

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

G68G
S.559

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded • AVB uitgesluit)

Local **80c** Plaaslik

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper Other countries **R1,10** Buitelands As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 311

PRETORIA, 30 MAY
MEI 1991

No. 13273

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. 48, 1991

COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1991 (ACT No. 54 OF 1991)

Under section 31 of the Financial Institutions Amendment Act, 1991 (Act No. 54 of 1991), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on the date of publication of this Proclamation in the *Gazette*.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fifteenth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one.

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

B. J. DU PLESSIS,

Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

No. 1211

30 May 1991

CORRECTION NOTICE

Government Notice No. 1520 of 6 July 1990, published in *Government Gazette* No. 12597 of 6 July 1990 is hereby amended by the substitution of the expression "73 700 ha" for the expression "approximately 4 677 ha" where it appears in (a) of the text and by the substitution of the expression "791 ha" for the expression "approximately 750 ha" where it appears in (b) of the text.

611—A

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 48, 1991

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP FINANSIËLE INSTELLINGS, 1991 (WET No. 54 VAN 1991)

Kragtens artikel 31 van die Wet op Finansiële Instellings, 1991 (Wet No. 54 van 1991), bepaal ek hierby die datum waarop hierdie Proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* verskyn as die datum waarop die genoemde Wet in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

B. J. DU PLESSIS,

Minister van die Kabinet.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSKE

No. 1211

30 Mei 1991

REGSTELLINGSKENNISGEWING

Goewermenskennisgewing No. 1520 van 6 Julie 1990, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* No. 12597 van 6 Julie 1990, word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "ongeveer 4 677 ha" waar dit in (a) van die teks voorkom deur die uitdrukking "73 700 ha" te vervang en die uitdrukking "ongeveer 750 ha" waar dit in (b) van die teks voorkom deur die uitdrukking "791 ha" te vervang.

13273—1

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**No. 1213****30 May 1991****RATE OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS**

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance has in terms of section 26 (1) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), fixed the standard interest rate applicable from 1 June 1991, and until further notice, to loans granted by the State out of the State Revenue Fund at sixteen comma two five per cent (16,25%) per annum.

The above-mentioned standard interest rate is applicable from 1 June 1991, and until further notice, to all drawings of loans from state moneys, except loans in respect of which other rates of interest are specifically authorised by legislation or the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**No. 1216****30 May 1991****RECOGNITION GRANTED AS CONSUL-GENERAL**

It is hereby notified that Dr João Henrique Araujo Brito Camara has, with effect from 8 February 1991, been granted recognition as Consul-General of Portugal in Johannesburg, with the Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as his area of jurisdiction.

(72/14/2)

No. 1217**30 May 1991****PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS**

It is hereby notified that Mr Andre Jaquet was received by the President of Switzerland on Monday, 6 May 1991, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to the Swiss Confederation.

(4/2/75)

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS**No. 1198****30 May 1991****ALIENS ACT, 1937****CHANGE OF SURNAME: TSHABANDEKANE TO NTSIMANE**

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Didi Isaac Tshabandekane, his wife Mildred Nomvula and minor children Sizakele Promise, Lo Bohang Gertrude and Sipiwe Innocent, residing at 7939 Extension 9, Marimba Gardens, Vosloorus, to assume the surname of **Ntsimane**.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES**No. 1213****30 Mei 1991****RENTEKOERS VAN TOEPASSING OP STAATSLENINGS**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finansies ingevolge artikel 26 (1) van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No. 66 van 1975), die standaardrentekoers van toepassing vanaf 1 Junie 1991, en tot nadere kennisgewing, op lenings deur die Staat toegestaan uit die Staatsinkomstefonds op sestien komma twee vyf persent (16,25%) per jaar vasgestel het.

Bogenoemde standaardrentekoers is van toepassing vanaf 1 Junie 1991 en tot nadere kennisgewing, op alle trekkings van lenings uit staatsgelde, uitgesonderd lenings ten opsigte waarvan ander rentekoerse spesifiek deur wetgewing of die Minister van Finansies gemagtig is.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE**No. 1216****30 Mei 1991****ERKENNING VERLEEN AS KONSUL-GENERAAL**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan dr. João Henrique Araujo Brito Camara met ingang van 8 Februarie 1991 erkenning verleen is as Konsul-generaal van Portugal in Johannesburg, met die provinsies Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat as sy regsgebied.

(72/14/2)

No. 1217**30 Mei 1991****GELOOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat mnr. Andre Jaquet op Maandag 6 Mei 1991 deur die President van Switzerland ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitegewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in die Switserse Konfederasie oorhandig het.

(4/2/75)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**No. 1198****30 Mei 1991****WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937****VANSVERANDERING: TSHABANDEKANE IN NTSIMANE**

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Didi Isaac Tshabandekane, sy vrou Mildred Nomvula en minderjarige kinders Sizakele Promise, Lo Bohang Gertrude en Sipiwe Innocent, woonagtig te Uitbreiding 9 No. 7939, Marimba Gardens, Vosloorus, te magtig om die van **Ntsimane** aan te neem.

No. 1199 **30 May 1991**

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: ESSOP
TO WAJA

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Mahmoed Essop, his minor children Nazreen and Ahmed, residing at 54 Okapi Street, Extension 5, Lenasia, to assume the surname of **Waja**.

No. 1200 **30 May 1991**

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: GREENBURGER
TO FARKAS

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Chaim Greenburger, residing at 11 Hunter Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of **Farkas**.

No. 1201 **30 May 1991**

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: THOSAGO
TO MNONE

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Sizakele George Thosago, his wife Zodwa Elizabeth and minor children Busisiwe Mary and Lindiwe Dorcas, residing at 2 Matlhare Street, Atteridgeville, to assume the surname of **Mnone**.

No. 1202 **30 May 1991**

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: RAPHOLA
TO GAMA

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Patrick Thalane Raphola, his wife Kgupiso Tabitha and minor children Sipho Moses, Mildred Bosisiwe, Magdaline Sebongile, Mandla Geoffrey, Johannes Bheki and Fikile Syble, residing at 838 Block GG, Soshanguve, to assume the surname of **Gama**.

No. 1203 **30 May 1991**

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: STRICKLAND TO
BARTLEY

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Annabelle Louise Strickland and Neil Robert Strickland, residing at Belvedere Estate, Knysna, to assume the surname of **Bartley**.

No. 1199 **30 Mei 1991**

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: ESSOP
IN WAJA

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Mahmoed Essop, sy minderjarige kinders Nazreen en Ahmed, woonagtig te Okapistraat 54, Uitbreiding 5, Lenasia, te magtig om die van **Waja** aan te neem.

No. 1200 **30 Mei 1991**

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: GREENBURGER
IN FARKAS

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Chaim Greenburger, woonagtig te Hunterstraat 11, Yeoville, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van **Farkas** aan te neem.

No. 1201 **30 Mei 1991**

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: THOSAGO
IN MNONE

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Sizakele George Thosago, sy vrou Zodwa Elizabeth en minderjarige kinders Busisiwe Mary en Lindiwe Dorcas, woonagtig te Matlharestraat 2, Atteridgeville, te magtig om die van **Mnone** aan te neem.

No. 1202 **30 Mei 1991**

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: RAPHOLA
IN GAMA

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Patrick Thalane Raphola, sy vrou Kgupiso Tabitha en minderjarige kinders Sipho Moses, Mildred Bosisiwe, Magdaline Sebongile, Mandla Geoffrey, Johannes Bheki en Fikile Syble, woonagtig te Gebied GG 838, Soshanguve, te magtig om die van **Gama** aan te neem.

No. 1203 **30 Mei 1991**

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: STRICKLAND IN
BARTLEY

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Annabelle Louise Strickland and Neil Robert Strickland, woonagtig te Belvedere Landgoed, Knysna, te magtig om die van **Bartley** aan te neem.

No. 1204 **30 May 1991****ALIENS ACT, 1937****CHANGE OF SURNAME: ESSOP TO
BRAY**

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Osman Allie, his wife Zahida Begum and minor children Naseera and Yacoob, residing at 17 Kosmos Street, Bellville South, to assume the surname of **Bray**.

No. 1205 **30 May 1991****ALIENS ACT, 1937****CHANGE OF SURNAME: QWABE TO
MAKHANYA**

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Bonginkosi Cleopas Qwabe, residing at 304 Umgeni Street, Sobantu Village, Pietermaritzburg, to assume the surname of **Makhanya**.

No. 1206 **30 May 1991****ALIENS ACT, 1937****CHANGE OF SURNAME: DLOMO TO
ABISAI**

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Mandla Thabi Dlomo, residing at Bend Farm, Port Shepstone, to assume the surname of **Abisai**.

No. 1207 **30 May 1991****ALIENS ACT, 1937****CHANGE OF SURNAME: DLAMINI
TO SONI**

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Stiviza Richard Dlamini, his wife Thandiwi Ribbon and minor child Tulisili, residing at 1755 Soni's Place, Lamontville, to assume the surname of **Soni**.

No. 1208 **30 May 1991****ALIENS ACT, 1937****CHANGE OF SURNAME: MODISANE
TO GAZO**

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Tokozile Yvonne Modisane and her minor child Molefe Brian, residing at 41 Thipe Street, kwaThema, Springs, to assume the surname of **Gazo**.

No. 1204 **30 Mei 1991****WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937****VANSVERANDERING: ESSOP IN
BRAY**

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Osman Allie, sy vrou Zahida Begum en minderjarige kinders Naseera en Yacoob, woonagtig te Kosmosstraat 17, Bellville-Suid, te magtig om die van **Bray** aan te neem.

No. 1205 **30 Mei 1991****WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937****VANSVERANDERING: QWABE IN
MAKHANYA**

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Bonginkosi Cleopas Qwabe, woonagtig te Umgenistraat 304, Sobantu Village, Pietermaritzburg, te magtig om die van **Makhanya** aan te neem.

No. 1206 **30 Mei 1991****WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937****VANSVERANDERING: DLOMO IN
ABISAI**

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Mandla Thabi Dlomo, woonagtig te Bend Plaas, Port Shepstone, te magtig om die van **Abisai** aan te neem.

No. 1207 **30 Mei 1991****WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937****VANSVERANDERING: DLAMINI
IN SONI**

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Stiviza Richard Dlamini, sy vrou Thandiwi Ribbon en minderjarige kind Tulisili, woonagtig te Soni's Place 1755, Lamontville, te magtig om die van **Soni** aan te neem.

No. 1208 **30 Mei 1991****WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937****VANSVERANDERING: MODISANE
IN GAZO**

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Tokozile Yvonne Modisane en haar minderjarige kind Molefe Brian, woonagtig te Thipestraat 41, kwaThema, Springs, te magtig om die van **Gazo** aan te neem.

No. 1209

30 May 1991

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: MSIMI TO
KHUMALO

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Hlolizwe Joshua Arnold Msimi, residing at 2089 Dube Village, Dube, to assume the surname of **Khumalo**.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION

No. 1196

30 May 1991

NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT, No. 28 OF 1969

SALVAGE PERMIT

In terms of section 12 (2C) (c) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act No. 28 of 1969), the National Monuments Council hereby invites representations on the issuing of a salvage permit for the British sailing-vessel *Seafield*, which sank near East London on 27 May 1882.

Such representations should reach the National Monuments Council, P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town, 8000, within three weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

D. K. MARTIN,

Acting Director: National Monuments Council.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING,
PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND
NATIONAL HOUSING

No. 1215

30 May 1991

RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976

DECLARATION THAT A CERTAIN DWELLING BE
EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL

Under the powers vested in me in terms of section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act No. 80 of 1976), I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, hereby declare that the dwelling mentioned in the Schedule hereto be exempted from rent control as from the date of publication hereof.

H. J. KRIEL,Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and
National Housing.

SCHEDULE

Address of residence: 41 Lever Street, Walmer Estate, Woodstock.

Situation of residence: Erf 12432, Cape Town, at Walmer Estate, Woodstock.

No. 1209

30 Mei 1991

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: MSIMI IN
KHUMALO

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Hlolizwe Joshua Arnold Msimi, woonagtig te Dube Woongebied 2089, Dube, te magtig om die van **Khumalo** aan te neem.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
OPVOEDING

No. 1196

30 Mei 1991

WET OP NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE,
No. 28 OF 1969

BERGINGSPERMIT

Ingevolge artikel 12 (2C) (c) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, 1969 (Wet No. 28 van 1969), bied die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede hierby geleentheid vir die rig van versoë oor die uitreiking van 'n bergingspermit vir die Britse seilskip *Seafield*, wat op 27 Mei 1882 naby Oos-Londen gestrand het.

Sodanige versoë moet die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, Posbus 4637, Kaapstad, 8000, binne drie weke vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing bereik.

D. K. MARTIN,Waarnemende Direkteur: Raad vir Nasionale
Gedenkwaardighede.DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING,
PROVINSIALE SAKE EN
NASIONALE BEHUISING

No. 1215

30 Mei 1991

WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976

VERKLARING DAT 'N SEKERE WONING VAN
HUURBEHEER VRYGESTEL WORD

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet No. 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising, hierby dat die woning genoem in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van huurbeheer vrygestel is.

H. J. KRIEL,Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en
Nasionale Behuising.

BYLAE

Adres van woning: Leverstraat 41, Walmerlandgoed, Woodstock.

Ligging van woning: Erf 12432, Kaapstad, te Walmerlandgoed, Woodstock.

No. 1230**30 May 1991**

DEFINITION OF LAND DESIGNATED AS A DEVELOPMENT AREA AT KHAYAMNANDI (STEYNSBURG), SITUATED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF STEYNSBURG, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

In terms of section 33 (3) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act No. 4 of 1984), I, Andrew Fourie, Deputy Minister of Planning, define in the Schedule hereto land which has been designated as a development area under section 33 (1) of the said Act.

A. FOURIE,

Deputy Minister of Planning.

(File 20/5/K103/1)

SCHEDULE

1. A certain area of land, 29,0586 ha in extent, being Erf 1332, Steynsburg, situated in the Administrative District of Steynsburg, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, as shown on Surveyor-General Diagram L300/90.

2. A certain area of land, approximately 6,45 ha in extent, being the portions of Erf 1333, Steynsburg, situated in the Administrative District of Steynsburg, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, that is not, by virtue of Government Notices Nos. 457 of 18 March 1927 and 818 of 22 June 1934, read with section 33 (4) of the above-mentioned Act, deemed to have been set aside as a development area, as shown on Surveyor-General Diagram L301/90.

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**No. 1194****30 May 1991****NOMINATION OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT**

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has, in accordance with section 41 (1) (b) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), nominated Mr Gerrit Daniel Bornman a member of the House of Assembly to represent the Province of the Transvaal with effect from 1 June 1991.

No. 1212**30 May 1991****NOMINATION OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT**

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has, in accordance with section 41 (1) (b) of the Republic of South-Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), nominated Mr Gerrit Daniel Bornman a member of the House of Assembly to represent the Province of the Transvaal with effect from 1 June 1991.

No. 1230**30 Mei 1991**

OMSKRYWING VAN GROND AANGEWYS AS 'N ONTWIKKELINGSGEBIED TE KHAYAMNANDI (STEYNSBURG) GELEË IN DIE ADMINISTRATIEWE DISTRIK STEYNSBURG, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Ingevolge artikel 33 (3) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet No. 4 van 1984), omskryf ek, Andrew Fourie, Adjunk-minister van Beplanning, in die Bylae hiervan grond wat kragtens artikel 33 (1) van genoemde wet as 'n ontwikkelingsgebied aangewys is.

A. FOURIE,

Adjunk-minister van Beplanning.

(Lêer 20/5/K103/1)

BYLAE

1. 'n Sekere stuk grond, 29,0586 ha groot, synde Erf 1332, Steynsburg, geleë in die administratiewe distrik Steynsburg, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, soos aangetoon op Landmeter-generaaldiaqram L300/90.

2. 'n Sekere gedeelte grond, ongeveer 6,45 ha groot, synde dié gedeeltes van Erf 1333, Steynsburg, geleë in die administratiewe distrik Steynsburg, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, wat nie uit hoofde van Goewermmentskennisgewings Nos. 457 van 18 Maart 1927 en 818 van 22 Junie 1934, gelees met artikel 33 (4) van die bogenoemde Wet, as 'n Ontwikkelingsgebied afgesonder geag te wees nie en soos aangetoon op Landmeter-generaaldiaqram L301/90.

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT**No. 1194****30 Mei 1991****BENOEMING VAN PARLEMENTSLID**

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident kragtens artikel 41 (1) (b) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), mnr. Gerrit Daniel Bornman met ingang van 1 Junie 1991 as lid van die Volksraad benoem het om die provinsie Transvaal te verteenwoordig.

No. 1212**30 Mei 1991****BENOEMING VAN PARLEMENTSLID**

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident kragtens artikel 41 (1) (b) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), mnr. Gerrit Daniel Bornman met ingang van 1 Junie 1991 as lid van die Volksraad benoem het om die provinsie Transvaal te verteenwoordig.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 1197

30 May 1991

SAFETY OF DAMS: APPLICATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 9C OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT No. 54 OF 1956), TO A PARTICULAR DAM, IN TERMS OF SECTION 9C (2) OF THE SAID ACT

By virtue of the powers delegated to me by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry by Government Notice No. 966 of 19 May 1989, I, Theophiel Petrus Clotilda van Robbroeck, in my capacity as Deputy Director-General: Water Resource Development in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby declare in terms of section 9C (2) of the Water Act, 1956, that the provisions of section 9C of the said Act are with effect from the date of publication hereof applicable to the Venter Dam situated on the farm Lusthof 128, Division of Tarkastad and of which Mrs Ruth Johanna Schonken is the owner.

T. P. C. VAN ROBBROECK,

Deputy Director-General: Water Resource Development.
p.p. Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

No. 1222

30 May 1991

BLYDE RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER SCHEME: DISTRICT OF PILGRIM'S REST, TRANSVAAL: SCHEDULING BOARD MEETING

It is hereby notified in terms of section 64 of the Water Act, 1956, that a meeting of the Scheduling Board in connection with the schedule of rateable areas of the Blyde River Government Water Scheme will be held at 09:00 on Wednesday, 19 June 1991, in the hall of the Fort Coepieba Motel, Hoedspruit, for the purpose of hearing and determining claims for the inclusion in the said schedule of objections to any of the names, properties or areas included therein.

A copy of the schedule of rateable areas, prepared in terms of section 63 (7) of the said Act, is lying for inspection at the following places:

1. Office of the Water Control Officer, Blyderivier Poort Dam; and
2. the office of the Attorney's, Potgieter & Meyer, Post Office Building, Hoedspruit.

Any registered owner of land in the said area who is unable to attend the said meeting may authorise any other person, in writing, to represent him/her at the meeting.

No. 1223

30 May 1991

MAPOCHSGRONDE GOVERNMENT WATER SCHEME: DISTRICT OF MIDDELBURG, TRANSVAAL: SCHEDULING BOARD MEETING

It is hereby notified in terms of section 64 of the Water Act, 1956, that a meeting of the Scheduling Board in connection with the schedule of rateable

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 1197

30 Mei 1991

VEILIGHEID VAN DAMME: TOEPASSING VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 9C VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 (WET No. 54 VAN 1956), OP 'N BEPAALDE DAM, INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 9C (2) VAN GENOEMDE WET

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my gedelegeer deur die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou by Goewermentskennisgewing, No. 966 van 19 Mei 1989, verklaar ek, Theophiel Petrus Clotilda van Robbroeck, in my hoedanigheid van Adjunk-direkteur-generaal: Waterbronontwikkeling in die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, hiermee ingevolge artikel 9C (2) van die Waterwet, 1956, dat die bepalings van artikel 9C van die genoemde Wet met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan op die Venterdam geleë op die plaas Lusthof 128, Afdeling Tarkastad en waarvan mev. Ruth Johanna Schonken die eienaar is, van toepassing is.

T. P. C. VAN ROBBROECK,

Adjunk-Generaal: Waterbronontwikkeling.
p.p. Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

No. 1222

30 Mei 1991

BLYDERIVIER-STAATSWATERSKEMA: DISTRIK PELGRIMSRUS, TRANSVAAL: INLYSTINGSVERGADERING

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 64 van die Waterwet, 1956, bekendgemaak dat 'n vergadering van die Inlystingsraad in verband met die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes van die Blyderivier-staatswaterskema om 09:00 op Woensdag, 19 Junie 1991, in die saal van die Motel Fort Coepieba, Hoedspruit, gehou sal word met die doel om aansprake op opneming in genoemde lys of besware teen enige van die name, eiendomme of oppervlaktes wat daarin voorkom, aan te hoor en daaroor te besluit.

'n Afskrif van die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes, wat ingevolge artikel 63 (7) van genoemde Wet opgestel is, lê reeds by die volgende plekke ter insae:

1. Die kantoor van die Waterbeheerbeampte, Blyderivierspoortdam; en
2. die kantoor van die Prokureursfirma Potgieter & Meyer, Poskantoorgebou, Hoedspruit.

Enige geregistreerde eienaar van grond in genoemde gebied wat nie persoonlik op genoemde vergadering teenwoordig kan wees nie, kan enige ander persoon skriftelik magtig om hom/haar op die vergadering te verteenwoordig.

No. 1223

30 Mei 1991

MAPOCHSGRONDE-STAATSWATERSKEMA: DISTRIK MIDDELBURG, TRANSVAAL: INLYSTINGSVERGADERING

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 64 van die Waterwet, 1956, bekendgemaak dat 'n vergadering van die Inlystingsraad in verband met die lys van belasbare

areas of the Mapochsgronde Government Water Scheme will be held at 11:30 on Tuesday, 18 June 1991, in the office of the Water Control Officer, Roossenekal, for the purpose of hearing and determining claims for the inclusion in the said schedule or objections to any of the names, properties or areas included therein.

A copy of the schedule of rateable areas, prepared in terms of section 63 (7) of the said Act, is lying for inspection at the following places:

1. Office of the Water Control Officer, Roossenekal; and
2. the office of the Administration Engineer, Aquaville, Loskop Government Water Scheme, Groblersdal.

Any registered owner of land in the said area who is unable to attend the said meeting may authorise any other person, in writing, to represent him/her at the meeting.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 461 OF 1991

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW COMMISSION

The South African Law Commission is conducting an investigation into **Insolvency interdicts in the deeds office** and would like to receive, before 19 July 1991 reasoned suggestions in writing for the development, improvement, modernisation or reform of this facet of the law.

A working paper which contains the Commission's tentative proposals and may serve as background information may be obtained free of charge from the Commission on request.

The Commission's offices are on the Eighth Floor, N. G. Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, 228 Visagie Street, Pretoria. Correspondence should be addressed to:

The Secretary
South African Law Commission
Private Bag X668
PRETORIA
0001.

Telephone: (012) 322-6440. (Mrs Kruger).

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 462 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the South African Chemical Workers Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

oppervlaktes van die Mapochsgronde-staatswaterskema om 11:30 op Dinsdag, 18 Junie 1991, in die kantoor van die Waterbeheerbeampte, Roossenekal, gehou sal word met die doel om aansprake op opneming in genoemde lys of besware teen enige van die name, eiendomme of oppervlaktes wat daarin voorkom, aan te hoor en daaroor te besluit.

'n Afskrif van die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes, wat ingevolge artikel 63 (7) van genoemde Wet opgestel is, lê reeds by die volgende plekke ter insae:

1. Die kantoor van die Waterbeheerbeampte, Roossenekal; en
2. die kantoor van die Administrasie-ingenieur, Aquaville, Loskop-staatswaterskema, Groblersdal.

Enige geregistreerde eienaar van grond in genoemde gebied wat nie persoonlik op genoemde vergadering teenwoordig kan wees nie, kan enige ander persoon skriftelik magtig om hom/haar op die vergadering te verteenwoordig.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 461 VAN 1991

SUID-AFRIKAANSE REGSKOMMISSIE

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie stel ondersoek in na **Insolvensie-interdikte in die akteskantoor** en ontvang graag voor 19 Julie 1991 gemotiveerde skriftelike voorstelle vir die ontwikkeling, verbetering, modernisering of hervorming van dié faset van die reg.

'n Werkstuk wat die Kommissie se tentatiewe voorstelle bevat en wat as agtergrondinligting kan dien, is op aanvraag gratis by die Kommissie verkrygbaar.

Die Kommissie se kantore is op die Agtste verdieping, N. G. Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, 228 Visagiestraat, Pretoria. Korrespondensie moet asseblief gerig word aan:

Die Sekretaris
Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie
Privaatsak X668
PRETORIA
0001.

Telefoon: (012) 322-6440 (mev. Kruger).

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 462 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die South African Chemical Workers Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABLE

Name of trade union: South African Chemical Workers Union.

Date on which application was lodged: 12 November 1990.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: Employees employed in the—

1. Chemical Manufacturing Industry;
2. Explosives and Allied Products Industry;
3. Rubber and Rubber Products Industry;
4. Plastics Industry;
5. Leather Industry;
6. Textile Manufacturing Industry;
7. Glass and Glassware Manufacturing Industry;
8. manufacture of oil, gas, petroleum and by-products thereof from coal;
9. Road Passenger Transportation Trade;
10. Food, Edible Nuts and Snacks Industry;
11. Catering Trade;
12. Goods Transportation and Storage Trade;
13. Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry;

For the purposes hereof the above-mentioned industries and trades are defined as follows:

1. **"Chemical Manufacturing Industry"**, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the term, means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of the preparation, manufacture, bottling, wrapping an/or packing of chemical products or substances, medical preparations for animal or human use, toilet preparations, cosmetics, perfumes or scents, antiseptics, deodorants, insecticides, disinfectants, baking powder and/or its constituents, starch, gelatine, essence of flavouring or colouring matter for foodstuffs, concentrated fruit juices (synthetic or otherwise), liquid and dry dyes, washing soda, animal feeding supplements or tonics, flyspray, DDT mixtures, washing compounds, caustic soda, ammonia, scouring powder an paste, scouring soap, paints, enamels, protective coatings, distempers, lacquers, varnishes, polishes, thinners, carbolineum, putty, lubrication, bark or leaf oil extract, teak oil, turpentine and substitutes, linseed oil and substitutes, dip, dubbin, ink, office paste, gum, brake fluid for hydraulic automotive transmission systems, washing blue, methylated spirits, benzene, soap, candles, glue, vinegar, pigments, chemical wood preservatives, blood plasma, custard powder, and bleaching agents.

2. **"Explosives and Allied Products Industry"** without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the term, means the industry concerned with the manufacture detonators, detonator tubes, explosives, fuses, igniters cord and primer clips, fertiliser, carbide abrasives, acids, chemicals or chemical compounds, cyanide and cyanogen products, detergents, fungicides, industrial alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene oxide, sodium fluoride, formaldehyde, acetylene, methanol, acetone, propene nitrite, chloride of lime, sodium carbonates sodium crystals, sodium hypochlorite solutions, chloroparaffin plasticisers, oxygen, soda ash, medical preparations stock-branding fluids, veterinary remedies and chlorine, and oil re-refining and cleaning, and includes all processes incidental thereto.

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: South African Chemical Workers Union.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 12 November 1990.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Werknemers in diens in die—

1. Chemikalieënywerheid;
2. Springstof- en Verwante Produktenywerheid;
3. Rubber- en Rubberproduktenywerheid;
4. Plastieknywerheid;
5. Leernywerheid;
6. Tekstielnywerheid;
7. Glas- en Glaswarenywerheid;
8. vervaardiging van olie, gas, petroleum en nuwe produkte daarvan uit steenkool;
9. Padpassasiersvervoerbedryf;
10. Voedsel-, Eetbare Neute- en Versnaperingsnywerheid;
11. Verversingsbedryf;
12. Goederevervoer- en Opbergingsbedryf;
13. Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Matallurgiese nywerheid;

Vir die doeleindes hiervan word bogenoemde nywerhede en bedrywe soos volg omskryf:

1. **"Chemikalieënywerheid"** beteken sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die doel van die bereiding, vervaardiging, bottel, toedraai en/of verpakking van chemiese produkte of stowwe, mediese preparate vir dierlike of menslike gebruik, toiletpreparate, kosmetiese middels, parfuum of reukwater, antiseptika, reukweermiddels, insekdoders, ontsmettingsmiddels, bakpoeier en/of bestanddele daarvan, stysel, gela-tien, geursel- of kleurselessens vir voedingsmiddels, gekonsentreerde vrugtesap (sinteties of ander), vloeibare en droë kleurstowwe, wassoda, byvoer en tonikums vir diere, vlieëspuitstof, DDT-mengsels, wasmengsels, bytsoda, ammoniak, skuurpoeier en -pasta, skuurseep, verf, emalje, beskermende lae, distemper, lakvernis, vernis, politoer, verdunners, karbolineum, stopverf, smeerolie, meubelolie, terpentyn en -substitute, bas- of blaarolie-ekstrak, lynolie en -substitute, dip, leersmeersel, ink, kantoorlym, gom, remvloeistof vir hidrouliese motortransmissiestelsels, blousel, brandspiritus, bensien, seep, kerse, lym, asyn, pigment, chemiese houtverduursamingsmiddels, bloedplasma, vlapoeier en bleikmiddels.

2. **"Springstof- en Verwante Produktenywerheid"** beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid betrokke by die vervaardiging van springdoppies, springdoppiebuise, springstowwe, lonte, brandtouw- en doppietoonknippe, kunsmis, kardiesskuurmiddels, sure, chemikalieë of chemiese verbindings, sianied- en sianogeenprodukte, reinigers, swamdoders, industriële alkohol, koolstoftetrachloried, etileenoksied, natriumfluoried, formaldehyd, asetileen, metanol, asetoon, propeennitriet, chloorkalk, natriumkarbonate, natriumkristalle, natriumhipochlorietoplossings, chloorparafienplastiseerders, suurstof, soda-as, mediese preparate, veebrandmerk vloei-stowwe, veeartsenymiddels en chloor, en die raffinering en reiniging van olie, en dit omvat alle prosesse wat daarmee gepaard gaan.

3. **"Rubber and Rubber Products Industry"** means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of carrying on any one or more of the following activities:

- (a) The manufacture of—
 - (i) rubber;
 - (ii) any article consisting wholly or mainly of rubber;
 - (iii) rubber solution; and
 - (iv) any one or more of the following articles of which at least one constituent is rubber: Tyres, tubes, conveyor or transmission belting, hoses, tennis balls, golf balls, football-bladders, covering for electric cables, mats, cushions, mattresses, covers for brake or clutch pedals and retreading material;
- (b) the retreading or rebuilding of rubber goods, *excluding* tyres, carried on in conjunction with any one or more of the activities specified in paragraph (a); and
- (c) the manufacture of rubber soles or heels, other than in an establishment engaged in the manufacture of footwear.

4. **"Plastics Industry"** means the industry concerned with the manufacture of articles or parts of articles wholly or mainly from plastic, but does not include the manufacture of the following articles made from plastic sheeting material: Wearing apparel, bags and handbags, boots, shoes, overshoes, upholstery coverings and plastic Venetian blinds; and

"plastics" means any one of the group of materials which consists of or contains as an essential ingredient an organic substance of a large molecular mass and which, while solid in the finished state, at some stage in its manufacture has been or can be forced, i.e. cast, calendered, extruded or moulded into various shapes, by flow, usually through the application, singly or together, of heat and pressure.

5. **"Leather Industry"** means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated in any of the following enterprises:

- (a) The manufacture of all types of footwear, including soles, throughs, insoles, heels, lifts, toe puffs and stiffeners made from materials other than rubber or wood;
- (b) the manufacture of bridles, belts, braces, cases or carriers for cameras, instruments, documents, sports equipment or personal effects, footballs, gloves, handbags, harnesses, all types of luggage requisites, leggings, purses, pouches, punchballs, netballs, straps, strappings, saddles, saddlery, shopping bags or wallets, including any article made wholly or mainly of leather or such goods made wholly or mainly of materials having the same constructional and functional qualities as leather;
- (c) the manufacture of leather washers or seals, including moulded or shaped washers or seals, or the manufacture of leather components used in the manufacture of any type of article whatsoever; and

3. **"Rubber- en Rubberproduktenywerheid"** beteken die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om enigeen of meer van die volgende werksaamhede te verrig:

- (a) Die vervaardiging van—
 - (i) rubber;
 - (ii) enige artikel wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik uit rubber bestaan;
 - (iii) rubberlym; en
 - (iv) enigeen of meer van die volgende artikels waarvan minstens een bestanddeel rubber is: Buitebande, binnebande, vervoer- of transmissiebande, rubber-slange, tennisballe, gholfballe, voetbalbinneballe, omhulsel vir elektriese kables, matte, kussings, matrasse, bedekkings vir rem- of koppelaarpedale en versoolmateriaal;

(b) die versool of herbou van rubbergoedere, *uitgesonderd* buitebande, wat verrig word saam met enigeen of meer van die werksaamhede gespesifiseer in paragraaf (a); en

(c) die vervaardiging van rubbersole of -hakke, *uitgesonderd* in 'n bedryfsinrigting wat skoeisel vervaardig.

4. **"Plastieknywerheid"** beteken die nywerheid betrokke by die vervaardiging van artikels of gedeeltes van artikels geheel en al of hoofsaaklik uit plastiek, maar dit omvat nie die vervaardiging van die volgende artikels wat van plastiekbladmateriaal gemaak word nie: Klerasie, sakke en handsakke, stewels, skoene, oorskoene, stoffeeroortreksels en plastiekhortjies-blindings; en

"plastiek" beteken enigeen van die groep stowwe wat as 'n essensiële bestanddeel 'n organiese stof met 'n groot molekulêre massa bevat of daaruit bestaan en wat, hoewel dit in die afgewerkte staat solied is, in die een of ander stadium van die vervaardiging daarvan geforseer is of geforseer kan word, d.w.s. deur vloei in verskillende fatsoene gegiet, gekalandeer, deurgedruk of gevorm is of kan word, gewoonlik deur die aanwending van slegs hitte of slegs druk of van albei saam.

5. **"Leernywerheid"** beteken die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is in enige van die volgende ondernemings:

- (a) Die vervaardiging van alle tipes skoeisel, met inbegrip van sole, deurlopers, binnesole, hakke, haklagies, neusstukke en verstywers gemaak van ander materiale as rubber of hout;
- (b) die vervaardiging van tome, gordels, kruisbande, tasse of drasakke vir kameras, instrumente, dokumente, sportuitrusting of persoonlike besittings, voetballe, handskoene, handsakke, tuie, alle tipes bagasiebenodighede, kamaste, *beursies*, patroon- of tabaksakkies, slaanballe, netballe, rieme, bande, saals, saaltuie, inkoopasakke of notebeurse, met inbegrip van enige artikel wat geheel en al, of hoofsaaklik van leer gemaak word of sodanige goedere wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik van materiale gemaak word wat dieselfde konstruksionele en funksionele eienskappe as leer het;
- (c) die vervaardiging van leerwasters of -seëls, met inbegrip van gevormde of gefatsoeneerde wasters of seëls, of die vervaardiging van leerkomponente wat gebruik word by die vervaardiging van enige soort artikel hoegenaamd; en

(d) the tanning, dressing, fellmongering, woolpulling and/or pickling of hides and skins.

6. "Textile Manufacturing Industry" means the joint enterprise in which employers and their employees are associated for any of the following purposes:

(a) (i) The manufacture, either in whole or in part and by any process whatsoever, of all classes of blankets, blanketing, travelling-rugs and shawls, whether plain or raised or dyed or otherwise treated, including all operations incidental thereto and consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture;

(ii) the manufacture, by any process whatsoever, including all operations incidental thereto and consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture, of yarns for sale or on commission, if such yarns in the final mass-measuring in the case of worsted, woollen or mixed yarns measure 8 063,49 metres or less to the kilogram, for use in the manufacture of the articles referred to in paragraph (a) (i), except where such yarns are sold by the manufacturers thereof for the purpose of manufacturing articles other than those referred to in subparagraph (i) hereof;

(b) (i) the manufacture, either in whole or in part and by any process whatsoever, of kaffir sheeting, whether plain or raised or dyed or printed or otherwise treated, including all operations incidental thereto and consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture;

(ii) the manufacture, by any process whatsoever, including all operations incidental thereto and consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture, of yarns for sale or on commission, if such yarns, in the final mass-measuring, measure 8 063,49 metres or less to the kilogram and are used in the manufacture of kaffir sheeting, but not where such yarns are sold by the manufacturers thereof for the purpose of manufacturing articles other than those referred to in subparagraph (i) hereof;

(c) the warping, weaving and/or finishing of canvas, duck, tapes and webbing by any process whatsoever, including all operations incidental thereto and consequent thereon in the course of such activities;

(d) (i) the manufacture of flock, wadding, sized wadding, padding and underfelt by any process whatsoever, including all operations incidental thereto and/or consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture;

(ii) the manufacture of felt by any process whatsoever, including all operations incidental thereto to and/or consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture;

(d) die looi, brei, bloting, ontwolling en/of pekeling van huide en velle.

6. "Tekstielywerheid" beteken die gesamentlike onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir enige van die volgende doeleindes:

(a) (i) Die vervaardiging, hetsy in die geheel of gedeeltelik en deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, van alle klasse komberse, kombersstof, reisdakens en tjalties, hetsy effe of gepluis of gekleur of andersins behandel, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit;

(ii) die vervaardiging, deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit van garing vir verkoop of volgens opdrag, indien sodanige garing, wanneer die massa finaal bepaal word, in die geval van kamwolgaring, kaardwolgaring of mengkleurgaring na maat 8 063,49 meter of minder per kilogram is, vir gebruik by die vervaardiging van die artikels in paragraaf (a) (i) bedoel, uitgesonderd wanneer sodanige garing deur die vervaardigers daarvan verkoop word met die doel dat ander artikels daarmee vervaardig word as dié in subparagraaf (i) hiervan bedoel;

(b) (i) die vervaardiging, hetsy in die geheel of gedeeltelik en deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, van kafferbaai, hetsy effe of gepluis of gekleur of bedruk of andersins behandel, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit;

(ii) die vervaardiging, deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit van garing vir verkoop of volgens opdrag, indien sodanige garing, wanneer die massa finaal bepaal word, na maat 8 063,49 meter of minder per kilogram is en gebruik word by die vervaardiging van kafferbaai, maar nie wanneer sodanige garing deur die vervaardigers daarvan verkoop word met die doel dat ander artikels daarmee vervaardig word as dié bedoel in subparagraaf (i) hiervan nie;

(c) die opskering, weef en/of afwerk van seil seildoek, bande en webband deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige bedrywigheede daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit;

(d) (i) die vervaardiging van vlokkes, watteersel, gelymde watteersel, opstopseel en ondervilt deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit;

(ii) die vervaardiging van vilt deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en/of daaruit voortspruit;

(iii) the manufacture of medical wadding or cotton wool by any process whatsoever, including all operations incidental thereto and consequent thereon in the course of such manufacture.

7. "Glass and Glassware Manufacturing Industry" means the Industry in which employers and their employees are associated in establishments for the purpose of carrying on one or more of the following activities:

(i) The manufacture of melting of glass;

(ii) the production of articles from glass by employers and employees engaged in any of the activities referred to in (i) above;

(iii) the decorating of glass or glassware, including bending or colouring;

(iv) the manufacture of safety glass, laminated glass or any other composite material of which glass forms the major component;

(v) the cutting, silvering or bevelling of glass in standard form for mirrors, motor vehicles, windows, picture frames, table tops or other such purposes;

(vi) the manufacture of mineral wools, including fibreglass, slagwool and rockwool and the manufacture of fibreglass continuous filament products; and

(vii) the production of insulating materials of which fibreglass, slagwool or rockwool forms the major component by employers and employees engaged in any of the activities referred to in (vi) above.

8. "Manufacture of oil, gas, petroleum and by-products thereof from coal", without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, means the extruding, processing, manufacturing, storage, bottling, distribution and sale, including any process incidental thereto, of the following products, including products ancillary thereto: Any mixture of gases, whether flammable or non-flammable, used for lighting, heating or cooling, including any gas used as an anaesthetic, any of various greasy combustible substances, any oily, liquid solution of hydrocarbons that yields, *inter alia*, paraffin fuel, oil, kerosene, petrol, benzene, and any chemical derived ultimately from petroleum.

9. "Road Passenger Transportation Trade" means the trade in which employers (other than employers exclusively conveying schoolchildren between their places of residence and the schools they attend) and their employees are associated for the purpose of conveying for reward on any public road any person by means of a power-driven vehicle (other than a vehicle in the possession and under the control of Transnet or a local authority) intended to carry more than seven persons simultaneously, including the driver of the vehicle, and includes all operations incidental thereto or consequent thereon.

(iii) die vervaardiging van mediese watteersel of verbandwatte deur middel van enige proses hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van alle werksaamhede wat in die loop van sodanige vervaardiging daarmee gepaard gaan en daaruit voortspruit.

7. "Glas- en Glaswarenywerheid" beteken die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is in bedryfsinrigtings met die doel om een of meer van die volgende werksaamhede te verrig:

(i) Die vervaardiging of smelt van glas;

(ii) die produksie van artikels uit glas deur werkgewers en werknemers betrokke by enige van die werksaamhede in (i) hierbo bedoel;

(iii) die versiering van glas of glasware, met inbegrip van buig of kleuring;

(iv) die vervaardiging van veiligheidsglas, gelameleerde glas of enige ander saamgestelde materiaal waarvan glas die hoofbestanddeel uitmaak;

(v) die sny, versilwering of afskuinsing van glas in standaardvorm vir spieëls, motorvoertuie, vensters, prentame, tafelblaaie of ander dergelike doeleindes;

(vi) die vervaardiging van mineraalwol, met inbegrip van veselglas, slakwol en rotswol en die vervaardiging van produkte van aaneenlopende veselglasfilament; en

(vii) die produksie van isoleermateriale waarvan veselglas, slakwol of rotswol die hoofbestanddeel uitmaak, deur werkgewers en werknemers betrokke by enige van die werksaamhede in (vi) hierbo bedoel.

8. "Vervaardiging van olie, gas, petroleum en nuwe produkte daarvan uit steenkool", beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die uitdruk, prosesseer, vervaardiging, opberging, botteling, verspreiding en verkoop, insluitende enige proses wat daarmee gepaard gaan, van die volgende produkte, met inbegrip van produkte bykomstig daarby: Enige mengsel van gasse, hetsy vlambaar of nie-vlambaar, gebruik vir verligting, verwarming of verkoeling, met inbegrip van enige gas gebruik as 'n narkosemiddel, enige van verskeie vette-rige brandbare stowwe, enige olierige vloeistofoplossing van koolwaterstofverbindinge wat onder andere paraffienbrandstof, olie, kerosene, petrol, bensien en enige chemikalie wat uiteindelik uit petroleum berei word.

9. "Padpassasiersvervoerbedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers (uitgesonderd werkgewers wat uitsluitlik skoolkinders tussen hul verblyfplekke en die skole wat hulle bywoon, vervoer) en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om op enige openbare pad teen beloning enige persoon te vervoer deur middel van 'n kragaangedrewe voertuig (uitgesonderd 'n voertuig in besit en onder beheer van Transnet of 'n plaaslike owerheid) bedoel om meer as sewe persone, met inbegrip van die drywer van die voertuig, gelyktydig te vervoer, en dit omvat alle werksaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

10. "Food, Edible Nuts and Snacks Industry"

means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of—

(a) manufacturing, packing, concentrating or preserving (by means of any process, excluding freezing) any one or more of the following commodities:

(i) Glacé or crystallised fruit (other than dried or minced fruit);

(ii) chutney, achar, mayonnaise, sandwich spread or table sauce;

(iii) potato powder, cheese powder, pea flour, bean flour, matzos flour, self-raising flour or binding agents;

(iv) gravy powder, soup (including the ready-mixed dry ingredients used in the making of soup), curry powder or spices;

(v) cooked or raw macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti or noodles;

(vi) jelly, custard powder, blancmange, instant puddings, icing sugar, castor sugar or ice cream powder;

(vii) baking powder, yeast, flavouring essences, colouring matter for foodstuffs, extracts or vinegar;

(viii) ready-to-serve breakfast foods,

and includes all activities incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities and further includes the manufacture or packing of infant or invalid foods if conducted in the same establishment in which any of the activities referred to in (a) above are carried on, but does not include the manufacture, packing, concentrating or preserving (by means of any process, excluding freezing) of the products specified in (ii), (iii) and (viii) above if such activity is carried on on the same premises by an employer in conjunction with some other trade or trades in which his employees on such premises, taken collectively, are mainly engaged;

(b) cleaning, peeling, cutting, chopping, blanching, or half-cooking vegetables, including cooking, half-cooking or freezing potatoes,

and includes all activities incidental thereto or consequent thereon;

(c) mixing, roasting, packing, bottling or processing groundnuts or any other edible nuts in any manner for human consumption, and includes the manufacture of—

(i) nut butters or pastes;

(ii) granulated, desiccated, flaked or sliced groundnuts or any other edible nuts;

(iii) any product of which groundnuts or any other edible nuts form the main ingredient,

and further includes all activities incidental thereto or consequent thereon, but does not include the following:

(aa) The expressing of oil; and

(ab) any activities conducted by a manufacturer of sweets in connection with the processing of nuts for use by him in the manufacture of sweets;

10. "Voedsel-, Eetbare Neute- en Versnaperingsnywerheid" beteken die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om—

(a) enigeen of meer van die volgende kommoditeite te vervaardig, te verpak, te konsentreer of te preserveer (deur middel van enige proses, uitgesonderd bevriesing):

(i) Glans- of gekristalliseerde vrugte (uitgesonderd droë- of gemaalde vrugte);

(ii) blatjang, atjar, mayonnaise, toebroodjiesmeer of tafelsous;

(iii) aartappelpoeier, kaaspoeier, ertjiemeel, boon-tjiemeel, matsemeel, bruismeel of bindmiddels;

(iv) souspoeier, sop (met inbegrip van die klaargemengde droë bestanddele wat by die maak van sop gebruik word), kerriepoeier of speserye;

(v) gaar of rou macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti of noedels;

(vi) jellie, vlapoeier, blanc-mange, kitsnageregte, versiersuiker, strooisuiker of roomyspoeier;

(vii) bakpoeier, gis, geuressense, kleursel vir voedingsmiddels, ekstrakte of asyn;

(viii) dienklaar ontbyt kosse.

en dit omvat alle werksaamhede wat met enige van voormelde bedrywighede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit en dit omvat voorts die vervaardiging of verpakking van baba- of siekekosse indien dit in dieselfde bedryfsinrigting geskied waarin enige van die werksaamhede in (a) hierbo bedoel, verrig word, maar dit omvat nie die vervaardiging, verpakking, konsentring of preserveer (deur middel van enige proses, uitgesonderd bevriesing) van die produkte in (ii), (iii) en (viii) hierbo gespesifiseer nie indien sodanige bedrywighede deur 'n werkgewer op dieselfde perseel onderneem word saam met 'n ander bedryf of bedrywe waarin sy werknemers op sodanige perseel, as groep geneem, hoofsaaklik werksaam is;

(b) groente skoon te maak, te skil, te sny, te kap, te blansjeer of halfgaar te kook, asook om aartappels te kook, halfgaar te kook of te bevries,

en dit omvat alle werksaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit;

(c) grondboontjies of enige ander eetbare neute op enige wyse vir menslike verbruik te meng, te bak, te verpak, te bottel of te prosessee, en dit omvat die vervaardiging van—

(i) neutebotters of -pastas;

(ii) verkorrelde, gedroogde, gevlokte of gekerfde grondboontjies of enige ander eetbare neute;

(iii) enige produk waarvan grondboontjies of enige ander eetbare neute die hoofbestanddeel uitmaak,

en dit omvat voorts alle werksaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit, maar dit omvat nie die volgende nie:

(aa) Die uitpersing van olie; en

(ab) enige bedrywighede wat deur 'n vervaardiger van lekkergoed onderneem word in verband met die prosesering van neute vir gebruik deur hom by die vervaardiging van lekkergoed;

(d) the manufacture, packing, concentrating or preserving (by means of any process, excluding freezing) of potato crisps, cheese twists, puffed wheat, puffed rice, puffed maize or similar eatables or snacks,

and includes all activities incidental thereto or consequent thereon.

11. "Catering Trade" means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated wholly or mainly for the purpose of preparing, serving or providing meals or refreshments (whether liquid or otherwise) or both such meals and refreshments in or from any establishment or part thereof, whether permanent, temporary, indoors or in the open air, and includes such activities when carried on in or from one or more classes of premises or parts thereof—

(a) which are used as public restaurants, cafe's or tea-rooms;

(b) where meals or non-alcoholic drinks are served for consumption on the premises or are provided for consumption away from the premises;

(c) where aerated or mineral waters are supplied in glasses or other containers for consumption on the premises;

(d) where the above-mentioned activities are carried on in or in connection with any theatre, bioscope, bioscope tea-room or other entertainment or any function, and further includes the supply of liquor in any such establishments or in or on any such premises in terms of a liquor licence held by such employers under the Liquor Act, 1989, and further includes all operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities.

12. "Goods Transportation and Storage Trade" means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of carrying out one or more of the following operations for reward or hire:

(i) The transportation of goods by means of motor transport, including the transportation of soil, gravel, stone, sand, coal, or water that is intended for sale, whether or not such transportation is performed for hire or reward; and

(ii) the storage of goods, including the receiving, opening, unpacking, packing, despatching and clearing or accounting for of goods, containers or containerised goods;

and includes all operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities.

13. "Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry" means (subject to the provisions of any demarcation determination made in terms of section 76 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956) the industries concerned with the production of iron and/or steel and/or alloys and/or the processing and/or recovery and/or refining of metals (other than precious metals) and/or alloys from dross and/or scrap and/or residues; the maintenance fabrication, erection or assembly, construction, alteration, replacement or repair of any

(d) aartappelblaartjies, kaaskrulle, pofkoring, pofrys, pofmielies of soortgelyke eetware of versnaperings te vervaardig, te verpak, te konsentreer of te preserveer (deur middel van enige proses, uitgesonderd bevriesing),

en dit omvat alle werksaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

11. "Verversingsbedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik met die doel om etes of verversings (hetsy vloeibaar of ander) of sowel sodanige etes as sodanige verversings te berei, te bedien of te verskaf in of vanuit enige bedryfsinrigting of gedeelte daarvan, hetsy permanent, tydelik, binnenshuis of in die ope lug, en dit omvat sodanige werksaamhede wanneer verrig in of vanuit een of meer klasse persele of gedeeltes daarvan—

(a) wat as openbare restaurante, kafees of teekamers gebruik word;

(b) waar etes of nie-alkoholiese drankie bedien word vir verbruik op die perseel of verskaf word vir verbruik weg van die perseel;

(c) waar spruit- of mineraalwater in glase of ander houers verskaf word vir verbruik op die perseel;

(d) waar bogenoemde werksaamhede verrig word in of in verband met enige teater, bioskoop, kafeebioskoop of ander vermaaklikheid of enige onthaal,

en dit omvat voorts die verskaffing van drank in enige sodanige bedryfsinrigting of in of op enige sodanige persele kragtens 'n dranklisensie wat kragtens die Drankwet, 1989, deur sodanige werkgewers gehou word, en dit omvat voorts alle bedrywighede wat met enige van voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

12. "Goederevervoer- en Opbergingsbedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om een of meer van die volgende werksaamhede teen vergoeding of huur te verrig:

(i) Die vervoer van goedere deur middel van motorvervoer, met inbegrip van die vervoer van grond, gruis, klip, sand, steenkool of water wat vir verkoop bedoel is, hetsy sodanige vervoer teen huur of vergoeding geskied, al dan nie; en

(ii) die opberging van goedere, met inbegrip van die ontvangs, oopmaak, uitpak, inpak, versending, inklaring en uitklaring van of verantwoording doen vir goedere, houers of behouerde goedere;

en dit omvat alle bedrywighede wat met enige van voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

13. "Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metallurgiese Nywerheid" beteken (behoudens die bepalings van enige afbakeningsvastelling gemaak kragtens artikel 76 van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956) die nywerhede betrokke by die produksie van yster en/of staal en/of legerings, en/of die verwerking en/of herwinning en/of raffinering van metale (uitgesonderd edelmetale) en/of legerings uit metaalskuim en/of skroot en/of residu's; die onderhoud, vervaardiging, oprigting of montering, bou, verandering, vervanging of herstel

machine, vehicle (other than a motor vehicle) or article consisting mainly of metal (other than a precious metal) or parts or components thereof, and structural metal work, including steel reinforcement work; the manufacture of metal goods principally from such iron and/or steel and/or other metals (other than precious metals) and/or alloys and/or the finishing of metal goods; the building and/or alteration and/or repair of boats and/or ships, including the scraping, chipping and/or scaling and/or painting of the hulls of boats and/or ships; and general woodwork undertaken in connection with ship repairs.

Interests and area in respect of which registration is held:

1. Black persons employed in the Chemical Manufacturing Industry, as defined above, in the Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Durban, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Port Elizabeth, Roodepoort, Sasolburg and Springs.

2. Black persons employed in the Explosives and Allied Industry, as defined above, in the Magisterial Districts of Durban, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Newcastle, Pinetown, Potchefstroom, Sasolburg and Somerset West.

3. Black persons employed in the industry concerned with the manufacturing of oil, gas, petrol and by-products thereof from coal, in the Magisterial District of Sasolburg.

4. Black, Coloured and Indian persons employed in the Rubber and Rubber Products Industry, as defined above, in the Magisterial Districts of Kempton Park, Phalaborwa and Rustenburg.

5. Black, Coloured and Indian persons employed in the Plastics Industry, as defined above, in the Magisterial Districts of Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Pietersburg and Randburg.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 236, Johannesburg, 2000.

Office address of applicant: Eighth Floor, Lekton House, 5 Wanderers Street, Johannesburg.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall, in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5), be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

D. W. JAMES,
Industrial Registrar.
(30 May 1991)

van enige masjien, voertuig (uitgesonderd 'n motor-voertuig) of artikel wat hoofsaaklik uit metaal (uitgesonderd 'n edelmetaal) bestaan of onderdele of komponente daarvan, en struktuurmetaalwerk, met inbegrip van staalwapeningswerk; die vervaardiging van metaalgoedere hoofsaaklik uit sodanige yster en/of staal en/of ander metale (uitgesonderd edelmetale) en/of legerings, en/of die afwerking van metaalgoedere; die bou en/of verandering en/of herstel van bote en/of skepe, met inbegrip van die afskraap, afbik en/of ontskaling en/of verf van die rompe van bote en/of skepe; en algemene houtwerk wat in verband met skeepsherstelwerk onderneem word.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan registrasie gehou word:

1. Swart persone in diens in die Chemikalieënywerheid, soos hierbo omskryf, in die landdrostdistrikte Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Durban, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Port Elizabeth, Roodepoort, Sasolburg en Springs.

2. Swart persone in diens in die Springstof- en Verwante Nywerheid, soos hierbo omskryf, in die landdrostdistrikte Durban, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Newcastle, Pinetown, Potchefstroom, Sasolburg en Somerset-Wes.

3. Swart persone in diens in die nywerheid betrokke by die vervaardiging van olie, gas, petrol en nuwe produkte daarvan uit steenkool, in die landdrostdistrik Sasolburg.

4. Swart, Kleurling- en Indiërpersone in diens in die Rubber- en Rubberproduktenywerheid, soos hierbo omskryf, in die landdrostdistrikte Kempton Park, Phalaborwa en Rustenburg.

5. Swart, Kleurlinge- en Indiërpersone in diens in die Plastieknywerheid, soos hierbo omskryf, in die landdrostdistrikte Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Pietersburg en Randburg.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 236, Johannesburg, 2000.

Kantooradres van applikant: Agtste Verdieping, Lekton House, Wanderersstraat 5, Johannesburg.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

D. W. JAMES,
Nywerheidsregistrator.
(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 463 OF 1991**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW ABATOIR IN TERMS OF SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABATTOIR INDUSTRY ACT, 1976 (ACT No. 54 OF 1976)**

It is hereby made known in terms of section 12 (1) of the Abattoir Industry Act, 1976 (Act No. 54 of 1976), that Mrs S. D. Stroud, P.O. Box 215, Port Edward, 4295, has in terms of section 11 of the said Act applied to the Minister of Agriculture for approval for the erection of a new abattoir at Plot 180, Bannersrest, Port Edward.

If the application is granted, the abattoir will be used for the slaughter of four head of cattle or 12 calves or 20 sheep/goats or 60 pigs per day for the residents of Port Edward and vicinity.

Any person intending to submit representations or objections in regard to the above-mentioned application shall forward such representations or objections to the Chairman, Abattoir Commission, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice and in the manner set out in the regulations published under the said Act.

Attention is invited to the provisions of regulation 11 (6) of the said regulations which require any person who submits objections to an application to the Minister to serve on the applicant concerned a copy of the document in which his objections are set out.

Note: The regulations require that objections be affirmed under oath and submitted in triplicate.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 464 OF 1991**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicants and their creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicants and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

KENNISGEWING 463 VAN 1991**KENNISGEWING VAN AANSOEK OM GOEDKEURING VIR DIE OPRIGTING VAN 'N NUWE ABATTOIR KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE ABATTOIRBEDRYF, 1976 (WET No. 54 VAN 1976)**

Kennis geskied hiermee kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet op die Abattoirbedryf, 1976 (Wet No. 54 van 1976), dat mev. S. D. Stroud, Posbus 215, Port Edward, 4295, kragtens artikel 11 van genoemde Wet by die Minister van Landbou aansoek gedoen het om goedkeuring vir die oprigting van 'n nuwe abattoir te Plot 180, Bannersrest, Port Edward.

Indien die aansoek toegestaan word, sal die abattoir gebruik word vir die slag van vier beeste of 12 kalwers of 20 skape/bokke of 60 varke per dag vir die voorsiening van vleis aan die inwoners van Port Edward en omgewing.

Iemand wat vertoë of besware in verband met bogenoemde aansoek wil rig, moet sodanige vertoë of besware aan die Voorsitter, Abattoirkommissie, Priwaatsak X250, Pretoria, 0001, rig binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en op die wyse uiteengesit in die regulasies kragtens genoemde Wet uitgevaardig.

Aandag word gevestig op die bepalinge van regulasie 11 (6) van die genoemde regulasies wat vereis dat iemand wat vertoë of besware teen 'n aansoek aan die Minister voorlê, terselfdertyd 'n afskrif van die stuk waarin sy besware uiteengesit is op die betrokke applikant moet bestel.

L.W: Die regulasies vereis dat besware onder eed bevestig en in drievoud voorgelê moet word.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 464 VAN 1991**ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD****DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-ONTWIKKELING****KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikante en hulle skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hulle vorderings teen die applikante te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

Application by Aansoek van	Place of meeting Plek van byeenkoms	Date and time Datum en tyd
Christoffel Johannes Swanepoel and/en Susan Elizabeth Reynders (ID 291107 0030 008/520226 5016 003), of the farm/van die plaas Thyszyndoorns, P.O. Box/Posbus 40, Rysmierbult, 2710	Magistrate's Office/Kantoor van die Landdros, Ventersdorp	5 July/Julie 1991 at/om 09:00.

(30 May 1991)/(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 465 OF 1991**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS
OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicants and their creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicants and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

KENNISGEWING 465 VAN 1991**ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD****DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-
ONTWIKKELING****KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS Kragtens ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikante en hul skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikante te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

Application by Aansoek van	Place of meeting Plek van byeenkoms	Date and time Datum en tyd
Philippus Albertus Dreyer, Susanna Johanna Dreyer and/en Philippie Dreyer Landgoed (Pty) Limited/(Edms.) Bpk. (ID 250217 5011 009/280228 0006 005), of the farm/van die plaas Rietfontein, P.O. Box/Posbus 1296, Klerksdorp, 2570	Magistrate's Office/Kantoor van die Landdros, Ventersdorp	12 July/Julie 1991 at/om 10:00.

(30 May 1991)/(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 466 OF 1991**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF MEETING OF
CREDITORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors which had been convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board, is hereby **cancelled** due to the death of the applicant on 19 May 1991.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

KENNISGEWING 466 VAN 1991**ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD****DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-
ONTWIKKELING****KENNISGEWING VAN KANSELLASIE VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS Kragtens ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hiermee word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, wat belê was met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg, **gekanselleer** weens die afsterwe van die applikant op 19 Mei 1991.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

Application by Aansoek van	Place of meeting Plek van byeenkoms	Date and time Datum en tyd
George Frederik Kuun (ID 250219 5025 005), of the farm/van die plaas Waschbank, P.O. Box/Posbus 152, Amersfoort, 2490	Magistrate's Office/Kantoor van die Landdros, Amersfoort	11 June/Junie 1991 at/om 10:00.

(30 May 1991)/(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 470 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF
REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNION**

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that

KENNISGEWING 470 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING**

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby

an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the National Union of Employees of Local Authorities; Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union: National Union of Employees of Local Authorities.

Date on which application was lodged: 11 April 1991.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: All employees engaged in the Local Authority Undertaking in the Magisterial Districts of Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Glencoe, Inanda, Klip River, Lions River, Lower Tugela, Mooi River, Mount Currie, Mtonjaneni, Paulpietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Umvoti, Umzinto and Vryheid.

For the purposes hereof—

“**Local Authority Undertaking**” means the undertaking in which employers and their employees are associated for the instituting, continuing and finishing of any act, scheme or activity which is undertaken by a local authority;

“**Local authority**” has the same meaning as that assigned to it by section 1 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

Interests and area in respect of which registration is held: All employees engaged in the service of Black local authorities in the Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Middelburg (Tvl), Pretoria, Springs and Witbank.

For the purposes hereof—

“**Black local authority**” means a city council, a town council, a town committee or a local authority committee established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, No. 102 of 1982, as amended, and unless the contrary intention appears, shall include any other similar institutions or bodies referred to in section 84 (1) (f) of the Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act No. 32 of 1961);

“**Local Authority Undertaking**” means the undertaking in which employers and their employees are associated for the institution, continuation and completion of any action, scheme or activity undertaken by a local authority.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 12532, Katlehong, 1832.

Office address of applicant: Town Council of Atteridgeville, corner Mngadi and Komanie Streets, Atteridgeville.

bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die National Union of Employees of Local Authorities; Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: National Union of Employees of Local Authorities.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 11 April 1991.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle werknemers in diens in die Plaaslike Owerheidsonderneming in die landdrostdistrikte Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Glencoe, Inanda, Kliprivier, Lions River, Lower Tugela, Moirivier, Mount Currie, Mtonjaneni, Paulpietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Umvoti, Umzinto en Vryheid.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken—

“**Plaaslike Owerheidsonderneming**” die onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die instelling, voortsetting en afhandeling van enige handeling, skema of aktiwiteit wat deur 'n plaaslike owerheid onderneem word; het

“**Plaaslike owerheid**” dieselfde betekenis as dié wat daaraan geheg is by artikel 1 van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan registrasie gehou word: Alle werknemers in diens van Swart plaaslike owerhede in die landdrostdistrikte Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Middelburg (Tvl.), Pretoria, Springs en Witbank.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken—

“**Swart plaaslike owerheid**”, 'n stadsraad, 'n dorpsraad, 'n dorpskomitee of 'n plaaslike owerheidskomitee wat ingestel is kragtens die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, Wet No. 102 van 1982, soos gewysig, en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, omvat dit enige dergelike instellings of liggame bedoel in artikel 84 (1) (f) van die Wet op Provinsiale Bestuur, 1961 (Wet No. 32 van 1961);

“**Plaaslike Owerheidsonderneming**” die onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die instelling, voortsetting en afhandeling van enige handeling, skema of aktiwiteit wat deur 'n plaaslike owerheid onderneem word.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 12532, Katlehong, 1832.

Kantooradres van applikant: Dorpsraad van Atteridgeville, h/v Mngadi- en Komanistraat, Atteridgeville.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

D. W. JAMES,

Industrial Registrar.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 471 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the National Union of Food, Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union: National Union of Food, Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers.

Date on which application was lodged: 13 February 1991.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: All persons employed in the Wine and Spirit Manufacturing Industry in the Republic of South Africa.

For the purposes hereof—

“**Wine and Spirit Manufacturing Industry**” means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of manufacturing wine, alcoholic fruit beverages and spirits as defined in the Liquor Products Act, Act No. 60 of 1989, and the expression “manufacturing” includes blending and mixing, and selling or distributing or selling and distributing such liquor from any establishment whatsoever, whether or not the employer also sells or distributes or sells and distributes from any such establishment liquor acquired by him from other sources, if and for so long as—

(a) he sells or distributes or sells and distributes liquor in wholesale quantities; and

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

D. W. JAMES,

Nywerheidsregistrateur.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 471 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die National Union of Food, Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: National Union of Food, Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 13 Februarie 1991.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle persone in diens van die Wyn- en Spirituallieënywerheid van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vir die doeleindes beteken—

“**Wyn- en Spirituallieënywerheid**” die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om wyn, alkoholiese vrugtedranke en spirituelle, soos omskryf in die Wet op Drankprodukte, No. 60 van 1989, te vervaardig, en omvat die uitdrukking “vervaardig” die versnyding en meng, en die verkoop of verspreiding of verkoop en verspreiding van sodanige drank vanuit enige bedryfsinrigting hoegenaamd, ongeag of die werkgewer ook vanuit so 'n bedryfsinrigting drank verkoop of versprei of verkoop en versprei wat hy van ander bronne verkry het, indien en so lank as—

(a) hy drank in groothandelshoeveelhede verkoop of versprei of verkoop en versprei; en

(b) he sells or distributes or sells and distributes mainly his own manufactured products;
and includes all operations incidental thereto or consequent thereon."

Interests and area in respect of which registration is held: Persons employed in the Wine and Spirit Manufacturing Industry, as defined above, in the Magisterial Districts of Bloemfontein, Durban, East London, George, Germiston, Herbert, Kimberley, King William's Town, Klerksdorp, Klip River, Lower Umfolozi, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Robertson, Stellenbosch, the Cape, Tulbach, Virginia, Wellington and Worcester.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 5718, Johannesburg, 2000.

Office address of applicant: 410 Lekton House, 5 Wanderers Street, Johannesburg.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall, in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5), be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

D. W. JAMES,
Industrial Registrar.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 472 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION ON A LABOUR RELATIONS AND MINIMUM WAGE SYSTEM FOR FARM WORKERS

By direction of Mr Eli Louw, Minister of Manpower, the above-mentioned Recommendations are published in the Schedule hereto for general information and comment.

The Recommendations constitute a part of the National Manpower Commission's Report on the subject and are published verbatim. The full Report can be obtained on request from:

The Secretary
(For attention Dr C. J. Aardt)
National Manpower Commission
Private Bag X316
PRETORIA
0001.
Telephone (012) 310-6185.
Telefax (012) 320-2059.

Comments should be in writing and should be sent to the Director General: Manpower, Private Bag X117, Pretoria [for attention Mr P. Viljoen: Telephone (012) 310-6427] by not later than 30 August 1991.

(b) hy hoofsaaklik sy eie vervaardigde produkte verkoop of versprei of verkoop en versprei;
en omvat dit alle daarmee gepaard gaande of daaruit voortspruitende werksaamhede.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan registrasie gehou word: Persone in diens in die Wyn- en Spirituallieënywerheid, soos hierbo omskryf, in die landdrostrikte Bloemfontein, Die Kaap, Durban, George, Germiston, Herbert, Kimberley, King William's Town, Klerksdorp, Kliprivier, Lower Umfolozi, Oos-Londen, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Robertson, Stellenbosch, Tulbach, Virginia, Wellington en Worcester.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 5718, Johannesburg, 2000.

Kantooradres van applikant: Lekton House 410, Wonderersstraat 5, Johannesburg.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

D. W. JAMES,
Nywerheidsregistrator.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 472 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

AANBEVELINGS VAN DIE NASIONALE MANNEKRAGKOMMISSIE OOR 'N ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE- EN MINIMUMLOONSTELSEL VIR PLAASWERKERS

In opdrag van mnr. Eli Louw, Minister van Mannekrag, word die bogemelde Aanbevelings in die Bylae hieronder vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer.

Die Aanbevelings maak 'n deel van die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie se Verslag uit en word verbatim gepubliseer. Die volle Verslag is op aanvraag verkrygbaar van:

Die Sekretaris
(Vir aandag dr C. J. van Aardt)
Nasionale Mannekragkommissie
Privaatsak X316
PRETORIA
0001.
Telefoon (012) 310-6185.
Telefaks (012) 320-2059.

Kommentaar moet skriftelik ingedien word en gestuur word aan die Direkteur-generaal: Mannekrag, Privaatsak X117, Pretoria [Vir aandag mnr. P. Viljoen: Telefoon (012) 310-6427] teen nie later nie as 30 Augustus 1991.

SCHEDULE**NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION****RECOMMENDATIONS ON A LABOUR RELATIONS AND MINIMUM WAGE SYSTEM
FOR FARM WORKERS****1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In this document, the NMC's recommendations regarding the possible application of the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act to agriculture are discussed.

1.2 Regarding the LRA, the National Manpower Commission (NMC) decided to first consider the principles underlying a labour relations system for farm workers, before considering whether the LRA should be made applicable. These principles are enunciated below.

PART A: LABOUR RELATIONS ACT**2. FAIR/UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICES**

2.1 The NMC supports the principle of fairness and all members agreed that farm workers⁽¹⁾ should be treated fairly. Fairness does, however, cut both ways and there should also be fairness towards the employer. The NMC also agreed that the common law is not enough to ensure fairness, and therefore that measures in addition to the common law are required to ensure fairness.

2.2 Members were also in agreement that these measures should be compulsory, i.e. should be incorporated in the Act. Measures which are totally voluntary would not be enough and they should have "teeth".

2.3 The general feeling was that a very detailed definition of fair/ unfair labour practices in the Act would not be advisable because this is very rigid and inflexible.

2.4 Members agreed, however, that although there is a need for flexibility, there is also a great need for certainty and clarity. To address this need, a code should be drafted by the NMC on fair or unfair labour practices. The majority of NMC members felt that such a code should be applicable to all sectors. The SAAU, however, was of opinion that the decision as to the desirability of having a code applying to all sectors or only to agriculture should not be decided at this moment in time but should only be decided when there is certainty regarding the contents of such a code. The protagonists of a national code indicated that it does not make sense to have separate codes for different sectors because of the confusion it would create. The NMC decided that although it is necessary that the whole question regarding general and sectoral codes be settled, the settlement of this issue will not be a pre-condition as to the application of labour relations legislation to agriculture. In this regard the SAAU requested that it be noted that it could not agree to the inclusion of agriculture under the ambit of the LRA before the guidelines pertaining to labour practices are known to them.

2.4.1 The NMC felt that such codes should have legal effect ("teeth") and it should be possible and it should be possible to present this code as evidence in the Court. One group felt that the LRA should make provision for such codes. Another group was of the opinion that the Court will in any event take account of such a code even if it is not provided for in the Act.

2.5 Court decisions of the past and existing codes should serve as a guideline for drafting the code. The code should be negotiated by employer and employee organisations, or by a reconstituted NMC. The SAAU suggested that such codes could also be drafted in consultation between agriculture and the NMC or the Department of Manpower.

2.6 The NMC agreed that should the LRA be made applicable to agriculture, an extensive information programme should be launched to inform agriculture about the requirements of the Act. It is desirable that guidelines on fair and unfair labour practices should also be made available to parties.

2.7 In light of the NMC's decision on codes and the CLRA investigation in this regard, the question whether a separate code is required for agriculture, could only be decided once there is certainty regarding the contents of such a code. The code itself could be drafted once there is more clarity regarding the views of Government on labour legislation for farm workers.

2.8 The principle of self-governance is also very important and should be incorporated in the Act. Collective agreements outside industrial councils, e.g. local level agreements dealing with labour practices, codes of conduct, disciplinary and grievance procedures should thus be possible. Such collective agreements should be enforceable, e.g. by way of the definition of an unfair labour practice.

⁽¹⁾ Although the term "farm worker" or "worker" is used in this document, the intention is not that it should be a different concept from that of "employee" in the LRA.

2.9 The matter of reinstatement orders in the agricultural sector was worrying to some members (including the SAAU). The reason was that agriculture has very special circumstances in terms of accommodation being provided on the farm, the very personal relationship, the long distances involved, etc. The NMC noted, however, that with regard to a section 43-order (status quo-orders), an employer has an option whether he wants to physically reinstate an employee or whether he wants to pay remuneration in lieu of reinstatement. With regard to section 46 (9), which deals with final awards, the majority of the members of the NMC felt that the court should have total discretion in deciding whether a reinstatement should be done or whether money in lieu of reinstatement will be possible.

2.9.1 A minority viewpoint expressed by the SAAU, 3 NMC-members (members Nieuwoudt, Swart and Smith) and committee member Lyman with regard to reinstatement is that in the case of an unfair dismissal, the employer should *always* have the option or choice whether he wants to physically reinstate the dismissed worker or whether he wants to pay a fixed amount of compensation (a kind of built in penalty) in lieu of reinstatement. This should apply to *all workers* in regard to both section 43-status quo orders and section 46 (9) determinations. The principle should apply to all sectors.

3. THE PROCEDURES FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES

3.1 All members agreed that legislation for farm workers and their employers should make provision for procedures to resolve disputes.

3.2 All members agreed that parties to a dispute should be encouraged to discuss (as a first step) their dispute at the lowest possible level, ie at the source of the dispute and that the employer and employee should primarily be involved at this stage. All members agree that legislation to regulate this matter would not be advisable or practical. Procedures regarding grievance and disciplinary codes could for instance be agreed upon between the employer and his workers or trade union, and as part of such agreement, trade union involvement as a first step could be limited.

3.3 Some members (including the SAAU) felt very strongly that at the initial stage, there should be no outside interference, and that the farmer and his worker should directly discuss their differences. The worker should be able to call for the assistance of any other person on the farm, but not an outside person. There should be no trade union involvement at this very first step, because such involvement could reduce the chances of settling the dispute. The members supporting this view accepted that it would be impractical to incorporate a rigid requirement regarding the above matter in legislation, but felt that there should be some other way to encourage the parties to discuss their differences without outside interference. After having discussed their differences at plant level (eg on the farm), outside involvement, eg a trade union, employer organisation or advice office should be possible. The majority of the NMC felt that there should be no restriction on the worker or the employer getting outside assistance, even at the initial stage.

3.4 The outcome of the two approaches within the NMC is the same, ie that there should be no legislation to force the employer and employee to discuss their differences and to stop outside involvement, although the reasons for this outcome are different.

3.5 All members agree that if the dispute cannot be settled by discussions internally (whether this means trade union involvement or not), the dispute should go to either an Industrial Council with jurisdiction, a conciliation board, or if the parties agree, mediation or arbitration. These procedures will then be compulsory in order to attempt settling the dispute, before taking further action, eg a strike, lock-out or reference to the Industrial Court.

3.5.1 Mediation should be concluded within 30 days or such longer period as agreed upon by the parties. The meeting agreed that parties should be able to go directly to mediation or arbitration if they can agree thereon without first approaching a conciliation board.

3.5.2 An important aspect was that the conciliation system could only function effectively if more mechanisms were created to service employers and employees in outlying areas. More officials to preside over CB meetings in rural areas is thus of absolute importance. The SAAU and COFESA felt very strongly that this was a prerequisite for the LRA to be made applicable to agriculture, ie that the LRA could not be made applicable if there were not more conciliation board officials in outlying areas. Attention also need to be given to the introduction of permanent conciliation centres and the possibility of private conciliation centres.

3.6 Members agreed that the CB chairman should play a more facilitating role, i.e. he should facilitate agreement being reached. According to the Websters and Oxford Dictionaries he should thus make it "easier for the parties to reach agreement" or should "promote the reaching of an agreement". He should thus play a more active role to get parties to conciliate and he should also guide parties to conciliate. The meeting was agreed that the parties can agree to ask the CB chair person to play a mediating role and also make a non-binding recommendation (if both parties agree). This should apply to all workers and not only agricultural workers.

3.7 Regarding time limits the majority of the NMC, was agreed that the time limits of the existing LRA should be accepted and that special time limits for agriculture would be unrealistic. Because of the seasonal nature of agriculture, the SAAU and COFESA were of the opinion that with regard to an unfair labour practice dispute arising in the agricultural sector, this dispute should be referred to a conciliation board within 90 days and not within 180 days as contained in the 1991 Labour Relations Amendment Act.

The Labour Court system

3.9 The meeting agreed that disputes of right could go to a court if they are unresolved at the conciliation board or mediation stage. Apart from the existing Industrial Court, there was also a serious need for a "small claim" type of court, which shall be referred to as the Small Labour Court. Such a court should also be within the Industrial Court structure. A separate court for agriculture would be unrealistic.

3.10 The meeting was thus in agreement that provision should be made for Small Labour Courts. No appeal should be possible, and no professional (i.e. at a fee) representation allowed. The Small Labour Court should not be a court of record. It was acknowledged that these Courts would not be available in all areas, because presiding officers would not be available in outlying areas. The idea was also expressed that in cases where a small labour court is not available, the chairman of the CB could assist by playing a facilitating role in settling the dispute, eg by way of making non-binding recommendations. Attention should also be given to the role that officers of the peace could play in the regard.

3.11 The Small Labour Court should be in all the major towns, but they should have regional jurisdiction, eg a circulating court. The SAAU and COFESA were strongly of opinion that it should be a prerequisite that this court be available in outlying areas before the LRA can be made applicable to agriculture. The majority of the NMC decided to strongly urge Government to give high priority to the introduction of these courts. These members were not, however, prepared to view this as a prerequisite before the Act can be applied to agriculture.

3.12 Regarding the small labour court, the meeting felt that the complainant (applicant) should have a choice to go to the small labour court, where no professional representation will be allowed and no appeal would be possible, or to approach the Industrial Court where legal representation will be allowed and appeal would be possible. The meeting agreed that the small labour court should be very simple and quick. It would thus not be a court of record. The meeting also agreed that if the small labour court system is used, a codification of unfair labour practices will be necessary.

3.13 The principle of giving the applicant a choice to elect was important because the principles of having legal representation and of being able to appeal against an unfair judgement, are very important. This should not be taken away unilaterally and the choice should be up to the applicant whether he wants legal representation and the appeal possibility. If he wishes to have these then it should be possible for him to approach the Industrial Court and not the small labour court. Some members including the SAAU were not very satisfied with the principle of giving total freedom to elect a Court, because unions would according to them almost always approach the Industrial Court, and the Small Labour Court would not be utilised. The trade unions argued, however, that they do not have funds to approach the Industrial Court, and would prefer to use the small claims labour court. The SAAU and COFESA who were opposed to free election felt this issue could be resolved by requiring surety if the applicant party wishes to go to the Industrial Court and not the small labour court. The rest of the NMC were opposed to this proposal.

3.14 The meeting was agreed that costs should only be ordered in cases which are frivolous or spurious, and that the court should have the power to order surety for costs in special circumstances. The discretion of the Court should be along the same lines as in the common law, i.e. it should not debar access to the court. The SAAU and COFESA felt, however, that if a party wishes to go to the court against a recommendation of a CB chairperson, then the court should order surety for costs. This will not apply to the small labour court.

3.15 Regarding legal representation in the small labour court, the meeting agreed that any person with a legal qualification that would qualify him for entrance to the bar or side-bar should be excluded, except if that person is the owner of the farm or business (eg a one-man employer). In the latter case the worker should also have a right to legal representation.

3.16 The meeting agreed that the Small labour court should mainly deal with disputes of rights (i.e. unfair labour practice), although some felt it should have wider jurisdiction. The respondent should be able to petition the court that the dispute is too big or too involved and that it should be heard by the Industrial Court. One person felt that the Court should only have jurisdiction if both parties to the dispute so agree, otherwise the Industrial Court should have jurisdiction. In this instance it is interesting to note that in the proposals regarding Labour Courts in Chapter J of the CLRA the jurisdiction of the Labour Court (first division) and that of the small Labour Courts (second division) are determined by the type of remedies it may issue and the type of labour issues it may deal with. In terms of the draft CLRA small labour courts will deal with certain alleged unfair suspensions, alterations of terms and conditions of employment, and individual alleged unfair terminations of service.

3.17 COSATU felt that there should be some limited on the size of disputes dealt with by the Small Labour Court, eg only if less than 10 employees are involved. SAAU felt that if surety is required to approach the Industrial Court, this issue will settle itself, i.e. only if the case is big or involved will the applicant be prepared to put forward surety. Having said that, the NMC was of the opinion that the issues of size of disputes and surety as it pertains to labour courts should be addressed when the NMC moots the issue of labour courts as part of the CLRA investigation.

3.18 COSATU felt that the restructured NMC should be involved in the appointment of presiding officers of the Small Labour Court. There was no general support for this proposal. There was general support for the idea that some mechanism should be available for parties to complain about the competence of presiding officers and that there should be a procedure for the removal of incompetent officers. This proposal is in principle congruent with the proposals regarding Labour Courts in the draft CLRA whereby the Minister of Justice will have the power to remove the president, deputy president and labour judges on the grounds of misbehaviour and incapacity.

4. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

4.1 The NMC recognized the right of all employees and employers to associate or not to associate. The principles underlying a system of collective bargaining, the duty to bargain and the recognition of trade unions, should thus also be applicable to the agricultural sector. The SAAU, however, emphasized that it could not on behalf of its members recognize trade unions. The SAAU also indicated that the acceptance of the above principles would not necessarily imply acceptance of the LRA as it now stands.

4.2 An important proviso with regard to this issue (in fact all issues regarding a labour relations system for agriculture) was that the recommendations of the NMC on a Consolidated Labour Relations Act may affect the views of the NMC.

5. STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

5.1 The meeting agreed that there should be some right to strike and lock-out in the agricultural sector, although the SAAU felt it should be subject to the restrictions (as stated below). It was also agreed that if compulsory arbitration were to be required under all circumstances, this would destroy collective bargaining and it would reduce the possibility of the employer negotiating deals with employees/unions, i.e. of more rather than less agreement between an employer and his employees.

5.2 The meeting took note, however, of the special circumstances in agriculture which meant that some periods of any year were extremely quiet and other characterised by intense activity. Employers will choose to lock-out in the quiet period, whereas the union will choose to strike in the peak period. A strike during the peak period could, however, wipe out total production for a full year or more and therefore also the farmer. A lock-out during slack periods could seriously prejudice the well-being of the farm worker and his family. It was important that this issue should be addressed.

5.3 The meeting also took note of the further characteristics of agriculture, ie if there is a strike or lock-out, the workers are still on the property. It will thus be very difficult to withhold some forms of remuneration in kind, eg in the form of accommodation, use of land, water and firewood. It is, however, very unlikely that other remuneration in kind will be paid in the strike situation. The same pressure that exists in urban areas on employees to end the strike (because they have no income to finance accommodation and food), does not necessarily exist in agriculture. Workers could thus conceivably continue with a strike for a very long period of time. In addition, it is practically impossible to get temporary labour in agriculture to do the work of striking workers, because of the geographic distances involved and because accommodation would not be available.

5.4 The meeting also took note of the fact that agriculture was also different from the rest of industry in respect of its production processes. Although many industries work with perishable products, agriculture is characterised by a biological process, ie produce can only be planted and harvested at certain times of the year and if not planted or harvested at that time, it could set back the biological process for a year or more. Live-stock must also be cared for on a daily basis and in some instances eg milking, it could have devastating effects if not done on a daily basis.

5.5 The meeting noted that many of the above factors could individually be found in other sectors of the economy. The agricultural sector was, however, probably unique in that it experienced all of these factors cumulatively. It was noted that not all of agriculture was affected to the same extent.

5.6 Various possibilities to regulate the right to strike⁽¹⁾ without making all disputes in this sector subject to compulsory arbitration, were discussed: It was agreed that the question of legal strikes are the most problematical, because the timing of the strike could have devastating effects, and the farmer being at great risk if he

⁽¹⁾ These remarks apply *mutatis mutandis* to lock-outs.

dismisses workers. Although an illegal strike could also have devastating effects, the position of the farmer in this instance would not be much different from what it is now, ie with the farmer not covered by the LRA. The most appropriate solution for strikes in agriculture, that was recommended by the NMC, was the following:

(a) No-strike agreements. Such agreements could specify that there should be no strikes during certain periods of the year, and instead that compulsory arbitration or other remedies agreed to by the parties concerned, will apply. These should be enabling legislation regarding such agreements. This needs to be done because common law agreements are not enforceable. If a legal strike takes place in contravention of the provisions of a common law agreement, there is in terms of section 79 of the LRA, no redress to the courts. COSATU, however, did not agree with the view that collective agreements are not enforceable by law. Therefore they feel that no changes in legislation in this regard are necessary. As they see it collective agreements are enforceable. The NMC agreed that these agreements should be concluded collectively, that is by the majority of the workers in the bargaining unit, for example a trade union (if a trade union is present), a worker organisation or a group of workers—thus excluding agreements with individual workers. It should be written agreements and it should be concluded for a certain limited time period (no longer than 12 months).

5.6.1 In addition to a no-strike agreement, the following possibilities were also advanced:

(b) Awarding costs under specified circumstances. The disadvantages of this approach were that courts do not easily award costs; that according to the courts, unions have no special (additional) liability for loss caused by their members; and that the order will not be effective because of impoverished unions.

(c) It should be possible to approach the court to ask for an order (interdict) that a strike or lock-out would be undesirable for a specified period of time because of special circumstances. These special circumstances could be the same as those proposed in the Draft Consolidated Labour Relations Act namely:

- Where the strike has caused or is liable to cause serious damage to the physical property of an employer or to endanger the health and safety of persons; or
- where the strike could reasonably be expected to lead to the destruction of an employer's business or the viability of such a business, unless the strike is functional to the collective bargaining process; or
- where the strike is conducted in a violent manner, or is accompanied by serious threats of violence.

The NMC was of the opinion that these interdicts should also apply with regard to legal strikes and lock-outs. The NMC felt that with regard to lock-outs, similar criteria should be investigated by the Technical Committee of the NMC.

Although it was generally agreed that the small labour courts should not be able to give interdicts, it was felt that methods should also be investigated by the NMC Technical Committee to make the courts more accessible to interdicts. A further alternative was that if the courts were to grant such an order, compulsory arbitration should apply.

6. LEGISLATION

6.1 The NMC discussed various ways in which the recommendations contained in this document could be incorporated in legislation.

6.2 Note was taken of the following disadvantages of a separate Act for farm workers:

(a) It would be difficult to maintain two separate Acts, with similar amendments having to be effected to both from time to time.

(b) Other sectors will also want separate Acts. This will result in more regulation and not less.

(c) Another disadvantage is that a totally new infra-structure must be created. This costs time and money.

(d) There will also be no clarity or certainty regarding labour relations. There will be no court judgments to give guidance, no lawyers, consultants or academics with knowledge about what can and cannot be done and even officials from the Department of Manpower will not be able to assist with advice.

(e) The whole separate dispensation will be regarded with much suspicion and there will be constant pressure for inclusion under the LRA.

6.3 The majority of the NMC supported inclusion under an amended LRA, with the amendments as indicated above. Mr Swart, however, indicated that this decision could only be taken once there is more certainty regarding procedures and systems. All members agreed that before the LRA is made applicable to agriculture there should be an extensive information campaign to inform agriculture about the requirements of the Act. A code on fair and unfair labour practices should also be developed. However, such an information campaign and code should not be prerequisites for the application of the Act to agriculture, although SAAU and COFESA felt that it should in fact be a prerequisite. Furthermore there need not necessarily be a special regime for agriculture as most of the changes indicated in this report could just as well apply to all sectors.

6.4 The SAAU was, however, not fully convinced of the need for a formal labour relations dispensation at present. With the existing protection of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to agriculture and the great many uncertainties regarding the above amendments and the Consolidated Labour Relations Act, the SAAU could not support the immediate application of the LRA to agriculture. In this regard the SAAU reiterated concerns which led to certain amendments in the rest of the report. However, these concerns of the SAAU should not be seen as being in contradiction with the rest of the report.

The full viewpoint of the SAAU is as follows:

"The peacefulness in respect of labour relations on farms is a particular feature of farm labour. It is significant that during the 1980s, which were characterised by riots and labour unrest, there were very few cases of labour unrest in the rural areas and virtually none of the farms. This state of affairs must be attributed to the good and very personal relationship between employers and employees on farms.

Despite accusations flung at the agricultural sector about the alleged exploitation of workers, 1,3 million workers still make a living in agriculture and, except for a few isolated regions, agriculture is not experiencing a shortage of workers. Together with the dependents of these workers, almost six million people in South Africa make a living in agriculture and, except for a few isolated regions, agriculture is not experiencing a shortage of workers.

Farmers have a justified fear that this special relationship between the farmer and his worker will be disturbed if the Labour Relations Act is applied to agriculture and trade unions obtain an official, legal status on farms. The agricultural sector prefers that labour matters in agriculture be regulated by good management practices rather than by legislation.

It was with concern that the agricultural sector took note of the serious unrest in other sectors that are linked under a legal system and of the irresponsible behaviour of some trade unions.

Against this background the congress of the SA Agricultural Union in October 1990 made the following decisions:

The Congress accepts the viewpoint that legislation in itself cannot promote good relations between employers and employees but that good relations are the result of sound manpower management practices on farms.

The Congress also decided that any possible extension of labour laws to include agriculture has to be investigated thoroughly and considered carefully to ensure that it will not disturb the good labour relations already found on farms.

The viewpoint of the SAAU that a formal (legal) labour relations system should not be applied to agriculture should not be interpreted as a denial of the worker's basic rights by the agricultural sector. For example, the agricultural sector accepts—

- that an employer and an employee have equal claim to protection against unfair labour practices;
- that in principle any worker has the right to collective bargaining; and
- the principle of freedom of association and non-association.

The agricultural sector is also of the opinion that with the envisaged extension of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to agriculture, the agricultural worker's basic rights will be protected further. With the protection granted by the application of common-law regulations, the SAAU is of the opinion that the rights of the farm worker will be protected sufficiently and that a formal labour relations system in the agricultural sector is not necessary at his stage.

However, the viewpoint of the agricultural sector was not accepted by the Farmworker's Committee and the agricultural sector consequently stipulated that, before a formal labour relations system can be extended to include agriculture, clarity should first be obtained on matters such as strikes and lock-outs, procedures to settle disputes, unfair labour practices and the jurisdiction of industrial councils.

If such a system is introduced for agriculture, the particular characteristics of the agricultural sector should be taken into careful consideration. For example, strikes in critical stages of the farming cycle should be prohibited, there should be a special dispute settlement mechanism and procedure for agriculture in which the emphasis should fall particularly on the settlement of disputes directly between the farmer and his workers, easily accessible and inexpensive special small labour courts should be introduced on a decentralised basis, and unfair labour practices which will also protect the farmer's interest, etc.

A final decision on the acceptance or not of a formal labour relations system for the agricultural sector should only be made once the details of the procedures and systems concerned are known and can be studied."

PART B: THE WAGE ACT**1. CONCEPTUAL APPROACH**

1.1 During discussions of the Farmworkers' Committee regarding the possible application of the Wage Act to the agricultural sector, various arguments or motivations for and against the inclusion of farm workers under the ambit of this Act were advanced. These motivations can broadly be classified into three categories:

- the full inclusion of farm workers under the ambit of the Wage Act;
- the maintenance of the *status quo*;
- reconsideration of the Act within 24 months.

These three categories are elaborated upon hereunder. During NMC deliberations the last approach was replaced by one stating that the application of the Act should be postponed for 24 months.

2. MOTIVATIONS FOR THE FULL INCLUSION OF FARM WORKERS UNDER THE WAGE ACT

(a) Farm workers are to a greater or lesser extent being treated unfairly by their employers in respect of their wages and other conditions of employment when taking into account the existing differences in conditions of employment and wages between these workers and workers in other sectors of the economy. This phenomenon is aggravated by the fact that there is a large supply of farm workers and these workers are generally unskilled and illiterate, thus weakening their bargaining position in the labour market.

(b) Regarding the rate of inflation it is argued that the major determinant of this phenomenon is government macro-economic policy, in particular monetary and exchange rate policy. There is no question that the Wage Act is an unimportant concern for the inflation conscious, relative to government economic policy. To the extent that the application of this Act to the agricultural sector would influence the rate of inflation marginally in the first year of increased minimum wages, this can be fully justified since wages paid in agriculture in some sectors and regions presently are very low. Where minimum wages are required, it would contribute to the increase of the total welfare of the agricultural community.

(c) On the question of unemployment it is mentioned that extremely high increases in minimum wages will obviously lead to a significant increase in unemployment, while a very low increase is likely to lead to a totally negligible increase. It would be the responsibility of the Wage Board to set a minimum wage at a level where it would increase wages at the lower end of the scale, while keeping in mind that extreme increases would lead to unemployment. It can be mentioned that the 1988 Agricultural Survey indicated that remuneration in agriculture constituted only 17% of total expenditure. Moderate and essential increases in wages are unlikely to affect the profitability of the agricultural business significantly.

(d) The application of the WA to agriculture does not mean that payment in kind would automatically be done away with. The Wage Board can make provision for an independent assessment of the value of payment in kind in order to protect both farmer and farm worker.

(e) Minimum wages in the agricultural sector will not necessarily increase urbanisation in the RSA. Between 1987 and 1988 employment in agriculture dropped by 9,5%. The rate of urbanisation is only likely to increase if unemployment in this sector increases accordingly. Increased wages would also have an opposite effect namely that skilled and "good" employees, who have been leaving agriculture for better paid jobs in urban industries because of low wages and lack of opportunities for promotion in agriculture, may now be enticed to stay and contribute to an increase in productivity in this sector.

(f) It is necessary to have wage regulating legislation in agriculture due to the fact that it is unlikely that the bulk of farm labour will be unionised and will therefore not be participating in collective bargaining. In this instance wage regulating legislation is an effective way of assuring the application of minimum wages in agriculture.

(g) The fact that there are certain regional, sectoral or any other differences in agriculture, should not preclude agriculture from being placed under the ambit of the Wage Act. The reason for this is that all other sectors that are already included under the Act also show differences from one another as well as variations in the sectors themselves. Furthermore, agriculture has survived decades of marketing boards and other interferences from the State, through which standard prices were set for specific products. Regional and sectoral differences have not led to this system collapsing and the present review of marketing boards is based on totally different grounds.

(h) It is the responsibility of the Wage Board to take all factors which are relevant in the setting of minimum wages into account. One of them is the possible effect of climatic conditions on the "ability to pay". Various other industries are also affected by changing conditions: The textile industry, an important economic indicator, have periods of expansion and serious down-turns; in the building industry climatic conditions play an important role. The Wage Board should be able to deal with specific conditions in agriculture by instituting appropriate mechanisms such as in other sectors.

3. MOTIVATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO

(a) The introduction of a minimum wage and periodic increases of it in agriculture would exert upward pressure on the *rate of inflation*. Keeping in mind the relative share of agriculture in the economy, a minimum wage applying to agriculture would have a negative rollover effect on inflation in society as a whole.

(b) Wage regulations in terms of the Wage Act are usually determined on an operational basis. However there is great diversity in the profitability and consequently, solvency of farmers. This solvency does not only differ on a regional and sectoral base but also between individual farming enterprises within the same operational branch or region. Climatic and soil conditions also differ greatly from farm to farm. It is practically impossible to accommodate these differences in agriculture. There are also a number of very small entrepreneurs in agriculture which further complicates the application of the Wage Act to agriculture.

(c) In contrast to most other sectors in the economy, the same employees on most farms have to perform different tasks with different levels of skill and expertise. The question is then on the basis of which task should the minimum wage be determined.

(d) The possibility exists that the minimum wage set by the Wage Board might become the actual or maximum wage. It can serve as a signal to farmers who are paying more than the minimum wage, that they can pay less. In this way, minimum wages can depress the possibility of higher wages.

(e) The inclusion of farm workers under the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) as well as under the LRA (with or without proposed amendments) will provide the parties with the necessary machinery to determine their own bargaining and employment arrangements without unnecessary third party intervention. It is argued that employers and labour should be entitled to negotiate wages within the confines of the market place and not be restricted by laid down limitations.

(f) The supply and demand of employees must be a factor in the determination of wages to obtain maximum employment. Agriculture is one of the largest work providers in the country. The implementation of the Wage Act in agriculture could thus disturb supply and demand to such an extent that it could increase unemployment in the RSA. If wages, as one cost factor, become too expensive, farmers can use alternative possibilities to avoid high wage costs. Mechanisation with consequently higher unemployment is one alternative.

(g) The application of the WA to agriculture would be undesirable at this stage because of the adverse economic conditions and the existing high levels of unemployment in the RSA. As regards adverse economic conditions, the Department of Agricultural Development indicated that about 30 per cent of the country's white farmers are at the brink of insolvency, and further that the total farm debt amounts to more than R14 billion at present.

(h) It is practically impossible for the WA to regulate payment in kind, especially in agriculture where the extent and quality of in natura remuneration varies considerably and is extremely difficult to determine due to continuous improvement. The implementation of the WA will lead to the cessation of existing practices such as free transport, housing, water supply, grazing rights, etc which in turn will negatively impact on employee welfare and employee-employer relations on the farms.

(i) There are certain negative effects as regards the application/administration of the WA and minimum wage levels to agriculture. In this instance, the enforcement of wage determinations would call for an extended corps of inspectors in agriculture, and there would be problems in obtaining reliable data in determining the ability to pay of employers and arriving at the value of remuneration in kind.

(j) Although wage determinations at the moment are in some instances not unrealistic in terms of affordability, inclusion under the Wage Act would be like signing a blank cheque. There is no guarantee that the present policy will continue or that the composition of the Wage Board will not be altered drastically.

4. ADDITIONAL VIEWS BY SOME COMMITTEE MEMBERS ON THE RECONSIDERATION OF THE WAGE ACT WITHIN 24 MONTHS AND WAGE GUIDELINES IN THE INTERIM

4.1 Some members of the committee indicated during committee deliberations that in their view the time was not ripe to make the Wage Act applicable to agriculture. This might however change in the future and therefore a final decision regarding this aspect should not be taken now. Some of the reasons for this view are the following although all the reasons are not necessarily endorsed by everyone:

(a) Three important labour Acts will most probably be made applicable to agriculture in the near future and the application of a fourth (especially such a controversial act as the Wage Act) could damage the successful implementation of the other Acts.

(b) Minimum wages in agriculture could possibly lead to unemployment in agriculture because of a lot of surplus labour being employed and fears about unrealistic future minimum wage increases. South Africa is already experiencing particularly high unemployment due to financial and other sanctions, economic adjustment programmes, political uncertainty and budget allocations to eliminate social backlogs. To cause even more unemployment now will result in more social unrest and instability, which will undermine a successful transition to a democratic South Africa.

(c) The financial plight of most farmers at the moment is particularly serious. Agriculture is also going through an adjustment process and this is partly the reason for the financial difficulties.

4.2 Until such time as conditions have improved, even a recommendation by the NMC to include agriculture fully under the Wage Act will damage the successful implementation and acceptance of the other Acts in agriculture.

4.3 At the NMC meeting of 16 April 1991, the approach above was amended to read that the Wage Act should be extended to agriculture, but its application postponed for 24 months.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NMC

5.1 Based on the discussion above regarding the handling of the Wage Act in relation to agriculture, the NMC put forward the following three proposals:

(a) COSATU, NACTU and members Liebenberg and Le Roux were in favour of the *inclusion* of agriculture under the Wage Act together with changes to the composition of the Wage Board: The Wage Act in its current form, should be made applicable to agriculture, and the Wage Board should become a tri-partite body with members from the State, trade unions and employers. This approach will necessitate changes to the composition of the Wage Board.

(b) NMC members Landman, Roodt, Smith, R. Botha, Pienaar and Committee members Bosch, Budlender, Meyer and Bailey supported in principle the extension of the Wage Act to agriculture, but with the provisos that the application of the Wage Act in agriculture be delayed for 24 months and that wage guide-lines be compiled for agriculture in the interim. Such guide-lines should not be compulsory.

(c) The SAAU, COFESA and Committee member Lyman were in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo*. It was argued that the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act (UIA), Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) and the Labour Relations Act (LRA) to agriculture in the near future obviates the need for the WA in agriculture.

5.2 The NMC decided to include as part of its report, the original majority recommendation of the Committee to the NMC, even though it was not supported by the NMC:

"The implementation of the Wage Act in agriculture should be reconsidered by the NMC in 24 months' time. In the interim, the Wage Board should make recommendations regarding acceptable minimum wages in various sectors and regions in agriculture, taking into account financial conditions and fringe benefits. Such recommendations will not have the force of law, but will serve to orientate the farming community towards the idea of minimum wages, without causing a huge upheaval. Committee members Bosch, Bailey, Budlender, Barker, Meyer and Nieuwoudt indicated their support for this proposal."

BYLAE

NASIONALE MANNEKRAGKOMMISSIE

AANBEVELINGS OOR 'N ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE- EN MINIMUMLOONSTELSEL VIR PLAASWERKERS

1. INLEIDING

1.1 In hierdie dokument word die NMK se aanbevelings oor die moontlike toepassing van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (WAV) en die Loonwet op die landbou bespreek.

1.2 Wat die WAV betref, het die Nasionale Mannekragskommissie (NMK) besluit om eers die beginsels onderliggend aan 'n arbeidsverhoudingstelsel vir plaaswerkers te oorweeg voordat hy dit sou oorweeg of die WAV van toepassing gemaak moet word. Hierdie beginsels word hieronder uiteengesit.

DEEL A: WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

2. BILLIKE/ONBILLIKE ARBEIDSPRAKTYKE

2.1 Die NMK steun die beginsel van billikheid en alle lede het saamgestem dat plaaswerkers⁽¹⁾ billik behandel moet word. Billikheid geld egter vir albei kante, en daar moet ook billikheid teenoor die werkgewer wees. Die NMK het ook saamgestem dat die gemenerereg nie toereikend is om billikheid te verseker nie en dat daar gevolglik maatreëls bo en behalwe die gemenerereg nodig is om billikheid te verseker.

⁽¹⁾ Hoewel die term "plaaswerker" of "werker" in hierdie dokument gebruik word, is dit nie die bedoeling dat dit 'n ander konsep as dié van "werknemer" in die WAV moet wees nie.

2.2 Lede was dit ook eens dat hierdie maatreëls verpligtend moet wees, d.w.s. dat dit in die Wet opgeneem moet word. Maatreëls wat geheel en al vrywillig is, sal nie genoeg wees nie en dit moet "tande" hê.

2.3 Die algemene gevoel was dat 'n uitvoerige omskrywing van billike/onbillike arbeidspraktyke in die Wet nie raadsaam is nie, aangesien dit baie streng en onbuigsaam is.

2.4 Lede het egter saamgestem dat, alhoewel daar 'n groot behoefte aan soepelheid is, daar ook 'n groot behoefte aan sekerheid en duidelikheid is. Met die oog hierop moet die NMK 'n kode opstel oor billike en onbillike arbeidspraktyke. Die meeste NMK-lede het gevoel dat so 'n kode op alle sektore van toepassing moet wees. Die SALU was egter van mening dat 'n beslissing oor die wenslikheid van 'n kode wat vir alle sektore of net vir die landbou geld, nie in hierdie stadium geneem moet word nie maar eers wanneer daar sekerheid is oor die inhoud van sodanige kode. Die voorstanders van 'n nasionale kode het aangedui dat dit geen sin het om afsonderlike kodes vir verskillende sektore te hê nie, vanweë die verwarring wat dit sal skep. Die NMK het besluit dat, hoewel dit nodig is dat die hele kwessie rondom algemene en sektorale kodes opgelos moet word, die oplossing van hierdie aangeleentheid nie 'n voorvereiste vir die toepassing van die wetgewing oor arbeidsverhoudinge op die landbou sal wees nie. Die SALU het in hierdie verband gevra dat daar aangeteken word dat hy nie tot die insluiting van die landbou onder die WAV kan instem alvorens die riglyne rakende arbeidspraktyke aan hom bekend is nie.

2.4.1 Die NMK het gevoel dat sulke kodes regsrag ("tande") moet hê en dat dit moontlik moet wees om hierdie kodes as getuie in die hof voor te lê. Een groep het gevoel dat die WAV vir sulke kodes voorsiening moet maak. 'n Ander groep was van mening dat die hof so 'n kode in elk geval in berekening sal bring selfs al maak die Wet nie daarvoor voorsiening nie.

2.5 Vorige hofbeslissings en bestaande kodes moet as riglyn dien vir die opstel van die kode. Die kode moet beding word deur werkgewer- en werknemersorganisasies of 'n hersaamgestelde NMK. Die SALU het aan die hand gedoen dat sulke kodes ook in samewerking met die landbou en die NMK of die Departement van Mannekrag opgestel kan word.

2.6 Die NMK het ooreengekom dat indien die WAV op die landbou van toepassing gemaak word, daar 'n uitgebreide inligtingsprogram van stapel gestuur moet word om die landbou oor die vereistes van die Wet in te lig. Dit is wenslik dat riglyne oor billike en onbillike arbeidspraktyke ook aan die partye beskikbaar gestel word.

2.7 In die lig van die NMK se besluit oor kodes en die GWAV-onderzoek in hierdie verband kan die vraag of 'n afsonderlike kode vir die landbou nodig is, beantwoord word eers wanneer daar sekerheid is oor die inhoud van so 'n kode. Die kode self kan opgestel word sodra daar meer duidelikheid is oor die Regering se standpunte oor arbeidswetgewing vir plaaswerkers.

2.8 Die beginsel van selfbestuur is ook baie belangrik en moet in die Wet opgeneem word. Kollektiewe ooreenkomste buite nywerheidsrade, bv. ooreenkomste op plaaslike vlak wat met arbeidspraktyke, gedragkodes en dissiplinêre en grieweprosedures handel, moet dus moontlik wees. Sulke kollektiewe ooreenkomste moet afdwingbaar wees, bv. deur middel van die omskrywing van 'n onbillike arbeidspraktyk.

2.9 Die kwessie van herstel in diens-bevele in die landbou-sektor was vir sommige lede (insluitende die SALU) 'n bron van kommer. Die rede hiervoor is dat die landbou baie besondere omstandighede het betreffende akkommodasie wat op die plaas verskaf word, die baie persoonlike verhouding, die lang afstande wat betrokke is, ens. Die NMK het egter opgemerk dat 'n werkgewer met verwysing na 'n artikel 43-bevel (status quo-bevel) 'n opsie het of hy 'n werknemer fisies in sy pos wil herstel of besoldiging wil betaal in plaas van her-indiensstelling. Met betrekking tot artikel 46 (9), wat met finale vasstellings handel, het die meerderheid van die lede van die NMK gevoel dat die hof algehele diskresie moet hê by die besluit of 'n her-indienstelling gedoen moet word en of betaling in plaas van her-indienstelling moontlik sal wees.

2.9.1 'n Minderheidstandpunt wat deur die SALU, drie lede van die NMK (die lede Nieuwoudt, Swart en Smith) en Komiteelid lyman met betrekking tot herstelling uitgespreek is, is dat die werkgewer in die geval van 'n onbillike ontslag *altyd* die opsie of keuse moet hê of hy die ontslaande werker fisies in sy pos wil herstel of 'n vaste bedrag ter vergoeding ('n soort ingeboude boete) in plaas van her-indienstelling wil betaal. Dit behoort vir *alle werkers* te geld met betrekking tot sowel artikel 43-status quo-bevele as artikel 46 (9)-vasstellings. Die beginsel behoort vir alle sektore te geld.

3. DIE PROSEDURE VIR DIE BESLEGTING VAN GESKILLE

3.1 Alle lede het saamgestem dat wetgewing vir plaaswerkers en hulle werkgewers voorsiening moet maak vir prosedures om geskille te besleg.

3.2 Alle lede het saamgestem dat die partye by 'n geskil aangemoedig moet word om (as eerste stap) hulle geskil op die laags moontlike vlak te bespreek, d.w.s. by die kern van die geskil, en dat primêr die werkgewer en die werknemer in hierdie stadium betrokke moet wees. Alle lede was dit eens dat wetgewing om hierdie aangeleentheid te reguleer, nie raadsaam of prakties sal wees nie. Die werkgewer en sy werkers of hulle vakvereniging kan byvoorbeeld ooreenkom oor prosedures met betrekking tot griewe- en dissiplinêre kodes, en as deel van so 'n ooreenkoms kan die betrokkenheid van die vakvereniging as eerste stap beperk word.

3.3 Sommige lede (insluitende die SALU) het sterk gevoel dat daar in die aanvangstadium van 'n geskil geen inmenging van buite behoort te wees nie en dat die boer en sy werker hulle verskille direk moet bespreek. Die werker moet in staat wees om die hulp van enige ander persoon op die plaas in te roep, maar nie van 'n buitestaander nie. Die vakvereniging moet nie by hierdie eerste stap betrokke wees nie, aangesien sodanige betrokkenheid die kanse vir die beslegting van die geskil kan verminder. Die lede wat hierdie siening gesteun het, het aanvaar dat dit onprakties sal wees om 'n onbuigsame vereiste rakende bogenoemde aangeleentheid in wetgewing in te sluit, maar het gevoel dat daar 'n ander manier moet wees om partye aan te moedig om hulle verskille sonder inmenging van buite te bespreek. Nadat hulle hulle verskille op grondvlak bespreek het (bv. op die plaas), moet betrokkenheid van buite, bv. 'n vakvereniging, werkgewersorganisasie of advieskantoor, beskikbaar wees. Die meerderheid van die NMK het gevoel dat daar geen beperking op die werker of die werkgewer moet wees om hulp van buite te kry nie, selfs nie in die aanvangstadium nie.

3.4 Die gevolg van die twee benaderinge binne die NMK is dieselfde, naamlik dat daar geen wetgewing behoort te wees wat die werkgewer en die werknemer dwing om hulle verskille te bespreek en om betrokkenheid van buite te verhoed nie, hoewel die redes vir hierdie gevolge verskillend is.

3.5 Alle lede het saamgestem dat as die geskil nie deur interne bespreking besleg kan word nie (ongeach of dit betrokkenheid van die vakvereniging impliseer al dan nie), die geskil na 'n nywerheidsraad met regsbevoegdheid, 'n versoeningsraad, of, as die partye ooreenkom, bemiddeling of arbitrasie verwys moet word. Hierdie prosedures sal dan verpligtend wees om te probeer om die geskil te besleg voordat daar tot verdere optrede oorgegaan word, bv. 'n staking, uitsluiting of verwysing na die Nywerheidshof.

3.5.1 Bemiddeling moet binne 30 dae of sodanige langer tydperk as waaroor die partye ooreenkom, afgehandel word. Die vergadering het saamgestem dat dit vir partye moontlik moet wees om direk oor te gaan tot bemiddeling of arbitrasie as hulle daarvoor kan ooreenkom, sonder om eers 'n versoeningsraad te nader.

3.5.2 'n Belangrike aspek was dat die versoeningstelsel doeltreffend kan funksioneer slegs as daar meer meganismes geskep word om werkgewers en werknemers in afgeleë gebiede te bedien. Dit is dus absoluut noodsaaklik dat daar meer beamptes moet wees om voor te sit by versoeningsraadvergaderings in plattelandse gebiede. Die SALU en KOFESA het sterk gevoel dat dit 'n voorvereiste vir die toepassing van die WAV op die landbou is, d.w.s. dat die WAV nie van toepassing gemaak kan word as daar nie meer versoeningsraadbeamptes in afgeleë gebiede is nie. Daar moet ook aandag gegee word aan die instelling van permanente versoeningsentra en die moontlikheid van private versoeningsentra.

3.6 Lede was dit eens dat die voorsitter van 'n versoeningsraad 'n meer fasiliterende rol moet speel, d.w.s. hy moet die bereiking van 'n ooreenkoms fasiliteer. Volgens die Webster- en Oxford-woordeboeke moet hy dit dus "easier for the parties to reach agreement" maak of hy moet "promote the reaching of an agreement". Hy moet dus 'n aktiewe rol speel om partye sover te kry om hulle te versoen en hy moet ook partye tot versoening lei. Die vergadering was dit eens dat die partye ooreen kan kom om die voorsitter van die versoeningsraad te vra om 'n bemiddelingsrol te speel en om ook 'n nie-bindende aanbeveling te maak (as albei partye daartoe instem). Dit moet vir alle werkers geld en nie slegs vir landbouwerkers nie.

3.7 Met betrekking tot tydsbeperkings was die meerderheid van die NMK van mening dat die tydsbeperkings van die bestaande WAV aanvaar moet word en dat spesiale tydsbeperkings vir die landbou onrealisties sal wees. As gevolg van die seisoensaard van die landbou was die SALU en KOFESA van mening dat 'n geskil oor 'n onbillike arbeidspraktyk wat in die landbou ontstaan, binne 90 dae na 'n versoeningsraad verwys moet word en nie binne 180 dae soos in die 1991-Wysigingswet op Arbeidsverhoudinge bepaal word nie.

Die Arbeidshofstelsel

3.9 Die vergadering het saamgestem dat regtegeskille na 'n hof kan gaan as dit onopgelos bly in die versoeningsraad- of bemiddelingstadium. Daar is, buiten die Nywerheidsraad, 'n dringende behoefte aan 'n soort "hof vir klein eise", wat die Klein Arbeidshof genoem word. So 'n hof kan ook binne die struktuur van die Nywerheidshof val. 'n Afsonderlike hof vir die landbou is onrealisties.

3.10 Die vergadering was dit dus eens dat daar voorsiening gemaak moet word vir Klein Arbeidshof. Daar moet geen reg van appèl wees nie en geen professionele verteenwoordiging (m.a.w. teen fooi) moet toegelaat word nie. Die Klein Arbeidshof moet nie 'n oorkondesthof wees nie. Daar is toegegee dat hierdie hof nie in alle gebiede beskikbaar sal wees nie, aangesien voorsittende beamptes nie in afgeleë gebiede beskikbaar is nie. Die idee is ook uitgespreek dat die voorsitter van die versoeningsraad, in gevalle waar daar nie 'n Klein Arbeidshof beskikbaar is nie, kan help deur 'n fasiliterende rol te speel in die beslegting van die geskil, bv. deur nie-bindende aanbevelings te maak. Daar moet ook aandag gegee word aan die rol wat vredesbeamptes in dié verband kan speel.

3.11 Daar moet Klein Arbeidshof in al die groot dorpe wees, maar hulle moet streekregsbevoegdheid hê, byvoorbeeld 'n rondgaande hof. Die SALU en KOFESA was sterk van mening dat dit 'n voorvereiste moet wees dat hierdie hof in afgeleë gebiede beskikbaar is voordat die WAV op die landbou van toepassing gemaak kan word. Die meerderheid van die NMK het besluit om die Regering sterk aan te spoor om hoë prioriteit aan die instelling van hierdie hof te verleen. Hierdie lede was egter nie bereid om dit as 'n voorvereiste te sien voordat die Wet op die landbou van toepassing gemaak kan word nie.

3.12 Die vergadering het, met betrekking tot die Klein Arbeidshof, gevoel dat die klaer (applikant) 'n keuse moet hê om na die Klein Arbeidshof te gaan, waar geen professionele verteenwoordiging toegelaat sal word en geen appèl moontlik sal wees nie, of om die Nywerheidsraad te nader, waar regsverteenvoordinging toelaatbaar is en appèl moontlik is. Die vergadering het ooreengekom dat die Klein Arbeidshof baie eenvoudig en vinnig behoort te wees. Dit sal dus nie 'n oorkondesthof wees nie. Die vergadering het ook ooreengekom dat as die Klein Arbeidshofstelsel gebruik word, 'n kodifikasie van onbillike arbeidspraktyke nodig sal wees.

3.13 Die beginsel om aan die applikant 'n keuse te gee, is belangrik omdat die beginsel van regsverteenvoordinging en die vermoë om teen 'n onbillike uitspraak te appelleer, baie belangrik is. Dit moet nie eensydig weggeneem word nie en die keuse moet aan die applikant oorgelaat word of hy regsverteenvoordinging en die moontlikheid van appèl verlang. As hy dit verlang, moet dit vir hom moontlik wees om die Nywerheidshof te nader en nie die Klein Arbeidshof nie. Sommige lede, insluitende die SALU, was nie baie tevrede met die beginsel van altevrede met die beginsel van algehele vryheid om 'n hof te kies nie, omdat vakverenigings na hulle mening feitlik sonder uitsondering die Nywerheidshof sal nader en die Klein Arbeidshof dan nie benut sal word nie. Die vakverenigings het egter aangevoer dat hulle nie geld het om die Nywerheidshof te nader nie en dat hulle sal verkies om die Klein Arbeidshof te gebruik. Die SALU en KOFESA, wat gekant was teen vrye keuse, het gevoel dat hierdie aangeleentheid opgelos kan word deur sekerheidstelling te vereis as die applikantparty na die Nywerheidshof wil gaan en nie na die Klein Arbeidshof nie. Die res van die NMK was teen hierdie voorstel gekant.

3.14 Die vergadering was dit eens dat koste slegs in beuselagtige en onegte gevalle beveel kan word en dat die hof die bevoegdheid moet hê om in spesiale omstandighede sekerheidstelling vir koste te beveel. Die hof se diskresie moet volgens dieselfde beginsel as die gemene reg wees, d.w.s. dit moet nie toegang tot die hof belet nie. Die SALU en KOFESA het egter gevoel dat as 'n party teen die aanbeveling van 'n versoeningsraadvoorsitter hof toe wil gaan, die hof sekerheidstelling vir koste moet beveel. Dit geld nie vir die Klein Arbeidshof nie.

3.15 Met betrekking tot regsverteenvoordinging in die Klein Arbeidshof het die vergadering ooreengekom dat 'n persoon met 'n regskwalifikasie wat hom laat kwalifiseer vir die balie of sybalie, uitgesluit moet word, behalwe as daardie persoon die eienaar van die plaas of besigheid is (d.w.s. 'n eenpersoonwergewer). In laasgenoemde geval moet die werker ook 'n reg op regsverteenvoordinging hê.

3.16 Die vergadering het ooreengekom dat die Klein Arbeidshof hoofsaaklik aandag moet gee aan regtesgeskille (d.w.s. onbillike arbeidspraktyke), hoewel sommige gevoel het dat dit 'n wyer regsbevoegdheid moet hê. Die respondent moet in staat wees om die hof te versoek dat die geskil te groot of te ingewikkeld is en dat dit deur die Nywerheidshof verhoor moet word. Een persoon het gevoel dat die hof regsbevoegdheid moet hê slegs as albei die partye by die geskil daartoe instem, anders moet die Nywerheidshof regsbevoegdheid hê. Dit is interessant om in hierdie geval op te merk dat by die voorstelle rakende Arbeidshof in Hoofstuk J van die GWAV die regsbevoegdheid van die Arbeidshof (eerste afdeling) en dié van die Klein Arbeidshof (tweede afdeling) bepaal word deur die tipes regsmiddel wat die hof mag uitreik en die tipes arbeidsaangeleentheid waarmee hy mag handel. Kragtens die konsep-GWAV sal Klein Arbeidshof handel met sekere beweerde onbillike skorsings, wysigings van die diensvoorwaardes individuele beweerde onbillike diensbeëindigings.

3.17 COSATU het gevoel dat daar 'n beperking moet wees op die omvang van geskille waarmee die Klein Arbeidshof handel, bv. slegs as minder as 10 werknemers betrokke is. Die SALU het gevoel dat as borgstelling nodig is om die Nywerheidshof te nader, hierdie aangeleentheid homself sal oplos, d.w.s. slegs as die saak groot of ingewikkeld is, sal die applikant bereid wees om borgstelling te lewer. Die NMK is van mening dat die kwessies van omvang van geskille en borgstelling met betrekking tot arbeidshof aandag moet geniet wanneer die NMK die kwessie van arbeidshof as deel van die GWAV-ondersoek bespreek.

3.18 COSATU het gevoel dat die herstruktureerde NMK betrokke moet wees by die aanstelling van voorsittende beamptes van die Klein Arbeidshof. Daar was geen algemene steun vir hierdie voorstel nie. Daar was algemene steun vir die idee dat daar 'n soort meganisme beskikbaar moet wees vir partye om te kla oor die bevoegdheid van voorsittende beamptes en dat daar 'n prosedure vir die afsetting van onbekwame beamptes moet wees. Hierdie voorstel stem in beginsel ooreen met die voorstelle met betrekking tot arbeidshowe in die konsep-GWAV waarvolgens die Minister van Justisie die bevoegdheid sal hê om die president, die adjunk-president en arbeidsregters af te sit op grond van wangedrag en onbevoegdheid.

4. KOLLEKTIEWE BEDINGING

4.1 Die NMK het alle werknemers en werkgewers se reg om te assosieer of nie te assosieer nie, erken. Die beginsels onderliggend aan 'n kollektiewe bedingingstelsel, die verpligting om te beding en die erkenning van vakverenigings moet dus ook op die landbousektor van toepassing wees. Die SALU het egter beklemtoon dat hy nie namens sy lede vakverenigings kan erken nie. Die SALU het ook aangedui dat die aanvaarding van bogenoemde beginsels nie noodwendig die aanvaarding van die WAV soos dit nou daar uitsien, impliseer nie.

4.2 'n Belangrike voorbehoudsbepaling met betrekking tot hierdie aangeleentheid (trouens, alle aangeleentheid rakende 'n arbeidsverhoudingstelsel vir die landbou) was dat die aanbevelings van die NMK oor 'n Gekonsolideerde Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge die sienings van die NMK kan beïnvloed.

5. STAKINGS EN UITSLUITINGS

5.1 Die vergadering het saamgestem dat daar die een of ander reg om te staak of uit te sluit in die landbousektor moet bestaan, alhoewel die SALU gevoel het dat dit onderhewig aan beperkinge moet wees (soos hieronder gestel). Daar is ook saamgestem dat, indien verpligte arbitrasie onder alle omstandighede vereis sou word, dit kollektiewe bedinging sal vernietig, en dat dit die moontlikheid sal verminder dat die werkgewer ooreenkomste met werknemers of vakverenigings sal beding, m.a.w. daar sal minder eerder as meer ooreenkomste tussen 'n werkgewer en sy werknemer gesluit word.

5.2 Die vergadering het egter kennis geneem van die spesiale omstandighede in die landbou, wat beteken dat sommige tye van enige jaar besonder stil is en ander deur intense aktiwiteit gekenmerk word. Werkgewers sal verkies om in die stil tydperk uit te sluit, terwyl die vakvereniging sou verkies om in die spitsyd te staak. 'n Staking gedurende die spitsyd kan egter die totale produksie vir 'n volle jaar of meer uitwis, en wat die boer se ondergang sal beteken. 'n Uitsluiting gedurende slap periodes kan die welsyn van die plaaswerker en sy gesin ernstig benadeel. Dit is belangrik dat hierdie saak aandag moet geniet.

5.3 Die vergadering het ook kennis geneem van die verdere kenmerke van die landbou, naamlik dat wanneer daar 'n staking of 'n uitsluiting is, die arbeiders steeds op die eiendom is. Dit sal dus baie moeilik wees om sommige vorms van besoldiging in natura, bv. in die vorm van akkommodasie of die gebruik van grond, water en vuurmaakhout, te weerhou. Dit is egter hoogs onwaarskynlik dat ander besoldiging in natura in die staking-situasie betaal sal word. Dieselfde druk wat in stedelike gebiede op werknemers bestaan om die staking te beëindig (omdat hulle geen inkomste het om akkommodasie en kos te finansier nie), bestaan nie noodwendig in die landbou nie. Dit is dus denkbaar dat werkers 'n staking vir 'n baie lang tydperk kan voortsit. Voorts is dit prakties gesproke onmoontlik om in die landbou tydelike werkers te kry om die werk van stakende werkers te verrig, as gevolg van die geografiese afstande betrokke en omdat akkommodasie nie beskikbaar sal wees nie.

5.4 Die vergadering het ook kennis geneem van die feit dat die landbou ook verskil van die res van die nywerheid met betrekking tot sy produksieprosesse. Alhoewel baie nywerhede met bederfbare produkte werk, word die landbou gekenmerk deur 'n biologiese proses, naamlik dat produkte slegs op sekere tye van die jaar geplant en geoes kan word, en indien dit nie op daardie tyd geplant of geoes word nie, dit die biologiese proses vir 'n jaar of meer kan vertraag. Lewende hawe moet ook op 'n daaglikse basis versorg word, en in sommige gevalle, bv. melk, kan dit verwoestende gevolge hê indien dit nie op 'n daaglikse basis gedoen word nie.

5.5 Die vergadering het opgemerk dat baie van bostaande faktore individueel voorkom in ander sektore van die ekonomie. Die landbousektor is egter waarskynlik uniek daarin dat hy al hierdie faktore kumulatief ondervind. Daar is opgemerk dat die landboubedryf as geheel nie in dieselfde mate daardeur geraak word nie.

5.6 Verskeie moontlikhede om die reg om te staak⁽¹⁾ te reël sonder om alle geskille in hierdie sektor aan verpligte arbitrasie onderworpe te maak, is bespreek: Daar is ooreengekom dat die kwessie van wettige stakings die mees problematiese is, omdat die tydsberekening van die staking verwoestende gevolge kan hê en die boer 'n groot risiko loop indien hy werkers ontslaan. Alhoewel 'n onwettige staking ook verwoestende gevolge kan hê, sou die posisie van die boer in hierdie geval nie veel verskil van wat dit tans is nie, naamlik dat die boer nie deur die WAV gedek word nie. Die geskikste oplossing vir stakings in die landbou, wat deur die NMK aanbeveel is, is die volgende:

(a) Geenstaking-ooreenkomste. Sulke ooreenkomste kan bepaal dat daar geen stakings gedurende sekere tye van die jaar mag wees nie, en dat verpligte arbitrasie of ander regsmiddels waarop die partye ooreengekom het, in die plek daarvan toegepas moet word. Daar moet magtigende wetgewing wees met betrekking tot sulke

⁽¹⁾ Hierdie opmerkings is *mutatus mutandis* op uitsluitings van toepassing.

ooreenkomste. Dit moet gedoen word aangesien gemeenregtelike ooreenkomste nie afdwingbaar is nie. Indien 'n wettige staking plaasvind in stryd met die bepalings van 'n gemeenregtelike ooreenkoms, is daar ingevolge artikel 79 van die WAV geen moontlikheid van beroep op die hof nie. COSATU het egter nie saamgestem met die standpunt dat kollektiewe ooreenkomste nie regtens afdwingbaar is nie. Derhalwe voel hulle dat geen veranderings in wetgewing in hierdie verband nodig is nie. Soos hulle die saak sien, is kollektiewe ooreenkomste afdwingbaar. Die NMK het saamgestem dat hierdie ooreenkomste kollektief aangegaan moet word, dit wil sê deur die meerderheid van die werkers in die bedingingseenheid, byvoorbeeld 'n vakvereniging (indien 'n vakvereniging teenwoordig is), 'n werkersorganisasie of 'n groep werkers—om sodoende ooreenkomste met individuele werkers uit te sluit. Dit moet skriftelike ooreenkomste wees, en moet vir 'n sekere beperkte tydperk aangegaan word (nie langer as 12 maande nie).

5.6.1 Aanvullend tot 'n geenstaking-ooreenkoms is die volgende moontlikhede ook geopper:

(b) Die toestaan van koste onder spesifieke omstandighede. Die nadele van hierdie benadering is dat hof nie maklik koste toestaan nie; dat, volgens die hof, vakverenigings geen spesiale (addisionele) aanspreeklikheid het vir verlies wat deur hulle lede veroorsaak is nie; en dat die bevel nie doeltreffend sal wees nie as gevolg van behoevende vakverenigings.

(c) Dit moet moontlik wees om die hof te nader om te vra vir 'n bevel (interdik) dat 'n staking of uitsluiting ongewens sal wees vir 'n spesifieke tydperk as gevolg van spesiale omstandighede. Hierdie spesiale omstandighede kan dieselfde wees as dié wat in die Konsep-Gekonsolideerde Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge voorgestel word, naamlik—

- Waar die staking ernstige skade aan die fisiese eiendom van 'n werkgewer veroorsaak het of kan veroorsaak, of die gesondheid en veiligheid van persone in gevaar stel of kan stel; of
- waar daar redelikerwys verwag kan word dat die staking kan lei tot die vernietiging van 'n werkgewer se besigheid of die lewensvatbaarheid van so 'n besigheid, tensy die staking funksioneel tot die kollektiewe bedingingsproses is; of
- waar die staking op 'n gewelddadige wyse geskied, of gepaard gaan met ernstige dreigemente van geweld.

Die NMK was van mening dat hierdie interdikte ook van toepassing moet wees met betrekking tot wettige stakings en uitsluitings. Die NMK het gevoel dat, met betrekking tot uitsluitings, soortgelyke kriteria deur die Tegnieese Komitee van die NMK ondersoek moet word.

Alhoewel daar oor die algemeen saamgestem is dat die klein arbeidshof nie in staat moet wees om interdikte te gee nie, is daar gevoel dat metodes ook deur die NMK se Tegnieese Komitee ondersoek moet word ten einde die hof meer toeganklik te maak wat interdikte betref. 'n Verdere alternatief was dat, indien die hof so 'n bevel sou toestaan, verpligte arbitrasie van toepassing moet wees.

6. WETGEWING

6.1 Die NMK het verskeie wyses bespreek waarop die aanbevelings wat in hierdie dokument vervat is, in wetgewing beliggaam kan word.

6.2 Kennis is geneem van die volgende nadele van 'n afsonderlike wet vir plaaswerkers:

(a) Dit sal moeilik wees om twee afsonderlike wette te handhaaf, met soortgelyke wysigings wat van tyd tot tyd aan albei aangebring moet word.

(b) Ander sektore sal ook afsonderlike wette wil hê. Dit sal meer regulering tot gevolg hê, en nie minder nie.

(c) Nog 'n nadeel is dat 'n totaal nuwe infrastruktuur geskep sal moet word. Dit neem tyd en kos geld.

(d) Daar sal ook geen helderheid of sekerheid ten opsigte van arbeidsverhoudinge wees nie. Daar sal geen hofuitsprake wees om leiding te gee nie, geen regspraktisyne, konsultante of akademici met kennis van wat gedoen kan word en wat nie gedoen kan word nie, en selfs beamptes van die Departement van Mannekrag sal nie advies kan verleen nie.

(e) Die hele afsonderlike bedeling sal met baie agterdog bejeën word en daar sal aanhoudende druk wees vir insluiting onder die WAV.

6.3 Die meerderheid van die NMK het insluiting onder 'n gewysigde WAV voorgestaan, met die wysigings soos hierbo aangedui. Mnr. Swart het egter aangedui dat so 'n besluit geneem kan word slegs as daar meer sekerheid is aangaande prosedures en stelsels. Alle lede was dit eens dat, voordat die WAV op die landbou van toepassing gemaak word, daar 'n uitgebreide inligtingsveldtog moet wees ten einde die landbou in te lig oor die

vereistes van die Wet. 'n Kode oor billike en onbillike arbeidspraktyke moet ook ontwikkel word. So 'n inligtingsveldtog en kode moet egter nie voorvereistes wees vir die toepassing van die Wet op die landbou nie, alhoewel die SALU en KOEFESA gevoel het dat dit wel 'n voorvereiste moet wees. Verder hoef daar nie noodwendig 'n spesiale stelsel vir die landbou te wees nie, aangesien die meeste van die veranderinge wat in hierdie verslag aangedui word, net sowel op ander sektore van toepassing kan wees.

6.4 Die SALU was egter nie ten volle oortuig van die behoefte aan 'n formele arbeidsverhoudinge-bedeling in hierdie stadium nie. Met die bestaande beskerming van die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes vir die landbou en die groot aantal onsekerhede ten opsigte van die bogenoemde wysigings en die Gekonsolideerde Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, kon die SALU nie die onmiddellike toepassing van die WAV op die landbou steun nie. In hierdie verband het die SALU besorgdhede herhaal wat gelei het tot sekere wysigings in die res van die verslag. Hierdie besware van die SALU moet egter nie gesien word as in stryd met die res van die verslag nie.

Die volle standpunte van die SALU is soos volg:

“Die rustigheid ten opsigte van die arbeidsverhoudinge wat op plase ondervind word is 'n besondere kenmerk van plaasarbeid. Dit is opmerklik dat gedurende die tagtigerjare wat gekenmerk was deur onluste en arbeidsonrus, daar baie min gevalle van arbeidsonrus op die platteland voorgekom het en feitlik geen onrus op plase nie. Hierdie toedrag van sake moet toegeskryf word aan die goeie en baie persoonlike verhouding wat daar tussen werkgewers en werknemers op plase bestaan.

Ten spyte daarvan dat beskuldigings na die landbou geslinger word oor beweerde uitbuiting van werkers, vind 1,3 miljoen werkers steeds 'n heenkome in die landbou en, behalwe vir enkele geïsoleerde streke, ondervind landbou nie 'n tekort aan werkers nie. Saam met die werkers se afhanklikes vind bykans ses miljoen mense in die RSA 'n heenkome op plase.

'n Geregverdigde vrees bestaan by boere dat hierdie besondere verhouding tussen die boer en sy werker versteur sal word indien die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge op die landbou toegepas word en vakbonde 'n amptelike, wettige status op plase verkry. Die landbou verkies dat arbeidsake in die landbou deur goeie bestuurspraktyke eerder as deur Wetgewing gereël word.

Die landbou het met kommer kennis geneem van die ernstige onrus in ander sektore wat ingeskakel is onder 'n wetlike bestel en van die onverantwoordelike optrede van sommige vakbonde.

Teen dié agtergrond het die SA Landbou-unie se Kongres in Oktober 1990 die volgende besluit geneem:

Die Kongres aanvaar die standpunt dat Wetgewing op sigself nie goeie verhoudinge tussen werkgewer en werknemer kan bevorder nie maar dat goeie verhoudinge die resultaat van gesonde mannekragbestuurspraktyke op plase is.

Die kongres het verder besluit dat enige moontlike uitbreiding van arbiedswette na die landbou baie deeglik ondersoek en versigtig oorweeg moet word om te verseker dat die goeie arbeidsverhoudinge wat reeds op plase bestaan nie daardeur vertroebel sal word nie.

Die SALU se standpunt dat 'n formele (wetlike) arbiedsverhoudingebestel nie op die landbou van toepassing gemaak moet word nie, moet nie vertolk word as sou die landbou 'n werker se basiese regte misken nie. So aanvaar die landbou byvoorbeeld—

- dat 'n werkgewer en 'n werknemer gelykwaardige aansprake op beskerming teen onbillike arbeidspraktyke het;
- dat enige werker in beginsel die reg tot kollektiewe bedinging het; en
- die beginsel van vryheid van assosiasie en van nie-assosiasie.

Die landbou is verder van oordeel dat met die beoogde uitbreiding van die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes na die landbou, die landbouwerker se basiese regte verder beskerm sal word. Tesame met die beskerming wat die toepassing van gemenerereg reëls aan die landbouwerker verleen, meen die SALU dat die regte van die plaaswerker voldoende beskerm word en dat 'n formele arbeidsverhoudingsbestel nie in hierdie stadium in die landbou nie nodig is nie.

Die standpunt van die landbou is egter nie deur die Komitee aanvaar nie en die landbou het gevolglik die voorwaarde gestel dat voordat 'n formele arbeidsverhoudingebestel na die landbou uitgebrei kan word daar eers duidelikheid verkry moet word oor sake soos stakings en uitsluitings; prosedures om geskille te besleg; onbillike arbeidspraktyke; en die jurisdiksie van nywerheidsrade.

Indien so 'n bestel wel vir die landbou ingestel word, moet die besondere kenmerke van die landbou deeglik in ag geneem word. Stakings in kritieke stadia van die boerderysiklus moet byvoorbeeld verbied word; daar moet 'n aangepaste geskilbeslegtingsmeganisme en -prosedure wees waarin die klem veral moet val op die beslegting direk tussen die boer en sy werkers; die instelling van maklik toeganklike en goedkoop spesiale klein arbiedshowe op 'n gedesentraliseerde grondslag en onbillike arbeidspraktyke wat ook die boer se belang sal beskerm, ens.

'n Besluit oor die aanvaarding al dan nie van 'n formele arbeidsverhoudingebestel deur die georganiseerde landbou sal eers finaal geneem kan word nadat die besonderhede van die betrokke prosedures en stelsels bekend is en bestudeer kan word."

DEEL B: DIE LOONWET

1. KONSEPSUELE BENADERING

1.1 Gedurende besprekings van die Plaaswerkerskomitee met betrekking tot die moontlike toepassing van die Loonwet op die landbousektor is verskeie argumente of motiverings vir en teen die insluiting van plaaswerkers onder die Wet aangevoer. Hierdie motiverings kan breedweg in drie kategorieë ingedeel word:

- die volle insluiting van plaaswerkers onder die Loonwet;
- die handhawing van die *status quo*;
- heroorweging van die Wet binne 24 maande.

Hierdie drie kategorieë word hieronder bespreek. Gedurende NMK-beraadslagings is laasgenoemde benadering vervang deur een wat verklaar dat die toepassing van die Wet vir 24 maande uitgestel moet word.

2. MOTIVERING VIR DIE VOLLE INSLUITING VAN PLAASWERKERS ONDER DIE LOONWET

(a) Plaaswerkers word in 'n mindere of meerdere mate deur hulle werkgewers onbillik behandel met betrekking tot hulle lone en ander diensvoorwaardes, wanneer die bestaande verskille in diensvoorwaardes en lone tussen hierdie werkers en werkers in ander sektore van die ekonomie in ag geneem word. Hierdie verskynsel word vererger deur die feit dat daar 'n groot aanbod van plaaswerkers is, en dat hierdie werkers oor die algemeen ongeskoold en ongeletterd is, wat hulle bedingsposisie in die arbeidsmark verswak.

(b) Met betrekking tot die inflasiekoers word daar aangevoer dat die belangrikste bepalende faktor van hierdie verskynsel die Regering se makro-ekonomiese beleid is, in die besonder monetêre en wisselkoersbeleid. Daar bestaan geen twyfel dat die Loonwet, in vergelyking met ekonomiese beleid, 'n onbelangrike saak vir inflasiebewuste persone is nie. In soverre die toepassing van hierdie Wet op die landbousektor die inflasiekoers binne die eerste jaar van verhoogde minimumlone marginaal sal beïnvloed, kan dit ten volle geregverdig word, aangesien lone in die landbou in sekere sektore en streke tans baie laag is. Waar minimumlone vereis word, sal dit bydra tot die verhoging van die totale welvaart van die landbougemeenskap.

(c) Met betrekking tot die kwessie van werkloosheid word genoem dat besonder hoë verhogings in minimumlone klaarblyklik sal lei tot 'n beduidende toename in werkloosheid, terwyl 'n baie lae verhoging waarskynlik tot 'n heeltemal onbeduidende toename sal lei. Dit sal die verantwoordelikheid van die Loonraad wees om 'n minimumloon vas te stel op 'n vlak waar dit lone op die onderste punt van die skaal verhoog, terwyl in gedagte gehou word dat besonder hoë verhogings sal lei tot werkloosheid. Daar kan genoem word dat die 1988-Landbou-opname aangedui het dat besoldiging in die landbou slegs 17% van die totale besteding uitmaak. Dit is onwaarskynlik dat matige en noodsaaklike verhogings in lone die winsgewendheid van die landboubedryf beduidend sal beïnvloed.

(d) Die toepassing van die Loonwet op die landbou beteken nie dat daar outomaties met besoldiging in natura weggedoen sal word nie. Die Loonraad kan voorsiening maak vir 'n onafhanklike beraming van die waarde van betaling in natura ten einde sowel die boer as die plaaswerker te beskerm.

(e) Minimumlone in die landbousektor sal nie noodwendig tot 'n toename in verstedeliking in die RSA lei nie. Tussen 1987 en 1988 het indiensneming in die landbou met 9,5% gedaal. Die tempo van verstedeliking sal geneig wees om te styg slegs indien werkloosheid in hierdie sektor dienooreenkomstig toeneem. Verhoogde lone sal ook 'n teenoorgestelde uitwerking hê, naamlik dat geskoolde en "goeie" werknemers, wat die landbou verlaat vir beter besoldigde betrekkings in stedelike nywerhede as gevolg van lae lone en gebrek aan bevorderingsmoontlikhede in die landbou, nou moontlik beweeg sal word om aan te bly en by te dra tot 'n verhoging in produktiwiteit in hierdie sektor.

(f) Dit is nodig om loonreëlende wetgewing in die landbou te hê as gevolg van die feit dat dit onwaarskynlik is dat die meerderheid plaaswerkers in vakbonde georganiseer sal word en derhalwe nie aan kollektiewe bedinging sal deelneem nie. In hierdie opsig is loonreëlende wetgewing 'n doeltreffende manier om te verseker dat minimumlone in die landbou toegepas sal word.

(g) Die feit dat daar sekere streek-, sektorale of enige ander verskille in die landbou bestaan, moet nie die landbou daarvan uitsluit om onder die Loonwet geplaas te word nie. Die rede hiervoor is dat alle ander sektore wat reeds onder die Wet ingesluit is, ook verskille tussen mekaar vertoon, asook variasies in die sektore self. Verder het die landbou dekades van bemarkingsrade en ander inmenging deur die Staat oorleef, waardeur standaardpryse vir seker produkte vasgestel is. Streek- en sektorale verskille het nie daartoe gelei dat hierdie stelsel ineengestort het nie, en die huidige hersiening van bemarkingsrade is op heeltemal ander gronde gebaseer.

(h) Dit is die verantwoordelikheid van die Loonraad om alle tersaaklike faktore by die vasstelling van minimumlone in ag te neem. Een van hierdie faktore is die moontlike invloed van klimaatstoestande op die "vermoë om te betaal". Verskeie ander nywerhede word ook deur veranderende omstandighede geraak: Die tekstiel-nywerheid, 'n belangrike ekonomiese aanwyser, beleef periodes van uitbreiding en ernstige afswaai; in die bounywerheid speel klimaatstoestande 'n belangrike rol. Die Loonraad moet in staat wees om met spesifieke toestande in die landbou te handel, deur die instelling van toepalike meganismes soos in ander sektore.

3. MOTIVERING VIR DIE HANDHAWING VAN DIE STATUS QUO

(a) Die instelling van 'n minimumloon en periodieke verhogings daarvan in die landbou sal opwaartse druk op die *inflasiemoers* uitoefen. Wanneer die relatiewe aandeel van die landbou in die ekonomie in gedagte gehou word, sal 'n minimumloon wat op die landbou van toepassing is, 'n negatiewe oordrag-effek op inflasie in die samelewing as geheel hê.

(b) Loonvasstellings ingevolge die Loonwet word gewoonlik op 'n bedryfsbasis vasgestel. Daar is egter groot verskille in die winsgewendheid en gevolglik ook die solvensie van boere. Hierdie solvensie verskil nie slegs op 'n streek- en sektorale basis nie, maar ook tussen individuele boerdery-ondernemings binne dieselfde operasionele tak of streek. Klimaat- en grondtoestande verskil ook grootliks van plaas tot plaas. Dit is prakties onmoontlik om hierdie verskille in die landbou te akkommodeer. Daar is ook 'n aantal baie klein entrepreneurs in die landbou, wat die toepassing van die Loonwet op die landbou verder bemoeilik.

(c) In teenstelling met die meeste ander sektore in die ekonomie moet dieselfde werknemers op die meeste plase verskillende take met verskillende vlakke van vaardigheid en kundigheid verrig. Die vraag is dan op grond van watter taak die minimumloon vasgestel moet word.

(d) Die moontlikheid bestaan dat die minimumloon wat deur die Loonraad vasgestel word, die werklike of maksimumloon kan word. Dit kan dien as 'n teken aan boere wat meer as die minimumloon betaal, dat hulle minder kan betaal. Op hierdie wyse kan minimumlone die moontlikheid van hoër lone onderdruk.

(e) Die insluiting van plaaswerkers onder die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes (WBD), asook onder die WAV (met of sonder voorgestelde wysigings), sal die partye voorsien van die nodige masjinerie om hulle eie bedingings- en diensreëlings te bepaal sonder onnodige inmenging deur derde partye. Daar word aangevoer dat werkgewers en werkers daarop geregtig moet wees om lone te beding binne die perke van die mark, en nie deur neergelegde beperkings aan bande gelê moet word nie.

(f) Die aanbod van en vraag na werknemers moet 'n faktor wees by die bepaling van lone ten einde maksimum indiensneming te verkry. Die landbou is een van die grootste werkverskaffers in die land. Die toepassing van die Loonwet op die landbou kan dus vraag en aanbod in so 'n mate versteur dat dit werkloosheid in die RSA kan verhoog. Indien lone, as een kostefaktor, te duur word, kan boere alternatiewe moontlikhede aanwend om hoër loonkoste te vermy. Meganisasie met gevolglike hoër werkloosheid is een alternatief.

(g) Die toepassing van die Loonwet op die landbou is in hierdie stadium ongewens as gevolg van die ongunstige ekonomiese toestande en die bestaande hoër werkloosheidvlakke in die RSA. Wat die ongunstige ekonomiese omstandighede betref, het die Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling aangedui dat ongeveer 30 persent van die land se Blanke boere op die rand van bankrotskap verkeer, en verder dat die totale boerderyskuld tans meer as R14 biljoen bedra.

(h) Dit is prakties onmoontlik vir die Loonwet om besoldiging in natura te reël, veral in die landbou, waar die omvang en gehalte van in natura-besoldiging aansienlik wissel en besonder moeilik is om te bepaal as gevolg van deurlopende verbetering. Die implementering van die Loonwet sal lei tot die staking van bestaande praktyke soos gratis vervoer, behuising, watervoorsiening, weidingsregte, ens., wat weer die welsyn van die werknemer en werknemer-werkgewerverhoudinge negatief sal beïnvloed.

(i) Daar is sekere negatiewe gevolge wat betref die toepassing/administrasie van die Loonwet en minimumloonvlakke op die landbou. In hierdie verband sal die afdwinging van loonvasstellings 'n uitgebreide korps van inspekteurs in die landbou vereis, en daar sal probleme wees met die verkryging van betroubare data by die bepaling van die betaalvermoë van werkgewers en om die waarde van die besoldiging in natura vas te stel.

(j) Alhoewel loonvasstellings tans in sommige gevalle nie onrealisties is in terme van bekostigbaarheid nie, sal insluiting onder die Loonwet gelykstaande wees met die ondertekening van 'n blanko tjek. Daar is geen waarborg dat die huidige beleid voortgesit sal word nie of dat die samestelling van die Loonraad nie drasties verander sal word nie.

4. AANVULLENDE STANDPUNTE VAN SOMMIGE KOMITEELEDE OOR DIE HEROORWEGING VAN DIE LOONWET BINNE 24 MAANDE EN LOONRIGLYNE IN DIE TUSSENTYD

4.1 Sommige lede van die Komitee het gedurende beraadslagings aangedui dat, na hulle mening, die tyd nie ryp is om die Loonwet op die landbou van toepassing te maak nie. Dit kan egter in die toekoms verander, en derhalwe moet 'n finale besluit in hierdie verband nie nou geneem word nie. Sommige van die redes vir hierdie standpunt is die volgende, alhoewel al die redes nie noodwendig deur almal onderskryf word nie:

(a) Drie belangrike arbeidswette sal heel waarskynlik in die nabye toekoms op die landbou van toepassing gemaak word, en 'n vierde (verval so 'n omstrede wet soos die Loonwet) kan die suksesvolle implementering van die ander wette benadeel.

(b) Minimumlone in die landbou kan moontlik lei tot werkloosheid in die landbou as gevolg van 'n groot hoeveelheid surplusarbeid wat in diens is en vrese met betrekking tot onrealistiese toekomstige loonverhogings. Suid-Afrika ondervind reeds besonder hoë werkloosheid as gevolg van finansiële en ander sanksies, ekonomiese aanpassingsprogramme, politieke onsekerheid en begrotingtoewysings ten einde sosiale agterstande uit te wis. Om nou selfs meer werkloosheid te veroorsaak, sal groter sosiale onrus en onbestendigheid tot gevolg hê, wat 'n suksesvolle oorgang tot 'n demokratiese Suid-Afrika sal ondermyn.

(c) Die finansiële posisie van die meeste boere is tans besonder ernstig. Die landbou gaan ook deur 'n aanpassingsproses en dit is deels die rede vir die finansiële probleme.

4.2 Tot tyd en wyl omstandighede verbeter het, sal selfs 'n aanbeveling deur die NMK om die landbou ten volle onder die Loonwet in te sluit, die suksesvolle implementering en aanvaarding van die ander wette in die landbou benadeel.

4.3 By die NMK-vergadering van 16 April 1991 in die benadering hierbo gewysig om te lui dat die Loonwet na die landbou uitgebrei moet word, maar die toepassing daarvan vir 24 maande uitgestel moet word.

5. AANBEVELINGS VAN DIE NMK

5.1 Gebaseer op die bespreking hierbo rakende die hantering van die Loonwet met betrekking tot die landbou, het die NMK die volgende drie voorstelle voorgelê:

(a) COSATU, NACTU en lede Liebenberg en Le Roux was ten gunste van die *insluiting* van die landbou onder die Loonwet, tesame met veranderings aan die samestelling van die Loonraad: Die Loonwet in sy huidige vorm moet van toepassing gemaak word op die landbou, en die Loonraad moet 'n drieledige liggaam word met lede verteenwoordigend van die Staat, vakverenigings en werkgewers. Hierdie benadering sal veranderinge aan die samestelling van die Loonraad noodsaak.

(b) NMK-lede Landman, Roodt, Smith, R. Botha, Pienaar en Komiteelede Bosch, Budlender, Meyer en Bailey het in beginsel die uitbreiding van die Loonwet na die landbou ondersteun, maar met die voorbehoud dat die toepassing van die Loonwet op die landbou vir 24 maande vertraag word en dat loonriglyne vir die landbou intussen opgestel moet word. Sodanige riglyne moet nie verpligtend wees nie.

(c) Die SALU, KOFESA en Komiteelid Lyman, was ten gunste van die handhawing van die *status quo*. Daar is aangevoer dat die toepassing van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet (WVW), die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes (WBD) en die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (WAV) op die landbou in die nabye toekoms die behoefte aan die Loonwet in die landbou uitskakel.

5.2 Die NMK het besluit om die oorspronklike meerderheidsaanbeveling van die Komitee aan die NMK as deel van sy verslag in te sluit, selfs al is dit nie deur die NMK gesteun nie:

"Die implimentering van die Loonwet in die landbou moet weer deur die NMK in oorweging geneem word binne 24 maande. In die tussentyd moet die Loonraad met inagneming van finansiële toestande en byvoordele aanbevelings maak ten opsigte van aanvaarbare minimumlone vir die verskillende sektore en streke in die landbou. Sodanige aanbevelings sal nie regskrag hê nie, maar sal die boerderygemeenskap oriënteer ten opsigte van 'n minimumloonidee sonder om groot omwenteling te veroorsaak. Hierdie voorstel is ondersteun deur komiteelede Bosch, Bailey, Budlender, Barker, Meyer en Nieuwoudt."

NOTICE 473 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION**

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa). Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union: Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa).

Date on which application was lodged: 14 January 1991.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: All persons employed in the—

I. Building Industry in the Magisterial Districts of Durban, Pinetown and Pietermaritzburg; and

II. Catering Trade in the Magisterial Districts of Durban, Pinetown and Pietermaritzburg.

For the purposes hereof the above-mentioned industry and trade are defined as follows:

I. "Building Industry", without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of erecting, completing, renovating, repairing, maintaining or altering buildings or structures (which are in the nature of buildings) and/or making articles for use in the erection, completion or alteration of buildings or structures, where the work is performed and the material is prepared on the sites of the buildings or structures, including excavations and the preparation of sites for buildings as well as the demolition of buildings, and includes all work executed or carried out by persons therein who are engaged in the following activities or subdivisions thereof:

Asphalting, which includes covering floors, flat and/or sloping roofs, waterproofing or damp-proofing basements or foundations, whether or not with prepared rolls of roofing or asphalt sheeting having glazed or unglazed surfaces, whether or not using tarmacadam, neuchatel, limmer or any other type of solid or semi-solid asphalt, mastic or emulsified asphalts or bitumens, applied either hot or cold to such roofs of floors or basements or foundations;

KENNISGEWING 473 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING**

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa). Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa).

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 14 Januarie 1991.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle persone in diens in die—

I. Bounywerheid in die landdrostdistrikte Durban, Pinetown en Pietermaritzburg; en

II. Verversingsbedryf in die landdrostdistrikte Durban, Pinetown en Pietermaritzburg.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan word bogenoemde nywerheid en bedryf soos volg omskryf:

I. "Bounywerheid" beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwyse te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om geboue of bouwerke (wat op die geaardheid van geboue is) op te rig, te voltooi, op te knap, te herstel, te onderhou of te verbou en/of artikels te maak vir gebruik by die oprigting, voltooiing of verbouing van geboue of bouwerke, waar die werk verrig en die materiaal voorberei word op die terreine van die geboue of bouwerke, met inbegrip van uitgrawings en die voorbereiding van terreine vir geboue sowel as die sloping van geboue, en dit omvat alle werk wat daarin uitgevoer of verrig word deur persone wat by ondergenoemde bedrywig-hede of onder-afdelings daarvan betrokke is:

Asfaltering, wat die volgende insluit: Die bedekking van vloere of plat- en/of skuinsdakke, die waterdigting of vogdigting van kelders of fondamente, hetsy met of sonder bereide rolle dakbedekking of asfaltvel met geglasuurde of ongeglasuurde oppervlakke, afgesien daarvan of teermacadam, neuchatel, limmer of enige ander tipe soliede of halfsoliede asfalt, mastik of emulsieasfalt of -bitumen gebruik word of nie, wat óf warm óf koud aan sodanige dakke of vloere of kelders of fondamente aangebring word;

bricklaying, which includes concreting and the fixing of concrete blocks, slabs or plates and glass bricks, the tiling of walls and floors, pointing, paving, mosaic work, facing work in slate, in marble and in composition, drainlaying, slating and roof tiling, bituminous work, asphaltting and sheeting;

French polishing, which includes polishing with a brush or pad and spraying with any composition;

glazing, which includes the cutting and/or fixing of all kinds of glass or other like products into the rebates formed in wooden or metal doors, windows, frames or like fixtures, and all activities incidental thereto;

joinery, which includes the fixing of all wooden fittings and the manufacture of all articles of joinery incidental to such fittings, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used, including cupboards, kitchen dressers or other kitchen fixtures which accrue to the building as a permanent part thereof;

lead light-making, which includes the manufacture and/or fixing of lead and/or other metal lights and display signs (excluding electrical fittings incidental thereto) and the glazing relating thereto;

masonry, which includes stone cutting and building, also the cutting and building of ornamental and monumental stonework and the manufacture and erection of gravestones and cemetery memorials of all types, concreting and the fixing or building of precast and/or artificial stone or marble, paving, mosaic work, pointing, wall and floor tiling, operating stoneworking machinery other than stone-polishing machinery, and the sharpening of mason's tools, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

metalwork, which includes the fixing of steel ceilings, metal windows, metal doors, builders' smithwork, metal frames, metal stairs and architectural metalwork, together with the manufacture and/or fixing of drawn metalwork and sheet and extruded metal, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

painting, which includes the processes of decorating, enamelling, graining, marbling, staining, varnishing, gilding, lining, stencilling, paper-hanging, spraying, wax-polishing, distempering, lime and colour washing, and woodwork preservation, and which also includes paint removal, scraping, the washing and cleaning of painted or distempered walls and the washing and cleaning of woodwork when such removal, scraping, washing and cleaning are preparatory to any of the said processes;

messelwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Betonnering en die aanbring van betonblokke, -blaaie of -plate en glasstene, die beteëling van mure en vloere, voegvulling, plaveiwerk, mosaïekwerk, voorwerk met leie, met marmer en met komposisiemateriaal, rioollêwerk, leiwerk en pandekking, bitumenwerk, asfaltering en beplating;

lakpolitoerwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Politoering met 'n kwas of kussinkie en bespuiting met 'n komposiesstof;

beglasing, wat die volgende insluit: Die sny en/of aanbring van alle soorte glas of dergelike produkte in die sponnings wat gevorm is in hout- of metaaldeure, -vensters, -rame of dergelike vaste toebehore, en alle werksaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan;

skrynwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die aanbring van alle houttoebehore en die vervaardiging van alle skrynwerkartikels wat met sodanige toebehore gepaard gaan, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie, met inbegrip van rak-kaste, kombuiskaste of ander kombuisvastetoehore wat by die gebou hoort as permanente deel daarvan;

ruit-in-lood-werk, wat die volgende insluit: Die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van ruite in lood en/of ander metaal en van reklameligte (uitgesonderd elektriese toebehore wat daarmee gepaard gaan) en die beglasing in verband daarmee;

klipmesselwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Klipkap- en klipbouwerk, ook die kap en bou van sier- en monumentklipwerk en die vervaardiging en oprigting van grafstene en begraaftaafplaatgedenktekens van alle soorte, betonnering en die aanbring of bou van voorafgegiëte en/of kunsklip of marmer, plaveiwerk, mosaïekwerk, prikking, muur- en vloerbeteëling, die bediening van klipwerkmasjinerie, uitgesonderd klippoleermasjinerie, en die skerpmaak van klipmesselaarsgereedskap, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie;

metaalwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die aanbring van staalplafonne, metaalvensters, metaaldeure, siermetaalwerk, metaalrame, metaaltrappe en boumetaalwerk, tesame met die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van getrokke metaalwerk, plaatmetaal en uitgedrukte metaal, hetsy, die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie;

verfwerk, wat die volgende prosesse insluit: Versiering, emaljerig, vlamskildering, marmering, beitsing, vernissing, vergulding, belyning, sjablonering, muurplakking, spuitskildering, waspolering, distempering, afwitting, kleurkalking en houtverduursaming, en wat ook insluit die verwydering van verf, skraping, die was en skoonmaak van geveerde of gedistemperde mure en die was en skoonmaak van houtwerk wanneer sodanige verwydering, skraping, was en skoonmaak enige van genoemde prosesse voorafgaan;

plastering, which includes modelling, model-making, mould-making, facing of casts to moulds, making and fixing plaster board ceilings and fibrous plaster or other compositions, granolithic, terrazzo and composition floor-laying, composition wall covering and polishing, operating a Mall and Biax or similar type of portable spinner, and flexible cutting and finishing machines, precast or artificial stonework, wall and floor tiling, paving and mosaic work, metal lathing, acoustic spraying and all processes incidental to the completion of ceilings and walls, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

plumbing, which includes lead burning, gas fitting, sanitary and domestic engineering, drainlaying, caulking, ventilating, heating, hot and cold water fitting, the installation of fire-prevention equipment and the manufacture and fitting of all sheet-metal work, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

shop, office and bank fitting, which includes the manufacture and/or fixing of shop fronts, window enclosures, show-cases, counters, screens and interior fittings and fixtures;

steel reinforcing, which includes the making and erection of shuttering and the supervising of the bending, placing and fixing in position of steel and concrete;

steel construction, which includes the fixing of all classes of steel or other metal columns, girders, steel joists, or metal in any other form which forms part of a building or structure;

woodworking, which includes carpentry, woodworking, machining, turning, carving, the fixing of corrugated iron, asbestos tiles, shingling and other roof coverings, sound and acoustic material, cork and asbestos insulation, wood lathing, composition ceilings and wall covering, the fitting of plugs in walls, the covering of woodwork with metal, block and other flooring including wood, cork and rubber, and the sandpapering of same, cork carpeting and any class or kind of linoleum when fixed in any building or structure, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used.

II. "Catering trade" means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated wholly or mainly for the purpose of preparing, serving or providing meals or refreshments (whether liquid or otherwise) or both such meals and refreshments in or from

pleisterwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Modelleerwerk, modelmakery, vormmakery, die aanbring van voorwerk in vorms vir stortfels, die maak en aanbring van pleisterbordplafonne en veselpleister of ander komposisiemateriaal, granoliet-, terrasso- en komposisiebevloering, komposisiemuurbedekking en die -polering, die bediening van 'n Mall en Biax. of dergelike tipe verplaasbare toller en meerdoelige sny- en afwerkmasjiën, voorafgegiëte of kunsklipwerk, muur- en vloerbeteëling, plavei- en mosaïekwerk, plaatgaaswerk, akoestiekspuitwerk en alle prosesse wat gepaard gaan met die voltooiing van plafonne en mure, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aanbring word of nie;

loodgieterswerk, wat die volgende insluit: Loodlaswerk, gasaanlêwerk, sanitêre en huisingenieurswerk, rioollêwerk, kalfaatwerk, ventileerwerk, verwarmingswerk, die aanlê van warm en koue water, die installering van brandvoorkomingstoerusting en die vervaardiging en aanbring van alle plaatmetaalwerk, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aanbring word of nie;

winkel-, kantoor- en bankuitrustingswerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van winkelfronte, vensterafskortings, uitstalkaste, toonbanke, skerms en binnenshuise los en vaste toebehore;

staalwapening, wat die volgende insluit: Die maak en oprig van bekisting en toesighouding oor die buig, plaasing en vassit in die regte posisie van staal en beton;

staalkonstruksie, wat die volgende insluit: Die aanbring van alle klasse staal- of ander metaalsuile, lêers, staalbalke, of metaal in enige ander vorm wat deel van 'n gebou of bouwerk uitmaak;

houtwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Timmerwerk, houtbewerking, masjinerie, draaiwerk, houtsnywerk, die aanbring van golfyster, asbesdakpanne, dakspaanbedekking en ander dakbedekkings, klank- en akoestiek materiaal, kurk- en asbesisolasië, houtlatwerk, komposisieplafonne en muurbedekking, die aanbring van proppe in mure, die bedekking van houtwerk met metaal, blokkies- en ander bevloering, met inbegrip van bevloering met hout, kurk en rubber, en die skuur daarvan met skuurpapier, kurktapytstof en enige klas of soort linoleum wanneer dit in 'n gebou of bouwerk aangebring word, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie.

II. "Verversingsbedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik met die doel om etes of verversings (hetsy vloeibaar of ander) of sowel sodanige etes as sodanige verversings te berei, te bedien of te verskaf in of vanuit enige bedryfsinrigting of gedeelte

any establishment or part thereof, whether permanent, temporary, indoors or in the open air, and includes such activities when carried on in or from one or more classes of premises or parts thereof—

(a) used as public restaurants, cafés or tearooms;

(b) where meals or non-alcoholic drinks are served for consumption on the premises or are provided for consumption away from the premises;

(c) where aerated or mineral waters are supplied in glasses or other containers for consumption on the premises; and

(d) where the above-mentioned activities are carried on in or in connection with any theatre, bioscope, bioscope-tearoom or any other entertainment or any function,

and further includes the supply of liquor in any such establishments or on any such premises in terms of a liquor licence held by such employers, but does not include hotelkeepers, boarding-housekeepers or lodging-housekeepers, and further includes all operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 2691, Durban, 4000.

Office address of applicant: Suite 2 and 6, Fifth Floor, Bigden Building, 505–507 Smith Street, Durban.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall, in terms of section 4 (4), as applied by section 7 (5), be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

D. W. JAMES,
Industrial Registrar.
(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 474 OF 1991

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW ABATTOIR IN TERMS OF SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABATTOIR INDUSTRY ACT, 1976 (ACT NO. 54 OF 1976)

It is hereby made known in terms of section 12 (1) of the Abattoir Industry Act, 1976 (Act No. 54 of 1976), that Mr J. J. van Zyl, P.O. Box 365, Steynsburg, 5920, has in terms of section 11 of the said Act applied to the Minister of Agriculture for approval for the erection of a new abattoir at Tweefontein 17, Steynsburg.

If the application is granted, the abattoir will be used for the slaughter of five head of cattle or 80 sheep/goats or two pigs per day for supplying meat to the residents of Steynsburg and vicinity.

daarvan, hetsy permanent, tydelik, binnenshuis of in die ope lug, en dit omvat sodanige werksaamhede wanneer verrig in of vanuit een of meer klasse persele of gedeeltes daarvan—

(a) wat as openbare restourante, kafees of tee-kamers gebruik word;

(b) waar etes of nie-alkoholiese drankie bedien word vir verbruik op die perseel of verskaf word vir verbruik weg van die perseel;

(c) waar spuit- of mineraalwater in glase of ander houers verskaf word vir verbruik op die perseel;

(d) waar bogenoemde werksaamhede verrig word in of in verband met enige teater, bioskoop, kafeebioskoop of ander vermaaklikheid of enige onthaal,

en dit omvat voorts die verskaffing van drank in enige sodanige bedryfsinrigtings of op enige sodanige persele kragtens 'n dranklisensie wat deur sodanige werkgewers gehou word, maar dit omvat nie hotelhouders, losieshuishouders of huurkamerhuishouders nie, en dit omvat voorts alle bedrywighede wat met enige van voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 2691, Durban, 4000.

Kantooradres van applikant: Suite 2 en 6, Vyfde Verdieping, Bigdengebou, Smithstraat 505–507, Durban.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf in artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

D. W. JAMES,
Nywerheidsregistrateur.
(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 474 VAN 1991

KENNISGEWING VAN AANSOEK OM GOEDKEURING VIR DIE OPRIGTING VAN 'N NUWE ABATTOIR KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE ABATTOIRBEDRYF, 1976 (Wet No. 54 van 1976)

Kennis geskied hiermee kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet op die Abattoirbedryf, 1976 (Wet No. 54 van 1976), dat mn. J. J. van Zyl, Posbus 365, Steynsburg, 5920 kragtens artikel 11 van genoemde Wet by die Minister van Landbou aansoek gedoen het om goedkeuring vir die oprigting van 'n nuwe abattoir te Tweefontein 17, Steynsburg.

Indien die aansoek toegestaan word, sal die abattoir gebruik word vir die slag van vyf beeste of 80 skape/bokke of twee varke per dag vir die voorsiening van vleis aan die inwoners van Steynsburg en omgewing.

Any person intending to submit representations or objections in regard to the above-mentioned application shall forward such representations or objections to the Chairman, Abattoir Commission, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice and in the manner set out in the regulations published under the said Act.

Attention is invited to the provisions of regulation 11 (6) of the said regulations which require any person who submits objections to an application to the minister to serve on the applicant concerned a copy of the document in which his objections are set out.

Note: The Regulations require that objections be affirmed under oath and submitted in triplicate.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 475 OF 1991

CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

THE HEAD: CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICE notifies for general information that the Consumer Price Index is as follows:

Consumer Price Index, all items (Base 1985 = 100)

April 1991 = 227,3.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 476 OF 1991

GRAIN SORGHUM BOARD

GRAIN SORGHUM SCHEME: PRICE DETERMINATIONS IN REGARD TO THE 1991 CROP

It is hereby made known for general information —

(a) that the basic net floor prices for the 1991-crop supplied in bulk for classes and grades specified in column 1 of the Table shall respectively be as specified in column 2 of the Table;

(b) that when floor price grain sorghum is delivered in bags, only new or sound second hand metric grain bags (as defined by the Board) may be used, including polypropylene bags which meet with the specifications laid down and grain sorghum delivered to the Board by producers in the above-mentioned bags qualifies for additional compensation of R1,74 per bag;

(c) that the said delivery prices shall apply to the said classes and grades as defined in the grading regulations, published in *Government Gazette* No. 10665, Government Notice No. R. 596 of 20 March 1987, as amended;

(d) that the period during which procedures may deliver grain sorghum to the Board's agents under the mentioned floor price, extends from 1 May to 31 July 1991;

Iemand wat vertoë of besware in verband met bogenoemde aansoek wil rig, moet sodanige vertoë of besware aan die Voorsitter, Abattoirkommissie, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, rig binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en op die wyse uiteengesit in die regulasies kragtens genoemde Wet uitgevaardig.

Aandag word gevestig op die bepalinge van regulasie 11 (6) van die genoemde regulasies wat vereis dat iemand wat vertoë of besware teen 'n aansoek aan die Minister voorlê, terselfdertyd 'n afskrif van die stuk waarin sy besware uiteengesit is op die betrokke applikant moet bestel.

L.W.: Die Regulasies vereis dat besware onder eed bevestig en in drievoud voorgelê moet word.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 475 VAN 1991

SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENS

DIE HOOF: SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENS maak vir algemene inligting bekend dat die Verbruikersprysindeks soos volg is:

Verbruikersprysindeks, alle items (Basis 1985 = 100)

April 1991 = 227,3.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 476 VAN 1991

GRAANSORGHUMRAAD

GRAANSORGHUMSKEMA: PRYSREËLINGS TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE 1991-OES

Hiermee word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak —

(a) dat die basiese netto vloerpryse vir losmaatleweringe vir die 1991-oes vir graansorghum van die onderskeie klasse en grade in kolom 1 van die Tabel vermeld onderskeidelik is soos in kolom 2 van die Tabel vermeld;

(b) dat vloerprysgraansorghum in sakke aan die Raad gelewer mag word slegs indien dit in nuwe of goeie tweedehandse metrieke graansakke (soos deur die Raad omskryf) verpak is, insluitende propileen-sakke wat aan die neergelegde spesifikasies voldoen en die addisionele vergoeding aan produsente vir graansorghum in gemelde sakke gelewer, op R1,74 per sak bepaal is;

(c) dat voormelde netto leweringspryse van toepassing is op graansorghum van die onderskeie klasse en grade soos omskryf in die regulasies met betrekking tot die gradering van graansorghum, soos gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* No. 10665, Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 596 van 20 Maart 1987, soos gewysig;

(d) dat die tydperk waartydens produsente graansorghum onder genoemde pryse aan die Raad se agente mag lewer, vanaf 1 Mei tot 31 Julie 1991 sal strek;

(e) that the total levies on grain sorghum at present amounts to R25 per metric ton and is made up as follows:

• Levy: promulgated by Government Notice No. R595 of 20 March 1987, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 3025 of 28 December 1990.....	R5,00 per ton
• Special levy: promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 595 of 20 March 1987, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 3025 of 28 December 1990..	R19,95 per ton
• General levy: promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 2547 of 5 December 1986.....	0,05 per ton
Total	R25,00;

(f) that a rebate of R5 per ton will be payable on all new season grain sorghum sold directly by producers up to 31 January 1992 (i.e. without the intercession of the Board) to traders in the RSA who are registered with the Grain Sorghum Board;

(g) that further information and specific directions and requirements regarding the payment of levies and the lodging of rebate claims are obtainable from the Board's offices in Pretoria [Tel. (012) 323-1696/9].

TABLE

Grade	Basic nett floor price of grain sorghum delivered in bulk
1	2
GM and GL1.....	R295,00
GL2.....	R280,00
GHI.....	R275,00
GH2.....	R265,00

W. J. VENTER,

General Manager: Grain Sorghum Board.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 477 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

MEDICINES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT, 1965 (ACT No. 101 OF 1965)

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DENTAL PRODUCTS

It is hereby notified for general information in terms of section 15 (11) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965), that the undermentioned applications for the registration of dental products have been received by the Medicines Control Council:

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X501	AEZODENT DENTAGESIC DRESSING.....	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X502	R.C. PREP CREAM	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X503	ARISTOBOND PLUS KIT.....	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X504	ACUPREN SILICONE BASED IMPRESSION MATERIAL	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X505	ACUPREN ACTIVATOR.....	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.

(e) dat die totale heffings op graansorghum tans R25 per metrieke ton beloop en soos volg opgemaak is;

• Heffing: afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 595 van 20 Maart 1987, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3025 van 28 Desember 1990.....	R5,00 per ton
• Spesiale heffing: afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 595 van 20 Maart 1987, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3025 van 28 Desember 1990	R19,95 per ton
• Algemene heffing: afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2547 van 5 Desember 1986	0,05 per ton
Totaal	R25,00;

(f) dat 'n rabat van R5 per ton toegestaan sal word op alle nuwe seisoen graansorghum wat deur produsente direk tot 31 Januarie 1992 (dit wil sê sonder bemiddeling van die Raad) aan handelaars in die RSA wat by die Raad geregistreer is, verkoop word;

(g) dat nadere besonderhede en spesifieke voorskrifte in verband met betaling van heffing en indiening van rabateise van die Raad se kantoor in Pretoria bekom kan word [Tel. (012) 323-1696/9].

TABEL

Grade	Basiese netto vloerprys van losmaat graansorghum
1	2
GM en GL1.....	R295,00
GL2.....	R280,00
GHI.....	R275,00
GH2.....	R265,00

W. J. VENTER,

Hoofbestuurder: Graansorghumraad.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 477 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING

WET OP DIE BEHEER VAN MEDISYNE EN VERWANTE STOWWE, 1965 (WET No. 101 VAN 1965)

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN TANDHEELKUNDIGE PRODUKTE

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 15 (11) van die Wet op die Beheer van Medisyne en Verwante Stowwe, 1965 (Wet No. 101 van 1965), bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde aansoeke om registrasie van tandheelkundige produkte deur die Medisynebeheerraad ontvang is:

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X506	ACUSIL SILICONE IMPRESSION MATERIAL	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X507	ELITE MOUTH WASH TABLETS	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X508	KERR LIFE FAST SET PASTE	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X509	HYPO-CAL PASTE	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X510	S.S. WHITE IMPRESSION PASTE	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X511	KERR SEALAPEX PASTE	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X512	P.G.S. ALGINATE ACCURIT POWDER	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X513	ARISTONOL RESIN BONDED LIQUID	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X514	COLORGEL 3-COLOUR GUIDE ALGINATE POWDER...	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X515	PGS ALGINATE GREEN POWDER	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X516	PGS ALGINATE PINK POWDER	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X517	ASTRINGEDENT TOPICAL HEMOSTATIC SOLUTION ...	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X518	ARISTOCORE CORE BUILD-UP RESIN	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X519	ARISTONOL RESIN BONDED POWDER	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X520	GINGIPAK No. 3 IMPREGNATED RETRACTION CORD..	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X521	GINGIPAK No. 2 DARK BRAID	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X522	TOPICALE ANAESTHETIC	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X523	HEMODENT HEMOSTATIC SOLUTION	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X524	GINGIAID ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE NF IMPREGNATED COTTON PELLETS	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X525	CS-50 COLD STERILIZING SOLUTION	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X526	ULTRADENT TISSUE MANAGEMENT KIT	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X527	HERCULITE XR DELUXE KIT	M. Millners Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X528	REITZER'S TOOTHACHE DROPS	A. S. REITZER.
X529	PLAK-OUT	BROVAR S & P (PTY) LTD.
X530	PLAK-OUT PLUS	BROVAR S & P (PTY) LTD.
X531	DENTIGOMMA	BROVAR S & P (PTY) LTD.
X532	GOLAGOMMA	BROVAR S & P (PTY) LTD.
X533	TAU-MARIN ANTITARTAR	BROVAR S & P (PTY) LTD.
X534	TAU-MARIN DENTAL CHEWING GUM	BROVAR S & P (PTY) LTD.
X535	CONSEAL	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X536	ETCH & BOND KIT	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X537	LC-1000	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X538	LC-33	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X539	PERMITE C CAPSULE	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X540	GS-80	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X541	NEW ULTRAFINE POWDER	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X542	PERMITE C POWDER	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X543	PERMITE C TABLET	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X544	LOJIC TABLET	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X545	LOJIC	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X546	NEW ULTRAFINE TABLET	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X547	NEW ULTRAFINE CAPSULE	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X548	MINUTE GEL	ORAL-B LABORATORIES (SA) (PTY) LTD.
X549	P-50 LIGHT CURE RESIN BONDED CERAMIC WITH ADVANCED PARTICLE COUPLING	RIKER LABORATORIES AFRICA (PTY) LTD.
X550	VALUX SMALL PARTICLE LIGHT CURE RESTORA- TIVE MATERIAL	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X551	VITRABOND LIGHT CURE GLASS IONOMER LINER/ BASE	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X552	3M GLASS IONOMER LINER	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.

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X553	IMPRINT VINYL POLYSILOXANE IMPRESSION MATERIAL SINGLE PHASE SYSTEM	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X554	3M MASKING AGENT-UNIVERSAL	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X555	3M ENAMEL BOND SYSTEM ETCHING LIQUID	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X556	P-10 RESIN BONDED CERAMIC	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X557	SILUX PLUS LIGHT CURE RESTORATIVE MATERIAL ...	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X558	SILAR RESTORATIVE MATERIAL	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X559	CONCISE LIGHT CURED WHITE SEALANT	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X560	CONCISE WHITE SEALANT SYSTEM	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X561	CONCISE COMPOSITE CROWN BUILD UP	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X562	CONCISE COMPOSITE	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X563	CONCISE ORTHODONTIC BONDING SYSTEM	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X564	CONCISE ENAMEL BOND SYSTEM	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X565	EXPRESS HP VINYL POLYSILOXAN IMPRESSION MATERIAL PUTTY-SOFTER SET	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X566	EXPRESS VINYL POLYSILOXANE IMPRESSION MATERIAL REGULAR SET—LOW VISCOSITY	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X567	EXPRESS VINYL POLYSILOXANE IMPRESSION MATERIAL REGULAR SET—MEDIUM VISCOSITY	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X568	EXPRESS VINYL POLYSILOXANE IMPRESSION MATERIAL FAST SET—LOW VISCOSITY	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X569	EXPRESS STD VINYL POLYSILOXANE IMPRESSION MATERIAL PUTTY	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X570	EXPRESS HP VINYL POLYSILOXANE IMPRESSION MATERIAL PUTTY—FIRMSET	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X571	SCOTCHGEL ENAMEL ETCHANT	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X572	SCOTCHBOND ETCHING GEL	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X573	SCOTCHBOND 2 LIGHT CURE DENTAL ADHESIVE	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X574	SCOTCHBOND DUAL CURE DENTAL ADHESIVE	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X575	SCOTCHPRIME CERAMIC PRIMER	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X576	SCOTCHPREP DENTIN PRIMER	Riker Laboratories Africa (Pty) Ltd.
X577	COREGA	G D Searle (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
X578	SUPER COREGA POWDER	G D Searle (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
X579	SUPER COREGA LIQUID	G D Searle (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
X580	SUPER COREGA CREAM	G D Searle (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
X581	SUPER POLI-GRIP	G D Searle (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
X582	COE-COMFORT	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X583	COE-PAK	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X584	COE-PAK HARD AND FAST	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X585	COE-SOFT	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X586	ETCH 'N BOND	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X587	KOOLINER	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X588	NOGENOL TEMPORARY CEMENT	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X589	OCCLU-SEAL	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X590	OCCLUSIN	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X591	OPALUX	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X592	TRIPTON	ICI South Africa (Pharmaceuticals) Limited.
X593	PHARMACAINE DENTAL	Brovar S & P (Pty) Ltd.
X594	PHARMACAINE DENTAL WITH ADRENALINE	Brovar S & P (Pty) Ltd.
X595	ELEMEX FLUID	Ikapharm SA (Pty) Ltd.
X596	ELEMEX GEL	Ikapharm SA (Pty) Ltd.
X597	JOHNSON'S MERCURY PILLOWS	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.

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X598	DISPERSALLOY NON-GAMA II DISPERSED PHASE ALLOY (CAPL)	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X599	DISPERSALLOY NON-GAMA II DISPERSED PHASE ALLOY (CAP)	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X600	DISPERSALLOY NON-GAMA II DISPERSED PHASE ALLOY (TAB)	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X601	ARJALLOY NON-GAMA II DISPERSED PHASE ALLOY ..	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X602	FASCINATE GLASS IONOMER BAND CEMENT POWDER	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X603	FASCINATE GLASS IONOMER BAND CEMENT LIQUID	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X604	CENTRIX ACID ETCH GEL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X605	AURAFILL LIGHT CURING ENAMEL BONDING AGENT.	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X606	AURAFILL LIGHT CURING FINE PARTICLE ANTERIOR.	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X607	NUPRO NEUTRAL SODIUM FLUORIDE ORAL SOLUTION	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X608	NUPRO PROPHYLAXIS PASTE	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X609	NURPO APF ACIDULATED PHOSPHATE FLUORIDE TOPICAL GEL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X610	JOHNSON & JOHNSON ACID ETCH LIQUID	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X611	JOHNSON & JOHNSON ACID ETCH GEL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X612	JOHNSON & JOHNSON ENAMEL BONDING AGENT CHEMICAL CURED-CATALYST	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X613	JOHNSON & JOHNSON ENAMEL BONDING AGENT CHEMICAL CURED-UNIVERSAL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X614	JOHNSON & JOHNSON LIGHT CURING DENTIN-ENAMEL BONDING AGENT-CATALYST	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X615	JOHNSON & JOHNSON LIGHT CURING DENTIN-ENAMEL BONDING AGENT-UNIVERSAL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X616	BONDEX GLASS IONOMER CEMENT POWDER	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X617	BONDEX GLASS IONOMER CEMENT LIQUID	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X618	MIRADAPT DENTAL RESTORATIVE-CATALYST	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X619	MIRADAPT DENTAL RESTORATIVE-UNIVERSAL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X620	UNISON SPHERICAL ALLOY (POWDER)	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X621	UNISON SPHERICAL ALLOY (SELF ACTIVATING CAP.)	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X622	CERAMCO POLYCARBOXYLATE CEMENT	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X623	ADAPTIC LCM LIGHT CURING MICROFILL ANTERIOR RESTORATIVE	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X624	ADAPTIC II HYBRID POSTERIOR RESTORATIVE	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X625	EASY ETCH GEL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X626	DELTON LIGHT CURING PIT & FISSURE SEALANT DIRECT DELIVERY SYSTEM	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X627	DELTON PIT & FISSURE SEALANT LIGHT CURED OPAQUE	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X628	DELTON PIT & FISSURE SEALANT CHEMICAL CURED OPAQUE - CATALYST	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X629	DELTON PIT & FUSSURE SEALANT CHEMICAL CURED OPAQUE - UNIVERSAL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X630	DELTON PIT & FUSSURE SEALANT CHEMICAL CURED CLEAR - UNIVERSAL	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X631	DELTON PIT & FISSURE SEALANT CHEMICAL CURED CLEAR - CATALYST	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X632	DELTON PIT & FISSURE SEALANT CHEMICAL CURED TINTED - CATALYST	A. D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X633	DELTON PIT & FISSURE SEALANT CHEMICAL CURED TINTED - UNIVERSAL	A. D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.

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X634	ACHIEVE BRACKET ADHESIVE BONDING AGENT—LIQUID	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceutical CC.
X635	ACHIEVE BRACKET ADHESIVE CATALYST PASTE	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X636	ACHIEVE BRACKET ADHESIVE BONDING AGENT—LIQUID CATALYST	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X637	ACHIEVE NO-MIX BRACKET ADHESIVE PASTE	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X638	ACHIEVE NO-MIX PRIMER.....	A.D. Laboratories Pharmaceuticals CC.
X639	NEO-PLEX RUBBER BASE REGULAR BODY	Bayer Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X640	NEO-PLEX RUBBER BASE LIGHT BODY	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X641	NEO- PLEX RUBBER BASE MEDIUM LIGHT BODY	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X642	SURGIDENT MULTI-FORM IMPRESSION PASTE	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X643	SURGIDENT GINGIVAL RETRACTION CORD	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X644	SURGIDENT GINGIVAL RETRACTION CORD #2.....	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X645	SURGIDENT GINGIVAL RETRACTION CORD #3.....	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X646	SURGIDENT GINGIVAL RETRACTION CORD #4.....	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X647	PROVIL P.....	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X648	PROVIL M/PROVIL M C.D	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X649	PROVIL L/PROVIL L C.D	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X650	PROVIL H	Bayer Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X651	PHOSPHATE CEMENT BAYER NORMAL SETTING/ FAST SETTING	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X652	PEKALUX COMPOSITE BROWN, YELLOW, LIGHT, UNIVERSAL, GREY	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X653	XANTOPREN H GRuN—GREEN	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X654	XANTALGIN NORMAL SETTING/FAST SETTING	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X655	OPTOSIL P PLUS	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X656	LUMIFOR BROWN, UNIVERSAL, LIGHT, LIGHT YEL- LOW, YELLOW, GREY	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X657	LUMICON COMPOSITE	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X658	GLUMA 1-4	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X659	ELASTOMER ACTIVATOR	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X660	CARBOXYLATE CEMENT BAYER	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X661	CA 37 NORMAL SETTING/FAST SETTING	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X662	BAYSILEX MONOPHASE	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X663	ALGINOPLAST NORMAL SETTING/FAST SETTING.....	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X664	UNIVERSAL ADHESIVE.....	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X665	TEMPORARY FILLING MATERIAL BAYER	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X666	XANTOPREN VL PLUS	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X667	XANTOPREN L BLAU-BLUE	Bayer-Miles (Pty) Ltd.
X668	KRI 1 ROOT CANAL TREATMENT	Lennon Limited.
X669	KRI 3 ROOT CANAL TREATMENT	Lennon Limited.
X670	HURRICAIN TOPICAL ANAESTHETIC GEL	Lennon Limited.
X671	AMUBARAT RIEBLERS ROOT CANAL TREATMENT.....	Lennon Limited.
X672	“PD” TRICRESOL AND FORMALIN.....	Lennon Limited.
X673	CORA CAINE DENTURE OINTMENT	Lennon Limited.
X674	TRIM CROWN AND BRIDGE TEMPORARY MATERIAL..	Lennon Limited.
X675	2-TONE DISCLOSING SOLUTION.....	Lennon Limited.
X676	POLYVAR CAVITY LINER DENTINAL TUBULI SEAL.....	Lennon Limited.
X677	JET TOOTH SHADE ACRYLIC.....	Lennon Limited.
X678	FLEXACRYL RELINE MATERIAL POWDER & VEHICLE.	Lennon Limited.
X679	HELIOLINK	Lennon Limited.
X680	HELIOSEAL	Lennon Limited.
X681	HELIOBOND	Lennon Limited.

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X682	HELIO PROGRESS	Lennon Limited.
X683	HELIO MOLAR	Lennon Limited.
X684	EMAIL PREPARATOR	Lennon Limited.
X685	SILANIT	Lennon Limited.
X686	TENET	Lennon Limited.
X687	HELIOTINT	Lennon Limited.
X688	HELIOSIT ORTHODONTIC	Lennon Limited.
X689	EMAIL PREPARATOR GS	Lennon Limited.
X690	DUAL CEMENT	Lennon Limited.
X691	ABC CEMENT	Lennon Limited.
X692	SOFTONE TISSUE CONDITIONER	Lennon Limited.
X693	HURRICAIN TOPICAL ANAESTHETIC SPRAY	Lennon Limited.
X694	HURRICAIN TOPICAL ANAESTHETIC LIQUID	Lennon Limited.
X695	KETAC-BOND BONDING BASE	Lennon Limited.
X696	ALKALINER	Lennon Limited.
X697	PERMAGUM IMPRESSION MATERIAL	Lennon Limited.
X698	RAMITEC BITE REGISTRATION	Lennon Limited.
X699	PALGAFLEX	Lennon Limited.
X700	NIMETIC-BOND	Lennon Limited.
X701	NIMETIC-GRIP	Lennon Limited.
X702	ETCHING GEL ESPE	Lennon Limited.
X703	VISIO-FILS COMPOSITE DENTAL RESTORATIVE	Lennon Limited.
X704	VISIO-DISPERS COMPOSITE DENTAL RESTORATIVE	Lennon Limited.
X705	VISIO-BOND BONDING MATERIAL	Lennon Limited.
X706	CAVIT READY FOR USE TEMPORARY FILLING MATERIAL	Lennon Limited.
X707	CHELON-FIL DENTAL RESTORATIVE	Lennon Limited.
X708	CHELON-SILVER DENTAL CORE MATERIAL AND RESTORATIVE	Lennon Limited.
X709	DURELON CARBOXYLATE CEMENT	Lennon Limited.
X710	IMPREGUM F IMPRESSION MATERIAL	Lennon Limited.
X711	KETAC-BOND APLICAP	Lennon Limited.
X712	KETAC-CEM CEMENT	Lennon Limited.
X713	KETAC-CONDITIONER	Lennon Limited.
X714	KETAC-FIL DENTAL RESTORATIVE	Lennon Limited.
X715	KETAC-SILVER DENTAL CORE AND RESTORATIVE MATERIAL	Lennon Limited.
X716	PERMADYNE POLYETHER RUBBER IMPRESSION MATERIAL	Lennon Limited.
X717	PROTEMP BIS-ACRYL COMPOSITE	Lennon Limited.
X718	VISIO-MOLAR RADIOPAQUE	Lennon Limited.
X719	VISIO-SEAL	Lennon Limited.
X720	XYLESTESIN SPRAY TOPICAL ANAESTHETIC	Lennon Limited.
X721	CERAM ETCH PORCELAIN ETCHING KIT	Lennon Limited.
X722	PROTECT THIXOTROPIC TOPICAL FLUORIDE GEL	Lennon Limited.
X723	PROTECT PROPHYL PASTE	Lennon Limited.
X724	RED-COTE DISCLOSING TABLETS	Lennon Limited.
X725	RED-COTE DISCLOSING SOLUTION	Lennon Limited.
X726	TOPICALE TOPICAL ANAESTHETIC OINTMENT	Lennon Limited.
X727	HEMODENT SOLUTION WITH ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE	Lennon Limited.
X728	RC PREP	Lennon Limited.

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X729	ANHYDRON DRYING AND DEGREASING AGENT	Lennon Limited.
X730	GINGI-PAK RETRACTION CORD WITH EPINEPHRINE..	Lennon Limited.
X731	GINGI-AID RETRACTION CORD WITH ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE	Lennon Limited.
X732	ALFACOMP & ALFACOMP MOLAR.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X733	ALTRAC.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X734	AMALGAM LINER.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X735	ANAESTHO GEL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X736	AQUALOX CEMENT	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X737	BIFLUORID 12	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X738	CALCICUR.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X739	CALCIMOL.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X740	CAVITON	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X741	PD COPAL VARNISH	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X742	CORAL PHOSPHATE FLUORIDE PROPHYLAXIS PASTE	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X743	G. C. CORELITE	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X744	DENTIN CEMENT.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X745	DENTIN CONDITIONER.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X746	DENTOCOOL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X747	DESENSITIZER.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X748	DROPSIN.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X749	ELITE CEMENT 100	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X750	G. C. ETCHING LIQUID	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X751	EUGENOL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X752	EUGENOL CEMENT	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X753	EXAFLEX.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X754	F21	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X755	FISSURE SEAL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X756	FISSURIT.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X757	FIT CHECKER	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X758	FREEGENOL TEMPORAY PACK	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X759	FUJI VARNISH.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X760	FUJI I.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X761	FUJI II.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X762	FUJI IONOMER TYPE II-F	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X763	FUJI IONOMER TYPE III	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X764	GUTTA PERCHER POINTS	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X765	HEMALIN	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X766	HEMO-WEDGES	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X767	HEMOSTATIC	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X768	HURRICAIN.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X769	IONOBOND	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X770	IONOFIL.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X771	IONOSEAL.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X772	KARIDIUM	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X773	KRI 1	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X774	KRI 3	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X775	LCL 8.....	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X776	LINING CEMENT	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.

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X777	LIV CENERA	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X778	MERON	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X779	MICROREST AP	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X780	MIRACLE MIX	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X781	P.D. REAL SILVER POINTS	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X782	POLOFIL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X783	POLOFIL MOLAR	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X784	POLYVAR	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X785	PROVICOL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X786	REBARON	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X787	PD ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIAL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X788	SOFT-LINER	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X789	SOLOBOND	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X790	SURFLEX F	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X791	THERMOLINE	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X792	P.D. TRICRESOL AND FORMALIN	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X793	TRIM II	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X794	UFI GEL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X795	UNIFAST & UNIFAST LC	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X796	VERICOL	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X797	VOCOID	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X798	VOCOPAC	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X799	XYPHON SPRAY	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X800	ZINOMENT	Springs Dental & Medical Supplies.
X801	DICOR LA BASE BROWN	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X802	VARNISH COPANOL-F	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X803	CHEMFIL POWDER SHADE 4	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X804	DICOR LA BASE LIGHT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X805	CORD GINGIBRAID ALUMINIUM POTASSIUM 3	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X806	DURAPHAT CLINIC PACK	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X807	DYCAL IVORY-BASE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X808	DYCAL IVORY CATALYST	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X809	PARACHLOROPHENOL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X810	FORMO CRESOL 10Z	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X811	CORD GINGIBRAID ALUMINIUM POTASSIUM 2	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X812	DICOR LA BASE YELLOW BROWN	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X813	ALLOY ANA 2000 DUETT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X814	DICOR LA-BASE - YELLOW GREY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X815	CORD GINGIBRAID EPINEPHRINE 2	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X816	SNAP INTRODUCTORY KIT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X817	CEMENT KALZINOL P 40 g	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X818	BLUE CORE BUILDUP 5 g	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X819	CEMENT LINING KIT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X820	CEMENT BASE LIQUID 5 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X821	TIMELINE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X822	ALLOY ANNA 2000 CAPS 800 mg	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X823	ALGINATE BLUEPRINT RAPID ASSEPSIS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X824	ALGINATE BLUEPRINT RAPID	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X825	ALGINATE BLUEPRINT REGULAR ASSEPSIS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X826	CEMENT IRM IVORY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X827	CEMENT IRM CAPSULES	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X828	CEMENT IRM POWDER/LIQUID IVORY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X829	CEMENT IRM LIQUID 14 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X830	FIX ADHESIVE (AEROSOL)	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.

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X831	FIX ADHESIVE (LIQUID)	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X832	CHEMFIL CONDITIONER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X833	HYDROSIL CATALYST	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X834	CORD GINGIBRAID ALUMINIUM POTASSIUM 1	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X835	ALLOY ANA 2000 CAPS 400 mg	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X836	CORD GINGIBRAID EPINEPHRINE 1	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X837	SNAP POWDER CLEAR	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X838	SNAP POWDER 65	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X839	ALLOY ANA 2000 POWDER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X840	SS WHITE IMPRESSION PASTE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X841	SHOFU CEMENT BASE KIT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X842	SNAP POWDER 77	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X843	ALLOY ANA 2000 CAPSULES 600 mg	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X844	SODIUM PERBORATE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X845	ZINC OXIDE U.S.P. POWDER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X846	SUPEROXYL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X847	CHEMFIL II PACK	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X848	HYDROSIL BASE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X849	METACRESYLACETATE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X850	ALGINATE BLUEPRINT REGULAR	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X851	CEMENT COMSPAN OPAQUE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X852	WAX PERIPHERY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X853	ROOT CANAL PREP	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X854	CEMENT POLYF PLUS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X855	CEMENT DE TREY 2N L/Y 90 g	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X856	CEMENT DE REY ZN L/Y 30 g	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X857	SNAP POWDER 40 g 61	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X858	CEMENT GLASS IONOMER II	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X859	GROSSMAN CEMENT 811	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X860	CEMENT BASE POWDER 15 g	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X861	BARRIER DENTINE SEALANT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X862	BASELINE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X863	ANAESTHETIC TOPICALE GEL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X864	SNAP LIQUID GLAZE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X865	CORD GINGIBRAID EPINEPHRINE 3	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X866	DURAPHAT SYRINGE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X867	WAX KEMDENT 4	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X868	SNAP POWDER 62	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X869	ATT 26 ROOT CANAL SEALER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X870	SNAP LIQUID 118 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X871	DURAPHAT STANDARD PACK	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X872	DICOR L.A. CATALYST	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X873	PROPHY-JET CLEANING POWDER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X874	CHEMFIL POWDER SHADE 5	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X875	CHEMFIL POWDER SHADE 2	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X876	DICOR LA CATALYST TRANSLUCENT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X877	CHEMFIL EXPRESS GLASS IONOMER RESTORATIVE MATERIAL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X878	DICOR LA BASE TRANSLUCENT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X879	REPROSAL REGULAR BODY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X880	CEMENT DE TREY ZINC 39 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X881	XYLONOR GEL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X882	CHEMFIL POWDER SHADE 7	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X883	VISCOGEL TISSUE TREATMENT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X884	CEMENT DE TREY ZINC 13 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X885	REPOSIL PUTTY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X886	SEDANOL POWDER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X887	ALGINATE ZELGAN IMPROVED	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X888	CEMENT KALZINOL LIQUID 15 ml IMPRESSION MATERIAL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X889	CEMENT KALZNOL 50 kg	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X890	CEMENT AQUACHEM KIT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X891	REPOSIL HEAVY BODY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X892	VARNISH DE TRAY 125 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X893	REPOSIL LIGHT BODY	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X894	SEDANOL LIQUID	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X895	DYCAL DENTIN-CATALYST	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X896	DYCAL DENTIN-BASE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X897	ALPHA PAST	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X898	FISSUR SEAL & TIPS PRISMA	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X899	FYNAL POWDER	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X900	SNAP POWDER 6 g	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X901	RC SEALER AH 26 KIT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X902	WAX INFLAY BLUE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X903	PRISMA-SHIELD FISSURE SEALANT KIT	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X904	ROOT CANAL SEALER AH 26 RESIN	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X905	FYNAL LIQUID	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X906	DICOR LA BASE YELLOW	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X907	BERNARD PROPHYPAST	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X908	BERNARD FLOURIDE JELNEUTRAL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X909	BERNARD FLUORIDE JELAPF	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X910	CRESOPHENE 13 ml	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X911	BERNARD FORMO CRESOL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X912	MOUTHWASH TABLETS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X913	ENDOMET II PLAIN	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X914	FUL-FIL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X915	POLYJEL NF	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X916	PRISMA ENHANCERS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X917	BARRICAID	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X918	PRISMA METAL OPAQUERS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X919	PRISMA VLC DYCAL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X920	PRISMA-FIL	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X921	PRISMA MICRO-FINE	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X922	PRISMA TINTS	E. R. Bernard Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd.
X923	RESISTAN GEL	Brovar S. & P (Pty) Ltd.
X924	CHECK-UP GUM	Brovar S & P (Pty) Ltd.
X925	TELLODONT MOUTHWASH TABLETS	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X926	RESODENT VL ANTERIOR	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X927	RESODENT VL POSTERIOR	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X928	PROSTHODENT VL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X929	CORAL PROPHYLAXIS PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X930	POLYVAR VARNISH	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X931	MIRACOLD	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X932	SPRAYFORT COSMETIC BREATH SPRAY	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X933	ARISTALLOY 21 TODAY	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X934	VERALLOY TODAY	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X935	PLASTOR TEMPORARY CEMENT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X936	FERMIN	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X937	DETAX CATALYST PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X938	DETAX CATALYST LIQUID	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X939	SILASOFT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X940	SILAPLAST	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X941	SOFT-TONE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X942	TRU-SOFT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X943	NEW TRULINER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X944	CORACAINE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X945	REPRODENT SEAL LINER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X946	TRIM II / TRIM	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X947	SUPERBITE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X948	LACLEDE BREATH FRESHNER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X949	REPRODENT TEMPORARY LINER (EXTRA SOFT)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X950	REPRODENT TEMPORARY LINER (HARD)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X951	REPRODENT TEMPORARY LINER (SOFT)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X952	NEW DUAL BONDING AGENT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X953	PREP-DRY	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X954	ENAMELITE 500	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X955	EPOXYLITE CBA 9080	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X956	PROTECTO PIT & FISSURE SEALANT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X957	ENDOFILL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X958	GELATAMP	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X959	TEMPREX ETCH GEL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X960	TEMPREX POWDER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X961	ISOCAINE HCL 3%	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X962	OCTOCAINE (LIDOCAINE)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X963	ISOCAINE HCL 2%	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X964	OCTOCANE HCL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X965	EXTERNIN - LIQUIDUM - OCO	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X966	CALXYL SUSPENSION	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X967	CIONIT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X968	CALXYL - ORIGINAL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X969	OCO TOOTH CLEANSING TINCTURE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X970	OCO-PRAPARATE TOOTH NECK PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X971	EMPRESS DUST FREE ALGINATE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X972	ALGANAMINE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X973	CERAMFIL B AQUASET	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X974	PROTECT DENTIN DESENSITISER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X975	RETRACTO-BRAID	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X976	VENTURA PIT & FISSURE SEALANT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X977	VENTURA PIT & FISSURE SEALANT AUTOCURABLE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X978	VENTURA ALLOY	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X979	MIMETIC LIGHT CURE COMPOSITE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X980	MIMETIC AUTOCURABLE COMPOSITE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X981	ORALBALANCE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X982	LACLEDE BIOTENE CHEWING GUM	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X983	GINGIVA— LIQUID	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X984	PROTECT GEL TOOTHPASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X985	PROTECT PROPHY PASTE WITH FLUORIDE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X986	PROTECT THIXOTROPIC TOPICAL FLUORIDE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X987	REDCOTE DISCLOSING SOLUTION	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X988	REDCOTE DISCLOSING TABLETS	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X989	CERAMCORE B AQUASET	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X990	CERAMCHEM B AQUASET	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X991	CERAMLIN	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X992	TEMPLIN D	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X993	ZOE IMPRESSION PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X994	CARBOCHEM AQUASET	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X995	KARIDIUM THIXOTROPIC GEL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X996	2-TONE DISCLOSING SOLUTION	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X997	SPEARMINT PROPHYLAXIS PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X998	PROPHY PREP	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X999	CORAL PLUS	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1001	GEM-ORTHO	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1002	KROMALGIN	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1003	CERAMLITE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1004	RECAL	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1005	DETASEAL LIGHT	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1006	DETASEAL MEDIUM	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1007	DETASEAL HEAVY	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1008	S.S. WHITE IMPRESSION PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1009	GROSSMANS ROOT SEALER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1010	MAILLEFER GUTTA-PERCHA POINTS (PINK)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1011	MAILLEFER GUTTA-PERCHA POINTS (WHITE)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1012	MAILEFER GUTTA-PERCHA POINTS (AUXILLARY POINTS)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1013	PENTRA-FIL II COMPOSITE FILLING MATERIAL (ANTERIOR PASTE)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1014	POST COM II L.C. COMPOSITE FILLING MATERIAL (POSTERIOR PASTE)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1015	PENTRON ETCHING GEL	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1016	MERCURY (TRIPLE DISTILLED)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1017	ESPE IMPREGUM F (POLYETHER) RUBBER IMPRESSION MATERIAL) PASTE	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1018	ESPE IMPREGUM F (CATALYST)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1019	ESPE IMPREGUM F (LIQUID) ADHESIVE)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1020	ESPE KETAC-CEM (POWDER) (GLASS IONOMER CEMENT)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1021	ESPE KETAC-CEM (LIQUID) (GLASS IONOMER CEMENT)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1022	ESPE KETAC BOND (POWDER) (GLASS IONOMER BONDING BASE)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1023	ESPE KETAC BOND (LIQUID) (GLASS IONOMER BONDING BASE)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X1024	ESPE DURELON (POWDER) (CARBOXYLATE CEMENT FOR CEMENTATIONS)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X1025	ESP DURELON (LIQUID) (CARBOXYLATE CEMENT FOR CEMENTATIONS)	Glenn Jay Goldschmidt of Dental Discounts CC.
X2036	PRESIDENT PUTTY (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1027	PRESIDENT HEAVY BODY (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1028	PRESIDENT LIGHT BODY (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1029	PRESIDENT REGULAR BODY (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1030/1	COLTOFLAX RAPID PUTTY & CATALYST	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X132/3/4/5	XOLTEX— FINE, MEDIUM, HEAVY AND RAPID LINER ...	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1036	COLTOSOL (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1037	R.C. PREP (CREAM)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1038	BRILLIANT MARGIN BOND (LIQUID)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1039	BRILLIANT DENTIN (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1040	BRILLIANT DUO CEMENT (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1041	TEANSBOND (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1042	OPTEC BONDING (PASTE)	F.T.O. Dental (Pty) Ltd.
X1043	LIGHT CURE RESTORATIVE SYSTEM (SYRINGE)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1044	SILAGUM (IMPRESSION MATERIAL)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1045	CORE MAX (ADHESIVE RESIN)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1046	FISSURLUX (FISSURE SEALANT)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1047	AQUALAT (POWDER)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1048	MEDIBOND (POWDER)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1049	SUPERLUX MONO (RESIN & GEL)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1050	SUPERLUX MOLAR (SYRINGE COMPOSITE)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1051	SUPERLUX SOLAR (SYRINGE)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1052	CARBOXYLAT CEMENT (LIQUID & POWDER)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1053	KRI 1 (PASTE)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1054	KRI 3 (SOLUTION)	Professional Dental Supplies CC.
X1055	AMALGALLOY (POWDER)	Amalgam Alloys 1987 (Pty) Ltd.
X1056	SILVALLOY (POWDER & TABLETS)	Amalgam Alloys 1987 (Pty) Ltd.
X1057	AMALGA 43 (POWDER & TABLETS)	Amalgam Alloys 1987 (Pty) Ltd.
X1058	AMALGAPHASE (TABLETS)	Amalgam Alloys 1987 (Pty) Ltd.
X1059	AMALGASE CAPSULES (1 SPILL & 2 SPILL)	Amalgam Alloys 1987 (Pty) Ltd.
X1060	DURAFILL BOND	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1061	PALAPRESS LIQUID	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1062	PALADON 65 LIQUID	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1063	DURAFILL	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1064	DURAFILL COLOR	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1065	INLAY GLOSS	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1066	INSULATING GEL	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1067	DURAFILL FLOW	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1068	ESTISEAL LC	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1069	ADHESIVE CEMENT	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1070	MICROFIL PONTIC	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1071	DENTALON PLUS	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1072	ADHESIVE BOND	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1073	GLASS IONOMER	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1074	DENTACOLOR	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1075	ESTICID	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1076	PALADON 65 Powder	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1077	PALADUR POWDER	Vidental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1078	PALADUR LIQUID	Vidental CC Kulzer SA.
X1079	PALAPRESS POWDER	Vidental CC Kulzer SA.

Application No. Aansoek No.	Proprietary name Handelsnaam	Applicant Aansoeker
X1080	DENTINE ADHESIVE	Viodental CC Kulzer SA.
X1081	ESTILUX HYBRID VS	Viodental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1082	ESTILUX POSTERIOR CVS	Viodental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1083	HERAENIUM NA	Viodental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1084	HERAENIUM CE	Viodental CC Kulzer SA Dental Products.
X1085	SILTRAX (PLUS-EPI-AS)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1086	LITARK	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1087	SUPER PASTE	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1088	PANAVIA (POWDER & LIQUID)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1089	COPALITE VARNISH	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1090	DROPSIN POWDER	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1091	DROPSIN LIQUID	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1092	STENTS COMPOUND	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1093	EUGENOL (LIQUID)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1094	BIOGLASS (LIQUID)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1095	STASEAL (PASTE)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1096	DENTAL STICK PROXAPIC/PERIOPIC	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1097	T.C.F. (LIQUID)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.
X1098	PLASTOGUM (POWDER)	H & P Dental Services (Pty) Ltd.

(30 May 1991)/(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 478 OF 1991**RESULT OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION: ELECTORAL DIVISION OF LADYBRAND**

In accordance with sections 108 and 109 of the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act No. 45 of 1979), the following particulars relating to the election of a member of the House of Assembly for the Electoral Division of Ladybrand held on 22 May 1991 are hereby published for general information:

KENNISGEWING 478 VAN 1991**UITSLAG VAN TUSSENVERKIESING VIR DIE VOLKSRAAD: KIESAFDELING LADYBRAND**

Ooreenkomstig artikels 108 en 109 van die Kieswet, 1979 (Wet No. 45 van 1979), word die volgende besonderhede betreffende die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Volksraad vir die kiesafdeling Ladybrand gehou op 22 Mei 1991 hiermee vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

Electoral Division Kiesafdeling	(a) Name of person elected (b) Majority of votes of person elected (c) Date with effect from which declared elected (a) Naam van verkose persoon (b) Meerderheidstemme van verkose persoon (c) Datum met ingang waarvan verkies verklaar	Votes polled for, and political party represented Stemme uitgebring en politieke party verteenwoordig		Number of ballot papers rejected Getal verworpe stembriewe	(a) Total number of votes polled (b) Polling percentage (a) Totale getal stemme uitgebring (b) Stempersentasie	Number of voters on voters' list Totale getal kiesers op kieserslys
		Candidate Kandidaat	Political party Politieke party			
Ladybrand.....	(a) C. E. Hertzog (b) 1 258 (c) 1991-05-22	C. E. Hertzog 6 276 C. J. Smit 5 018	Conservative Party / Konserwatiewe Party National Party / Nasionale Party	52	(a) 11 346 (b) 81,11%	13 989

(30 May 1991)/(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 479 OF 1991**CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF APPLICATIONS:****LIST 20/91**

The following applications concerning the Customs and Excise Tariff have been received by the Board of Trade and Industry. Any objections to or comments on these representations must be submitted to the Chief Executive, Board of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001, within six weeks of the date of this notice. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rates of duty mentioned in the application are those requested by the applicant and that the Board, depending on its findings, may recommend lower or higher rates of duty.

KENNISGEWING 479 VAN 1991**DOEANE- EN AKSYNSTARIEFAANSOEKE:****LYS 20/91**

Onderstaande aansoeke betreffende die Doeane-en Aksynstarief is deur die Raad van Handel en Nywerheid ontvang. Enige beswaar teen of kommentaar op hierdie versoë moet binne ses weke na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Hoof Uitvoerende Beampste, Raad van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X753, Pretoria, 0001, gerig word. Die aandag word daarop gevestig dat die skale van reg wat in die aansoek genoem word, dié is wat deur die applikant aangevra is en dat die Raad, afhangende van sy bevindinge, hoër of laer skale van reg mag aanbeveel.

Reduction in the duty on:

Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof, classifiable under tariff subheading 2941.30 at a rate of duty of 5 000c/kg less 80% or 1 000c/kg to duty free.

[BTI Ref. T5/2/7/2/1(910164) (Mr G. Bester)]

Applicant:

E. I. Rogoff Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 16792, Atlasville, 1465.

Rebate of the duty on:

Palm-Stearin, classifiable under tariff subheading 1511.90.90, for the manufacture of stearic acid.

[BTI Ref. T5/2/3/2/1 (910069) (Mr G. Bester)]

Applicant:

Silicate and Chemical Industries, 188 Landsdowne Road, Jacobs, Durban, 4026.

List 19/91 was published under General Notice 456 of 30 May 1991.

(30 May 1991)

NOTICE 480 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT****AIR SERVICES ACT, 1949 (ACT No. 51 OF 1949), AS AMENDED**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 (a) and (b) of Act No. 51 of 1949 and regulation 5 of the Civil Air Services Regulations, 1964, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, details of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be heard by the National Transport Commission.

Representations in accordance with section 6 (1) of Act No. 51 of 1949 in support of, or in opposition to, an application, should reach the Director-General: Transport (Directorate Civil Aviation), Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, and the applicant within 21 days of the date of publication hereof stating whether the party or parties making such representation intend to be present or represented at the hearing.

The commission will cause notice of the time, date and place of the hearing to be given in writing to the applicant and all parties who have made representations as aforesaid and who desire to be present or represented at the hearing.

SCHEDULE A**SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE GRANT OF LICENCES**

(A) Name and address of applicant. (B) Name under which the air service is to be operated. (C) Particulars of air service. (i) Area to be served. (ii) Route(s) to be served. (iii) Base(s). (iv) Types and classes of traffic to be conveyed. (v) Frequency and time tables to which the service will be operated. (vi) Types of training to be provided. (vii) Particulars and description of types of work to be undertaken. (viii) Tariff of charges. (D) Aircraft to be used.

Verlaging van die reg op:

Tetrasikliene en derivate daarvan; soute daarvan, indeelbaar by tariefsubpos 2941.30 teen 'n skaal van reg van 5 000c/kg min 80% of 1 000c/kg tot vry van reg.

[RHN-verw. T5/2/7/2/1 (910164) (mnr. G. Bester)]

Applikant:

E. I. Rogoff Chemicals (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 16792, Atlasville, 1465.

Korting van die reg op:

Palmstearien, indeelbaar by tariefsubpos 1511.90.90, vir die vervaardiging van steariensuur.

[RHN-verw. T5/2/3/2/1 (910069) (mnr. G. Bester)]

Applikant:

Silicate and Chemical Industries, Landsdowneweg 188, Jacobs, Durban, 4026.

Lys 19/91 is by Algemene Kennisgewing 456 van 30 Mei 1991 gepubliseer.

(30 Mei 1991)

KENNISGEWING 480 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER****WET OP LUGDIENSTE, 1949 (WET No. 51 VAN 1949), SOOS GEWYSIG**

Hierby word ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 5 (a) en (b) van Wet No. 51 van 1949 en regulasie 5 van die Regulasies vir Burgerlugdienste, 1964, vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Nasionale Vervoer-kommissie die aansoeke waarvan besonderhede in die Bylaes hieronder verskyn, sal aanhoor.

Verhoë ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van Wet No. 51 van 1949 ter ondersteuning of bestryding van 'n aansoek moet die Direkteur-generaal: Vervoer (Direktoraat Burgerlugvaart), Privaatsak X193, Pretoria, 0001, en die aansoeker binne 21 dae na die datum van publikasie hiervan bereik en daarin moet gemeld word of die persoon of persone wat aldus verhoë rig, van plan is om die verrigtings by te woon of om daarverteenwoordig te word.

Die Kommissie sal reël dat kennis van die datum, tyd en plek van die verrigtings skriftelik gegee word aan die aansoeker en al die persone wat aldus verhoë gerig het en wat verlang om aldus verteenwoordig of teenwoordig te wees.

BYLAE A**LYS VAN AANSOEKE OM DIE TOESTAAN VAN LISENSIES**

(A) Naam en adres van applikant. (B) Naam waaronder die lugdiens geëksploiteer gaan word. (C) Besonderhede van lugdiens. (i) Gebiede wat bedien gaan word. (ii) Roete(s) wat bedien gaan word. (iii) Basis(se). (iv) Soort verkeer wat vervoer gaan word. (v) Frekwensie en roosters waarvolgens die diens geëksploiteer gaan word. (vi) Soort opleiding wat verskaf gaan word. (vii) Besonderhede en beskrywing van soort werk wat onderneem gaan word. (viii) Tariefskaal. (D) Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word.

(A) Air Supply CC, P.O. Box 55417, Northlands, 2116. (B) Air Supply Training. (C) Flying Training Air Service. (iii) Grand Central, Midrand Airport. (vi) *Ab initio* Helicopter training and advanced training including nights rating, instrument rating and commercial licence. (viii) Robinson Beta R480 solo and dual, Bell Jet Ranger II R1 300 solo and dual. (D) 2 Robinson Beta Helicopters, 1 Bell Jet Ranger.

(A) Lowveld Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 4555, Nelspruit, 1200. (B) Lowveld Fire Protection Association. (C) Flying Training Air Service. (iii) Nelspruit Airport. (vi) *Ab-initio*, advanced (single-engine aircraft) training, conversions, aerial fire fighting and instrument training. (viii) and (D):

Aircraft	Tariff (R/h)	
	Solo	Dual
Piper PA-28-160 ZS-MKZ.....	180	280
Cessna 182/R ZS-KXJ.....	250	350
Cessna 182Q ZS-KVL.....	250	350
Cessna 150L ZS-MUJ.....	140	240

(A) R. W. Summers, P.O. Box 580, Zeerust, 2865. (B) Zeerust Flying Service. (C) Non-scheduled Air Transport Service. (i) Republic of South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Mosambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland. (iii) Zeerust Airfield, Wonderboom Airport. (iv) Passengers and freight. (viii) Price per kilometre single engine R1,80, twin engine R2,20, price per hour single engine R400, twin engine R620, freight Zeerust to Wonderboom parcels 1 to 10 kg R25,10 to 50 kg R2,50, 50 to 100 kg R2, 100 to 500 kg R1,50, pilot hire per hour R70. (D) Piper PA-32-300 ZS-KPI, ZS-CJR.

SCHEDULE D

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE ALTERATION, MODIFICATION OR AMENDMENT TO LICENCES

(A) Name and address of applicant. (B) Name under which the air service is operated. (C) Particulars of the licence and of the alteration, modification or amendment thereto or the conditions thereof which has been applied for.

(A) J. L. Huddleston, P.O. Box 155, Halfway House, 1685. (B) Helicopter Charter and Training Services CC. (C) Flying Training Air Service Licence F284. Under "Aircraft to be used" delete: "Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HUH, ZS-HVX, and ZS-HUJ and Hughes 269B ZS-HVL" and add: "Bell 206B ZS-HGR".

(A) J. L. Huddleston, P.O. Box 155, Halfway House, 1685. (B) Helicopter Charter and Training Services CC. (C) Non-scheduled Air Transport Service Licence N309. Under "Aircraft to be used" and "Tariff of charges" delete: "Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HVX and add: "Bell 206B ZS-HGR - R1 250 to R1 500 per hour".

(A) J. L. Huddleston, P.O. Box 155, Halfway House, 1685. (B) Helicopter Charter and Training Services CC. (C) Aerial Work Air Service Licence W310. Under "Aircraft to be used" delete: "Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HUH, ZS-HVX and ZS-HUJ, Robinson R22 ZS-HLU and Hughes 269C ZS-HTG and add: "Bell 206B ZS-HGR and ZS-HRX".

(A) Air Supply BK, Posbus 55417, Northlands, 2116. (B) Air Supply Training. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdiens. (iii) Grand Central, Midrandlughawe. (vi) *Ab initio*-helikopter opleiding en gevorderde opleiding insluitende naggradering, instrumentgradering en handelslisensie. (viii) Robinson Beta R480 enkel en dubbel, Bell Jet Ranger II R1 300 enkel en dubbel. (D) 2 Robinson Beta-helikopters, 1 Bell Jet Ranger.

(A) Lowveld Fire Protection Association, Posbus 4555, Nelspruit, 1200. (B) Lowveld Fire Protection Association. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdiens. (iii) Nelspruitlughawe. (vi) *Ab initio*, gevorderde (enkel-motorige lugvaartuig) opleiding, omskakelings, lugbrandbestryding en instrumentopleiding. (viii) en (D):

Lugvaartuig	Tarief (R/h)	
	Enkel	Dubbel
Piper PA-28-160 ZS-MKZ.....	180	280
Cessna 182R ZS-KXJ.....	250	350
Cessna 182Q ZS-KVL.....	250	350
Cessna 150L ZS-MUJ.....	140	240

(A) R. W. Summers, Posbus 580, Zeerust, 2865. (B) Zeerust Lugdiens. (C) Nie-vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienens. (i) Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Botswana, Namibië, Mosambiek, Zimbabwe, Zambië, Lesotho, Swaziland. (iii) Zeerustvliegveld, Wonderboomlughawe. (iv) Passasiers en vrag. (viii) Prys per kilometer enkelmasjien R1,80, tweemotorige R2,20, prys per uur enkelmasjien R400, tweemotorig R620, vrag Zeerust na Wonderboom pakket 1 tot 10 kg R25,10 tot 50 kg R2,50, 50 tot 100 kg R2, 100 tot 500 kg R1,50, Vlieënierhuur per uur R70. (D) Piper PA-32-300 ZS-KPI, ZS-CJR.

BYLAE D

LYS VAN AANSOEKE OM DIE VERANDERING OF WYSIGING VAN LISENSIES

(A) Naam en adres van applikant. (B) Naam waaronder die lugdiens geëksploiteer word. (C) Besonderhede betreffende die lisensie en die verandering of wysiging daarvan of die voorwaardes daarvan ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen is.

(A) J. L. Huddleston, Posbus 155, Halfweghuis, 1685. (B) Helicopter Charter and Training Services BK. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdienslisensie F284. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" skrap: "Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HUH, ZS-HVX, ZS-HLU en ZS-HUJ en Hughes 269B ZS-HVL" en voeg by: "Bell 206B ZS-HGR".

(A) J. L. Huddleston, Posbus 155, Halfweghuis, 1685. (B) Helicopter Charter and Training Services BK. (C) Nie-vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienenslisensie N309. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" en "Tariëfskaal" skrap: "Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HVX en voeg by: "Bell 206B ZS-HGR - R1 250 tot R1 500 per uur".

(A) J. L. Huddleston, Posbus 155, Halfweghuis, 1685. (B) Helicopter Charter and Training Services BK. (C) Handelslugdienslisensie W310. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" skrap: "Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HUH, ZS-HVX en ZS-HUJ Robinson R22 ZS-HLU en Hughes 269C ZS-HTG, en voeg by: "Bell 206B ZS-HGR en ZS-HRX".

(A) Link Airways Ltd, P.O. Jan Smuts Airport, 1627. (B) Link Airways Ltd. (C) Scheduled air Transport Service Licence S750. Under "Aircraft to be used" add: "Cessna 402C ZS-LKH, Cessna 402B ZS-JBM".

(A) Link Airways Ltd, P.O. Jan Smuts Airport, 1627. (B) Link Airways Ltd. (C) Non-scheduled Air Transport Service Licence N877. Under "Aircraft to be used" add: "Cessna 402C ZS-LKH, Cessna 402B ZS-JBM".

(A) National Airways Corp (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 18016, Rand Airport, 1419. (B) National Airways Corp (Pty) Ltd. (C) Non-scheduled Air Transport Service Licence N402. Under "Aircraft to be used" and "Tariff of charges" delete existing and add:

"Aircraft type"	Tariff (c/km)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Beech Bonanza Series.....	210	280
Beech Bonanza Series.....	255	375
Beech King Air 90 Series.....	465	525
Beech King Air 100, 200, 300, Series ..	515	625
Beech Duke 60 Series.....	365	405
Cessna 210 (M and N).....	230	260
Cessna 402A, B, C.....	360	400
Cessna 421A, B, C and 425	400	440
Cessna Citation I and II	560	610
Piper PA-34 and Seneca Series.....	250	300
Piper PA-31 Series.....	360	400
Gates Learjet 25D, 35A	620	680
Gulfstream 840 (690C), 980 (695), 1000	460	510
	(R/h)	
Bell 206 Jet Ranger Series.....	1 400	1 600
Bell 206L Long Ranger Series.....	1 550	1 850
Bell 47G-3B-1	670	770
Bell 47G-Soloy	900	1 100
Bell 222	4 000	4 500
Robinson R22 Series	500	550
MBB 117-A1.....	Rate dependant on Contract.	
Enstrom F28 and 280 Series.....	750	850."

(A) Pro Aviation CC, P.O. Box 7140, Blanco, 6531. (B) Pro Aviation CC. (C) Flying Training Air Service Licence F396. Under "Aircraft to be used" and "Tariff of charges" add: "Piper PA-28-140 ZS-DZH R200 per hour".

(A) The Hot Air Balloon Company (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 32, Broederstroom, 0240. (B) The Hot Air Balloon Company (Pty) Ltd. (C) Non-scheduled Air Transport Service Licence N297. Under "Aircraft to be used" add: "Cameron AX10 ZS-HRB and Cameron 0-160 ZS-HRC".

(A) Theron Airways (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 40, Lanseria, 1748. (B) Theron Airways. (C) Scheduled Air Transport Service Licence S905. Under "Routes to be flown", "Frequency to which service will be operated" and "Tariff of charges" add:

"Route"	Frequency	Tariff (R)	
		Single	Return
Lanseria—Wonderboom—Venetia....	5 return flights.....	325	650."

(30 May 1991)

(A) Link Airways Bpk, Pk. Jan Smuts Slughawe, 1627. (B) Link Airways Bpk. (C) Vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienlisensie S750. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" voeg by: "Cessna 402C ZS-LKH, Cessna 402B ZS-JBM".

(A) Link Airways Bpk, Pk. Jan Smuts Slughawe, 1627. (B) Link Airways Bpk. (C) Nie-vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienlisensie N877. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" voeg by: "Cessna 402C ZS-LKH, Cessna 402B ZS-JBM".

(A) National Airways Corp (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 18016, Rand Slughawe, 1419. (B) National Airways Corp (Edms.) Bpk. (C) Nie-vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienlisensie N402. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" en "Tarieskaal" skrap huidige en voeg by:

"Lugvaartuigtype"	Tarief (c/km)	
	Minimum	Maksimum
Beech Bonanza-reeks.....	210	280
Beech Bonanza-reeks.....	255	375
Beech King Air 90-reeks.....	465	525
Beech King Air 100, 200, 300-reeks ..	515	625
Beech Duke 60-reeks.....	365	405
Cessna 210 (M en N).....	230	260
Cessna 402A, B, C.....	360	400
Cessna 421A, B, C en 425	400	440
Cessna Citation I en II	560	610
Piper PA-34 en Seneca-reeks.....	250	300
Piper PA-31-reeks.....	360	400
Gates Learjet 25D, 35A	620	680
Gulfstream 840 (690C), 980 (695), 1000	460	510
	(R/h)	
Bell 206 Jet Ranger-reeks.....	1 400	1 600
Bell 206L Long Ranger-reeks.....	1 550	1 850
Bell 47G-3B-1.....	670	770
Bell 47G-Soloy	900	1 100
Bell 222	4 000	4 500
Robinson R22-reeks	500	550
MBB 117-A1.....	Koste afhange van kontrak.	
Enstrom F28 en 280-reeks	750	850."

(A) Pro Aviation BK, Posbus 7140, Blanco, 6531. (B) Pro Aviation BK. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdienslisensie F396. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" en "Tarieskaal" voeg by: "Piper PA-28-140 ZS-DZH R200 per uur".

(A) The Hot Air Balloon Company (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 32, Broederstroom, 0240. (B) The Hot Air Balloon Company (Edms.) Bpk. (C) Nie-vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienlisensie N297. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" voeg by: "Cameron AX10 ZS-HRB en Cameron 0-160 ZS-HRC".

(A) Theron Airways (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 40, Lanseria, 1748. (B) Theron Airways. (C) Vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienlisensie S905. Onder "Roetes wat bedien gaan word", Frekwensie waarvolgens die diens bedryf gaan word" en "Tarieskaal" voeg by:

"Roete"	Frekwensie	Tarief (R)	
		Enkel	Retoe
Lanseria—Wonderboom—Venetia....	5 retoer-vlugte	325	650."

(30 Mei 1991)

NOTICE 481 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****MANPOWER TRAINING ACT, 1981****ACCREDITATION OF TRAINING BOARD:
MARITIME INDUSTRY**

It is hereby notified for general information that the Registrar of Manpower Training, in terms of section 12B of the Act, accredited the Maritime Industry Training Board on 14 May 1991, in respect of the Maritime Industry.

The Training Boards address is:

P.O. Box 6348
ROGGEBAAI
8012.

(30 May 1991)

KENNISGEWING 481 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP MANNEKRAGOPLEIDING, 1981****AKKREDITERING VAN OPLEIDINGSRAAD:
MARITIEME NYWERHEID**

Hierby word vir algemene kennisname bekendgemaak dat die Registrateur van Mannekragopleiding die Maritieme Nywerheid-Opleidingsraad kragtens artikel 12B van die Wet op 14 Mei 1991 geakkrediteer het ten opsigte van die Maritieme Nywerheid.

Die Opleidingsraad se adres is:

Posbus 6348,
ROGGEBAAI
8012.

(30 Mei 1991)

BOARD NOTICE**BOARD NOTICE 70 OF 1991****THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND
DENTAL COUNCIL**

NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 15 (14) OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R. 1189 OF 1 JULY 1977

The following particulars concerning registered persons who have been found guilty by the South African Medical and Dental Council and upon whom penalties have been imposed in terms of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), are published for general information:

RAADSKENNISGEWING**RAADSKENNISGEWING 70 VAN 1991****DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD**

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 15 (14) VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING No. R. 1189 VAN 1 JULIE 1977

Onderstaande besonderhede rakende geregistreerde persone wat kragtens die bepalings op die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aanvullende Gesondheidsdiensberoep, 1974 (Wet No. 56 van 1974) deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad skuldig bevind en gestraf is, word hierby vir algemene inligting bekend gemaak.

Name of person	Nature of charge on which found guilty	Penalty imposed
Psychologists:		
Eugene van Greunen.....	Disgraceful conduct: Unacceptable and incompetent rendering of services	Suspended for six months.
Johannes Daniël van der Westhuizen	Disgraceful conduct: Found guilty in court of public exposure.....	Supended for four months, conditionally suspended for six months.
Optometrist:		
W. H. Cassimjee	Improper conduct: Rendered more than one account/statement in respect of the same services	Cautioned and reprimanded.

Naam van persoon	Aard van beskuldiging waaraan skuldig bevind	Straf wat opgelê is
Sielkundiges:		
Eugene van Greunen.....	Skandelijke gedrag: Onaanvaarbare en onbekwame dienslewering.....	Geskors vir ses maande.
Johannes Daniël van der Westhuizen	Skandelijke gedrag: Skuldig bevind in hof aan ontbloting	Geskors vir vier maande voorwaardelik opgeskort vir ses maande.
Optometris:		
W. H. Cassimjee	Onbetaamlike gedrag: Meer as een rekening/staat gelewer vir dieselfde diens ..	Berispe en gewaarsku.

(30 May 1991)/(30 Mei 1991)

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED
DURING APRIL 1991

(All local prices are liable to 13% general sales tax)

RP REPORTS

- RP 112/1990**—Department of Education and Culture Administration: House of Assembly: Annual Report, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13424-4. Local **R54,50**; other countries **R68,00**.
- RP 2/1991**—(First print): Estimate of the Expenditure to be defrayed from State Revenue Account during the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13374-4. Local **R88,90**; other countries **R111,15**.
- RP 3/1991**—(First print): Estimate of Revenue for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13384-1. Local **R2,50**; other countries **R3,15**.
- RP 5/1991**—(First print): Administration: House of Assembly: Estimate of Additional Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1991. ISBN 0-621-13380-9. Local **R6,40**; other countries **R8,00**.
- RP 6/1991**—(First print): Administration: House of Assembly: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13385X. Local **R51,60**; other countries **R64,50**.
- RP 8/1991**—(First print): Administration: House of Representatives: Estimate of Additional Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1991. ISBN 0-621-13375-2. Local **R3,30**; other countries **R4,15**.
- RP 9/1991**—(First print): Administration: House of Representatives: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13376-0. Local **R35,00**; other countries **R43,75**.
- RP 11/1991**—(First print): Administration: House of Delegates: Estimate of Additional Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1991. ISBN 0-621-13379-5. Local **R5,00**; other countries **R6,25**.
- RP 12/1991**—(First print): Administration: House of Delegates: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13381-7. Local **R43,40**; other countries **R54,25**.
- RP 15/1991**—Department of Posts and Telecommunications: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13377-9. Local **R5,00**; other countries **R6,25**.
- RP 18/1991**—(First print): Province of the Cape of Good Hope: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13378-7. Local **R25,30**; other countries **R31,65**.
- RP 21/1991**—(First print): Province of Natal: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. Local **R28,40**; other countries **R35,50**.
- RP 24/1991**—(First print): Province of the Orange Free State: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. ISBN 0-621-13548-8. Local **R22,90**; other countries **R28,65**.
- RP 27/1991**—(First print): Province of Transvaal: Estimate of Revenue and Estimate of Expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1992. Local **R20,00**; other countries **R25,00**.
- RP 35/1991**—Report of the Director-General: Water Affairs for the period 1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990. ISBN 0-621-13505-4. Local **R21,20**; other countries **R26,50**.

DIE STAATSDRUKKER

NUWE PUBLIKASIES ONTVANG
GEDURENDE APRIL 1991

(Alle binnelandse pryse is onderhewig aan 13% algemene verkoopbelasting)

RP-VERSLAE

- RP 112/1990**—Departement van Onderwys en Kultuur Administrasie: Volksraad: Jaarverslag, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13424-4. Plaaslik **R54,50**; buitelandse **R68,00**.
- RP 2/1991**—(Eerste druk): Begroting van die Uitgawes wat uit Staatsinkomsterekening gedurende die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13374-4. Plaaslik **R88,90**; buitelandse **R111,15**.
- RP 3/1991**—(Eerste druk): Begroting van Inkomste vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13384-1. Plaaslik **R2,50**; buitelandse **R3,15**.
- RP 5/1991**—(Eerste druk): Administrasie: Volksraad: Begroting van Addisionele Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1991 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13380-9. Plaaslik **R6,40**; buitelandse **R8,00**.
- RP 6/1991**—(Eerste druk): Administrasie: Volksraad: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13385X. Plaaslik **R51,60**; buitelandse **R64,50**.
- RP 8/1991**—(Eerste druk): Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers: Begroting van Addisionele Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1991 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13375-2. Plaaslik **R3,30**; buitelandse **R4,15**.
- RP 9/1991**—(Eerste druk): Administrasie: Raad van Verteenwoordigers: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13376-0. Plaaslik **R35,00**; buitelandse **R43,75**.
- RP 11/1991**—(Eerste druk): Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes: Begroting van Addisionele Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1991 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13379-5. Plaaslik **R5,00**; buitelandse **R6,25**.
- RP 12/1991**—(Eerste druk): Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13381-7. Plaaslik **R43,40**; buitelandse **R54,25**.
- RP 15/1991**—Departement van Pos- en Telekommunikasiewese: Begroting van Inkomste en Uitgawe vir die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13377-9. Plaaslik **R5,00**; buitelandse **R6,25**.
- RP 18/1991**—(Eerste druk): Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13378-7. Plaaslik **R25,30**; buitelandse **R31,65**.
- RP 21/1991**—(Eerste druk): Provinsie Natal: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. Plaaslik **R28,40**; buitelandse **R35,50**.
- RP 24/1991**—(Eerste druk): Provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. ISBN 0-621-13548-8. Plaaslik **R22,90**; buitelandse **R28,65**.
- RP 27/1991**—(Eerste druk): Provinsie Transvaal: Begroting van Inkomste en Begroting van Uitgawes vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig. Plaaslik **R20,00**; buitelandse **R25,00**.
- RP 35/1991**—Verslag van die Direkteur-generaal: Waterwese vir die tydperk 1 April 1989 tot 31 Maart 1990. ISBN 0-621-13505-4. Plaaslik **R21,20**; buitelandse **R26,50**.

RP 37/1991—Report of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs including reports of The Government Mining Engineer, the Geological Survey and the Minerals Bureau for the year ended 31 December 1990. ISBN 0-621-13514-3. Local **R21,40**; other countries **R26,75**.

RP 40/1991—Directorate of Justice Report: 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, SA Prisons Service Report: 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990. ISBN 0-621-13550X. Local **R21,10**; other countries **R26,40**.

RP 41/1991—Council for the Environment: Annual Report, 1990: Seventh Report: 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990. ISBN 0-621-13518-6. Local **R4,65**; other countries **R5,80**.

RP 44/1991—Annual Report of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works: Administration: House of Assembly: 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990. ISBN 0-621-13549-6. Local **R11,20**; other countries **R14,00**.

RP 46/1991—South African Law Commission: Eighteenth Annual Report, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13553-4. Local **R6,65**; other countries **R8,30**.

RP 47/1991—Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Rustenburg-Marico Regional Services Council for the year 1988–89. ISBN 0-621-13555-0. Local **R1,15**; other countries **R1,40**.

RP 48/1991—Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the West Rand Regional Services Council for the period 1 April 1987 to 30 June 1989. ISBN 0-621-13554-2. Local **R1,15**; other countries **R1,40**.

RP 49/1991—National Manpower Commission: Annual Report, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13564X. Local **R14,40**; other countries **R18,00**.

RP 51/1991—Annual Report of the Department of Manpower, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13570-4. Local **R29,30**; other countries **R36,65**.

RP 56/1991—Annual Report of the Department of Education and Training 1990. ISBN 0-621-13582-8. Local **R9,50**; other countries **R11,85**.

RP 64/1991—Annual Report of the Department of Home Affairs, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13761-8. Local **R3,70**; other countries **R4,65**.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Report No. 03-05-01 (1989)—Births: Whites, Coloureds and Asians, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13415-5. Local **R6,00**; other countries **R7,50**.

Report No. 03-07-01 (1989)—Marriages and Divorces: Whites, Coloureds and Asians, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13092-3. Local **R6,00**; other countries **R7,50**.

Report No. 03-09-01 (1989)—Deaths: Whites, Coloureds and Asians, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13429-5. Local **R10,00**; other countries **R12,50**.

Report No. 03-10-01 (1989)—Deaths of Blacks: 1989. ISBN 0-621-13430-9. Local **R10,00**; other countries **R12,50**.

Report No. 03-44-01 (1989)—Current Population Survey: Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13005-2. Local **R10,00**; other countries **R12,50**.

Report No. 71-61-01 (1989)—Road Traffic Collisions, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13516X. Local **R10,00**; other countries **R12,50**.

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Report No. 71-51-01 (1990)—New Vehicles Registered, 1989/90. ISBN 0-621-13515-1. Local **R10,00**; other countries **R12,50**.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Patent Journal (including Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright in Cinematograph Films). Vol. 24, April 1991, No. 4. ISSN 0031-286X. Local **R1,00**; other countries **R1,25**.

RP 37/1991—Verslag van die Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake insluitende verslae van die Staatsmyninge-nieur, Geologiese Opname en die Mineraleburo vir die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1990. ISBN 0-621-13517-8. Plaaslik **R21,40**; buitelands **R26,75**.

RP 40/1991—Verslag Direktooraat Justisie: 1 Junie 1989 tot 30 Junie 1990, SA Gevangenisdiens Verslag: 1 Julie 1989 tot 30 Junie 1990. ISBN 0-621-13550X. Plaaslik **R21,10**; buitelands **R26,40**.

RP 41/1991—Raad vir die Omgewing: Jaarverslag, 1990: Sewende Verslag: 1 Oktober 1989 tot 30 September 1990. ISBN 0-621-13518-6. Plaaslik **R4,65**; buitelands **R5,80**.

RP 44/1991—Departement van Plaaslike Bestuur, Behuising en Werke: Administrasie: Volksraad: Jaarverslag vanaf 1 Januarie 1990 tot 31 Desember 1990. ISBN 0-621-13549-6. Plaaslik **R11,20**; buitelands **R14,00**.

RP 46/1991—Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie: Agtiende Jaarverslag, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13553-4. Plaaslik **R6,65**; buitelands **R8,30**.

RP 47/1991—Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Rekenings van die Rustenburg-Marico Streekdiensteraad vir die boekjaar 1988–89. ISBN 0-621-13555-0. Plaaslik **R1,15**; buitelands **R1,40**.

RP 48/1991—Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Rekenings van die Wesrand Streekdiensteraad vir die tydperk 1 April 1987 tot 30 Junie 1989. ISBN 0-621-13554-2. Plaaslik **R1,15**; buitelands **R1,40**.

RP 49/1991—Nasionale Mannekragkommissie: Jaarverslag, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13564X. Plaaslik **R14,40**; buitelands **R18,00**.

RP 51/1991—Departement van Mannekrag: Jaarverslag, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13570-4. Plaaslik **R29,30**; buitelands **R36,65**.

RP 56/1991—Departement van Onderwys en Opleiding: Jaarverslag, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13582-8. Plaaslik **R9,50**; buitelands **R11,85**.

RP 64/1991—Departement van Binnelandse Sake: Jaarverslag, 1990. ISBN 0-621-13761-8. Plaaslik **R3,70**; buitelands **R4,65**.

STATISTIEKE VERSLAË

Verslag No. 03-05-01 (1989)—Geboortes: Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiërs, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13415-5. Plaaslik **R6,00**; buitelands **R7,50**.

Verslag No. 03-07-01 (1989)—Huwelike en Egskeidings: Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiërs, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13092-3. Plaaslik **R6,00**; buitelands **R7,50**.

Verslag No. 03-09-01 (1989)—Sterfgevälle: Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiërs, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13429-5. Plaaslik **R10,00**; buitelands **R12,50**.

Verslag No. 03-10-01 (1989)—Sterfgevälle van Swartes: 1989. ISBN 0-621-13430-9. Plaaslik **R10,00**; buitelands **R12,50**.

Verslag No. 03-44-01 (1989)—Lopende Bevolkingsopname: Kleurlinge, Indiërs en Swartes, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13005-2. Plaaslik **R10,00**; buitelands **R12,50**.

Verslag No. 71-61-01 (1989)—Padverkeerbotsings, 1989. ISBN 0-621-13516X. Plaaslik **R10,00**; buitelands **R12,50**.

Verslag No. 00-11-01 (1989/90)—Misdrywe: Vervolgings en Veroordelings met Betrekking tot Sekere Oortredings. ISBN 0-621-13428-7. Plaaslik **R4,00**; buitelands **R5,00**.

Verslag No. 71-51-01 (1990)—Nuwe Voertuie Geregistreer, 1989/90. ISBN 0-621-13515-1. Plaaslik **R10,00**; buitelands **R12,50**.

DIVERSE PUBLIKASIES

Patentjoernaal (insluitende Handelsmerke, Modelle en Outeursreg in Rolprente). Vol. 24, April 1991, No. 4. ISSN 0031-286X. Plaaslik **R1,00**; buitelands **R1,25**.

MAPS

(Printed during 1 April to 29 April 1991)

1:50 000 New maps	Edition	Date of information
2920BC—De Tuin.....	Second	1988
2921CD—Nooitgedacht.....	Second	1988
DA—Angeliëspan.....	Second	1988
DB—Arcadia.....	Second	1988
DC—Sondagspan.....	Second	1988
3122CA—Juriesfontein.....	Second	1988
1:50 000 Reprints		
3323DD—Joubertina (Partially revised)...	Second	1977
1:250 000 New maps		
2922—Prieska (Magisterial Districts, April '90).....	Third	1988
2924—Koffiefontein (Magisterial Districts, May '90).....	Third	1988
3022—Britstown (Magisterial Districts, May '90).....	Third	1988
1:250 000 Reprints		
2426—Thabazimbi (Magisterial Districts, Oct. '90).....	Third	1984
1:500 000 Air overprints		
2113—Windhoek (Air Information, Feb. '91).....	First	1984
2726—Kroonstad (Air Information, March '91).....	First	1980
3122—Beaufort West (Air Information, March '91).....	First	1981
1:1000 000 Air overprints		
3396—Calvinia (Air Information, March '91).....	Second	1976
3422—Cape Town (Air Information, March '91).....	Second	1976

KAARTE

(Gedruk vanaf 1 April tot 29 April 1991)

1:50 000 Nuwe kaarte	Uitgawe	Datum van inligting
2920BC—De Tuin.....	Tweede	1988
2921CD—Nooitgedacht.....	Tweede	1988
DA—Angeliëspan.....	Tweede	1988
DB—Arcadia.....	Tweede	1988
DC—Sondagspan.....	Tweede	1988
3122CA—Juriesfontein.....	Tweede	1988
1:50 000 Herdrukke		
3323DD—Joubertina (Gedeeltelik hersien).....	Tweede	1977
1:250 000 Nuwe kaarte		
2922—Prieska (Landdrosdistrikte, April '90).....	Derde	1988
2924—Koffiefontein (Landdrosdistrikte, Mei '90).....	Derde	1988
3022—Britstown (Landdrosdistrikte, Mei '90).....	Derde	1988
1:250 000 Herdrukke		
2426—Thabazimbi (Landdrosdistrikte, Okt. '90).....	Derde	1984
1:500 000 Lug-oordrukke		
2113—Windhoek (Luginligting, Februarie '91).....	Eerste	1984
2726—Kroonstad (Luginligting, Maart '91).....	Eerste	1980
3122—Beaufort West (Luginligting, Maart '91).....	Eerste	1981
1:1000 000 Lug-oordrukke		
3396—Calvinia (Luginligting, Maart '91).....	Tweede	1976
3422—Cape Town (Luginligting, Maart '91).....	Tweede	1976

THE ONDERSTEPSPOORT JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH

Die "Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research" word deur die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, gedruk en is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, 0001, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die "Reports of the Government Veterinary Bacteriologist of the Transvaal" wat terugdateer tot 1903 en waarvan 18 verskyn het tot 1932. Dit is gevolg deur 52 volumes van die "Onderstepoort Journal". Tans bestaan elke volume uit vier nommers wat teen R5 per kopie of R20 per jaar plus AVB binnelands en R6,25 per kopie of R25 per jaar buitelandse van bogenoemde adres posvry verkrygbaar is (lugposbestellings: R10 per kopie of R40 per jaar).

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The Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research is printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria, and is obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, 0001, to whom all communications should be addressed.

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LIST OF FIXED TARIFF RATES AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE FROM 1 APRIL 1991

LYS VAN VASTE TARIWE EN VOORWAARDES VIR DIE PUBLIKASIE VAN WETLIKE KENNISGEWINGS IN DIE STAATSKOERANT VANAF 1 APRIL 1991

LEGAL NOTICES • WETLIKE KENNISGEWINGS

LIST OF FIXED TARIFF RATES

<i>Standardised notices</i>	<i>Rate per insertion</i>
	R
Administration of Estates Acts notices: Forms J 297, J 295, J 193 and J 187	5,00
Business notices	12,00
Butcher's notices	12,00
Change of name (two insertions)	50,00
Insolvency Act and Company Acts notices: J 28, J 29, Forms 1 to 9	10,00
<i>N.B.—Forms 2 and 9—additional statements according to word count table, added to the basic tariff.</i>	
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Slum Clearance Court notices, per language per premises	10,00
Third party insurance claims for compensation Form MVA... ..	6,00
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Long notices: Transfer, changes with respect to shares or capital, redemptions, resolutions, voluntary liquidations	80,00
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LYS VAN VASTE TARIWE

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Verlore lewensversekeringspolisse Vorm VL	6,00
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Dranklisensie-kennisgewings in buitengewone <i>Staatskoerant</i> :	
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Geregtelike verkope	46,00
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For general notices which do not belong under above-mentioned headings with fixed tariff rates and which comprise 1 600 or less words, the rates of the word count table must be used. Notices with more than 1 600 words, or where doubt exists, must be sent in before publication as prescribed in par. 10 (2) of the Conditions:

Number of words in copy Aantal woorde in kopie	One insertion Een plasing	Two insertions Twee plasinge	Three insertions Drie plasinge
	R	R	R
1- 100.....	17,00	24,00	29,00
101- 150.....	25,00	36,00	43,00
151- 200.....	34,00	48,00	58,00
201- 250.....	42,00	60,00	72,00
251- 300.....	50,00	72,00	86,00
301- 350.....	59,00	84,00	101,00
351- 400.....	67,00	96,00	115,00
401- 450.....	76,00	108,00	130,00
451- 500.....	84,00	120,00	144,00
501- 550.....	92,00	132,00	158,00
551- 600.....	101,00	144,00	173,00
601- 650.....	109,00	156,00	187,00
651- 700.....	118,00	168,00	202,00
701- 750.....	126,00	180,00	216,00
751- 800.....	134,00	192,00	230,00
801- 850.....	143,00	204,00	245,00
851- 900.....	151,00	216,00	259,00
901- 950.....	160,00	228,00	274,00
951-1 000.....	168,00	240,00	288,00
1 001-1 300.....	218,00	312,00	374,00
1 301-1 600.....	269,00	384,00	460,00

WOORDETAL-TABEL

Vir algemene kennisgewings wat nie onder bovermelde opskrifte met vaste tariewe ressorteer nie en wat 1 600 of minder woorde beslaan, moet die tabel van woordetal-tariewe gebruik word. Kennisgewings met meer as 1 600 woorde, of waar twyfel bestaan, moet vooraf ingestuur word soos in die Voorwaardes par. 10 (2), voorgeskryf:

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Support

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

5 JUNE 1991



SOIL IS LIFE

For purposes of reference, all Proclamations, Government Notices, General Notices and Board Notices published are included in the following table of contents which thus forms a weekly index. Let yourself be guided by the Gazette numbers in the righthand column:

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