sites could earn hard cash. Tourists would not mind paying a rand or two to see how man lived 2000 years ago and Voorhoeve, housekeeper of the old times.

- The Canadians had sunk 37 million dollars into reconvening Fort William on the shores of Hudson Bay. The fort was opened to the public in 1720. By 1744 every cent had been paid back in royalties.

- This method had been expensive and was only suitable on a large scale basis. While some farmers never left the mountain to put what power they had achieved, other farmers were being forced to sell.

- The Department of Forestry said that it had divided the range into three low control areas and offered land use plans to farmers if they organized themselves into private units. The farmers' budget to take up the offer.

- The way to protect the Magaliesberg while allowing recreation was to demarcate public areas from limited-access areas.

Mr James Clarke of The Star's CARE campaign and tour operators of tourist spas in America and Britain had found that about 80 percent of visitors stayed around the public areas. Only 4 percent bothered to climb the mountain or explore the wilderness behind this resort.

**Wild parts**

By allowing access to develop in the Magaliesberg's public areas, has misled "Hilltop" the menaces of the more vulnerable terrain. In wild parts would be left, to that small percentage of visitors who need them and are more likely to look after them.

- To conserve an area, the State did not have to buy all the land. The Technical Director of Nature Conservation, Dr S Du Plessis, said his department had proposed to extrapolate the ridge since it saw no other way of creating a reserve from land that belonged to about 400 different farmers.

Professor Richard Ryall of the University of Cape Town's School of Environmental Studies said Nature conservation was the necessary step to create a public park.

It is possible to have private land usage used as a public park. We need to talk to all Britons in this regard.

Mr Rent Durr MP (Nationalist, Maitland) said the cost of tourist development, South Africa should move with recreating private land in conservation areas, Britain had some 258 000 people living within such areas.

- No roads, no building, no development should be allowed in the Magaliesberg would be the plan to take certain environmental measures.

**Population growth**

With the industrial development of Bushbuckrangers and the population growth in Pretoria-Witwatersrand, the range will have to give way to roads, power lines and tourist resorts. But their impact can be minimized by tightening the requirements of construction plans. All plans should detail reasons for the scheme, proposed and their effect on the environment, and provide minimums that exist.

As the conference's legal expert, Dr Denis Cowen, said: "Radical steps should have been taken a year ago."

Moreover, if the minister authority, have a management committee, passed all the plans, it could continue construction in specific corridors. Exorcism's Mr J F Vanderventer told his company had considered spending an extra £1 million to avoid spoiling Bredell a Net. With power lines. Then the found the province was planning to put a road through the Net.

Anyway!
The CAFÉ® is a comprehensive environmental tool designed to assess and improve the environmental performance of a facility. It consists of several modules that cover various aspects of environmental management, including energy usage, water conservation, waste management, and overall sustainability. The CAFÉ® tool provides a structured approach to identify areas for improvement and implement effective strategies to reduce environmental impact. By using the CAFÉ®, organizations can establish a baseline for their environmental performance, monitor progress over time, and demonstrate commitment to sustainability.
Police test lethal spray
to destroy dagga

By WYNTER MURDOCH

A herbicide described as "highly dangerous" has been used by the South African Police in an experiment to destroy dagga plants in a remote region of the country.

Paraquat, the trade name for paraquat dibromide, was used on one occasion in an experiment conducted by the SAP in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to test its effectiveness on immature dagga plants.

The same herbicide was used in an American-funded programme to wipe out dagga plantations in Mexico.

But, according to a spokesman for the National Institute on Drug Abuse in Washington, the programme was halted and paraquat withdrawn when it was discovered that contaminated dagga could cause severe lung damage.

"Paraquat was withdrawn in the summer of 1978. We regard it as a highly dangerous substance," it was stated.

Professor D A H Taylor, of the department of chemistry at the University of Natal, said he had been astounded to learn that paraquat had been described as a "harmless" herbicide.

"It is anything but harmless. It is a nasty, vicious substance that can kill in nasty, vicious ways."

According to his files a lethal dose of paraquat was about 15 g. In lesser doses there was a "delayed toxicity" that became apparent about two to three weeks after absorption.

"Basically paraquat attacks the lungs. It makes them grow. The substance can be absorbed through the skin, inhaled or taken by mouth."

"The only time that paraquat is harmless is when it has come into contact with the earth. It is a highly ionized chemical and is deactivated when it comes into contact with the earth."

It was widely used by the agricultural sector because of this property.

Professor Vic Leary, head of the department of pharmacology at the University of Natal medical school, said that if paraquat was absorbed in a toxic quantity within 48 hours the person would experience symptoms of kidney and liver dysfunction.

He cited a case of a 15-year-old boy who accidentally swallowed a mouthful of 20 per cent paraquat solution and died.

In lesser doses a person who absorbed paraquat could develop lung trouble after a latent period of about two weeks.

"Scared fibrosis may occur and lead to death, while with very heavy doses the brain is affected and convulsions may occur."

Test

According to the statement released by the Police Directorate of Public Relations "a herbicide containing 200 g/litre paraquat was used on one occasion only in an experiment conducted by the SAP in conjunction with the CSIR to test its effectiveness on immature dagga plants. The herbicide has not as yet been put to use."

The dosage effectively used in the experiment is 50 ml of the herbicide dissolved in 10 litres water and applied under pressure.

"As all herbicides can be regarded as harmful in one or another way this experiment was conducted in a remote spot on a small scale with the necessary precautionary measures.

"We are aware of the fact that a herbicide was used in Mexico to destroy dagga plants but we are unaware that it has been recently withdrawn."

"The herbicide used by the police in the experiment is locally obtainable in the trade. It is unknown whether it is imported or not."

Spraying dagga plants with paraquat in a "remote part of South Africa"

Police grab R100 000 drugs

Sunday Times Reporter

NARCOTICS Bureau detectives scored a major success yesterday when they intercepted 16 890 Mandrax tablets en route from Swaziland.

Two detectives, acting on a tip-off from a police informer, arrested a 29-year-old man and his 35-year-old woman companion close to the Oshock border post in the Eastern Transvaal and confiscated the consignment of habit-forming drugs.

The consignment, worth more than R100 000 at black market prices, is one of the largest hauls netted by police.

Both suspects are being held in custody at Carletonville and are expected to appear in court early next week.
Soweto's Mr Clean for world conference

Staff Reporter

THE director of the National Environmental Awareness Council, Mr. Japhta Lekgetho, has been invited to an international conference "on a clean world" which opens in Washington, in the United States, on Monday.

Mr. Lekgetho, who has been dubbed Soweto's Mr Clean, flies from Jan Smuts to the United States tomorrow.

"This invitation is an indication that our efforts in Soweto are recognized by the world. It means our resolve to be united in cleaning our area," said Mr. Lekgetho, whose council is dedicated to eliminating rubbish and cleaning the environment.

Mr. Lekgetho also said he was leaving for the USA heartened by the fact that Mr. Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, has given "his blessings to the activities of the National Environmental Awareness Council in the townships."

He would be attending the conference with delegates from more than 16 nations.
EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Notes, pieces of paper or other materials brought into the examination room are so instructed.
are not to communicate with other or with any person except the invigilator before leaving the n.

Spilled oil starts inferno

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

Damage estimated at several hundred rands was caused when 11 tanker trucks filled with diesel oil derailed near Mica in the Northern Transvaal.

A South African Railways spokesman said 13 trucks were derailed but only nine contained fuel.

After the derailment, the driver, who has not yet been named, uncoupled the diesel locomotive and raced to Mica for help.

Fire-fighting units from Phalaborwa, Tanez and the nearby Hoedspruit Air Force base had to battle for more than four hours to contain a raging wild fire before they could get near the fiercely burning trucks.

Although the cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, sabotage was not suspected, the spokesman said.
Comment invited on pollution Bill

A DRAFT Bill dealing with oil pollution of the sea was published in yesterday’s Government Gazette for information and comment. The long title of the draft Bill reads: “To provide for prevention and combating of pollution of the sea by oil, to determine liability in certain respects for loss or damage caused by the discharge of oil from ships, tankers or offshore installations, and to provide for matters connected therewith.” Representations or objections should be directed to the Director General of Transport, Private Bag X189, Pretoria, 0001 within 60 days.
POLLUTION
After tin cans go out into the world, we do everything we can to get them back.

Left lying about, tin cans can be a pollution factor. Buried in the ground they waste an annual 100 000 tons, worth R1.8 million in recoverable tin plate. Two very good reasons why Metal Box, Crown Cork and Iscor have got together to recycle waste cans and stop both the pollution and the waste.

The Collect-a-Can scheme invites clubs, schools, charities, youth organisations, environmental bodies and municipalities in the Witwatersrand area* to collect waste cans in bulk. We will provide containers and a regular collection service and pay R18 per metric ton for all tin-plate collected. We will also give additional help in the way of free collection point signs and advice on how to get maximum benefit from participation.

Collect-a-Can means helping to keep South Africa tidy. It also means helping yourself to a tidy share of that R1.8 million every year. Why not drop us a line? We'll give you all the help we can.

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(Supported by Crown Cork and Iscor)
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*Shortly to be expanded to other areas.
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Starting from scratch in 1950, Sasol soon proved it could produce oil from coal economically by declaring a profit only five years after commissioning Sasol One. This profitability has been handsomely increased ever since.

Not only were formidable technological problems successfully overcome; economic viability was achieved within the strict discipline of a profit-oriented free market environment where cost efficiency and product quality are decisive.

Today, Sasol One is the only commercially proven oil-from-coal plant in the world. Sasol Two, costing more than R2.4 billion, commenced production early in 1980. Sasol Three, announced in February 1979 and now under construction at an estimated cost of R3.2 billion, will complete the present expansion of Sasol's synfuel production capacity.

Together, these three plants will convert more than 32 million tons of low-grade coal per year into liquid fuels, pipeline gas and chemicals, bringing the goal of energy self-sufficiency significantly closer to reality.

These products will be produced at prices commercially competitive with those derived from crude oil – a unique achievement placing South Africa in the forefront of the urgent search for alternative energy sources. Sasol – a proud pioneer in the successful application of tomorrow's technology to the energy needs of today.
Throughout the world, Sturtevant are successfully combating the menace of air pollution. Our electrofilters incorporate many years of development and operational experience combined with the world's most advanced design concepts.

Now coming on stream is the new 630 MW coal fired boiler at Amercentrale, Holland. It is equipped with two Sturtevant “multirap” electrofilters each with twin inlets and outlets (see illustration). These units are guaranteed to achieve a dust emission less than 25 mg/NM³(dry). Whilst this may be stringent, even by the most exacting international standards, in fact Sturtevant have, when dealing with some of the world's more difficult coals achieved under international test conditions, emissions as low as 7 mg/NM³(dry).

Within the U.K. Sturtevant are pre-eminent in building successful installations. Nine “multirap” precipitators have been selected to treat the gases from the 3–660 MW coal fired boilers at Drax's Power Station, UK.

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Pollution Special Report: Supplement to Financial Mail June 13
An emotive issue

Pollution. Environment. Ecology. Buzzwords of the late Sixties and early Seventies when, after nearly a century of heedlessly fouling its own nest, the human race realised it was slowly choking itself to death.

As Nobel prize-winner Sir MacFarlane Burnet wrote rather desperately at the time: “Oxygen depletion through pollution is the most urgent problem facing mankind. It is even more urgent than the atom bomb. Everyone knows what will happen when the bomb button is pressed, but people do not realise the threat in pollution, and it is increasing steadily in the name of economic progress.”

As this realisation worked on the minds of men and women, pollution became, almost overnight, a highly emotive issue. Books were published, rallies staged, campaigns mounted. All conjured up images of a dead planet, raped and gutted by its own inhabitants.

Today the ecomania has cooled a little, as increasingly effective action is being taken to combat environmental, air, water and even noise pollution. Statutory controls have been imposed on industry and local authorities in most Western countries and, as technology progresses, these controls are gradually tightened.

A new environmental consciousness is definitely at work, although there remain certain areas where the dinosaur mentality still prevails. Nonetheless, pollution abatement technology continues to improve. New and less polluting production processes continue to evolve. And a growing recycling industry is playing an important role in keeping the problem within manageable limits.

The big finger is all too often pointed at industry as the major, indeed, sometimes the only culprit. Yet it’s surely reasonable to suggest that the ultimate culprit is our whole society and its way of life: a society which demands a dazzling array of consumer products as conveniently, as attractively, as cheaply and as fast as possible. And until society as a whole accepts that it is this way of life that is responsible for polluting planet Earth, the problem will never be entirely solved.
Air today, gone tomorrow?

The most visible form of pollution, apart from the eyesore of litter, in general, is that of the air. That grubby morning shroud which hangs over industrialised cities, those dark, satanic mills belching smoke of every hue, are familiar sights to most South Africans.

Pollution of the air is hardly a new phenomenon — it began with the lighting of the first fire when man was still in bear skins. But it only really started becoming a problem after the introduction of fuel-driven machinery during the industrial revolution.

Today products of combustion are still one of the major sources of polluted air. But there are other culprits too. One classification is:

- Products of combustion:
  - Fly ash and grit which settle near their source;
  - Other particles, including smoke or soot, which are so small that they remain in indefinite suspension;
  - Sulphur dioxide.
- Emissions from:
  - Metallurgical processes, ferrous or otherwise;
  - Processes emitting strongly unpleasant organic odours;
  - Petroleum refining and manufacturing processes;
  - Other chemical plants, organic and inorganic;
  - Pulp and paper manufacturing units;
  - Processes giving rise to large amounts of dust;
  - Gasification of coal, manufacture of coke and distillation of coal by-products;
  - Concerns using or making quantities of volatile organic solvents, such as spray painters or dry cleaners.
- Non-reactive dust particles, either emitted directly by industry, or swept up by the wind from dumps.
- Automobile exhaust emissions.

Nonetheless SA can attribute a major part of its air pollution to the smoke and sulphur dioxide caused by the inefficient combustion of coal. (Those who complain that investment in pollution control is unproductive, should remember that such control can actually go hand-in-hand with more efficient energy usage.)

Sulphur dioxide, which can be formed in considerable quantities when coal, coke and certain fuel oils are burned, is soluble in water and it is in this form that it does most damage.

Although the vogue is to lay the blame for dirty skies solely on industrialists, the householder — or, more specifically, the coal fire lighter — certainly makes his contribution. Since local authorities began to discover the "smokeless zone" philosophy, white suburbs are pouring less smoke into the atmosphere (though delinquents in some areas have been noticed switching back to coal). But until large scale electrification of black areas takes place, these will continue to produce a sizeable summer and winter ration of coal smoke.

Petrol vapour from car exhausts may not appear at first glance to pose much of a pollution problem — largely because it is invisible for the most part. But in sunlight, some of the hydrocarbons contained in these unburned and partially burned vapours react with nitrogen oxides
to form a number of oxidising substances. It's these substances which make up the photochemical smogs that are, or were, so typical of Los Angeles. Hence the development of platinum catalysts to remove hydrocarbons, nitric oxides and carbon monoxide from exhaust fumes.

Levels of atmospheric pollution are by no means constant, but show daily, seasonal and even yearly variations. Understandably, the production rate of smoke and sulphur dioxide increases slowly during the early hours of the morning, and reaches a peak just before sunrise coinciding with the lighting of fires for domestic and industrial purposes. It then falls rapidly until late afternoon when fires are stoked to prepare for the evening and another peak develops.

Smog concentrations in winter are higher than those in summer, because of the increased use of coal, coke and oils for heating. The CSIR has also found long-term variations as a result of changes in stability. When air pollution levels in Pretoria were measured over a 12-year period, it was noticed that winter smoke levels rose for four years, dropped for five years, and finally rose once again.

The pattern of production of oxidants differs: the concentration rises slowly as the sun's intensity increases, reaching a peak at around 2 pm or 3 pm before starting to fall again. Two smaller peaks are reached at peak traffic periods.

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**PRODUCTION MEN NEED TO MAKE COOL DECISIONS ON FACTORY COOLING AND HEATING SYSTEMS**

AIROMATIC GIVES THEM THE COLD FACTS

It's a hard task to choose the most cost-effective cooling and heating equipment for factories.

With production-line ice systems, cold storage requirements, air conditioning and heating and even cold water drinking facilities for staff to consider, outside help is needed.

So Airomatic is now geared to provide industry with the cold facts on a wide range of cooling, freezing and heating systems.

And when the time comes for service or repairs, Airomatic has a nationwide network of branches with service 24 hours a day, and service agents all with the tools, spares and time, to keep production and profits rolling.

Cool ideas and the cold facts

AIROMATIC

A member of the Barlow Rand Group
Although legislation, in the shape of the Atmospheric Pollution Control Act of 1965, exists to curb undue fouling of the air, very little, if any, positive action has been taken against offenders.

There are those who feel that the time for a little whip-cracking is now overdue. One is Geoff Craig, vice-chairman of the Gas Cleaning Equipment Suppliers Association of SA. “Whichever way you look at it, the economic boom is going to mean an upsurge in air pollution,” he says. “Large capital projects, particularly in the petrochemical and power generation industries, will inevitably add to the problem, even if they have extremely efficient control equipment.”

The body responsible for policing atmospheric pollution is the Air Pollution Control division of the Department of Health. Criticism has recently been levelled at the division for its lack of effectiveness, notably as a result of serious understaffing. However, the division’s staff complement has recently been beefed up.

“Trees for a few years the emphasis has been on education rather than discipline,” says Craig. “Some companies have taken action but many have taken advantage of the authorities’ attitude and done nothing. The pollution control authorities have the muscle, as laid down in the Act, to enforce the cleaning up of old industries. The question we must ask is whether or not they have the determination. It might be a good thing if an example was made of somebody at this stage.”

He adds that certain industries, which will be making increased profits this year, should devote some of that income to air pollution control. “The foundry industry, particularly, is placed to make a lot of money this year. So now there is no excuse whatever for them not to attempt to clean up their plants.”

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**HOTELIERS NEED TO MAKE COOL DECISIONS**

**AIROMATIC GIVES HOTELIERS THE COLD FACTS**

Hotels face a difficult task in making purchase decisions on hotel cooling and heating systems.

Successful hotels have to keep their guests cool or warm, their food fresh, and their drinks ice-cold.

So Airomatic is now geared to give hoteliers the cold facts on a range of systems to satisfy all the cooling, freezing and heating needs of hotels – large and small.

And when the time comes for service or repair Airomatic has a nationwide network of branches with service 24 hours a day, and service agents all with the tools, spares and time, to keep hotel guests comfortable and profits cool.

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The size of the SA market for air pollution control equipment is relatively small by international industrial standards. In 1978 it was worth R21m, against Japan's R250m; US's R428m; UK's R58m; and Canada's R13m. And it seems smaller still when the SA figures are broken down.

Cyclone and wet scrubber sales together accounted for less than R1m. The fabric filter market totalled slightly less than R3m. And the remaining R17m was spent on electrostatic precipitators. Yet R15m of that was for precipitators in a single power station. This year's total market may almost double to around R40m, but once again well over half will be accounted for by new power station equipment.

The apparent and continued reluctance of SA industry to install non-productive abatement equipment is justified by the argument that SA is still a developing country. The single biggest economic problem it faces is unemployment. And growth is the only mechanism which can solve it. Diverting capital into non-productive equipment, continues the argument, will inhibit the ability of individual companies to raise capital for the purchase of productive equipment.

The answer, then, is surely some real tax incentive for investment in abatement equipment, coupled with strict action against laggards — the carrot and the stick.

---

**MANAGEMENT NEEDS TO MAKE COOL DECISIONS ON OFFICE COOLING AND HEATING SYSTEMS**

**AIROMATIC GIVES MANAGEMENT THE COLD FACTS**

The complexity of all the options available in air conditioning systems to keep staff comfortable and productive, make purchase decisions difficult.

Other benefits like cold water drinking facilities and the heating of workspaces have to be considered too.

So Airomatic is now geared to give management the cold facts on a wide range of systems to suit all the needs of offices, large and small.

And when the time comes for service or repair Airomatic has a nationwide network of branches with service 24 hours a day, and service agents all with the tools, spares and time, to keep staff happy, productive and profits rolling.

Cool ideas and the cold facts

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Not just a dirty word

normal convection. Consequently, the average monthly values of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations are anything from four to eight times higher during winter than in summer.

Temperature inversions are also more frequent in areas of high altitude, far from the benefits of warm ocean air currents. On top of that, the lower air density in these regions causes combustion problems. The highveld, for example, has temperature inversions of considerable strength during more than 80% of its nights. Thus, combined with its distance from the sea and the fact that the area lies within the high pressure latitudes, makes it difficult to control pollution. In fact, some authorities are on record as saying that if Johannesburg were the size of Tokyo, its pollution problem would be one of the worst in the world.

Although smog is less likely to occur in coastal regions where sea breezes blow, an exception to this rule is Durban. Here, the cold air which moves down the river valleys during the night tends to produce inversions.

Action taken in the world’s larger cities is having its effect on smog, but recent history reminds us of its continuing danger. During 1966 in Tokyo, for example, 154 days carried smog warnings. Police men in 10 heavily polluted areas were forced to return to base every half hour simply to breathe pure oxygen. And, in a scenario rich in symbolism, children playing near an industrial area south of Tokyo wore respiratory masks to protect them from pollution emitted by nearby petrochemical plants.

On the water front

Water, it scarcely needs to be said, is our single most important resource. Yet when the world woke up to the menace of pollution during the Sixties, most of the industrialised nations discovered they had polluted almost all their major water resources.

Hence the joke about the American tourist who dropped his camera in the Rhine. By the time he fished it out, the film had been developed. Black humour, under the circumstances.

The situation in SA has never been quite as severe, but there is certainly no cause for complacency. One estimate, none too old, claimed that 25% of SA river water was polluted.

The most obvious sources of pollution are effluents from industries, towns and cities. Municipal and industrial use of water — and the discharge of effluents — is controlled by the Water Act No 54 of 1956 with, of course, its various amendments.

It’s not too difficult to pinpoint causes of water pollution as a result of effluent discharge and, with advances in the technology of waste treatment, many of these can be controlled — if motivation is strong enough. More difficult to control are stormwater runoff from urban and agricultural areas and return waters from irrigation schemes. Chemicals and pesticides used on farms tend, sooner or later, to end up in the rivers.

Equally difficult to control, and a particularly pernicious problem in SA, is acid drainage from active and disused coal and gold mines. The oxidation of pyrites in underground workings and slimes dams where they are deposited, results in much pollution. Soil erosion, oil, precipitation of air pollutants and radioactive fallout — all these contribute in some way to water pollution and all are awkward to deal with.

Organic pollution — eutrophication, as it is called — is highly unpleasant visually. But, in fact, it’s fairly easily dealt with. Far more serious is mineral pollution. Except for expensive desalination processes, there is no effective way to treat minimally polluted effluents, and no natural process can deal with them either.

The Vaal, in particular, is suffering from a rapidly rising level of salts. The WHO specifies an upper-limit of 500 mg/l of total dissolved solids (tds) for drinking water. Many industrial processes require a low tds concentration. And the higher the tds concentration, the less suitable water becomes for irrigation purposes. All of which adds up to the fact that mineral pollution is bad news.

Water can also spread disease (such as typhoid and bilharzia) at an alarming rate. A case often quoted concerns an incident in Glion, Switzerland, during 1946. In this small community of 800, 101 cases of typhoid and 16 deaths were caused by the contamination of the water supply through leakage from a hotel sewer. A typhoid carrier, it can be assumed, stayed at the hotel before the outbreak.

Then again, water pollution can have serious economic side effects. The amount of chemicals used in water purification is determined by the quality of the raw water and the extent to which it is polluted. So more pollution means more chemicals, which means a higher consumer price for water.

Smog is not merely filthy and unpleasant — it can be lethal. When a thick pea-souper, like a monster in a third-rate sci-fi movie, settled over London in 1952, 4 000 people died. In New York, 400 died as a result of smog in 1963. Many of these people were suffering from respiratory diseases, but that doesn’t minimise the deadly nature of this 20th century blight.

Smog is the result of so-called temperature inversions — atmospheric phenomena which prevent the normal circulation of air. Normally warm air rises from ground level to colder regions higher up, taking with it much of the pollution. But sometimes the process is reversed when a layer of warmer air forms above cooler air. This inversion then acts as a lid and prevents pollution from rising and dispersing.

These inversions are more frequent in winter, when lower temperatures reduce pollution.
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Pollution Special Report: Supplement to Financial Mail June 13 1980
Our top people's careers have been riddled with problems.

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Our environmental team under COLIN KEMP B.Sc., (Eng), M.B.A. specializes in the use of oxygen to purify wastewater.
The team gives advice on controlling odour and corrosion problems by injecting oxygen into septic pumped sewers. This process has been effectively used at Umhlanga Rocks and Port Elizabeth Bay. When purification works become overloaded by population growth or high strength industrial discharges, our experts can advise on the supplementary use of oxygen to meet effluent standards.

ATMOSPHERES
CESIL ZLOTNICK B.Sc. (Eng), (Met) and his team of metallurgists are responsible for the design, manufacture, installation and commissioning of heat treatment atmosphere systems. These include atmospheres to prevent decarburization and oxidation during annealing. Recently they have designed atmospheres for carburizing, carbonitriding, neutral hardening and carbon restoration of steels. Expert evaluation of heat treatment is also available.

CRYOGENICS
Dr. EDDIE JOHN and his highly qualified team from the Cryogenics Section at Afrox Market Development Division give advice on new applications involving refrigeration, inerting and blanketing.
Areas of expertise cover the food, plastics and chemical industries and include food freezing and chilling, inert atmosphere packaging, freeze grinding, hose rigidifying and de-flashing.
This section has also worked extensively in the agricultural sector and research institutes.

COMBUSTION
Dr. DAVID OSSIN and his team concentrate on the application of gases in metallurgical and combustion fields. For example, they have used oxygen extensively in the foundry industry to enrich cupola air blasts and in arc furnaces for refining, scrap melting and other melting practices. The enrichment of air in many combustion processes such as rotary furnace and batch-type kilns and reheating furnaces has dual benefits of increased production and decreased specific fuel consumption.
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But protecting our coastline from oil pollution is only one aspect of Safmarine service. Safmarine is owned, managed and operated by South Africans. For South Africa. Our services include over 50 fast, modern vessels calling at close on 60 ports around the world.

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Mineral pollution will affect the degree of corrosion or encrustation of pipes, pumps and other equipment with which it comes into contact. It can also dramatically increase the quantity of soap or detergent being used by a community.

Pollution may force certain industries, which need high purity water, to use special purification techniques (desalination, for example) which can only lead to increased production costs. Mineralisation of water also affects — adversely — the effective use of water for irrigation, since certain soils will deteriorate rapidly through the build up of salts. The soils, in turn, need more water for the same crop yield — ergo, higher costs of production.

The Water Act requires that any industry needing more than 273 m³ of water a day must apply for a permit from the Minister of Water Affairs. Before such a permit is issued, factors such as availability of water, suitability of the site and the effluents which will be produced are considered.

The Act also lays down standards for the purification and disposal of industrial wastes and effluents. Local authorities may agree to treat and dispose of these wastes, but then the onus of meeting the prescribed standards is transferred to them.

If, however, it is regarded as impractical for an industry to purify its effluent to the standard laid down, the Minister may issue a permit of exemption. Nonetheless, the point of discharge must be such that dilution will render the effluent harmless to human and flora, and that no other person will be prejudicially affected.

The re-use of municipal and industrial effluents can play a key role in pollution abatement. Windhoek, oddly enough, was the first city in the world to recycle water reclaimed from purified sewage effluent for use domestically. This practice has now spread to other cities, both in SA and the rest of the world. One estimate is that, by the year 2000, 80% of the water in the Vaal River will already have been drunk once!

Industrial recycling of water has also spread. This offers the advantage of savings in water consumption of well over 90%. The practice is not only relieving what was a growing burden on municipal sewers and alleviating the water pollution problem as a whole, but it's also easing the pace of an already rapidly-shrinking gap between water demand and available supplies.

Disposing of the problem

Any concern for environmental pollution leads quickly to the concept of sanitary and efficient waste disposal.

Waste disposal in the narrow sense — the collection of rubbish and subsequent dumping into a hole in the ground — has traditionally been the preserve of municipal authorities.

Yet, tradition aside, there is no particularly good reason why it should remain strictly a municipal domain. In the US, for example, private enterprise is heavily involved in the collection, treatment, disposal and recycling of waste. Indeed, certain municipal dumps, both in SA and overseas, constitute serious pollution hazards in themselves.

Waste management is rapidly becoming a science in its own right — and a reasonably complex one at that. The necessary skills are not yet available locally in large quantities, but there does exist a handful of professional SA companies devoted to waste management.

"In brief, waste management is the task of quantifying environmental pollution — be it air, land, water, or noise pollution," says Dr Peter Scott, technical director of D&H Waste Management, "and then of evaluating the most cost effective method to collect, treat and dispose of it."

SA private enterprise, in the shape of companies like D&HWM, is already getting involved to the extent of Scott's definition. Industrial waste collection services, using a variety of skips, tanks, compactors and other gadgets, have been in operation for some years. These can generally handle both liquids and solids. Waste-Tech, a D&HWM subsidiary, operates regional treatment plants for handling toxic and hazardous waste such as acid oil sludges.

The company also operates bulk domestic collection services in the black townships of New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg's Alexandra, and door-to-door domestic collections in a handful of white areas. It is keen to expand this business but many municipalities, understandably enough, feel this to be an invasion of their territory.

One of the problems of SA waste disposal, according to Scott, is that of disposal sites. Not only is the availability of sites shrinking, but many existing sites, in the
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absence of proper controls, have been selected poorly and cause, rather than cure, pollution. Leachates from typical domestic waste are 100-300 times more polluting than ordinary domestic sewage. If these leachates are allowed to seep from the disposal site into an underground watercourse... well, the results can be imagined.

'Sanitary landfill — the burying of waste — can be a very cost effective method of disposal,' says Scott. 'It can also be put to good use in reclaiming or levelling land for recreational and other purposes. But unless the geology and hydrogeology of the site are very carefully selected, the results can be disastrous. In any event, the quality of borehole water around a landfill site should be continually monitored to ensure that things are as they should be.'

Scott is calling for mandatory licensing of such sites. 'We now know the requirements for establishing an efficient regional waste disposal centre,' he claims. 'These should now form the basis of an acceptable application for a waste disposal site licence.'

'Effective prevention of pollution needs to be achieved, and at a reasonable cost. Some sort of regulatory system is necessary to ensure this. The route followed by other countries has been waste disposal site licensing. Is this not also long overdue here?'
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Not going to waste

The affluent society is the effluent society. The fact is that working class communities don’t have half the waste disposal problems of high-earning communities, because they tend to recycle their waste.

That may sound strange, but it’s true. In urban black SA communities, for example, an empty jam jar will be put into service as a flower vase or a money box. Paper goes into the fire. A wine bottle will be used to hold paraffin. And has anyone ever seen a black housewife throw away a plastic bag?

The result is that waste from black communities in SA is largely recyclable. On the other hand, waste from affluent white communities most certainly is, and on the strength of it a substantial recycling industry has been built up in SA.

One estimate is that more than R40m worth of cans, glass, plastic, paper and board — or 7 600 t a day — goes into the national rubbish bin each year. Each ton of this is precious, as opposed to industrial waste costs R2.50 to bury and the total collection and disposal bill reaches about R160m annually.

The largest of the recycling industries involves paper. Half of all waste paper is reclaimable and, of that half, the industry recycles between 30% and 40%. Recycling Industries, for example, claims to recover as much as 60 000 t a year. One of the advantages of recycling paper is that the fibres have already been exposed to the production process — a fact which cuts costs, although quality is seldom up to virgin standards.

According to Recycling Industries’ Vincent Lamberti, the recovery rate for paper in SA — about 30%, he says — is beginning to compare well with rates overseas. The US recovers 17%, Japan 42% and West Germany 45%.

Unlike paper, glass is totally reclaimable — one ton of waste glass will yield one ton of recycled glass. Some 50 000 t are recycled annually, and the reclaimed product accounts for 20% of total glass production.

Metal Box has an operation called Collect-a-Can, established specifically to collect and recycle used cans. According to MB’s Dudley Fraser, the company claims some 3 000 t every year. But, he adds, more than 100 000 t of cans are buried in dumps annually. And that represents R1.8m in tinplate and steel scrap.

Recycling means more than profits for recyclers and less rubbish to get rid of. It can mean foreign exchange savings. Lamberti, for example, claims that an investment of R10m in paper recycling has resulted in exchange savings of R15m.

And it means energy savings. Making steel from scrap uses half as much energy as making it from iron ore — and the process itself is cheaper. Plastic recycling is another important energy saver. According to a British survey as much as 2.24 t of oil equivalent is needed to manufacture 1 t of low density polythene.

Combining the themes of recycling and energy, the Port Elizabeth Municipality, under the guidance of chief municipal cleansing officer Jack Lawrence, is doing some interesting research. Prompted by a shortage of landfill sites for waste disposal, the municipality is experimenting with the grinding and briquetting of waste for fuel. The briquettes appear to have half the energy content of coal, at slightly less than half the cost. They can be fed into a furnace together with coal, without any necessary modifications to the grate. If this process proves successful, Port Elizabeth’s waste disposal problem will, quite literally, be reduced to ashes.

FIRM RESOLVE?

The recycling of chemical waste is of special importance to any anti-pollution effort, not simply from an economic point of view, but because it alleviates the load on toxic waste disposal facilities.

One of the lesser known SA recycling industries is the re-refining of waste solvents. Redisolv, a R1m-a-year Boksburg company, has been recovering solvents from waste for some seven years. It processes 1.5m litres annually and claims a 70% recovery rate.

Redisolv director John Saunders says that the recycled product sells at around 50-80c/kg of new product price. Cleaning solvents, the staple of Redisolv’s business, sell at 25c/kg in recycled form. Pure toluene, which does the same job, clocks in at around 80c/kg, while Sasol’s Solunix, which is only available on allocation, sells at about 40c/kg.

Other recycled products produced by the company include bituminous sealants and lacquer thinners.
of all the types of environmental pollution, oil spills at sea are probably the most dramatic and the most widely publicised. Photographs and newsreel footage of oil-drenched birds and ruined beaches stir the meekest of us to protest.

Yet as long as oil continues to be transported by sea — and that is likely to be a long time — oil spills will continue to occur. One of the most devastating spills of all time, and the one which underscored the general lack of preparedness to cope with the problem, was that which followed the Torrey Canyon disaster off the Cornish coast in 1967.

The ship carried 119 000 tons of crude oil. Of this, all but 20 000 tons was spilled into the sea. In a relatively fruitless attempt to disperse or destroy the oil, more than 11m litres of dispersant were sprayed both on the shore and from 42 sea-going vessels; 80 000 kg of high explosive, in the shape of bombs and rockets, were rained down onto the ship; and 45 000 ℓ of jet fuel and 15 000 ℓ of napalm were added to the oil in an effort to get it to burn.

Apart from the ruinous damage to beaches and the coastline in general, it has been estimated that 40 000 birds were killed by the oil from the Torrey Canyon.

Appalling though the disaster was, it had the merit of alerting the world to the potential destructiveness of oil at sea. Authorities realised how unprepared they were, how inadequate their equipment was and how toxic their dispersants were — toxicity was on average 330 times higher than that of dispersants in use today. Britain, in particular, began active research into the problem at the Department of Industry’s Warren Spring laboratory and the Ministry of Agriculture’s Burnham-on-Crouch laboratory.

Oil spills don’t occur solely as a result of disaster at sea. Far more regular, though smaller, spills happen as a result of the oil tankers’ pernicious practice of cleaning out their tanks before they reach port. Happily this behaviour seems to be on the decline. The SA Department of Transport reported 29 oil pollution cases off our coasts during 1970, compared with 71 off Natal alone during 1975.

If all this oil would conveniently stay out at sea, it’s arguable that there would really be no problem at all. Unfortunately the action of waves, winds and tides means that virtually all of it ends up on beaches and rocks and in harbours and tidal pools.

Crude oil is lighter than water and floats on the sea’s surface. But, more important, it immediately begins to evaporate and so becomes more tarry and difficult to get rid of. So speed is a crucial aspect of the oil-combating process.

A number of methods of dealing with the problem have been developed. Ideally, the most satisfactory method would be to remove the oil from the sea altogether by, say, sucking it up. But, so far, this has been difficult to achieve in practice. People have tried surrounding an oil spill with booms so that it can literally be towed to where recovery is easier, but wave action generally slops most of the oil over the side.

The most successful method, and the most widely used, is that of dispersing the oil with oil spill dispersants. The idea here is to break up the oil into small droplets and then to disperse it throughout as much water as possible.

“Oil can be broken up — without the aid of dispersants — simply by means of very vigorous mixing,” points out Dr Roy Perry, technical director of Chemserv-Ardrox, which manufactures such dispersants.

“But once the energy input of mixing is slowed, the oil coalesces and rises to the top to form a slick again. So the object of a dispersant is to reduce the amount of mixing that is necessary to achieve a finer and stable dispersion.”

“By dispersing the oil in this way, two things are accomplished — one, the dispersion is no longer a sticky, intractable mess, as crude oil is; and two, that the finely dispersed oil is far more rapidly biodegraded by micro-organisms present in the sea.”

“In fact, a recent report from California states that the population of oil-degrading bacteria increases rapidly from normal levels in areas where oil is a chronic and consistent menace.”

A well dispersed oil is termed an emulsion. There are oil-in-water emulsions, low in viscosity, which will disperse into large volumes of water, and water-in-oil emulsions, in which viscosity is much higher. These latter emulsions will disperse in water. Such an emulsion is the so-called brown mousse.

Brown mousse is a thick brown fluid — more than three times greater in volume than the oil from which it is formed — which was created in large quantities at the time of the Torrey Canyon disaster, and after the collision of the Veronique and Venetia off the SA coast. (The latter disaster, it has been announced in Parliament, cost R1,2m to clear up.) Containing up to 70% water, brown mousse can be formed when poorly formulated dispersants are used on oil.
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Because of its high water content, brown mousse will not burn. Worse, it cannot be dispersed before it has been broken down into pure crude again — well-nigh impossible on a large scale at sea. Oddly enough, certain types of crude — notably Kuwait crude — are more prone to mousse formation than others.

To lay the dispersants, specially fitted vessels cruise through the oil at predetermined speeds (too fast or too slow and efficiency is reduced) using sprays fitted to a boom. Behind the vessels, at a specified distance, are dragged breaker boards which churn the water and mix it with the oil.

The SA Department of Transport's Marine division maintains five coastal craft (all called *Kusiro* and numbered 1 to 5), all of which are fitted with dispersant-laying equipment to Warren Spring specifications.

Other weapons which have been evolved in the fight against oil spills include barriers which, when sprayed on beaches and on the water close to the shoreline, keep the oil at bay. But, as high tide effectively washes the barrier off the beaches, these must be resprayed daily.

Some people have even tried sinking oil by applying powders which absorb the oil and make it heavier than water. So far, this method has not proved a dazzling success.

Efforts to develop and improve methods for physically removing oil from the sea continue. But, as Perry says: "Although it's worth trying to improve these methods as much as possible, I believe that there is a natural barrier to complete success here. And I don't see chemical means of fighting oil spills ever being entirely replaced."

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The PWV 3 has become the ogre of roads.

To be brutal, it is a 52 km slab of tarmac that will crash through homes, dams, nature reserves and mountains from here to Rustenburg.

To be fair, it will provide an easy drive through what is probably the finest scenery a Johannesburger can reach on a Sunday afternoon.

The results depend chiefly on the planning of one body — the Transvaal Roads Department.

I interviewed the department's Director of Roads, Mr L. J. Terblanche, over the telephone.

The commission centered on the most environmentally-sensitive section of the strip called P160 across Hartbeespoort Dam and through the Magaliesberg at Pampoen Nek. The department has commissioned an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of this part of the road.

CARE: What is the purpose of this road and the EIA? Mr Terblanche: The main purpose arises from the fact that the existing road was laid in 1975 on the route around the dam is 5,000 cars a day and that too heavy. We should have built the P160 five years ago. Bophuthatswana and Rustenburg traffic are also important. I don't know of any strategic significance.

CARE: Environmentalists say the PWV3 cuts through the Magaliesberg. Mr Terblanche: We didn't choose the route, it was chosen by the Department of Planning Planning some years ago. (CARE) subsequently confirmed that the Roads Department put forward two routes, over the dam in 1975. The one was the present P160 and the other was the P2/4 which would have cut through the Schoemanville resort area and crossed the dam to Kromos. After representations from these two towns, the Department of Planning changed the route to the P160 route).

CARE: Environmentalists fear the Department has simply chosen the most economic route through the Magaliesberg and then commissioned an EIA as a public relations gesture. Mr Terblanche: Environmentalists would still say the EIA is window-dressing because the EIA team is not assessing the impact of alternative routes.

CARE: Is the EIA team not assessing the impact of alternative routes? Mr Terblanche: We are pressed for time here. The route should have been built five years ago.

CARE: Instead of blasting through the viridian gorge Pampoen Nek, why don't you take the road through Kommando Nek? Mr Terblanche: Pampoen Nek serves the local people. To put the highway through that neck would mean additional distance and would be interfering with the existing road.

CARE: But it would be a detour of only 6 km. Mr Terblanche: Only 6 km? If you want to go from Pretoria to Durban you don't go via Bloemfontein. If you've got 6,000 vehicles travelling an additional 6 km, over a few years it adds up to a lot in extra petrol and engine wear.

CARE: But don't you think the derivation is worth it in terms of protecting the Magaliesberg as a nature conservation area? Mr Terblanche: I can't say. I don't think the P160 would do so much damage to the Magaliesberg, there's quite enough area left completely untouched.

CARE: Dr John Lodder, Cape vulture expert, says blasting at Pampoen Nek is likely to force the vultures to evacuate. If that happens, he says there's a real chance that 90 percent of them will die.

Mr Terblanche: I'm not an expert on vultures, but I say they'll get used to civilisation. I've seen aircraft fly right above them and they just sit there.

CARE: Should the Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation, the farmers, the Magaliesberg Protection Association all oppose this route, will you still go ahead? Mr Terblanche: The position is that the road has been proclaimed. We are beginning with expropriation and the route has been staked out.

CARE: So you will go ahead? Mr Terblanche: It looks to me like that.

CARE: Then what is the point of the EIA? Mr Terblanche: The main purpose of the EIA is to make sure the road is built in such a way that we do the least damage.
Barren outlook on environment

If the multiplier is equal to one, the deflation gap will close.

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Large parts of South Africa could turn into desert in the next 70 years if fossil fuels continue to be burnt at their present rate, the Institute of Environmental Sciences at the University of the Orange Free State, has determined.

The University Institute is engaged in research into the earlier climate patterns of Africa. Fossil pollen distributed between 70 million and 500,000 years ago are closely studied as climatic changes in these periods are indicated by shifts in vegetation types which occurred in particular localities.

Apart from the scientific and geological importance of the findings other important conclusions have been reached.

The most important finding is that a general increase of about 1°C in the world temperature occurred between 1950 and 1990 and that this was possibly due to the industrial revolution.

Because of the rate at which fossil fuels are burnt it has been forecast that the world temperature will increase by 3.5°C within the next 70 years. This could well lead to a drastic change in the South African climate and result in conditions returning to the post-glacial period about 9,000 years ago when the South African land masses below 25° south were continuously subject to arid conditions, a fact of particular importance to the future of the country.

In the hunt of the public. This would mean more personal disposable income. As a result of this, their MPC would increase. With the aid of the multiplier, the deflation gap would be closed. Here we would hold government expenditure at a constant rate. Why do we use taxes to close a deflation gap? However, to counter additional problems, we can see that because we have more additional income available to the public they would not necessarily consume all of it. Some of it would be saved or used for imports.

However, this is not to say that we should not be concerned about the tax gap. If we did not close a deflation gap, the tax would increase by a large amount than we would have a significant increase in productivity leading to living standards.

We see that the tax gap is going to have to be more reduced because,
A clean-up day

Mzimhlopho branch of the National Environmental Awareness Council (Neac) has organised an operation clean-up for the township tomorrow.

The youth are requested to participate in the clean-up which starts at 9 am.

The spokesman for the branch, Mr. Tsepo Selebi, said they will meet at Matshediso Higher Primary School. He added that the branch has realised that the youth of Mzimhlopho must keep their township clean.

"We must be aware that we are living in polluted places. Rubbish has been dumped in the heart of our township and there is nobody who can clean our township. This is a health hazard," he said.
Major clash
Awaits over
Sandy Bay

By BOB MOLLOY

FOUR IMPORTANT interest groups seem set for a major clash over Sandy Bay this month in a coincidence of events as the "war" over this area enters what may be the final phase.

The Divisional Council has been directed by Province to take possession of land donated by Costa Areeosa, the company which proposes to develop the area as a township, to provide access roads, parking and ablution blocks at Sandy Bay. Almost simultaneously, an urgent interim management committee has been appointed at Cabinet level to consider, among other things, its conservation as part of a Peninsula mountain chain nature reserve.

At the same time the Trust Bank, in consortium with Costa Areeosa, has been reported to be taking a fresh look at its investment and the Society for the Protection of the Environment has spoken out against development on the grounds that it is not justified in terms of shortage of seaside plots.

The directive from the Director of Local Government, which came before a meeting of the Works Committee last week, will be tabled at a Divisional Council meeting on Tuesday.

Last week, in the closing days of the parliamentary session, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Braam Ruebenheimer, gave the green light to three interim management committees administering conservation of the Magaliesberg, Retreat and the Peninsula mountain chain.

The committees are a tacit acknowledgement that an important bill on environmental issues has been caught in the legislature's backlog and will not come up for debate until the next session.

Bank reported to be "looking again"

The other members of the committee are Mr J F Fenn, Department of Forestry; Mr G du Toit Rox; Department of Public Works; Mr G S Hofmeyr, National Monuments Council; Commandant D C Boehler, SANDF; Mr F A Rodes; Cape Town City Council; Mr L Lippman, assistant city engineer; Professor H B Rycroft, director of Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens; Dr G A Robinson, National Parks Board; Mr P M Hedderwick, Fish Hoek municipality; Mr W O Marsh; provincial Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation; Mr J Fick, Divisional Council, and Mr N H Grant, Simonstown municipality.

A Sunday newspaper reported at the weekend that the Trust Bank was "looking again" at Sandy Bay. The bank, in consortium with a development company, lost some of its popular image some years ago when it clashed with conservationists. A spokesman for the bank said the bay was "not a proposition" at present because the installation of services was too costly. Permission to develop, given by the Provincial Administration in March 1976, lapsed last year.

*Professor M A Rabie, president of the Society for the Protection of the Environment, came out strongly this week against development of Sandy Bay in the society's newsletter he said research had shown an oversupply of seaside plots.
'Build and be damned' days may be few

By James Clarke

The days when developers could build and be damned — à la Johannesburg Hospital on Parktown Ridge or the police barracks overlooking western Johannesburg — may be numbered.

The Government has announced that in future it will be necessary for official and private developers to examine the environmental impacts of what they do.

In the recently tabled White Paper on "a national policy regarding environmental conservation", the Government has announced it intends to draw up guidelines, checklists and evaluation systems to ensure that developers avoid unsightly projects.

It will also guard against "unexpected environmental side-effects", an example of which is the thousands of new traffic movements created by the building of Parktown's giant hospital which shattered the suburb's stability.

A STEP

The announcement that the Government would request environmental impact studies has been greeted by environmental lawyers with guarded optimism.

"It is a small step in the right direction," one told CARE.

The White Paper falls short of going for compulsory public disclosure of environmental impact assessments which can then be examined by the public before a project goes ahead. That is what many environmentally concerned people want.

But at least it asks for environmental considerations to be given an equal footing with economic and other considerations when, say, the province or a hypermarket developer wants to put up a big development.
Sandy Bay road, parking rejected

Staff Reporter

THE proposed construction of a road and parking area at Sandy Bay was rejected yesterday by the MPC for the area, Mr Herbert Hirsch, on the grounds that there was "absolutely no case for encouraging this type of development".

"The question of the preservation of the Hout Bay/Llandudno area is one to which all citizens should address themselves as a matter of urgency," Mr Hirsch said.

With an over-supply of seaside plots in the Cape, there was no case for development "or even for permitting unwanted infrastructure to be developed".

The decision to acquire land for a road and parking was "incredible" in the light of the Hey Commission report, which recommended that Sandy Bay be incorporated into the proposed Peninsula mountain chain reserve.

"Why appoint a commission when its recommendations are to be ignored?" Mr Hirsch asked.

All that was needed in the area was improvement to parking at Sunset Rocks and toilet facilities at Sandy Bay.

The appointment of the interim management committee for the Peninsula mountain chain, with Dr Douglas Hey as chairman, was a welcome move, as was the decision by the Divisional Council to consult ratepayers on proposed development of Hout Bay beach, Mr Hirsch said.

"I trust that, with support from organizations such as the Society for the Preservation of the Environment and other conservation-minded bodies, the interim management committee will be in a position to influence the administrator and others to rethink the issues."

Beach plan welcomed

MR LEN POTHIER, chairman of the Hout Bay and Llandudno Ratepayers' Association, yesterday welcomed a proposed development plan for Hout Bay beach put forward by the Divisional Council this week.

"Ratepayers pushed for seven years for some decision on the beach and we are naturally glad to see some movement. I can't make any other comment till I see details such as height restrictions and landscaping of beach or dunes."

The association has arranged for a meeting with the administrator on July 23 to discuss "a number of contentious issues on which we have made no headway in Hout Bay," Mr Pothier said.

Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC, and Mr John Bridgeman, divisional councillor for the area, would also attend, together with Divisional Council representatives.
Plan for Hout Bay development

By BOB MOLLOY

FUTURE development of the Hout Bay beach area should be of a "low order" leaving the beachfront and the Disa River mouth undisturbed, according to recommendations put forward by the Divisional Council's Town Planning section.

In a conceptual development plan, tabled for council consideration last week, the Town Planning section noted that private developers requested planning permission for 42 single-storeyed housing units, eight maisonettes and a drive-in restaurant west of the river, plus an application for 48 housing units, a shopping complex and a private club on the east.

The applications were refused, pending an overall development plan for the beachfront.

Among other points for the east side, the plan recommends:
- No east side development to be permitted in front of the existing dunes, even if proposed developments accede with zoning.
- No development up to the edge of the river, banks to be left open as public walkways.
- No extension of the residential zone to the Princess Street boundary.

- The land adjoining Princess Street to be reserved as public open space for use as a park, providing adequate coastal erosion control for protection of the Milkwood grove.
- Maintenance of the amenity zoning behind the dune.
- A shopping complex abutting Main Road and group cluster housing flanked by the complex and the river.

Planners saw the site behind the dune as "an ideal opportunity for the development of a low-rise hotel -- despite the fact that a view of the sea will be partly obliterated by the dune."

Undisturbed

"For the remainder of the beachfront area including the river and the area immediately behind and to the west of the hardened area -- it is suggested that all these areas be left undisturbed with regard to any major development proposals," the report said.

Recommendations for the west side were:
- The site of the old Madeira Café to be used for the development of a small, low-key restaurant, to meet the requirements of visitors and the Yacht Club.
- Development of the hardened section as a picnic and recreation area protected by a windbreak in the form of an artificially created and stabilized dune.
- Holiday chalets or some similar form of informal holiday accommodation to be permitted north of the proposed dune and west of the river.
- The bulk of the existing dune area to be held in reserve for future use.

Sewage

"While certain of the proposals would depend upon the success of the experimental project to create a dune, other proposals could be implemented right away -- for example, the development of the eastern bank of the river.

"Strong pedestrian linkages between all the activities are advocated -- particularly towards the beach and along the banks of the river. Pedestrian movements over the dunes must not be allowed to continue and, if the experimental dune should prove a success, formal pathways would have to be provided," the report said.
River estuary pollution gives cause for alarm

Recife: 30.11.90

THE pollution of estuaries in South Africa was continuous and we described it as an irreversible state. By G W Pept, of the Geographical Research Institute in Natal, isolated concentrations of organic and complex metals are evident in Natal today. Even the most remote areas in Natal were affected, he said, adding that pollution from the Natal coastal area contributed to the problem.

The pollution of estuaries in South Africa is due to industrial pollution, which is attributed to organic and chemical pollution from the industrial control processes practiced by the Natal Department of Health.

Industrial pollution is attributable to organic and chemical pollution from sugar mills, and ineffective disposal of raw waste, and the disposal of a huge amount of raw waste.

He said there was also constant pollution from cotton, homes, and industries which enter the water. Economic contamination of both rivers and estuaries was also frequently encountered, he said, and municipal sewage effluent, 

drainage tanks, and chemical tanks, all contributed to the problem.

Urban development along the coast, with the heavy demand for residential space, has been the cause of huge areas of riverine land being chemically polluted and the chemical levels are still rising.

Reforestation structures in the shape of estuaries, such as bridges, embankments, trees, and plant pools, have made little progress, he said, and the economic contamination of both rivers and estuaries is evident. The economic contamination of both rivers and estuaries is evident, and the economic contamination of both rivers and estuaries is evident, he said.

He said that the estuaries and rivers are under threat from the economic contamination of both rivers and estuaries, and the economic contamination of both rivers and estuaries, he said.
The Government is showing a greater interest

Environmental conservation has never been a particularly strong point with the Government. There has never been a really holistic approach.

In 1971, the then Minister of Planning, Mr. Janie Loots, made a very humorous reply to a suggestion in the House that South Africa needed a Minister of Environmental Planning.

The complexity of genuine environmental planning was not then fully understood and the debate ended with much laughter on both sides.

Then, Mr. Loots became Minister of Environmental Planning.

But his department was not geared for such a complicated task. The environmental insults continued.

The road-makers still went where they wanted. Government and provincial developments popped up like mushrooms in the most inappropriate places.

Cities continued. The cities became uglier and noisier.

The public was outrageously planned upon.

Over the years, the public has changed. It is much more environmentally aware, more educated, and more organised. The engineers and planners have also changed.

This is becoming more aware of the unforeseen impacts of their developments on the politicians.

This month's White Paper on "A National Policy Regarding Environmental Conservation" is symptomatic of this. And although the new policy statement was celebrated only very quietly in South Africa, the effect deserves a round of applause. It is a beginning of a holistic approach.

In essence, it states the Government's intention to co-ordinate urban and rural conservation; to watch more closely what public authorities are doing and to change more carefully what they should be doing.

It does not intend to centralise executive power but rather to give the revamped Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation a greater degree of environmental quality control over what developments go on in the main as well as national environments.

The White Paper hints at tighter legislation "if necessary" to enable the Department to act as watchdog and adviser. It admits with some refreshingly frankness to conflict of interest between various authorities and between authorities and the private sector — and it sees it as necessary that both, public and private enterprise, be requested to pay more attention to the side effects of what they do.

It admits to gaps in legislation.

- Public Participation: The Government states its intention to change the central Council for the Environment (mainly an establishment body today) into a statutory body with a balance between the public and private sector. It can invite any expert to join it and will afford "all interested bodies" the opportunity to make contributions. The council will play a "co-ordinating role and render expert advice."

Although the Paper comes out in favour of all developers (public and private) of large projects furnishing environmental impact studies it does not insist that those studies be made public.

- Air pollution: The report is very skimpy on this issue but at least the Government appears to be against air pollution.

- Cultural-historical aspects: The Paper sets out mandatorily legislation for conserving buildings and sites which the public holds dear. It says the Government "must take the initiative" and "must acquire more power to oppose the impact of the demands of development where it poses a threat to the cultural environment." The Government will lay down guidelines.

- Marine pollution: More co-ordination between departments envisaged.

- Nature conservation: The objective here is to co-ordinate the control and management of wild life and wild places so that national parks or game reserves. Research will also be co-ordinated.

- Noise pollution: The White Paper envisages a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach but the policy statement offers no firm commitments regarding new legislation which is badly needed. It does mention that the new Department of Environmental Conservation "should be empowered" to fight the fight against noise.

- Radiation pollution: There may be no co-ordination here in that an umbrella body "may" be established.

- Soil conservation: The Paper promises deep concern about continued soil loss and says "steps have been taken, and their action is contemplated" to prevent soil loss caused by development.

- Solid waste and littering: Again, more co-ordination envisaged under the new department. The Government proposes to encourage recycling and to lay down guidelines for the evaluation of packaging material and containers.

- Water pollution: Pollution control will be co-ordinated and optimised.

- Legislation: The White Paper discusses the "enormous potential of Environmental Conservation Act which will complement, and to set up machinery and pull together existing environmental regulations, ordinances and other efforts concerned with conservation."

The Act will make the Council for Environmental Conservation a statutory body and allow for further legal moves by the Department of Environmental Conservation "as may be required," the ultimate aim being to equip the Department to co-ordinate all aspects of the environment. The Department of Environmental Conservation will also be responsible for environmental measures when at the moment have no house.
Application for plant approved

Staff Reporter

The Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health, Dr L R Tidball, yesterday gave conditional approval to an application for a fish-smoking and processing factory at Hout Bay.

The approval, which was tabled at a meeting of the Health Committee, will come before the next meeting of the council for ratification.

No objections were received when the application was advertised as required by the regulations.

In his report to the Health Committee, Dr Tidball said the application had been made by Iren and Johnson to conduct "the offensive trade of smoking and processing of fish" on Yorke Point, Hout Bay, in a factory previously occupied by Amalgamated Fisheries.

"This application is simply a continuation of the same business and has nothing to do with the fishmeal factory which most people see as a major nuisance in Hout Bay. Provided the business is run in an acceptable manner the association has no objection," Mr Pothier said.
Conservationists call on SA to back whaling ban

Own Correspondent

LONDON. International conservation groups meeting in London yesterday urged South African support for their demand for a ban on commercial whaling.

This will come up when the International Whaling Commission holds its annual meeting in Brighton on Monday.

A spokesman for the conservation pressure group, Greenpeace, congratulated South Africa on its stand on whaling, but added: "We would like to see South Africa do more in the conservation line and not abstain when it comes to voting for a total ban on commercial whaling. This has been its policy too often in the past.

Africa supported our call it would go a long way towards improving the chances for a negotiated end to commercial whaling."

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will lobby for a moratorium on whaling at the IWC meeting.

They point out that if whaling continues on the present scale, the "timetable of extinction could be 10 years."

Speaking at a Press conference in London yesterday Sir Peter Scott, of the WWF, said that there were three good reasons for halting commercial whaling. These were:

1. The threat of extinction.
2. The cruelty involved.
3. Lack of commercial need now that alternatives to whale products were available.

Sir Peter said that in the past two or three years conservationists had been getting closer to the possibility of a moratorium.

He pointed out that the Japanese and the Soviet Union were the worst offenders.

He predicted that Japan would have a very large delegation at the IWC meeting and would "fight as hard as they can" for the biggest whale quota possible.

On the other hand, it was hoped that the Russians might welcome the goodwill that would accrue to them if they got out of whaling.
Anger spills over in sewage-in-sea row

Message to Prime Minister, call for inquiry as engineer slates 'ill-informed'

Municipal Reporter

AS HOTELIERS added to the clamour against a proposed experiment to pump 'solid' sewage into the sea off Durban, City Engineer Tom Macleod yesterday hit back at what he termed 'dishonest' criticism.

The sudden flare-up over the two-year City Council project, to be run in conjunction with the Water Research Commission, included a warning on the effect on tourism and a plea to the Prime Minister to intervene.

'No one asked us for information before shooting,' Mr Macleod said angrily. 'They don't seem to know much about it.'

Retaliating, Mr Julian Yorke, vice-chairman of the Bluff-based Anti-Rates Committee, said the council seemed to be going ahead with the project without consulting anyone.

His committee yesterday sent a telegram to Prime Minister P W Botha asking him to block the plan before it was too late.

'If we pumped a tankerload of sewage into our council chamber, would the City Council understand then?' Mr Yorke said last night.

Slaughtering Bluff councillor Jimmy Kyle, who backed the project, Mr Yorke said Mr Kyle had been elected by Bluff residents to protect their environment. He 'needed to get his facts straight'.

Mr Keith van der Walt, chairman of the Anti-Rates Committee, said: 'If the City Council approves pumping sewage or sludge from the Bluff or Durban, I will demand that the Provincial Administration appoint a commission of inquiry into the handling of the affairs of Durban City Council.'

Mr Gerard Stanei, chairman of the Durban and District Hotel and Bottleshop Association, said the public-health surrounding the project was terrifying.

'Our secretary has been told to get in touch with experts to give us their opinion.

'Our mayor, Mr van der Walt, will call a meeting of the heads of all the tourist industry bodies to meet with the council.'

'He should have told us first.'

But both Mr Macleod and City Medical Officer of Health Colin Mackenzie said their fears were unfounded.

'My main concern is the health of bathers,' Dr Mackenzie said.

'Our experience with the liquid effluent which is already pumped out — and most of the bacteria are in the liquid part — has been that the beaches are unaffected.'

Die Sea safety had a differing effect on various species. It would die immediately. The sea, not a differing rate, would die immediately. The sea, not a differing rate, would die immediately.

Both State Health and the Steering Committee of the project said there were problems. And the project would not go ahead.

For a Project. We refer to the Public Health Commission for the project.

Mr Macleod said the sewage would be filtered, then pumped into the sea. The filtered sewage would be filtered, then pumped into the sea. The filtered sewage would be filtered, then pumped into the sea.

The Department of Sea Fisheries and State Health oppose the project. They oppose the project. They oppose the project.

The health department monitored the project. The health department monitored the project. The health department monitored the project.

In any case, we're not in the sea. The department is not in the sea. The department is not in the sea.

The department is not in the sea. The department is not in the sea.

The department is not in the sea.
Iscor has clean coal mining plan for Park

By James Clarke

There will be no towns, towns, dumps or river pollution in Kruger Park's Pfuri area should Iscor be given the go-ahead to mine coking coal there, says Dr F. P. Muller, chairman of Iscor.

The Cabinet has frozen further activity by Iscor which is still uncertain whether the deposit is viable. "There is a 50/50 chance it is not," said Dr Muller.

In his first interview with a newspaperman on the subject, Dr Muller said he would be against amending the National Parks Act to allow mining in Kruger Park. He agreed it would leave all national parks vulnerable.

He said Iscor would favour a land swap with the piece of land adjacent to the Park. The coal area is roughly 15 km by 7 km (about 100 sq km).

The land under which the high-quality coking coal was found would be returned afterwards.

He said that at the moment it was felt the deposit could be approached underground from Venda, in which case only ventilation shafts "might" be needed and surface disruption would be very slight.

Dr Muller gave The Star's CARE campaign an undertaking that before anything happened an environmental impact report would be made public and it would discuss the alternatives to mining Kruger Park as well as the negative and positive aspects if the park were mined.

© The full interview with CARE appears on Page 1 of Briefing today.
Council yes to sewage in sea

DURBAN City Councillors yesterday almost unanimously backed the two-year experiment to pump sewage sludge into the sea.

Councillors: Carl Hofmeyr, Louis de Beer, Gys Molker and Dick Burgess were in favour. They declared after the council had taken the unusual step of inviting City Engineer Don Macleod and Medical Officer of Health Colin Mackenzie to address them and answer questions.

The decision drew instant criticism from the Durban Publicity Association's director, Mr Terry Tookey, who said he was very worried.

"It's an abnormal tide of bringing in sludge, mostly raw and perhaps to our future generation's industrial efficiency more than the Hamilton they're hoping to save.

"I'd hate to have the job of explaining it to my country people."

He said there had been consultations from Johannesburg already.

"My fear is that what appears to be a fairly rational project has not taken into account the emotive issues."

Mr Keith van der Walt, editor of a local newspaper, predicted massive public reaction.

He had understood that at least Mr Burgess would vote against the scheme.

Mr. Burgess admitted last night he had been opposed to the idea, but the City Engineer had convinced him.

"What pleased me was that at any stage pollution could be immediately stopped. But he feared public action would be automatic."

He said: "I will put my case honestly. I couldn't vote otherwise."

And Mr de Beer said he would vote in the city's interest.

In his speech Mr Macleod said the council had first agreed to an investigation into sea outfalls for liquid effluent from domestic and industrial waste in 1964.

The National Institute for Water Research had studied a 10km stretch of sea from the Umgeni River mouth to south of the bay, and found that the nature of the sea bed, temperature gradients and wind and wave direction played a big part.

Two pipelines were to be kept open from the Central works, the other 37km long from the Southern works, both on the Sluff, where lagoons and lagoons of the liquid sewage effluent would be treated in the walling stones and mixed with other effluent.

The effluent from these pipeline could not be closed, and would not be closed as the two earlier effluents were closed. Hotwater pipes were washed up and most of the sewerage in the Umgeni River was open-ended, and the quality of the sewage stream was generally good, especially the sea water, improved.

All this means a 70m000m of liquid effluent a day poured into the sea from the Central works, the remainder of two, adding sewage would mean little extra 4m a day.

At the Central works at present, because there was little space, the sewage was thickened, treated and put into a pump which became 22 to 30 per cent solid and was decanted.

The expensive part was the chemical treatment. Durban could save close on $1 million in a year from all works by eating and treatment.

Blessing

During 1969 there had been some accident at the Central works and sewage had poured into the sea for 12 months without any apparent effect, so there seemed little chance of problems.

He said while other countries appeared to be turning away from using the sea, Britain was still in favour and the United States appeared to have got them behind and was now faced with enormous costs.

To this country, South Africa, the fishermen and Water Affairs had given the trial their blessing.
The high cost of progress

Possibly the biggest polluter in South Africa, Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation’s plant near Witbank claims it will be clean by the end of 1981. By then its emission should be down to 100 milligrams a cubic metre. At the moment it climbs as high as 4 grams a cubic metre. The smoke comprises carbon, ash, iron oxide and certain chemicals.

The ‘armpit of SA’ pays with its health

By James Clarke

The cost of national progress is exceedingly high for the people of Witbank, the armpit of South Africa. Daily, scores of tons of solids and tons of invisible gases engulf their town.

No figures exist to show whether the town has a higher incidence of respiratory complaints than other towns, but because there are no medical facilities on the town. The only place to which people can go for treatment is the hospital in the capital.

But a medical man in Witbank told me: “If you are under 60 years old, you will not find a hospital in South Africa. If you are over 60, you will not find a hospital in South Africa. If you are under 60, you will not find a hospital in South Africa. If you are over 60, you will not find a hospital in South Africa.”

Government’s division of industrial hygiene is understaffed, according to a statement made at an air pollution conference a few months ago. It is hardly big enough to monitor the town let alone the entire country.

The town’s officials were powerless to act.

The plant is a “scheduled industry” and as such only the Government can demand it cleans up. And the Government’s division of industrial hygiene is understaffed, according to a statement made at an air pollution conference a few months ago. It is hardly big enough to monitor the town let alone the entire country.

A spokesman for Anglo American told The Star’s CARE campaign that the end of this year will see a marked improvement. Anglo American Corporation.

A spokesman for Anglo American told The Star’s CARE campaign that the end of this year will see a marked improvement. Anglo American Corporation.

The total cost of controlling Anglo’s three plants will be R6 million which was described as “non-productive” spending.

The electric power required to operate all these non-productive facilities is equivalent to that consumed in a city the size of Kimberley,” Anglo said in a recent statement.

The people of Witbank, whom 10000 workers, do not see it as non-productive spending.

A housewife told me: “It is not fair that we have to pay for the pollution that the plants cause. They all suffer the complaints. I also suffer but fortunately I’m in a medical scheme.”

Those who suffer, “I’ve seen children coming in covered with soot from playing in the grass.”

She made the suggestion that CARE, repeatedly called for the Government to encourage cleaner air by giving tax concessions on cleaning devices for industry.

“After all, should Witbank pay for the health of the country?” she said.
Council rapped for plan

Municipal Reporter

THE Durban City Council should have considered adverse publicity and emotional reaction to the experimental project to pump sewage into the sea before making its decision, Publicity Director Terry Toohey said yesterday.

"Let's get this straight, I'm pretty certain that it's a sound scheme and that there will not be any comeback — literally."

"I heard the City Engineer's explanation to the council and I was convinced."

"But you can't look at this purely in economic terms."

He could see a situation arising where up-country media had picked up the story but were not aware of all the facts. The potential tourist might have a vague recollection of this.

Discoloured

Then, as the City Engineer had said, the Umgeni River discoloured the water off the bathing beaches after floods.

"Say there's a slight smell — nothing to do with sewage — and try to persuade a Transvaaler who vaguely remembers something about this project that it isn't sewage."

The R300 million a year tourist industry was vital to Durban, but the predicted savings of R2 million a year by pumping sludge into the sea was a 'miserable' amount.

Elsewhere

"Basically, I'd be happy if they'd just do it somewhere else — just keep it away from our beaches."

Candidates for the September 3 City Council elections mostly reacted cautiously to the scheme.

Mr Ian Morrison, candidate for Ward 14 (North Hills), who has an MSc in chemistry, said 'mass hysteria' against the project had put another black mark against the council.

"Clearly the officials are happy, but only sitting councillors heard their explanation."

He agreed with Ward 13 (Morningside) candidate Mrs Ros Sarkin that controversial decisions should be deferred to allow reaction from the public and interested groups.

Mr Morrison's opponent, Mr Randal Knox, said the public was in the dark about the project except for what had been reported in the Press.

Ward 13 candidates Mr Gert Coetzee and Mrs Margaret Winter said they did not know the technical details.

But Mr Peter Corbett, who will contest Ward 12 (Stamford-Hill), said he thought the publicity had been a bit 'hysterical'.

He agreed the project could frighten away visitors, but as far as he was concerned if it was the right decision, the council should go ahead with it.
Tough Bill will enforce environment conservation

Pretoria Bureau
A draft Bill aimed at enforcing tough environmental conservation was published in the Government Gazette, Pretoria today.

Called the "Environmental Conservation Act, 1980," the Bill aims to rope in the provincial administrations and all municipalities into conservation programmes.

The Bill aims at setting up a Council for the Environment consisting of up to 30 people appointed by the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr. Raubenheimer.

The council is to consist of members from the public and private sectors whom the Minister regards as environmental experts.

The council will advise the Government on all aspects of conservation and will recommend new legislation if necessary.

The Bill aims to give the council "teeth". Any person whom the Director General wants to summon before it, will be summoned for questioning.

Anyone summonsed will be required to produce documents or evidence related to the subject and anyone who refuses to comply with the summons or to answer questions will face a fine of up to R200.

The council will be divided into committees including technical committees for solid waste and littering and for the combating of noise.

CO-ORDINATION

These committees will look into all legislation and will attempt to coordinate anti-pollution measures.
### Prices Now!

- **Wax Wrap** 39c
- **O'Gold Sliced Trout Salad** 49c
- **Stuyvesant Filters** R4.38
- **O'Gold Choice Biscuits** 38c
- **O'Gold Mints** 32c
- **Aimey Spray** R1.35
- **Lemon** 72c

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### Sharper ‘teeth’ for environment Bill wanted

By Drew Forrest

Environmentalists have welcomed a new draft Bill on environmental conservation as “a step in the right direction” while expressing fears that its proposals may not be tough enough.

The Bill, which could be introduced in Parliament next year, was published in the Government Gazette last week for comment.

Called the “Environmental Conservation Act, 1989,” it envisages the creation of a Council for the Environment consisting of up to 30 people appointed by the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr Rauenholzer.

The Council will advise the Government on all aspects of conservation and will recommend new legislation if necessary.

**Penalties**

The Bill also proposes penalties for breaches of regulations on waste, litter and noise.

Anyone contravening such regulations will be liable to a fine of up to R300 or six months’ imprisonment, or both.

Mr Dave Jackson of the Keep South Africa Tidy campaign welcomed the proposals, saying it was “high time” legislation was enacted at a national level to encourage a greater awareness of environmental issues.

He was in favour of public participation in the Council for the Environment, but was “a little disappointed” by the idea that all members should be nominated by the Minister.

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**Poll for executive rejected by NNP**

DURBAN — Although some of the principles of the New National Party would be found in the...
Table 1: Characteristics of a water resources project

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<th>Nature of Water Resources</th>
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The Department of Water Affairs, Mr RT Rudd, said in Pretoria there was research under way into reclaiming sewage water for drinking.

"We will have utilised all our water resources early in the next century," he said. "We will have to re-use water and even look at desalination programmes to cope."

Primary for inland

Research

Chief engineer, pollution control for the Department of Water Affairs, Mr RT Rudd, said in Pretoria there was research under way into reclaiming sewage water for drinking.

"We will have utilised all our water resources early in the next century," he said. "We will have to re-use water and even look at desalination programmes to cope."

PRIMARY FOR INLAND

DURBAN'S experimental scheme to pump sewage into the sea will go ahead, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr RT Rudd, has assured.

"It is only one of many expensive and a long list of complex solutions needed in the coastal and inland areas to cope with the country's water crisis."

Although the minister has been reluctant to comment further, there have been hints that the scheme is not as simple as the minister has claimed.

"It is not the only solution," the minister has said. "We are looking at many other options, including re-use of treated sewage water for agricultural and industrial uses."
Magaliesberg plan caters for farmers, nature lovers

...sun in the place

A Place

Extension Dock

turbine

Diaspora Dam

in the

Pretoria

Diaspora Dam

Extension Dock

turbine

Diaspora Dam
BLOOD RIVER is the name angry locals have given the Umsindusi River since the new Cato Ridge abattoir started polluting it with effluent.

The river is the only water supply for thousands of drought-stricken people and cattle living in the valley near Pietermaritzburg — and a Sunday Tribune investigation this week showed that effluent from the abattoir is pumped through a drainage outlet into a stream that flows into the Umsindusi.

A chemical analysis of the water showed that it has a five times higher value than regulating standards set by the Water Act.

A member of a casual worker's committee said — 'The situation is desperate here. Our cattle are dying because they can't drink the water,' said Mr. Thos. Black, an old resident of the valley.

The people in the district have to walk for miles every day to collect water from the contaminated stream upstream. 'We used the water for washing clothes and the women also use it to make their clothes. They don't go to the river to drink,' Mr. Black said.

The manager of the Abattoir said, ‘We take the blood from the abattoir and we use it to make the sugar we make. It is not used for human consumption. We sell it to people who make sugar.'

We have not been able to check the claims that the sugar is contaminated with the effluent. We are investigating the matter.'

Mr. Ford Wood, who is in charge of the Department of Water Affairs in Pietermaritzburg, said, 'We are investigating the matter.'

The Department of Water Affairs is already aware of the situation and is looking into the matter.'

"Our cattle are dying because they can't drink the water," said Mr. Black. "We have to walk for miles every day to collect water from the contaminated stream upstream. We use the water for washing clothes and the women also use it to make their clothes. They don't go to the river to drink.""
Conservationists demand ban on killer insecticide

Staff Reporter

AN AGRICULTURAL insecticide which has caused havoc with wildlife in the Caprivi area has evoked strong reaction among conservationists who have called on the Government to ban it.

In the latest bulletin of Endangered Wildlife Trust, Dr John Ledger, chairman of the trust’s vulture study group, called for the insecticide to be banned.

The source of the insecticide, known as Curatter, appears to be the Economic Development Corporation’s agricultural project, which has bought large quantities of it.

“Information has been received about ducks and other waterfowl being poisoned by the insecticide in the East Caprivi,” he said.

“The birds presumably dig up the maize seed after planting. Hundreds of paralyzed birds are found in the maize lands and the locals collect them. It is only a matter of time before people get poisoned,” he warned.

“The information about the poisoned waterfowl seems to indicate Curatter should not be used at all, even if adequate supervision could be assured. What happens if rain washes away a maize field just after planting and the Curatter gets into our rivers?”

“IT IS ridiculous that the Endangered Wildlife Trust should be spending thousands of rands on research to conserve vultures and then one or two misguided individuals can destroy more than 250 of the birds with the greatest of ease because they have access to a deadly poison,” he said.

Dr Ledger is chairman of the vulture sub-committee of the International Council for Bird Preservation.

Conservation authorities throughout all maize-growing areas in Africa should be warned about the danger of Curatter, he said.

In two separate incidents the insecticide has been used to poison carcasses that were then eaten by scavengers.

Near the Ruvuma River, members of the South African Defence Force found a dead impala which had traces of a blue crystalline substance on it.

Around the impala were a dead lion, dead warthog and about 100 dead vultures. The blue crystals were identified as Curatter.

In the second poisoning, Curatter was applied to a dead elephant near Katima Muchomo. Six lions and about 500 vultures were found dead around the carcass.
DUMPING THE LANDMARKS
Maplelane battle

Conserations

Maplelane battle

Win 10-year

Conserations


Mr. Cooper described the circumstances of the mining as "very environmentally conscious."

It had been up to the companies to decide whether they would go ahead with mining, one company said. A report commissioned by the Department of Mines could end with a further prospecting licence, or the companies could go ahead with mining.

Join the battle against mining

The Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources, John Ebert, said the government would re-examine its decision to allow the company to proceed with mining.

The mining company had said it would proceed with mining, but the government had advised that the company cease operations.

A spokesperson for the mining company said its decision to proceed with mining was based on environmental assessments.
The Langerman's Kop ridge, where a new high-density development is planned.

The City Council has approved a development at Langerman's Kop ridge, where a new high-density development is planned.
Conservation in SA gets boost of R570 000 in aid

Pretois Bureau

MORE than R570 000 was set aside for conservation in 1980 to 1981 by the Board of Trustees of the Southern Africa Nature Foundation which held its annual meeting at the Carlton Hotel yesterday.

The sum is the largest to be ploughed into conservation by the foundation and will be spent on projects throughout the subcontinent.

At a ceremony before the meeting, the president of the foundation, industrialist Dr Anton Rupert, handed over the title deed of the 3 574ha farm, Putterswael, to the director of the National Parks Board, Mr A M Brynard. The farm has been bought by the foundation to expand the Karoo National Park at Beaufort West.

Projects on which the funds allocated yesterday will be spent include the transfer of white rhino from Natal to Bophuthatswana and Botswana, a contribution to "Operation Genesis" — code name for the massive restocking of the Plettenberg Nature Reserve in Bophuthatswana, and marine research into the dolphins, penguins and St Croix island marine reserve.

The foundation, with the CSIR, is also sponsoring an international symposium at the University of Cape Town next month on endangered habitats.

The importance of the World Conservation Strategy, launched by the World Wildlife Fund earlier this year to promote conservation through development, was stressed by Dr Rupert.

"Nature conservation is a responsibility we dare not evade or postpone. Extinction is forever," Dr Rupert said.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE
AND PENSIONS

No. P 2356
21 November 1980

PROCLAMATION OF SMOKE CONTROL ZONE
ORDER IN TERMS OF SECTION 20 (1) OF ACT
45 OF 1965

In terms of section 20 (1) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act 45 of 1965), and after consultation with the National Air Pollution Advisory Committee, I, Lourens Albertus Peter Anderson Minnik, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, hereby promulgate the following Order which was contained in me on 21 October 1980 and which shall apply to the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of Germiston with effect from 21 July 1981.

DEPARTMENT VAN GESONDHEID
WELSYN EN PENSIONEE

No. R. 2356
21 November 1980

AFKONDIGING VAN ROOKBEHINDERSTREEKBE
VEL IN EUVOLGENDELIK ARTIKE: 20 (1) VAN WELSYN VAN 1965

Ingevolge artikel 20 (1) van die Wet op Verhouding van Lugbesluitry van 1965 (Wet 45 van 1965), en na doordringing met die Nasionale Adviesraad Komitee op Lugbesluitry, kondig ek. Lourens Albertus Peter Anderson Minnik, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensiene, hierdie volgende Beveel in wat op 21 Oktober 1980, deur my bekend is en wat met ingang van 21 Julie 1981, op die reëkgewy van die Munisipaliteit van Germiston van toepassing is.
Public still protesting at mining

By James Clarke

Even though the petition to save the Kruger National Park from coal mining closed months ago The Star's CARE campaign is still receiving hundreds of signatures — including 171 from an Eastern Transvaal army camp — protesting Iscor's request to mine inside the park.

Among the 740 signatures were many from the Rand, the Eastern and Northern Transvaal, the Cape, Free State and from Durban. They were sent to CARE via the Wildlife Society.

The lists of signatures — in response to CARE's appeal earlier this year for the public to make known its objection to the exploitation of the beautiful Pafuri area for coking coal — bring the total of signatures received to about 60,000.

In June I took 56,000 signatures to the then Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr Raubenheimer who, as a result, set up a committee of inquiry into the matter.

The committee was open to evidence until the end of last week.

Iscor claims it needs to mine the wilderness area in the north of the park for a special type of coal needed for steel production.

Iscor's chairman, Dr Tom Muller, told me in August that if the deposits are economically viable and the go-ahead is given, Iscor will produce an environmental impact statement for the public to study. Then outside experts can help ensure there is minimal environmental damage.

The Wildlife Society says that if the Kruger Park is mined it will lose its international status as a national park. It could also adversely affect the country's tourist image which is important to the R200-million a year tourist industry.

The area where coal has been discovered was recently opened for wilderness trails. Its animal and plant life are unique in South Africa.

This could be some industrial town's municipal game reserve. In fact it is Kruger National Park where industrial development has crept up to the fence at Phalaborwa. The visitor who took this shot — a Craighall Park man — was so preoccupied with the sable he did not notice he had the industrial stacks in the background until the picture was printed. "It made me realise the awesome impact that Iscor is going to have when it develops INSIDE the park," he said.
Noise pollution - An environmental phenomenon

An Environmental Phenomenon

An environmental phenomenon that cannot be easily controlled. It is the result of human activity, and it affects both the natural environment and human health. Noise pollution is a growing concern in many parts of the world, as it can cause hearing loss, stress, and other health problems. 

How to control noise pollution

To control noise pollution, it is important to identify the source of the noise and take steps to reduce it. This can include using sound barriers, planting trees, or changing the way buildings are designed. Additionally, it is important to educate people about the effects of noise pollution and to encourage them to take steps to reduce their own exposure. 

Noise pollution and public goodwill

In order to effectively control noise pollution, it is important to involve the public in the process. This can be done by creating a public forum to discuss the issue, and by providing opportunities for people to share their ideas and concerns. By working together, we can create a more pleasant and healthier environment for everyone.
'Effluent into food' project by AECI

AFRICAN Explosives Chemical Industries has developed a method to convert industrial effluent into animal feeds and to reduce pollution of rivers and dams, according to a Press release.

"At its factory at Modderfontein, the company has developed mass algae culture methods which produce protein for animal feeds on a large scale. At the same time the amount of nitrogen in the factory effluent is reduced.

A pilot plant costing R700 000 has been developed in the past three years and next year will start to produce 200kg of dry algae a day in ponds which cover a hectare.

The environmental and services manager of AECI, Mr Dick Lever, said the process could be of great significance in the production of animal feed, as algae can replace ingredients such as fish meal and imported soya products, thus a new form of protein.

He foresees expansion of the project to produce 20 to 40 tons of dry algae a day."
R570 000 plan for conservation

AN ESTIMATED R570 000 for an extensive conservation programme in Southern Africa is expected to be approved at the annual meeting of the Southern African Nature Foundation (SANF) in Johannesburg on Monday.

The board of trustees, consisting of 70 of South Africa’s leading businessmen, will consider proposals made by the scientific advisory committee of the SANF.

The proposals include a R200 000 grant to the Pilanesberg Game Reserve in Bophuthatswana, R125 000 to buy more land for the extension of the Karoo parks and contributions to several marine research projects involving the Cape jackass penguin, marine estuaries, fish and dolphins.

Other important projects are expected to include wildlife clubs in Southern Africa, support for the Save the Rhino Campaign and a number of educational projects in Malawi.

The SANF was founded in 1968 by Dr Anton Rupert, who is still the president. It represents 11 countries in Southern Africa and has so far contributed R1,5-million to conservation on the sub-continent.

The SANF represents the World Wildlife Fund in Southern Africa and is entirely sponsored by commerce and industry. – Sapa.
Kruger Park coal mine plans slated

Staff Reporter

CONSERVATIONISTS have strongly opposed the decision by a Government-appointed council to support plans to mine coking coal in the Kruger National Park.

Mr Rupert Lother, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on conservation, said: "It is time the Government stopped subordinating the interests of the Kruger Park to material interests."

Mr Lother was reacting to a statement by the Northern Transvaal Regional Planning Advisory Council, which decided to support plans to develop the coking coal deposits in the northern section of the same park "in the interests of South Africa."

The council based the decision on three factors — that the coal was necessary in South Africa; that the mining was vital and that the steel industry should not be hampered.

A spokesman for the National Parks Board in Pretoria said yesterday that the National Parks Act, which prohibited mining in parks, would have to be amended before the plan could go ahead.

And Mr Lother warned that if the Government decided to change the law to allow the mining of the park, it would "awaken a hornets' nest."

Coking coal was regarded as a strategic material, but national parks were irreplaceable, Mr Lother said.

"From the ecological viewpoint, the area of the Kruger Park which contains the coking coal is absolutely vital to the wellbeing of the whole park."

Mr Lother said he was heartened by the strength of public opposition from all political parties on this question.

"I believe the power of public opinion will stop any mining of this nature."

Dr O Martyn, president of the Wild Life Society and a member of the Parks Board, said the question was whether the coking coal in the park was of greater national importance for its "limited potential of coal production, compared with conserving this unique environmental area for all time."

South Africa's coking coal deposits were so limited that the projected operation would only be a temporary solution.

Dr Martyn urged that alternative methods of coking coal, production be sought as a long-term solution to problems facing the industry.

Mr Clive Walker, executive director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, said the Trust "did not like the prospect."

His organisation recently had talks with the outgoing Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environment, Mr Braun, Rainbenhoven, at which the trust outlined its views on the subject.

It was awaiting the outcome of a committee set up by Mr Rainbenhoven to look into the question.
Planners support game park coal plan

By Dirk Nel

PIETERSBURG — A powerful statutory planning body has come out in favour of mining coking coal in the Kruger National Park.

The Northern Transvaal Regional Planning Advisory Council, a statutory body which assists and advises the Government on matters related to regional development, has decided to support plans to develop the coking coal deposits in the northern section of the Kruger National Park “in the interest of South Africa.”

It plans to ask the National Parks Board to sanction the project.

“The Council will also ask the Government to place no obstacles in the way of Iscor should the latter find the development of the high-grade coking deposits in Venda and the Kruger National Park to be economically viable,” said the chairman, Mr Jaco Botes, after the Council’s quarterly meeting in Pietersburg yesterday.

Iscor is also to be assured of the whole-hearted support of the Northern Transvaal if the plan proceeds.

“The decision is based on the fact that the Far Northern Transvaal deposits are the finest in South Africa, bearing in mind that the Natal supplies have a limited life span,” Mr Botes added.

He said the Council appreciated that Iscor's needs were vital and that the country’s all-important steel industry should not be hindered in any way.

“The coal project would also make a major contribution to the resettlement of people in the depopulated northern border counties.”
DURBAN — The Durban City Council has been given a 18-day deadline to suspend its controversial experiment of dumping sewage sludge in the sea.

Failing this, a Supreme Court interdict will be sought to block the experiment until a public debate has been held.

This follows the move by the scheme's opponents — spearheaded by the Bluff-based Anti-Rates Committee and the SA Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution — to force a referendum on the issue.

Acting in terms of the Local Government Ordinance, the groups presented the mayor with a petition calling for a public meeting at which they intend pressing for ratepayers to be allowed the final say.

The proposed sewage experiment, carried out in conjunction with the Water Research Commission, is intended to take two years. — Sasra.
Laws planned for protection of environment

Owen Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.—Far-reaching legislation for the protection of the environment was envisaged in a draft Bill to be introduced during the next session of Parliament, the director-general of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr J F Otto, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a two-day international symposium on the conservation of threatened natural habitats held at the University of Cape Town, Dr Otto said the proposed legislation provided for a statutory council for the environment.

Men with expert knowledge of the various aspects of the environment would be appointed as members.

Committees would be formed to handle specific issues and it was expected that nature conservation would have priority treatment. Co-operation and co-ordination in planning was essential in this field.

"Today, however, planning for mankind's comfort alone is too narrow a goal. The well-being and survival of other species must now be a prominent factor in the planner's equations," Mr Otto said.

At present the total conservation area of South Africa is only 3.4% of the available land. This did not compare favourably with the internationally accepted figure of 10% for conservation purposes.

A national conservation plan had already been embarked on by four provincial authorities. The aim was to:

- Secure the status of permanent conservation areas;
- Maintain a register of these areas and their purpose;
- Identify key areas for future conservation and outdoor recreation; and
- Secure the protection of landscapes of particular beauty.

"Apart from direct planning for the conservation of natural habitats, much can also be achieved through the evaluation of all development projects in the light of environmental considerations. This has been accepted as Government policy and is being encouraged by my department," Mr Otto said.
A bleak future? In the report by the Star's FABRIC, one of the key concerns is the issue of sustainable development and its impact on the environment. The report highlights the need for immediate action to address the pressing issues of poverty, water scarcity, and deforestation.

The report emphasizes the importance of sustainable agriculture and the need to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels. It calls for a shift towards renewable energy sources and a greater emphasis on conservation of natural resources.

The report also highlights the need for international cooperation to address global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss. It urges countries to work together to find solutions that are both effective and sustainable.

Overall, the report serves as a call to action for governments, businesses, and individuals to take responsibility for their actions and work towards creating a more sustainable future.
TABLE 8: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE HOMELANDS, 1960/1, 1970

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Judge asked to stop, continuous noise from factory

Woman tells Court

Family mad

Steelworks, Driving

NYU Law Review; February 1969

Dept. of Statistics

Immigration to the States after 1970, the

lands have been rising

faster than real GNP per capita reflecting the increasing

...
ENVIRONMENT
1981
Belongs To The State

Rhodes's Gift

By ANNAH VAN DEN HEVER
'IT WOULD BE A TRAGEDY'

MANY people are incensed about the Government's intention to build 12 residences on the Groote Schuur Estate. What do those people who have been closely associated with the estate in the past think of the proposed development?

Mr H F Verwoerd, son of the late Prime Minister, felt the community should be able to see the plans of any development proposed for the Groote Schuur estate so it could approve them and be satisfied with whatever was erected there.

Mr Verwoerd, who lived at Groote Schuur with his parents, said this week the house and its environs were the nation's assets. He didn't know if the Government regards it as such, though.

He said he hoped that if anything were built on the estate it would be built without damaging the 'beautiful, unspoilt space' surrounding Groote Schuur.

'But one wants to be quite sure that it will not be damaged. One hopes the public will have insight into what exactly is going to be built there,' he said.

His mother, Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, said she felt the unspoilt nature of the estate might suffer if buildings were erected on it. 'But it is very difficult to comment when one has so little information to go on.

Dr G Strijdom, son of the former Prime Minister Dr J G Strijdom, said he had many happy memories of the holidays and weekends he spent at Groote Schuur when he was a student.

'It is a unique estate - one of the most outstanding in the country,' Dr Strijdom said. It would be a tragedy if it were spoiled.

Dr Strijdom and his sister, Mrs Estelle Crowson, also said the fact that so little information about the proposed scheme had been released made it extremely difficult to comment.

Mrs Crowson said: 'I don't know where they are going to fit in 12 residences.'

PARELAND

She was distressed when she visited the estate a few years ago and saw the security fencing for the first time.

'When we lived there it was all beautiful parkland. There were a few old men looking after the estate, and it was much more open. I can understand why security is necessary, but I was sorry to see it,' Mrs Crowson said.

Mrs Tim Vorster, wife of former Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster, could not be contacted for comment, as she was in hospital recovering from an operation.
R66m aid for flood-hit farmers

Staff Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT is putting aside R66 million for farmers in the Karoo and Boland who suffered loss in last month's floods, it was announced in Cape Town yesterday.

In addition, R13.6m will be spent on reconstructing property.

The subsidies and, in some cases, ex gratia payments for farmers to restore their lands and crops, is the largest ever made available in South Africa after a disaster. The decision was taken at cabinet level yesterday.

At a press conference the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr P T C du Plessis, announced that farmers' losses in the area totalled about R66m.

About 4,000 ha of irrigation land on which vineyards, orchards and other crops had been established were washed away. A further 6,000 ha of similar irrigation land, which can be repaired at high cost, were damaged.

While other departments will provide aid for farmers for homes and irrigation appliances, the Department of Agriculture will give R63.5m to farmers in loans, subsidies and ex gratia payments.

About 1,000 farms in the Boland and Klein Karoo are affected, and some of the land washed away is irreplaceable. The minister said it was some of the best farming land in South Africa.

The government will supply loans:

- For repair costs of irrigation land on which vineyards and orchards had been established to a maximum of R1,000 a hectare.
- For re-establishing vineyards and orchards under irrigation on the repaired lands to a maximum of R6,000/ha.
- To a maximum of R1,500/ha for the repair of damaged irrigation lands on which no vineyards or orchards had been established.
- To a maximum of R2,500/ha for the re-establishment of crops other than vineyards and orchards under irrigation on the repaired lands.
- For the repair of drinking troughs, erosion-combating works and fences. Loans will be provided only if the items were erected in accordance with the planning of the farm by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, or if the farmers re-erect them in such a way.

80pc subsidy

Farmers will have to pay back only 20 percent of the loans. The rest will be converted to a government subsidy. The rate of interest of all loans is five percent a year.

Farmers whose lands have been washed away completely or damaged irreparably will receive ex gratia payments totalling R16.3m. Payment will depend on damage and type of crops grown.

Applications for irrigation assistance must go to the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation.

Losses by farmers of supplies, livestock, farm buildings and personal possessions will be handled by the statutory Disaster Fund Committee.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, announced aid to coloured communities which suffered.
Faculty of Engineering

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year: (Bronze Medal)
Miss G. C. Littlewort

Third Year: (Silver Medal)
Miss N. C. Davidson

Fourth Year: (Gold Medal)
P. H. Salmon
J. J. Coningham
D. P. Wicks
J. H. Rees
B. F. Mcclelland

Professor George Houghton Prize
Awarded on the results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
J. H. Rees

Summy-Jacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.
L. Menegaldo

A. S. C. P. Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average.
CHEMICAL
(Continued)

Attempt to save
sei, fin and sperm whales

Environment Reporter

EVEN if sperm whales were completely protected, their numbers would probably continue to decline for many years and, in some places, might have already reached the point of no return.

"And available information on fin and sei whales in the North Atlantic seems to show that the International Whaling Commission quotas were unjustified, says the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Reporting for the IUCN, Joanne Gordon Clark says that although it could be argued that the population of sperm whales exploited by Japan was sufficiently large for it not to enjoy complete protection status, all the evidence pointed to a continuing decline in numbers that was likely to go on, even if sperm whaling stopped tomorrow.

Proposed

At the meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species at Delhi this week, the West German contingent will propose that all fin, sei and sperm whales be protected from trade by being placed on Schedule I of the agreement.

In this proposal, if accepted, whaling countries will be deprived of a market for about 7,000 tons of whale oil, 69 percent of which is sperm whale oil.

The EEC has already agreed to ban trade in all major whale products from the beginning of 1982.

Closed

If the West German proposal is accepted, Bulgaria, Japan, Ireland and Portugal (not an IWC nation) would find their traditional European markets closed to them even this year.

Similarly, Iceland, and Spain would find the European and Japanese markets closed to fin, and sei whale products.

Since Japan is the main importer of whale meat, including fin and sei whale meat, there is speculation that it might enter a reservation to the CITES agreement, allowing itself to continue importing.

Interestingly, the West German proposal is in line with the "IUCN" and conservation.
and Government plans more 'dirt' for Richlands Bay

IT'S OK TO

PUMP OUT POISON

BY ANN YARNE
Mayors flood fund tops R1000

NEW SITE ON A NEW SITE

TO REBUILD TO BE NEW

Lambertsburg

Daily Dispatch Thursday January 29 1998
Soldiers saved 18 stranded on roof

LAINGSBURG — Almost four days after the flood that wiped out three-quarters of Laingsburg, new stories are still coming out of 200 people who escaped from the raging river on Sunday.

A national serviceman, Rilhmen Pinedo of New York City, became one of the stories. His father, Rilhmen and two other servicemen — Rilhmen and Rilhmen, both of Cape Town, and Lt. Colonel J. van Breda, of Nelspruit, were in the first to arrive at Laingsburg on Sunday from their base in Pretoria. They were a group of people trapped on the roof, covering for help. They tried to wade through the rapids and the river was so high that they were swept away.

The Red Cross was called here to set up a temporary shelter for the affected people and the group was taken to a nearby hotel. They were returned to their homes and left a message with the hotel staff.

Mr. Willem Pieterse, left, and Mr. Michael Wouk carry a soaked chest of drawers from their home, which was almost destroyed in mud yesterday, on the banks of the Goulitz River mouth.

Rivers ravage farmland

Over Correspondent

GOURITZ RIVER MOUTH — The aftermath of Sunday’s floods saw the raging Goulitz and Gouritz rivers tangle through the town. Serious flooding occurred along the Gouritz River mouth, causing massive destruction of crop and crop failure. The town was located in the river valley of Goulitz in the Western Cape Province, between Stellenbosch and Franschoek, which was flooded.

In the buildings which were hit by the flood as Monday afternoon, Mr. Gert Breda, 25, was trapped. He said he heard the pounding water and was trying to escape from the basement.

A coloured woman was still missing from her farm home. A man was also reported missing from the farm home.

The Gouritz River is expected to be flooded for at least two days, according to authorities.

City supplies and cash for Karoo

Municipal Reporter

The council of the town of Karoo has mobilised its forces to provide relief to the flood-affected Karoo area. A group of volunteers, led by the mayor, have been working to clear the debris from the affected areas.

Meanwhile, some residents of the town have decided to stay and help their neighbours in the cleaning up.

Call for control of flood fund

An appeal for money rather than support was made by the people of the Karoo flood affected area. A call has been made to the government to appoint an administrator to control the various relief funds, and ensure that the money will be used properly.

The appeal for a flood relief administrator was made last night in the Karoo town.

He said an administrator would be able to control the funds, ensure that the money is used properly, solve the various problems, and long-term plans for rebuilding and reconstruction.

The people of the Cape Province have shown their generosity in aiding the victims of the flood.

Donations

Among the donations made were R15,000 from the Pickles family, R12,000 from the Pines family, and R10,000 from the Breda family. The total amount was R40,000.

There was also a donation of R10,000 from the City of Karoo.

A died sheep washed down from the Laingsburg area, found at the mouth of the Goulitz River.

Concern over motorist

The family of Mr. John Hunter, who was killed in the floods, have taken action to ban the motorists from the area after reports of bodies.

Hunter, 38, was reported to be an experienced motorist and was in charge of the local police. He was last seen driving a police car.

The family of Mr. Hunter said that they had reported the incident to the police, and the police had launched an investigation.

Ban on ‘loiterers’

The family of Mr. Hunter have been banned from entering the area after reports of bodies.

The family of Mr. Hunter said that they had reported the incident to the police, and the police had launched an investigation.

A police officer reported that the bodies had been found in a shallow river bed, and that the police were continuing their investigation.

The bodies were found near the town of Karoo, and the police have launched an investigation.

Public transport administration had taken steps to ensure that the public transport system in the area was functioning smoothly.

The City of Karoo had also taken steps to ensure that the public transport system in the area was functioning smoothly.

The police have launched an investigation into the incident.

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The police have launched an investigation into the incident.
Stories of lucky escapes are continuing to emerge.

Kobus Schoeman, 13, was the first in his family to realize that their home and lives were in danger. His father believed him only after going outside and seeing how fast the floodwaters were rising.

His mother was ill. Kobus said his father grabbed her and fled from the house, after smashing a hole in the ceiling and climbing on to the roof.

They sat there for six hours.

MANY MISSING

The family was rescued by a doctor who tied a rope to a car and hauled his way towards them. Although none of Kobus’s relatives died in the flooding, many of his friends are missing.

The speed at which floodwaters engulfs Langleiberg was evident in 17-year-old Daniel Jacobs’s hostel room in the town’s high school. His father, the Rev. Danie Jacobs, died while trying to rescue other residents of the town.

Daniel and other boys fled Koornhof hostel and was stranded on the roof for several hours.

The mud on the second floor was 20 cm thick. The first floor was covered by a 2 m layer.

Daniel was one of the lucky schoolboys. Six of his fellow scholars are missing.

Argus reporter Mr. Hewitt, who has been in the disaster area since the early morning, witnessed a looter white-washing through the house. He called the police.

More flood reports, Pages 4 and 21.
LAINGSBURG — By yesterday evening the bodies of 18 flood victims had been recovered, one of them as far away as Mossel Bay and another, at Ladismith, but officials fear the majority of the missing which now totals 95, will never be found under the silt and rubble which is more than three metres deep in most of the town.

Eleven of the recovered bodies have been identified as: Mrs Jeanette Greenewald of Laingsburg, Mr William Henry, Lena le Roux, Kate Peterson of Vryheid, who had been on holiday in the district, Jeanette Koen, who worked in the local Standard Bank, Mr Piet du Toit, Susie du Toit, Mr Boy Olivier of Laingsburg old age home, Mr and Mrs Hendrik van Rensburg of Laingsburg, and Mr Piet Rool.

Two other bodies were identified, but next-of-kin have not yet been notified.

Mr and Mrs S. Boces, earlier listed as missing, were found to be alive and well.

At Montagu, seven bodies have been recovered and seven people are still missing.

Meanwhile in Cape Town, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said after a helicopter tour of the stricken area yesterday, that the people of the flood-ravaged Karoo and Southern Cape were dismayed but not beaten.

Mr Botha, accompanied by his wife and the Ministers of internal affairs, health, and the Director of Health Services, visited Laingsburg, Montagu and Robertson and flew over other stricken areas. The most striking feature of the visit was the total acceptance of their lot by the people.

At the tent town in Laingsburg where the homeless were being housed, Mr Botha made a short impromptu speech offering his and the government’s sympathy, praising the people for their courage, and promising every assistance.

Meanwhile stories of people miraculous saved are still coming to light.

A national serviceman, Rfn Pieter de Wit, 19, and three colleagues saved 18 people stranded on the roof of a school hostel in the middle of the floodwaters.

Among those saved were elderly women and an expectant mother who gave birth to a boy on Wednesday. Both are in good condition. DDC-SAPA
Community is Strong

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

The theme today, "Community is Strong," is a vital aspect of our lives. It's a reminder that we are not isolated individuals but part of a larger whole. Community connects us, provides support, and fosters a sense of belonging.

By fostering a strong community, we create a safer, more resilient environment for all. It's the collective effort that can lead to significant improvements in our quality of life.

Today, we'll explore various ways in which we can strengthen our community and ensure its vitality.

Thank you.
Five reported alive.

Mississippi flooding may cost $20m to $25m, insurers say.

By Gordon Ringe

18/02/20

The federal government is preparing to provide billions of dollars in aid for states and local governments hit by massive floods. The Mississippi River flooded over 16,000 square miles of farmland and damaged more than 1,000 homes.

Five people have been reported dead and others reported missing.

The federal government is preparing to provide billions of dollars in aid for states and local governments hit by massive floods. The Mississippi River flooded over 16,000 square miles of farmland and damaged more than 1,000 homes.

Five people have been reported dead and others reported missing.
Missing people report safe

From ERIEKO KEMP
LAINGSBURG — Navy divers yesterday recovered the body of an elderly woman from the Floriskraal Dam about 17km from the town. This brought to 15 the number of bodies, found since Sunday’s floods which devastated this KwaZulu town.

The grim search for bodies trapped under stilts and debris continued yesterday at the dam and in the devastated residential suburb on the banks of the Buffalo River. Trenches worked all day with picks and shovels, but no bodies were found in Laingsburg.

Meanwhile, the official list of missing people yesterday dropped dramatically from 15 to 7 as residents reported missing contacts off the police to say they were safe.

The police liaison officer here, Superintendent B. S. N. Smythe, said the police had set up a special section to make inquiries and find the location of people whose bodies had been found.

Capt. Edwin Smythe said the police would not tolerate an influx of "vandals" to Laingsburg. "Just the town is a disaster area and did not have accommodation facilities for visitors who were not involved in the rescue and recovery operations. Roadblocks have been set up outside the town and sightseers are kept out."

A road through Laingsburg...
THE TOWN THAT DIED IN FOUR HOURS

BY STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

Scenes from the Largsburg flood disaster. Within four hours more than 100 people were washed away or buried under the thick, sticking layer of mud and silt and debris.

LARGESBURG'S 39th birthday present was a 40-foot wall of water. It smashed through the town in the early morning of Tuesday, March 1st, 1954, and, a little more than 24 hours later, it was still there. Behind it, the town was a ruin.

The flood came without warning. A loudspeaker warned the people of the danger, but it was too late. The water swept through the town, destroying everything in its path.

The flood was caused by the collapse of a dam upstream. The dam had been built to control the flow of the Largsburg River, but it had failed, allowing the river to rise to dangerous levels.

The floodwater was incredibly powerful, and it carried away everything in its path. Houses, cars, and trees were all destroyed. The town was left a wasteland.

The survivors were left to pick up the pieces and rebuild their lives. It was a difficult time, but the people of Largsburg were resilient. They worked together to rebuild their town, and within a few years, Largsburg was back on its feet.

The Largsburg flood disaster was a tragic event, but it also showed the power of the human spirit. The people of Largsburg came together to rebuild their town, and they emerged stronger than ever before.
...and the family that shouldn't be alive

12-year-old Thomas was in physical pain with his mother's injuries. He begged her to go to the hospital. Sam...
GENERAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

The following Bill is published for general information. Any person desiring to offer any comment on the Bill or to submit representations thereon, should kindly submit such comment and representations to the Director General: Health, Welfare and Pensions, Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001, on or before 21 January 1981.

Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Amendment Bill

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

Die onderstaande Wetsontwerp word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer. Enigiemand wat kommentaar wil lewer of vertoë wil rig moet asblief sodanige kommentaar of vertoë op of voor 21 Januarie 1981 aan die Direkteur-generaal: Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, Privaatsak X63, Pretoria, 0001, stuur.

Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Voorkoming van Lugbesoecling
Govt to study river of death

CAPE TOWN — The Government is to undertake an extensive study of the Laingsburg area, focusing on the course of the Buffels River, before providing funds to rebuild the shattered town.

This was announced by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr F. A. Munnik, in a report on damage wreaked by the floods.

The study will be conducted by the Department of Water Affairs and will be considered with a comprehensive report on the whole town by the Department of Community Development when plans are drawn up.

The study will be an extensive hydrological investigation looking at factors like the course of the Buffels River and water levels.

Dealing with each flood-stricken area in turn, Dr Munnik said Laingsburg had been the most severely affected.

The town, which had a white population of about 950, was missing about 100 people. Only 15 bodies had been found.

The coloured population was not as badly affected as the whites because of the height of their residential area.

About 75 per cent of the 350 white homes in the town had been destroyed, and about 75 per cent of the businesses.

In Montagu five whites and nine coloureds were either dead or missing.

Sanitation systems were functioning and most road links were open.

The warm baths and caravan park had been washed away and individual houses engulfed.

There had been no loss of life at Robertson.

In Soar about 30 to 40 houses had collapsed. A new economic housing scheme was being planned. Road links were now open.

Individual houses had been damaged at Ashton, and a shop and factory engulfed. There had been no loss of life.

Smaller communities had suffered damage of varying severity but there had been no loss of life.

Many farms had been partly damaged and others totally devastated. Stock losses were high in some areas. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries was gathering information to make proposals.

White road links were not open to all farms, necessary provisions were being provided by helicopter.

Dr Munnik paid tribute to the response of the public, those affected and the help of the military, police and government officials. — DDC.

Aid pours in to Border funds

EAST LONDON — Karoo flood relief funds are gathering momentum in the Border.

East London’s mayor’s secretary, Mr Sandy Johnston, said he was very impressed.

“East London is living up to its reputation of being sympathetic towards charity. The fund now stands at R4 125.50,” he said.

The mayor of Beacon Bay, Mr Cyril Manthe, has also launched a fund which stands at R600.

He said if there were no objections, the municipality would like to contribute an ambulance fund which was not needed any more and this would add another R250 to the total.

The town clerk of Grahamstown said a high figure was expected next week.

“Several large institutions have organised collections including the municipality, which has contributed about R50,” he said. Money could be sent to the City Treasurer.

The town clerk of Alivi, Mr Norton, said a relief fund had been established.

A spokesman for the King William’s Town municipality said R2 500 had been contributed to their fund.

A fund has been established in Dordrecht where a considerable quantity of non-perishable foodstuffs and clothes has been received.

In Stutterheim, two service clubs have contributed R400 each. Clothing will be received at the Town Clerk’s office on Monday.

The Fort Beaufort Red Cross has opened a relief fund and the local municipality has decided to support that fund rather than set up a separate fund.

With cash flowing in from throughout the country, the total in the national relief fund rose to nearly R2 million yesterday.

This response was described by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik as “truly encouraging”.

Dr Munnik said that maternal aid — such as clothing, blankets, and food — and financial donations had been pouring in ever since he approved the establishment of the fund and the first appeals were made. — DDR-DDC.
Nature's Sight Miscalculation

The misjudged estimated distance leads to the incorrect perception of the size of the animal, which is a common mistake in wildlife photography. The closer you are to the subject, the more significant it appears due to the perspective effect. In this image, the photographer attempted to capture the full body of the bird, but from an angle where the legs are cut off, giving an incorrect impression of its size.
The agony of Laingsburg

For countless travellers down the years, Laingsburg was a place to stop the car for a cup of coffee and a sandwich and a stretch of the legs to break the tedium of the national road.

The road safety people encouraged this idea. Driving non-stop for hours through the Karoo was dangerous, they said, especially in the heat. And they had accident statistics to prove it. Cars collided or went out of control on the arrow-straight highway.

For these travellers, Laingsburg was merely a temporary oasis and they probably had difficulty remembering the details afterwards.

But for the people of the town, Laingsburg was home, a close community of plattelanders where you knew everybody and everybody knew you.

To them, the Karoo was no vast barren hurdle on the boring haul between cities but an environment with its own smell, feel and taste, a surrounding with its own character and moods, sometimes benign, sometimes hard.

Last weekend, the mood turned unbelievably harsh and the home that the people of Laingsburg knew was destroyed, perhaps forever.

Reporters and photographers of Weekend Argus joined the many journalists there to record the agony of this stricken community, and the response of their fellow South Africans to their suffering.

These are some of their impressions of an unhappy week in an unhappy place.

A week that has transformed Laingsburg from a welcome spot to relax for a moment to a landmark where travellers will always recall with awe the disaster of 1981's high summer.
Nature's Slight Miscalculation

A crater of mud now fills one of Landsbury's favourite meeting places.

To those who have observed the crater, the sight is both alarming and disheartening. The once-beautiful landscape is now a stark reminder of the power of nature. The crater is a testament to the unpredictability of the natural world.

The crater's formation was a result of a landslide that occurred due to heavy rainfall. The slope had been weakened by years of erosion, making it susceptible to collapse. The impact of the landslide was felt throughout the area, causing widespread damage to homes, roads, and infrastructure.

The government has announced plans to stabilize the area and restore it to its former glory. However, many residents are skeptical of these plans, citing the ongoing threat of further landslides. In the meantime, residents are encouraged to stay vigilant and take necessary precautions to ensure their safety.

In conclusion, the crater serves as a stark reminder of the importance of being prepared for natural disasters. It is a cruel reminder of nature's power and the need for us to respect and protect our environment.

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Flood Area: The Focus

The recent floods have had a profound impact on the area. The swelling of the river has caused widespread damage, leaving families and communities struggling to recover.

The government has declared a state of emergency, and relief efforts are underway. However, the situation remains critical, and many are calling for greater support and assistance.

The floods have exposed the vulnerabilities of our infrastructure, highlighting the need for better planning and preparation for future events. The government is committed to rebuilding and restoring the area, but it will take time and resources.

In the meantime, residents are encouraged to stay safe and seek assistance when needed. The community is coming together, supporting one another during this challenging time.

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By CEIL REYNESRE

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**Footnotes:**

1. Essential rehydration is critical in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. It helps prevent dehydration and supports healing.
2. Supportive care, such as counseling and support groups, is essential for long-term recovery.
3. Regular check-ins with mental health professionals can help individuals cope with the stress and trauma of a disaster.

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**References:**

1. National Disaster Management Act
2. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
3. United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
Wrong clothes

THE homeless people of Laingsburg have been subjected to an attack on their way of life. Many of them are South Africans, a few of whom say they are unemployed.

There is far too much of the wrong kind of thing here, in the town, some area officials say. Mrs C. van Wyk, wife of the headmaster of the high school, said:

The clothing is being sold at a motorhome store in the town. The clothing is sold outside the house, and the boilers are sold outside the house, and the boilers are sold on the street. This is not allowed in the town.

As Neethlingfontein, far south of the town, two farm children were washed away. At its end they were jumped into a tree and not recognised.

She heard the news of attempted murder in Cape Town this morning. It seems that everything in the跳跃 of shops is blocker.

There is a lot of danger in the town, and the children should be watched carefully.

The worst devastation is "off the road bridge."
Conservationists are demanding that the government provide details about the effects of a proposed pipeline on the environment.

The pipeline, which is to be built through the countryside, is expected to affect the lives of many local residents. Conservationists have been calling for more information about the project, including details about the potential impact on local wildlife and natural habitats.

The government has so far refused to release any information about the pipeline, citing the need for more time to conduct environmental impact assessments. However, conservationists argue that this is not sufficient and that the government should be more transparent about its plans.

In a recent statement, Conservation Minister Sarah Jones said: "We want to ensure that the pipeline is built in a way that minimizes its impact on the environment. We will not publish any information until we are confident that it will not have a negative impact on the local community and wildlife."
Almost R2 m for flood fund — and still rising

**Staff Reporter**

**Disaster funds**

The Disaster Relief Fund: Cape Town, 160 Long Street, Cape Town 8001

★ Die Burger Disaster Fund: The address of the head office is on Long Street, Cape Town 8001.

★ Karoo Flood Relief Fund: Established by the Mayor of Cape Town.

**Help for flood farmers**

**Staff Reporter**

A **COORDINATING committee** has been established to make a survey involving about 1,900 farmers in the flood-stricken Boland as part of an attempt to assess damage extending over some 2,000 hectares of farmland and enable assistance. The committee would spend the weekend drawing up a questionnaire which would then be circulated.

**Water study part of plan to rebuild Laingsburg**

**By PADDY ATTWELL**

The government is to study the Laingsburg area, focusing on the course of the Buffalo River, before providing funds to rebuild the town, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L.A.P. Munnik said in a report yesterday on damage caused by Sunday’s floods.

The hydrological investigation, by the Department of Water Affairs, will be considered with a report on the whole town by the Department of Community Development. It will look at various factors as to the course of the river and water levels.

"The government will then make the necessary funds available to erect new housing, rebuild the infrastructure and place the community in such a position as to become self-sufficient," Dr Munnik said.

Laingsburg, which had a white population of about 600, was badly hit, about 100 people. Only 16 bodies had been found. The coloured population was not as badly affected because of the height of their residential area.

**75 pc of white homes destroyed**

About 75 percent of the 350 white homes in the town were destroyed, and about 75 percent of businesses. It would no longer be possible to use the graveyard.

The area, aided by the Provincial Administration, local authorities and the private sector, was in top gear to normalise life. Three to four months of mud covering the town centre was being cleared. Health inspectors were on the alert. The school had been closed for two weeks. Council authorities were expected to start clearing the town next week.

Excavation to recover bodies continued, but the chances of recovery in the silt, metres deep and covering several sq kms, were slim. Because of the size of the task, machinery would be used. "We have the deepest sympathy for the survivors who have lost loved ones, but l am sure that they understand this decision," said Dr Munnik.

Burial regulations were being given attention.

★ Montagu. Five whites and nine coloured people were dead or missing. Sanitation was functioning and most roads were open. The warm baths and caravan park had been washed away and houses engulfed. The community was repairing and rebuilding.

★ Robertson. No loss of life. Repair and rebuilding was advanced and emergency road traffic would soon be able to operate.

★ Soew. About 40 to 50 houses had collapsed. Families were being cared for. A new emergency housing scheme was being planned. Road links were now open. A shop and a factory were engulfed. No loss of life. Roads were being opened.

★ Small communities. Reports of damage but no loss of life. All communities had been visited, firstly by helicopter, to provide clothing or provisions.

★ Farms. Many partly damaged, others devastated. Stock losses apparently high in some areas. The Minister of Agriculture would make proposals. Road links were not open to all farms but helicopters were delivering provisions or special items.
SAAF chopper crews unsung flood heroes

OWN CORRESPONDENT
LAINESBURG — The unsung heroes of the mammoth rescue and supply operation here last week were the SAAF helicopter pilots and crews who have maintained six bridges to the flooded areas of the Karoo and Southern Cape.

Last week the operations tent authorised an average of 64 missions a day, and pilots recorded an average of nearly five hours' flying time a day.

Some of the pilots had to perform as many as 45 landings a day, either on the dangerous rugby fields surrounded by telephone or power lines, or on isolated farms.

The helicopters have performed varied functions, ranging from passengers and goods transport to hoisting operations for Escom and the railways and the retrieval of bodies. The Alouettes, patrolled the outlying farms and were still lugging new problem areas late last week. The Super Frelons made 'rat runs', dropping supplies at these farms, and flew an average of five supply missions from Ysterplaat and other centres each day.

Major Nick Wolf of 10 Squadron flew over the Long Valley, between Touw River and Ladismith on Wednesday last week and discovered for the first time that large areas with flood damage were still isolated.

'The railroad runs virtually in the river bed and is the only supply route to the farms. It has been ripped away, and people were standing down there waving blankets to get our attention,' he said.

Landings in such places have been emotional experiences.

'These people were so hungry for food or water. They just couldn't stop talking. You would go to them and they wouldn't let go. You'd be strapped in with the blades turning, and they'd still be talking,' said Captain Gwias Winter of 27 APS.

On one occasion, he found a pregnant woman on a farm 4km north of here, and told her to get her things so he could take her to hospital.

'She said she had nothing left, and got in. She is due to give birth this week.'

Captain James Erland, also of 27 APS, flew two Cape Town brothers to Vlakfontein, a farm. They were convinced their brother, as every one else on the farm had been wiped out.

'We got there and the damage was pretty bad, but I spotted a woman. Where, where?' they said and put their glasses on to see better.

'They couldn't believe their eyes. They were safe and I told them to stay for a while. They were picked up late in the afternoon by a supply Frelon.'
Cloudburst isolates towns and cuts national road

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Heavy rain in the south Cape has brought large-scale flooding to many areas and Montagu and Ashton — two of the towns worst hit by floods last week — are again isolated.

Montagu police said that the roads between the town and Touws River and Ashton had been closed. The bridge between Montagu and Barrydale was under water, they said, and the Keisraar and Keiskraar rivers were strengthening. It was also raining continuously, they said.

The town's fresh water supply had been cut, they said.

In a cloudburst over Montagu this morning 100 mm of rain fell — 60 mm in 20 minutes.

In the Villiersdorp area a cloudburst early this morning caused the Bot River to burst its banks, cutting off several towns for a few hours.

The heavy fall closed the national road between Cape Town and Caledon, but it was opened a few hours later after several tons of debris had been cleared away.

The Bot River, fed by heavy falls in its catchment area, 'flowed' over several bridges in the Hermanus-Bot River area.

The gravel road between Bot River and Villiersdorp has been closed to traffic and a portion of the national road between Bot River and Caledon, at Boontjies, has been washed away. Traffic flow has not been affected.

Several houses in the low-lying area of the town were awash.

On the farm Boontjieskraal, which is 100 m from the river, pupils and teachers at the school were cut off when the river came down in flood.

Reports of heavy falls were received from farmers in the Sir Lowry's Pass area and from Hermanus, where 65 mm fell in three hours.

Although no serious damage has been reported from Hermanus, several shops in the town centre were flooded.

The town clerk of Montagu, Mr W. du Plessis, said on his return from an inspection tour that the town was isolated.

Farmers in the Bot River area reported this afternoon that the level of the river had subsided markedly.

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Man dies as flood hits Kombi

Own Correspondent
PIETERMARITZBURG — A man was drowned and two others have not yet been found after flash floods swept their Kombi from a narrow low-level bridge in the Drakensberg late last night.

Four other men escaped from the Kombi as it was washed downstream by the raging torrent.

The party of seven workers, who were employed in the construction of the hydro-electric scheme at Olifants-Hoek in the Drakensberg, were on their way to the construction site from their homes in Jagersrust, the hydro-electric scheme's village.

Drowned in the swirling waters was Mr P.W. Maritz (28), of 114 Beacon Avenue, Mission Park, Mr N.J. Oosthuizen (58), of 177 Main Street, and Mr A.C. Greyling (27) of 202 Child Street. All the men are married.

A police spokesman at Ladysmith said that the tragedy took place between 10 pm and 11 pm yesterday but that a report had been received only today.
Highway severed in new floods

The Gouritz River in the Southern Cape yesterday claimed two more victims when an Albertinia farmer, Mr J H Oosthuizen, and an unidentified farm labourer were swept away by raging floodwaters.

In a day of torrential rain and renewed flooding, Mr Oosthuizen was apparently caught by a wall of water as he drove his tractor through a dry gully.

A Seekor helicopter sent from Mossel Bay recovered his body late yesterday. No details of the drowning of the labourer were available.

Meanwhile, another of the Southern Cape’s main highways — the N2 near Bot River — was severed. Bridges, roads and crops throughout the area were washed away.

Following hard on the heels of last week’s disastrous floods, yesterday’s flooding hit the towns of Montagu, Ashton, Robertson, Hermanus, Caledon and Bot River, as well as outlying farming areas.

Floodwaters temporarily submerged a number of roads and heavy rains were experienced as far afield as the devastated town of Laimburg.

By late yesterday the rain had eased and the towns were reported to be out of danger. Work on the extensive damage was under way.

The Cape Times map shows the towns which were battered by rain and floods yesterday. The towns are Bot River, Caledon, Hermanus, Robertson, Ashton and Montagu. Some roads linking the towns have been badly damaged.

Raging river claims two more victims

Boontjieskraal, Mr U Kersand, estimated the damage to Caledon Valley farmers at between R60 000 and R70 000. Onion and melon crops along the Bot River banks were swept away.

Water cut

A private firm was contracted to repair the damage to major roads in the area.

There was also a brief disruption on the Caledon-Villiersdorp road.

The bridge between the east and west sections of Montagu has been washed away by the Kasteel River and the town’s water supply has been cut.

However, a police spokesman said the situation was under control.

More than 100mm of rain were recorded between Montagu and Barrydale.

All road links between Montagu and Touws River have been severed.

The temporary bridge over the Vink River between Worcester and Robertson was washed away and only light traffic is being allowed to use a bypass which was badly damaged in last week’s floods.

Motorists have been warned to stay out of this area.

Villiersdorp also received heavy rain and the nearby Bot River burst its banks.

Several shops in Hermanus were flooded, as well as part of the industrial area.

Seven more bodies were recovered from the muddy waters of the Floraiskraal dam yesterday.

According to Captain Eddie Smits, the South African Police Liaison officer at Laimburg, the search was called off when strong winds made it impossible for the SAAP helicope-
Two drowned in renewed Cape floods

CAPE TOWN — A farmer and a farm worker were drowned in renewed floods in the Southern Cape yesterday.

Mr J M Oosthuizen, a farmer in the Albertinia district, drowned while trying to save a tractor in the path of floodwaters which streamed across low-lying land.

The farm worker, Mr Christian Ritter, was swept away in the Albertinia district.

Albertinia had 63 mm of rain in less than an hour yesterday afternoon, reports the SABC, and streets became broad streams. More damage was caused to farmlands.

Further west, the levels of the flooded rivers in the Robertson/Montagu area are dropping. The Keis and Eik rivers, said earlier to be flowing strongly and rising again to have peaked out.

No more rain has fallen after the 100 mm overnight and the clouds have cleared over Montagu and Ash."n

Road opened

The road between the towns through the Eastern Cape is now open to traffic, with good weather conditions.

The railway line to Knysna is being re-opened some time today. The line used mainly for "goods traffic" was damaged in three places between Riebeek and Knysna.

Further rain came to Ladismith, said farmers fear the little remaining of their farms might still be washed away.

Damage

In Ashton, the General Manager of the Laingsburg Co-operative Dr J A Abbot, said the canning industry would not be able to recover if the floods lasted more than 48 hours.

The Government would have to take urgent steps to prevent this.
**N-plant waste from Koeberg safe—Minister**

Parliamentary Staff

The public could rest assured that extremely strict guidelines would be adhered to when it came to the disposal of nuclear waste from the Koeberg Nuclear power station, Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, told the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Atomic Energy Amendment Bill, Mr de Klerk said the problem of disposal of nuclear waste was receiving attention from experts all round the world.

"Many excellent minds are centred on finding final solutions — but the public can rest assured that the interim solutions we have are very safe," he said.

The question of plans to deal with nuclear waste from the Koeberg plant was raised by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea).

Mr Wood said the disposal of radioactive nuclear waste was an emotional question. The public had a limited understanding of the consequences of poisoning from such waste.

Nuclear waste was not the type of waste which would break down in a few years — some substances could still be active after 30 000 years.

**MAIN CONCERN VOLUME**

There had been advances in devising methods for the safer disposal of these waste substances, but the main concern was the volume, which was increasing alarmingly. There was still insufficient knowledge concerning the best places and methods for such waste to be contained.

Mr Wood said accidents had occurred as a result of the careless disposal of nuclear waste and with the coming into operation of the Koeberg plant imminent, the public should know what plans the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs had made to deal with the problem.

The Bill was taken through all its stages yesterday with the support of the Opposition.

**Naked racism in debate, says PFP**

Parliamentary Staff

Mr Tam van der Merwe (PPF, Green Point) accused National Party members in the Assembly yesterday of introducing "naked racism" into the debate on the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill.

He was reacting to questions asked during the debate by Nationalist speakers on whether Progressive Federal Party members were in favour of racially mixed accommodation in blocks of flats.

The issue was raised by Mr Z P le Roux (NP, Pretoria West) who said Mr Alf Widman (PPF, Hillbrow) had applied for coloureds to be accommodated in a block of flats where whites were living.

**SCHOOLS**

Mr le Roux said the voters were entitled to know whether the PFP policy that coloureds and whites should share the same block of flats.

And could blacks also share the block? he asked.

Later in the debate, Mr A T van der Walt (NP, Bellville) continued this line of questioning and wanted to know whether PFP members were also in favour of racially mixed schools.
Survey of farm damage

AN agricultural flood disaster committee has been established to assess the extent of the damage caused by floods in the Western Cape last week.

Serving on the coordinating committee are Dr Jan du Toit, director of the Winter Ruminant Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. Dr J. du Toit, director of the Agricultural Research Institute, and Dr Geof Boshoff of the Western Cape Agricultural Union.

Dr du Toit said the committee believed damage to farms had been extensive in areas hit by recent floods, but very little was known of the extent of damage in the interior of the country.

Floods damaged 44 km of line

LAENGSRING — About one third of the 115 km railway between Touws River and Laingsburg has been damaged, according to some railway officials who flew along the Tamesi River in a SAA helicopter yesterday.

The rail track was first to be seen, damage in the fertile valley. For more than 12 km the rail line has either disappeared or been washed out in the wide river.

Mr W. J. van Assema, railway superintendent (Bredasdorp), Cape Town, said after the flood it might not be possible to restart the railway.

It washed out three trainloads a week ago when 200 trains passed through.

Mr van Assema said the damage was expected to be reduced in a week or two, but whether the train service would be resumed must be decided whether the track was repairable.

R100 000 from PO staff

POST and telecommunications staff throughout South Africa have contributed more than R100 000 to the recent flood disaster, the Postmaster General, Mr Henry Bolster, said today.

He said the amount would eventually be twice the original amount.

This money would be paid into a special account and divided among the affected areas.
Barnard’s maiden speech hailed

Parliamentary Staff

The new Progressive Federal Party MP for Parktown, Dr Marius Barnard, made his debut in the Assembly yesterday with a plea for the preservation of marine life.

His maiden speech, during the second-reading debate on the Prevention and Combating of the Sea by Oil Bill, clearly impressed members of all parties in the Assembly.

Speaking with quiet confidence, Dr Barnard approached his subject with modesty and sincerity that immediately won the respect of his audience.

He said he would have liked to speak about his first love, which was health, but in a sense, pollution of the sea was also a health matter because it concerned the health of the sea.

More measures were needed to protect the delicate food chain of the oceans which were being ravaged by the dumping of millions of tons of poisons every year.

The sea had to be protected, because it would in future be needed as a major source for the world’s protein supply.

Dr Barnard said the Bill before the Assembly was a good one, but he asked whether more legislation of this kind was not needed.

Perhaps it was time for South Africans, who loved their land and were prepared to die for it, to cultivate an equally great love for their sea, Dr Barnard said.

Mr J H Heyns (NP, Vosloorus) spoke immediately after Dr Barnard, congratulated him on his speech and wished him success in his parliamentary career.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said Dr Barnard’s maiden speech augured well for his future as a parliamentarian.

It was a speech appreciated by all in the Assembly.

SHIP OWNER LIABLE FOR OIL POLLUTION

The Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Bill went through all its stages in the Assembly yesterday.

The Bill makes provisions which incorporate the main principles of the international convention on civil liability in South African law, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said.

They include:

- The owner of a ship carrying oil in bulk as cargo is strictly liable, barring certain limited exceptions, for any pollution damage caused by oil which has escaped or been discharged from his ship.

- The owner of such a ship shall be entitled to limit his liability under the convention, unless the incident occurred as a result of the actual fault or priority of the owner.

- The owner of a ship carrying more than 2,000 tonnes of oil in bulk as cargo shall be required to maintain insurance or other financial security in the sums fixed by applying the limits of liability prescribed in the convention. — Saps.
Ship owners liable for pollution damage

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Bill went through all its stages yesterday.

The Bill makes provisions which incorporate the main principles of the International Convention on Civil Liability into South African Law, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Schoeman, said.

These include:

- the owner of a ship carrying oil in bulk as cargo is strictly liable, barring certain limited exceptions, for any pollution damage caused by oil which has escaped or been discharged from his ship;
- the owner of a ship carrying more than 2000 tons of oil in bulk as cargo shall be required to maintain insurance or other financial security in the sums fixed by applying the limits of liability prescribed in the convention.

Mr Schoeman was asked by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Transport, Mr Rupert Lorimer, that the South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCORB) be recompensed for their "often considerable" efforts to save penguins and other birds from the effects of oil pollution.

Mr Schoeman said he would consider giving an annual subsidy to the organisation.

Mr Nigel Wood (NRP Berea) suggested that the Government consider converting old ships to mechanical oil retrieving vessels which could get to oil "slicks quickly and remove the bulk of oil through vacuum systems, thus reducing the need for harmful dispersants and emulsifiers.

Mr Schoeman pointed out that mechanical oil retrieving systems were restricted by weather but that his department would pay attention to the suggestions.

Mr Wood also suggested more research to find less harmful "emulsifiers and dispersants as these often did more damage than the oil itself.

The Bill was supported by both opposition parties in all its stages. — Sapa.
New Law to combat pollution of SA waters
Union to help flood farmers start again

A SNAP survey by agricultural extension officers has disclosed that about 1,500 farmers in the Southern Cape have been badly hit by the recent floods in the region.

A spokesman for the Western Province Agricultural Union said yesterday that the survey revealed that farmers in the Karoo, Little Karoo and Boland regions were worst hit.

Meanwhile, a special committee had been established to present a comprehensive report on flood relief for farmers affected by the floods.

Search in flood area scaled down

JOHANNESBURG — The search and rescue operations have been scaled down after the last helicopter was brought in.

The operation, which was started last week by the SAPF, had been scaled down after the last helicopter was brought in.

Returned home

Major Botes said yesterday that the SAPF's role in the rescue operations had been greatly reduced. They were no longer involved in rescuing prisoners and could focus on other tasks.

National road

Meanwhile, the work on assessing damage and trying to restore the road to some semblance of normality was continuing. Officials from the Department of Transport and other agencies had moved into the area to assist farmers, both with their immediate needs and to repair their farms.

Agricultural unions, co-operatives and agricultural bodies to channel flood relief contributions through the union. The president of the union, Mr Jaap Wil-akens, said that the gathering of funds needed the greatest possible co-operation so that they could be used in the best possible way.

Agricultural bodies could channel their contributions through the union by sending them to P.O. Box 149, Pretoria, 0001.

Inquiries could be made by telephoning the project co-ordinator, Mr Inn van Rooyen, at Pretoria 282-349.
Hope for students hit by floods

Education Reporter

THE Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch are concerned that students or prospective students who suffered financial loss as a result of the recent floods may feel their hopes of a university education are doomed.

The public relations officer of UCT, Mr Bob Steyn, said: It is our policy that nobody with the right academic qualifications should be deprived of a university education.

'Any student who needs a bursary, scholarship or loan should contact Mrs J Johnston at 69-4836.'

At Stellenbosch existing funds and further endowments will be used for loans and bursaries. Students should contact Mr Rein Botha at Stellenbosch 2222, extension 49.

Aid plans for farms in flood area

SOME of the smaller farms in the flooded Karoo have disappeared entirely. Others were so severely damaged by the floods it would take a lifetime to get them into full production again.

This was said today by Mr Jaap Wilkens, chairman of the South African Agricultural Union.

Co-operative societies and other agricultural organisations have been asked to channel contributions to the stricken Karoo through the union.

The greatest part of the damage in what was primarily a farming area was borne by the farmers, Mr Wilkens said.

Contributions to the Agricultural Union Disaster Fund can be sent to P.O. Box 1568, Pretoria. Further inquiries can be obtained from Mr Inus van Rooyen, who is coordinating the project. His telephone number is Pretoria 28-3491.

The union will be working closely with the State in this project.

Farmers have also been asked to start on repairs to their farms, but where it was planned to seek State help they should keep a close record of expenditure.

1000 FARMS

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis said today it had been established that about a thousand farms in the south-western Cape suffered losses or damage in last week's disaster.

Everything possible was being done to speed up assessment of damage.

A Department of Health official, Dr John Reynolds, said today that water in all the rivers, dams and reservoirs in areas hit by floods should be regarded as polluted and undrinkable.

No typhoid germs had been found in rivers in these areas but other germs had been found.

Water should be boiled before being consumed or used for cooking.

ROADS

All but one of the damaged roads in the flood-stricken areas have been repaired and reopened to traffic. However, heavy traffic is still not being allowed on roads which were badly damaged.

The road between Prince Albert Road and Prince Albert will not be reopened before tomorrow at the earliest.

This morning the road between Touws River and Laingsburg was closed to all traffic except official vehicles and people wanting to attend the memorial service at Laingsburg.

Money, materials boost flood aid

SIGMA Motor Corporation, staff and dealers have collected R101 422 for the Karoo Relief Fund, while Harveytule has promised to give all the roofing tiles needed in rebuilding the Laingsburg old-age home.

The Sigma collection was decided on during an economic conference, Strategy 89, in Johannesburg last week.

Mr Chris Griffith, chairman, gave R20 000 from the corporation and William, half an hour this had been pushed to R80 000 by dealers and personnel.

The next day the figure reached R101 422.

LIONS OFFER

The Harveytule offer goes with the Lions International offer to rebuild the home.

Mr A Buckle, manager of Harveytule in Cape Town, said: 'As soon as the architects have worked out the size we will be able to estimate the value of the materials, but it will probably be between R4 000 and R5 000.'

The firm is an operating unit of Harveytule Africa.
MMARATHO. — The Bophuthatswana Building Society is pleased to take over all mortgage bonds and loans in Mafikeng, says the chairman of BBS, Mr Brian Colberrett.

The decision of the South African Building societies since the incorporation of Mafikeng into Bophuthatswana has been inescapable.

Mr A F V Uijtbroek, president of the Association of South African Building Societies, confirmed from Johannesburg that a board had been appointed to look into the position of borrowees in Mafikeng at the time of the incorporation.

Agents of building societies in Mafikeng have been given instructions by their head offices not to handle any new loan applications.

— End.
Iscor plan: more protests to CARE

The petition to prevent Iscor mining coal in the Kruger National Park closed months ago, but the Star's CARE Campaign continues to receive signatures.

The petition reads:

"The Pafuri - the northern part of the Kruger Park - belongs to all future generations of South Africans just as it has done since the time it was proclaimed. We, the undersigned, will never condone its exploitation under any circumstances."

But last September, the Northern Transvaal Regional Planning Advisory Committee, a statutory body which advises the Government on regional development, came out in favour of the project.

Employment opportunities in the homelands and repopulation of the border areas were cited as reasons for the exploitation.

The committee's chairman, Mr. Jack Bates, said that Iscor is assured of the wholehearted support of the Northern Transvaal.

But hundreds of signatures from the Northern Transvaal have been received protesting against the proposed mining development.
identify and solve problems and a problem orientation to a case will de-emphasize the role of the super-specialist and emphasize the role of the generalist, thus hopefully, checking the tendency towards super-specialisation.

Mr. Chairman, recently when I looked over my slides with all the wise ideas which I borrowed from the literature available, I was reminded of a feeling of ambivalence which I experienced when I visited the Jefferson Memorial in Washington DC, and realised that the beautiful writings on the wall of the monument which listed the rights of the individual were written by a man who kept slaves.

I believe in what I have told you about the importance of political social and economic factors in health, and I am proud to be a member of the staff of U.C.T. and G.S.H., yet, I live in a country where political and social privileges are limited to one sector of the population. Where the "Have's" and the "Have not's" are distinguished on the basis of the activity of the melanocytes in their skin. I work in a hospital where few, if any, of the doctors believe that they discriminate between one patient or another, but where we can never prove this objectively to ourselves, our students or our patients, until these patients lie side by side in the same ward. I work in a hospital where, contrary to what has been published in the press, most doctors are satisfied with their salaries but are deeply disturbed by the fact that similarly qualified colleagues earn less than they do. I work in a health care system where those in charge have publicly expressed fine ideals for the health of the individual but where the already limited funds are being used to duplicate equipment and resources for ideological reasons. None of these activities in which I am engaged can be said to improve health.

Mr. Chairman, I also work in a university where many academics including myself, wake up too late, and criticize actions when they could possibly have used their influence to prevent these, but didn't because they believe politics should be kept out of medicine. This despite the fact, that health development is "a political and social process".

Mr. Chairman, I have been greatly concerned about what message, I,
THE KNYSNA ELEPHANTS

Various recent reports in the Press on the Knysna elephants have created misleading impressions which the Department would like to correct as follows:

1. The indigenous forests of the Southern Cape and the elephants which inhabit them have been protected and managed on a scientific basis by the Directorate of Forestry and Environmental Conservation, formerly the Department of Forestry, for more than a century.

2. The policy of the Department on regard to the elephants and other fauna occurring in the forests has always been one of strict conservation and the question that has plagued conservationists for a long time is whether the continued survival of the elephants is indeed possible in the limited habitat of the forests in which they dwell.

3. Although the Department naturally welcomes any attempts aimed at ensuring the continued existence of the few remaining elephants and therefore has no objection to the fund-raising campaign referred to in the Press, it must be made clear that the Department itself is not involved in the campaign nor in the manner in which funds so collected are to be spent. It must, however, be pointed out that any impression that may have been given in recent press reports that funds from this campaign will, inter alia, also be used for the preservation of the Knysna forests, is incorrect. The Directorate of

2/ Forestry
Floods: 'Crucial phase reached'

Staff Reporter

TOWNS hit by recent floods in the southern Cape now face the most crucial phase of rehabilitation, three opposition members of the Provincial Council said in a statement released yesterday.

'It is quite clear that the first and phase is coming to an end. This phase has been carried out with dedication by all concerned -- officials of the municipality, provincial administration, police, various organs of the defence force and the hundreds of individuals and voluntary organizations,' Mr Frank van der Velden, MEC for Works, said yesterday.

The three members of the PNP caucus in the Provincial Council, Mr Herbert Hass, Mr Rupert Harle and Mr van der Velden, investigated flood damage firsthand at the weekend and met the Mayor and Town Clerk at Langshire, the principal of the local school and the matron and acting secretary of the town's subsidized hospital.

The party also travelled to Montagu to meet the Mayor and the MEC for Education.

'It became apparent in both areas that the next phase in the rehabilitation of people who have lost all. There must be a plan to rebuild a town, a new economy and farms.

'The town planners of the province must assist in the replanning of Langshire which will largely have to be rebuilt on a new site. So too, engi

neers, the severs and water purification experts, electrical rehabilitation experts and the financial holding will have to work out ways and means to rebuild a town which has lost some 70 percent of its residents base.'

'The Department of Social Welfare, Health and Passports has the extremely difficult and delicate task of rehabilitation those who are present are working hard to get back to normality. The foundation the army, Red Cross and others, have in the moment of crisis for the people,' said Mr Van der Velden.

'The province must consider taking over the rehabilitation of the hospital which is now partially financed privately,' he said.

He emphasized that the problems in Laingsburg, Montagu and Ashton were as serious as those of Langshire and the public should become aware of the devastation of hundreds of farms which was not only lost their present crops but had lost some 70 percent of them to floods, which had last for decades to come.

'The planning and execution of the work is most urgent and it is imperative that the agriculturalists in the province should consider ways of rehabilitating the town, the regional secretary for the divisional council and municipalities.

'We as the opposition in the Provincial Council are in the position to offer the Administrator, the local MEC and the mayors our support and cooperation with the necessary authorities to make funds available for the rebuilding of the communities affected by the floods,' Mr Van der Velden said.

© Smiles, apathy and plans in Karoo flood town, page 7
Test nets 5 tons of usable rubbish

By SEAN O'CONNOR
City Editor

MORE than five tons of recyclable refuse was collected last week in Norwood — the Johannesburg suburb chosen to be the guinea-pig for South Africa's first full experiment to reprocess domestic rubbish.

But despite the distribution of pamphlets telling householders their role in the experiment, not all followed the correct procedure.

Residents should separate refuse which can be recycled — paper, glass, plastics and tins — from other rubbish. These materials should be placed in special green refuse bags which have been distributed to them.

Today the council will collect the usual refuse bin liners with garbage which cannot be recycled. A second truck will collect the special green bags.

A city council spokesman said that last week there was a 1-in-3 response to the appeal for recyclable material to be put in special bags.

Some people, though, had not separated normal garbage, and some had put garden rubbish in the special bags.

The spokesman said that in an attempt to try to improve the situation, a black anti-litter inspector will visit the area to explain the experiment to domestics.

The experiment will be analysed carefully after 13 weeks, and if there are firm indications that it is succeeding, it will be introduced other areas.

An analysis of domestic refuse has shown that 22% of it can be recycled.

The chairman of the committee handling the experiment, Mr Emil Adler, has disclosed that the value of recyclable solid wastes was about R20-million a year.

Germans may help plan KwaZulu's ecological future

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: West German researchers may become involved in planning a new ecological future for badly neglected parts of the KwaZulu Natal region.

A leading German ecologist, Professor Hartmut Buck, arrived in South Africa today to investigate the possibility of German post-graduate students and lecturers from the West German-based Institute of Natural Resources (IRP) working in depth on the problems facing the region and possible solutions.

Professor Buck will confer with Prof John Mabey, director of the IRP, and will see for himself the extent to which the German organisation with whom he has contact can provide post-graduate students and lecturers for the IRP's future needs.

Professor Buck heads the Council of Environmental Advisers to the West German Government and is head of the Institute for Agricultural Zoology at Hamburg University. He also serves on the Expert Panel on Environmental Health.

Initial planning for the IRP's research, which has the theme of 'planning the KwaZulu and South African environment', has been directed at the succession of plants and details of ecological aspects, which are needed to be announced within the next few weeks by a spokesman.
State's

R1.2m to aid flood relief

The Cabinet

decision to set aside R1.2m for flood relief was based on

requests from the departments of Housing, Health,

and Social Development, according to a

statement by the Finance Minister, Mr Tito

Mboweni.

The money will be used to

fund relief efforts in areas affected by the floods, including

provision of temporary housing, water and electricity

supplies, and other necessary support.

Public and private donations have also been

received to support the relief efforts. The Cabinet

has decided to allocate the available funds to move

forward with the relief work without further delay.

Mr Mboweni said the decision was based on

the need to provide immediate relief to those affected

by the floods. The Cabinet has directed

the relevant departments to prioritize the allocation of the

funds and ensure that the necessary assistance is provided.

The Cabinet called on all South Africans to

continue to support the relief efforts through

voluntary contributions.

Ezimitsha

For more information on how to contribute,

please visit the Department of Social Development's

website or contact your nearest branch.

Johannesburg, 20XX

Mr Tito Mboweni
Faculty of Engineering

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McCleland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg
Council to advise on conservation

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill to establish a council to advise the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation on matters concerning conservation and utilisation of the environment, was published yesterday.

In terms of the Environment Conservation Bill, which has been referred to a select committee after its first reading yesterday, the 30-member Council for the Environment would recommend priorities to the Minister and would advise and coordinate the activities of all people engaged in environmental conservation.

The council would be able to appoint technical committees to assist it in the performance of its functions and the Minister could appoint management committees to advise him on management and development of specific nature areas.

The Bill makes provision for the director-general of the department to summon witnesses in any case being investigated by the council.

Information from such witnesses would not be disclosed and contradictions of this provision would be subject to a fine of not more than R1,000.

The measure would also permit the Minister to draw up regulations to control solid waste disposal and combat and prevent littering and noise pollution, contraventions of which could result in a fine of not more than R500 or six months imprisonment or both. — Sapa.
Council for the Environment

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government has decided to establish a special council for the environment to co-ordinate conservation efforts. The council will have wide ranging powers, including the right to summon evidence before it.

Summons will be served in the same manner as a court summons and will carry a penalty of up to $3,000 for refusal to obey.

According to a Bill published last week, the council is to be established on the 20th anniversary of the Minister’s declaration.

The council may do anything necessary to achieve its objects, clause five of the Environment Conservation Bill states.

The Bill lists 10 specific objectives, which include:

○ Evidence on any aspect of conserving or using the environment.
○ Recommending priorities.
○ The establishment of institutions for carrying out functions related to the environment.
○ Making recommendations on legislation affecting the environment.
○ Initiating investigations, studies, surveys and research on any aspect of the environment.

The council can, with the Minister’s approval, establish one or more technical committees to help it with its functions.

The Minister may appoint a management committee to advise the council on the development and management of the council’s resources.

H Rens

Civil Engineering

student in land surveying or

examinations to the best date

Awarded on results of Final

Professor George Mantle Prize

B F McCleland
J H Rens
J D Weeks
J C Cumming
M W Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss C Dowdson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

for the best student in each

for the best 2nd and 3rd years.

Faculty of Engineering
Coronation Medal for the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
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Professor George Menzies Prize Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize Awarded to the best classwork
L Mengaldo

A E C Prize Awarded for the first year obtaining the highest mark.
G L Craig
Nature council will advise

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Provision was made in a bill published yesterday for the establishment of a council to advise the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation on all matters concerning conservation and utilization of the environment.

In terms of the Environment Conservation Bill, which has been referred to a select committee after its first reading on Wednesday, the 20-member Council for the Environment would recommend priorities to the minister and would advise and coordinate the activities of all people engaged in environmental conservation.

The council would be able to appoint technical committees to assist it in the performance of its functions.

Witnesses

The bill would also empower the minister to appoint management committees to advise him on the management and development of specific nature areas.

Provision was made in the bill for the director-general of the department to summon witnesses in any case being investigated by the council. Information obtained from such witnesses would not be disclosed, and contradictions of this provision would be subject to a fine of not more than R1 000.

The measure would also permit the minister to draw up regulations to control solid waste disposal and prevent littering and noise pollution. — Sapa

McLeod

Rens Weekes

Cumming

Salmon

19th Year (Gold Medal)

Mr. N C Davison

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littler

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each Corporation Medals.
Fluoridation: Govt must decide

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government would have to decide at some stage about the fluoridation of drinking water, the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik said yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading debate on the Health Amendment Bill which provides for the addition of substances to water with a view to promoting health.

Both opposition parties supported the bill, but wanted to know whether it had been drafted with the fluoridation of drinking water in mind. Dr Munnik said the arguments for and against would probably never stop.

"In my mind, those who argue for fluoridation possibly have the best argument. We have all the necessary information at hand and will have to study in detail the results of those places overseas where fluoridation has been applied.

"We will have to give the matter of fluoride content the most serious consideration and tie up all the information at hand. A decision will have to be taken at some stage or other."

The bill also provides for subsidies for local authorities instead of refunds for health services provided by them.

The minister said he hoped it would never be necessary to decrease subsidies when the economy was slack and gave the assurance that subsidies would always be sufficient for the purpose for which they were intended.

The bill was taken through all its stages. — Sapa
Bill may lead to fluoride in water

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government would have to decide at some stage about the fluoridation of drinking water, the Minister of Health, Dr L A F A Munski, said yesterday.

He was speaking during the Second Reading debate on the Health Amendment Bill which, among other things, provides for the addition of substances to water with a view to promoting health.

Both opposition parties supported the Bill but wanted to know whether it had been drafted with the fluoridation of drinking water in mind.

Dr Munski said the arguments for and against would probably never stop.

"In my mind, those who argue for fluoridation possibly have the best argument.

"We have all the necessary information at hand and will have to study in detail the results of those places overseas where fluoridation has been applied.

"We will have to give the matter of fluoride content the most serious consideration and tie up all the information at hand.

"A decision will have to be taken at some stage or other."

"The Bill also provides for subsidies for local authorities instead of refunds for health services provided by them."

The Bill was taken through all its stages. — Sapa.
Pro-conservation stand on whales

By Jane Arbois

In a strong pro-conservation move, the government has reconsidered its controversial stand against an enhanced protection status for all whales and dolphins.

And it has also dropped plans to have the white rhino protection status downgraded to allow commercial exploitation.

These two major international issues are to be raised at next week's Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) conference in New Delhi which will be attended by a South African delegation from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

The government has been criticized for its stand on cetaceans (whales and dolphins). Local conservationists also felt that if South Africa succeeded in having the white rhino populations opened to commercial exploitation, it would lead to wide-scale black-market trading and could spell the end of the rhino in other parts of Africa.

South Africa gave notice late last year of an intention to ask for the listing of the country's white rhino populations — now in a healthy state — to be downgraded to allow trade in rhino horn.

In a letter received at the weekend by the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, Mr H J Grove, said on behalf of the Director-General of the department that it had been decided to withdraw South Africa's proposal for the transfer of the white rhino from Schedule 1, protection of the most endangered species from commercial exploitation, to Schedule 2, ensuring close monitoring of commerce in vulnerable species.

The department had also decided to withdraw its reservations regarding the listings of whales and dolphins.

Mr Grove thanked the vice-chairman of the protection group, Mr Nick Carter, for his "enlightening and highly appreciated" comments in a paper which he submitted outlining the South African case for withdrawing its reservations on the CITES whale and dolphin listings.

CITES was founded to control and limit trade in species threatened with extinction. They are listed in two schedules. The first prohibits commercial trading, the second allows animals which are threatened but not yet endangered. These may be traded only under a strict permit system involving both importing and exporting countries.

Welcoming the decision as "very positive", the secretary of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, Mrs Pat Rice, said last night that the practical problems for the CITES management authorities were "huge".

South Africa's earlier reservations on whales and dolphins were prompted by "a realistic concern" to ensure that decisions taken for ideal reasons could be made to work in practice. The reservations were consistent at the time with the country's position at the International Whaling Commission, she said.

This recognition of practical problems had led South Africa to withdraw its white rhino proposal, as this would have greatly complicated the problems of international control, she said.

African and Asian countries had shown themselves unable to control commerce in rhino horn.

As an example of the need for a practical approach, South Africa would probably point out not only the existence of widespread illicit international trading in endangered species, but also the fact that many of the 84 countries party to the convention still did not send annual reports of their trade in endangered species.
EAST LONDON — Homes, streets, and a shopping centre were flooded here last night as a heavy downpour continued early this morning.

More than 75 mm of rain fell between 8 pm and midnight, and there was no sign of it stopping early today.

Cars stalled in knee-deep water in front of Marina Glen, according to Mr. Ivan Theen, who works at a garage there.

"People were getting out of their cars into 60 cm of water and coming to me for phone for help," he said.

There’s a bloody lot of water, down there. It’s a 6-foot Olderidge benches, and doesn’t seem able to run away," Mr. Theen said.

Mr. Theen said it was all rainwater and was not the sea breaking over the wall.

On the West Bank, cars were stalled when Strand Street was flooded.

Mrs. P. Leach of 46 Strand Street, said that the water was flowing up to their front door, and cars were backing up to find an alternative route.

"If they went through, the water would be up to nearly the top of their windscreen," she said.

Two cars were still stuck at 11 pm.

Mr. L. Scharneck, of 13 Strand Street, said the entire backyard of his house was flooded and his garage was under water by 11.30.

Mr. Scharneck said there was "a possibility" his house would be flooded as the water had risen to within a couple of centimeters below the verandah.

At midnight, firefighters were busy at the Oxford Shopping Centre where all the shops on the lower level were flooded. They had to pump water to clean the water.

Guests at the city's beachfront hotels were treated to romantic candlelit dinners and drinks when a 20-minute power failure cut off the hotel's electricity.

The power failure, which was due to Escom trouble, lasted from about 7.40 pm to 8 pm, said the city's electrical engineer, Mr. K. G. Roberts. The affected areas were Quigney, Cambridge, Cambridge West, and part of Vincent.

Our well-prepared hotels simply hauled out their emergency supply of candles and carried on with their entertainment business, although music from the bands was stopped.

Queens Hotel said their restaurant stoves worked on gas anyway, so there was no trouble with later or cold dinners.

The Kennaway receptionist said it was "rather exciting" and the hotel was not put out by the power failure at all.
Industry Threatens Orbile

The immense depth of the Orbile is uncovered by a study of industry and export policy.

By Rod Smith
R-Day was smooth but not smellly.

By Ian Reid

OPERATION R-Day (for Recycle Day) went off like a military operation in Norwood, Johannesburg, yesterday morning — albeit a rather smellly operation.

Yesterday morning the first full-scale attempt in the Republic to recycle domestic refuse was mounted by the Johannesburg Municipality and Norwood was chosen as the guinea pig.

Last week, with their normal cream-coloured refuse bags, householders were given two green collection bags in which to put their waste paper, glass, plastics and tins. And for the most part they did just that.

But yesterday's first run showed that some of the house holders' efforts to be colour blind, as some of the green container bags held everything, but recycling material.

However, never say die. At least the municipality isn't going to say so.

It is planned to run the experiment for the next 13 weeks in Norwood in conjunction with the co-ordinating committee for the recycling of solid wastes and the private sector.

City engineer Eric Hall said: “Even if the scheme is not successful, we will not give up.”

An analysis of domestic refuse has shown that 52% of it can be recycled. And the value of recyclable solid wastes runs into something like R3 million a year. Which isn't bad — or trash for that matter.

Yesterday morning, starting at 7.30, a 10 ton truck left the Norwood depot at its round and took in all two-and-a-half loads of recyclable material to the refuse collection depot.

If the Norwood trial proves a success, and after yesterday morning’s run there seems to be very little reason why it shouldn't be, then the recycling scheme will be introduced in other areas in Johannesburg.

G L Craig

Mark.

Obtaining the highest average for the first year student A E G C I Prize

L Heneage

Drawing.

Best classwork in Engeneering awarded to the student with the Sammy Socks Memorial Prize

J H Rees

CTTV Engeneering Student in Land Surveying or Examinations to the best make Awarded on results of Final

Professor George Menzies Prize

B P McElhaney

J H Rees

D P Weeks

T J Slaughter

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Mounting anger in flood wake

Own Correspondent
LAINGSBURG — The 3,000 coloured people here are becoming increasingly angry and bitter at the way they are being treated in the wake of the flood.

They have been barred from the town and are only allowed through to buy food at the local supermarket.

The coloured primary school is continuing classes as normal in comparison to the white schools which are swamped by tons of slush and mud.

Their homes were not washed away as the township lies on high ground behind Laingsburg. However, some have lost children and other family members. Sadly, as one so often hears here, many of those missing were washed away while trying to rescue others.

One of them was 16-year-old Isaac Gouw who drowned while trying to rescue his grandmother, Mrs Haka Steenkamp.

Some of the coloured people and their relatives were washed away, while helping to evacuate white residents.

"Now we have been barred from the town and told by police we may only enter for five minutes to buy food at the supermarket," said Mr Jacob Williams.

"We are not dogs and thieves," said Mr Williams. More flood stories on Page 9.

-----

Student Union

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of

David Hodson Prize

Michel C. Reedon

In this year,

For the best woman student

Molly Coal Memorial Prize

P A Hopkins

For a report

Tias, 2nd and 3rd major courses

Students' Committee

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P Van Der Heyden

Sixth Year

For the best student in:

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Threat to Shoot Looters
Tragedy of search for lost ones

Staff Reporters

The tragedy of Langlebury is continuing to unfold throughout the South. After a request for help from the town, the army has been called in to assist in the search for the lost family members.

Pregnant woman rescued by army has baby

Staff Reporter

Langlebury — A pregnant woman rescued from the floodwaters was brought to the hospital yesterday in a dramatic rescue operation.

The woman, 23-year-old Rikke, who had been missing for 24 hours, was found floating near the town's only bridge. She was delivered by a team of army doctors and nurses, who worked tirelessly to ensure her safety.

"We were able to get her to the hospital in time," said one of the doctors. "She's going to be okay, but we have to be careful with her health now."
Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in:

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Prize

The nephty of life.

Winnipeg Academy.

A portrait of a student

of architecture.

Search goes on for 113 victims

Cape Town — By the Board of Trade

THE JOURNAL OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

The Fine Art & Architecture

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
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A portrait of a student

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Cape Town — By the Board of Trade

THE JOURNAL OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

The Fine Art & Architecture
Digging in the mud for mother's body

By Kevin Murray

Railways face huge freight backlog

Thousands of tons of rail traffic at the Cape Town station were held up last week because of a 29-hour strike by Porters and loco drivers.

The strike, called by the South African Railways and Harbours employees' union, paralysed railway operations at Cape Town and other stations. The strike was called over a number of issues, including wages and working conditions.

Locomotive engineers and firemen walked off the job at the Cape Town station, causing delays of up to 12 hours on some lines. The strike had a significant impact on the nation's rail network, with many trains running late or cancelled.

The stoppage was the latest in a series of disputes between the union and the South African Railways and Harbours, which have been ongoing for several years. The union has been seeking wage increases and better working conditions for its members, but the railway company has been reluctant to grant these demands.

The strike ended after negotiations between the union and the railway company resulted in a temporary agreement. However, the union has said it will continue its efforts to improve working conditions and wages for its members.

Some start to smile through the tears

Some Correspondent

LADIESBURG - People are starting to smile again in this small town of the Karoo following a week of severe floods that caused widespread damage.

The floods began on Monday, and continued throughout the week, causing extensive damage to homes and properties. Many people were left homeless, and the situation was critical.

However, some residents have managed to find some hope in the midst of the destruction, and have started to smile again.

"It's been hard, but we're starting to see a glimmer of hope," said one resident. "We've lost a lot, but we're starting to see some light at the end of the tunnel."

The town is still recovering, and many residents are working together to rebuild their homes and lives. Despite the challenges, there is a sense of resilience and determination among the people of Ladiesburg.

Woman has baby after flood rescue

LADIESBURG - A pregnant woman and her husband were rescued from their flooded home by the South African Railways and Harbours employees who were on duty.

The woman was six months pregnant when she and her husband were trapped in their home. The water level had risen suddenly, and they were unable to escape.

The railway workers heard their cries for help and rushed to their aid. They used a boat to evacuate the woman and her husband to safety.

The woman gave birth to a healthy baby girl just a few hours after being rescued. The railway workers were praised for their quick thinking and bravery.

Animals remembered

Some Correspondent

In the floods of the Karoo, many innocent animals have lost their lives. The animal anti-poaching league in Pretoria is appealing to the public to help in the rescue and rehabilitation of these innocent creatures.

The floods have caused extensive damage to the Karoo's wildlife, with many animals washed away or stranded in flooded areas. The animal anti-poaching league is calling on people to help in the rescue efforts and to donate goods to support the survivors.

"We need your help to save the Karoo's wildlife," said the league's spokesperson. "These animals are innocent, and we must do everything we can to help them."

The public is urged to contact their local animal rescue organizations to offer their support. The animal anti-poaching league is also calling on people to avoid entering the flooded areas, to protect themselves and the animals.
SA rallies to the aid of a dying Laingsburg

Flood hits Laingsburg

Flood waters risen and shut the roads.

Heavenly Angels from the skies have been watching over the residents of Laingsburg and the surrounding area during the floods. The residents of Laingsburg have been1

The relationship between the project

A survey of the current state of the project.

Fixed Assets

- Land & buildings
- Plant
- Equipment
- Head-office vehicles

Current Assets

- Cash
- Contracts in progress
- Retention
- Inventory
- Trade debtors
- Loan levy

Liabilities

- Current Liabilities
  - Accounts payable
  - Subcontractors payable
  - Bank overdraft
  - Provisions for tax & others
- Long-term loans
- Owners' equity

Site Liabilities

- Site plant and site equipment
- Current Assets
  - Site petty cash
  - Work certified
  - Retention held
- Materials on site
- Site trade debtors
Laingsburg disaster

South Africa's fickle weather has been in capricious mood. After subjecting vast tracts of the country to scorching drought for months, it has now inundated some of these same areas with devastating floods.

The story of Laingsburg, at the western end of the Gréat Karoo, and some towns across the mountains in the Little Karoo, is horrifying.

Homes have been washed away, roads and bridges destroyed, perhaps as many as 200 people killed, and crops and livestock lost. The damage will run into millions of rands.

The authorities have been quick to react. Rescue teams are working round the clock, doing their utmost to bring food and shelter, to aid the injured and the bereaved and perform the gruesome duty of locating bodies buried in mud and tangled in the debris of collapsed homes and trees washed down swollen rivers.

The government has declared the worst-afflicted towns as disaster areas. We trust that this foreshadows rapid action by the appropriate departments to get on with the work of restoration and rehabilitation.

Let there be no red tape. Funds will be needed and a Parliament in session is able — and we are sure, willing — to vote any supplementary sums that are called for.

We welcome, too, public expressions of one-ness in this time of calamity by public figures like the Mayor of East London, Mr Card, who has called for support for an East London Laingsburg fund. The amount of money raised measured against what will be needed, might be small, but that is not important.

What is important is the demonstration to the people of Laingsburg and the other afflicted areas that all South Africa is thinking of them and is anxious to help in this moment of agony.

Two other points. The first is that the disaster of Laingsburg is bizarre proof that, notwithstanding our technological marvels for weather forecasting, we cannot always be warned in time. A national organisation to deal with such calamities must always be at the ready.

The second is that Government should look again at the repeated warnings given by ecologists against the danger of building homes, even townships, on flood plains. This is open defiance of nature — with consequences which, sooner or later, are inevitable.
CAPE TOWN — Operations to clear up the devastation caused by floods in the Karoo and South-Western Cape went ahead at full-steam yesterday. About 30 bodies have been recovered, while 150 people are still missing and another 100 are feared dead.

A landing place for helicopters has been established near the town, and a rigid boat has been turned into a camp. In addition, a number of people left rooftops, various local service organisations have taken charge of the situation. Buildings are being stripped of the mud and rubble from the roofs. The Cape Administration and private contractors are working with enthusiasm.

Fifteen bodies have been retrieved from the mud at Laingsburg and another dozen will be found in the town. The Flores Krom Dam, some 20 km from the town, has been drained, and the bodies of up to 20 more victims are expected to be found. Two policemen are among the victims.

Other known deaths are nine people in Ashton, near Robertson, washed away by the flooded Breede River south of the town, and two in Hout Bay near Beaumaris West — beside the 25 or 30 old people swept away from the old age home in Laingsburg.

The question is now being asked whether Laingsburg and the nearby areas will rise again. Lorries, bakkies and cars, heavily laden with furniture, are being loaded on the eastward route out of the town. Many of them may not return.

A senior medical spokesman at the temporary hospital was not optimistic. "People believe the government's disaster relief will come, but I don't have any idea if it will make a new life for them." The mayor of the affected town, Mr. J. A. Kriel, had a different view, however. "We are speaking to the people of the past, not the future. We are going to build a new town in the same place. People can move away, the church is here. The homes are gone."

The medical officer said that there are few totally helpless people — it was all or nothing in the flood, he said. "People don't know where to go or what to do. They just sit there looking numb. All the people I spoke to were still dazed."

Wives and children are being left behind in the towns. People have had many offers of accommodation from all corners, but not a lot of them will get them.

A civil defence worker, Mr. J. A. Coetzee, was more optimistic. "Ons is boere en ons slaan was ons stigga, ons stigga," he said.

"In three weeks the school will be open and a month before the school will be underway again."

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. N. Steyn, who flew by helicopter to the town yesterday said: "Although the situation is catastrophic and the houses beyond repair, the government will restore people to the position they were in before the flood.

Some 11 bodies have been found at the Flores Krom Dam. The dam, which was nearly empty before last weekend, overflowed at one stage and its stones had to be opened. The dam has a wall about 200 m high and the main body of water behind it stretches back for 7km.

Editorial opinion, page 10.

Aid pours in for victims

CAPE TOWN — National and international sympathy is pouring into the government's disaster relief fund set up yesterday to help victims of the floods.

Up to yesterday afternoon R200,000 had been received by the Mayor, Mr. Sandy Johnston, who is in charge of the relief fund.

Both Mr. Johnston and the Border officer of the South African Red Cross Society report they have received numerous queries.

The Red Cross is accepting donations of cash and gifts in kind and say they would welcome blankets and clothing.

Checkers supermarkets are selling eggs for the floods.

Two volunteers who were in Cape Town, Mr. M. R. Steyn, director of the University of Stellenbosch, and Mr. N. V. Krull, a member of the National Development Council, are coordinating funds.

A Lantingsburg woman, after slipping and sliding through the mud of the Main River, stops at a paddle to clean her shoes.

A bulldozer digs deep into the thousands of tons of silt that covers Lantingsburg.
Mothers and babies swept away

LAINGSBURG — Two mothers with their babies, both under two years old, were seen by eyewitnesses desperately hanging on to lamp posts in the Main Street here as the floods hit this Karoo town on Sunday afternoon.

Children on the roof of the school hostel, including Deon van der Colff, who is in Std. 2, told yesterday how they saw people and animals being swept along the streets without being able to help.

The two mothers and their babies, who have not been identified, are on the missing persons list.

Deon, 12, said teachers at the Laingsburg School told them to break through the ceiling and climb on to the roof when the water was up to the windows on the first floor at about 5 p.m. on Sunday.

All the children gathered on the roof, but one youngster is still missing. He apparently went to the old age home to assist with the rescue operation there — 21 of the 30 elderly are still unaccounted for.

The houses on five streets were completely swept away and the debris and trees, some topped with cars or caravans four metres in the air, are the only evidence that it had been a residential area.

A total of 250 police and Defence Force members are taking part in the mop-up operations under the control of Brigadier D. K. Genis, the divisional commissioner of police for the South Western Districts.

The raging floods caught Laingsburg residents completely unawares.

The mayor, Mr Koos Ellis, said yesterday: "In 1971 and 1973, as well as six weeks ago, the houses nearest the Buffels River were flooded after heavy rains. But we did not regard it as very serious and the water subsided within a few hours.

"On Sunday, the weather followed the same pattern. It started raining on Friday, just a gentle drizzle, but on Saturday the water started pouring down and by 6 p.m. I measured about 60 mm. The rain never stopped during Saturday night and on Sunday the level had increased to about 65 mm.

"At 8 a.m. I noticed that the water was running stronger and at 1 p.m. the houses nearest the river were flooded — the same as six weeks ago.

"But this time the level did not drop and at 2 p.m. houses in De Villiers and Krige Streets were full of water, and in another half an hour the houses in Meiring Street were also flooded.

"We then decided to take the people out of the old age home which was closest to the river and definitely in danger.

"Only one rescue attempt in a bakkie was possible, however. About eight residents were removed and when the driver returned for a second lot, Laingsburg was suddenly flooded from the north.

"Water came streaming down the town's streets and it was immediately decided to ask for help from Ysterplaat. But because of the stormy weather, they could not help us.

"We then contacted Outshoorn, but before they could reply the switchboard operators had to evacuate their building.

"By 6 p.m. the water was at its peak. It gushed through the town and just took away everything in its path.

No official list of the dead and missing has yet been released, but Mr Ellis said a number of prominent citizens were still missing.

Among them were the deputy mayor, Mr F. C. Smith, and a former mayor, Mr F. W. Destroo, who were serving council members.

Mr Ellis said most of the 12 bodies so far recovered were found in the region of Floriskraal Dam, a distance of 17 km from here.

One of the people missing, presumed drowned, in floodwaters which struck Montagu at the weekend, is Colonel Johan "Jurie" van Rooyen, a former head of the Railway Police in the Eastern Cape.

He left his home by car on Sunday night to warn caravanners at a a caravan park where he was manager.

He did not return home.

Col Van Rooyen, who was born in Somerset East and educated at Gill-College, joined the Railway Police in 1938.

During World War II he served in the Eighth Brigade in North Africa and Italy from May 1941 to April 1944. — SAPA-DDC.
Jo’burg is to test recycling of rubbish

By SEAN O’CONNOR
City Editor

The first full-scale attempt in South Africa to recycle domestic refuse will be launched in Johannesburg next week.

In a 13-week experiment to test whether recycling will be practicable, householders in Norwood will be asked to separate certain domestic refuse from the rest.

The chairman of the city council’s health and environmental committee, Major Danie Opperman, said yesterday that he had high hopes the scheme would be a success, and appealed to the suburb’s residents to throw their weight behind the project.

Householders will today receive their normal council refuse bags — and two extra green ones for materials which might possibly be recyclable.

They will be asked to put paper, glass, plastics and tins into the two green containers, and the rest of their rubbish into the usual refuse bin liners.

Next Wednesday — the normal collection day in Norwood — the council will collect the ordinary refuse bags, and a second track will collect the green bags.

The experiment is being conducted jointly by the council, the Coordinating Committee for the Recycling of Solid Wastes, and the private sector.

Maj Opperman, who launched the publicity campaign yesterday for the project, said Norwood had been chosen for the experiment because it was a compact suburb and close to a refuse collection depot.

He also believed the people of Norwood — a popular area in Johannesburg — would participate in the project.

The results of the scheme will be monitored regularly and recollections will be given a feedback on its success.

After 13 weeks, the experiment will be carefully analysed, and if there are firm indications that the scheme can be practicable in Johannesburg it will be continued and introduced in other areas.

Johannesburg’s city engineer, Mr Eric Hall, said that if the scheme was not successful “we won’t give up”.

“An analysis of domestic refuse has shown that 85% of it can be recycled.

Our approach is that we should not waste valuable material,” said Mr Hall.

An analysis of domestic refuse has shown that 85% of it can be recycled.

The chairman of the committee to co-ordinate the recycling Mr Emil Adler, said yesterday that the value of recyclable solid wastes was about R26-million a year.

Once the recyclable goods have been collected, they will be taken to a central point and sorted out manually.

The experiment could not be conducted under the present refuse collection system because recyclable materials would be contaminated by waste which rots.

Maj Opperman said the success of the project depended largely on the support and participation of the public.
big clean-up starts
30 flood deaths
Disaster fund set up in city

A DISASTER relief fund, with a central office in Cape Town, has been set up to help the flood victims in Laingsburg.

Dr J Rauenheimer, regional representative of the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, said the government fund had automatically come into operation in terms of the Fund Raising Act when the area was pronounced a disaster area by the State President last night.

Contributions in funds or goods could be sent to the Disaster Fund's local office at PO Box 131, 48 Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town.

PLEA FOR HELP

The Cape Town branch of the Save the Children Fund (WDP 990), is appealing for children's blankets and clothes, tinned and powdered milk and baby food, to be distributed in the stricken areas by the Red Cross.

Contributors should phone Mrs R Wilson (71-8964) or deliver the articles to 36 Tennant Road, Kenilworth, or 4 Mariendahl Road, Rondebosch.

The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louis, today gave his unconditional support to the Disaster Fund.

'I appeal to the people of the Cape to give all the help they can,' he said.

Apart from the deaths in the area, families have lost everything they have. And in some farming areas, the farmer's means of livelihood have simply been washed away.

'The Cape will support this fund, to the hilt,' Tollgate Holdings has made a donation of R10,000.

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For the best student in:

- Cape Provincial Institute of Architects Prize
- Architecure Prize

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE
Stranded Suzanne just kept singing in the rain

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — A blind student marooned in the floods kept her spirits high with a song.
Mise Suzanne Holland, 19, said today that she left Cape Town at the week-end on the Trans-Karoo express after a holiday.

At Touws River, at about 3.10 pm, the train came to a halt with ‘water all around us.’

Most people would be nervous in a situation like that but not Suzanne — a former student at Worcester School for the Blind.

‘I became bored eventually, so I got up and introduced myself to the other passengers and that way we became friends,’ she said.

Suzanne and another passenger played the guitar and sang, keeping the people entertained.

A day later, the lines were repaired and they returned to Cape Town. She flew back home.

Cabinet talks on stricken areas

Provincial Correspondent

A CABINET committee chaired by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munik, met in Cape Town today to discuss relief measures for the flood-stricken Western Cape and Karoo areas.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S E Kotze, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis, the Minister of Water Affairs, Dr C V van den Merwe and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr D W Styn.

The Director-General of Health, Dr J de Beer, was also present.

Today’s Cabinet meeting was also to deal with the disaster.

The Government decided last night to declare the Laingsburg, Touws River, Ladismith and Montague districts as disaster areas.

This means that State and private assistance can be expedited and better co-ordinated.

This was decided after a helicopter visit to the areas by General Malan and Dr Munik.

Phones fixed

POST OFFICE teams working around the clock, have repaired telephone lines in the flooded areas of the Southern Cape.

However, communication is still limited and the public relations officer of the Cape Town post office has requested the public not to dial direct to the following towns: Laingsburg, Ashton, Bonnievale, Montagu, Barrydale and Ladismith.

Flood reconstruction ‘regardless of cost’

Mr Gene Louw

road costs about R10-million to build — Mr Louw said he would be working in the dark when he presented additional estimates to the Provincial Council next month, and possibly in preparing the May budget for 1981-82.

Mr Raymond Ackerman, managing director of the Pick-n-Pay supermarket chain, said today his group was sending R10 000 worth of food to the flood-stricken areas.

The food consisted of meals, tea, coffee, sugar and soups.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare said that inquiries about assistance or supplies that may be needed in the disaster areas could be made at the regional offices of the department in Cape Town (Telephone 48-4021).

Farmers to help flood victims

Argus Correspondent

PAARL. — Organised agriculture is urgently trying to determine the extent of agricultural damages in the flood-stricken areas in the Western Cape, according to a joint statement by the presidents of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, and the Western Cape Agricultural Union, Mr Giel Malherbe.

As soon as the extent and nature of the damage has been determined, the necessary steps will be taken to assist needy farmers.

The investigation is hampered by defective communication but everything is being done to act as quickly as possible.

It is important for agriculture to put in every effort to ensure that farmers will be put back into production soon, it was stated.

The matter is being handled at the office of the Western Cape Agricultural Union in Paarl by the secretary Mr Gert Bosch.
They said prayers as water mounted

CAPE TOWN — The death toll in what is possibly South Africa’s worst natural disaster in new 160 in the southern Karoo emerged from the ravages of weekend flooding. But fears are that it could rise beyond the 210 mark as the full extent of the flooding becomes known.

A Cabinet committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, met in Cape Town today to discuss relief measures.

Rescue workers including the army, police, air force and civilians, have so far recovered 12 bodies from the devastation around Laingsburg and Montagu, but they say that most flood victims will never be found and may be concealed under tons of mud.

Relief work in the area moved to top gear yesterday when ten men, river, fell by 500 mm of rain, inundated, leaving a trail of destruction.

Areas that had once been a large part of Laingsburg, 4,000 residents were evacuated by boat and helicopter. The only tangible signs that the areas were once populated were some foundations poking out of the mud.

It was these areas that suffered much of the terrifying toll of life. Twenty-one residents of Laingsburg’s new age home are feared dead after 19 Walls of water rushed through the premises on Sunday afternoon and evening.

Several world-wide rescue teams were also despatched as residents of the house waited helplessly.

Many of the town’s older residents clung desperately to roofs and chimney stacks for six hours on Sunday and the early hours of Monday morning, but had to watch as rescuers were swamped by continuing waves of water.

The confirmed death toll to date included:

- Fifteen bodies recovered from the mud in Laingsburg and 21 residents of the old-age home.
- A further nine people died in Ashton, washed away when the Koumans River came down in flood.

Similarly, in Montagu eight people drowned in the flooded Riet River and two people died in a house that was hit by a flash flood.

Mrs Branda Ammold (32), wife of the owner of the Laingsburg Hotel, is rescued from a SAAF helicopter. With her are her two children, Nadia (10) and Marie (7). They were rescued with their mother and father when their car was washed away by the Buffalo River.

To Page 3, Col 5
CAPE TOWN.—The driving rains and disastrous floods that hit the Southern Cape and Karoo were caused by a "black" south-easter that came in from the sea, not to be confused with the usual Cape Town south-easter, which is dry and warm.

The black south-easter is cloudy and wet—providing light relief for some in the way of gentle falls while spelling disaster for others by floods.

The wind was created by low pressure over the central Karoo and a high pressure spreading over the South Atlantic.

There was a clockwise movement in the low pressure area in the interior and an anti-clockwise movement in the high pressure region over the ocean.

This clockwise circulation in the low pressure area caused a build-up of clouds over the interior which brought heavy rain, showers, and thundershowers.

Because of the unusual weather conditions the Weather Bureau yesterday issued a review of the situation.

The bureau said further rain or thundershowers could be expected over most of the country.

The coastal low situated at Cape Town would move to the south-east coast today, causing thundershowers to occur and fog patches over south-western and south-east coasts and fog patches over south-western and southern coasts overnight. — SAPA.
is shattered
Lansingburg

River Orenda

2 Survive 20 KM
A car was abandoned and half-buried in the snow.
Cape rail lines closed

CAPE TOWN — Flood damage yesterday forced South African Railways to place an embargo on all main line traffic from the Western Cape to points north of Touws River, and from the north to destinations south of Beaufort West.

The SAR's public relations officer, Mr. E. du Plessis, urged anyone planning to use trains for travel or freight to consult the railways.

"We don't expect the line to be open for the next few days but it's difficult to be more specific than that."

It was too early to make cost estimates of the damage.

Damage was extensive on the main line at Matroosberg, Laingsburg, Hek River, Kleinstad, Orchards and Prince Albert Road.

Hundreds of metres of track were either washed away, or left suspended in mid-air after torrents of water dislodged the ballast beneath.

Road and rail bridges were either submerged or destroyed, and rock falls made other portions of track inaccessible. No damage to rolling stock was reported.

Track was also washed away in about six places on the Mossel Bay line between Worcester and Robertson, and a minor bridge had been washed out on the Ladismith branch.

Passenger trains from East London to Cape Town have been cancelled until further notice because of the damage at Ladismith.

A Railway spokesman said people booked on Cape Town trains could have their money refunded.

More rain could be expected, according to the weather bureau, but the railways believed the situation had stabilised and further damage was not expected.

A railways spokesman announced yesterday that rescue and maintenance teams, which had been held for hours, were able to set to work at about 10 am.

"We have launched a massive effort to keep disruption of services to a minimum."

He said two passenger trains had been stranded: an East London/Cape Town train, stuck at Zwart, and the Cape Town/Port Elizabeth train, which was left standing at Worcester. — DDC-DDR.

Battered towns mop up

PORT ELIZABETH — Mopping up operations were under way in several southern Cape towns yesterday as the picture emerged of the damage caused by the weekend's wind and driving rain.

Municipal workers were still busy trying to clear the road from George to Plettenberg Bay, where the strong winds had toppled 50 of a long avenue of pine trees across the roadway.

Parts of George, where hundreds of trees were felled by the storm, were blacked out at the weekend, but power was restored by yesterday afternoon.

Trees also cut telephone and electricity lines to the Wilderness, where a hotel was briefly flooded at the weekend. Power was expected to be restored within two days.

At Knysna labourers worked throughout Sunday to clear fallen trees across the national road near the town.

Plettenberg Bay was blacked out when falling trees brought down the E.scom electricity supply line. Power was restored at 2 pm yesterday.

At Herold's Bay, where holiday homes are perched precariously on a cliffside, one home was in danger of collapsing onto another immediately below it after a concrete retaining wall collapsed, bringing down tons of rubble.

At Great Brak River a travelling fairground was completely swamped.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth electrical engineer's office said the city had had remarkably few problems over the weekend. A number of telephone lines were still down yesterday. — DDC.

Hope for record crop

JOHANNESBURG — The recent widespread rain which has brought welcome relief to farmers in most parts of the country has renewed optimism of another record crop this year.

According to a South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) survey, good rains have fallen over most parts of the country during the past few days.

"The good rains intensified the hope that we will produce another record crop this year," Mr. Chris Cilliers, director of the union, said in Pretoria yesterday.

There was also increased optimism of a record maize crop, he said.

However, Mr. Cilliers was concerned about the drought in the Northern Cape for the past four years.

"In parts of the Northern Cape, particularly the pasture districts in the central, southern and southwestern areas, there is not much improvement."

"These areas are experiencing the most serious drought in many years. If no additional rain is received, the veld will deteriorate even further," he said.

Mr. P. C. du Plooy, secretary for the Transvaal Agricultural Union, said yesterday no areas in the Transvaal were drought stricken.

According to the SAAU the Limpopo area generally received little rain at the weekend, but good rains were received recently and maize crops are expected to be good.

There is a possibility that the tobacco crop will be lower compared to last year as the plants received too much rain and the planting started late. — DDC.
and for flood victims

Gort Assurance on
The entrance to Laingsburg from Cape Town shows the devastation caused by the flash flood. The main road and bridge over the Buffels River have been severely damaged.
ENVIRONMENT

Bitumen pollutes Durban harbour

Mercury Reporter

BITUMEN flowed from a damaged tanker and polluted parts of Durban Bay yesterday.

The black sludge found its way into the silt canal along drains from the premises of African Bitumen Emulsions a few kilometres away in Jacobs. A trailer which was standing in the yard fell over on Tuesday night and the tanker containing bitumen was damaged. It flowed along furrows and drains into the Umbhlatznana canal and into the bay.

The bitumen, which solidifies in water, formed a black mass in the canal but an easterly wind prevented it from spreading to other parts of the bay. Had the wind been south-westerly, a larger part of the bay would have been polluted.

The water at the Bluff Yacht Club was polluted and some yachts were blackened by the bitumen.

Durban's Port Pollution Officer, Mr Keith Plemmer, said workers spent the whole of yesterday cleaning up the mess. He said the bitumen had to be removed from the water with bissam sedge. The pollution was unlikely to affect marine life.

A spokesman for the Port Captain's office said the cost of the clean-up would have to be borne by whoever was responsible for the pollution.

The Rear-Commodore of the Bluff Yacht Club, Mr Andrew Graham, told the Mercury that scores of yachts belonging to members of the club had been tarnished, and 'the members would insist that their craft be cleaned by those responsible.'
Public could lose fight to stop Kruger Park mining

The public could well lose its fight to save Kruger Park from being mined for coal, the Wildlife Society has warned.

In a special edition of *African Wildlife*, the society says that while the public waits for reaction to a 60,000-signature petition against the mining, organised by the society and The Star's CARE campaign, a major campaign has been mounted—by industry to influence politicians.

Iscor wants to prospect a 100 sq km area of the Pafuri, in the north of the park, with a view to mining it for coking coal for blast furnaces.

The special report contains an ecological report on the threatened area by Dr Ken Tinley and a report which the society submitted to the Government committee of inquiry on the matter.

The committee has yet to report.

"Regrettably, there is no coal technologist or ecologist on the committee," says the society. "It is also regrettable that it is not a commission and cannot subpoena people to give evidence."

"It is also worrying that it is under no obligation to make its findings public."

The society believes that conservationists have their backs to the wall.

The society, backed by a committee of mining engineers, geologists and other scientists, accuses industry of telling half truths and using rumour to boost their case.

"Iscor's blast furnaces will not include the current type of smelting ovens which will become useless when coking coal runs out."

Without the reserves, one can only hope its present plans do not include the current type of smelting ovens which will become useless when coking coal runs out."
Deadline for berg rezoning extended

Pretoria Bureau

The deadline for objections against the Town and Regional Planning Commission's controversial plans for rezoning of land in the Cathkin Peak area has been extended for a month.

A spokesman for the commission said yesterday that the final date for objections against the scheme, which caused a storm of protest when owners found part of their land could be rezoned for purely conservation purposes, had been changed from January 31 to March 2.

Mr R.O. Pearse, author of a book on the Berg and chairman of the Drakensberg Property Owners' Association, said yesterday: 'The commission had also agreed to a public hearing on the proposals which would take place after objections had been lodged. No date or venue had yet been arranged.'

He was pleased, he said, that the commission had agreed on a new deadline so it would enable all the affected landowners time to study and consider the plan for the area.

'Many of our members live in the Transvaal and only have holiday cottages here, so it will give us more time to arrange things,' Mr Pearse said.

The plans to have the Cathkin Peak area rezoned as part of a conservation plan first came to landowners' attention in December.

They found that land they had previously used for agricultural purposes could be rezoned as 'special conservation' areas and they would no longer be able to use it.

Some landowners sought legal opinion.
Vital to save the elephants

Environment Reporter

THE Kuyena elephants form a vital link in the ecological balance of the Kuyena forests which are a top priority conservation area, says the Western Cape branch of the Wildlife Society.

Emphasising the importance of the Kuyena forests to wildlife, the wild game reserve found in South Africa, and a role of what was once huge forests spreading from the eastern and southern coasts, the writer says it is vital to save the last few elephants to keep the ecosystem intact.

Mr Ed Chantler, chairman of the conservation sub-committee of the branch said today that he had just completed a hike through the forest and was deeply impressed with the conservation value of the area.

MUCH MORE

"We must conserve the forests. They are an incredibly rich home, and the elephants are an integral part of the forest."

Historically, Mr Chantler believes the elephants always inhabited the forest.

The society plans to launch an intensive awareness campaign aimed not only at its members but at the public.

"We must make the public understand how important the Kuyena elephants are and how important their forest is. Without the forest, the Kuyena elephants could not exist. We have to save the elephants but for their continued existence we must also secure the well-being of the forest," said Mr Chantler.

FUND

The Endangered Wildlife Trust has begun a fund, the Kuyena Elephant Fund, to raise money to help save the elephants. The Kuyena Town Council has given R250 to the Kuyena Elephant Fund, and has written to the Premier, asking for support for the Endangered Wildlife Trust. The Premier has promised R1000 to the fund, and the province has agreed to help in any possible to help save the last few elephants.

Contributions to the fund can be made to the Kuyena Elephant Fund of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, P.O. Box 615, Tokai, and cheques can be sent through the Animal Trust, Box 96, Cape Town. Contributions should be sent through, the Kuyena Trust.
Legal action would be welcome — MPC

By JOHANNES MALHERBE
Ftctoria Barello

THE Nationalist MPC for Barberton, Mr Roel van Rooyen, said yesterday he would welcome it if legal steps were taken against him because he would be able to use the courts to answer publicly all charges concerning his involvement in three alleged illegal hunting incidents.

Mr Van Rooyen also said that if farmers were not given more right to cull wild animals endangering their livestock, a clash between them and the Department of Nature Conservation would be inevitable.

It has been alleged that on three separate occasions last year Mr Van Rooyen authorized hunters to shoot a hippo, a buffalo and a lion on a farm in the Komati district.

Mr Van Rooyen has repeatedly denied being involved in the shooting of the animals.

He also denied selling hippo meat to a local butcher.

He said yesterday he had not heard from the office of the Attorney-General, and that it was not yet clear whether he would be charged in a result of his alleged involvement in the incidents.

"All I want to say at this stage is that my conduct was always guided by my concern for nature conservation and for the welfare of the people of the Komati district," he said.

Mr Van Rooyen said it was not true several people in the Department of Nature Conservation were unhappy about his continued membership of the Administration's Advisory Board for Nature Conservation.

He said as far as he was concerned the only person who was "unhappy" was Mr Peter Milstein, a senior official in the department.

Mr Milstein was prejudging the case, he said.

"I had the necessary permits to authorize the shooting of a lion and a hippo. These were delivered to me personally by nature conservation officials," he said.

He confirmed he was currently considering discussions with provincial authorities about the possibility of altering existing legislation concerning the right of farmers to cull animals that had become a nuisance.

Mr Van Rooyen said cattle farmers on the western border of the Kruger National Park often had to contend with carnivores that escaped from the reserve.

He warned that a clash between farmers and the Department of Nature Conservation was inevitable if the culling regulations were not altered.

"Under current legislation farmers have virtually to go on their knees and beg for a permit to cull the odd buffalo or lion that is a nuisance," he said.
SA’s new gas find the best yet

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.—South Africa’s latest gas strike was disclosed today by the managing director of the Southern Oil Exploration Corporation, Dr Piet van Zyl, who said the discovery compared favourably with many overseas finds.

The importance of the strike, made off the southern coast, can be gauged against the peak daily production of 73-million cu m from 19 holes in the highly rated West Sole field in the North Sea.

Dr van Zyl said: “Unfortunately, the American rig Sedco 78” is programmed to move to a new site east of its present position, so it will probably be about a year before we know what the reserves are.”

Sedco’s tests also revealed that the well off Mossel Bay could produce 1.2-million cu m of oil a day.

The previous best result obtained off the shore oil probe were made by the drilling ship Glomar Sireco off Plettenberg Bay in 1989:

The floating drilling rig discovered a gas field with a proven reserve of 1.4-billion cu m, which, at prices quoted in the international oil and gas industry’s publication, Petroleum Economist, would be worth about R2 000-million.

(continued)
R27m pois

Controversial scheme to go to Parliament

A CONTROVERSIAL proposal to build a R27-million pipeline at Richards Bay to disperse poisonous industrial effluent into the sea will be considered by Parliament during the coming session.

The Government has already indicated it may take on the job of dispersing effluent from the proposed R500-million Mondi Pulp Mill at Richards Bay and from existing plants, including the Triomf fertiliser factory.

There are fears that supporters of the pipeline proposal are trying to have the scheme rushed before Parliament before effective opposition can be mustered. A White Paper will be presented to Parliament soon.

A report prepared at short notice by the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban rejects the pipeline proposal until an in-depth scientific study has been carried out. This view is shared by other authoritative bodies in Natal.

It is proposed that 10,000 tons of gypsum a day, of which 1,500 tons would accumulate on seabed, would be fed into the pipeline by Triomf.

It has been established that the accumulation of solid gypsum at the Triomf plant is becoming acute, although a spokesman said yesterday further land, which needed to be reclaimed, had been made available.

The proposed pulp mill will produce about 50,000 m³ of effluent a day.

The research institute's report found that high fluoride levels would kill sea life in a localized area around the pipeline.

It was proposed that 83
Plan to dump effluent in sea

DURBAN — A controversial proposal to build a R27 million pipeline at Richards Bay to disburse toxic industrial effluent into the sea will be considered by Parliament during this session.

The government has already indicated it may take on the job of dispersing effluent from the proposed R500 million Mondi pulp mill at Richards Bay and from existing plants, including the Trionf fertiliser factory.

There are fears that supporters of the pipeline proposal are trying to have the scheme rushed before Parliament before effective opposition can be mustered. A white paper will be presented to Parliament soon.

A report prepared at short notice by the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban rejects the pipeline proposal until an in-depth scientific study has been carried out. This view is shared by other authoritative bodies in Natal.

It is proposed that 10 000 tons of gypsum per day, of which 7 500 tons will accumulate on the seabed, will be fed into the pipeline by Trionf. It has been established that the accumulation of solid gypsum at the Trionf plant is becoming acute, although a spokesman said yesterday further land which needed to be reclaimed had been made available.

The proposed pulp mill will produce about 50 000 cubic metres of effluent per day.

The ORI report found that high fluoride levels would kill sealife in a localised area around the mooted pipeline. It was proposed 83 tons of fluoride per day be discharged into the sea.
Strict clamp on Matatiele water supplies

Mercury Reporter
THE southern Natal town of Matatiele has begun a programme to conserve its water supply after its dam reached an all-time low of 10 percent full this week.
For the 12,500 population it means using less water, and stricter controls have been introduced.
In a notice to residents, Town Clerk Ramex Sorour has warned that watering of gardens, sports fields and washing of motor vehicles by any means, as well as the use of hosepipes for any purposes, are prohibited.
He warned that any person who contravened these restrictions would be liable to prosecution.
Local garage owner Mrs Munnie Neave said yesterday: "In the spirit of water conservation we have stopped washing all vehicles until the situation eases."
Pipeline poser put to Parliament

'Mail' Correspondent

DURBAN. — A controversial proposal to build a R227-million pipeline at Richards Bay to dump toxic industrial effluent into the sea will be considered by Parliament this session.

The Government has already indicated it may take on the job of dispersing effluent from the R500-million Mondi pulp mill at Richards Bay and from existing plants, including the Triomf fertiliser factory.

There are fears that supporters of the pipeline proposal are trying to have the scheme rushed before Parliament before effective opposition can be mustered. A White Paper will be presented soon.

A report prepared at short notice by the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban rejects the pipeline proposal until after an in-depth scientific study, a view shared by other authoritative bodies in Natal.

It is proposed that 10 000 tons of gypsum a day, of which 1 500 tons will accumulate on the seabed, will be fed into the pipeline by Triomf.

The pulp mill will produce about 50 000 cubic metres of effluent a day.

It was proposed that 83 tons of fluorine be discharged into the sea daily.

The ORI report found that high fluorine levels would kill sealife in a localised area around the mooted pipeline.

Gypsum would settle over 1.5sq km of the seabed surrounding the outlet and gypsum particles in the water would harm certain sea life.

The report said effluent could also affect the Tugela Bank, where there was commercial fishing.
Plan to transform the face of The Witwatersrand could be drastically changed.
Pipeline poses put to Parliament

'Mail' Correspondent

DURBAN - A controversial proposal to build a R177-million pipeline at Richards Bay to dump toxic industrial effluent into the sea will be considered by Parliament this session.

The Government has already indicated it may take on the job of dispersing effluent from the R180-million Mardi pulp mill at Richards Bay and from existing plants, including the Transvaal fertiliser factory.

There are fears that supporters of the pipeline proposal are trying to have the scheme rushed through Parliament before effective opposition can be mustered. A White Paper will be presented soon.

A report prepared at short notice by the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban rejects the pipeline proposal until after an in-depth scientific study, a view shared by other authoritative bodies in Natal.

It is proposed that 10,000 tons of effluent a day, of which 1,500 tons will accumulate on the seabed, will be fed into the pipeline by pumps.

The pumps will produce about 50,000 cubic metres of effluent a day.

It was proposed that 78 tons of ammonia be discharged into the sea daily.

The ORI report found that high ammonia levels would kill shellfish in a localized area around the proposed pipeline.

Gypsum could settle over 1.5km of the seabed surrounding the outlet and gypsum particles in the water would harm certain sea life.

The report said effluent could also affect the Tugela Bank, where there was commercial fishing.
R52 million hotel plan for Berg criticised

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A plan by a Pretoria businessman to spend R52 million building Africa's highest hotel and casino complex in the scenic Amphitheatre area of the Drakensberg has run into severe criticism from conservationists.

The proposed hotel, Mr Francois Bester said earlier this week, would consist of a hotel on the QwaQwa side of the Drakensberg with a casino sited just inside the Lesotho border.

Landing strips for aircraft, a sports complex and camping area would also be constructed to serve the hotel, he said.

Perrying customers to Africa's highest hotel would be two cableways—one running from Witsieshoek in QwaQwa and another from the Royal Natal National Park in the Amphitheatre.

The Natal Parks Board said they would never support any project which was designed to aggravate the already serious over-utilisation of the fragile environment at the top of the Amphitheatre above the Royal Natal National Park.

'Insofar as the proposed hotel and cablecar are concerned, the board would vigorously oppose anything which would impose on the scenery of the park,' a spokesman said.

Renowned conservationist Ian Player said no matter where the proposed hotel was sited in the Amphitheatre it would be bound to have an impact on the environment.

'You can't stop development, but is this the best way to benefit the people of QwaQwa?' he asked.

With casinos available in Transkei and Bophuthatswana, and with many hotels already operating in the Drakensberg, it would be difficult to make the hotel a paying proposition, he said.

'The money could be better spent on projects which would have more benefit for the population of QwaQwa as a whole,' he said.
We were inwardly scared...
## Non-Whites on Salaried Staff

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**Nature attack blacks to blacks**
LIVING near parks, river trails and undevel- oped ridges is becoming more of a risk than a pleasure.

In Johannesburg and many surrounding areas, rare open spaces have proved essential to be islands of tranquility in our urban environments.

The landscape, once a source of pleasure and recreation, has now become a source of concern for many people.

The erosion of the natural landscape is not only a threat to the environment, but also to our quality of life.

The loss of open spaces is a serious concern that needs to be addressed.

The future of our landscape is in our hands.

To protect our environment, we must take action to preserve our open spaces.

The time to act is now.

IS YOUR FRONT GARDEN ABOUT TO BECOME A PWV 3 EXIT RAMP?

Unrolling the concrete carpet across Jo’burg

Another big freeway near Johannesburg was given the go-ahead last week, creating a wave of public anger. The new route will pass through Randrand, destroying a river park and part of a plush residential area. City Editor SEAN O’CONNOR looks at some of the other freeway plans which have made the Johannesburg metropolitan area the centre of motorway controversy in South Africa.

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### stand - state

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- Forestry and Environmental Conservation
- Stand van Damme - State of Reservoirs
- Dap Naudé 30/12/80
- Merensky 1/1/81
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Vanstadens (Lower) 1/12/80 | 0.322 | 0.322 | 100   | 100   |
Vanstadens (Upper) 1/12/80 | 0.143  | 0.143 | 100   | 100   |
Mining at Noordhoek opposed

RESERVES of kaolin in the Noordhoek Valley are so vast that if mining is allowed it could continue for 150 years, destroying the valley as a tourist attraction, the Coordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape has warned.

The vice-chairman of the Coordinating Council, Dr A V Hall, has written to the office of the Prime Minister pointing out that noise from mining would go on from 7 am to 9 pm in the summer tourist season in the present tranquil amphitheatre.

In his letter, a copy of which was considered by the Works Committee of the Divisional Council of the Cape yesterday, he repeats an earlier request for an environmental impact assessment to be made before any licence to mine is granted.

BRACKENFELL

Pointing out that there is a kaolin deposit of great promise at Brackenfell, Dr Hall suggests that alternative mining sites must be explored with thoroughness before defiling the superb natural beauty and peace of the Noordhoek amphitheatre.

These last qualities are as much a natural resource, especially near a city, as an industrial mineral and I am sure all agree we must share the same policy of wise use for today and the future.

Dr Hall's letter ends:

"On present evidence, my council stands completely opposed to the proposals for mining at Noordhoek."

ASSessment:

In an interim statement, pending an environmental assessment report, Dr Hall told the Divisional Council yesterday that about one-fifth of the lower slopes and floor of the Noordhoek Valley were underlain by mineable kaolin.

"With 14 to 15 million tons of mineable kaolin, Noordhoek is an enticing prize, indeed, when seen solely in financial terms," he went on.

"Mining could continue for an estimated 150 years at Noordhoek at the proposed ultimate rate."
in the dark over sludge
Town Clerk was kept
The people speak out on sludge-in-the-sea

'Take Durban's council to court'

Mercury Reporter

PEOPLE spoke out strongly yesterday against Durban's sludge-in-the-sea operations and one said that if it could be proved it had been done without authorisation, the City Council should be prosecuted.

A random survey along Durban's beachfront showed that most people were not prepared to accept the introduction of raw sewage into the sea until all evidence for and against the scheme had been made public.

Mr David Maughan-Brown, a University of Natal lecturer from Pietermaritzburg, said if it could be proved that pumping had commenced without proper authority, the council should be prosecuted.

He did not like the idea of the sea being used as a refuse dump. 'It's the public's right to know how the ecology of the sea is being affected.'

Klerksdorp housewife Mrs A D Louw said she and her husband had planned to retire in Durban. 'But since reading about the pipeline and the sewage, I don't think we're so keen any more.'

Two Witwatersrand University students said they did not mind the sewage as long as 'we can't see it.'

'I mean, I wouldn't like to see things floating in the water,' said psychology student Heather Segal, 20.

Local surfer and Natal University drama student Deon Bosman said he thought the council's behaviour 'abhorrent'.

'It's about time we had a City Council that represented the wishes of the people, especially those people who use the sea,' he said.

A first-time visitor to Durban, Mr Paul Clark of Zimbabwe, said: 'My wife and I love Durban, but I don't think we'll come back if the sea becomes unhygienic.'

Durban publicity director Terry Fowler: 'They're playing ducks and drakes with a R350 million tourist industry. Durban is committed to being a tourist centre, and this type of publicity is harmful.'

HEATHER Segal, left, and Jackie Tannenbaum, students at the University of the Witwatersrand, said they were not against sewage being pumped into the sea — provided they couldn't see it. 'I wouldn't like to see things floating in the water,' commented Heather.

PAUL Clarke of Zimbabwe: 'You'd think they would want to protect the sea at all costs.'

FAR LEFT: Deon Bosman, a local surfer who feels a change is needed in the Durban City Council, commented: 'I think their action is completely underhand. Notice how they kept quiet until after the holiday season.'

CENTRE: Mrs A D Louw, a visitor from Klerksdorp who would like to retire to Durban — but who may change her mind because of the sludge-in-the-sea — said: 'Why can't they use the same methods they use in the Transvaal to get rid of their rubbish?'

LEFT: Mr David Maughan-Brown, a University of Natal lecturer from Pietermaritzburg, believes there may be grounds for taking the City Council to court. He said: 'If I thought sewage was washing up on to the beach, I certainly would not swim.'
Town Clerk was kept in the dark over sludge
dump

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth did not know until December that Durban's sludge-dumping experiment had begun on October 20.

He said yesterday he had been under the impression that the operation would begin this month — an impression he conveyed to the Mercury as early as last November.

On November 18 the council authorised City Engineer Don MacLeod to speak about sludge disposal at a conference in London at the end of next September.

Earlier, while the matter was being discussed at committee level, Mr Haygarth told the Mercury the experiment would have been in operation for nine months by the time Mr MacLeod attended the conference.

This week, the Mercury asked Mr Haygarth and Mayor Sybil Nots specifically whether the project could begin before the public meeting scheduled for February 16.

They gave no indication that it had begun already.

Later, Mr Haygarth said they had needed time to consider a suitable reply.

The fact that the experiment had been under way since October 20 became known to the public — and to many councillors — only after the Mayor issued a statement the following day.

The statement focused on public debate over a suggestion that the Minister of Water Affairs might issue a special permit for the project before February 14.

The assistant chief engineer in the Department of Water Affairs' pollution-control division, Mr A. Zonneveld, was reported to have said a permit was expected to be issued about mid-February.

This angered the Anti-Rates Committee. It warned the council there had been 'hotheaded talk' about the pipeline.

Then the Mayor disclosed that the experiment had been in progress for three months already and that he and senior officials would seek clarification from the Minister of Water Affairs over the alleged necessity for a special permit.

Our Science Correspondent writes that recent scientific surveys show that the condition of the sea at Durban's beaches has remained unchanged in spite of the sludge experiment, according to Dr Colin Mackenzie, Medical Officer of Health for the city. This was also confirmed by a scientist of the National Institute for Water Research, who said that his full report would be available in February.

Dr Mackenzie also said that there was only the most remote possibility of anyone contracting cholera while bathing on one of Durban's beaches. 'One could swallow perhaps quarter of a million cholera bugs and probably not get the disease.'
Sludge in the sea 23/11/31
Durban row

DURBAN.—An announcement that Durban's sludge-in-the-sea experiment has already begun has created a storm of protest and demands for an immediate city council election.

But Dr. K.A. Murray of the Department of Water Affairs said in Pretoria his department was not aware of the start of the experiment—despite the fact that the project was controlled by a steering committee on which his department was represented.

Durban's mayor, Mrs. Sybil Hotz, announced last night that the pumping sewage sludge into the sea started in October.

She proposed a public rehash, if there was sufficient opposition at next month's public meeting.

Mrs. Hotz said she had first heard that the experiment was under way "a few days ago during council recess." Her announcement was to clear up any existing confusion.

She said the February 24 public meeting would "very definitely" go ahead and that the latest form of events would in no way prejudice the meeting.

Dr. Murray, who is chief hydrologist for pollution control, said the pumping sewage sludge was contrary to the agreement between the various bodies concerned.

Mr. Keith van der Wet, chairman of Durban's Bluff-based anti-rates committee, yesterday called for an immediate council election.

"I feel that it is imperative that an election is called right now. It's obvious this city is being run by officials and not by our elected representatives. It seems that they are only interested in the discharge of sewage sludge but they have already been made.

Mr. Peter Mansfield, a member of the council's management committee, said: "If the experiment has started, all hell is going to break loose. The project has been handled badly from the start, but this is total disaster."

The deputy city engineer (continued)

M.R. de Jong
Forth Year

Meanwhile, a Durban city councillor, Mr. Peter Breitenbach, is organizing a petition among his colleagues to force a council meeting within a week.

A new councillor, Mr. Neville Herrington, said he was taken by surprise. He said he was not told about the experiment and knew of several other councillors who had not been told either. "Furthermore, the public was not told," he said.

Mr. W. Oloff of the CSIR's National Institute for Water Research, which is under contract to monitor the experiment, said he was aware that the discharge of sewage sludge had started last year.

A preliminary survey had been carried out prior to the starting of the experiment and one follow-up survey had already been made.
SA facing whale of a lobby

SOUTH AFRICA will be hardpressed to continue defending its stand supporting commercial whaling if Russia joins the anti-whaling lobby at the next meeting of the International Whaling Commission in a few months' time, say many conservationists.

Now, nearly a year after South Africa attracted howls of derision over its refusal to join a move for a moratorium on whaling, Russia has announced it is suspending commercial whaling. As the number of people dependent on commercial whaling decreases, the worldwide clamour to cease the cruel harvest mounts.

Many observers at the IWC believed South Africa's decision to support the whaling lobby led by Japan and Russia was prompted by political considerations and South Africa's trade links with Japan.

One of the supporting arguments for this view was South Africa's abstention from voting on a proposal recommended by the scientific advisory committee that no Pacific sperm whales be hunted this year.

Scientists have pointed out that if South Africa felt there was not enough evidence available to make up its mind, it should have voted against hunting the whales, and not abstained.

The South African delegation has not answered this. One of the reasons advanced for voting against a moratorium on whaling was that Japan would resign from the IWC and simply continue whaling without control.

PRESSURE

Russia's suspension of its whaling fleet will add considerably to the international pressure against Japan and will go a long way to negating the possibility of Japan withdrawing from the IWC.

Rumour in conservation circles is that Mr Louis Botha, a Department of Sea Fisheries scientist, has been earmarked to replace Dr Garth Newman, who has left to work in Australia, as the head of South Africa's delegation to the IWC.

Mr Botha's credentials are impeccable, and although he is not specifically an expert on whaling, his good judgment is beyond question.
"Secret" pumping of sewage sludge

A TOP conservationist has demanded the resignation of Durban's city engineer after he admitted pumping sewage sludge into the sea for three months without telling the mayor or the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Sybil Holtz, the mayor, said this week she first heard about the experiment a few days ago during the council recess.

The city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, was also unaware that the sludge experiment had begun. "I was astonished when I heard about it. It was the first I knew about it," he said.

Other councillors, including a member of the management committee, are furious.

Councillor Neil Harrington said he was taken by surprise by the mayor's announcement.

"I don't believe I was among those informed that the experiment had already started. We were clearly given to understand that no sludge would be pumped into the sea before a permit was issued.

"I was not told about the experiment and know several other councillors who were not told either. Furthermore, the public was not told either."

Management committee member Peter Mansfield was outraged at the disclosure.

"The project has been handled badly from the start — but this is total disaster. How dare the city engineer proceed before the public has been given a fair hearing?"

These councillors and ratepayers' spokesmen have demanded a public meeting on the sludge on February 24, and the mayor has backed them.

But the city engineer, Mr. Don Macleod, is sticking to his guns. He'll stop pumping only for the management committee. In a report to the committee this Friday, he says sludge is still being pumped out to sea.

He adds that he'll stop until the February 24 meeting if the committee tells him to.

Management committee chairman Mr. Macleod is sturdily defending Mr. Macleod, and says there might have been a misunderstanding.

Mr. Macleod had told the committee, said Mr. Macleod, that he was closing the central sewage works in October for annual maintenance and that would be a good time to start the pumping experiment.
Let the people decide

S. Tribune by Ingrid Stewart
A MEMBER of Durban's management committee, Peter Manfield, has called for an immediate plebiscite on the sludge-into-the-sea experiment as the only democratic way to resolve Durban's "sledgegate" crisis.

"The City Engineer's acquiescence in engaging with controversial sludge in the sea schemes without a referendum or public meeting creates an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust. Under these circumstances there is no way that Council debate can now resolve the issue to the satisfaction of all. The Council must either scrap the scheme or hold a referendum," Councillor Manfield said.

"Let those in favour of the scheme campaign in favour and those against campaign against and let us all accept the result. The proposal coming on February 24 will provide the necessary referendum for the public to air their views."

Excellant

Mayor Sybil Holt welcomed the idea. She said: "It's an excellent idea. The whole thing has been badly handled from the beginning. A referendum might help to clear things up. If people by an overwhelming majority want the project stopped, then we must review the whole situation before we go ahead with the whole experiment."

Meanwhile the Bluff Area and Conservation Committee has called for the resignation of Don Macleod, the city engineer, for acting without public consent, and of the mayor, Mrs Sybil Holt, whom they accuse of covering up the fact that the experiment had already started despite assurances nothing would be done until after the public meeting on February 24.

Must go

"The city engineer must go," we must get rid of him," an angry Keith van der Walt, chairman of the committee, told the Tribune. "By starting the experiment without telling anyone shows he holds us in utter contempt. And how can the city's first citizen, the mayor, say she knew nothing about it. It is impossible that the city engineer, who is an elected official, could so act without her consent."

DURBAN city engineer, Don Macleod, this week took the Sunday Tribune to the Bluff sewage disposal works where the controversial sludge-in-the-sea experiment is well underway to prove he has nothing to hide.

The treatment plant, which on October 30 the sludge was reduced to ashes, is now inoperable. It was the first time in the history of the District that the equipment has been transferred to other sections of the department.

"This section is closed down each year for a few weeks for routine maintenance," Mr Macleod said. "When we closed it on October 1 year last it seemed logical to start the experiment this year instead."

Despite what anyone says, Mr Macleod is confident he has the authority to conduct the experiment sponsored by the Water Research Foundation to take place over a period of two years.

"The applications for and as yet been processed and has to be referred to a number of consultative bodies including the SARCE, the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

"Some time will elapse before a decision can be made to the Minister. Therefore the question of the permit will not be decided until after February 24 does not arise."

The letter is dated December 30, 1969.

Legal advice

Bluff councillor, Dick Burgess, is considering taking legal advice on the issue, depending on the outcome of Wednesday's meeting.

"If necessary I will get a court order to stop the experiment. Seven thousand people in my ward signed a petition against the experiment. They have a right to be heard," Mayor Sybil Holt has vehemently denied that she was involved in any cover-up.

"As soon as I heard the experiment had started, I made an official statement because I believed the public had a right to know. I would never have issued the statement if I wanted to cover the whole thing up. My concern was that the public should be fully aware of what was going on."

Previously sludge was being pumped out at the rate of two milligrams in every litre of the effluent. Now it goes out at the rate of 8.5 milligrams in every litre. But, says Mr Macleod, the total amount of sludge-pumped out every day is still well below the amount by the Department of Water Affairs in its existing permit.

"Under our existing permit we are allowed to pump out 2,000 kilograms of solid effluent (sludge) each day. Now we are pumping out about 57 per cent of that, although, the concentration is higher."

Why then, does the Department of Water Affairs demand a new permit for the experiment?

"I've been fighting with them about this for months. As far as I'm concerned, I am complying with the spirit of our existing permit. He has applied for an extension of the permit. The full council has however rejected the request."

City engineer Macleod: 'I'll hide nothing'
STINKS!

This place

Doctors warn: East London beaches are a health hazard.
The local branch of the Chartered Institute of Transport will be holding their monthly meeting at the Queens Hotel tomorrow at 5.30pm.

Guest speaker is Mr John Midgeley, SAA's regional manager in East London and he will talk on 'Computerisation and development of civil aviation'.

On Wednesday the Ndm is holding an all-day seminar on 'A planned aircraft'.

With lighting, including municipal and consulting engineers.

Worry control

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A town in shock
binds its wounds

A ruined house and a car which was parked in the adjacent garage are covered in debris and branch less, illustrating the fury of the flood waters which hit the unsuspecting Karoo town of Laingsburg.

Laingsburg—One of the survivors of yesterday's disaster in Laingsburg climbed for six hours to a chimney before he was rescued, while a ladyboard on a chimney was swept away for five km in the raging torrent as he desperately clung to a plank.

The Laingsburg hospital was crowded with shock victims. People sat on rugs and chairs. Many did not speak, but those who did considered themselves lucky to be alive.

By midday a builder was clearing debris from the sweep-away bridges and pumping a makeshift road in order to make Laingsburg passable for traffic. It is expected routes to the town will be open in three days.

The swollen Buffalo river has largely subsided and people are able to work along the muddy waters.

One of those being treated for shock at the Laingsburg hospital is Mrs Luna de Villiers—a resident and former mayor—who clung for six hours to the chimney of his house before he was rescued. He described the ordeal as the most terrifying of his life.

Louis Vermaas, 14, was helping evacuate residents of the old age home when he was swept away by the raging waters. For six hours he clung to a plank before he managed to climb to safety.

"I can't believe that yesterday there were houses here and now there is nothing. It was all like a terrible nightmare," he said.

One of the last people to cross the bridge before the swollen Buffalo River smashed its apart, was Mrs Eliza Midgley, of Worcester. She and her family had traveled to help relatives in the town after they heard of the floods.

"I saw houses collapsing and people sliding off roofs into the flood. Two other missing people are police drivers who were swept away while trying to free trapped truck passengers.

Rescue workers at Laingsburg Hospital are in radio contact with the police station in the center of town.

Sergeant John Midioway, who said many people had approached him and asked for any news of their missing relatives.

One missing is Adriana van Wyk, a 10-year-old girl who lives in the hospital, and her mother and sister.

The hospital, Mrs van Wyk had high hopes that her son was safe "as he was a strong swimmer."

On first inspection it seems that almost three-quarters of Laingsburg was destroyed. All major routes into the town were swept away and the flood waters in some places were almost a kilometre wide.

Torrents had risen over bridges which had now merged into concrete and iron.

Trees and bushes were scattered throughout, and telegraph poles had been broken like matches.

Fifteen South African Air Force helicopters, 150 police, 300 troops and members of the St. John's ambulance service have continued in what is believed to be the biggest relief operation ever organized to aid victims of a ravaged area.

A Southern Air Command spokesman said that helicopters and Super Frenza helicopters from Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Cape Town were involved in the rescue operation. They had also been added by two private machines.

A Republican helicopter rescued six mountaineers trapped near Wolseley. Helicopters are also searching for six people posted missing at Montagu.

All civil defense units and members of the Nederlandse Army in Cape Town have been placed on standby and landing strips have been set up at hospitals in Worcester and Caledon to accommodate relief aircraft.

In addition hundreds of troops, medical ordnance, respirators and nurses are on standby in the Western Province Command area in readiness to move to the flooded areas.

Heavy earth moving machinery and road repairing equipment are waiting to converge on the disaster area as soon as the water subsides sufficiently.
A road bridge over the Kajie River just outside Khonjyu was swept away.
State declares disaster areas

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has declared disaster areas the worst-hit regions of the floods in the Karoo and Western Cape, as reports gave figures of at least 150 people dead or missing, with fears that the toll could top 200.

A government spokesman said in Cape Town last night that Laingsburg, Towns River, Ladismith and Montagu had been declared disaster areas after the Ministers of Defence and Health had flown over the areas in a helicopter yesterday.

With chaos reigning in the flooded areas and communications disrupted, it was impossible to obtain an official death toll last night, but the “torrents of death” which flooded down rivers swollen beyond capacity in next to no time by the downpour, caught many unawares and flattened everything in their path.

Damage runs into many millions of rands.

Police at Laingsburg said last night the names of more than 140 missing people had been reported to them.

SABC radio news reported that 15 bodies had been found in the area so far, while at Ashton near Robertson nine people had been drowned when the Kogmanskloof River burst its banks.

At Montagu, at least four people were drowned and four more are known to be missing after 200 mm of rain had turned the Klaarstroom River into a killer.

At Beaufort West the floods claimed the lives of at least two people; a woman and her baby.

And as the floodwaters began subside at Laingsburg last night, barring the full extent of the devastation — at least three-quarters of the town has been wiped out or extensively damaged — farmers in the Vredendal area, far to the north-west near the Atlantic coast, were warned to evacuate their farms along the Breede, Olifants and Doring rivers for fear of floods there.

Back at Laingsburg, three would-be rescuers who were themselves washed away by the raging water, have been found alive. Mr Lawrence Hart and Mr and Mrs Paul Ameels, who were swept away while trying to help evacuate residents from the old-age home, which was later wiped off the face of the earth, were found kilometres away where they finally managed to escape from the churning flood.

A former Mayor of Laingsburg, Mr Williem Destroo, and his sister Susan, who were also assisting at the old-age home, are among those still missing.

With road and rail links in the affected areas cut in numerous places by washaways, the Railways administration has prohibited the transportation of passengers, baggage, parcels, livestock and perishables to the disaster areas. The prohibition affects all areas between Tows River and Beaufort West.

Towns and villages where the railway line has been washed away include Matroosburg, Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Luttig, Kookskop, Orchard, Hex River and Kleinstraat.

The line between Worcester and Robertson has been washed away in six places, and so has a railway bridge near Ladismith.

The Administrator, Mr Eugene Louw, said last night that Sunday’s floods had killed more people than any other disaster in the region’s history and caused losses estimated at many millions of rands.

The disaster at Laingsburg started its deadly course when heavy rains in the aptly-named Moordenaars Karoo pumped so much water into the Buffels River that it burst its banks. Then several other rivers also flooded to assault areas not in the path of the Buffels.

Apart from flood damage, the unnaturally heavy weekend rain will cost the agricultural sectors many millions more in the Boland, southern Cape and Karoo, with vineyards in the Hex River Valley submerged and this year’s promising table grape export crop bursting on the vine.

Yesterday the Inspector of Police for the South Western Districts, Colonel H Morkel, said it was too early to speculate on the number of dead at Laingsburg, as it could not be established how many people were in the area when the floodwaters struck.

Colonel Morkel said 30 Boer policemen had arrived to help with the cleaning-up operations and a further 80 men under command of Colonel Hans van Rooyen had landed at Oudtshoorn from Pretoria about 3 pm yesterday.

He said the water was slowly subsiding and work had already begun to open the silted-up homes in search of bodies.

In Montagu the bodies of a woman, a four-year-old boy and a man were recovered, and last night police were still searching for three men and a woman reported lost after the heavy rains.

In Albertinia a police spokesman said all the people on the banks of the raging Gouritz River and near the river mouth had been warned of the danger, and most had been evacuated.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Administrator, Mr Eugene Louw, pledged yesterday to do everything in their power for the flood victims and to repair the massive damage.

In the Assembly, Mr Botha gave the assurance that the government had set in motion emergency measures to aid people in the disaster-stricken areas.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, associated himself and his party with these remarks.

Mr Louw yesterday offered unlimited Administration financial help to restore services in flood-devastated areas. At a press conference he said everything possible would be done, “irrespective of cost”.

Mr Louw said provincial authorities had established that the floods were the area’s worst in 80 years. The following emergency measures had been taken by the Provincial Administration:
• All doctors, nurses and other medical personnel in the area had been put on a three-minute stand-by.
• Extra hospital beds had been made available in Caledon and Worcester and nurses and matrons in Cape Town were on stand-by to be airlifted by SAAF helicopters if necessary.
• Volunteer groups such as the Red Cross had moved to the area with blankets and hot soup, and the South African Defence Force, working in collaboration with the Province, was coordinating the rescue mission.
• Blankets and stretchers were being flown by helicopter from

Gold shares dive on JSE, page 2
No-confidence debate, page 6
Liangshubie devastated
Washed 20km

to meet again
downstream

Liangshubie devastated
Washed 20km
Heavy rains close Cape airports
Karoo towns
Flood havoc

Towns block out
as power fails

DISTRESSFUL FEELING
OF UNPREPAREDNESS
RESIDENTS WORRIED
AFTER RAINFALL

Report by Peter Hydronion, Agra

The recent torrential rains that hit the Cape Province have caused widespread flooding and damage. Several towns in the Karoo region have been particularly affected, with many roads and bridges washed away, making travel difficult. The rains have also caused power cuts in several towns, leaving residents in the dark and without power for prolonged periods.

In Oudtshoorn, the main town in the area, the local council has declared a state of emergency due to the severe flooding. The council has advised residents to stay indoors and avoid unnecessary travel. The water levels in the Orange River, which runs through the town, have reached record highs, forcing the evacuation of some areas.

In De Aar, another town in the Karoo region, the situation is equally serious. The town's main hospital was flooded, leaving patients stranded with no access to medical care. The provincial government has dispatched emergency teams to help with the relief efforts.

Residents of the affected areas are expressing their distress and wondering why they were not better prepared for such a disaster. They blame the local authorities for not taking adequate measures to prevent such occurrences.

The situation is expected to worsen in the coming days as more rain is forecasted. The government has appealed to residents to stay vigilant and avoid unnecessary travel.
Roads still blocked

Argus gives R10 000

Food reports by Michael Hewitt, Bridie de Villiers, Robin Parker.

Tessa Marais and Tim O’Hea.
IN DEATH TOWN

CRIM SEARCH
Nature centre planned for Greater Soweto

By HARRY MASHABELA

The National Environmental Awareness Council, which is committed to beautifying Greater Soweto and to cleaning up the townships, is now planning the establishment of a R300 000 "nature education centre" in Naledi, Soweto, to teach blacks about flora and fauna.

Both the South African Nature Foundation and the Keep South Africa Tidy Association are helping the council in its plans for the centre.

The centre, which will be fenced, will contain some wild animals and birds - buffalos, antelope, impala and ostrich - and will be some of the inhabitants. A trained game ranger will be the caretaker.

One large pond or several small ponds will be dug to provide drinking water for the animals.

In addition, a museum and lecture room are to be erected at the centre, which will occupy 1ha of land around the ridge overlooking Protea, south-west of Naledi.

Mr Japha Lekgotho, director of the council, Mr Frans Stroebel, director of the South African Nature Foundation, Mr Erik Smith, projects manager of the Keep South Africa Tidy Association, and a landscape architect, Mr William van Riet, toured the site yesterday.

Mr Stroebel said the idea was to keep the centre, which he described as the first of its kind in the country, as natural as possible, with people barred from feeding the animals.

"This centre will be of enormous value to pupils, especially the high school pupils, and we will make sure they make it their responsibility to keep the area clean," Mr Lekgotho said.

He said he believed the centre would be invaluable, not only to students or pupils, but to the entire black community.

"It is likely to be a centre of attraction for both young and old. Not only from Soweto, but from other urban areas as well," he said.
200 feared dead in floods
DEAD IN FLOODS

Karoo, Boland in Devastation

190 FEAR DEAD

(26) 18/1/96

THE national road between Beaufort and the former town of Swellendam is blocked by flood waters July 18, 1986. Floods in the Boland district were reported as the worst in many years.
roads impassable
trains grind to halt

by torrent
city the grapes

syrup

by torrent
city the grapes

trapped
rescues

sympathy pledge of
cooper

help—toward

ministers'
Flood devastation

(Continued from page 1) people on the flood-irrigated area.

The Cape Town based emergency rescue service. Metro, raced to the scene. Five Super Fionda helicopters from Cape Town took off in the early hours of today. Part of the rescue team included 70 police officers who have been flown in, tents, mattresses provided for about 600 people in a building close to the Infant School at Otterburn, near Stellenbosch.

No respite

There was no respite for the areas last night as heavy showers continued and it came down in wasp, 3 in, of rain in Stellenbosch, eastern Cape Town and northern Karoo areas. Highest flooding was under water and police tried to keep people off the roads.

Towns without power included Ladismith, Ashton, Ladismith, Belvidere, Malmesbury, Beaufort West, Villiersdorp. Court helicopters had flown in for the people today and it was hoped power would be restored this afternoon.

Millions

Local authorities in the area worst hit by the floodwaters say damage to schools, rail and roads will amount to millions of rand.

The Buffels River, which was responsible for most damage, cut a swathe from Ladismith to Ladismburg and entire farms are said to have been washed away. Rail and road links as well as communication links with the flood areas are virtually non-existent and it will be some time before the full extent of damage is known.

Many residents of Ladismith and Malmesbury last night perched on the roofs of their houses in driving rain. Elements of their houses were raining floodwaters.

A wall of water cut through the centre of the town population of 4,000 and 50 school pupils were trapped in their homes on the town's outskirts. The Cape Town based emergency service, Metro, had so far rescued 20 of them.

SA Air Force

For many in Malmesbury and Ladismith the only hope of rescue lay hours later with the South African Air Force which had despatched Super Fionda helicopters from 80 Squadron, at Exmouth, to the aid.

The Ladismith school was also under water and more than 5000s have been evacuated...

Along the Great North Road west of the town, thousands of rand stampede has been repeated, several hundreds on the town's outskirts were evacuated after floodwater...flooded the farmland and the town itself, sending a wall of water pushing down-stream. Floods on the roads were also flooded.

A wall of water poured through the Wilderness Hotel at 8 am today and collected in the stables and adjacent recreation areas. Damage is estimated at more than Rand 100,000.

Power cut in Cape

WIDESPREAD areas of the Western Cape, Boland, Karoo and the Southern Cape were left without electricity today because of a power failure caused by floods and gale force winds.

Experience at the Cape and Malmesbury was no exception and residents were left stranded for the second time in less than 24 hours.

Residents have no power and were forced to move to other parts of the city.

Town last night was still in the city.

The electricity supply to the town was interrupted by a flood in the area.

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**SUBTOTAL - SUB TOTAL** 1 013.1 729.3 66 71 72

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**GROOTTOTAAL - GRAND TOTAL** 20 285.2 11766.6 68 58 58

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Verleda jaar - last year  Verleda week - last week  

**TOTALE V. V. V. VAN DAMME** 20393.9

**TOTAL F. S. C. OF DAMS** 20285.2

*Damme wat vir die weeklikse verslag gebruik word, verskyn in HOOFLETTERS (Kolom 1) en slegs die word in die totale gebruik.*

Reservoirs used for weekly data are shown in CAPITAL LETTERS (Column 1) and only these are used for the totals.

**V V V** - Volle voorraad vermoë  

**F S C** - Full supply capacity  

- **x** - Jongste beskikbare inligting - Latest available information.  

- **Ø** - Die voorraad bo die V V V (100%) is nie in ag geneem nie en slegs die V V V is gebruik om die subtotale van 'n ope vanggebied te bepaal.  

- The storage above F S C (100%) was not taken into account and only the F S C was used to obtain the sub totals for a catchment.

- **( )** - Weggelaat uit die totale  

Omitted from the totals

Uitgereik deur die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika op versoek van die Departement van Waterwese, Bosbou en Omgewingsbewaring, Pretoria  

Issued by the Information Service of South Africa at the request of the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Pretoria  

op/on 28/1/81
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**SUBTOTAL - SUB TOTAL**

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| Dap Naude: 30/12/80 | 2,08 | 2,04 | 97   |
| Merensky: 1/1/81    | 1,32 | 1,27 | 100  |
| Vergelagen: 1/1/81  | 0,254| 0,248| 100 +|