

HIGHLANDS

QWA QWA

1975 - 1976

Mopeli joins Alliance

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Chief Kenneth Mopeli, announced yesterday he had joined Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's South African Black Alliance.

Officially opening the 13th annual congress of the Labour Party here, he said it was only by consolidating the black position in South Africa that blacks would be able to reinforce their bargaining power.

4 The Alliance comprises Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party.

Chief Mopeli said blacks must abandon their differences and unite to propagate the principles of free association between the different population groups in the country.

He called on the black people to unite politically and to espouse the cause of the oppressed until their aspirations were fulfilled.

The Alliance should broaden its base and more black leaders should be invited to join. Once this was achieved, a grand alliance of all South Africans at a later stage

might come into being.

The Alliance could serve as an effective instrument for the creation of a new South Africa.

"As compatriots, the time may come when blacks and whites shall have to come together to salvage this country for our prosperity.

"The white people should not think we are filled with hatred. Our cause is noble and just. We love this country and it is ours with the whites.

He said although there was tremendous pressure on blacks to accept homeland independence, this would be rejected because independent homelands could never survive on their own.

"We are South Africans and are entitled to share in the government of the country as a whole."

He said black South Africans had a common destiny irrespective of whether they lived in the urban areas or the homelands.

Black South Africans differed with the categorisation of blacks into urban and homeland blacks and the insistence by the Labour Party and



CHIEF MOPELI . . . Labour Party call wrong.

others that urban blacks be accommodated in the envisaged new constitutional setup.

"We regard ourselves as South Africans in marrow and bone just as you regard yourselves as South Africans who should enjoy all citizenship rights without passing out as second class citizens in the country of your birth," he told the more than 200 delegates who earlier welcomed him and sang "We shall Overcome" and shouted black power slogans.

He believed there was too much emphasis in South Africa on the differences between the people, rather than on areas where they agreed, or which would be in the interests of the community. — SAPA.

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28/12/78
117

Mopeli joins with Buthelezi

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday announced that he had joined Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's South African Black Alliance.

Opening the 13th annual congress of the Labour Party, Chief Mopeli said it was only by consolidating their position that blacks in South Africa would be able to reinforce their bargaining power.

"They must abandon their differences, unite and propagate the principles of free association between South Africa's population groups," he said.

He said blacks must unite politically and espouse the cause of the oppressed until their aspirations were fulfilled.

The Alliance should broaden its base and more black leaders should be invited to join. Then, a grand alliance of all South Africans might come into being, Chief Mopeli said.

The Alliance could serve as an instrument for the creation of a new South Africa.

"The time may come when blacks and whites will have to join together to salvage South Africa," he said.

"The white people should not think that we blacks are filled with hatred. Our

cause is noble and just. We love this country and it is ours, together with the whites.

"We must share its wealth and promote the national economy."

There was tremendous pressure being brought to bear on blacks to accept homeland independence but it would be rejected because independent homelands could never survive on their own, he said.

"We are South Africans and entitled to share in the government of the country as a whole," Chief Mopeli said.

The tide of revolution and change that was flowing towards South Africa was so powerful he wondered whether South Africa would survive.

In order to avoid ghastly alternatives, South Africa should begin with its own Turnhalle or national convention.

It was ironic that while South Africa was acting as midwife in the birth of Namibia, it still adopted double standards in its own country.

"If democrats, radicals, socialists, and communists-Marxists can find common ground in the resolution of their problems, why not we in South Africa?" he said.

— Sapa.

Survey (1962) : The West Indies Nutrition Survey. Washington D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office.

7. O'Neil, R.M., Johnson, O.C. and Schaefer, A.E. (1970) : Pediatr. Res., 4, 103.

8. Manual for Nutrition Surveys, 2nd ed., Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1963.

The vast majority of subjects indicated that milk, and boiled vegetables should be used as weaning food in addition to maize porridge.

Cultural superstitious attitudes are still found in the region. 7% of subjects indicated that kwashiorkor is because the ancestral spirits were annoyed. Some subjects thought that if a baby dies 'poison in the mother's breast' affect the next born child. About 60% of subjects in agreement that the milk in the mother's breast was if she travels, whereas 40% thought that the mother goes sour if she conceived while still breast-feeding. In contrast, it was found that the traditional taboo on the use of eggs by children and females, has largely disappeared.

These attitudes probably indicate the way in which traditional views and explains disease for lack of knowledge explanations. It is obvious that these attitudes are a very strong bearing on the incidence of diseases of origin.

Labour Party salutes Mopeli

slow 29/12/78 (117)

Own Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN —
Black South Africans have a common destiny whether they live in urban or homeland areas, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa said today.

He was addressing the 13th annual conference of the Labour Party at the

Ashbury coloured township community centre here.

Mr Mopeli, who performed the official opening, got a rousing welcome by the more than 200 delegates who sang "We shall overcome," gave the black power salute and called out "AMANDHLA awe-thu."

"We regard ourselves as South Africans in marrow and bone just you regard yourselves as South Africans who should enjoy all citizenship rights — without passing out as second-class citizens in the country of your birth," Mr Mopeli said.

"We are aware of your burning determination to fight for your rights to the bitter end. We, too, are not prepared to sacrifice our South African citizenship. We will fight to the last ditch to keep that which we call our own," he said.

OMINOUS

Mr Mopeli, who was repeatedly applauded, said events taking place over the borders of South Africa had nothing but an ominous message for all South Africans.

The message was that time was running out for the country.

The tide that was flowing towards South Africa was so powerful and so irresistible that he wondered whether South Africa would survive.

In order to avoid the "ghastly" alternatives South Africa should also begin with its own Turnhalle or national convention.

● Lift bans on ANC.
PAC says Currie.—Page 5.

More matric results out

Own Correspondent

The Department of National Education's matric examination results have been released in Pretoria.

A total of 12 000 students from all over the country wrote the exam. Most of the candidates were part-time students at technical institutes, colleges for advanced technical education and several private schools.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 17 NOVEMBER 1978

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

(File R205-3/2)

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van November Eenduisend Negenhonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
C. P. MULDER.

(Lêer R205/3/2)



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2691

PRICE 20c PRYS

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2691

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

OVERSEAS 30c OORSE
POST FREE POSVRY

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 161]

PRETORIA, 17 NOVEMBER 1978

[No. 6217

PROCLAMATIONS

119 by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 300, 1978

OWAQWA.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 203 OF 1974—VACATING OF SEATS BY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Proclamation R. 203 of 1974 by—

(i) the insertion of the following paragraph after paragraph (v) of section 1 of Part I:

“(vi) ‘week of sitting’ means the days of the week on which the Legislative Assembly holds sittings;”

(ii) the substitution for paragraph (c) of section 8 of Part III of the following paragraph:

“(c) should such member fail to attend the sittings for at least four days per week of sitting of the Legislative Assembly without its special leave, unless such member has within seven days of the last day of the week of sitting in which he did not attend the said sitting submitted representations to the Chairman of the Legislative Assembly in which the reasons for such absence are explained as fully as possible for consideration by the Legislative Assembly or such committee thereof as it may appoint for the purpose and such absence is condoned by the Legislative Assembly: Provided that pending such condonation such member shall be deemed not to have been a member during the period from the last day of the week of sitting concerned in which he was marked present on the attendance roll and the date of such condonation;” and

(iii) the substitution for subsection (3) of section 9 of Part III of the following subsection:

“(3) Any vacancy referred to in subsection (2) shall be filled by the designation of a member by the political party of which the member who vacated the seat was a member for the unexpired period of the term of the Legislative Assembly.”

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 300, 1978

OWAQWA.—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 203 VAN 1974—ONTRUIMING VAN SETELS DEUR LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING EN AANVULLING VAN VAKATURES

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie R. 203 van 1974—

(i) deur in artikel 1 van Deel I paragraaf (v) te hernoem tot (vi) en die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (iv) in te voeg:

“(v) ‘sittingsweek’ die dae van die week waarop die Wetgewende Vergadering sittings hou;”

(ii) deur paragraaf (c) van artikel 8 van Deel III deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(c) indien sodanige lid versuim om ten minste vier dae per sittingsweek die sittings van die Wetgewende Vergadering by te woon sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan, tensy sodanige lid binne sewe dae na die laaste dag van die sittingsweek waarin hy nie die voormelde sittings bygewoon het nie vertoë tot die Voorsitter van die Wetgewende Vergadering gerig het waarin die redes vir sodanige afwesigheid so volledig moontlik uiteengesit word vir oorweging deur die Wetgewende Vergadering of sodanige komitee daarvan as wat hy vir dié doel aanstee en sodanige afwesigheid deur die Wetgewende Vergadering verskoon is: Met dien verstande dat in afwagting van sodanige verskoning sodanige lid geag word nie lid te gewees het nie gedurende die tydperk vanaf die laaste dag van die betrokke sittingsweek waarin hy op die presensielys teenwoordig gemerk is en die datum van sodanige verskoning;” en

(iii) deur subartikel (3) van artikel 9 van Deel III deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(3) Enige vakature in subartikel (2) bedoel, moet aangevul word deur die aanwysing van 'n lid vir die onverstreke gedeelte van die termyn van die Wetgewende Vergadering deur die politieke party waarvan die lid wat die setel ontruim het, 'n lid was.”

Qwaqwa MP

RDM
12/8/78 (17)

barred from

NGK funeral

7G -

Age
gro

Unkn By PATRICK LAURENCE
15-1 Deputy Political Editor

20-2 A CABINET Minister of
25-2 the Qwaqwa Government
30-2 was told yesterday to stay
35-2 away from the funeral of a
40-2 former Commissioner-
45-2 General of the homeland
50-2 in the Free State town of
55-2 Kestell.

60+ The Qwaqwa Govern-
Tot ment was told Chief Wes-
7H sels Mota, the Qwaqwa
Minister of Justice, would
be unwelcome because of
a Kestele Nederduitse Ge-
reformeerde Kerk council
decision to allow only
whites into the church.

Unl The Chief Minister of
15 Qwaqwa Mr Kenneth Mo-
20 peli, heard this after he
25 had agreed with Mr Julian
30 Papenfus, son of the dead
35 Commissioner General, Mr
40 S. F. Papenfus, to send
45 Chief Mota to the funeral
50 as the Qwaqwa representa-
55 tive.

60+ Chief Mota was chosen
Tot because he was Chief Min-
7I ister of Qwaqwa at the
time. Mr Papenfus was

1 3.
2 2.
Totals 126.

Commissioner General.

Mr Mopeli yesterday con-
demned the decision as
inhuman and contrary to
the proclaimed official po-
licy of moving away from
discrimination and elimi-
nating petty apartheid.

"The present era has no
room for these apartheid
fanatics.

"The white NGK con-
gregation at Kestell still
has to learn that time has
long left them behind."

Mr Julian Papenfus said
last night: "I personally
phoned Mr Mopedi to apo-
logise." He had not been
aware of the decision.

The scribe of the church
council, Mr P M van As-
wegen, declined to com-
ment as the decision did
not involve only him. It
had been a collective one,
he said.

The NGK Minister, Do-
minee R L Cronje, also
refused to comment. He
had not conducted the fun-
eral service although it
had taken place in his
church, he said.

3 0. 1. 0.
6 6. 1. 6.
Totals 8. 125. 7.

Average income per
month (R)

Known Known
owners earners passengers

-
67.50 -
71.80 80.00
89.60 34.00
85.14 -
71.86 -
122.86 -
105.20 34.00
76.14 -
72.67 34.00
- 35.67
85.33 39.60

65.00 -
69.28 -
77.40 -
82.06 -
108.78 -
73.44 -
97.55 -
116.00 -
84.00 37.00
72.33 -
40.00 30.83
84.17 31.71

7I - LOURDES FARM

Age	Known owners	Known earners	Known passengers	Average income per month (R)		
Unknown	1.	0.	1.	0.	108.00	-
15-19	79.	0.	76.	0.	60.88	-
20-24	94.	1.	94.	1.	86.17	25.00
25-29	82.	0.	82.	0.	90.79	-
30-34	60.	1.	59.	1.	93.97	48.00
35-39	60.	3.	60.	3.	81.98	36.33
40-44	42.	1.	41.	1.	97.85	30.00
45-49	31.	3.	31.	3.	94.74	49.67
50-54	16.	1.	16.	1.	77.75	54.00
55-59	11.	4.	11.	4.	69.55	36.75
60+	9.	26.	9.	26.	65.11	29.92
Totals	485.	40.	480.	40.	83.93	33.50

I'd welcome

sun. Trib. 13/8/78

blacks, says

dominee

on funeral

117

115

Tribune Reporter

A WHITE Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) this week refused to allow an official representative of the QwaQwa Government to attend the funeral of the homeland's former Commissioner-General — because he was black.

Chief Wessels Mota, a former QwaQwa Chief Minister and the present Minister of Justice, was told not to attend the funeral of Mr S. F. Papenfus at the tiny Free State town of Kestell on Friday.

Two years ago the NGK council in Kestell decided to ban blacks from their church — and this week they decided that the ban still applied even though Chief Mota was officially representing his Government and had been invited by the dead man's son, Mr Julian Papenfus.

And yesterday the minister who conducted the service, Mr D. M. C. Smit, said he entirely disagreed with the church council decision.

"I am not the minister of the church. But I was a friend of Mr Papenfus. I had to get permission from the minister the Rev R. L. Cronje, to conduct the service.

"Julian Papenfus told me a representative of the QwaQwa Government would be attending. I reminded him of the ruling that the church was for whites only and suggested he take the matter up with Mr Cronje. I under-

stand he was told the church could not change its resolution and Chief Mota was told to stay away.

"I would have let any black person who arrived at the service into the church," Mr Smit said.

Mr Cronje could not be contacted for comment. His wife said she did not know the names of any of the members of the church council.

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said the decision was "inhuman". He added: "The present era has no room for these apartheid fanatics.

"The white NGK congregation at Kestell still has to learn that time has long left them behind."

Mr Julian Papenfus said he regretted the decision but accepted it was an "internal decision of the NGK Council."

Mr Jacob Mosenhoi, an elder of the Alexandra branch of the NGK in Africa, Johannesburg, said it was disappointing that Chief Mota was barred from showing "the grief of the people" of Qwaqwa at the funeral.

"This man did a lot for the blacks and it is sad that politics got in the way of their Christian grief for the man", he said.

As a black priest he had attended the funeral of a white colleague in an NG church without any problems.

"I am embittered by this news," he said.

HOUË VIR HOË SWARTE IN PRETORIA



DIE skoonheidsdeskundige uit die Kaap, Sanette Cronje, 23, in wie se geselskap die Qwa-Qwa-minis-ter op die kennebak geslaan is.

Van JOHAN STRYDOM
PRETORIA.

MNR. DON MOLOANTOA, 48, Qwa-Qwa se sekretaris van binnelandse sake, is vandeeweek in 'n Pretoriase hotelkamer deur 'n woedende blanke platgeslaan terwyl hy saam met 'n mooi Kaapse skoonheidsdeskundige en 'n liefdesdigter na die TV-eindstryd om die wêreld sokker-beker sit en kyk het.

Hy, Sanette Cronjé, 23, en Wessel Pretorius, 29, liefdesdigter en ingenieur, was sowat 'n uur in die kamer toe die man die deur oopstoot en instap. Hy het hard met Sanette gepraat. Toe mnr. Moloantoa opstaan, het die man hom op die kakebeen geslaan. Mnr. Moloantoa het op die bed geval en daarvan daan grond toe gerol.

Net voordat hy dié naweek

uit Pretoria weg is, het mnr. Moloantoa gesê dat hy die hou in Qwa-Qwa op Kabinetsvlak sal moet bespreek. 'n Polisie-ondersoek is reeds in Pretoria gelas.

Genooi

Mnr. Moloantoa en vier ander hoë amptenare van Qwa-Qwa het Sondag by die hotel Manhattan in Pretoria aangekom. Dis 'n internasionale tweester-hotel suid

117
*Doer gestaan
by wit vrou en
liefdesdigter*

van die middestad.

Ook in die hotel was mnr. Pretorius, wat besig is om van sy vrou te skei, en mej. Cronjé. Sy is reeds die afgelope twee weke besig om 'n skoonheidsproduk te bevorder in die hotel.

Dinsdagaand het mnr. Moloantoa saam met die twee geëet. Aan die etenstafel het mnr. Pretorius mej. Cronje en die staatsamptenaar genooi om in sy kamer na die sokker-eindstryd te kom kyk.

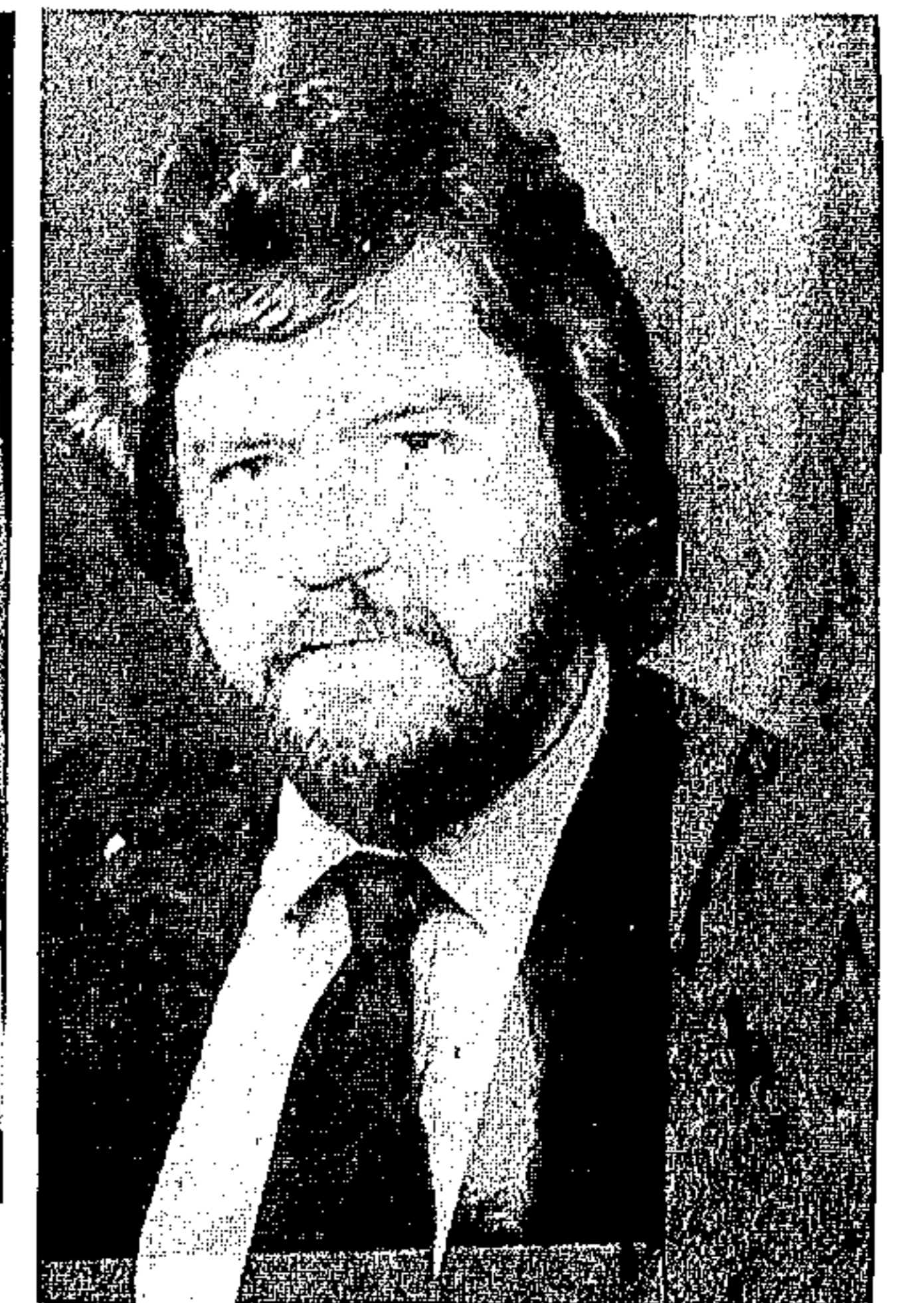
Die drie was nog aan 't kyke toe die man, wat mej. Cronje blykbaar goed ken, instap en die vuishou klap.

Mnr. Moloantoa sê dat hy tydens sy verblyf in Pretoria „24 uur in diens" van sy regering was. Hy is dus verplig om die voorval met sy minister te bespreek.

„Ek is patrioties. Ek het oorweeg om die aanklag teen die man terug te trek, maar die loop wat die saak nou gaan neem, kan nie verander word nie," sê hy.



DIE sekretaris van binnelandse sake van Qwa-Qwa, mnr. Moloantoa, wat die kwessie van die vuishou verder voer.



DIE digter van Pretoria, Wessel Pretorius, wat saam sit en TV kyk het.

RDM 25/5/75
Minister cleared (17)

Political Staff

QWAQWA'S Minister of the Interior, Mr Ramotolo Ngake, has been cleared of allegations that he used homeland government funds for personal benefit. The allegations were made by Mr T S Sefale, a member of the opposition Mokea-Wr-Sechaba (People's Party) during the no-confidence debate in the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly, which ended its session two weeks ago.

Mr Sefale accused Mr Ngake of taking R2 700 from Qwaqwa's bursary fund to pay for the education of his children at Fort Hare University. Mr Ngake denied the allegations and asked the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly to appoint a commission of inquiry. The commission found none of Mr Ngake's children had been awarded bursaries and that records did not show R2 700 missing.

Agreement rejected

JOHANNESBURG — The QwaQwa Legislative Assembly has formally and unanimously rejected an agreement between homeland leaders and Pretoria to substitute travel documents for reference books, QwaQwa Interior Minister, Mr Caswell Koekoe, said yesterday.

The agreement was the result of prolonged negotiations between three homeland leaders — Pres Lucas Mangope, Dr Cedric Phatudi and Chief Lennox Sebe — and Pretoria to modernise influx control laws.

Mr Koekoe said they rejected the whole agreement as it is. "I want it known that we won't implement it." — DDC.

GENERAL FUND 1976

1277 Balance in hand - Ja
 1351 Church Dues
 103 p Pledge
 1261 Donations
 726 General collections
 5477 Special efforts
 373 Other sources : Hall
 109 Sale
 45 Flow
 80 Sundr

1076-30
 1602-60
 60-00
 825-89
 888-63
 8352-31
 875-40
 345-07
 650600

900

EX: Re

1870-47 14676-20

EASTER OFFERING:

1976 - not paid over
 27 1977 -

27-03
 33-39 60-42

CAPITAL PURPOSES A/C.

305 Balance in hand 1.1.1977.

59-53

VARIOUS PURPOSES

Amount in hand 1.1.1977 not paid over
 Lent savings 1976
 Sikiti Pension
 Receipts 1977-Sikiti Pension
 Sick & Aged
 U.S.P.G./SPCK
 Cathedral bldg. fund
 Lent Savings 1977

119-02
 103-40 222-42
 129-08
 9-81
 18-48
 2-56
 102-88 485-23
 15281-38

RDM 615178
QwaQwa

gets first

(117)

newspaper

PHUTHADITJHABA.

The QwaQwa homeland's first newspaper was launched this week by the QwaQwa Department of Information. Called Lentswe la Basotho (Voice of the Basotho), it will appear monthly in Lesotho.

at

Illegal squatters held in SA jail

2/4/78 RJA (17)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Deputy Political Editor
BASOTHO prisoners arrested by Tswana police and sentenced by a BophuthaTswana court are being held in a South African jail, it was learnt yesterday.

The prisoners are among the 300 people arrested last week on charges of illegal squatting in the Tswana enclave of Thaba Nchu in the Free State.

The BophuthaTswana magistrate in Thaba Nchu, Mr. L. J. Morule, said yesterday they were charged under Proclamation R138 of 1969, an anti-squatters

regulation.

They were fined R80, or 80 days, R40 or 40 days of which was suspended. Mr Morule said.

"Those who couldn't pay the fine are being held in Bloemfontein prison because we have a problem accommodating them," he said.

The independence agreement between the prison authorities of South Africa and BophuthaTswana of November 15, 1977, provides for the admission and detention in the Republic of South Africa of any person sentenced by a competent court of Bop-

huthaTswana."

In terms of another agreement of the same date, South Africa undertook to assist the BophuthaTswana Government in the settlement of people "squatting in the Winterveld and Thaba Nchu areas."

The promised assistance includes help in the "expropriation" of landowners who are not Tswana citizens and who refused to co-operate in resettlement projects and who do not wish to remain in BophuthaTswana.

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of the Ba-

sotho homeland of Gwaqwa, said yesterday: "Our information from the South Sotho Committee in Thaba Nchu is that 500 school pupils were arrested with the 300 adults."

The police denied arresting any pupils, and none were charged, Chief Mopeli said.

Thaba Nchu, an isolated piece of BophuthaTswana in the Free State, has long been a source of tension between the closely related Baswana and Basotho peoples.

Officially part of BophuthaTswana, it is in a predominantly Basotho area. The local Basotho committee has repeatedly claimed Basotho outnumber the Tswana.

And the BophuthaTswana Government has insisted that Basotho numbers have been augmented over the years by the illegal influx of squatters into the area.

In another development yesterday, Chief Mopeli accused the Tswana authorities of attempting to force Basotho children to learn through the medium of Tswana and of violating the spirit of an agreement reached between the QwaQwa and BophuthaTswana Government.

The agreement was that there would be mother-tongue instruction in Thaba Nchu until more land was made available adjacent to QwaQwa for the settlement of Basotho from Thaba Nchu and Maboloka, near Brits.

RJM 13/5/78

(117)

Mopeli calls for peace in Thaba 'Nchu

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday warned of the danger of bloodshed in the Tswana-held enclave of Thaba 'Nchu in the Free State.

His warning came in the wake of the arrest by Tswana police of about 300 Basotho at Thaba 'Nchu. More than 200 were jailed after conviction by a Tswana court as illegal squatters.

The convicted Basotho were imprisoned in Bloemfontein in terms of an agreement between the South African and Tswana prison authorities signed shortly before Bophutha-

Tswana independence on December 6.

"We are dismayed at the action of the South African Government in helping with the imprisonment in Bloemfontein of the so-called squatters from Thaba 'Nchu.

"We plead for the immediate release of those South Sotho people who have been charged and imprisoned," Mr Mopeli said.

In a statement to President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana, Mr Mopeli said: "We plead very earnestly that the South Sotho in Thaba 'Nchu be left in peace by the BophuthaTswana police and soldiers until they have been resettled. Troubles that

arise from time to time may lead to bloodshed.

"We further plead that we both adhere to the February and November agreements," the statement said.

The February and November agreements relate to discussions on the position of Basotho in BophuthaTswana. The discussions involved QwaQwa, B o p h u t h a T s w a n a and South Africa.

It was agreed that:

- BophuthaTswana would surrender a portion of the land due to it in the Transvaal to South Africa, who would make an equivalent quantity of land available to QwaQwa next to its existing borders.

- A survey would be taken of the Basotho living at Thaba 'Nchu and Maboloka, near Brits, to see how many Basotho living in BophuthaTswana wanted to move to QwaQwa.

- The number of Basotho wanting to move would determine the size of the land given to QwaQwa, but meantime Basotho in BophuthaTswana would not be denied any rights.

Mr Mopeli said: "We have repeatedly asked the South Sotho in Thaba 'Nchu and Maboloka to cooperate with the BophuthaTswana authorities until they have been resettled on new land.

"We realise they cannot be removed overnight."

According to the 1970 census, there were more than 24 500 Basotho in BophuthaTswana, concentrated mainly at Thaba 'Nchu and Maboloka — in parts of which they outnumber the Tswana.

Maboloka was the scene of bloodshed last year in which 13 people died. A local chief has been charged with murder.

QwaQwa

spent

26/3/78
Sunday
Tribunal

R2m

over

(117)

the limit

THE QWAQWA Govern-
ment last year drew
R2 033 891 more than it
was allowed by law from
the exchequer account.

And the secretary for the
Department of the Chief
Minister and Finance
told auditors the with-
drawal had been an "un-
fortunate oversight". He
said steps were being
taken to prevent a recur-
rence.

This was just one of what
acting auditor-general,
Mr G. R. Savage, des-
cribed as "numerous un-
satisfactory aspects" in
his audit of the records,
registers and books of
account of the QwaQwa
Government for the
1976-1977 financial year.
The audit also disclosed un-
authorised expenditure
of R580 167.

Among the explanations
given by accounting
officers for the un-
authorised expenditure
were:

- Department of the Interior — R300 710 unauthorised expenditure. "The excess can be attributed mainly to expenditure incurred by other departments in regard to printing and stationery without the approval of the department as well as outstanding amounts in respect of pension payments which were charged to the vote during the year."
- Department of Education — R269 135 unauthorised expenditure. "The excess is due mainly to the appointment of more teachers and the expansion of departmental activities as a result of the influx of pupils from the Republic of South Africa. More overseas visits were also undertaken during the year than had been anticipated."

The report attributes the irregularities in the accounts to "non-compliance with instructions in regard to internal checking and control, a short-

This Quran is not such

GUP

...se be drag tenngestuur deur werker:

...es wat deur gesaie gesaats is:

Mr Savage said: "This state of affairs was repeatedly brought to the attention of the various departments verbally and in writing and by means of resolutions of the sessional committees, but without any satisfactory results.

"It was decided that in spite of numerous problems in the Department of the Chief Minister of Finance, active steps should immediately be taken in consultation with my department to establish proper accounts

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Sotho chief supports the alliance

(Mercury Correspondent 21/2/78)

CAPE TOWN — Chief T. K. Mopell, leader of the South Sotho people of QwaQwa and the predominantly Xhosa Ciskei opposition have come out in full support of the recently established Inkatha alliance to fight apartheid in the common "struggle to liberate the Black people of South Africa."

Speaking from Witsieshoek, QwaQwa, yesterday Chief Mopeli said he decided to support the recently established alliance between the Zulu-based Inkatha movement, the Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party because he believed it could strengthen the bargaining power of Blacks in South Africa.

Supported

Mr. L. S. Siyo, a leading member of the Ciskei opposition said yesterday from Mdatsane, near East London, that he supported the alliance.

The Ciskei opposition was definitely considering joining the alliance.

Chief Mopeli said he expected to be invited before joining the alliance.

He believed that collective negotiations could go a long way to help Blacks achieve what they wanted.

"There can be no doubt that Black solidarity is essential."

"It is important for us to give strong backing to the alliance," he said.

Discussions

Mr. Siyo said that he had held discussions with members of the Labour Party during a meeting of the co-ordinating committee of the Inkatha alliance in Durban last week.

Mr. Siyo, who is the leader of the opposition National Labour Party of South Africa, said that the other two opposition parties, the Ciskeian Nationalist Party and the Ciskei Unionist Party would meet soon to decide the question of joining the alliance.

117

19/2/78
Sunday Times

QwaQwa leaders for black alliance

By SUZANNE VOS

QWAQWA leaders will soon join the Alliance Against Apartheid between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and Coloured and Indian leaders.

Members of the Ciskei Opposition may also soon join, I learnt at a meeting of the Alliance in Durban this week. The meeting was held to discuss plans for their meeting in Cape Town on March 13.

Chief Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, said yesterday that he regarded the formation of the Alliance as a "shrewd political move" to demonstrate black solidarity and that he planned to give it his backing.

"It must be applauded — if more homelands join our bargaining power will be increased," he said.

A leading Ciskei opposition member, Mr L. F. Siyo, said he had held talks with coloured members of the Alliance and was now waiting for party members to give them the go-ahead to join.

"We are definitely considering it," he said.

At present the Alliance consists of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the coloured Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party.

Inkatha has a paid-up membership of 130 000 Zulu and non-Zulu members.

Majority

The Labour Party is the majority party in the Coloured Representative Council, having won more than 75 per cent of the elected seats in the last coloured election.

The Indian Reform Party is the official Opposition in the South African Indian council.

All the parties reject the Government's three-tier constitutional proposals.

The Alliance plans to form a "think tank" of experts to help prepare a blueprint for a national conference as a forerunner to a national convention between all race groups.

The Alliance had been encouraged, members said, by "positive feedback" from foreign governments, including the United States, Britain and Germany.

Chief Buthelezi said the Alliance had not been formed to "gang up" against anyone.

"We are only here to gang up against apartheid," he said.

The purpose of the Alliance was to lay the foundations for a multi-racial national convention to map out a non-racial community and a new constitution for South Africa.

"Surely it's better to negotiate for a better society than kill each other and end up with no society," he said.

19/2/78 WE *Sunday Times*
 CLAIM
 HALF
 FREE
 STATE—
 MOPELI

Tribune Reporter

HALF the Free State was claimed by the tiny QwaQwa homeland this week.

The claim was made by Mr Kenneth Mopeli, QwaQwa's Chief Minister, when he rejected a city-state concept for the homeland, South Africa's smallest.

"We are Free Staters and they should give us half of it as a homeland," he said.

The city state was suggested by Dr J. Weideman, director of the Bureau for Economic Development, when he presented an economic review of QwaQwa to Mr Mopeli.

The report admits: "There are many problems which make it impossible for QwaQwa to be more than an administrative home to the 1.7 million South Sotho (in South Africa)."

Mr Weideman said: "The possible development of QwaQwa as a city state will lead to all South Sotho, regardless of where they live, remaining politically linked to their own land while using it as an administrative centre."

Mr Mopeli disagrees.

"I believe that the South African Government still owes the South Sotho people a homeland.

"The Government is playing ostrich politics. It should abandon the 1936 Land Act. And it should give us half the Free State for a homeland.

"After all 50 percent of the South Sotho in South Africa live in the Free State and South Sotho make up 65 percent of the Free State's population.

"We are Free Staters and they should give us half of it as a homeland."

Star 9/27/80 (117)
**Qwaqwa plans
ski resort**

If all goes according to plan, the Qwaqwa homeland will have its own ski resort by May of 1980.

This emerges from a recent visit to Germany by the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, during which he inspected numerous ski resorts and had discussions with their developers.

Rev 25/10/77
MC promised Sothos
more land — Molepi

Staff Reporter

WITSIESHOEK. — Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has agreed to buy additional land to accommodate more than 83 000 South Sotho people who wish to become citizens of the QwaQwa homeland.

This was disclosed in an exclusive interview yesterday with the Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, who said the promised land would be attached to his territory.

Mr Mopeli said in February this year the QwaQwa and BophuthaTswana cabinets met Mr Botha in Cape Town. It was decided

that a census should be taken of Sothos living in the BophuthaTswana homeland who wished to become citizens of QwaQwa.

There were 12 000 Sothos in Maboloka and 53 000 in Thaba Nchu who had indicated that they would like to become citizens of QwaQwa.

A meeting was to be arranged between the two cabinets and Mr Botha in Pretoria next month for a final decision, he said.

Mr Mopeli said he wanted similar arrangements for South Sotho people in Transkei and the homeland of KwaZulu.

LABOURER TO BECOME CHIEF

Mercury Correspondent

26/8/77

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has approved the appointment of a life-long farm labourer as a paramount chief.

He is 68-year-old Mr. Letsitsa II, who works on a farm at Kestell, near the homeland of Qwaqwa, where he will settle before he is installed as a paramount chief.

Mr. Letsitsa's appointment was announced after the Government ethnologists had completed research into the Orange Free State South Sotho chieftainship lineage.

He will be Paramount

Chief of the Makholokoe tribe and the department's spokesman said he would be installed after settling in Witsieshoek — Qwaqwa, the Sotho homeland, where his great-grandfather, Chief Khetsi, settled in the 18th century.

Mr. Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, confirmed yesterday that his Cabinet and Government officials had had a series of talks about the appointment of Mr. Letsitsa.

Beetho - Dreyer
Kensel 1/17

Homeland autonomy plan a cunning carrot, says Mopeli

WITZIESHOEK. — Proposed legislation granting internal autonomy to the homelands was a "cunning (slinkse) plan" of the central Government to "force independence on those territories who were not prepared to ask for it," the Chief Minister of the Qwa-Qwa homeland, Mr T. K. Mopeli, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Mopeli was commenting on a Bill which is to be presented to Parliament this year giving home-

land governments the right to change existing legislation that does not suit them and endowing them with absolute power over all internal matters.

He said the homelands were being tempted to ask for "so-called" internal autonomy "under cover of greater powers and authorisation" that would be bestowed on them. "It will be very difficult for the other homelands to ignore this carrot dangled in front of them. I am referring particularly to the appointment of an own head of State who would sign their own laws. "We would also like to add that total internal independence means very little if a homeland government is dependent on the central Government Treasury for more than 80 per cent of its financial resources", Mr Mopeli said. The central government should be warned that cosmetic changes seldom penetrated to the core of matters. Prerequisites for

total independence included the complete amendment of the 1936 Act on native trust land so that homelands could be drastically increased in size and patches of land could be consolidated, "without fear or favour", said Mr Mopeli.

On the other hand, Mr Mopeli said, there were a considerable number of points in the proposed legislation which had merit. They included:

- Homelands could repeal laws that did not suit them.
- They would have the right to choose their own anthem.
- They would be allowed to establish casinos in their own areas.

"We are especially pleased at this last concession as QwaQwa is a tourist homeland which will be dependent on tourism", Mr Mopeli said. "This concession will definitely inject new life into our vast tourism expansion scheme".

Mopeli criticises 1/2/73 autonomy Bill

117 Homeland
Basotho language
ben

Godet Mr. R. Labour
Graaff Mr. D. P. O.
Groenwald Mr. C.
Hartig Mr. R. c/o R.
Hendrie Ms. D. 66 R.
Horner Mr. D. 102
Hughes Dr. K. Dept.
Israël Mr. L. c/o Th.
Kahn Mr. B. 18 Kew F.
Kane Berman Mr. J.
Kantor Mr. B. c/o Der.
Kenny Mr. H. c/o Dept.
Kistner Dr. W. 60 Te.
Kingwell Mr. R. Gord.
Knight Mr. J. Institu.
Du Plessis Mr. W. Ca.

WITZIESHOEK — Proposed legislation granting internal autonomy to the homelands was a "cunning plan" of the central government to force independence on those territories who were not prepared to ask for it, the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr T. K. Mopeli, said yesterday.

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He said the homelands were being tempted to ask for "so-called" internal autonomy "under cover of greater powers and authorisation" that would be bestowed on them.

"Total internal independence means little if a homeland Government is dependent on the central Government treasury for more than 80 per cent of its financial

sources," Mr Mopeli said.

Blacks in the homelands and elsewhere still did not get their rightful share of the direct and indirect taxation they contributed towards the wealth and welfare of South Africa.

Mr Mopeli said the central Government should be warned that cosmetic changes seldom penetrated to the core of matters.

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They would have the right to choose their own anthem;

They would be allowed to establish casinos in their own areas.

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— SAPA.

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10/11/77
Qwaqwa post

WITZIESHOEK — A former provincial traffic officer at Kroonstad, Mr P Steyn, has been appointed senior traffic officer in the Qwaqwa homeland. He will be assisted by three black traffic officers. — Sapa.

117

118
119

16/11/76

MINISTER CHASED FROM CAFE

WITZIESHOEK. — The QwaQwa Minister of Education, Mr R J Ngake, appealed here yesterday to the Kroonstad town council to abolish all window-counter service for Blacks, following an incident at the weekend in which he was chased out of a cafe by the White proprietor.

Mr Ngake said that after attending a funeral in Kroonstad he entered a cafe to make a few purchases before returning home to Witzieshoek. A White man behind the counter told him to use the window-counter reserved for Blacks.

Mr Ngake told the man that service windows for Blacks were bad for South Africa's image. He said he just wanted some refreshments and asked the man to contact the police, who would explain who he was.

Disappointed

The White man would not listen, Mr Ngake said, and rushed at him shouting "get out or I'll . . . you". Mr Ngake fled to his official car and left.

He said yesterday that he grew up, attended school and was married in Kroonstad and had always found that Whites there

were "quite liberal" towards Blacks. The incident had sadly disappointed him.

It had also embarrassed him because there were several Black Lesotho supporters of the QwaQwa government in the cafe at the time. He was well known to them and they were shocked when the White man refused to serve him.

"If this gentleman is a member of the National Party he should have shown me more respect because I am a product of a policy that has created numerous Black ministers," Mr Ngake said.

Bedevils

"I deplore in the strongest terms the apartheid policy that forces Blacks to buy through a window. We are striving for better race relations in South Africa and this sort of thing bedevils what others are trying to build up."

He appealed to the town council of Kroonstad "which is kindly disposed to the QwaQwa government" to take the necessary steps to put a stop to window-counter service. — Sapa

Homelands get riots warnings

4/10/76 SMC

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN

Violent clashes in the Transkei and Bophuthatswana could be expected if the respective governments did not "end their discrimination against the

South Sotho living in those homelands," the Gwaqwa Minister of Education, Mr J R Ngake, said.

Mr Ngake claimed that South Sotho living in Thabane Nchu and the Herschel/Matatiele areas were

not being granted "basic rights" and were being prevented from obtaining work unless they changed their nationality.

"One of the biggest causes for concern is the fact that although South Sotho are in the majority in Thabane Nchu the Bo-

phuthatswana Government refuses to use or acknowledge South Sotho as a medium for education," he said.

"I foresee the growing dissatisfaction among the South Sotho turning into violence — rioting result-

ing from a language question in the same way the Soweto riots began."

Mr Ngake said he had written to the Minister of Education in Bophuthatswana about the problem, but had been told that, in terms of the Bophuthatswana constitution, Tswana,

English and Afrikaans would be the only official languages.

Mr Ngake accused the central government of "sitting back and watching the growing signs of impending violence" because it suited their plans.

Revise Land Act plea

9/9/76

DD.

117
2 318

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief T. K. Mopeli, yesterday asked the Free State National Party congress to consider revising the homelands policy and the 1936 Land Act to ensure a viable homeland for the South Sotho.

In the first telegram of goodwill to a National Party congress from a homeland leader, Chief Mopeli also said meaningful concessions to urban blacks would enable them to associate themselves with South Africa's defence effort.

The telegram sent in Afrikaans, read:

"Good wishes from the QwaQwa Government.

"The difficult times in which we live demand vision and courageous action by your Government to see in time and to eliminate points of friction in our multinational community.

"It is our conviction that racial peace and harmony can only be achieved if the homelands policy and the 1936 Act are thoroughly revised and adapted so the South Sotho can have a viable homeland.

"Meaningful concessions to make more pleasant the life of the urban Bantu will enable him to associate himself fully with the defence action of the country."

Addressing the congress yesterday, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, appealed to employers to deduct income tax from their black employees' wages, as millions of rands went unpaid every year.

Mr Botha said that, apart from the R2,50 poll tax each black male had to pay, all blacks earning over R360 a year were liable for income tax. The law enabled employers to deduct income tax payments from wages.

"I appeal to all, from farmers to every housewife, to make use of this method of tax payment deduction," he said.

Tax paid by blacks in the 1970-71 financial year had totalled R14,5 million. By the 1975-76 year this had increased to about R50 million.

Mr Botha also said workers from independent former homelands would be given priority in South Africa above migrant labourers from other independent black states.

The position with workers from present homelands after independence would remain basically the same, except that travel and identity documents would be provided by the new government.

Other items raised were:

The Government would continue to prevent large-scale and commercialised Sunday sport which hindered the work of the churches, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said.

Replying to a resolution that all organised sport be prohibited on Sundays, Mr Kruger said some things would be allowed and others not.

An urgent revision of teachers' salary structures was being undertaken, the Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof, said.

The report would soon be available to him and to Dr Mulder, head of the Civil Service Commission, and after a decision by the cabinet an announcement would be made as soon as possible.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H. Smit, called on private organisations, petrol companies and hotels to establish more travel and overnight facilities for Coloureds. SAPA.

1 103

2 117

3 334

Qwa-Qwa to get Basothos from Natal

African Affairs Reporter 23/8/76

BASOTHOS who are Transkei citizens and resident in Durban should rather apply for Basotho Qwa-Qwa citizenship, it was decided at a meeting in Lamontville, Durban, at the weekend.

Chief Neo Sibi from Matatiele told more than 200 Basothos that four districts in the Transkei had been declared by the Republic Government as the Sotho area.

They are Matatiele, Qumbu, Mt. Fletcher and Herschel. These formed the district of Maluti, a Sotho area.

"We have no criticism of the Transkei Government but we want to be liberated with our neighbours. We are not defying the Republican Government when we join the Basotho Qwa Qwa Government."

Mr. N. V. Bereng, the Basotho Qwa Qwa Government representative, told the gathering that his Government was inviting the Basotho people to join it. He promised free and compulsory education for Basothos resident in urban areas.

Mr. Bereng said it was his Government's policy that Basothos should stay with their families in areas where they work.

Some Basothos pointed out that they had already been granted KwaZulu citizenship in order to qualify for some rights in Durban. It was also asked what will happen to their reference books. Mr. Bereng told them that their problems would be solved at Government level.

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Basotho plea to Kaiser

22/7/76

WITZIESHOEK — More than 26 000 Basotho living in the Transkei wished to remain Qwa Qwa citizens without having to leave the Transkei, the Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr T. K. Mopeli, said in a statement issued here yesterday.

Mr Mopeli said the Central South-Sotho Committee of the Maluti-Herschel areas in the Transkei had petitioned the Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to discuss the matter before July 31.

According to a letter which the committee had sent to Chief Kaiser, the committee represented more than 26 000 Basotho in the Maluti-Herschel areas who had already signed petition forms, Mr Mopeli said.

The letter requested Chief Kaiser to consider the future of the Basotho in the Maluti-Herschel areas as well as their "fervent wish to form one government with the Government of Qwa Qwa without having to leave the areas in which they live." — SAPA

RD in 11/6/76

QwaQwa snub for Afrikaans

By STEVE KGAME

WITSIESHOEK. — The Minister of Education in QwaQwa, Mr J. R. Ngake, said yesterday his department was going to reject Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in QwaQwa schools.

The Minister warned that Blacks were no longer prepared to swallow things forced down their throats by the central Government.

Reacting to a report in a daily newspaper read by Africans that he was going to plead for Afrikaans in Black schools, he said: "What I said was that Afrikaans will be taught as a subject and not that it should be used as a medium of instruction in our schools."

Mr Ngake said the enforcement of Afrikaans in Black schools was politically motivated and that it was forced upon the voiceless people who, he said, have made it clear that they reject it.

"I want to warn the cen-

tral Government that the time has now passed when the Black man will swallow everything forced down his throat by the White Government.

"To us it is very clear that strikes in schools against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction is a political problem and it is high time that the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, had talks with homeland Ministers of Education and school boards in the urban areas to resolve the matter before things get out of hand."

Mr Ngake said he could not plead for Afrikaans because the Legislative Assembly has already rejected Afrikaans being used during discussions on the Education Bill for QwaQwa.

He said that if the Government was sincere in applying its apartheid ideology of separate development, it would not force Blacks to learn "their language."

Homeland leader 6/5/76 accuses BOSS RDM

① 117
② 312 - General

Staff Reporter

WITSIESHOEK. — The Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, accused the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) yesterday of having caused the formation of an opposition party in Qwaqwa.

Mr Mopeli told the Qwaqwa Legislation Assembly that he and the leader of the opposition Basotho Unity Party, Mr M. H. Mota, a former Cabinet Minister, used to have similar views on how the Basotho people should be united into a strong nation.

"It was not until BOSS dangled a carrot in front of the Leader of the Opposition that our ways began to part," he said.

Concerning his budget the Chief Minister said that in matters of national interest Basothos should be united in spite of political differences. He thanked Mr Mota for having assured him of support in working towards unity.

Outlining his policy Mr Mopeli said his government was in "a great hurry" to Africanise jobs in all departments.

Mr Mopeli warned Basotho chiefs not to appoint their individual urban representatives because there could be duplication of authority between them and the government urban representatives.

Mr Mopeli made a special appeal to chiefs to abolish some traditional practices which, he said, were impeding national progress. He referred particularly to deaths when all the tribe would stop work to attend the funeral.

SA needs a 'political reformation'

Own Correspondent

WITSIESHOEK — Events in Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa and Rhodesia should provide a lesson to all South Africans that some sort of political reformation was necessary, Mr T K Mopeli, Chief Minister of the Basotho Qwaqwa, said today.

Addressing the opening session of the third Basotho Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly, he said: "The Black man cannot depend all the time on alms to keep him quiet as some people say he should — satisfied because that is how providence would have it."

HAPPY

"As it is he has appeared to be happy for the last 300 years under the White man's rule, as if he never had any wishes or ideas of his own."

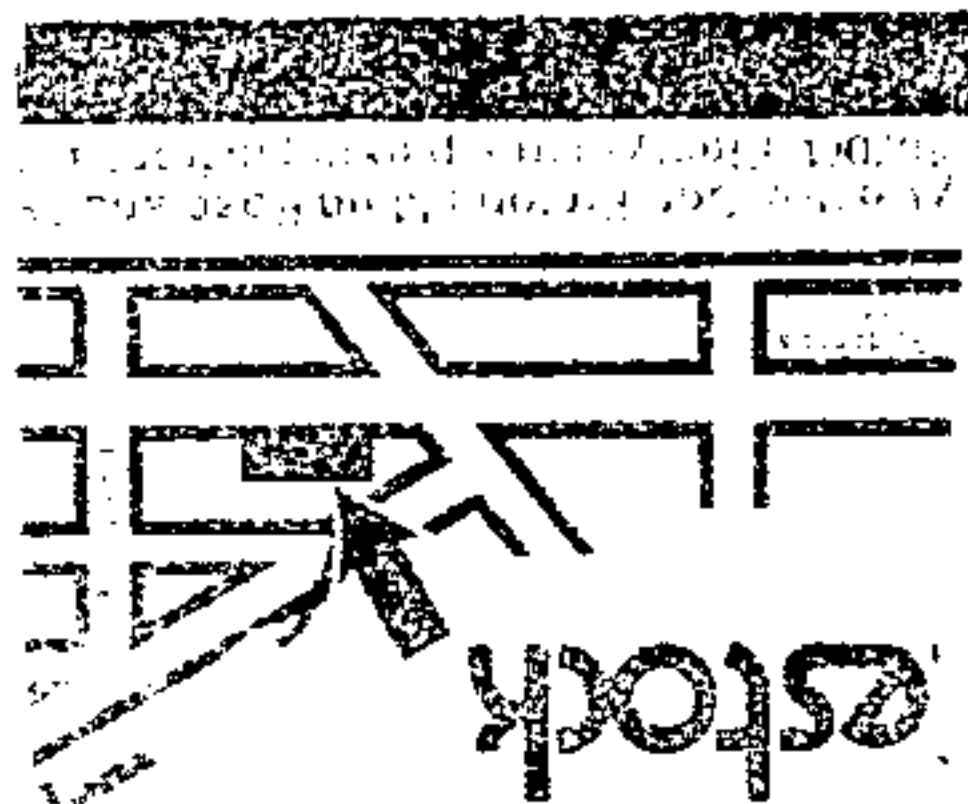
These events elsewhere in Southern Africa should now motivate the country's leaders to seek common ground.

They should aim, he said, to bring the White man's privileges and the Black man's claims together.

TOO SMALL

On the future of Basotho Qwaqwa, Mr Mopeli said the homeland was "too small for words." The present size could only accommodate two percent of the South Sotho population, which made it virtually too small to qualify for a homeland.

He called on the South African Government to



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HANSARD NO. 13

MONDAY, 26 APRIL 1976

* Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Qwaqwa Homeland

Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- 1) (a) What is the total area of the Qwaqwa Homeland and (b) of how many separate areas does it consist?
- 2) (a) what will be the final area of the Homeland and (b) of how many areas will it consist?
- 3) (a) what is the total number of Qwaqwa citizens and (b) how many of them are permanently resident in the Homeland?
- 4) how many of the economically active citizens are working (a) in and (b) outside the Homeland?
- 5) (a) what were the total earnings of the workers (i) in and (ii) outside the Homeland in the latest year for which statistics are available and (b) in respect of what year are these statistics given.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) In connection with the areas of the homelands it should be mentioned that a number of technical problems are being experienced in determining the precise areas. The area of land reserved for the Bantu of South Africa in 1913 was mainly determined with the aid of compass and theodolite surveys and not by triangulation. Because the land area is being surveyed by theodolite and compass surveys, the accuracy of the measurements is not as high as that of triangulation.

applicable in respect of Bantu Areas which were excised from the homelands, namely that it was based on estimates at that time.

State land which became Bantu Area in terms of the 1976 legislation, viz. the land generally known as Trust vested land, was also not all surveyed land and the area thereof was also determined with the aid of apparatus. Techniques in this respect have since been improved considerably. Registered surveyed areas are now being used, where surveyed land purchased on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust is added.

The hon. member will realize that particulars to be furnished may not be accurate due to inaccuracy inherent to the said methods.

It is also necessary to bring it to the hon. member's notice that the exact areas of the homelands will only be known after all the land concerned has been acquired in terms of existing legislation and consolidation resolutions adopted by Parliament.

It should also be kept in mind that the addition of Released Areas in 1976 took place on a provincial basis and not on the basis of addition per homeland. Should there be more than one homeland in a province it would also occasionally be necessary that certain areas be divided between them.

a) 48 000 hectares.

(b) 1.

(2) (a) In the light of the explanation given above the information cannot be readily furnished at this stage.

(b) 1.

(3) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that theodolite and compass surveys are not as accurate as triangulation surveys, the accuracy of the measurements is not as high as that of triangulation. The accuracy of the measurements is not as high as that of triangulation.

(4) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that theodolite and compass surveys are not as accurate as triangulation surveys, the accuracy of the measurements is not as high as that of triangulation.

being interpreted in different ways, the particulars cannot be furnished.

(5) (a) (i) and (ii) In view of the fact that all the South African speaking people have not yet been issued with Certificates of Citizenship and that some of the young African-speaking workers may have connections with the Bantu Areas, the statistical information cannot be furnished.

(b) Falls away.

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South Sotho living in homelands other than Qwaqwa

*12. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether any representations have been made in regard to South Sotho

people living in homelands other than Qwaqwa; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what was the nature of (i) the representations and (ii) the reply thereto;

(2) whether any meeting between the Qwaqwa and other homeland leaders concerned is contemplated; if so, (a) between which leader and (b) when.

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, but particulars cannot be made public at this stage as the representations are still being considered.
- (2) The discussions envisaged in the joint statement of the hon. the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Qwaqwa will, depending on the need, be arranged by the Republican Government with homeland governments concerned.

Hansard 10
col 689
30/3/76

SA needs a 'political reformation'

STAR 22/10/76

Own Correspondent

WITSIESHOEK — Events in Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa and Rhodesia should provide a lesson to all South Africans that some sort of political reformation was necessary, Mr T K Mopeli, Chief Minister of the Basotho Qwaqwa, said today.

Addressing the opening session of the third Basotho Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly, he said: "The Black man cannot depend all the time on aims to keep him quiet as some people say he should — satisfied because that is how providence would have it.

HAPPY

"As it is he has appeared to be happy for the last 300 years under the White man's rule, as if he never had any wishes or ideas of his own."

These events elsewhere in Southern Africa should now motivate the country's leaders to seek common ground.

They should aim, he said, to bring the White man's privileges and the Black man's claims together.

TOO SMALL

On the future of Basotho Qwaqwa, Mr Mopeli said the homeland was "too small for words." The present size could only accommodate two percent of the South Sotho population, which made it virtually too small to qualify for a homeland.

He called on the South African Government to provide sufficient land to

~~Intelligence Relations~~
(2) (117)

Centre, Gov. Pretoria Main Road and its
80/101. Plenty of free parking in front and



Vorster pledge to Sothos

CAP TOWN TIMES 23/3/76
Political Staff

THE PRIME MINISTER yesterday undertook to "look into the problem" of South Sotho people living in other homelands and the incorporation of these areas into Qwaqwa.

This was revealed in a joint statement issued yesterday after a meeting between Mr Vorster and the Qwaqwa Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli.

Although not mentioned in the statement, it is understood that the main areas referred to are the Herschel and Maluti districts in the Transkei.

Mr Mopeli has already made public a claim to the two areas but his claims have been bluntly rejected by the Transkei Government.

In the statement Mr Vorster said it was a matter involving other homeland governments but that "discussions in this respect will be arranged with the governments concerned".

A request for a revision of the Bantu Land and Trust Act of 1936, in order to accommodate more South Sotho people in Qwaqwa, was refused by Mr Vorster because "it will not be possible to revise the act". No reasons were given in the statement.

GOODWILL

"The meeting took place in a spirit of goodwill, and it was emphasized by both sides that results could be achieved only through dialogue and mutual co-operation and understanding," the statement said.

Mr Vorster, however, confirmed that the Republican Government "will pursue its efforts to create more job opportunities in Qwaqwa and encourage industrialists to invest in the homeland and establish their industries here".

Also present at the

Parliament

meeting were the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, the South-Sotho National Unit Commissioner-General, Mr J S Pansegrauw, the Qwaqwa Cabinet and the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I P van Onselen.

HOMELAND'S LAND PLEA IS REJECTED

ARGUS 23/3/76

The Argus Political Staff
THE Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, has again turned down a homeland's appeal for more land than is provided for in the 1936 Bantu Land and Trust Act. The latest request was made yesterday by a delegation from Basotho Qwaqwa.

The Qwaqwa delegation also asked for the incorporation into its small northern Free State homeland of all areas in other homelands where South Sotho people were living.

Replying to the Qwaqwa request that the Bantu Land and Trust Act be revised to accommodate more South Sotho people in the homeland, Mr Vorster said it would not be possible to revise the Act.

But he gave an undertaking that the Government would look into the problem of areas in other homelands occupied by South Sotho people. In a statement after the meeting, Mr Vorster said this was a matter which also involved other homeland governments.

Discussions would be arranged with the governments concerned, he said.

Mr Vorster said the Government would continue

with its efforts to create more job opportunities in Qwaqwa and to encourage industrialists to invest in the homeland and establish their industries there.

The Qwaqwa delegation at yesterday's talks in Cape Town was led by the Chief Minister, Mr T. K. Mopeli. He was accompanied by members of the Qwaqwa Cabinet.

Others who attended the talks were the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, the Commission-General for the South Sotho, Mr J. S. Pansegrouw, and the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr I. P. van Onselen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of November. One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

(File R205/3/2)

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van November Eenduisend Negenhonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

(Lêer R205/3/2)

STAR 23/5/75

Handicapped can help

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Own Correspondent

WITSIESHOEK—Sheltered employment and the selective placing of handicapped persons on the open labour market had to be based on the principle that the handicapped were not a social burden.

The person, with his own needs, interests and aptitudes could contribute to the social and economic welfare of his country.

This was said today by Mrs Vorster, wife of the Prime Minister.

She was opening a new R700 000 welfare centre at Witsieshoek, in the Basotho Qwaqwa homeland.

Mrs Vorster said that the fact that a handicapped person was able to work and earn a living promoted a feeling of independence, and made him feel worthwhile.

It was therefore the duty of every authority to provide the necessary facilities for those handicapped persons who are able, and willing, to earn their own living.

Mrs Vorster paid tribute to the willingness of the Qwaqwa authorities to care for their less privileged, despite the fact that their homeland was still experiencing development problems. She said this from the experience of her own people, who had to struggle through a similar period in their own history.

The centre which Mrs Vorster opened is designed to cater for the aged and chronic sick and offer work to the handicapped.

Vorster to have talks on Sotho grievance

Staff Reporter

MR VORSTER is to meet next month with the Cabinet of QwaQwa and a committee representing South Sotho communities throughout South Africa.

They will discuss the position of South Sotho nationals who are citizens of other homelands and want to join QwaQwa.

The delegation will be led by the QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli.

Talks with Mr Vorster were sought after a meeting of the all-Sotho committees in QwaQwa.

Memoranda dealing with the Sotho question have been sent in the past to Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

He was asked to carry out the Government's policy of separate development to the letter by allowing each ethnic group the right to have its own homeland.

Mr Mopeli said yesterday: "The policy of ethnic grouping is not optional because the Bantu Homeland Act specifically says each ethnic group will get its own homeland.

"In the urban areas Africans are forced to live in the townships on an ethnic basis. Why can't the Government do the same in the homelands?"

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ADM 13/12/75

Give us back our people, says QwaQwa

Staff Reporter

COMMITTEES in different parts of the Free State, Natal and the Transvaal meet in Witziesshoek today to discuss what steps to take to force the Government to "free" all Basotho nationals from the governments of other ethnic groups.

The committees, which will meet the QwaQwa Cabinet at 10 am, will come from Matatiele and Herschel in the Transkei, Maboloka in Bophutha-Tswana, near Brits, Nqutu in Natal, Thaba-Nchu and Bloemfontein in the Free State.

The Reef, Pretoria and the Vaal complex will be represented by the urban boards. Representatives from the mining areas in the far western Transvaal are expected to be present.

QwaQwa, like Bophutha-Tswana, has the majority of its citizens outside its territory and this, according to the Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, makes the Sothos the fifth largest ethnic group in South Africa.

"We know for a fact that there was a time when we Basothos were the third largest among Africans in

South Africa. Because a very large number of our people have been swallowed by the governments of other ethnic groups we have now diminished in number," said Mr Mopeli.

However, Mr Mopeli concedes that his homeland, which measures about 61 000 ha and was increased by 14 000 ha, cannot accommodate all Sothos.

"It is for this reason that we must get the Basothos to belong to QwaQwa together with the land they have for generations occupied," he said.

The Chief Minister said his government has made representations to the Government about Basothos outside QwaQwa, in particular those who are in the Transkei and Bophutha-Tswana.

He said his government wanted the matter to be finalised before the two homelands become fully independent. After independence it would be difficult to negotiate for the "release of our people" who want to break away and join QwaQwa.

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, has repeatedly said he would not

part with the land occupied by Basothos in the Transkei but said those who wanted to leave could do so.

In Bophutha-Tswana, especially in Thaba-Nchu, feeling ran high between Sothos and the Tswanas after thousands of Sothos were forcibly moved from there and dumped in QwaQwa by the Bophutha-Tswana Government.

Basothos who resisted the removal were arrested and appeared in court in Thaba-Nchu.

Recently Mr Mopeli made a scathing attack on some of the homeland leaders who, he said, gave lip service to Black unity and Black solidarity and discriminated against other Blacks.

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Basotho plan court bid against Transkei

RDM 15/12/75

By STEVE KGAME

MORE than 60 top Basotho from all over South Africa decided at Witzieshoek over the weekend to seek an interdict against Transkei independence until the position of the Basotho in the territory is resolved.

The meeting met at Namopi High School under the chairmanship of Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa.

Other Cabinet Ministers present were Chief Wessels Mota, former Chief Minister who is now Minister of Works, Mr Caswell Koekoe, Minister of the Interior and Mr Green Mohale, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Others represented Sotho committees from Matatiele, Herschel (Transkei), Maboloka and Thaba-Nchu (BophuthaTswana).

Mr Mopeli said his government was tired of making fruitless representations to the central Government, asking that Sothos wherever they were should be allowed to become QwaQwa citizens and that the land they occupy should form part of the Basotho homeland.

The meeting unanimously agreed that legal opinion should be sought with the aim of stopping the Transkei from getting its independence before the position of the Basotho in the Transkei was resolved.

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(1) 113
(2) 115
(3) 117

VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V., MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

Met verwysing na die Proklamasies wat vandag in die Staatskoerant verskyn het waarby ontwikkelingskorporasies vir die self-regerende tuislande van, onderskeidelik, die Suid-Sotho-, Tsonga- en Venda-volkseenhede met ingang van 1 Desember 1975 ingestel is, het die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling verklaar dat die korporasies na oorlegpieging met die betrokke tuislandregerings ingestel is en dat verdere beslag daardeur gegee word aan groter betrokkenheid en self-beskikking aan die kant van tuislandregerings. Die Minister het te kenne gegee dat die direksies van hierdie korporasies sal bestaan uit vyf Blankes wat regstreeks deur die Minister aangestel sal word en vyf Bantoe persone wat deur die betrokke tuislandregering genomineer en deur die Minister aangestel sal word. Die name van die direkteure sal eersdaags bekend gemaak word.

Die formaliteite vir die instelling van 'n groot aantal volkskorporasies is tans in die finale stadium van afronding en na verwagting sal die instelling van afsonderlike korporasies vir elke selfregerende tuisland vroeg volgende jaar afgehandel kan word.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLICHTING OF VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

PRETORIA.

28 NOVEMBER 1975.

Boards not homeland governments — Mopeli

RDM 17/11/75

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By STEVE KGAME

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, warned the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards not to make themselves "homeland governments" in urban areas.

He told a meeting attended by more than 400 at the D. H. Williams Hall in Kattlehong, on Saturday that Africans were being refused jobs by the Administration Boards who want particular ethnic

groups to work within the area of their jurisdiction.

"The homelands are defined by law, and it is strange that the boards should try to function as homeland governments in White areas and decide which ethnic group they should allow to work in their areas.

"All ethnic groups helped in the building of all towns in South Africa long before these boards were thought of, and now they

have adopted a system whereby generations of the very people who have toiled so hard for the existence of these towns can't get employment in them," Mr Mopeli said.

He again criticised the central Government for saying Africans who will be allowed to own houses in the urban areas should first have their homeland citizenship certificate.

His government was totally opposed to house ownership proposals by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and added: "My government is not going to enforce the issuing of citizens' certificates."

It would be left to the individual to decide whether to register or not.

He warned that homeland citizenship certificates would deprive Africans of their rights in the urban areas.

Mr Mopeli said the homelands were overburdened with educational projects because of the Gov-

ernment's policy of building more schools in the homelands "at the expense of millions of Africans in the urban areas", who he said, should be provided with facilities where they were.

He said economic development should go hand in hand with human development because to "rule ourselves" we should have an efficient civil service.

Mr Mopeli said investigations by the University of the Free State revealed that about R7-million were spent by QwaQwa citizens outside their homeland.

He had found that industrialists feared investing in the homelands because of conditions set by Pretoria.

"I am appealing to industrialists to invest with us and my government will not take into account the time factor given to them by the central Government to work among us. They will be free to remain in my territory for as long as they want."

SA Digest 5/7/75
HOMELANDS STAKE IS R230M

The share capital of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) had reached the R100-million mark, and its total share capital would top R125-million by the end of the current financial year, the managing director of BIC, Dr J. Adendorff, said in Pretoria.

The figure of R100-million was reached amidst increasing interest in the economic development of the Black homelands, said Dr Adendorff. In addition to its own capital, which was supplied by the South African Bantu Trust, the corporation had been able to draw substantial amounts of outside capital, and the total investment in the homelands stood at R230-million in March this year.

FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS

The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) will build another eleven standard factory buildings at a cost of R2,5-million at industrial growth points in Black Homelands. This forms part of a R8-million project for an eventual total of 35 such buildings.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of BIC, said that these standard factory units were proving so popular that the Corporation was unable to meet the demand at present.

The factory buildings are designed to provide adequate office space at the plant, as well as ablution facilities for 100 to 200 workers. The floor space varies between 1 000 m², 1 500 m² and 2 000 m². Fifteen of these factories were already completed and all were occupied.

Dr Adendorff said that a contract of R2,5-million provided for the construction of two factory units at Isithebe, in KwaZulu, three at Letaba, in Gazankulu, four at Seshego, in Lebowa, and two at Witsieshoek, in Qwaqwa. The building operations are due to start shortly.

15/4/75

Industrial undertakings in Basotho Qwa-Qwa homeland

*25. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) How many industrial undertakings are there in the Basotho Qwa-Qwa

Qwa homeland, (b) what is their nature and (c) how many males and females, respectively, are employed in each undertaking?

(2) whether the Bantu Investment Corporation has granted any loans for the establishment of undertakings in this homeland; if so, (a) for what undertakings, (b) what was the amount of the loan for each undertaking and (c) how many Bantu are at present employed in each undertaking.

*The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1.

(b) Handicraft Centre.

(c) 25 males and 114 females.

(2) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c)

Undertaking	Amount of Loan	Employment
Batchery	R19 000	3
Garage	R10 000	10
Botlestore	R47 000	7
Dry Cleaner	R72 000	17
Rubbish Removal	R3 500	10
Bus Service	R500 000	93

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Question.....
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Do

Standard 11 Q 767

22 April 1975

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Population of Basotho Qwa-Qwa

*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

What is the (a) *de jure* and (b) *de facto* population of the Basotho Qwa-Qwa homeland.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (a) Not available because the questionnaire used in the 1970 census for Bantu did not ask for the usual place of residence. However, the total number of South Sotho enumerated at the census was 1 451 790 in the Republic as a whole.
- (b) The total number of persons enumerated at the 1970 census in the Basuto Qwa-Qwa homeland was:

Whites: 142.
Bantu: 24 833.

Data for later year not available.

RDM 10/7/75

Qwaqwa Minister lashes BI Corp

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Staff Reporter

THE Bantu Investment Corporation in Qwaqwa has once more come under heavy fire from Mr Caswell "Sephura" Koekoe, Minister of the Interior in Qwaqwa.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Koekoe attacked the corporation and accused it of not developing the territory according to the priority needs of its inhabitants. The corporation had deviated from its original duties and functions, as laid down by the Act that established it.

"The Bantu Investment Corporation grabbed all business and sites for itself. Yet the Act lays down specifically that they are

only money lenders to help African businessmen in the homeland.

"What is most annoying is that their dealings with African business people have so many strings attached that, in the end, the African businessman, whom the corporation is supposed to finance, is the loser."

Mr Koekoe said businessmen in Qwaqwa should be given the right to buy business sites and get title deeds for them.

That would enable business people to raise a bond on their piece of ground if they got into financial difficulties, and so save their businesses from complete collapse.

QwaQwa wants full report on shootings

By STEVE KGAME

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said his country was to ask the South African Government to investigate the ThabaNchu shootings in which three schoolchildren died.

The shooting took place three weeks ago after Basotho nationals were told to vacate Kromdraai farm belonging to Bophutha-Tswana, and go to Witzieshoek.

The Chief Minister said: "My government views the Thaba Nchu shootings very seriously and we are to ask for a full report from the central government."

Mr Mopeli said his Cabinet will next month meet Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to discuss what he described as "burning" issues affecting the Basotho people.

"The Basotho have been made step-children of the policy of separate development. They are scattered all over the country and are forced to become citizens of no less than four homelands — KwaZulu, Ciskei, BophuthaTswana and the Transkei.

Mr Mopeli said Thaba Nchu should fall under QwaQwa because more than 60 per cent of the inhabitants were Basotho.

He said he was to ask the Minister to partition Thaba Nchu into Sotho and Tswana areas so that "there can be peace between all the ethnic groups that live there."

Mr Mopeli said his government would not discriminate against other ethnic groups who would like to join the Sothos and were willing to become QwaQwa citizens.

See Also HOMELANDS - Bophutha Tswana

QwaQwa MPs turn down pay

Staff Reporter

WITSIESHOEK. — The QwaQwa Cabinet has rejected Pretoria's proposed salary scales for MPs in QwaQwa and will appoint a commission to make recommendations to the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly.

The Pretoria salary scales give the Chief Minister R10 200 a year, his Cabinet Ministers R8 100 a year, the chairman of the Legislative Assembly R3 600, his deputy and the Leader of the Opposition R3 300 a year and an R8-a day sessional allowance only for ordinary MPs.

The Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said he was not satisfied with what he called meagre salaries and the non-pensionable service of his MPs.

The Cabinet has also refused to occupy temporary 4-roomed houses built by the Vaal Triangle Bantu

Administration Board at Phuthaditjaba, QwaQwa's capital.

A QwaQwa Government official said Pretoria has been told of the lack of houses for Cabinet ministers. Money has been made available to build houses for them before the end of the financial year.

"We are waiting for a team of experts from Pretoria to survey and plan the area chosen by the Cabinet where their houses will be built," said the official.

Mr C. M. Koe, MP for Sephura, said the majority of the Cabinet were businessmen and had come to do service not only for money but for their own people.

He added: "We live like kings and we should not be expected to step down to the level of the jacks. We want as much comfort as possible."

Expansion of homeland announced

Natal Mercury 24/5/75

WITSIESHOEK—An additional 14 000 hectares is to be added to the 610 000-hectare Beseotho Qwaqwa homeland, the Prime Minister said here yesterday.

Opening the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly, Mr. Vorster said the South African Government had firmly embarked on the course of giving meaningful self-government to the various African people of the Republic. This course would undoubtedly bring greater responsibility in all spheres in its wake, but also offered greater challenges for the future.

“There is ample opportunity in Southern Africa for a nation that faces the future with faith and courage to grow to full stature.”

Mr. Vorster explained that although the homeland was being extended by 14 000 hectares, it was impossible for the entire population to make a living from agriculture.

“In the interests of a balanced economy, other sectors have to be developed within the framework of your available resources.”

He said the Bantu Investment Corporation had made out a fully developed industrial area at Witsieshoek, but it was unlikely there would be much development until the road from Harrismith had been tarred.
— (Sapa.)

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Vorster has praise for South Sotho

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PHUTHADITJHABA.— Good relations between the South Sotho people and their White neighbours ran like a golden thread through the history of the past 100 years, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

Opening the first session of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly since the homeland acquired self-governing status, Mr Vorster noted that it was 100 years since the old Free State Republic granted Bakwena and Batlokwa tribes their present territory.

The Prime Minister went on to record that the two tribes were the first to establish tribal authorities under the then controversial Bantu Authori-

ties Act of 1951. He described it as evidence of their trust in Whites.

The official opening was preceded by a colourful ceremony in which the Prime Minister was welcomed at the Assembly by Basotho in traditional dress on their famed ponies, by drum majorettes and by a police band and guard of honour.

He told the Legislative Assembly it was of the utmost importance to fully integrate South Sotho chiefs living in White areas into the homeland.

Some of the chiefs had repeatedly asked to be settled in Qwaqwa and the homeland government should give serious attention to both their requests and the expected accelerated flow-back of citizens to the territory.

Qwaqwa is the smallest of the homelands. Some 98 per cent of its potential or actual citizens — or more

than 1 300 000 South Sotho — live in White South Africa.

Mr Vorster acknowledged that the return of South Sotho would pose problems and challenges to the homeland authorities, both in respect of settlement and work.

"The population has grown so rapidly during the past few years that you may shortly be experiencing settlement problems unless alternative accommodation, such as flats, is resorted to," he said.

It was impossible for all South Sotho to make a living from the soil and serious thought would have to be given to opening up various avenues of employment.

But against the anticipated problems there were firm plans to extend the homeland by 14 000 ha and to provide a fully developed industrial centre within the homeland.

PM's wife

opens new

welfare

RDM 23/5/75
centre in

QwaQwa

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PHUTHADITJHABA. — It was a cardinal principle of social welfare in South Africa that each of the various peoples should look after their own underprivileged, Mrs Tini Vorster, the wife of the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Mrs Vorster, who is a trained social worker, was opening the new welfare centre in QwaQwa, homeland of the South Sotho.

She quoted the recommendation of the Du Plessis Committee that "social care of families and persons be given within their national and cultural groups".

Many Basotho in need of welfare care were in institutions throughout South Africa, but after a request from QwaQwa, steps were being taken to place them at the care centre among their own people, she said.

Turning to the question of helping handicapped people, Mrs Vorster said: "The selective placement of the handicapped must be based on the principle that he is not a social burden but a person with his own needs, interests and aptitude who can contribute to the social and economic welfare of his country."

DELAY

She warned against delay in helping handicapped people as it could lead to development of intense psycho-social malfunctioning.

She added: "The handicapped person does not wish to live on charity, all he wants is a positive attitude which will inspire him to be independent."

Mrs Vorster was formerly welcomed by the QwaQwa Minister of Interior, Mr C. M. Koekoe.

He thanked the Government for the financial assistance which had made the establishment of the R700 000 centre possible. But, he said, the Bantu Administration Board in South Africa should not regard the existence of the centre as a reason for sending aged Basotho to QwaQwa.

Many of these old people lived with their sons and daughters in "White" areas and Sotho custom did not regard them as a burden but as loved ones to be looked after.

Mr Vorster opens the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly today.

The session, the first since QwaQwa became a self-governing homeland,

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Mopeli wants a better deal for urban Africans

RJM 10/4/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

URBAN Africans should be given the same deal as Coloureds in view of the Government's reluctance to enlarge the homelands, the new strongman of the Basotho, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said yesterday.

Mr Mopeli's Dikwantwella Party practically swept the board in the Basotho Qwa-Qwa elections, winning 19 of the 20 elected seats in the homeland's Legislative Assembly.

With the backing of his cousin, Chieftainess Mampoi Mopeli, Mr Mopeli is almost

certain to gain sufficient support among the 40 nominated representatives to topple the present Chief Minister, Chief Wessels Mota, when the Legislative Assembly meets next month.

If the Government was not prepared to enlarge the homelands above the 13 per cent set aside by the 1936 Land Act, it should do the "honest" thing and extend the same deal to urban Africans as it offered the Coloured people, Mr Mopeli said.

Such a deal should include an enlarged Urban African Council along the lines of

the Coloured Representative Council, with its own budget and powers over community matters like education, housing and social welfare.

It should extend the same offer of representation on national boards and committees as that made to the Coloured people by the Prime Minister, Mr Mopeli added.

The plight of Africans living outside the homelands was particularly relevant to the Basotho because more than 90 per cent of them live in White-controlled areas.

On the Government's land policy and refusal to budge

beyond the quota of land promised to Africans in 1936 Mr Mopeli backed homeland leaders like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

"The purpose of the 1936 Land act was to enlarge the existing reserves," he said.

"The then Prime Minister, General Hertzog, was not thinking of creating independent homelands. The concept of homelands only came with Dr Verwoerd.

"I feel that if the Government is honest with its policy of separate development, then it should make provision for consolidated and enlarged homelands."

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~~2-2-75~~
~~2-1-75~~
~~2-5-75~~

Basotho

salute

Vorster

STAR 22/5/75

Own Correspondent

WITSIESHOEK — Clenched-fist salutes bristled from a crowd of several thousand Basotho who turned out to welcome Mr Vorster at the start of his three-day tour of the Qwaqwa homeland yesterday.

They were replying enthusiastically to the lead given by the Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli, during his welcoming address.

In the background fluttered the new green flag with a prancing horse flanked by two yellow stripes. Next to it flew the South African flag.

The scene, in a dusty sports stadium, was recorded by two Television cameras and a bevy of newspaper photographers.

Mr Mopeli told the crowd that Qwaqwa would not hesitate to help with the South African Prime Minister's detente move to ensure freedom in Africa.

LESSON

He said the Basotho had learnt the lesson from other African states that Blacks and Whites had to work together. It was essential that all people must be allowed to live and let live.

He acknowledged that Whites were here to stay but at the same time Africans had to have full citizenship.

Mr Vorster, in his speech, urged the Basotho to guard their identity jealously as this "priceless possession" was precisely what their enemies wanted to destroy.

He said Qwaqwa was standing on the threshold of great development. Although they would receive help it would depend on the efforts of the nation how they would develop, he said.

SMALL STATE

Everyone should be proud of his identity and Qwaqwa would develop its own national identity.

He said Qwaqwa was small as states go — 610 000 ha — and compared it to the Basotho pony which was a small animal.

"But there are few horses that are better than it," said Mr Vorster.

Tomorrow the Prime Minister will open the sitting of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly.

We want full rights, Sothos tell Vorster

By PATRICK LAURENCE and STEVE KGAME

PHUTHADITJHABA. — The newly-elected Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday told the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, that Africans expected full rights wherever they were.

He was welcoming Mr Vorster on his first official visit to the South Sotho homeland.

The lesson of political development in neighbouring states was that Blacks and Whites had to work together in mutual respect, Mr Mopeli said.

Blacks could not wish Whites away and valued the role they played in developing South Africa economically. But in return, Mr Mopeli continued, Blacks were entitled to full rights wherever they were.

RIGHTLESS

Mr Mopeli did not say so specifically, but he was clearly alluding to his acceptance speech as Chief Minister on Monday — in which he drew attention to the rightless existence of 98 per cent of the South Sothos outside of QwaQwa in "White" South Africa.

In reply, Mr Vorster said he agreed fully with the Chief Minister that everyone should do his best to promote understanding and goodwill.

He had worked hard towards that end for a long time and his efforts were "beginning to bear fruit".

Mr Vorster went on to advise the South Basuto to guard their identity jealously. "It is fitting and proper that everybody should be proud of his own identity. It is a priceless possession . . .

"We all find ourselves in a dangerous position in these days in which our enemies are seeking to destroy our identity."

Mr Vorster presented the QwaQwa Government with a kiaat conference table.

CREST

Mr Mopeli gave the Prime Minister a family crest carved from wood by Basotho carvers. A visibly moved Mr Vorster described it as the best credit he had ever been given.

To the delight of the huge crowd, the Mopeli tribal authorities then gave Mr Vorster and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, and their wives several presents, including a Basotho hat, the Basotho equivalent of velskoens and a Basotho spear, kierie and shield.

The Prime Minister added to the crowd's pleasure by trying on the hat and wielding the kierie jokingly at Mr Botha's head.

RDim
27/5/75

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Magic of QwaQwa^{RDM} charms PM^{23/5/76}

By PATRICK
LAURENCE

PUTHADITJHABA. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has taken his detente initiative to Phuthaditjhaba, the tiny capital of a minute homeland — and is obviously enjoying it.

Phuthaditjhaba is the capital of QwaQwa, smallest of South Africa's homelands and host to the country's most powerful man.

Situated about 50 km from Harrismith, it is set in an amphitheatre. The ring of rock-crested mountains and the silence that descends invites rest and calm.

Mr Vorster seems to have succumbed to its magic.

SHARP

His three-day visit began on Wednesday. Sharp-eyed Basotho urchins set the tone for his visit when they excitedly spotted two helicopters against the distant sky.

Not even a false landing and a second take-off for the stadium where the Prime Minister was expected broke the charm of the mountains and their people.

From the moment he alighted Mr Vorster looked at home as a natural guest.

During the official speech-making there was a sharp reminder of political realities when newly-elected QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, bluntly told Mr Vorster Afri-

cans expected full rights, not only in the homelands but in "White" South Africa as well.

Not even that broke the spell.

When the Prime Minister was given a traditional Basotho hat, he tried it on to the delight of 2 000 Basotho who had come to see what Morena Vorster looked like.

Then he went even one better.

He had just been given a shield, spear and kierie because "a warrior who ventures into foreign land should never return without weapons."

With a rare, almost imish grin, Mr Vorster threatened to flatten the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, with the kierie.

The crowd loved it. Children screamed with delight, men chuckled and women ululated in their fascinating, echoing way.

The day had its moment of poignancy when Mr Vorster was visibly moved after Mr Mopeli gave him a Vorster family crest carved from wood by Basotho hands.

The second day was one of further relaxation for Mr Vorster.

While his wife, Tini, took over as speech-maker at the opening of the welfare centre, Mr Vorster when on a hunting trip on a nearby farm.

Mr Vorster opens the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly today, his last day in Phuthaditjhaba.

● See Page 2

Mopeli warns Pretoria on land

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By STEVE KGAME

WITSIESHOEK. — The newly elected Chief Minister of Basotho QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday issued a warning to the South African Government that his government would clash with Pretoria if his demands were not met.

Mr Mopeli gave the warning when he delivered his maiden speech in the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly after he had been elected Chief Minister. He defeated the former Chief Minister, Chief Wessels Mota, by 42 to 13 votes. Six

papers were spoiled.

Mr S. Ramabodi was unanimously elected speaker.

The issues that Mr Mopeli said could lead to confrontation between his government and the central government were:

- Demands for more land.
- Freedom of movement and work opportunity for Blacks.
- Africanisation of jobs in the homelands.

He said the detente which the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had initiated outside the borders should first of all start at home.

If it began at home Mr Vorster would save himself the task of trying to persuade the outside world to accept South Africa and its policies.

Referring to the allocation of land to QwaQwa he said the 1970 census revealed that 98 per cent of the Basotho people lived outside their homeland.

"Mr Vorster has made an announcement that the land consolidation question had come to the last round and yet QwaQwa, unlike the other homelands, has not been given additional land."

Fresh negotiations would have to be started to give the Basothos a better home.

PROMISES

The Chief Minister said his government was committed to the promises he made to the electorate before the general election.

"My people must get job opportunities and be allowed to work in any place and there must be freedom of movement for people to decide where they wish to stay."

Mr Mopeli said in the past there was talk among Whites about the Black danger.

"But we are not a danger to the Whites because we have extended our hand of friendship to them for all the years and they should accept it."

"What is needed most is to uphold the respect and dignity of man. We must sit down together and talk as equals. The Whites must come and teach us and when we are ready to take over the jobs they must go."

Another chief is defeated

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE TOPPLING of Chief Wessels Mota by a commoner in Basotho QwaQwa yesterday is a clear sign of the waning power of traditional chiefs in African society.

Chief Mota, a stereotyped traditionalist, was challenged and defeated as Chief Minister of Basotho QwaQwa by 44-year-old Mr Kenneth Mopeli, a school inspector with a modern approach to political issues in South Africa.

Chief Mota is the third traditional chief to suffer defeat at the hands of a commoner in South Africa's homelands.

It is a measure of the growing disenchantment of rank-and-file Africans with conservative traditionalists that each of these men were defeated in situations which favoured them politically.

They were not ousted in urban areas but in rural areas and in legislative assemblies where the number of nominated members — nearly all chiefs — outnumbered elected commoners.

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H'LANDS - Qwa Qwa -
General

1-1-79 - 31-12-80

Harvard 7 (544) 23/3/79

Qwa-Qwa cabinet ministers: houses

*12. Mr. R. A. E. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether his Department is concerned in the building of houses for Qwa-Qwa cabinet ministers at Witsieshoek; if so, (a) how many houses are being built and (b) at what total cost.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, but only in a professional capacity.

(a) and (b) is a domestic matter concerning the Qwa-Qwa Government.

I am not Mopeli's puppet — Minister

RDM
16/1/79
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By PATRICK LAURENCE

QWAQWA's Minister of the Interior, Mr Caswell Koekoe, has accused the Chief Minister of the homeland, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, of being motivated by hate in a reshuffle of his Cabinet.

Mr Koekoe will lose his portfolio and instead become Minister of Works tomorrow, when the reshuffle becomes effective.

He said yesterday that Mr Mopeli had moved him because he refused to grant a white friend of the Chief Minister a licence to trade in a tribal area.

Mr Koekoe would not identify the man, but said that he intends to raise the matter at the annual conference of the ruling Deikwankwetla Party and in the

QwaQwa Legislative Assembly.

"I am not a puppet. I am prepared to argue a point," he said.

"I will resign if the vote goes against me at the party conference. I will go into opposition."

Mr Mopeli has refused to comment.

The Minister of the Interior holds a key position. He is responsible for the issue of licences to operate every type of business — one of the most important sources of patronage which homeland politicians have.

There has been similar conflict in BophuthaTswana, Lebowa, Gazankulu and KwaZulu — and in all cases the Chief Minister has come out on top.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF
WESTERN

^{RDM} Qwa Qwa
Minister
out of (117)
Cabinet

All members are urged to
held on Wednesday 4th Oct.
114), University Avenue,
will be followed at 8 p.m.

Professor Neville DUF

Subject

Professor Dubow original
School where he won reno
Director of the School i
vibrant with new activit

WITSIESHOEK. — The
Qwa Qwa Minister of
Works, Mr Caswell Koekoe,
has been dismissed from
the Cabinet.

Speaking from his home
yesterday he said he had
received a short telexed
message from the central
Government yesterday re-
lieving him of his portfolio
with immediate effect.

Formerly Minister of the
Interior, Mr Koekoe was
transferred under protest to
the Department of Works
on January 17 following a
decision by the Cabinet ear-
lier in the month that he
had acted unconstitutionally
in certain matters.

Mr Koekoe said the ill-
feeling against him had in-
creased recently when he
refused to grant a white
friend of the Chief Minister,
Mr Kenneth Mopeli, a li-
cense to trade in a tribal
area in the homeland.

"To my astonishment he
went straight to the State
President and recommend-
ed that I be sacked. Had I
been consulted and told that
my removal would be in the
interests of the people, I
would have left without any
hesitation.

Mr Koekoe said he was
still a Member of Parliam-
ent and would remain a
member of the ruling party.

Asked to comment, Mr
Mopeli said he told dele-
gates to the Dikwankwella
Party congress at Welkom
that he would disregard
whatever decision they took
on the matter.

"I am not changing any-
thing" he told them. "I am
exercising my preroga-
tive." — Sapa.

Coop ed ... J. D.J. Blokbergen, and student represen-
tatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd
and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

VERENIGING VAN SUID AFRIKA

TAK

EETING which will be
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This business meeting

elis School of Fine Art, U.C.T.

SALEM (illustrated by slides)

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Jaarvergadering

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September 1978/
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n; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

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ary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

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ruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom,
trong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

DEPOSIT

O blessed

thine ear, we pray, and from infancy and hast who have hated and si witness, as are also my thy brother among all me against my will to throne as a robber, na a pilgrim than to seize of this world. Therefor

we have that it is and has committed to thee shot

ated representative. T and losing in Heaven

Wherefore, relying u ense of thy Church, i Holy Spirit, through th of the emperor Henry, heard of audacity, of t many and Italy, and I re they have sworn or may as king. For it is fitting Church should lose the

And, since he has ref the God whom he has persons, has spurned my warnings which I gave him for his soul's well- are, as thou knowest, and has separated himself from thy Church and tried to rend it asunder, I bind him in the bonds of anathema in thy stead and I bind him thus as commissioned by thee, that the nations may know and be convinced that thou art Peter and that upon thy rock the son of the living God has built his Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

CONCORDAT.....(SEPT. 1122).

Privilege of the pope

I, Bishop Calixtus, servant of the servants of God, concede to you, beloved son Henry—by the grace of God August Emperor of the Romans—that the election of those bishops and abbots in the German kingdom who belong to the kingdom shall take place in your presence without simony and without any violence; so that if any discord occurs between the parties concerned, you may—with the counsel or judgment of the metropolitan and the co-provincials—give your assent and assistance to the party which appears to have the better case. The candidate elected may receive the "regalia" from you through the sceptre and he shall perform his lawful duties to you for them. But he who is elected in the other parts of the Empire shall, within six months, receive the "regalia" from you through the sceptre and shall perform his lawful duties for them, saving all things which are known as pertaining to the Church. If you complain to me in any of these matters and ask for help, I will furnish you the aid, if such is the duty of my office. I grant true peace to you and to all those who are or have been of your party during this discord.

Privilege of the emperor

In the name of Holy and Indivisible Trinity. I, Henry, by the grace of God August Emperor of the Romans, for the love of God and of the Holy Roman Church and of the lord Pope Calixtus and for the healing of my soul, do surrender to God, to the Holy Apostles of God, Peter and Paul, and to the Holy Roman Church all investiture through ring and staff; and do agree that in all churches throughout my kingdom and empire there shall be canonical elections and free consecration. I restore to the same Roman Church all the possessions and temporalities ["regalia"] which have been abstracted until the present day either in the lifetime of my father or in my own and which I hold; and I will faithfully aid in the restoration of those which I do not hold. The possessions also of all other churches and princes and of every one else, either cleric or layman, which had been lost in that war, I will restore, so far as I hold them, according to the counsel of the princes or according to justice; and I will faithfully aid in the restoration of those that I do not hold. And I grant a true peace to the lord Pope Calixtus and to the Holy Roman Church and to all who are or have been on its side. In matters where the Holy Roman Church would seek assistance I will faithfully grant it; and in those where she shall complain to me, I will duly grant justice to her.

16/2/79
Bophuthatswana to give QwaQwa land

THE ASSEMBLY — For possibly the first time in the history of Africa, one black nation had given up land to another to solve a political problem, the deputy Minister of Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

He was referring, during his reply to the second reading on the laws on Plural Relations and Development Amendment Bill, to a decision by Bophuthatswana to cede land to QwaQwa to facilitate the resettlement there of some 66 000 South Sothos.

A clause in the Bill transfers a portion of the trust land quota from the Cape to the Orange Free

State to enable the resettlement of South Sothos living in Bophuthatswana.

Dr Hartzenberg said the Governments of South Africa, Bophuthatswana and QwaQwa had been negotiating the issue since before Bophuthatswana's independence.

They had reached consensus, and this could be a great example for Southern Africa.

Another clause recognised the South Ndebele as a national unit, and created a homeland for them in the Free State where they could progress through self-government to independence. — SAPA.

QUOTE

MRS VAN TONDER:
"We used to be Nationalists but we will never vote for the National Party again. They are going to cause a disaster in South Africa"

**WHY
OOM
COEN
AND
HIS
WIFE
WON'T
VOTE
NAT AGAIN...**



Mrs Coen van Tonder: We are bitter!

by **PETER MANN**

THIRTY years ago Oom Coen van Tonder and his wife settled on Grysfontein farm in the Thaba Nchu area near Bloemfontein. Solid Nationalists, they chose an area in the heart of Afrikanerdom and battled for their living.

Their hard work paid

Their hard work paid off and the future looked rosy. In 1971 they were able to buy another farm bordering on Grysfontein which they named Toekoms ("Future").

But this week the Van Tonder's sadly prepared to leave their farm. Toekoms no longer holds any future for them.

The Government had expropriated it to provide land for the QwaQwa homeland — and the Van Tonders were given only nine days notice.

This week, while Oom Coen battled to install irrigation on the land he has managed to hire to raise his 1 000 sheep and 100 cattle, his wife told of their heartbreak.

"We are bitter," Mrs van Tonder said. "We used to be Nationalists but we will never vote for the National Party again. They are going to cause a disaster in South Africa."

The Van Tonders' farm is one of 30 farms in the district which were due to be expropriated this week to provide land for QwaQwa.

Most of the farmers refused to accept the Government's offer for their farms. They claim the Government offered only 60 percent of market value.

Undaunted, the Deputy Minister of Plural Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, addressed a meeting of the farmers in Bloemfontein and announced that the farms would be expropriated — despite objections.

Illegal

But he promised that the farms would be revalued, and if there was any increase in the values the farmers would be paid the difference.

The farmers were also told that two of the farms would be taken immediately as they were needed urgently.

"My husband was at that meeting. It was the first time he heard that our farm was to go immediately. That was nine days ago," said Mrs van Tonder.

"Now we are waiting for them to arrive. But our attorneys in Bloemfontein said we should not let them on to the farm," she added.

Sources in Thaba Nchu also claimed that the Government's action was not legal.

"If they are to expropriate the farms, they must publish a notice of

Expropriations rile the white farmers of Thaba Nchu

expropriation first. They cannot take the farms until after the notice is published.

"We hear that the notice will only be published on Friday. They can't take them until Friday," the source said.

But, on Tuesday this week, Government trucks rolled on to the farm of Mr Neas du Plessis and workers began building a township to house 3 000 people.

"What can I do? You can't fight the Government. I've now got to buy another farm," he said.

Stocks

"We all used to be Nationalists here but we are no longer. If there was an election here, the Government would lose," he added.

Towns people said Mr du Plessis was happy to sell, however, because he had made a profit on the farm which he had only recently bought.

Mr du Plessis confirmed he had bought the farm about a year ago.

"I paid R55 a morgen for it. The Government has given me R100 a morgen. But I was lucky to buy my farm so cheaply.

"I can't find another one for that price. So I am going to have to buy a much smaller farm which is going to cost more," he said.

Another farmer affected by the Government's expropriations is Chris de Jager, vice-chairman of the local branch of the National Party, and chairman of a committee of the farmers involved in the expropriations.

Although Mr de Jager could not be contacted this week, sources in Thaba Nchu claimed that he had been offered so little for his 35 hectare farm he would not be able to afford to buy a house in a city like Bloemfontein.

"That is the kind of offer we have been getting. Mr De Jager has been making a living out of that farm. He is so angry he has said he is going to resign from the party," the source said.

Another leading farmer, Philly Henning, said they had been misled over the terms of payment by the Government.

"The Deputy Minister said the farmer would get 40 percent of the purchase price in cash and 60 percent in Government stocks.

"He told farmers that the Government stocks would be payable in a maximum of 10 years at a minimum rate of interest of 10 percent.

"Now we find that they are only repayable over 15 to 20 years and the Government is not prepared to say what interest we will be paid."

Dr Hartzenberg said he had told farmers new Government stocks were being issued every three months and that it was not possible to tell them when they would be repaid or what the interest rate would be.

"Perhaps they misunderstood me," he said.

"We need the land urgently," said Dr Hartzenberg, "so I have told one of my officials to take over two of the farms, Toekoms and Onverwagt, on Monday."

He later confirmed that one of the farms had already been taken over.

Survey

Dr Hartzenberg said the decision to take over the farms was reached unanimously by the Governments of South Africa, Bophuthatswana and QwaQwa.

"We did a survey to find out how many of the South Sotho people living in Bophuthatswana wanted to join QwaQwa. This land is for them.

"Eventually about 60 000 people will be housed in this area.

Displaced farmers, meanwhile, are wondering where to go next. The announcement that the Government is taking another look at consolidation has added to their uncertainty.

"Where must we go. We hear that this whole district is going to the blacks. How do we know we won't have the same problem wherever we go," said Mrs van Tonder.

BLOEMFONTEIN

The QwaQwa Minister of Education, Mr James R Ngake, has been sacked from the Cabinet, becoming the second QwaQwa Minister to be dismissed by Chief Minister T K Mopeli in less than six months.

The other was the outspoken Mr Caswell M Koekoe who was relieved of his portfolio of Works in February this year soon after he was "demoted" from Minister of Interior. He had held the

QwaQwa minister sacked

Interior portfolio since 1975 when Mr Mopeli's Dikwankwella Party came into power after a landslide victory in the general elections.

Both Mr Ngake and Mr Koekoe were considered hard workers, articulate and fiery speakers and the most powerful men in the Cabinet and the party.

Both also played prominent roles in the Dikwankwella Party election victory.

Mr Koekoe is noted for his rubble rousing oratory at rallies which earned him the nickname (Sephora) and Mr Ngake, a Fort Hare B Com graduate, did backstage work as Press Liaison officer and director of publicity.

Their appointments to the key posts of Interior and Education was seen then as a just reward for their efforts in bringing Mr Mopeli and the Dikwankwella Party to power in QwaQwa.

But then internal strife set in. Mr Koekoe claimed that "hatred and ill-feeling" against him increased when he refused to grant a trading licence to a white friend of the Chief Minister.

Mr Ngake, in a statement he issued after receiving his letter of dismissal on Monday, claimed that he was sacked because, among other reasons, he had dared criticise the QwaQwa urban representatives for using

government vehicles to attend political meetings.

Mr Ngake said he had also objected to the role of the urban representatives playing in political campaigns and smear politics and neglecting their responsibilities as civil servants.

"White people" had also pressed for his dismissal because of his involvement with the Black Alliance. "I stand for the principle of black solidarity and support the

aims of the South African Black Alliance," he said.

He said he would stand for the next general elections because he had a duty to perform "for the people and students who have been sent from pillar to post by white interference in homeland politics."

He would remain opposed to the policy of separate development and would not rest until blacks had political power.

"Urban blacks hate homeland politics because of government interference. Whenever an urban black enters politics he is subjected to frustration from the government," he said.

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POST, Wednesday, 25 July 1976

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22/8/79

Ministers' cases soon in court

THREE CIVIL cases brought by former Cabinet Ministers in the QwaQwa homeland against the Chief Minister are to be heard in the Supreme Court of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, soon.

The two Ministers, Mr James Ngake and Mr Caswell Koekoe are interdicting the State President of the Republic of South Africa, and have cited the Chief Minister of QwaQwa Mr Kenneth Mopedi as second respondent, declaring that their dismissal from the QwaQwa Cabinet should be reviewed.

Mr Ngake has brought yet another interdict against Mr Mopedi and against the vice-chairman of the Dikwankwenta Party, the QwaQwa ruling party, Mr L P Tau, against his sacking as chairman of the party and dismissal from the party.

The return date on which Mr Mopedi and Mr Tau should file replying affidavits has been placed for August 27 and the case will be heard on August 30.

JARVERSLAG

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevoelge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

in 1977



Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli.

Minister wins case

117 23/8/79 Post

A rule nisi was granted this morning in the Free State Supreme Court by Mr Justice L C Steyn in favour of Mr R J Ngake, who was recently dismissed from the post of Minister of Education in the Qwa-Qwa cabinet.

Three respondents, including the QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, were ordered to give reasons for Mr Ngake's dismissal to the court on August 30.

The others are a butcher and dairyman, Mr L P Tau, who is trading in Chakane, Kroonstad, and the ruling QwaQwa Dikwankwetla Party.

The court also ordered that reasons be given why resolutions adopted by the national executive of the party on August 4 should not be annulled and set aside.

COSTS

The resolutions terminated Mr Ngake's membership and national chairmanship of the ruling party.

The ruling also ordered the respondents, jointly and severally, to pay the costs of the application and to file opposing affidavits by August 27. In turn, Mr Ngake was ordered to file an applying affidavit by August 28.

Mr Ngake said in papers before the court that when he arrived at the QwaQwa Training Conference Hall on the morning of August 4, there were about 60 people in the hall.

The National Executive Council of the rul-

ing Dikwankwetla Party presently consisted of 29 members as the Natal seat was vacant. Therefore there were about 30 unauthorised people in the hall.

The crowd was hostile and insulted him, Mr Ngake said. The Chief Minister had associated himself with the unruly crowd and told the meeting that he (Mr Ngake) should go.

Mr Ngake said he tried

to open the meeting, eventually got a chance to speak, succeeded in calming the crowd and asked the unauthorised people to leave.

Mr Ngake said that as only 14 members were present, there was no quorum. He made a tape-recorded speech and adjourned the meeting to September 3.

He could not leave the hall as he feared for his safety.

Mr Ngake said that Mr Mopeli then convened what purported to be a meeting of the National Council and introduced Mr Tau as chairman. At the end of the proceedings the meeting was adjourned to September 1.

On August 6 he received a telegram from the secretary-general of the Dikwankwetla Party terminating his membership, Mr Ngake said.

- Mr H.W. Middelman
- Eerw. M.T.L. Molotsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mr W.J. September
- Mr Franklin Sonn
- Mr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mr. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

Jaarvergadering van die Maat-
 der Boshoff
 der Horst
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 A.W. Habelgaarn, Terwyl geen
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(b) Konferensies
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Jaarlikse konferensie
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QwaQwa to get town

7/9/79 Post

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QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

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2. Show income assumption

- How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
- How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
- Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method
b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

BLOEMONFTEIN
The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, said here yesterday that time had arrived for urgent attention to be given to the establishment of a regional town for the QwaQwa homeland.

Addressing the Free State National Congress, Dr. Koornhof said the proposed town has been planned and would eventually house an estimated 100 000 people. Since it was at this stage not precisely certain where the new town would be situated, he did not consider it desirable to talk about it.

A terrain for the town would be identified as soon as additional consolidation land was bought. Valuations were at present being made.

The proposed new town should be seen as a satellite town to serve the border industry towns of Harrismith, Kestel and Bethlehem with labour and also to provide the black workers with housing.

At the same time it would serve as a draw-card to blacks wanting to return to the homeland.

HOUSING

It was estimated that there were at present about one million people in the service area of the new Orange-Vaal Administration Board. Of those 50 000 would soon require family housing which could not be provided in urban white areas nor by QwaQwa.

"Unless these blacks are taken up in such a regional town soon, they will continue to stream illegally to the white areas as the case at present," he said.

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JAARVERSLAG

1978

VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

Abel Bailey Institute of Social Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie)

Posadres: Universiteit van Kaapstad, Rondebosch, P.O. Boks 7700, Suid-Afrika

Kantooradres: Social Sciences Building, University Avenue, Potchefstroom Campus

65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Die negende jaar van sy bestaan het die Abel Bailey Instituut vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n Jaarverslag oor die 10de verjaardag gegee. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaardag te vier is die Jaarverslag vir 1978 oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum is gefinansier deur die Abel Bailey Trust wat die testament van Sir Abel Bailey is geregistreer as The Abel Bailey Social Studies Limited (Beperk deur die Abel Bailey Trust). Die Sentrum is 'n Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet 103) geregistreerde Maatskappij.

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28/9/79

Qwaqwa offered to buy Herschel claim

JOHANNESBURG — Qwaqwa offered to buy Sotho-speaking regions from Transkei at talks between the two governments, the Commissioner General to the South Sotho peoples, Mr J. S. Pansegrouw, has disclosed.

The initial offer was made for the Transkei region of Herschel, but Maluti, a second Sotho-speaking region which also adjoins Lesotho, was another potential item on the bargaining agenda.

Qwaqwa alternatively proposed a land swap which would have brought Herschel to Qwaqwa and given Transkei compensatory land elsewhere.

Both offers were, however, declined by the

then Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who had previously resorted to emergency measures to contain Sotho successionist movements in these regions.

Herschel used to belong to Ciskei but was ceded to Transkei under an agreement struck by South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei before Transkei became independent in October 1976.

Mr Pansegrouw's disclosure of the offer came after a report that the Van der Walt Commission is considering ways of how to enlarge Qwaqwa as a possible prelude to unification between Qwaqwa and neighbouring Lesotho.

Qwaqwa is the smallest

of the black homelands and had neither the money nor the land with which to bargain with Transkei. Its offer, must therefore have been made with South Africa's blessing, with the implicit promise of funds or land from South Africa with which to strike a bargain.

As was reported earlier, one of the ideas under consideration by the Van der Walt Commission is for Transkei to be given part of East Griqualand, which has been the object of dispute between South Africa and Transkei.

The possible cession of part of East Griqualand to Transkei may be linked to a trade-off under which either Maluti or Herschel or both will go to Qwaqwa.

The Sotho-speaking regions of Transkei have long been a potential source of unrest. Sotho leaders favouring secession from Transkei to Qwaqwa have been detained by Transkei police. Some have fled to Qwaqwa.

A former Sotho-speaking member of the Transkei Cabinet, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, is in detention, having been picked up in the latest swoop by Transkei Security Police. At the time of Transkei independence in 1976 there were more South Sotho in Transkei than Qwaqwa, 90 500 against 89 500. There were another 30 000 in Bophuthatswana, most of whom lived in Thaba 'Nchu'. — DDC.

SACK FOR MOPELI

117 Post 4/10/74

DED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

ED EXAMPLES

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, who is the leader of Dikwankwetla Party, two cabinet ministers and 10 other members of the party were expelled at a special conference in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, at the weekend.

The announcement of the expulsion was made by Mr Caswell Koekoe, the former Minister of the Interior and national treasurer of the party, who was expelled by the executive committee of the party on August 4 at Welkom. Mr Koekoe was sacked as minister in February, but elected leader of the party at the weekend.

About 120 delegates came from various parts of the country.

Mr James Ngake, a former Minister of Education and national chairman, was re-elected.

Both men are regarded as powerful in the party. It is alleged that they were instrumental in the victory of the party in the last election and were popular with the votes in QwaQwa and the urban areas.

Mr Koekoe said the conference was the continuation of the conference held at Welkom in February.

He said the conference

unanimously agreed that the decision of his expulsion by the Welkom conference was null and void.

According to him, in February the conference instructed Mr Mopeli to reinstate him to his cabinet post, but he was instead expelled.

Mr Mopeli, reacting to the weekend conference, said the move by these men was "all nonsense".

He said the conference was unconstitutional because, as far as he knew, not a single executive committee member attended the Kagiso conference.

"How many of the ten regions attended the conference?" he asked.

He said Mr Koekoe and Mr Ngake had been expelled by the party and a court order was granted to the effect that the expulsion was justified when Mr Ngake fought the expulsion.

"If it comes to a push, we shall have to get a court order to interdict Mr Koekoe," he said.

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ciation is provided at 12½% p.a.
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balance 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
amounted to R45 000 and R50 000
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income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the
income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set
profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year
under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

117 11/10/79 Post.

QwaQwa party seeks merger

THE QwaQwa Dikwa-nkwetla Party, led by Mr Caswell Koekoe, is to meet the opposition parties in order to form an election merger when it holds its first big meeting in Welkom on October 21.

The meeting will be addressed by Mr Koekoe, who has been elected leader of the party when Mr Kenneth Mopeli, the Chief

Minister was expelled as leader in absentia.

The other speaker will be Mr James Ngake, the former Cabinet Minister who was expelled in September this year.

Both men were re-elected office bearers of the party in a conference of the party held at Kagiso two weeks ago.

Mr Koekoe was re-elected as the leader and the national treasurer and Mr

Ngake as national chairman of the party. Mr Mopeli was expelled together with Mr S Marumo who is the Minister of Works and Mr S S Ramabodu who is the Minister of Education. Mr Koekoe was Minister of Interior while Mr Ngake was Minister of Education.

An appeal has been made to all party supporters to come in their thousands for the Welkom meeting.

"We have invited the opposition parties for a discussion to form an election pact, or a merger for the coming elections which will be held during March next year. We want to topple Mr Mopeli from power," said Mr Ngake.

The parties which are invited are the Basuto Unity Party led by Mr Monafeela Mota, National Party led by Mr J Chele, Mokga Wasechaba led by Mr J Mohlahli, Dr E Tladi, Chief Molefe of Herschel and Chief Letlake of Katlehong.

Mr Ngake said Mr Mopeli had nothing to be proud of and had nothing he could offer in future which could make party members regret his sacking from the party.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 43
- May Bennett, Ridgeworth
- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
 - onions
 - carrots
 - tomatoes
 - fresh pineapple
 - radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled cooked potatoes
- mayon
- Cube with salt
- EGG
- hard salad
- Cut down.

Ethno Beard, Port Elizabeth

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- french dressing/mayonnaise lettuce

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced

1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

and broken in large

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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QwaQwa cabinet to report back

By ERNEST NKABINDE

A REPORT-back meeting by the QwaQwa Cabinet will be held at George Thabe Stadium, Sharpeville, on Sunday morning.

The meeting will be addressed by Mr Kenneth Mopedi, the Chief Minister. It has been organised by Sharpeville Sotho Urban Board, Mr Samuel Kodisang, organiser of the board said yesterday.

He said "no politics" would be discussed at the meeting as the cabinet was coming to make a report back to his citizens about the progress of the homeland.

But, he said, everybody was welcome to the meeting.

The homeland is scheduled to hold its second general elections in March next year.

Mr Kodisang said the cabinet would be met by a convoy of cars at the bridge near Holiday Inn, Vanderbijlpark, on Sunday morning. The convoy would then proceed to the stadium.

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GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

mitted acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for losses, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, ble income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 vely, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

he balance on deferred tax account in respect ant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

deferral method

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the tax charge will be disclosed in the atement for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

deferral method

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(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Mopeli is firm on citizenship

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr T K Mopeli, said at Vereeniging at the weekend that blacks should not be deprived of their citizenship and rights in the country of their birth.

"We should share equally by the economy, political rights and even carry the same passports when travelling," he said.

Blacks should fight for their liberation jointly without discriminating against each other. He said Sharpeville was one of the examples of the liberation of blacks.

Referring to the 1936 Land Act, he said blacks were not satisfied with the amount of land that had been given to them. In fact, his homeland would not opt for independence unless the land issue was solved.

He welcomed the proposal by the South African Prime Minister, Mr

P W Botha, to form a constellation of Southern African states. South Africa belonged to both blacks and whites.

Job reservation, influx control and other discriminatory laws should be scrapped. He was awaiting with interest for the implementation of the Wiehahn and the Riekert commissions, he said.

The Chief Minister said that in his opinion, the two commissions were a step in the right direction "towards recognising blacks. Enabling blacks to have trade unions meant they would have bargaining power. Only peaceful negoti-



Mr T K Mopeli

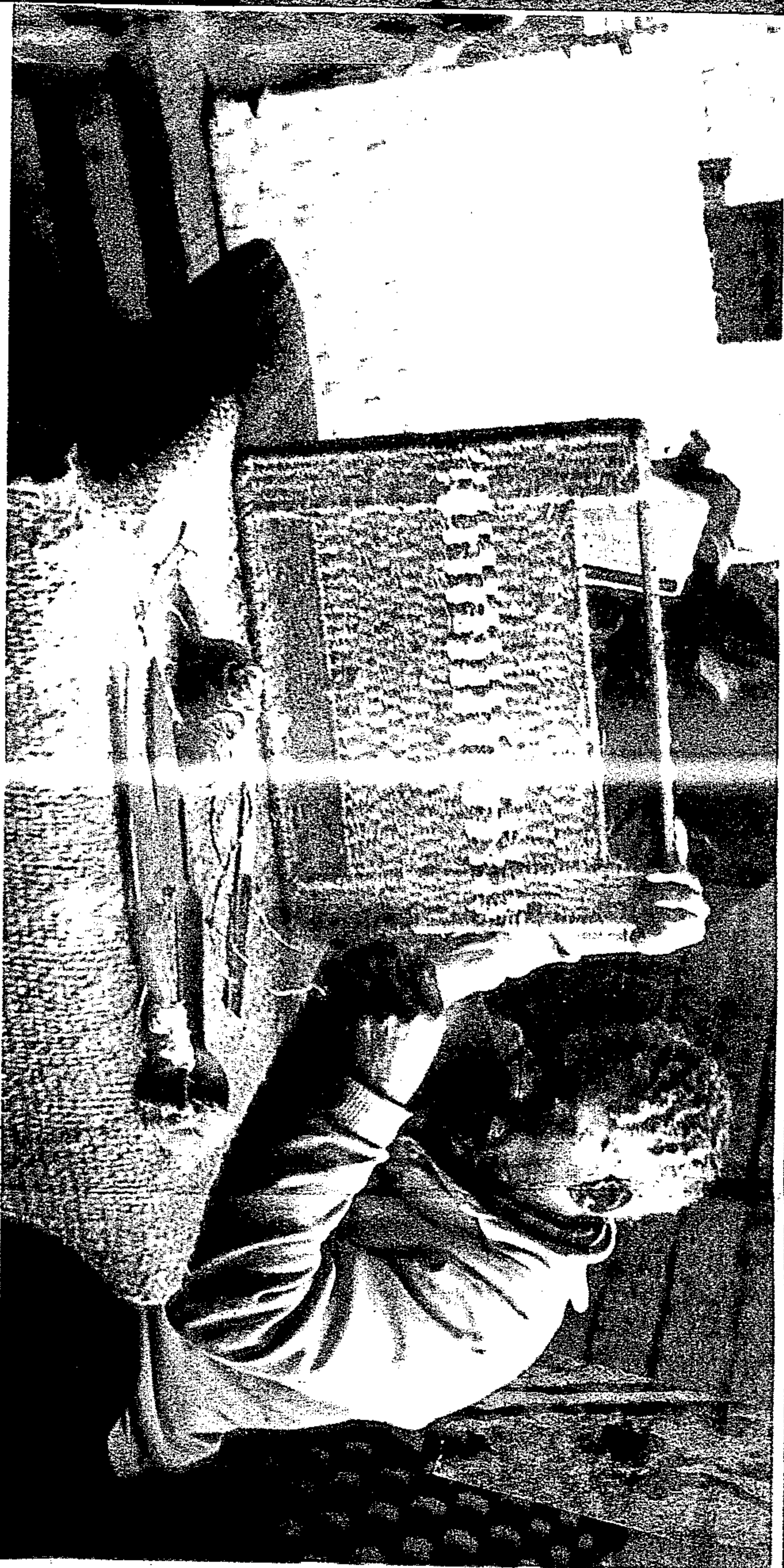
1 dead in fighting

ONE person was killed and several injured in fights in the Langverwacht township near Secunda, Eastern Transvaal, at the weekend.

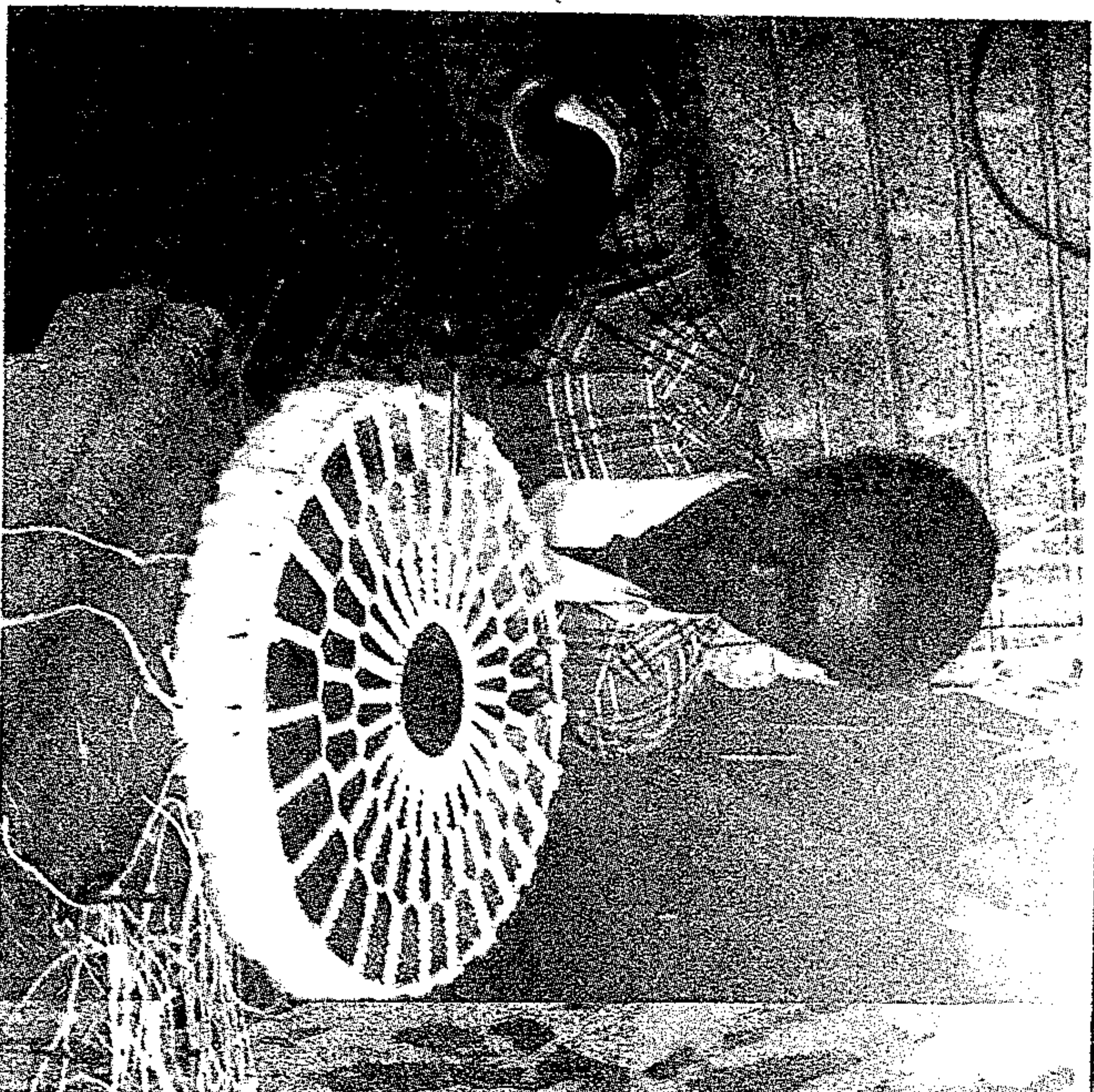
Residents said the men's hostel was badly damaged after Xhosas, who had been mugged repeatedly by Isotisis during the past week, banded together and went on the rampage, attacking anyone on the streets.

"How are they hoping to achieve their goals?" "These organisations are short-sighted because they do not take the interests of black people into consideration. They are endeavouring to separate urban blacks from rural blacks. This is short-sightedness because we are all living in South Africa." — Sapa.

Things are different at this centre



One of the craftsmen at the centre, Mr Nap Kelo, finishes off an attractive picnic basket lid.



Mr Kgotsa Masenko completes part of a flower pot hanger.

STORY: SAM MABE PIX: MAC MCGOROSI

PHYSICAL DISABILITY and old age has, in many cases, brought untold hardships to lives of many people, but to inmates of Thekolohlong Welfare Centre in Gwaqwa things are different.

The centre caters for about 250 men and women who are old, mentally and physically disabled or invalids.

Some of them are from local villages of Gwaqwa but most are from various parts of South Africa, sent there on the recommendations of social workers.

The complex has a handcraft centre, where, according to Mr Mphaka Motokeng, who is in charge of this section, the inmates use sisal for weaving floor mats, door mats, picnic baskets, table mats and wall hangings.

"Our task here is to keep these people busy and get them to forget their plight. They work under no pressure and are not obliged to do so. We only encourage them to use their hands and produce something," Mr Motokeng said.

He also said that of the centre's 252 inmates, only 37 worked in the handicraft section while there were 65 others working in this section who lived outside of the centre.

"Since we are running a non-profit making business, we do not make much out of the sales of our products but we do pay the outsiders for what they do here," Mr Motokeng added.

The inmates live in dormitories. Those who get married at the centre are moved to married quarters where they live two couples to a rondavel.

Their clothes and bed linen are washed and ironed at the centre's laundry.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said aged persons who were sent to this centre from other areas were those who had no relatives or people willing to support them.

It was only after applications were made for the admission of such persons to the centre that the department made arrangements for their conveyance and admission.



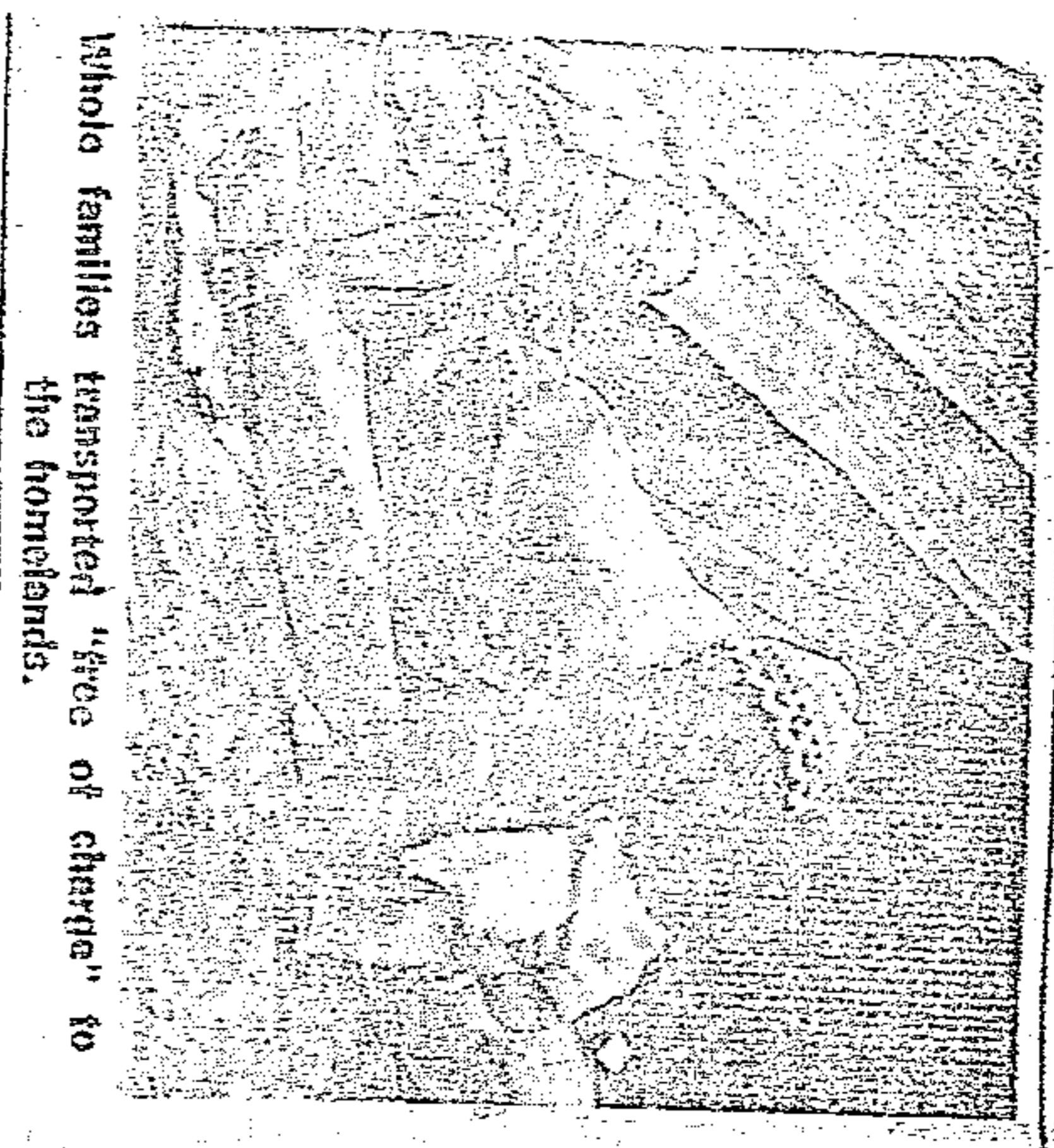
**Mr Bennet Selepe, who has only one hand, is an instructor at the centre.
Here he shows his own work.**

18/11/79

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KwaThema squatters moved voluntarily, says Morrison

SUNDAY POST Reporter



Whole families transported "free of charge" to the homelands.

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of over 60 squatters from a farm in KwaThema, Springs, has been partially unravelled.

They have, been resettled in what the Government considers their respective homelands.

According to a statement by Dr G de V Morrison,

Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, five families, consisting of 63 men, women and children were transported free of charge to their homelands "on their request".

But there is still uncertainty over whether they did in fact go voluntarily.

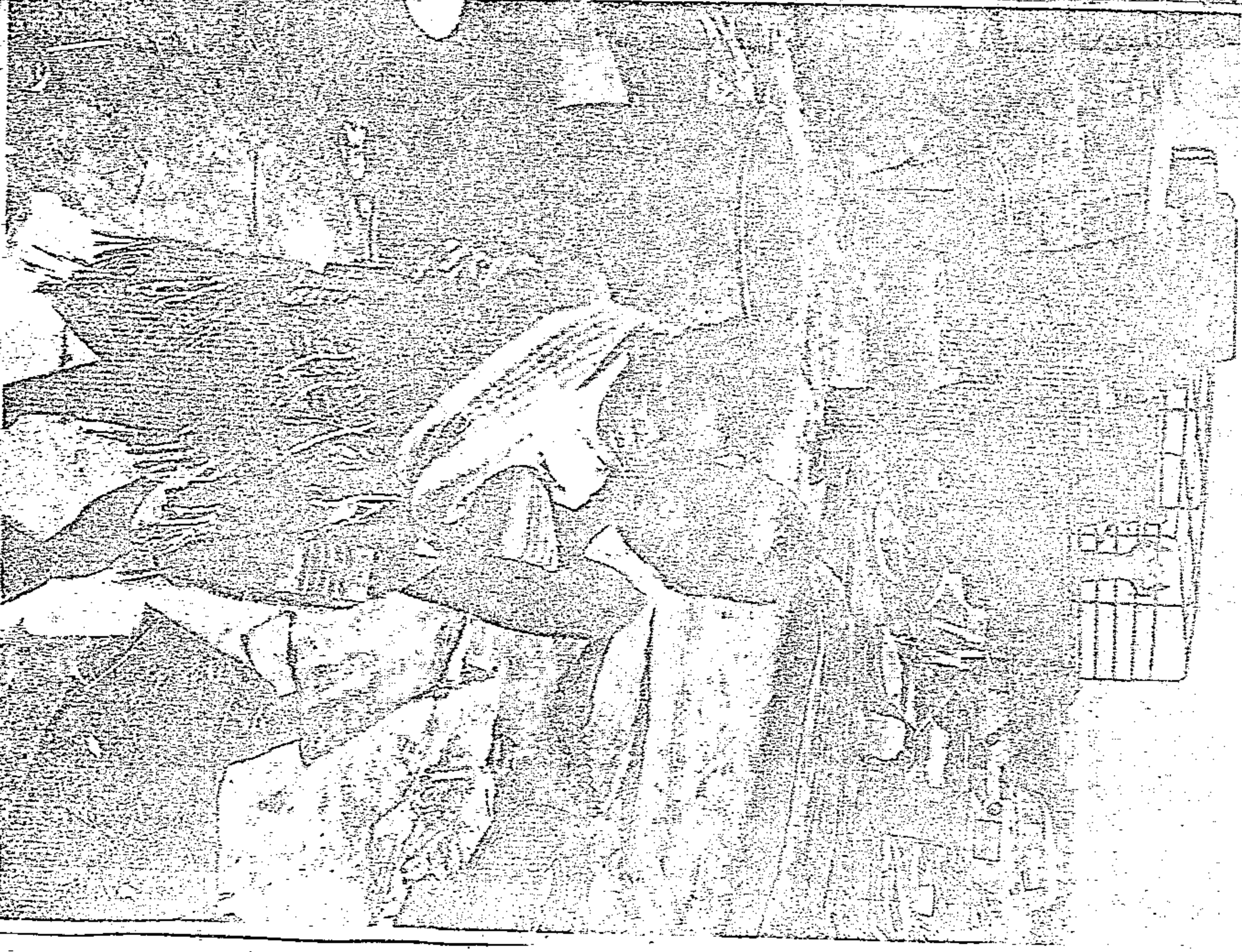
Dr Morrison's statement was a reaction to a SUNDAY POST report that the families, who were left stranded on the farm when their employer quit the place had been ordered to leave or face forced removal to the homelands.

The families, the statement said, had actually requested his department to resettle them in their homelands, and they had been waiting for the department's trucks to ferry them away on November 5.

According to a Johannesburg newspaper, a brother to a Mrs Emily Modise who was resettled in Gwaqwa more than two weeks ago, came back to the camp and told other squatters that his sister had been dumped in an open veldt.

But according to Dr Morrison, Mrs Modise approached the department and asked that she be taken to Gwaqwa to join her brother, and that the brother came back to thank the department's officials for sending his sister "back home".

The statement goes on to say the families were transported "free of charge" to their new homes.



KwaThema squatters — It was voluntary removal, says Dr Morrison
Pic: Absy Wmsi

'RESPECT' FOR THE AGED

By SAM NABE

ABOUT 2000 old aged widows and widowers from various parts of the country have been resettled in the Qwa-Qwa homeland by the South African Government, SUNDAY POST discovered during an investigation this week.

They live in an exclusive township called Phuthaditjhaba (bring nations together) in single and two-roomed houses.

Of all those interviewed, none admitted to having gone to QwaQwa voluntarily nor that QwaQwa was their homeland.

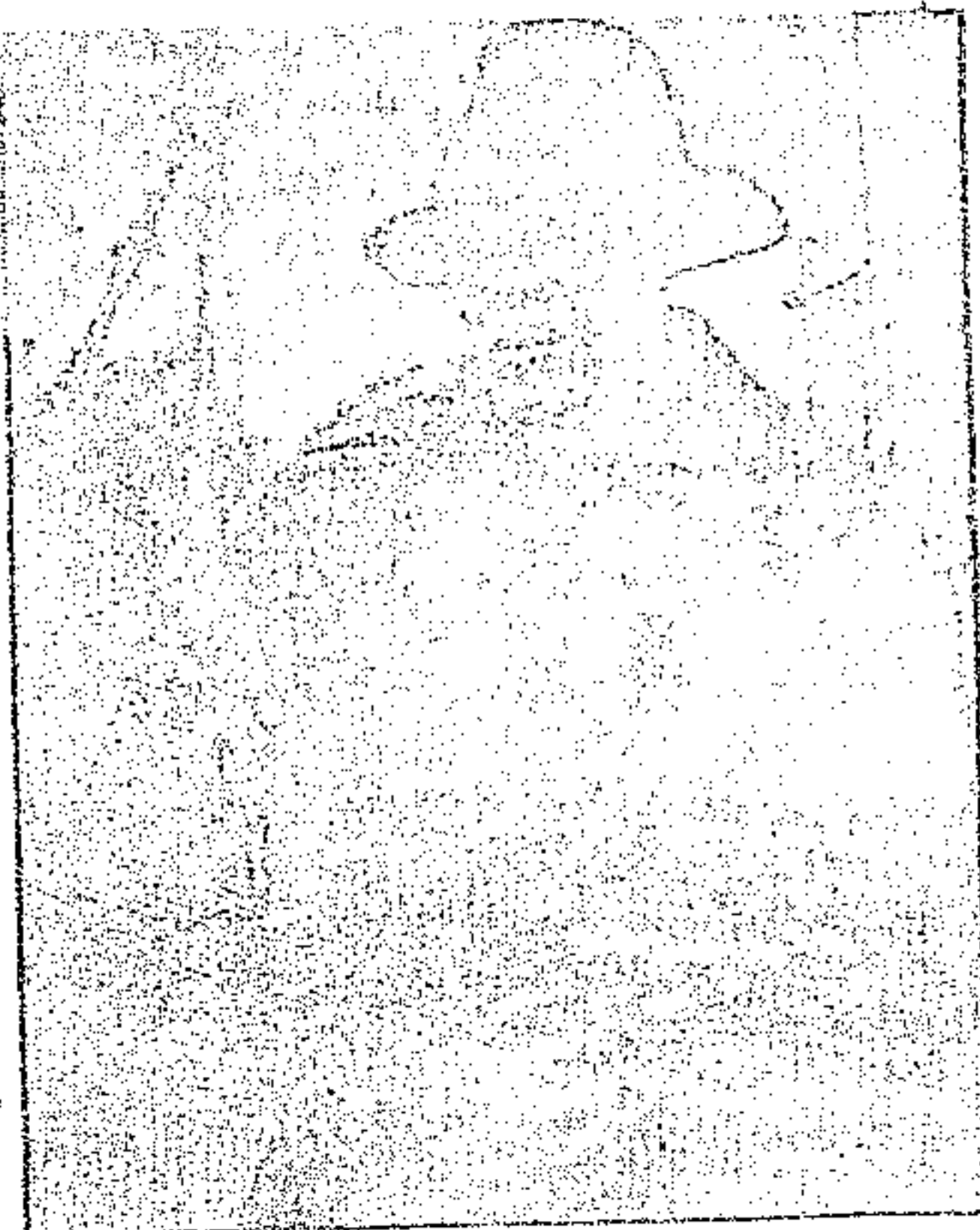
"We are from all over this country. Some of us are from Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. You will also end up coming here when you grow old and cannot work anymore," said Mr Ras Motaung, a blackman living in Phuthaditjhaba.

Mr Motaung said he was born during the Anglo-Boer War. Forced to leave his plot in Ventersdorp about 10 years ago after his wife's death, he was told that he had to live with other elderly people — where there was food and housing provided by the Government.

"We are here to wait for our deaths, all of us. You can see for yourself that this is a township for grey hairs only."

According to Mr A J Van Schalkwyk, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, 420 families from various parts of the reef had been "voluntarily" resettled in their homelands between May and October.

The families, said Mr Van Schalkwyk, had approached the Department and had asked to be taken to "their homes" and that trans-



Mr Malala Keketsi . . . no pension because he lost his passport many years ago.

port was offered to them.

However some of the residents told SUNDAY POST that they were given 24-hours' notice to pack their belongings so they could

be taken to QwaQwa where they were to "join their own people, in a land of milk and honey."

Mrs Mmamogathe Motaung, who does not know her age but



Mr Ras Motaung . . . "We are from all over the country."

Pico: MAC MOGOROSI

SUNDAY
POST 5. Post
finds
2000
old
people
taken
care
of

claims to be not less than 70 years old, said they were starving and that the Government's promises had not been fulfilled at all.

A former domestic at Bethlehem in the Orange Free State, Mrs Motaung said she was brought to QwaQwa against her will about 15 years ago.

"I am sick and tired of this place because Bethlehem is my home, that is where I was born and brought up and I cannot understand why I was brought here," she said.

Mrs Motaung arrived in QwaQwa in a Government truck with her four children. She said she was given a ration of mealie meal, beans, salt and samp every month.

"But that was for a short while only. When they started giving me R25 pension money, they stopped the rations and now life is tough for us here," she said.

Mr Makula Keketsi (87) was a cobbler at Gelukspan in the Free State before police arrived and served him and many others in the same area with 24-hours' notice to get ready for their departure to QwaQwa.

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DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2717 30 November 1979

QWAQWA. — ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—FIXING OF DATE AND PLACE OF NOMINATION COURT AND HOURS OF POLL

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 of the Qwaqwa Election Proclamation, 1974 (Proclamation R. 204 of 1974), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby—

(a) fix Thursday, 27 December 1979, as the day on which a nomination court shall sit at the magistrate's office at Phuthaditjhaba from 09h00 to 12h00, to receive nominations for candidates for election as members of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly for the electoral division of Qwaqwa; and

(b) determine that if a poll is required to be held in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (c) of the said Qwaqwa Election Proclamation, 1974, the hours at which poll shall commence and close on each polling day shall be as set out in the Schedule hereto.

The number of members to be elected in the electoral division is 20.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

SCHEDULE

<i>Polling stations</i>	<i>Hours at which poll shall commence and close on each polling day</i>
(i) Within the one polling district of Qwaqwa....	07h00-21h00
(ii) Outside an area referred to in (i) above at polling stations at the seats of returning officers where no additional polling stations are established	07h00-21h00
(iii) Outside an area referred to in (i) above at polling stations other than those referred to in (ii) above	07h00-21h00

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 2717 30 November 1979

QWAQWA.—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN WETGEWENDE VERGADERING—BEPALING VAN DATUM EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOF EN URE VAN STEMMING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 van die Qwaqwa-verkiesingsproklamasie, 1974 (Proklamasie R. 204 van 1974), bepaal ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby—

(a) Donderdag, 27 Desember 1979, as die dag waarop 'n nominasiehof sitting sal hou by die magistraatskantoor te Phuthaditjhaba vanaf 09h00 tot 12h00 om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Qwaqwa- Wetgewende Vergadering vir die kiesafdeling Qwaqwa; en

(b) dat indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Qwaqwa-verkiesingsproklamasie, 1974, moet plaasvind die ure wanneer die stemming op elke stemburg moet begin en eindig, moet wees soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan.

Die getal lede wat in die kiesafdeling verkies moet word is 20.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

BYLAE

<i>Stemburo's</i>	<i>Ure wanneer stemming op elke stemburg moet begin en eindig</i>
(i) Binne die een stemburg van Qwaqwa.....	07h00-21h00
(ii) Buite 'n gebied in (i) hierbo genoem by stemburo's by die setels van kiesbeampies waar geen addisionele stemburo's ingestel is nie	07h00-21h00
(iii) Buite 'n gebied in (i) hierbo genoem by stemburo's, uitgesonderd dié in (ii) hierbo genoem	07h00-21h00

No. 288, 1979

QWAQWA.—DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, FIXING OF THE DATE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND FIXING OF THE DATES FOR A GENERAL ELECTION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 7 of the Qwaqwa Constitution Proclamation, 1974 (Proclamation R. 203 of 1974)—

(a) I hereby dissolve the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly with effect from Wednesday, the 19th day of March 1980;

(b) I hereby determine—

(i) that the designation of members of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly by the Tribal Authorities mentioned in section 3 (1) (a) of the said Qwaqwa Constitution Proclamation, 1974, shall take place on or before the 13th day of December 1979; and

No. 288, 1979

QWAQWA.—ONTBINDING VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, BEPALING VAN DIE DATUM VIR DIE AANWYSING VAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, EN BEPALING VAN DIE DATUMS VAN 'N ALGEMENE VERKIESING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 7 van die Qwaqwa-grondwetproklamasie, 1974 (Proklamasie R. 203 van 1974)—

(a) ontbind ek hierby die Qwaqwa- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van Woensdag, die 19de dag van Maart 1980;

(b) bepaal ek hierby—

(i) dat die aanwysings van lede van die Qwaqwa- Wetgewende Vergadering deur die stamowerhede genoem in artikel 3 (1) (a) van genoemde Qwaqwa-grondwetproklamasie, 1974, voor of op die 13de dag van Desember 1979 moet geskied; en

10 No. 6752

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 30 NOVEMBER 1979

(ii) that a general election for the election of members of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly shall be held on Wednesday, the 19th day of March 1980, Thursday, the 20th day of March 1980 and Friday, the 21st day of March 1980

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-third day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(ii) dat 'n algemene verkiesing vir die verkiesing van lede vir die Qwaqwa- Wetgewende Vergadering op Woensdag die 19de dag van Maart 1980, Donderdag die 20ste dag van Maart 1980 en Vrydag die 21ste dag van Maart 1980, gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

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No. R. 287, 1979

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE QWAQWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 204 OF 1974

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Qwaqwa Election Proclamation, 1974 (Proclamation R. 204 of 1974), in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-third day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

16590—A



No. R. 287, 1979

HOU VAN VERKIESINGS VAN DIE VERKOSE LEDE VAN DIE QWAQWA- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 204 VAN 1974

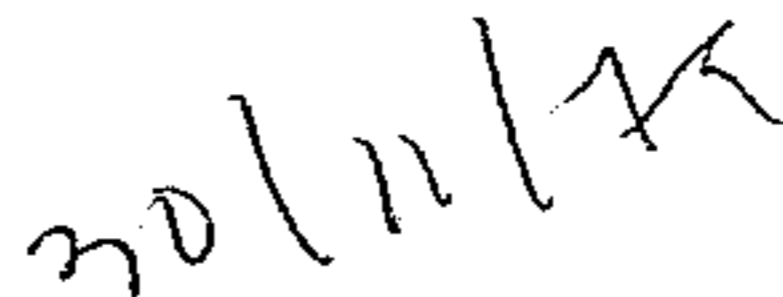
Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Qwaqwa-verkiesingsproklamasie, 1974 (Proklamasie R. 204 van 1974), ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.



6753—1

SCHEDULE

1. Substitute for the expression "R75" in section 11 (1) the expression "R200".

2. Substitute for section 22 the following section:

"22. (1) A candidate may use an emblem or symbol on a ballot paper in order to denote the political party which he represents.

(2) The electoral officer shall on application by a candidate effect on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate concerned an emblem or symbol referred to in subsection (1); Provided that a candidate who wishes to use such emblem or symbol shall, within seven days of the sitting of a nomination court, inform the electoral officer in writing of the emblem or symbol, and if no such notice is given his name shall appear on the ballot paper without any emblem or symbol opposite it.

(3) Every ballot paper to be used by voters who wish to vote shall be in the form contained in Annexure E hereto."

3. Substitute the following for the form of the front of the ballot paper in Annexure E:

"Coverfoil No. Election of member(s) of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly Electoral Division of Date/Period Reference Book/Certificate of Citizenship No. of voter Note - Vote for candidates only	Full name, address and occupation of candidate	Emblem or symbol of candidate, if any

4. Substitute for section 24 (2), the following subsection:

"(2) Such polling officer shall thereupon, with due regard to the maintenance of secrecy and in the presence of two official witnesses and a person of the voter's own choice who shall accompany him, inform each voter of the emblem or symbol (if any), referred to in section 22, which appears opposite the name of any such candidate on the ballot paper, and shall if necessary read to such voter the name of the candidate for the particular electoral division and affix a cross in the space provided on the ballot paper opposite the emblem or symbol or the name (or names) of the candidate (or candidates) indicated or selected verbally, as the case may be, by such voter and shall thereafter fold the ballot paper and put it into the ballot box."

5. Substitute for section 27 the following section:

"Cases for which no provision is made

27. In every case not provided for in this Proclamation or in the Electoral Proclamation, recourse shall be had to the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations and to the practice which have reference to the conduct of elections of members to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa which shall be followed in so far as they can be applied or adapted to the conduct of elections of members to the Legislative Assembly, provided that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Proclamation or any other law contained in the hearing of an election

BYLAWS

1. Vervang die uitdrukking "R75" in artikel 11 (1) deur die uitdrukking "R200".

2. Vervang artikel 22 deur die volgende artikel:

"22. (1) 'n Kandidaat kan van 'n embleem of simbool op 'n stembrief gebruik maak om die politieke party wat hy verteenwoordig, aan te dui.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet op aansoek van 'n kandidaat 'n embleem of simbool in subartikel (1) bedoel, teenoor die betrokke kandidaat se naam op die stembrief laat aanbring. Met dien verstande dat 'n kandidaat wat van so 'n embleem of simbool gebruik wil maak, binne sewe dae na die sitting van 'n nominasiehof die verkiesingsbeampte skriftelik van die embleem of simbool in kennis moet stel en indien geen sodanige kennis gegee word nie, verskyn sy naam op die stembrief sonder enige embleem of simbool daarteenoor.

(3) Iedere stembrief wat gebruik moet word deur kiezers wat wil stem, moet in die vorm van aanhangsel E hierin wees."

3. Vervang die vorm van die voorkant van die stembrief in Aanhangsel E deur die volgende:

"Teenblad No. Verkiezing van Ed./ede van die Qwaqwa- Wetgewen- de Vergadering	Die naam, adres en beroep van 'n kandidaat	Embleem of simbool van kandidaat

Kiesafdeling

Datum/Tydperk

Bewysnom./ Burgerstaats-
 nom./ No. van kieser

Let wel - Stem vir slegs
 een kandidaat

4. Vervang artikel 24 (2) deur die volgende sub-artikel:

"(2) Sodanige beampte moet, met die nodige agting vir die handhaving van die geheimhouding van die stemme, en in teenwoordigheid van twee amptelike getuies en 'n persoon van die kiezer se keuse, die kiezer informeer van die embleem of simbool (indien van toepassing) wat teenoor die naam van die kandidaat op die stembrief voorkom, en indien nodig die naam van die kandidaat of die naam van die bepaalde kiesafdeling, en indien van toepassing die naam van die kandidaat of die naam van die bepaalde kiesafdeling, verbaal, as die geval is, deur die kiezer te lees, en die kiezer sal 'n kruis in die ruimte wat daarvoor op die stembrief voorsien is, maak. Indien die kiezer nie 'n kruis in die ruimte maak of gekies is, sal die kiezer se stem op die stembrief daarna as 'n ongeldige stem beskou word."

5. Vervang artikel 27 deur die volgende artikel:

"Cases for which no provision is made

27. In alle gevalle wat nie in die Proklamasie of die Wetgewende Proklamasie voorsien is, sal beroep gemaak word op die wettige en regulasies en op die praktyk wat verwant is tot die geleiding van verkiezings van lede van die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en so ver as hulle toegepas kan word op die geleiding van verkiezings van lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, met dien verstande dat, ondanks enige ander bepalinge in enige Proklamasie of enige ander wet, by die geleiding van verkiezings

petition in which it is alleged that a member or members for any electoral division of Qwaqwa has or have been unduly returned or declared unduly returned by reason of want of qualification or by reason of disqualification, corrupt or illegal practice, irregularity or any other cause whatever, and which is presented in terms of Chapter VI of the Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946 (Act 46 of 1946), the onus shall be on the petitioners to prove to the satisfaction of the court such want of qualification, or such disqualification, corrupt or illegal practice, irregularity or other reason advanced in such petition, and if so proven, to show, on a preponderance of probability, that such want of qualification, or such disqualification, corrupt or illegal practice, irregularity or other reason advanced in such petition could have affected the result of the election in the electoral division in question."

waarin die beswaar geopper word dat 'n lid of lede vir enige kiesafdeling in Qwaqwa onbehoorlik verkies of onbehoorlik verkies verklaar is, op grond van gebrek aan bevoegdheid of op grond van onbevoegdheid, korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid, onreëlmatigheid of op welke ander grond ookal, en wat ingevolge Hoofstuk VI van die Wet tot Konsolidasie van die Kieswette, 1946 (Wet 46 van 1946), voorgelê is, die onus by die petisionarisse berus om tot bevrediging van die hof sodanige gebrek aan bevoegdheid of sodanige onbevoegdheid, korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid, onreëlmatigheid of ander grond in sodanige petisie aangevoer, te bewys, en indien aldus bewys, om met 'n oorwig van waarskynlikheid te toon dat sodanige gebrek aan bevoegdheid of sodanige onbevoegdheid, korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid, onreëlmatigheid of ander rede wat in sodanige petisie aangevoer word, die uitslag van die verkiesing in die bepaalde kiesafdeling kon beïnvloed het."

Dumped in the rain in a bantustan - the Kwa-Thema squatter's story

By SAM MABE

A 55-YEAR-OLD grandmother this week told SUNDAY POST how government officials dumped her and her 18-day-old grandson in drenching rain in QwaQwa, and told her to build her own shack.

According to the Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr C de V Morrison, the woman, Mrs Emily Modise, was one of 63 squatters from KwaThema Springs, who "asked" to be moved to the bantustan.

Mrs Modise, said Dr Morrison, had said she wished to stay with her brother there.

But this week Mrs Modise wept incessantly when told of Dr Morrison's statement, which was issued shortly after



Mrs Modise stands with relatives outside her QwaQwa shack.

she was moved.

"How could I have asked anybody to take me to a place I do not know?" she said. "I had only heard about QwaQwa, I did not know where in the country it was, and I have never wished to come here."

She said she had been living in the squatter camp because she had had difficulty in obtaining a house. When her shack was demolished by the East Rand Administration Board, she asked to be given a house.

But instead she was dumped in a homeland did not even know.

Dr Morrison said in his statement: "Emily's case came to the Commissioner's office after the

move and thanked officials for the help given to bring her home, and said that she was very happy.

"The Department pro-

KEER EN DAT HULLE BEREID IS OM TE GAAN X EMILY MODISE HET VRYWILLIGLIK AANGEDUI DAT SY GRAAG BY HAAR BROER IN QWAQWA WOU GAAN ELY X (EMILY SE BROER HET TERLIPS SY OPLASTING BY DIE KOMMISSARIS-KANTOOR GE'AAK EN BEWITTEDE SEDAN NIP DIE HULP DAT AAN EMILY VERLEEN IS OM 'HUIS' TE KO' EN OESE DAT SY BAIE GELUKIG IS X)

"Emily Modise went freely" — Dr Morrison's statement.

vided the families with free transport to their new homes. The Department is satisfied that, as is usual the utmost consideration was shown to the families."

But this is what Mrs Modise said: "The officials who ordered my removal from Springs were inconsiderate. The driver of the truck that brought

me here was reckless and almost all my belongings were damaged when I was dumped here."

"I had this 18-day-old baby in my hands and got a shock when these peo-

ple dumped me in the open where there was no house or anything to shelter myself from the rain.

"I had to put a few corrugated iron sheets together to shelter my grandson throughout the day, and during the night it was even worse. A few days later, I started putting up this shack with the assistance of some men around here," Mrs Modise said.

She denied that she had a brother or any living relative in Qwa-Qwa or anywhere else, except for her own children and grandchildren with whom she lived in Duduza, Nigel, before moving to the squatter camp in

Kwa-Thema earlier this year.

"I would never thank anybody for condemning me to a place like this, where I do not even know how long I will live. I would not even thank the Government for the free transport they gave me to come here."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-Operation and Development had earlier told SUNDAY POST that the resettled families were, for a short while after their arrival in the homeland, given rations of mielie-meal, meat and beans.

Mrs Modise denied receiving any form of ration from the department and she said she was living on "moroho" (wild spinach).

Mrs Ina Pearlman, a member of the Institute of Race Relations, said she had visited the Kwa-Thema squatter camp before its demolition and counted 14 families there, as against the five claimed by Dr Morrison.

She described the contradiction between Mrs Modise's claim that she left unwillingly and the Government's claim that she volunteered to go as "blatant and mind-boggling".

"Until this sort of inhuman removal is stopped, no South African who has any sort of feeling will be convinced that there is a new deal," Mrs Pearlman said.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-Operation and Development said this week that Mrs Modise's case was going to be investigated

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in mortality rates, the

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status.

Infectious disease

A meeting was held this week between Dr E. E. B. Tladi, chairman of the Thabong Community Council, Mr Ngake and Mr P. W. Matlokotsi, chairman of the local branch.

MEETING

In an interview after the meeting, Mr Ngake said the purpose of the meeting was to enlist the support of Dr Tladi and his party to form a coalition for the coming QwaQwa elections.

Dr Tladi, according to Mr Ngake, said he would be interested in the coalition if he is the leader of the new coalition and if he was offered the Chief Ministership after the election.

Mr Ngake said all former members of Dikwankwella and the founders of the new party have left Dikwankwella because of the weak leadership of Mr Kenneth T. Mopedi, the Chief Minister of QwaQwa.

New Basotho party closes election campaign

By MOETI MOLELEKOA

THE Matla Asechaba Party has completed its campaign for the coming elections for the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly. This was confirmed by Mr J. R. Ngake, the national chairman of the party.

According to Mr Ngake, 2 500 people in Kroonstad, 1 500 in Welkom and more than 250 in Hennenman, Virginia and Sasolburg, have enrolled as members. All these are former members of the Dikwankwella Party, the ruling QwaQwa party, he said.

is inevitable, it is to be expected that increases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Table I. Analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

MRS MODISE WAS DUMPED AT HER OWN REQUEST

12-1-30
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By SAM MAHE

THE Department of Co-operation and Development insists that Mrs. Emily Modise, who claimed she was dumped in the Qwa-Qwa homeland last year against her will, was "resettled at her own request and was happy to be there".

Mrs. Modise was one of several squatters who lived in shacks on a farm near Kwa-Thema, Springs, before being resettled "voluntarily" in their respective homelands by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

When **SUNDAY POST** visited her at her Qwa-Qwa home, where she lived in a shack no better or worse than the one she lived in at Springs, she wept incessantly when told that according to the department, she volunteered to go to "her home" in Qwa-Qwa.

A spokesman for the Union office of the Department of Co-operation and Development said this week the department had obtained sworn affidavits from Mrs. Modise confirming she was resettled in Qwa-Qwa "at her request".

He said an official of

his department visited Mrs. Modise last year after **SUNDAY POST's** story in which Mrs. Modise was reported to have denied going to Qwa-Qwa voluntarily.

When I asked the spokesman to read me the affidavit, he said it was not in his office.

Mrs. Modise said her shack was demolished. When she asked for a house, she was taken to Qwa-Qwa and dumped in the open without shelter for herself and her 12-year-old grandchild during heavy rain which continued throughout the night.

A few days later she erected a shack herself from corrugated iron.

A Springs member of the South African Institute of Race Relations said she had met Mrs. Modise before her departure and that she had told her she was not willing to go to Qwa-Qwa but wanted a house at Kwa-Thema.

The plight of the Kwa-Thema squatters began when they were ordered to leave the farm in October after only a few days' notice and threatened with the demolition of their shacks and forced removal to "their homelands."

SUNDA

More than 1,5 million readers!

I was duped, says granny

S. Post 20/1/80
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SOMEWHERE in Pretoria there's a document which, the Government says, proves that a Kwa-Thema grandmother wanted to be resettled in QwaQwa.

But the grandmother, Mrs Emily Modise, says that she signed the document while she was in hospital and under sedation, after an operation, and that she had been under the impression that she was signing her way into a new house.

The Department of Co-operation and Development claims that the document is a sworn affidavit and that in it Mrs Modise says that she has relatives in the homeland and is very happy here in QwaQwa.

Mrs Modise, however, told SUNDAY POST this week that she was taken to QwaQwa against her will, that she was starving, and that she had no relatives there.

Mrs Modise's case is now to be taken up in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Co-operation and Development.

"I would like to ask the Minister, Dr Koornhof, to institute a proper investigation into this affair, because it sounds like one of the two parties is not telling the truth," Mrs Suzman said yesterday.

Mr Modise, a mother of eight, was among more than ten families who lived on a farm near Springs until October last year, when they were ordered to quit the area after the farm was sold to the East Rand Administration Board.

After the move I tracked Mrs Modise to QwaQwa and told her of Government officials' claims that she went to QwaQwa voluntarily and that her brother had even come back to thank officials for "returning her home."

She broke down in



tears on hearing this, and told me that she was starving and that she was dumped in the open veld on a rainy day without any shelter for herself and 18-day-old baby she had with her.

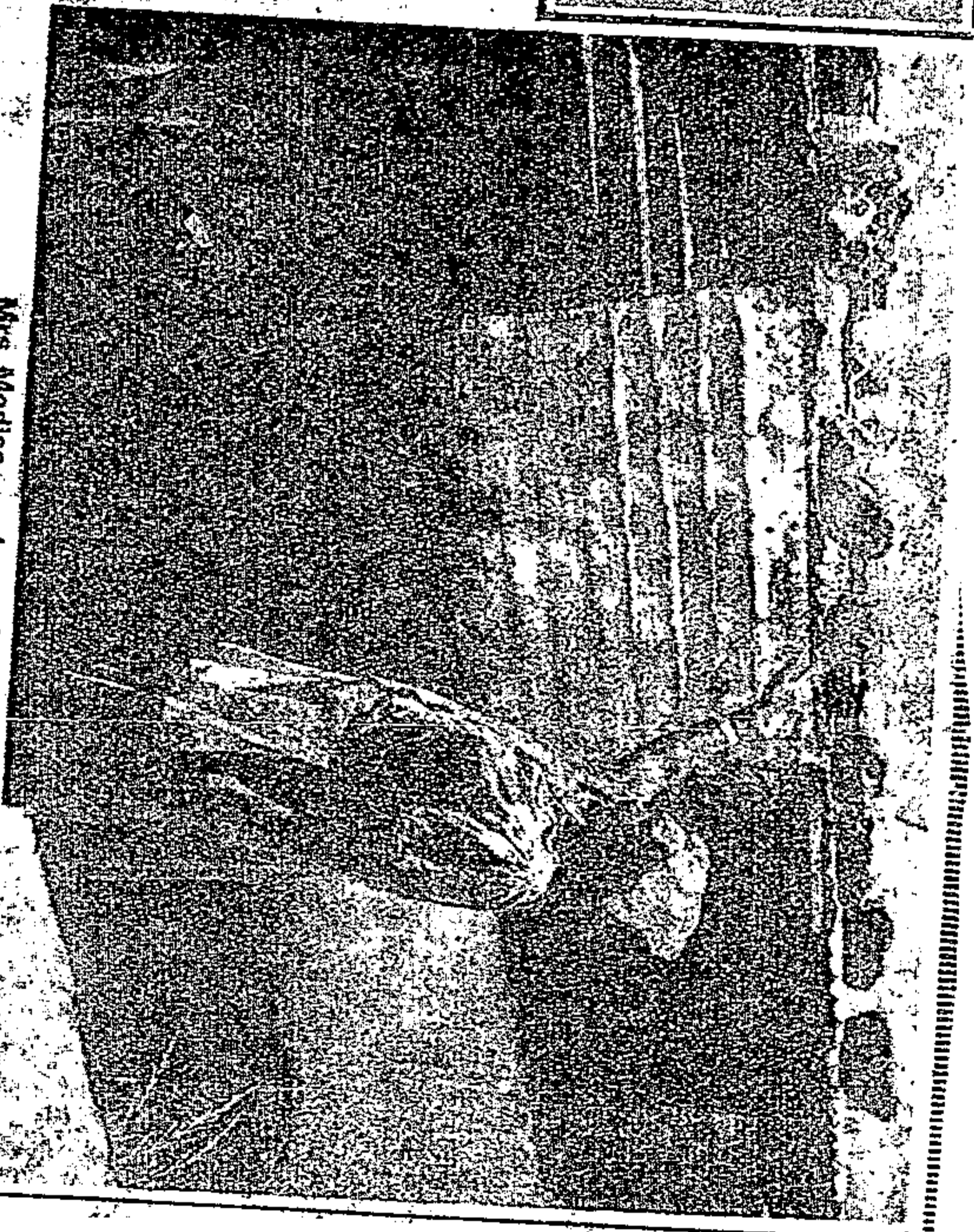
After SUNDAY POST published the story of Mrs Modise's plight last month, a Government spokesman promised an investigation.

Last week it was said that Mrs Modise signed sworn affidavits confirming that she went to QwaQwa voluntarily and at her own request.

This week Mrs Modise told me she had in fact been visited by two Government officials.

The men came to her in hospital where she was under sedation after a breast operation, and woke her up.

They expressed the Government's concern



Mrs Modise — dumped in the bare veld.

over her living conditions, promised to move her into a four-roomed house and thereafter asked her to sign "some papers", she said.

She said she was illiterate and that she did not know what the officials were writing while she was questioned.

Her thumb print was put on the papers after the ques-

tioning, she said.

She denied that the papers she signed had anything to do with her forced removal. "My impression was that I was signing my way into a new house," she said.

But Mr J J Jonker, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said he knew nothing about the

house promised to Mrs Modise.

He read me a statement in Afrikaans which he said was an affidavit made by Mrs Modise in which she allegedly said, among other things, that she had relatives in QwaQwa and "ek is heeltemal tevrede hier in QwaQwa" (I am very happy here in QwaQwa).

Jaffe does not suggest means whereby care of the quality he regards as essential can be provided on a universal basis within financial limits, or problems of cross-cultural communication overcome.

4.2 OTHER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Although papers on the role and training of doctors were more numerous than those relating to any other category of health workers, there was a general agreement at the conference that reliance on doctors to provide primary health care - even if larger numbers were available and with a change in the orientation of their training - could not fulfill the needs of underserved areas. Some other alternatives are presented below.

4.3 STAFFING CLINICS

Soweto clinics ceased to function during 1976 when it became impossible to rely on the presence of doctors. This stimulated training and deployment of primary health care (PHC) nurses in the clinics. Wagstaff (*21) outlines a programme to evaluate the medical and social acceptability and the cost effectiveness of this system.

The nurses are trained in groups of 8 to deal with either adult or child care. The training has a practical, problem-oriented approach, and lasts as long as it takes (usually 2-4 months) for the nurses to master the skills of history-taking, examination, comprehensive patient care and counselling.

The nurses deal with 80% of cases presented, referring 15%-20% to the doctor;

Vaal schools overcrowding

THE overcrowding in schools on the Vaal Triangle this year has seen hundreds of secondary school pupils flocking to QwaQwa for accommodation when the schools there opened this week.

The same situation exists in teachers training colleges.

"We are full said school principals to the students who wanted accommodation.

"There has been a shortage of school accommodation in the Vaal Triangle for the past two years. Some of the schools need additional classrooms and there have been promises that more schools would be built, but nothing has been done by the authorities," said Mr P Phatang, the former school board member in Sharpeville.

An official for the Department of Education and Training said this week that they are aware of the situation. The area has been earmarked for building programme for this year.

patients formerly seen by one doctor (seeing an average of 20 patients a day each). (It is still in doubt if this limit on the number of patients seen can be afforded). The outcome of a current anthropological and health status survey of the community will perhaps show whether the nurses come closer to the ideal of a personal, holistic, primary and continuing care than was formerly the case. The community health committees, representing the residents, have an important advisory and monitoring function. They are actively involved in clinic affairs and have direct access to the Hospital Superintendent to discuss problems, complaints or requests. The programme is still inhibited by lack of recognition by the Nursing and Medical and Dental Councils. Once it is accepted by these bodies, the way should be cleared to improving promotion prospects, status and pay in accordance with the increased responsibility involved.

This programme contrasts with the 6-month paediatric nurse associate course conducted at Red Cross to enable nurses in Day Hospitals to fulfill all the functions of a GP for child patients.

Rural clinics and small hospitals in Rhodesia are usually staffed by medical assistants (Pugh, *48). These are usually men, with two years' secondary education and a three-year practical course; they can give anaesthetic, suture, set bones and cope with some emergency operations. Pugh also reports that a well-trained and motivated assistant can cope with 80% of the clinical problems presented. Sapiro (*61) describes the intensive course by which medical assistants are upgraded to the point where they can run a clinic in the way sisters had done previously.

Sapiro cites her previous finding that the greatest obstacle to sustained family planning, especially in rural areas, was that contraceptives were not readily available. This means that medical assistants, who are well-trained in administering and advising on contraceptives, have from their village clinics made them more readily available; however lay distributors have taken this process still further (see below).

Lesotho, Swaziland and most Black rural areas in South Africa are served by clinics, increasingly on a residential rather than a mobile basis. One or two nurses staff the clinics. Training programmes for nurse clinicians are being evolved in Transkei and in Swaziland. 'Nursing assistants' are trained at the Good Shepherd Hospital for primary health care (Ntlwane *39). The pattern of clinics run by nursing staff therefore appears to be accepted practice in rural Black communities and farming areas of South Africa.

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QwaQwa parties nominate candidates for March elections

By ERNEST
 NKABINDE

THE second Qwa-
 Qwa elections are
 now in full swing
 after five political
 parties nominated
 their candidates for
 the elections which
 will be held between
 March 19 to 21.

There are 85 candidates
 for the elections, and
 there are five political

parties and they all hope
 that the 50 000 voters will
 cast votes in their favour.
 The parties are Dikwa-
 nkwetla Party, which is a
 ruling party, Matla Asi-
 chaba, Basotho Unity
 Party, National Party and
 Mokga Wasichaba. There
 are three independent
 candidates, and three wo-
 men contesting the elec-
 tions for the first time.
 Matla Asichaba and the
 Dikwankwetla Party will
 be in the spotlight during
 the elections.

Post 25.1.80

changed the proportions of total expenditure accounted for by the three tiers of government. ⁷ Health services provided in the private sector largely comprised hospital services (including the nursing of the aged), and the services of private medical and dental practitioners. An indication of the relative importance of these services is given in Tables 2 and 3.

The ownership of hospitals and beds is shown and added institutions account for almost 1 per cent of the supply of beds for the treatment of mental institutions, and the supply of general hospitals equally by the private sector and provincial and aided institutions accounted for 71 per cent they only accounted for 34 per cent of the profit. ⁸

In Table 3, the employment of doctors is analysed. This table, like Table 2, emphasises the importance of the private sector in supplying

Resignations row continues

By BULARA DIPHOTO

THREE QwaQwa school inspectors, who recently resigned over a pay dispute were victims of the ignorance and the short-sightedness of the former QwaQwa Minister of Education, Mr J. B. Ngake, the recently-appointed Minister of Education, Mr W. J. Mopedi, told POST in an exclusive interview this week.

The inspectors are Messrs J. Masihleho, M. Mphahlele and J. Mofokeng, who claimed that their salaries were not reviewed since they were promoted from the principalship to inspectorship two years ago. The fourth principal, Mr M. Masenkane, is believed to have resigned because of personal reasons.

Mr Mopedi stated that these principals were promoted to inspectorial vacancies "which did not exist", and it was for that reason their salaries were not increased.

"It is true that those inspectors made a number of inquiries concerning increases to their pay packets, but most unfortunately their demands could not be met. We sympathise with them and greatly regret their untimely resignation," Mr Mopedi said.

Mr Mopedi however, denied that apart from the four inspectors, QwaQwa teachers resigned. This denial follows recent Press reports claiming that more than 200 dissatisfied teachers had handed in their resignations.

UNDERPAID

The report quoted the homeland teachers as saying that they handed in their resignations and were seeking employment elsewhere because they were underpaid, Mr Mopedi claimed.

Expenditure can
hospital expendi-
services in
understate the
do not include
in current expen-
these costs would

- (c) Local Government expenditure is not reported but has been estimated by assuming that the maximum rate of subsidy was paid, and using this as a multiplier on all subsidies paid from Central Government. Amounts of subsidies are drawn from Central Government estimates, adjusted for actual expenditures.
- (d) Including training and laboratory examinations.
- (e) Including hospitalisation, expenditures on prevention, and the salaries of local health officers.
- (f) Including outpatient services, and ambulance services.

Table 1

Expenditure by Type of Service Provided in the Public Sector 1969/70 (b) (Percentages)

Level of Government (a)	Level of Government (a)			
	Provincial	Local	All Levels	
Subsidies to Hospitals and Nursing	4	7	11	6
Subsidies to Private Sector	(15)	(85)	(100)	(100)
All Services	100	100	100	100
	(22)	(75)	(3)	(100)

School row brews over principal

② 117 Post 4/3/80
ABOUT 300 students of Bonamela Teachers' Training College in QwaQwa who were sent to their homes after a dispute over a school principal who was foisted to his position by the Department of Education early this year, have been asked to reapply for admission.

The announcement was made by Mr Haig Mopeli, Minister of Education in QwaQwa at the weekend over the radio. The Minister said the students who are doing Primary Teachers' Certificate courses (first year) could come back to the college and those who are doing second year have to reapply for readmission, and must come with their parents.

The students were expelled from the college when they demanded the removal of Mr Thabo Mopeli, whom they claim to be a nephew of Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa. They asked for reinstatement of the former principal, Mr M Malisa. They also complained of the quality of food at the college. They also allege threats by Mr Mopeli (principal) that those who have given a poor performance in Mathematics last year

should leave the college, or they won't pass their examinations at the end of the year.

In a meeting held in Evaton at the weekend, parents of expelled students resolved to send a delegation to the QwaQwa Government to discuss the expulsion issue.

The students told the meeting that they have informed the Minister of Education of their grievances after fruitless attempts to solve the problems with the principal and the circuit inspectors.

The meeting resolved that students should be readmitted to the college unconditionally so as to avoid more problems at the school.

Parents claimed that they have paid their school fees and exam fees and also bought books for the students at the beginning of the year. Mr James Ngake, former Minister of Education in QwaQwa, who was sacked last year, said the expulsion was "scandalous" as it was claimed that Mr Mopeli was put into the position in order to indoctrinate students to vote for Dikwankwella Party during the coming elections on March 19 and 20. Mr Ngake is a candidate of Matla a Sechaba party which is contesting the elections.

Mr Ngake said the Minister of Education should be blamed for the act at the school as he was trying to involve students in politics.

Now starvation takes its toll of the Modise family



Mrs Emily Modise with Millicent, her five-month-old grand-daughter. S Post

By SAM MABE
A FIVE-MONTH-OLD infant who was dumped by authorities in a veld in QwaQwa with her ailing grandmother, Mrs Emily Modise, was recently admitted to the Elizabeth Ross Hospital suffering from malnutri-

tion. Her three cousins, whose ages range from four years to seven years — also suffering from malnutrition — were refused admission to the hospital because Mrs Modise had no money to pay for their treatment.

Modise's daughter, Ms Sophie Modise, who said since her mother was forcefully removed from a squatter camp in Springs and resettled in the Qwa-Qwa bantustan she had been starving with her four grandchildren.

This was revealed to SUNDAY POST by Mrs

* To Page 2

QwaQwa party 117

Post 17/3/80

THE newly formed Mokga wa Sechaba Party will join the three already existing Basotho QwaQwa opposition parties to contest the homelands' 20 legislative seats in this month's elections.

QwaQwa is the first South African homeland to have four opposition parties contesting elections. Mokga wa Sechaba joins the Matla a Sechaba, Basotho Unity Party and the Basotho National Party on the opposition benches to fight the ruling Dikwankwetla Party of Chief Kenneth Mopeli.

The elections will be held from March 19 to March 21. A spokesman for the new party, Mr M J Maqabe, said the party had already had 20 candidates ready to fight the elections.

STUD NO		SURNAME		FIRST NAMES		COURSE		DESCRIPTION		SYMBOL		PAGE	
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS													
YEAR : 2													
AS AT 29 02 80													
13020													
13020	13020	MACFELDER	OF ARTS										
1342047	1342047	ADAMS		EADLINESSA		110202	MISLOGY II			3	(52)	3	1342047
137452E	137452E	ALLIX		MARK LORAINÉ		109101	ARCHAEOLOGY I			ARS		7	137452E
140746K	140746K	ALCALDI		ANDREW ALCALDI		107201	ENGLISH II			ARS		1	140746K
120419K	120419K	CONRADIE		ELSABETH-MARIE		003501 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II			ARS ARS		7	120419K
136497G	136497G	DE VILLIERS		JEANINE KAREN		113104	PHILOSOPHY I			2-	(67)	1	136497G
136110W	136110W	ESAU		FAJKA		105502	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE F)			F	(48)	7	136110W
136962X	136962X	ESS-AIN		SONJA BRIGITTE		101105 115105	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ITALIAN INTENSIVE			2- 3	(60) (51)	1	136962X
111207C	111207C	FELLOWS-SMITH		ELIZABETH-MARIE		110216	PHYSICS II			F	(46)	1	111207C
113763F	113763F	FIELD		MAUREEN DAWN		114101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I			ARS ARS		1	113763F
137811V	137811V	GARSON		CATHERINE MARY		105202 107201	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE F) ENGLISH II			12- 2-	(60) (60)	1	137811V
113760K	113760K	GUZIALI		MARIO-GILIO		108105	LATIN-ALFABETARY			UP	(54)	1	113760K
113526Y	113526Y	HAMPUR		COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY		004101 113104	PSYCHOLOGY I PHILOSOPHY I			F F	(58) (30)	1	113526Y
				ALEXANDER MARK		105202	LATIO II			2-	(65)	1	134419H
				ROXANNE ALETHEA		114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II			ARS		1	096717D
				COLLEEN DESIRÉE		911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204			2-	(68)	1	139706E
				KAROL FRANCISZEK		107201	ENGLISH II			3	(55)	1	133206E
				SUZANNE DOROTHY		107201 114201 115201	ENGLISH II RELIGIOUS STUDIES II FRENCH II			2- 2+ 2-	(63) (72) (63)	1	114492D
				ARKHAM		117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I			F	(47)	1	139615F
				LEONARD HENRY		106202	ECONOMICS II			3	(50)	1	132828U
				DAKLENE KUTH		101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)			F	(38)	1	135615J
				DIANA EMMA		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)			3MX		1	133140T
				ABDUL RASHIED		106202	ECONOMICS II			3	(52)	1	136546J

UCG

Tutu: Mugabe has raised our hope

SOWETO — Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory raised hopes for freedom in South Africa, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here yesterday.

Speaking at thanksgiving ceremony at the Methodist Episcopal Church, he said blacks should prepare for their liberation and should not forget "there is no struggle without casualties."

The ceremony was held in honour of Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the banned black consciousness leader, who won a court case after being charged with contravening his banning order.

Bishop Tutu urged blacks to come together "because one day they would be freed from bondage like the children of Israel were freed from oppression."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the recent division in the National Party indicated a liberation victory for blacks was near.

He urged blacks to fight apartheid.

At a ceremony commemorating the death of the founder of the Basotho nation, Qwa Qwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli said it was a question of time before blacks took over the government of South Africa.

He said Qwa Qwa had refused independence because the whole of South Africa belonged to the blacks. Blacks should refuse to be channelled to specific sections of the country because they belonged to all of South Africa.

Rejecting what he called the reformist policies of the Prime Minister, Mr

P. W. Botha, he said: "We do not want reforms but a change towards the normalisation of life in South Africa."

Chief Mopeli warned that as long as the country's white government continued to disregard advice from black leaders, South Africa would eventually head for a black and white confrontation.

Calling on leaders of non-independent homelands to reject independence, he said: "They (government officials) call on me every time and plead with me to accept independence for my homeland."

"They tell me that under an independent Qwa Qwa I will be the president earning more than R6 000 a month and that a casino will be built in my homeland." — SAPA.

STUD NO	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	PAGE	NO
15010	BACHELOR OF ARTS	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(47)	1	155148P
156426D	JONES	TIMOTHY ARNDT	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(44)	1	156426D	
160764U	JONES	MARK FRANCIS	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(62)	1	160764U	
162323N	JOOSTE	LINDA ADELE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	ABS	7		162323N	
157009N	KATZ	MARCELLE FAYE	107101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	157009N	
157519R	KENYON	GERDA-MARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP	(58)	1	157519R	
160442A	KOOY	CAROLYN MAY	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(57)	1	160442A	
157025E	KOTZE	MONIQUE RUTH	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	F		1	157025E	
160168W	KRAMER	JANINE MARIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(48)	1	160168W	
157458L	LAUBASTERS	DEBORAH ANNE	102103	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP	(58)	1	157458L	
159476W	LE ROUX	KAREN JEANETTE	108101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS		1	159476W	
102103			102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	150804P	
102101			102101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(45)	1	150804P	
102104			102104	LATIN I	F	(46)	1	150807A	
102101			102101	AFRIKAANS I	ABS		1	157350X	
105103			105103	GREEK X ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS		1	159321A	
106103			106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS		1	150182R	
102101			102101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS	(52)	1	155800Y	
103202			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I	ABS		1	157772R	
150454W			150454W			(45)	1	150259W	
157549Z			157549Z			(45)	1	156326V	

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR 1

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00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Qwa Qwa elections ⁽¹⁷⁾ ^{G.T.} 15/3/80

GENERAL elections in Qwa Qwa, Orange Free State, are to be held on March 19, 20 and 21.

The chairman of the South Sotho community of the Western Cape, Mr M A Ramonyalua, made an official request to all employers to allow their employees time off to vote.

Two polling booths, one in Observatory at the office of the commissioner of Bantu Affairs and one at the Langa Magistrate's Court, will be open from 8 am until 9 pm for the three days.

The spokesman for Mr Ramonyalua requested all South Sotho's who had not registered as voters to do so as soon as possible.

South Sotho

Arms
election: (117)

18/3/89 Appeal to employers

AN appeal to employers in the Peninsula to release workers for voting in the three-day Qwa Qwa election this week has been issued by the South Sotho Community of the Western Cape.

Mr. M. A. Ramonyalua, a spokesman for the community, said polling booths would be open from 7 am on March 19, 20 and 21 at the offices of the Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Observatory, and another at the Langa courts.

He also appealed to members of the South Sotho community in the Western Cape to register as voters.

Members of the community must all have a Qwa Qwa voter's registration stamp on their registration books, and this stamp can be obtained through the local electoral officer of the Division of the Western Cape at Observatory.

The office is at Standard House, Lower Collingwood Road, Observatory.

UJCT

36

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

0435124 MAURICE MARYANN 111702 ANNA-NELEGIOM JP (-55) 4 0435124

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

17300 HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : N/A

STUDS-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

UJCT

36

Arms 19/3/80
Qwa Qwa
 voting in
city today

THE general elections in Qwa Qwa Free State in which the ruling party Dikwankwetla under Mr T K Mopedi may be replaced by another party Matla A Sechaba under Mr C M Koekoe are being held from today until Friday.

The two candidates in the elections in Cape Town are Mr S Cabadia and Mr T S Krati.

The chairman of the South Sotho community of the Western Cape, Mr M A Ramonyalua, said a bus would take voters to a polling booth in Observatory. He said the bus would leave Nyanga bus terminus at 7 am and stop at KTC Bazaars, Guguletu bus terminus and at the Guguletu police station.

He said another polling booth would be at the Langa Commissioner's Court.

The polling booths in Observatory and Langa will be open from 8 am to 9 pm.

UCT

STUD ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	HACHELOR OF ARTS					7
13010	HACHELOR OF ARTS					7
152163V	VAN NIEKERK	MURIEL DIANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (58)	152163V
159757Z	VAN WAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58)	159757Z
155815P	VISSEER	ANNELEJZE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2 (62)	155815P
153767N	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (50)	153767N
160780L	WESSELS	CHARLENE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (58)	160780L
158400Z	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP (58)	158400Z
115228Y	WILLIAMS	ROBERT GEORGE GURZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (52)	115228Y
157399L	WILLISHER	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I	UP (52)	157399L
154408K	WOLFE	ANGELA KILMARHAN	004101 004101 105202 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980) ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	1 (56) 3 (59) 3MX	154408K
159697J	WOOD	NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58)	159697J
155858L	WYNGAARD	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202 115101	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980) CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.F.C. I (UP)	1UP (55) (50)	155858L
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137						
DEAN -----						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----						

Basotho go to the polls

By PATRICK LAURENCE

IN THE wake of a bitterly fought election campaign, Basotho workers in South Africa go to the polls today to elect a new Qwa Qwa Legislative Assembly.

The two main parties in the three-day election are the ruling Dikwankwetla Party, led by the Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli and the newly formed Matla A Sechaba Party, headed by two former Qwa Qwa Cabinet Ministers, Mr Caswell Koekoe and Mr James Ngake.

Both men were top lieutenants in Dikwankwetla and played a key role in securing Dikwankwetla's landslide victory in the 1975 election.

Mr Koekoe was dismissed from the Cabinet last January and Mr Ngake about six months later. Both men have since been involved in a running dispute with Mr Mopeli.

The conflict resulted in two Supreme Court cases, in which Mr Mopeli emerged the winner on both occasions.

An important question in the current election is whether the two men have been able to use their skills as political organisers and orators as effectively against Mr Mopeli as they utilized them for him in 1975, when Dikwankwetla all but swept the board.

At stake in the present election are the 20 popularly elected seats (a further 40 are filled by nominees of the tribal councils).

Five parties and 88 candidates, five of whom are independents, are contesting the 20 seats. Apart from Dikwankwetla (Strong Men) and Matla A Sechaba (Power to the Nation), the others are the Basotho National Party, the Basotho Unity Party and the Sechaba Party.

Mr Koekoe this week identified the different attitudes to Qwa Qwa between his party and Dikwankwetla as one of the key policy issues in the election.

He said Matla A Sechaba regarded the whole of South Africa as the home of the Basotho, whereas Dikwankwetla described Qwa Qwa as the "spiritual home" of the Basotho, which he said implied acceptance of the Pretoria's independence policy.

Mr Mopeli declined to accept a call from the Rand Daily Mail this week. His private secretary said: "The Chief Minister does not wish to comment on the election now. Perhaps he will afterwards."

Given the fierce dispute between the main contestants, a low poll in the election will confirm the growing disenchantment with ethnic political institutions.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1

STU13-9
13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS
STUD NO SURNAME

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STUD NO	SURNAME	MARKS	GRADE	COURSE	UP	MARKS	GRADE	COURSE	UP
153621E	COUCHER	153621E	1	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	153621E	1	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
158572X	COURTEJAY	158572X	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	158572X	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
153796V	DAVIS	153796V	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	153796V	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
140452N	DELAUNY	140452N	1	GEOGRAPHY I	ABG	140452N	1	GEOGRAPHY I	ABG
162384E	DOMAN	162384E	1	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	162384E	1	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F
1559310	GUL-REFESSIS	1559310	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	1559310	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3
158919N	DUNCAN	158919N	7	SOCIOLOGY I	F	158919N	7	SOCIOLOGY I	F
156415K	ERASMUS	156415K	1	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	156415K	1	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F
162310Z	EVANS	162310Z	1	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	3	162310Z	1	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	3
161480X	FAPAK	161480X	1	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	3NX	161480X	1	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	3NX
153865I	FARHAR	153865I	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP	153865I	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP
152866J	FARRELL	152866J	1	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	152866J	1	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
157359T	FILLAY	157359T	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP	157359T	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP
159744K	FIURAVANI	159744K	1	PHYSICS I	UP	159744K	1	PHYSICS I	UP

UJET

QwaQwa opposition hits out

THE opposition party in the QwaQwa homeland has launched an attack on the ruling Dikwankwetla Party claiming they are making it impossible for them to campaign adequately for the coming election.

The publicity secretary of the Sechaba Party, Mr Sello Moeko, said this week that other parties feared the elections on March 19, 20 and 21 would not be "fair and free".

PREVENTED

Already, Mr Moeko said, the parties have been prevented from holding rallies in the Bochabelo area which has a population of about 7 000 potential voters and have been barred from addressing school children who were also potential voters. The number of school children in the QwaQwa homeland number about 19 000.

But Mr C. J. Wolmarans, the area's magistrate and electoral officer in the Bochabelo constituency, said he did not want to involve himself on political issues. "I am not favouring any party and I am quite impartial and looking at everything objectively here. These are political and I don't want to comment on such issues," he said.

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1	STUD 13-9			AS AT 29 02 80		1
2	13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 2			13020
3	1342047	ADAMS	110202	HISTORY I	3	(52)
4	137452E	ALLIX	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ABS	(52)
5	140746K	BOZALILE	107201	ENGLISH II	ABS	(52)
6	120414K	COMRADE	003501	SOCIOLOGY III	ABS	(52)
7	1384970	DE VILLIERS	117201	POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS	(52)
8	136110W	ESAU	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2-	(67)
9	136962X	ESSMANN	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE	F	(48)
10	111207C	FELLOUS-SHIM	101105	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	2-	(60)
11	113763F	FIELD	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	3	(51)
12	137811V	GANSON	112210	OMAHA I	F	(46)
13	113790K	GAZIAGI	114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS	(54)
14	113526Y	HARPUR	502107	HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	ABS	(60)
15	134419H	HAY-WHITTON	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE	12-	(60)
16	098717H	HOKWITZ	107201	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(54)
17	139706E	HOUGH	103105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(54)
18	143266E	KOSCIUCH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(50)
19	114692G	MAVROS	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	F	(50)
20	139615F	MAZEL	105202	LATIN II	2-	(65)
21	132828U	MEVES	114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	(68)
22			911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	2-	(68)
23			107201	ENGLISH II	3	(55)
24			107201	ENGLISH II	3	(55)
25			116201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	2+	(72)
26			115201	FRENCH II	2-	(63)
27			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)
28						(47)
29						(50)
30						(34)
31						(52)

UJ
34546J

Star 2/9/80.

Qwaqwa vote

(117)

PHUTHADITJHABA

The results of the recent general election in the Qwaqwa homeland would be announced on April 15, an electoral officer said here today. — Sapa.

Meet on school expulsions

By CHRIS MORE

THE expulsion of about 300 students of the Bonamelo Training College in QwaQwa is to be discussed at a meeting of parents and students at the weekend.

The meeting, called by the Rev Abiel Moleleki of the Methodist Church, Alexandra, will be held at the Methodist Church in Vuka Section, Sharpe-

ville, on Sunday April 13 at 1 pm.

Rev Moleleki said that parents had made two attempts to negotiate with QwaQwa authorities but failed to reach them.

The meeting on Sunday will try to find a solution on what should happen to the students left stranded.

According to some students, the school authorities had sent telegrams to only about 70 out of the 300 students living outside the QwaQwa area to

return to school. On arrival at the school they discovered that some of their colleagues had not been called back. Of the 70, only 30 remained at the school. The rest returned home.

The students also said the expulsion did not affect students who lived in QwaQwa.

They said the cause of the disturbance at the school this year was the failure of the new principal to listen to their grievances.

Post 10/4/80 117 (53)

QwaQwa opposition party to take legal action

Post 117
14/4/80

ONE of the four opposition parties in the recently held Qwa-Qwa homeland's general election, Matla-A-Sechaba, is to take legal action against the ruling Dikwankwetla Party and some electoral officers, Mr C M Koekoe, the party's leader said in Kroonstad at the weekend.

In a Press statement, after his party candidates' three-hour meeting, Mr Koekoe said: "We are satis-

fied that the South Africa Police had a helping hand in the election campaigns of Dikwankwetla Party. On March 8, 1980, a SAP orchestra from Johannesburg led a Dikwankwetla procession

to Phuthadichaba Stadium.

"This is a breach of the Election Proclamation R203 of 29/11/74 Section 51 to boost their morale and their credibility. That is not done," said Mr Koekoe. He also pointed out the fact that on the second

day of polling, people in Pretoria townships hardly knew where the voting stations were.

"After talking to the electoral officer about this problem, it was only then that the stations' whereabouts were broadcast over radio — a day later.

"Mr T K Mopeli made certain announcements about citizenship for Basothos living in Maboloka, Maluti and Herschel, another violation of the Election Proclamation R203. We have documentary prove to all our claims," assured Mr Koekoe.

The second contingency where retirement annuity funds make provision for protection of members' estates against the misfortune described in the earlier article is the following: Although many retirement annuity funds allow a member upon his retirement the option of taking his benefit in the form of a reduced joint-life annuity, that is, over the life of himself and a nominated dependant (normally his wife), the member is (at least with some funds) allowed the alternative of an annuity ceasing upon his own death but, in any event, payable for ten years certain. In other words, if the member dies within a period of ten years after retiring from the fund, the annuity will be paid to his dependants for the unexpired portion of the ten-year period. The annuity thus requires capitalization not over the life-expectancy of the widow but merely over the unexpired portion of the ten-year period. The difference between the capitalized sum so arrived at and the sum calculated over a life-expectancy of, say, twenty-five years can be very great. To my knowledge, at least one fund has provided for a third of the annuity payable to members' dependants out of the balance of the members' credit, after deduction of the lump-sum payment. It is obvious that neither of these lump-sum payments require capitalization in terms of the Estate Duty Act; moreover, they are immediately available in cash to meet the aggregate obligation for estate duty.

In order to explain these circumstances we must look at the definition of a retirement annuity fund in the Income Tax Act. The proviso to this definition allows for the contingency where the member of the fund dies before retirement: the fund may pay as a lump sum to his estate or dependants the aggregate of contributions paid by the member's credit with the fund exceeds the lump-sum payment so computed, the balance is payable as an annuity to the dependants, but a maximum of one third of the credit balance may in turn be commuted (within six months) to a lump-sum payment.

As explained not so long ago in BML, highly inequitable (and embarrassing) rates of estate duty are levied on benefits derived from retirement annuity, pension or provident funds when those benefits are taken or awarded in the form of annuities passing to an heir of a member of the fund. This result follows from the effect of the Estate Duty Act, which values annuities by capitalizing them at 6% over the expectation of life of the annuitant. If the annuitant is a young widow, the result, as pointed out in the earlier article, can be disastrous. But with retirement annuity funds the worst estate duty consequences can be averted in many circumstances.

Estate duty and retirement annuities

Liability is less than it seems

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Mopeli sweeps board

ROM 22/4/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, was returned to power yesterday with a crushing victory over his opponents, who included two of his former cabinet ministers.

Mr Mopeli's ruling Dikwankwetla Party swept the board to win all 20 popularly elected seats in the QwaQwa general election. In 1975 it won 19.

The Dikwankwetla victory makes QwaQwa, the designated "homeland" of South Africa's 1 800 000 Basotho people, the third homeland in which the ruling party has captured all the elected seats.

In 1978, Inkatha won all the elected seats in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and in the same year the Ciskei National Independence Party wiped out an alliance of three opposition parties.

Mr Mopeli said in an interview yesterday: "The people have expressed confidence in my government, in spite of the many problems which we have faced — especially the lack of work opportunities."

Asked about independence, Mr Mopeli said: "I regard the election results as a resounding mandate not to opt for independence. At Dikwankwetla's

national conference in December, a resolution was passed that I should not opt for independence."

Dikwankwetla would remain a member of the Black Alliance — which is headed by the Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — and would strive to use all available leverage to improve the lot of blacks in South Africa, Mr Mopeli said.

His triumph represents a virtual political annihilation of his opponents, with all opposition party candidates losing their deposits. Four opposition parties contested the election.

The quality of the migrant accommodation summarised in the above table varies enormously. At one end of the spectrum are the dormitories built in Gugulethu during 1971 by private firms under the watchful eye of the City Council, director of Bantu Administration. These buildings housing 30 men in a room have solid quarry-dust brick walls, tiled floors (but no ceilings), 4-bed cubicles, shelves, tables and benches, good ablution blocks, separate small kitchens equipped with Dover stove and sink.

Excluding private homes. Excl. private homes but including compounds of individual firms. Fishing Compound (Hout Bay) 340
 2nd & 3rd Domestic City Council 2903
 Divisional Council 1312
 Farm Labour 2961
 Miscellaneous 100 ±
 Mainly scattered in small groups up to 30 or 50 men. Quarries licensed directly by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

Category	No. of Beds
S.A.R. & H. (Docks)	1485
Licensed Premises (City Council)	3981
Licensed Premises (Divisional Council)	5095
Fishing Compound (Hout Bay)	340
2nd & 3rd Domestic City Council	2903
Divisional Council	1312
Farm Labour	2961
Miscellaneous	100 ±
Total	18177
Grand Total	55854

Remarks

No. of Beds

Category

Other

No. R. 82, 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE QWAQWA CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1974 (PROCLAMATION R. 203 OF 1974)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Qwaqwa Constitution Proclamation, 1974 (Proclamation R. 203 of 1974), with effect from 12 May 1980, by the substitution for section 13 (1) of the following section:

"13 (1). The Cabinet shall consist of a Chief Minister and seven other Ministers."

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 82, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE QWAQWA GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1974 (PROKLAMASIE R. 203 VAN 1974)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Qwaqwa Grondwet-proklamasie, 1974 (Proklamasie R. 203 van 1974), deur artikel 13 (1) deur die volgende artikel te vervang, met ingang van 12 Mei 1980:

"13 (1). Die Kabinet bestaan uit 'n Hoofminister en sewe ander Ministers."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-entwintigste dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd-entagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

G G 6969, 2/5/80

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Police act as boycott spreads to Qwa Qwa

CAPE TIMES 28/5/80

50
117

PRETORIA. — About 2000 pupils and students in the Qwa Qwa homeland joined in the education boycott yesterday, according to a statement by the Police Public Relations Directorate.

Summing up the country-wide situation, the statement said pupils from the Dinare Junior Secondary School in Witzieshoek marched on the Lere-la-Tshepe Teachers Training College.

The college students joined them and they continued to

other schools until their ranks had swelled to 2000. At that stage police with batons intervened and broke up the procession. One policeman was slightly injured when he was struck by a stone.

In Wellington about 40 coloured pupils boarded a train for Cape Town, but did not buy tickets for the journey. They left the train at the next station and gathered there. Police arrived and after requests for the pupils to disperse, batons were used. No one was injured. — Sapa

UCT

Mopeli election victory challenged

QWAQWA opposition politicians this week launched an attempt to upset the tiny Basotho homeland's March general election.

In the election the ruling Dikwantwetla Party of Chief Minister Tsiamé Kenneth Mopeli snatched all 20 available seats.

Members of the Matla-A-Sechaba Party are now claiming in a petition to the Transvaal Supreme Court that the election is invalid because of a series of alleged irregularities.

The petition comes amid an already volatile political situation in which unemployment in the minute region —

measuring only 19 km² — is regarded as a serious threat to the stability of QwaQwa.

QwaQwa is short of more than a million hectare of farming and grazing land to support a population that has mushroomed from 24 000 to 240 000 in 10 years.

Named as respondents in the action are the 20 elected members of the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly, the electoral officer and Dr Piet Koornhof in his capacity as Minister of Cooperation and Development.

Costs of the action — expected to amount to more than R125 000 — are being claimed from Dr Koornhof in his official capacity.

The QwaQwa Legislative Assembly and Dr Koornhof were served with the peti-

By EUGENE HUGO

tion on Wednesday by Mr Anthony Schneider representing the Johannesburg attorneys Berlowitz, Hellmann, Stoloff and Schneider. They have been given 28 days to register their intention to oppose the action.

Among the election irregularities alleged in the petition are:

- No adequate public notice was given after nomination day of the fact that there were to be polling stations at Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve.
- The emblem of the Matla-A-Sechaba Party appeared on a ballot paper next to the name of a candidate, M J

Mathe, who was not a member of that party.

- The election officer did not explicitly direct that the reference books of South Sotho who presented themselves as voters should be examined and marked in such a way that would entitle them to vote if they qualified. These irregularities, it is claimed in the petition, affected the result of the election and prejudiced the 20 Opposition candidates.

(117) RDM 19/6/80-

Court fight on QwaQwa poll

By CHRIS FREIMOND
"Mail" Africa Bureau

THE QwaQwa Legislative Assembly and Dr Piet Koornhof, in his official capacity as Minister of Co-operation and Development, are to oppose a petition to the Transvaal Supreme Court to have the homeland's March election results set aside.

The petition, filed last week by an opposition party, Matla-A-Sechaba, alleges election irregularities. The Legislative Assembly and Dr Koornhof, in his official capacity, were named as respondents.

The Dikwantwetla party of

Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, won all 20 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly.

The leader of the Matla-A-Sechaba party and a former interior Minister in Mr Mopeli's cabinet, Mr Caswell Koekoe, alleged in an interview with the "Mail" from his home in Kroonstad that the elections had been rigged to allow Mr Mopeli to be rid of all opposition.

"He (Mr Mopeli) thinks QwaQwa is his personal farm. We want to know if it is the homeland of the South Sotho or the farm of the Mopelis, in which case we want another homeland with which we can be

associated," Mr Koekoe said.

It appeared that Mr Mopeli regarded all South Sotho who lived in urban areas outside QwaQwa as foreigners who had no right to be involved in local politics, he said.

Mr Mopeli yesterday rejected his opponent's allegations as "sour grapes".

"I sacked him from the Cabinet and now I have beaten him in elections. Most of my party's support came from our people living outside QwaQwa, so it is incorrect to claim I am disinterested in them," he said.

He was "more than confident" that if new elections were ordered his party would

sweep the board again.

"We have shown that we have the support of the people. Elections hold no fear for us," Mr Mopeli said.

The political strife in QwaQwa — the smallest of South Africa's 10 homeland regions — is aggravated by chronic overpopulation, unemployment and lack of development.

In 1975, a court order set aside election results in two Ciskeian constituencies including that won by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, after irregularities were proven.

However, Mr Sebe later won back the seat in a by-election.

Legal aid for squatter

do not relate to the subjective life evaluations of its citizens" [195],

discussion of how villagers and authorities have quite different perceptions of the 'problem' of overpopulation (see particularly pp. 37-38, 109-113, and 144-147 of [86]).

A WELL-KNOWN Johannesburg attorney has now taken up the case of Mrs Emily Modise, who was forcefully removed from a squatter camp in Springs and dumped in Qwa-Qwa last year.

Mr Godfrey Pitje confirmed to **SUNDAY POST** that he has been briefed on Mrs Modise's case and has written a letter to the Nigel Commissioner enquiring about Mrs Modise's background.

It was after her failure to obtain assistance from the Commissioner at Nigel recently that a few sympathisers, who wished to remain anonymous, decided to take up the matter on her behalf.

The ailing 55-year-old mother of eight was cuddling her 18-day-old grandchild when she travelled about 400 kilometres in a Government truck before being dumped in an open veld in drenching rain, she claimed.

Mrs Modise, who has not received a cent of the "pension money" she was promised by Government officials before leaving Springs, has no source of income and, with her four grand-children, is destitute.

She has also not been paid the disability grant she was promised after an operation to have a breast removed earlier this year.

Early this year, the four children suffered from malnutrition and had to be taken to hospital. But because she had no money to pay for their medical fees,



Mrs Modise

By SAM MABE

attempts to get her pension in Qwa-Qwa, Mrs Modise came to Nigel last week, where she was born and spent all her life before moving to Springs last year, to meet the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development about her pension money.

In Nigel she was told that the South African Government was no longer responsible for her. She was advised to seek her pension from the Qwa-Qwa government. She was given a free railway ticket back as she had no money for her return fare.

Soon after her arrival in Qwa-Qwa late last year, Mrs Modise told **SUNDAY POST** that she was removed from

Modise was sent to Qwa-Qwa voluntarily and that she had in fact, asked to be sent back to "her home" where she wished to stay with her brother.

Mrs Modise said Qwa-Qwa is not her home and she has no brother there. She had never been to the homeland before, had no relatives there and knew no one.

Later last year, officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development visited Mrs Modise while she was in hospital shortly after she was operated on. She was made to sign certain documents which the officials claimed were proof that she was resettled in Qwa-Qwa on her request.

Mrs Modise who can-

[10], [51]) and determines the group's goals. However, it is not even clear what further categories of variables should be included here.

A more detailed analysis might also...



Mopeli — assassin's target?

Plot alleged to assassinate ^{S. POST} QwaQwa leader ^{14/1/80}

By DOCTORSON ¹¹⁷ TSHABALALA ¹¹⁷ SUNDAY POST,

A PLOT by an opposition party to assassinate the leader of the powerful Dikwankwella party in QwaQwa, Chief T K Mopeli, on his way to a cocktail party with the South African State President has been alleged.

The QwaQwa Chief Minister has been invited to a cocktail party at the President Hotel in Bloemfontein by Mr Marais Viljoen.

Mr Letlaka Chaka, Public Relations Officer for the QwaQwa Government, said he feared for the safety of Chief Mopeli on his way to Bloemfontein.

Colonel A F Coetzee of the SA Police in Bloemfontein confirmed the rumour of a plot against Chief Mopeli but said it was unfounded. He said he could not comment. Colonel Coetzee as-

sured SUNDAY POST, however, that there would be tight security for Chief Mopeli and his entourage.

● Members of the Ciskei Cabinet received anonymous telephone calls during the week threatening them with assassination if they attended the State funeral of Lieutenant Willie Ncoko, reports OWEN VAN-
QA.

Lieutenant Ncoko, who was gunned down in his shop, was buried in Mdantsane with full military honours. Members of the Ciskei police force acted as bearers for the coffin, which was wrapped in both the South African and Ciskeian flags.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe, told mourners that "lunatics" had said they should not attend.

SACC reports on Free State resettlement

120m 30/9/80
117

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE resettlement of 58 000 blacks near ThabaNchu in the Orange Free State has been defended by the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli.

But an investigation by the South African Council of Churches has revealed pitiful conditions including a water shortage, an inadequate bus service, a growing crime wave, overcrowded schools and exorbitant prices for basic foodstuffs.

The families, mainly South Sotho, are being moved from Kromdraai at ThabaNchu in BophuthaTswana to seven farms known as Onverwacht, which were bought by the Department of Co-operation and Development for resettlement.

They had refused to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship and were moved on condition that they agreed to become citizens of QwaQwa, which eventually hoped to be given the land. Mr Mopeli yesterday said.

The conditions at Onverwacht were not satisfactory, but were far better than they had been at Kromdraai, he said.

The SACC report on the resettlement said the move began in May last year, and by February 6 000 families had been resettled on sites 30m by 15m on

which bucket toilets had been erected.

The families were issued with tents on condition that they returned them after six months or when they erected a tin shack.

They may not build houses with unbaked bricks and all building plans have to be approved by the authorities.

There are bus services to ThabaNchu 12km away at a price of 60c return and to Bloemfontein 60km away at a price of R2 return.

According to the report, water from boreholes on the farms was plentiful at first, but as the population increased it became scarce and is now delivered by tanker to selected points.

Local men have been recruited to guard all entrances to Onverwacht. Non-residents need a permit to enter.

Owners of the few shops in the settlement and mini-buses which bring essential goods from nearby towns charge "sky high" prices, according to the report.

There are four schools providing about 100 classrooms for 9 000 pupils but there is a serious shortage of teachers.

There are two "fairly well staffed" clinics in operation.

Crime — including schoolgirl prostitution, muggings, rapes and petty thefts — is said to be steadily increasing.

No independence for QwaQwa yet

STAR 27/10/80

117

Own Correspondent

The Qwa Qwa Government under its present leadership does not intend taking Pretoria-style independence.

Two Cabinet Ministers of the Basotho national state made this clear at a public meeting in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, yesterday. The stand was endorsed and applauded by scores of the ruling Likooankobela Party supporters present.

"Qwa Qwa will never take independence because we will not be deceived by promises from the South African Government," said Mr S K Marumo, Qwa Qwa Minister of Works.

UN ROLE

Earlier Mr S G R Yamabolu, Minister of Interior, had told a highly responsive audience: "Pretoria-style independence is out for Qwa Qwa while Likooankobela are in control. Freedom is still very far for us."

He said the State might consider taking independence if the United Nations was involved in the negotiations.

No. R. 225, 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE QWAQWA CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1974 (PROCLAMATION R. 203 OF 1974)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Qwaqwa Constitution Proclamation, 1974 (Proclamation R. 203 of 1974)—

(a) by the substitution for the words "Chairman" and "Deputy Chairman" wherever they occur therein of the words "Speaker" and "Deputy Speaker", respectively; and

(b) by the insertion of the following section after section 24:

"24A. The Chief Minister shall assign and allocate the responsibility for the control over and the administration of the various departments, established in terms of section 5 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), to the respective Ministers and may, from time to time, as he may deem fit amend such allocation and may, if necessary, after consultation with the Cabinet, reorganise the powers, duties and functions of such departments with a view to better administration."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-first day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

GS 7290 (13)

21/10/80

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No. R. 286

7 November 1980

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION, PACKING AND MARKING OF FRUIT JUICE AND DRINK INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has, under the powers vested in him by section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto, in substitution of the regulations published in Part III of Government Notice R. 1898 of 22 October 1971, and Government Notices R. 2065 of 17 November 1972, as amended, and R. 53 of 11 January 1974.

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No. R. 225, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE QWAQWA-GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1974 (PROKLAMASIE R. 203 VAN 1974)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Qwaqwa-grondwet-proklamasie, 1974 (Proklamasie R. 203 van 1974)—

(a) deur die woorde "Voorsitter" en "Ondervoorsitter" waar dit ook al daarin voorkom, onderskeidelik deur die woorde "Speaker" en "Adjunk-speaker" te vervang; en

(b) deur die volgende artikel na artikel 24 in te voeg:

"24A. Die Hoofminister moet die verantwoordelikheid vir die beheer oor en die administrasie van die verskillende departemente, ingestel kragtens artikel 5 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), aan die onderskeie Ministers opdra en toewys, en kan sodanige toewysing van tyd tot tyd na goeddunke wysig, en kan, indien nodig, na oorlegpleging met die Kabinet die bevoegdhede, pligte en werksaamhede van sodanige departemente met die oog op beter administrasie, herorganiseer."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Ecn-en-twintigste dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERYE

No. R. 286

7 November 1980

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE KLASSIFIKASIE, VERPAKKING EN MERK VAN VRUGTESAP EN -DRANK BESTEM VIR VERKOOP IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die Minister van Landbou en Visserye het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak, ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig in Deel III van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1898 van 22 Oktober 1971, en Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2065 van 17 November 1972, soos gewysig, en R. 53 van 11 Januarie 1974.

BYLAE
INHOUD

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Mrs Modise fails to slash the bureaucrats' barrier

NOTHING LEFT TO DO BUT WAIT FOR DEATH ON A DUSTY HILLSIDE

THERE seems nothing left in life for 70-year-old Mrs Emily Modise other than starvation, and a retirement likely to end in death on a dusty QwaQwa hillside.

And all because of the endless bureaucratic confusion that has rent her life since October last year. Mrs Helen Suzman has tried to help the old woman and Dr Piet Koornhof's office says a full-scale investigation has been launched into the case. But nothing seems to have done any good so far. Once again she has been sent away emptyhanded from Nigel, crying and without the pension that Qwa-Qwa officials tell her she must collect on the East Rand and East Rand officials tell her she must get in Qwa-Qwa.

A humble woman who prefixes every sentence with "yes my son" or "no my son" Mrs Modise and her family were living in an iron shack in a squatter camp just one kilometre from Springs' most expensive suburb, Selcourt, when they were run out by the East Rand Administration Board.

She says Erab officials shook her out of a drugged sleep after she had just undergone a major breast operation to make her sign a form saying that she agreed to them moving her to Qwa-Qwa.

There were 60 other people living in the settlement when Erab moved in to shift them to Qwa-Qwa.

And when some of the people refused to go, the officials allegedly just mowed down the houses with trucks — Mrs Modise's included. All her possessions were loaded on to a truck and Mrs Modise was told she was being taken to live with her brother in Qwa-Qwa.

"I didn't know where the place was," she told the Sunday Express week.

"I thought it was just around the corner. I couldn't refuse to go because I no longer had anywhere to stay.

"We left Selcourt at midday and drove until it became dark. I asked the driver where he was taking us but he said I should just be patient. We lost our way and it was decided we should sleep along the road.

"It was raining all the time and we were on the back of the truck. I had my granddaughter Millicent with me — she was only two weeks old," said Mrs Modise.

And so Mrs Modise was moved to Qwa-Qwa and another squatter camp — Namahadi Rakopane, outside the homeland's "showpiece" capital, Phuthaditjhaba.

"When we arrived it was still raining and there was nowhere for me to stay.

"The driver started asking people which stand was empty. There was no place for me here," she said.

Mrs Modise moved to Qwa-Qwa without her pension and pretty soon her paltry saving began to run out. That was when she made her first trek back to Nigel — to collect her pension.

She wasn't given money and was sent by Mr P L Vorster, the Nigel Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, back to Qwa-Qwa — "because that's where you'll be paid Mrs Modise".

Back she went to Qwa-Qwa where not a cent awaited her. She made another two trips

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

to Nigel because the Qwa-Qwa Government Officials kept telling her that her money was waiting in the Transvaal.

In the meantime her savings ran out altogether and the two daughters and three grandchildren living with her began to starve.

The children have spent the past four months fighting chronic malnutrition and kwashiorkor and baby Millicent has been inhospitable twice because of this and because of exposure to bad weather.

Her home in Namahadi Rakopane is abuzz with flies. The shack is built on a hillock and looks as though it will fall down at any time. Big stones are on the roof to prevent it being blown away.

The house itself is made of corrugated iron and old pieces of ceiling — old blankets are stuffed into the crevices.

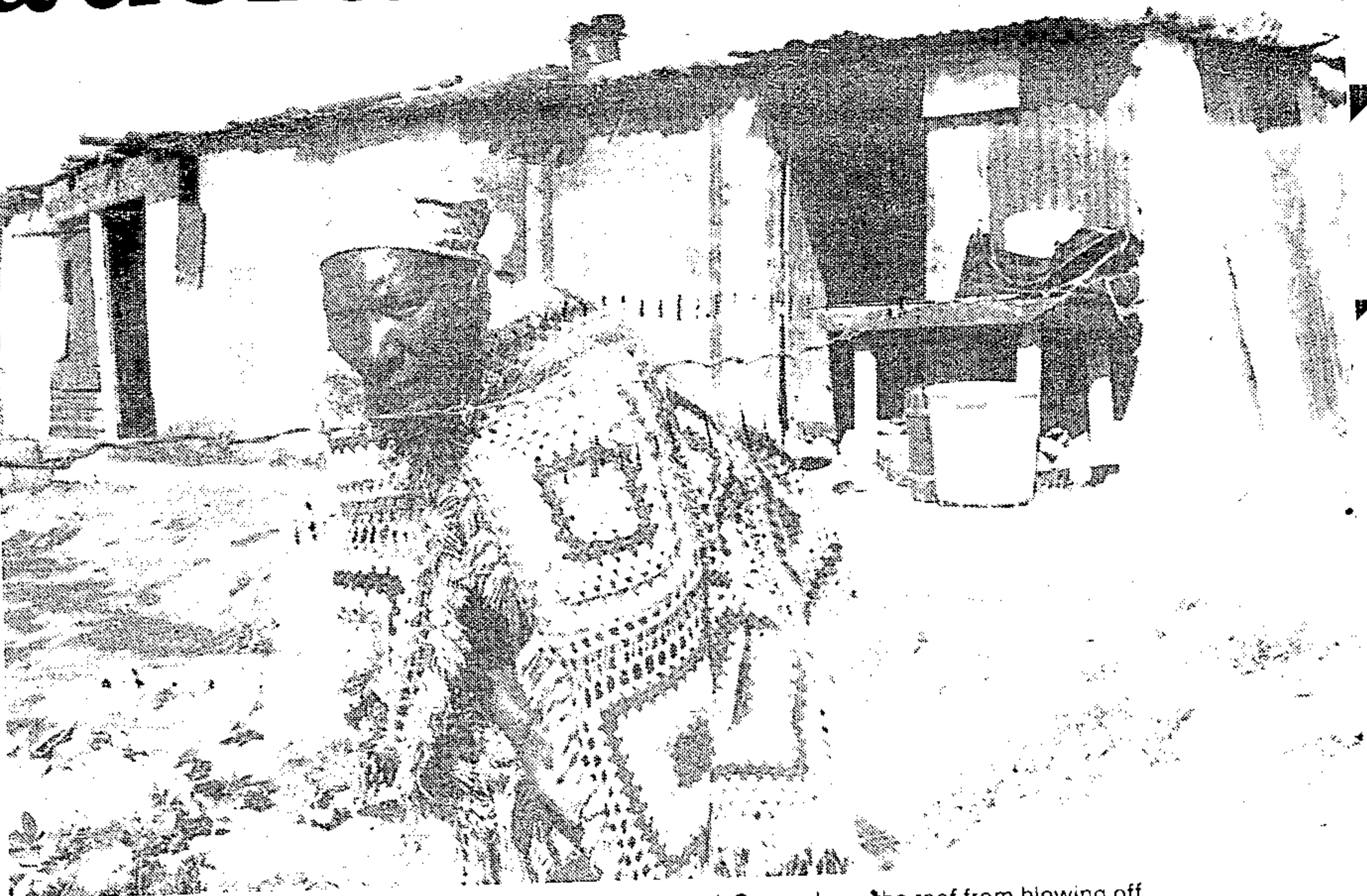
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A month ago PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman intervened and tried to put an end to Mrs Modise's plight.

Mrs Suzman appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, to investigate Mrs Modise's case and to try to find Mrs Modise a home in Duda township outside Nigel and a regular pension.

Dr Koornhof did so and when the Sunday Express saw Mrs



Mrs Modise in the shack that is her current 'home'. Stones keep the roof from blowing off

Modise last Thursday she was wreathed in smiles and looking forward to a serene retirement in Duda.

She had visited the commissioner's office the day before and was given a permit to be in Nigel, a letter for rations and the promise of a house.

On Friday she was crying and, from what she said, it was because of Mr Vorster who seemingly doesn't like the way the Press has been fighting for a cause called Emily Modise. She says he had taken her documents and torn them up.

"We aren't going to give you anything, not poor rations and no house, you are going back to Qwa-Qwa and I don't ever want to see you here again," he is alleged to have told her in front of her daughter Joyce.

"If you want anything you can go to your papers for it," Mr Vorster is alleged to have said.

Eventually she was given some rations and a train ticket back to Qwa-Qwa for herself, her daughter Joyce and Millicent.

When the three got back to Qwa-Qwa they discovered all her chickens dead, so now all Mrs Modise has is an empty fowl run.

Mr P A van Heerden, Chief Commissioner for Bantu Affairs in Johannesburg, this week denied he knew of any official investigation into Mrs Modise.

"Although we have no objection to her living in Duda she

initially asked to live in Qwa-Qwa," he said.

"Her request will have to be reversed.

"I have spoken to Mr Vorster in Nigel and Mrs Modise has been sent back to Qwa-Qwa — where she will have to arrange to collect her pension.

"We cannot give her the pension here, it has to come out of Qwa-Qwa funds."

When we visited Mr Richard Lengolo, Qwa-Qwa's chief social worker this week, we were told Mrs Modise would be paid her September-October pension on Thursday.

But she will not receive the rest of her pension because she was registered as an old-age pensioner on October 27.

Dr Koornhof was unavailable to comment but a spokesman

for his office said: "A full-scale investigation has been launched into Mrs Modise's case.

"I have no idea when the report will be completed but when it is it will be submitted to the Minister for approval.

"Mrs Modise should be allowed to stay in Duda township until then."

Mrs Modise fails to slash the bureaucrats' barrier

NOTHING LEFT TO DO BUT WAIT FOR DEATH ON A DUSTY HILLSIDE

THERE seems nothing left in life for 70-year-old Mrs Emily Modise other than starvation, and a retirement likely to end in death on a dusty QwaQwa hillside.

And all because of the endless bureaucratic confusion that has rent her life since October last year.

Mrs Helen Suzman has tried to help the old woman and Dr Piet Koornhof's office says a full-scale investigation has been launched into the case. But nothing seems to have done any good so far.

Once again she has been sent away emptyhanded from Nigel, crying and without the pension that Qwa-Qwa officials tell her she must collect on the East Rand and East Rand officials tell her she must get in Qwa-Qwa.

A humble woman who prefixes every sentence with "yes my son" or "no my son" Mrs Modise and her family were living in an iron shack in a squatter camp just one kilometre from Springs' most expensive suburb, Selcourt, when they were run out by the East Rand Administration Board.

She says Erab officials shook her out of a drugged sleep after she had just undergone a major breast operation to make her sign a form saying that she agreed to them moving her to Qwa-Qwa.

There were 60 other people living in the settlement when Erab moved in to shift them to Qwa-Qwa.

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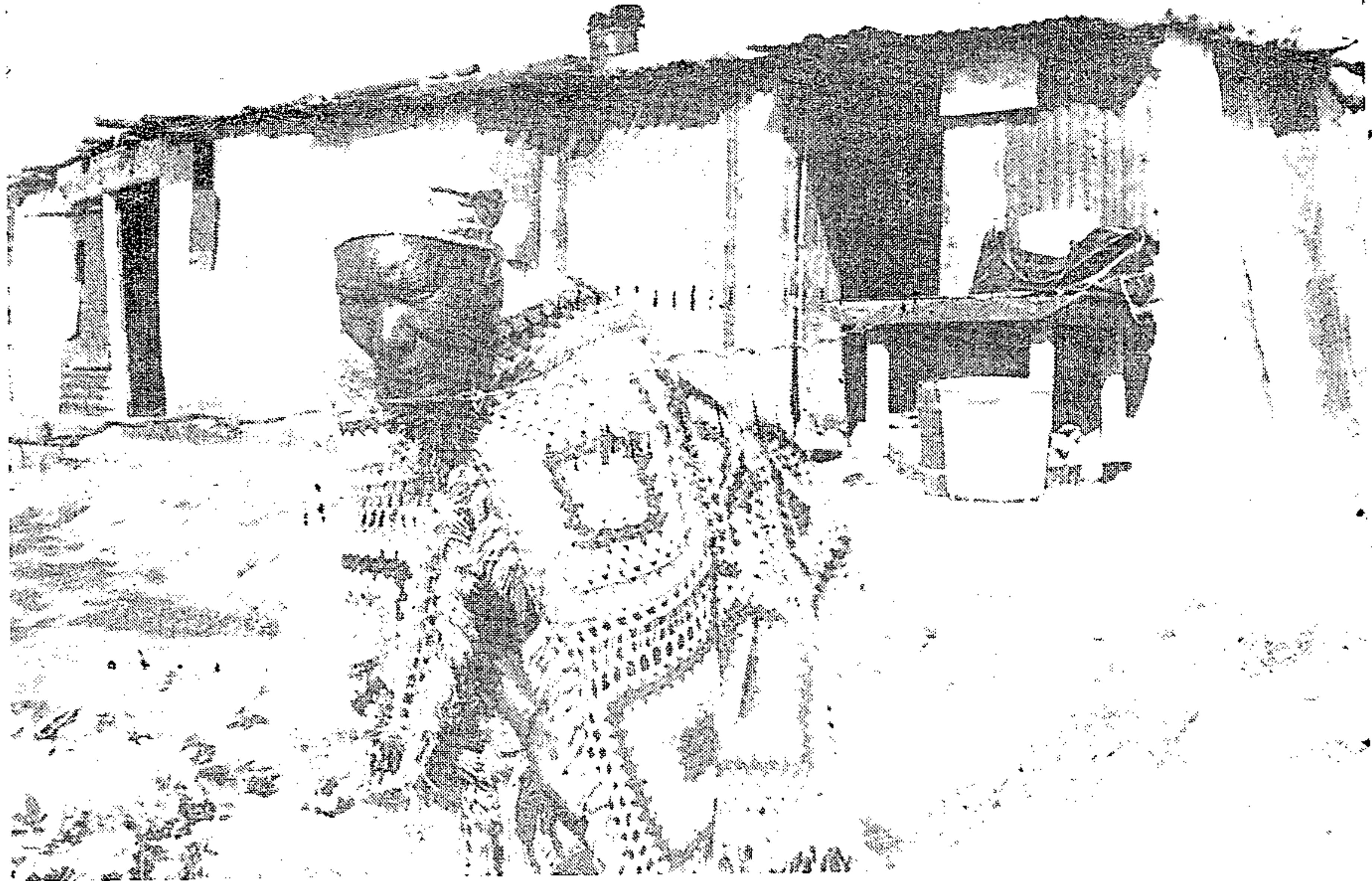
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By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

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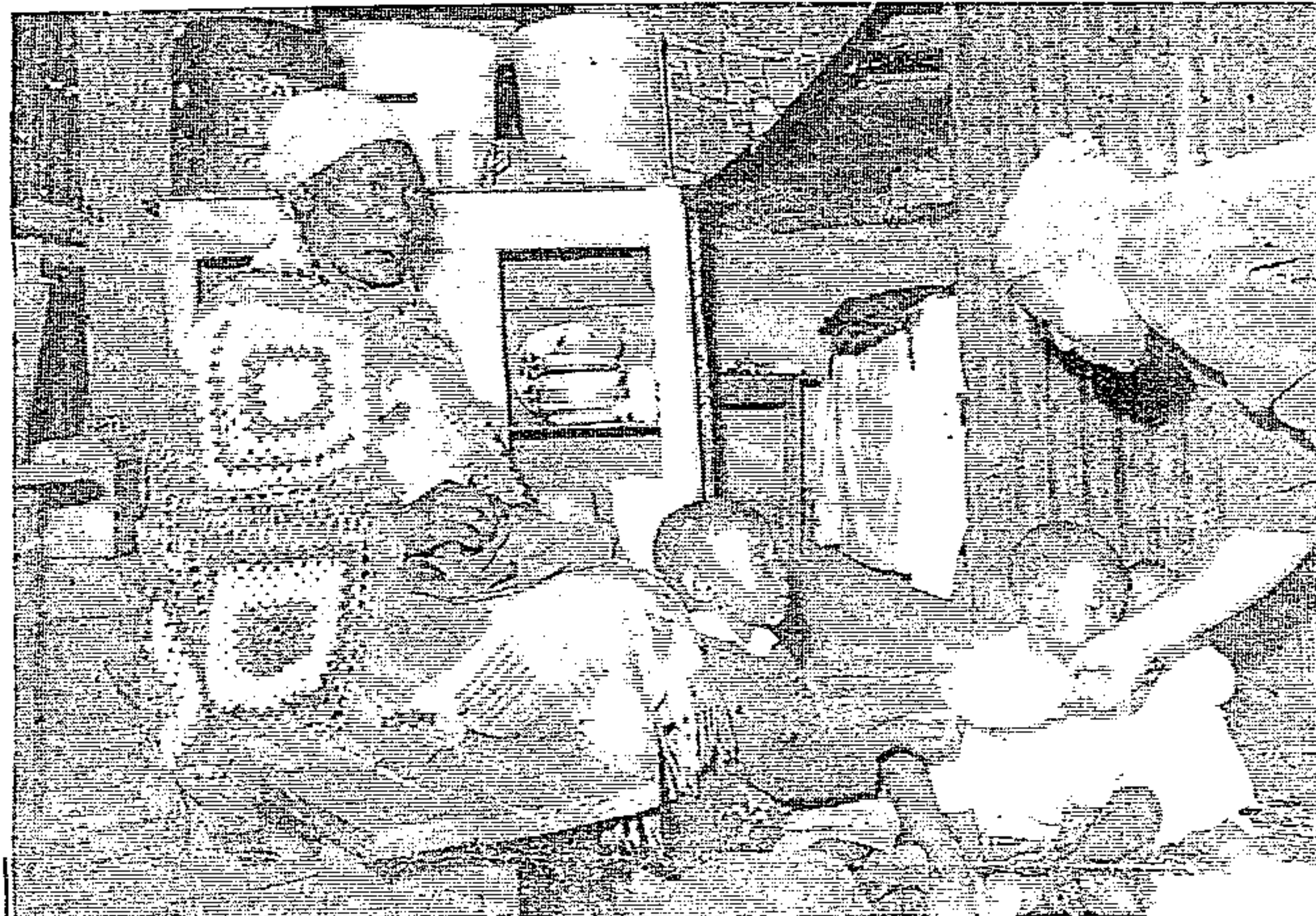
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• The family have another hopelessly inadequate meal. The children are ill from the unbalanced diet.

More funds sent for Emily



S. *S. S. M. M.* *S. S. M. M.*
horror and disapproval at the way Mrs Modise has been treated

THE Sunday Express has bags and bags of smiles for Mrs Emily Modise and it's all thanks to the generosity and love of our readers.

Mrs Modise is the 70-year-old pauper who, with her two daughters and three grandchildren, was run out of her Springs squatter camp and sent to the QwaQwa homeland.

Recently the Sunday Express discovered that the family was starving because Mrs Modise hadn't received her pension for more than 10 months, despite numerous visits to the Nigel Commissioner for Bantu Affairs to collect the money.

But it seems readers of the Sunday Express have no intention of allowing the six of them to die of malnutrition or cold.

Last week we reported that we had received more than R100 in donations — this week we have just short of R200, enough food to last the family a month, and clothing and firewood.

We also have reader's letters which express

The largest amount received, R100, came from an anonymous Springs reader whose letter simply said: "Do be so kind and ensure that Mrs Emily Modise receives the enclosed cheque."

One person from Greenside who had had a R22 "windfall" sent us the cash and wrote: "I was left in no doubt as to who should receive the benefit of my good fortune."

"What really perturbs me is that there are many more people in a similar plight."

"A credit to your newspaper for bringing this unfortunate state of affairs to our attention."

Someone else sent a R10 donation directed to Mrs Modise.

There was no covering letter but the generosity of the reader spoke for itself.

And this week a lady arrived at our offices bearing R30 in cash, clothing, food and firewood for Mrs Modise and her family.

The Sunday Express plans to give all these gifts to Mrs Modise to make her Christmas just a bit happier than last year.

HOMELANDS — BASOTHO QWAQWA

GENERAL

26/2/81 — 22/12/81

The framework of South Africa's higher education policy for blacks is set out in the Extension of University Education Act of 1959 which specifies that almost all black students must go to universities of their own tribal group.

Despite avowals that the Government intends to equalise educational opportunities, the decision to press on with ethnic universities for the Venda and South Sotho marks another step towards the completion of the Verwoerdian blueprint.

Education experts say the new universities will be unnecessary, expensive

Educationists split over ethnic universities

Their defenders insist they fulfil an important need.

"We have about the right number of universities already," said Professor G R Bozzoli, former vice-chancellor of Wits University.

"The only way to use them is to spread the facilities equally," Dr Alex Boraine, MP, education spokesman of the Progressive Federal Party adds: "In light of

Plans for new black universities in Venda and Qwaqwa have drawn a chilly response from educationists, CRAIG CHARNEY reports. They asked: Do we really need more segregated "bush colleges?"

The urgent needs of existing universities, it is only in the Alice-in-Wonderland world of South Africa that new universities could be contemplated. Capital expenditure for the new universities will cost between R15 000 and

R19 000 for each student they will eventually accommodate. According to Professor Bozzoli, Wits could accommodate the 1 000 or so students each of the new facilities will take — and do it more cheaply. Mr Ben Molekete of SM Education said: "The Uni-

versity of the North can accommodate 8 000." (Turfloop's present student body is about 3 000). Dr Boraine says, "It is tragic that capital will be dissipated to provide state symbols for small, artificially created countries."

Professor Bozzoli says that two technicians can be removed but some of its effects may be overcome. The aim is to choose between non-ideal alternatives with realistic possibilities.

Each of the alternatives will be considered in turn.

(9.1) Nationalisation of the drug industry:

The idea of nationalising the industry has been proposed as a way of dealing with the inefficiencies of the market. (2)

But the costs of such a move in terms of the removal of incentives to efficiency are likely to be high and the benefits relatively small. The industry is not well suited to nationalisation for there are no great economies of scale to secure and the progress of the industry is highly dependant on discovery; there is no reason to believe that the incentives for research will be maintained or that centralised research will be more effective under nationalisation.

This form of institution may be too costly a way of removing the present externalities in the market. Particularly in South

be built for the price of one university.

"These ethnic universities are part of a separate and unequal education system," charges the National Education Union of South Africa.

Professor Bozzoli agrees. "These places won't have anything like the facilities of the established universities."

At the recently established University of Botswana, planned facilities have been slow

in coming off the drawing boards.

"To establish a university in the middle of nowhere, with no cultural contact for students or staff, is the height of folly," said Professor Bozzoli.

Planning documents prepared by the University of the North indicate that difficulties are anticipated in finding qualified teaching staff.

Nevertheless, the Venda Minister of Education, Mr

F Nenezani insists there will be no problems in staffing the new facility in his homeland.

"A university can be established anywhere as long as there are people who want education," he said. "The goal is to make the facilities available to everybody."

The case for the new university is based on the increase in the number of matriculants in Venda, which has risen from around 100 in 1974 to around 1 000 in 1980, and would disrupt several other industries apart from one being nationalised.

Therefore the costs of nationalisation may be high. And it is not clear that the market has failed to provide useful medicines, the major charge against the industry rests on the grounds of prices and promotion practices. "The criticism has more often been, not that it (the industry) failed to produce useful medicine in adequate quantities, but that it produced and promoted at high cost a number that were sometimes unnecessary, sometimes of dubious value and sometimes even undesirable." (3)

It is therefore concluded that full nationalisation is not desirable. It is also not feasible to have Government shareholding and representatives on the boards of directors of firms. Civil servants are not faced by the same incentives and will therefore not be prepared in dealings with top

available to train as nurses), and to improve and equalise salary scales for nurses to make them economically competitive.

Are doctors and nurses our only health professionals?

The definition of a health professional can be controversial. The Oxford English Dictionary gives two rather different definitions of a profession and hence of a professional person. The first implies both a vocation and learning, the

New ethnic universities are planned for the Venda and QwaQwa homelands at a total cost of R34-million.

The universities will open as branches of the University of the North (Turfloop), eventually growing into fully fledged universities, according to Turfloop Rector Professor P Makgokong.

Part-time lectures at the Venda branch are to begin today while the QwaQwa branch will open soon.

Part-time courses in the arts, social sciences and law will be taken by 103 Venda students this year. QwaQwa will open with 300 students.

By 1986, when the two branches will be fully established, each aims to have 1000 students, according to Turfloop planning documents.

Permanent buildings for the Venda branch will rise in 1984 on a site near Benster after it outgrows its accommodation at the Venda College of Education at Thohoyandou.

QwaQwa University will open at a technical training facility already built by Anglo American at Leraletsepe. It may inherit the existing theology school at Wilsieshoek, as well as Government offices to be vacated in 1982.

Page 29: Educationists slam new ethnic universities.

breakdown of how many are actually working training they have had. Various influential people in this country that registered nurses should be trained care workers. We know from experience country, including from the paragonist experiments, that nurses can be trained extremely well, but if nurses are going on a large scale throughout the country then we need about another 10 000 practising nurses.

Doctors, dentists and nurses are the traditional health professionals. They have come to accept, some rather reluctantly, that pharmacists, physiotherapists, occupational and speech therapists and social workers are also professional colleagues, but they shy away from medical assistants and any further dilution of the concept of the "professional man".

The alternative definition of a professional in the Oxford English Dictionary is much more all-embracing. By this

they have only half the number of patients per registered nurse.

In practice of course the average number of beds per registered nurse is much greater than 33 because a great many nurses who are working are not in hospital wards. Much of the hospital nursing load is carried by nurses in training and by enrolled and assistant nurses. In the 1970 census there is a figure of 8000 nursing assistants in the country but there is no

breakdown of how many are actually working training they have had.

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on a large scale throughout the country then we need about another 10 000 practising nurses.

There are 92 schools for training general nurses in South Africa. Many of the places in these schools are not filled.

If we wish to train 10 000 nurses for primary health care work as well as the additional nurses we undoubtedly need for hospital work, then the money must be provided to expand these schools and to fill them with students. Money is required not only for nurse training but also to improve secondary education (to increase the number of matriculants

Ethnic varsities for Venda, QwaQwa

By Craig Charney

STAR 26/2/81 13 11

Doctors and nurses

Onverwacht 'appalling'

DETAILS of "appalling" conditions in the enforced resettlement area of Onverwacht (in the Free State homeland of Qwa Qwa) were presented to the Black Sash national conference yesterday.

About 100 000 people were moved to Onverwacht last year and

"another 100 000 are likely to be living there in the next few years."

Onverwacht was little more than a dumping ground for surplus people.

Health services were inadequate (last year's typhoid epidemic killed 527 people).

~~221~~

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SOWETAN 16/3/81

Mopeli slams Dr K

LowE 10/11/72

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THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, attacked the proposal made by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, to exclude homelands who have not opted for independence from the envisaged constellation of states.

Mr Mopeli made this attack when he addressed about 10 000 people in Sharpeville at the weekend during the Basuto Founders Day celebrations.

"We, the QwaQwa Government, shall not opt for independence under any circumstances unless you want it," he told the crowd.

"We don't want it," roared the crowd.

Mr Mopeli was reacting to a statement made by Dr Koornhof the previous week when he addressed a youth rally at Hartbeesfontein Dam, in which he said pressure would be put to bear on homelands that have not yet opted for independence.

He said these homelands were essential to the proposed confederation constellation, because all participating states will have equal status.

US told of SA's 'compulsory slums'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The poverty-stricken Onverwacht resettlement area for blacks in the Free State made headlines in a respected national American newspaper yesterday. And the picture painted was far from rosy.

"Onverwacht is a resettlement area 55 km from Bloemfontein to which black people are moved, often against their will and sometimes forcibly, in furtherance of the South African Government's master plan to bring about apartheid in the white-ruled country," wrote the Christian Science Monitor's South African correspondent.

"Even as the Government talks of reform the resettlements continue and scores of sprawling rural slums are rising in the isolated hinterlands of South Africa," the Ameri-

can public were told.

Onverwacht, which housed thousands of black people in crowded sium conditions, like most resettlement areas, did not appear on any maps. Corrugated iron shacks and mud huts were sited on 14 m by 28 m plots, too small even for subsistence farming.

There was little wood for heating, few shops and an incomplete water storage system. Water was dispensed by communal taps, the Monitor said.

The South African Government claimed there were about 65 000 people living at Onverwacht but observers put the true figure at double that, and growing.

No sewer system existed and rows of bucket toilets indicated that more people were expected to be resettled there, the newspaper said.

There were few employment opportunities at Onverwacht forcing labourers who were lucky enough to get work to catch buses as early as 3.30 am for jobs in the "white" town of Bloemfontein. These labourers were envied by others unable to get work and severely hampered by South Africa's tight influx control regulations and pass laws.

About half of the people were unemployed and the population was plagued by water shortages, inadequate housing and malnutrition.

Onverwacht was destined to become part of the Qwa-Qwa homeland but the prospect of "independence" troubled many residents who believed there was insufficient land for the people to survive, the Monitor reported.

~~JAT~~
~~SA~~
SOWETAN 2/23/81

POVERTY and misery of a town

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conditions, like most resettlement areas, did not appear on any maps. Corrugated iron shacks and mud huts were sited on plots too small even for subsistence farming.

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envied by others unable to get work and severely hampered by South Africa's tight influx control regulations and pass laws. Those desperate for work and left behind in the resettlement area formed a group from which local white farmers and businessmen could pick and choose.

"About 50 percent of the people were unemployed and the population was plagued by water shortages, inadequate housing and malnutrition.

"Despite the squalid conditions some residents were relieved that at least they could not be forcibly uprooted from Onverwacht as they had been many times from white-owned farms."

It was pointed out that Onverwacht was destined to become part of the Qwa-Qwa homeland but will be administered by the South African Government. The prospect of "independence" was troubling many residents who believed there was insufficient land for the people to survive, the report said. — Own Correspondent.

Monitor's report on settlement 'all lies'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Commissioner for the Department of Co-Operation and Development in Bloemfontein, Mr A P Kruger, has repudiated allegations in the Christian Science Monitor, a respected national American newspaper, that appalling conditions of poverty and misery existed at Onverwacht, a settlement 57 kilometres from Bloemfontein.

Mr Kruger said: "It's all lies — 99 percent of what is said is untrue and the remaining one percent is distorted.

"The residents themselves have given the name 'Botsabelo' meaning 'sanctuary' to Onverwacht. Would they have done this if it was the prison the report makes it out to be?" he asked.

Mr Kruger said the official population of Onverwacht was 54 151 but unofficially it was "about 60 000."

ASKED

"And not one person," he said emphatically, "was removed there forcibly. It's not a resettlement camp.

"The people asked to go there — Sothos who wanted to move out of Bophuthatswana when it became independent.

"I challenge anyone to show me one person who isn't happy there," he said.

Regarding the allegations in the report, Mr Kruger made these points:

SCHEMES

① There were tin shanties but already 200 homes had been built and more were planned under various housing schemes.

② There were communal taps and more were being added so that each house would eventually have one.

③ The bucket system of sewerage was adequate but waterborne sewerage and electricity were planned for 1981-82.

④ The smallest plot measured 15 metres by 30 metres but there were larger ones — Onverwacht was a residential and not a farming area.

⑤ Unemployment was not a problem; The Administration Board had difficulty filling its labour quotas.



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Chief Minister Mopeli ... no independence for QwaQwa. *Sowetan*

Mopeli rejects independence

26/2/81

THE QWAQWA homeland has no intention of opting for independence, the Chief Minister Mr T K Mopeli announced at a Press conference yesterday.

Mr Mopeli made it clear that it would be impossible to finance his homeland should it go for independence.

"We are a poor homeland and the fact that 94 percent of our people live in the Republic of South Africa means it would not

be practical to govern properly," he said.

Mr Mopeli also said there was no need to develop a defence force in the homeland because "that was the business of South Africa."

He went on to say that if the South African Government would scrap discriminatory legislation and make South Africa a "free country there would be no need to defend the borders."

**Party
leaves
the
Black
Alliance**

117
NM
2/6/81

Mercury Reporter

U L U N D I — T h e Dikwankwetla Party, the ruling party of QwaQwa, has withdrawn from the South African Black Alliance.

This was announced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and chairman of the alliance.

Chief Buthelezi said he had not been surprised by the move. From the outset, he said, the leader of the Dikwankwetla Party, Mr K Mopeli, had not shown enthusiasm for Saba in the sense that he had never attended a single meeting or rally of the alliance.

He said Mr Mopeli had, in fact, often gone out of his way to be disagreeable to him at meetings held between black leaders and the prime ministers of South Africa.

This had been a strange phenomenon, he said, in view of the membership of both Dikwankwetla and Inkatha in the alliance.

Chief Buthelezi read out the letter received from Dikwankwetla and categorically denied that he had ever made 'unfriendly remarks' about the party, as alleged in the correspondence.

Mopeli pulls out of SABA

Stamp
2/6/61
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THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, has withdrawn the membership of his party, Dikwankwetla, from the South African Black Alliance.

still committed to the ideals of the black alliance," said Chief Buthelezi.

Mr Mopeli was not available for comment.

Confirming the withdrawal of Mr Mopeli's party, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of the Black Alliance, said yesterday that the Qwa-Qwa head had never attended any of the organisation's meetings.

The secretary-general of Dikwankwetla, had, according to Chief Buthelezi, written a "peculiar letter".

"They state in the letter that they are withdrawing their membership for the time-being yet accuse me of making unfair remarks about them," he said.

He said that it was Mr Mopeli who always crossed swords with him whenever they held meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr Botha.

"For a man who always opposes me, I am surprised that they should claim in their letter that they were

Black unity strains under new attacks

ppm
3/6/81
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By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, has threatened to pull out of the South African Black Alliance (Saba) after an attack on him yesterday by its chairman, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi — who is also Chief Minister of KwaZulu — slammed Mr Mopeli and his Dikwankwetla Party for their temporary withdrawal from Saba.

Mr Mopeli emphasised strongly yesterday that the move should not be seen as the first step towards accepting independence for Qwa Qwa. He said his total opposition to Pretoria-style homeland independence remained unchanged.

The decision to step down temporarily from the alliance was taken at a national executive council meeting of Mr Mopeli's party in Bloemfontein last month, to allow for internal reorganisation.

In a statement from Ulundi yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said

he was not surprised by the move.

"From the very beginning, the leader of Dikwankwetla, Mr Mopeli, showed no enthusiasm for Saba, to the extent that he has not attended a single meeting or rally of Saba.

"We tolerated the fact that the Dikwankwetla Party failed totally to pay its annual R1 000 membership fee, paid by all constituent member organisations. But it is now clear that this was the extent to which the party and its leader were uncommitted to the ideals of Saba," he said.

Chief Buthelezi claimed that he had been reliably informed that Mr Mopeli was not committed to SABA and never had been.

In his letter to Chief Buthelezi, informing him of the decision to withdraw "for the time being" from Saba, Mr Mopeli accused the KwaZulu leader of "making unfriendly remarks" about the failure of Dikwankwetla to attend meetings and to meet financial obligations.

"We are busy reorganising

ourselves and you may hear from us soon. (The national executive council) can assure you that they are still fully committed to all the ideals for which Saba stands," Mr Mopeli wrote.

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi denied making any "unfriendly remarks" about Mr Mopeli.

He hoped the decision to withdraw was not as a result of Mr Mopeli's party being "embarrassed" by Saba's opposition to the Republic Festival.

Mr Mopeli supported the festival. He said yesterday that he saw it as a day of reconciliation between the races.

Following Chief Buthelezi's statement, Mr Mopeli said the national executive council of Dikwankwetla would have to reconsider seriously its position with regard to Saba.

In a statement yesterday, Dikwankwetla's secretary-general, Mr S K Marumo, said the party was "dismayed and disgusted" by Chief Buthelezi's "unfriendly utterances".

SABA was formed in 1978. The Dikwankwetla Party joined the following year.

for its finish and size. Nobody was paid to help build it; it was all built by voluntary labour. People in the area say

people only come to work parties so they can get drunk.

It turned out that 2 of the school pupils had been staying with him during the building. He said that otherwise they would not have been able to get food while they were working for nothing.

Basically then, Joki Stuurman was the driving force behind the building of the clinic, and not the Zenzele women who claim to be responsible for it. Nor can one say that the village itself is particularly integrated or progressive. A shearing shed was started in 1974 with 30 members. It is not finished yet, and again it is mainly Stuurman who builds when he can arrange that another member help him.

Sowetan 3/8/81 (370) (117)

Squatters must go - Malan

FAMILIES said to be squatting across the Old Potchefstroom road somewhere near Regina Mundi will today be moved in trucks to the Free State and "wherever they came from", but others 'qualify' to stay.

This was said yesterday by Mr Nico Malan, Chief Executive Officer of the Soweto Community Council. He said his council and the West Rand Administration Board had arranged

to bring out about a dozen trucks to move the families and their belongings:

Mr Malan said some of these families will be taken to the Free State and others to "wherever they came from". He said the group had moved from Kliptown where they left the other squatters on Friday.

Forty families were involved, he said, and it had been established 10 of them "qualified" to be in Soweto. But, he added, the remaining 30 would be taken back.

"This is what I call terrorism," commented Mrs A. Coleman, chairman of the Transvaal region of Black Sash. She said Wrab officials used "terror tactics" to move these people out of their shacks.

At the site she had argued with Mr Malan, she said, that demolishing the squatters' shacks would not solve the problem. She said she also questioned the use of camouflage uniform by police who were at the scene.

"I have arranged transport for families who wish to return to where they came from," said Mr Malan. "In fact," he said, "four have indicated they wish to go back. Some came from the Free State and others from Natal."

Mr Malan said the squatters were on a piece of land to be developed by Wrab. There were no toilets or running water, and the place could easily be a "health hazard," he said.

• See story on page four.

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Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu/Onverwacht sub-region

*17. Dr. W. A. ODENDAAL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether development projects in the Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu/Onverwacht sub-region have been approved in principle by the Government; if so,
- (2) whether he will make a statement in regard to the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The Government's decision on the principle of the matter was announced by me in a press statement on 8 December 1980.

I may just add that the Planning Advisory Council of the Prime Minister's Office is at present investigating the financial implications of this particular decision on the principle of the matter with a view to determining priorities.

Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu/Onverwacht sub-region *18. Dr. W. A. ODENDAAL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether any arrangements to offset the singular circumstances in the Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu/Onverwacht sub-region by means of the introduction of incentives for the creation of employment opportunities are being considered; if so,
- (2) whether he will make a statement in regard to the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) The subject of deconcentration/decentralization of industries outside the four existing metropolitan areas forms part of the approach to regional economic

development, referred to by the hon. Prime Minister in the recent motion of censure. The incentives in relation to the approach are at present under investigation and as mentioned by the hon. Prime Minister during the motion of censure, will be announced before the end of the year.

FIGURES 3 & 4 The Scot

(Fascinating history. Essence of politics of

(R) A.O. Hirschman: The Pa

Kraushelmer: Studies

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Background in intellect

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(N) G. Ardent: Theorie Soc (Magisterial war, revoluit modern Europe

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E. Fox-Genovese: The Ori (A very sophis on the politic versal, brill

H. Higgs: The Physiocrats. (Earliest work in English on this subject, still one of the best.)

Physiocracy

(R) R. Cantillon: Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en Generale, ed. H. Higgs, (1931). (Reprints of a number of classic articles.) (R) D.C. Coleman: Revisions in Mercantilism.

W. Letwin: The Origins of Scientific Economics. (Essays on some individual mercantilist authors.)

R.L. Meek: Precursors of Adam Smith (Edited extracts).

Trans 8
QC 309 20/9/81
370. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many citizens of Qwaqwa are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders;
- (2) what is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) *per capita* income of Qwaqwa?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 6 872.
(b) Migrant Workers: 55 000.
Commuters: 2 500.
- (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product:
R12 547 000.
Gross National Product:
R32 888 000.
(b) Gross Domestic Income *per capita*: R109.
Gross National Income *per capita*: R257.

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO.



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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 3306

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 3306

PRYS (AVB ingesluit) 30c PRICE (GST included)

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

BUITELANDS 40c ABROAD

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

POSVRY - POST FREE

Vol. 196]

PRETORIA, 2 OKTOBER
OCTOBER 1981

[No. 7820

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. R. 195, 1981

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE
VAN QWAQWA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), maak ek hierby die regulasies vervat in die bygaande Bylae en verklaar dat, ondanks enige andersluidende bepalings in enige ander wet vervat—

(a) sodanige regulasies, behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf (b), in werking tree op 'n datum wat die Minister van Justisie van Qwaqwa by kennisgewing in die *Amptelike Koerant* van Qwaqwa bepaal;

(b) verskillende datums ingevolge paragraaf (a) ten opsigte van verskillende gebiede binne die distrik Witsieshoek bepaal kan word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyftiende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE
VAN QWAQWA

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“hoofman” ’n hoofman soos bedoel in die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951);

“Kabinet” die Kabinet van Qwaqwa;

“kaptein” ’n kaptein soos bedoel in die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951);

“Magistraat” beteken die Magistraat, Addisionele Magistraat of Assistent-magistraat van die distrik Witsieshoek;

“Minister” die Minister van Justisie van Qwaqwa;

“persoon” ’n Swarte soos bedoel in artikel 35 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);

777—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No. R. 195, 1981

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
OF QWAQWA

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained—

(a) such regulations shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), come into operation upon a date to be fixed by the Minister of Justice of Qwaqwa by notice in the *Official Gazette* of Qwaqwa;

(b) different dates may in terms of paragraph (a) be fixed in respect of different areas within the District of Witsieshoek.

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
OF QWAQWA

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Cabinet” means the Cabinet of Qwaqwa;

“chief” means a chief as referred to in the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951);

“Government” means the Government of Qwaqwa;

“headman” means a headman as referred to in the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951);

“Magistrate” means the Magistrate, Additional Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate of the District of Witsieshoek;

“meeting” means a meeting, gathering, assembly or procession at which more than five persons are present at any one time;

See full ref see 7820-1
99 7820

Hans 10
6/10/81 Qwaqwa
OC 638-9
422. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unem-

639

TUESDAY, 6 C

ployed (a) male and (b) female Qwaqwa
citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i)
within and (ii) outside the borders of this
national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

The required particulars are not being
kept in the form of a special register and
particulars in respect of the number of
workseekers within Qwaqwa are not
readily available. The figures below reflect
the number of registered workseekers
outside Qwaqwa.

Male	Female
7 508	3 158

Hans ID

9/10/81 Q.C. 79-20

Qwaqwa (119)

367. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Qwaqwa during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;
- (2) what was the total population of Qwaqwa (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Qwaqwa and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;
- (4) how many persons remain to be

NOVEMBER 1981

720

moved to Qwaqwa in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 1976— 722
1977— 871
1978—30 371
1979—16 571
1980— 7232

(b) From Bophuthatswana and farms and townships situated in the OFS. All the people were resettled in the Onverwacht area.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of Qwaqwa for the respective years as requested.

(3)(a) and (b) None. There are existing townships in Qwaqwa with vacant stands where resettlement could take place on a limited scale. There are however also compensatory land available adjacent to Qwaqwa for Black spots still to be removed. This land must still be included in the judicial area of Qwaqwa.

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.

Hans 10

Qwaqwa

(17)

9/10/89 AC 720-21
368. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many houses were built in Qwaqwa during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;
- (2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in Qwaqwa; if not, why not;

721

FRIDAY, 9 OCT

- (3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in Qwaqwa?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 1976—410
1977—451
1978—297
1979—247
1980—186

- (ii) 1976—7
1977—1
1978—3
1979—2
1980—16

- (iii) The required information is not readily available.

- (b) (i) 3,

(ii) and (iii) The responsibility for health services has been transferred to the Qwaqwa Government and the required particulars are otherwise not readily available.

- (2) There are no resettlement camps in Qwaqwa. All the townships are, however provided with suitable water systems.

- (3) The responsibility for health services has already been transferred to the Government of Qwaqwa and the required information is not readily available.

Solve This
Qwa Qwa
case rejected

If absolute F-CYCLE would be:

The number of F-CYCLE either as the system by the user via the automatic deletion of the maximum number to make the space is released

2.10.1 THE @ELT STATEMENT

The @ELT control statement file from the control a source element in follow the @ELT statement

Format:

@ELT,OPTION

OPTIONS:

- A - Absolute element (must be used with I - option)
- R - Relocatable element (must be used with I option)
- S - Symbolic (Source) element (assumed if no A or R option)
- I - Insert, initial insertion of an element into a program file
- L - Produce a listing of the complete source element
- U - Update, produce a new cycle of source language
- D - Produce a source element that may contain control statements as data. The absence of D option causes the @ELT statement to terminate its function when any control statement is encountered. An @END statement is required to terminate the processor.

ELTNAME-1: This parameter defines the input ELTNAME/VERSION of the element to be inserted into the specified program file (I-option) or to be updated by the following corrections (U-option).

ELTNAME-2: This parameter specifies the element name and program file for the new symbolic element produced. This may be used with the U-option or with neither I or U.

SENTINEL: If the D option is used, the @END statement must be used to terminate the @ELT processor, therefore the sentinel (1-6

A PETITION by QwaQwa's opposition Matla-A Secheba party to have the homeland's first election declared invalid was dismissed with costs in the Pretoria Supreme Court last week.

The date on which the election results were announced was in dispute.

Mr Eloff said in his judgment Mr J Unterhalter, SC, for the opposition party had made a veiled suggestion that the electoral officer had ordered the names of the successful candidates to be printed in the order of their success before the results were determined.

Mr Eloff said there had been no full trial concerning the irregularities alleged in the election, and the judicial stamp could not be given to those candidates who were elected. In the opinion of the court they were duly elected.

from the set, the result

(-1)	(0)
27	28

particular file is determined, or as the number specified (CYCLE) for this file. Automatically the oldest file occurs when the file is on mass storage,

element into a particular program be used to make corrections to source statements or the corrections team.

,SENTINEL

QWAQWA

12/2/81

117



CHIEF MINISTER: Mr Mopeli.

BANS PROHIBIT

IN A MOVE to silence opposition, Qwaqwa has banned Mr W R Malefane of the Mada-A-Sechaba party for six months.

The banning order on Mr Malefane, outspoken against the apartheid laws and "independent" homelands, was served on him by two policemen yesterday morning.

The shockban is likely to instil fear into members of the party inside and outside the homeland and sources say legal advice will be sought.

The news of Mr Malefane's ban was told to **The SOWETAN** by his wife, Mrs E Malefane, who said that two plainclothed policemen came to her house and delivered the banning order. The ban is with immediate effect.

In terms of the order her husband is prohibited from leaving Phuthaditjhaba, the homeland's capital, at any time for a period of six months. No further details were available and the order was signed by the homeland's Minister of Justice, Chief Wessels Mota.

BY JOSHUA RAEBOROKO

The order means that Mr Malefane is barred from having any contact with the party's stronghold which is in the urban areas, and it is believed that it is aimed at "stifling activities" of the party in the homeland.

The party's chairman, Mr J Koekoe, told **The SOWETAN** that the ban would not deter the aims and objects of the party, nor "cowardly exercise" by Qwaqwa will make the party to grow from strength to strength, he said.

It is not known whether homelands — except for "independent states" — have the right to ban citizens, but it is understood that during the last Legislative Assembly Session, Qwaqwa asked the State President to bestow the homeland with such powers.

Mr Koekoe said it was his feeling that the ban was aimed at "crippling" our activities in the homeland, especially after his party had applied for a Supreme Court interdict declaring the last general elections null and void.

This application was, however, refused because of certain technicalities. The respondents were Dr Piet Koorhof, Chief T K Mopeli, the homeland's Chief Minister, the electoral officer and 19 others.

"This move will not stop us from fighting for the liberation of blacks in the country. We believe that South Africa is meant for all of us and discriminatory laws affecting blacks should be scrapped.

"My party is opposed to the so-called independent states and we have spelt it out to Qwaqwa Government that opting for independence will be the same as committing suicide," Mr Koekoe said.

The "independent" homelands have deprived most blacks of their citizenship in the country of their birth and "this we have told Minister Koorhof and other members of Parliament". Blacks wanted a share in the decision-making machinery in this country, he added.

The Qwaqwa Chief Minister, Mr Mopeli, said he could not confirm whether Mr Malefane had been banned, but added: "It is possible that this prohibition has been imposed on him."

Minister of Justice, Chief Mota, was not available for comment.

INSIDE TODAY

Permits for

Shebeens PAGE 2

NO

ma-tic

rewrite PAGE 3

Tip top racing tips PAGE 37

SERIOUSLY THINKING YOU SHOULD CONSIDER A CAREER IN COMPUTERS

Sowetan 22/12/81

117 ~~228~~

Plea for banned whip

By JOSEPH BAROON

THE opposition "Mafha-A-Sekhaha" party is to seek a Supreme Court order restraining the GwaOwa Government from harassing, and to lift the ban on the party's chief whip, Mr W. M. Mafane.

Mr Mafane was served with a banning order confining him to Phuthaditjhaba, capital of the homeland, by two policemen last week.

This is the second banning order imposed by the GwaOwa Government on Mr Mafane, outspoken against the policies of apartheid and separate development, within a period of 15 months.

He was banned from staying in GwaOwa in September 1980, but after a Supreme Court order and representations made to the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof, the order was "temporarily" suspended.

Mr Mafane is now banned in terms of Proclamation 105 of 1981 and the order reads: "In terms of regulation 110(1) of the abovementioned regulations, you are being prohibited from entering into or remaining in any part of GwaOwa, except for the area of Phuthaditjhaba."

Mr Mafane told THE SOWETANI in Phuthaditjhaba yesterday that his ban did not come as a surprise to him, following his earlier ban. He had become aware of him-

self was not happy with his prospects in the homeland.

But he added what was pleasing him was the fact that the ban was imposed by the Government of GwaOwa, while the

present one restricted him to the homeland.

This act is intended to stifle the activities of the party in the homeland. The GwaOwa Government does not have any opposition in the Legislative Assembly and this is a clear indication that the State is now in a deliberative line.

"We are, however, not going to leave the matter lying down. We are to seek a Supreme Court order for the government to lift the ban," he said.

The leader of the party, Mr W. Mafane, confirmed that lawyers are being invited to take action against the GwaOwa Government.

HOME LANDS - BASOTHO QWA-QWA GENERAL

1982, 1983, 1984

117

Swapo considers the now cannot negotiate

KwaZulu gets lion's share

Mercury 25/3/82

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—KwaZulu is to get nearly half of the total of R683,2 million to be given in assistance to non-independent homelands this year.

The KwaZulu Government is to get as much as the other six homelands combined in aid from the South African taxpayer.

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R342,7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R217,3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R109,5 million.

The next highest amount goes to the Lebowa Government, which is to get P.165,8

million. Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76,5 million), Kangwane (R36,9 million), QwaQwa (R25,3 million), Kwandebele (R23,8 million) and now independent Ciskei (R100 000)

These payments fall under the budget for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.

Separate payments are shown for Ciskei (R75 million) and Venda (R45 million) in terms of their independence agreements.

In addition, there is a total of R433,9 million under the heading 'Development aid and co-

operation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands.

There is an amount of R322,5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R 29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'.

THE tiny white-controlled town of Thaba Nchu has secured a niche for itself in South African history by becoming the first Free State town to opt for incorporation into a black area.

An opinion poll organised by the Thaba Nchu town council showed that 86% of the 600 white residents are in favour of incorporation of their historic town into either BophuthaTswana or QwaQwa.

At one level the result is surprising, even astounding. Thaba Nchu whites are for the most part typical platteland conservatives whose attitudes on race are pre-Vorstrian.

The platteland

dorp that just

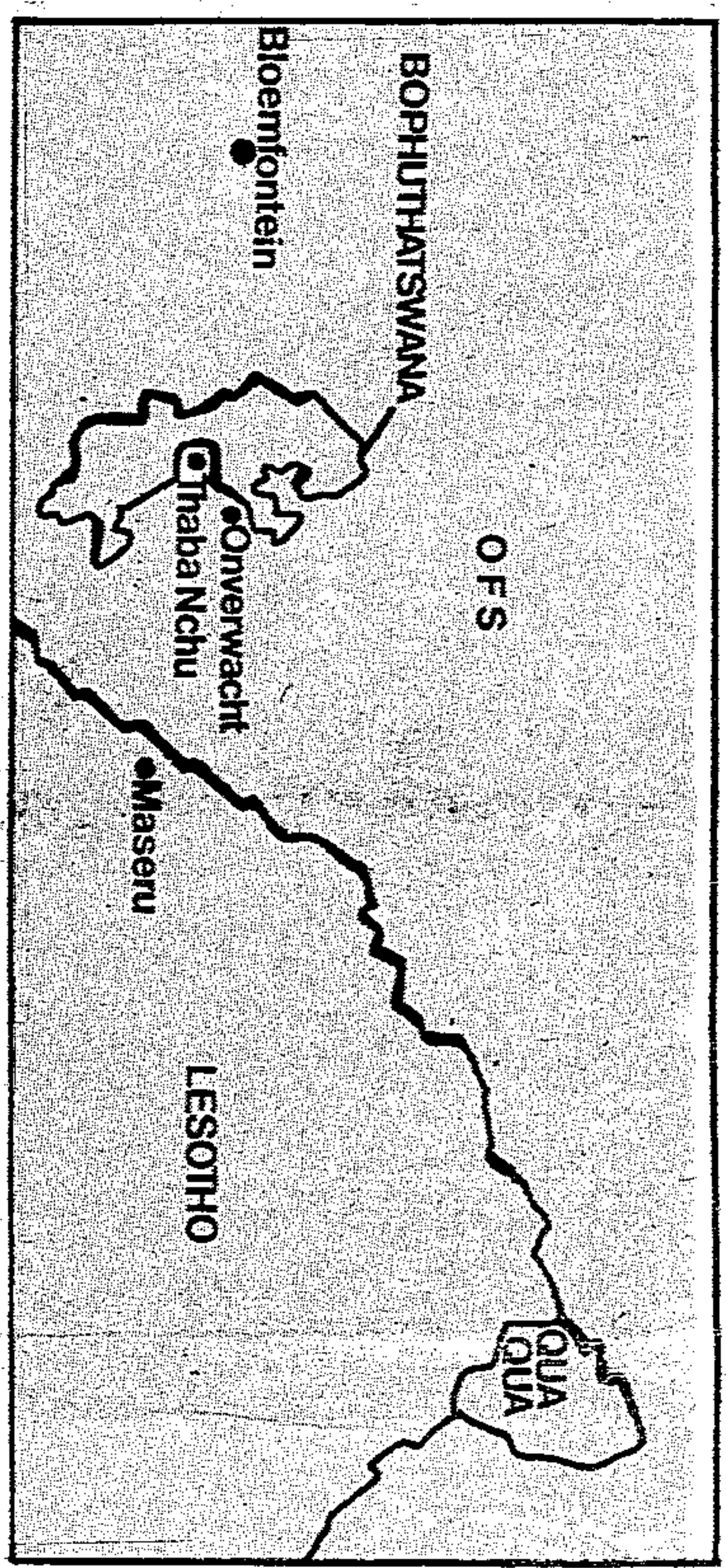
has to go black

PATRICK LAURENCE analyses the background to the decision by white townsmen in the Free State to opt for incorporation into a black homeland.

11/17/82

117

18/3/82



President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana is reliably reported to have said: "What Jerusalem is to the Jews, Thaba Nchu is to us."

The Batswana claim to Thaba Nchu was reinforced when the territory was ceded to them by the Free State Boers as a reward for their assistance against hostile tribesmen.

Chief Moroka's people assisted the Voortrekkers when the Matabele took their trek-cattle after the battle of Vegkop. The Thaba Nchu Batswana were later to side with the Boers in their fight against the Basotho for con-

rol of the land west of the Caledon River which the Basotho today refer to as the "Conquered Territory."

Later, however, the old Free State Republic annexed the area occupied by the Thaba Nchu Batswana, after a succession dispute between Chief Moroka's two sons. The white town of Thaba Nchu was founded in 1892.

When BophuthaTswana became independent in 1977, most of the territory held by Chief Moroka was given back to the Batswana, but not the town of Thaba Nchu.

The issue is complicated by the rival claims of a third party, the Basotho — who, in President Mangope's Jerusalem analogy, might be regarded as the Arabs.

Their claim is manifest tangibly in the huge resettlement complex of Orverwacht, which lies only about 10km from the town of Thaba Nchu and which is officially part of the Basotho homeland of QwaQwa on the northern boundary of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Officially about 60 000 Basotho live at Orverwacht but informed observers put the real population at more than 100 000.

In terms of a 1977 agreement between South Africa, BophuthaTswana and QwaQwa, land to be purchased for BophuthaTswana by Pretoria would be ceded to QwaQwa. The scheduled transfer of land was to help QwaQwa settle those Basotho who were living in BophuthaTswana before independence but who wanted to retain QwaQwa citizenship.

With these concentrations of blacks on its doorstep, white-controlled business in the town of Thaba Nchu has thrived. Fortunes were made as blacks came to town to buy food, clothing, furniture and petrol.

Afrikaans: "The fire of swaar kery is here and it is wraagtwaar going to be warm."

The immediate threat is in Selosesha, a Batswana town where the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation is building a R77-million shopping centre right on the borders of the white town. It will include a supermarket and about 20 satellite shops.

The shopping centre is scheduled to open in April, which perhaps explains the timing of the opinion poll in Thaba Nchu.

The threat from BophuthaTswana is particularly ominous for the townfolk because BophuthaTswana does not have GST, which means BophuthaTswana shops will be strategically placed to undercut their rivals in Thaba Nchu.

Petrol is already nearly 3c a litre cheaper in BophuthaTswana than in Thaba Nchu. The opening of two garages in Selosesha is understood to have drastically reduced profits at Thaba Nchu's four garages.

There is no doubt that the opening of the shopping complex will have a similar impact. President Mangope has frequently lamented the leakage of black spending power across the borders into white pockets. It would be naive to suppose that he will not encourage Batswana to patronise businesses which he can tax.

Although Mr Steyn yesterday reiterated that incorporation into QwaQwa is under consideration, it is difficult to envisage it as a practical proposition.

QwaQwa is still a dependent homeland and legally part of South Africa. As such, South Africa's 5% GST still applies there. Incorporation into QwaQwa will thus not remove the threat posed by BophuthaTswana businesses which do not have to contend with sales tax.

The situation would alter in time, of course, if QwaQwa opted for both independence and abolition of GST. QwaQwa's Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, was not available for comment yesterday, but he has expressed strong opposition to independence in the past and was re-elected on an anti-independence platform last year.

Incorporation into a dependent QwaQwa might facilitate white investment in Orverwacht and enable white businessmen to cash in on the market there by taking their shops right into the black consumer.

But the price would be high: abandonment of at least some of the infra-structure in Thaba Nchu. Black entrepreneurs in Orverwacht might, moreover, object unless they get majority shareholding on the Soweto formula of 51-49% split between blacks and whites.

D. Rindfatch (117)
19/2/80

Ex-Moscow prof in Qwa Qwa post

JOHANNESBURG — A former Moscow University scientist has been appointed director of the University of the North's new branch in Qwa-Qwa.

More than 140 students yesterday began lectures at the branch, headed by Professor Werner Mödinger, a Stellenbosch University graduate.

Prof Mödinger a West German citizen, studied mathematics at Moscow University from September, 1965 to September,

1966, before coming to South Africa and taking an MSc at Stellenbosch.

"I studied in Moscow because Russia is a world leader in my field of mathematics, the theory of infinite numbers," he said yesterday.

"Russian is also one of the important languages of mathematics."

Prof Mödinger has also taught in Germany and was dean of the faculty of natural sciences at the University of Transkei. — DDC.

117 S-Times 5/9/82

Ski slope funds just melted away

By NEIL HOOPER

THE QwaQwa Government has been unable to recover R200 000 it invested two years ago in an unsuccessful ski resort project, and opposition party leader, Mr Caswell Koekoe, yesterday called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the affair.

The fruitless expenditure has been confirmed by Mr H J van Eck, South Africa's Deputy Auditor-General, whose staff audit the accounts of the QwaQwa Government.

Sacked

Mr Koekoe, a former QwaQwa Minister of the Interior, also called on the territory's Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, to explain his role in approving the R200 000 investment to QwaQwa Ski (Pty) Limited.

He said that he had a mandate from more than 1 000 members of his Matla-A-Sechaba party who attended a rally at Hellbron last Sunday to ask Chief Mopeli whether he had personally approved



MR KENNETH MOPELI
Chief Minister

the investment, whether it had been credited to a German citizen, and whether the money was now invested in Germany.

He said he also wanted to know whether the investment had been made with the knowledge of the QwaQwa Cabinet.

"We demand that this money be repaid to the government of QwaQwa," an angry Mr Koekoe and Mr Ramotolo

Ngake, a former QwaQwa Minister of Education, told the Sunday Times.

Both Mr Koekoe and Mr Ngake were dismissed from Chief Mopeli's Cabinet in 1979.

Yesterday Mr Koekoe said: "At the time Chief Mopeli said I had insulted and defamed him and that the only way to have an effective government in QwaQwa was to dismiss me from the Cabinet.

"But the real reason why I was sacked from the Cabinet is because I refused to give my ministerial approval to the investment of R200 000 in the ski project."

Unauthorised

Mr Ngake, who was also dismissed as national chairman and member of Chief Mopeli's ruling Dikwankwetla party, said: "I am surprised that since our departure the Auditor-General has reported that our successors have not been able to prevent further unauthorised expenditures by the department," Mr Ngake said.

This was confirmed by Mr van Eck who said the last audit, for the 1980/81 financial year had revealed an unauthorised expenditure of more than R300 000 by the QwaQwa Department of Education.

He said the audit had also showed unauthorised expenditure of more than R370 000 by the QwaQwa Department of Work.

After 70 years, they must go

AFTER living happily together for about 70 years, the communities of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema — numbering about 50 000 Zulus, Swazis and South Sotho — in the Amersfoort and Wakkerstroom districts are now earmarked for destruction and resettlement elsewhere.

The Government has declared Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema (officially named Kafferlokasie), black

spots and wants the inhabitants to move — Swazis to Lochiel in KaNgwane, Zulus to Babanango, near Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital, and the South Sotho to an unspecified place in QwaQwa, the designated South Sotho homeland.

But the people have not been told of the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane, the Swazi homeland, into neighbouring Swaziland.

Nor have the other ethnic groups been told whether or

not the regions to which they will be moved will become part of their designated homelands — KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

Daggakraal stand-owners were simply told by Mr W J van Niekerk, Chief Commissioner for Northern Areas, last Tuesday that, in terms of Government policy, Zulus have to be grouped with Zulus, South Sotho with South Sotho and Swazis with Swazis.

Driefontein and the neighbouring Ngema have to give way to a dam being constructed by the Department of Water Affairs on the Umkonto River.

But officials give no reason other than it being a "black spot" for the removal of Daggakraal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has been trying to persuade inhabitants to move away since the early 60s. But the people have resisted.

The protracted resistance is perhaps best illustrated by the poor condition of the dirt roads crisscrossing the settlements, a sign that maintenance is neglected in an attempt to pressurise inhabitants.

Resistance is stronger at Daggakraal. In Driefontein, where Mr Van Niekerk addressed the 300 stand-owners in the area last Monday, the local Driefontein Community Board, headed by Mr Stephen Msibi as chairman, was accused of "selling-out."

But Mr Msibi's village board refuted the accusations, claiming it was equally opposed to the proposed removal of the settlement.

At Daggakraal last Tuesday, the nearly 1 000 stand-owners who met department officials, including Mr Van Niekerk, made it clear they did not want to move.

They did not even want to continue discussing the question of removal with officials, they said, because they were not given any agenda before the meeting at a local school.

Arguing that their opposition to the removal was stated at previous meetings, they refused to put questions after officials had addressed the meeting. The stand-owners said they wanted officials to send the local village committee an advance agenda of any future meetings so that the committee could discuss it with residents before the meeting.

They also wanted minutes of previous meetings to be read at the beginning of each future meeting. Otherwise, they said they would not participate in any talks with officials.

Situated on three huge farms, Daggakraal was established in the district of Amersfoort when the first black families bought plots with title deeds there in 1911.

The area grew over the years and there are today some 1 000 stand-owners in Daggakraal. Some of them have allowed tenants to build houses for their families on the stands at a fee — a little more than R20 each year.

There are also open lands where cattle, sheep and horses graze and where crops are grown — usually maize.

After 70 years of settled existence, three black communities on the Transvaal-Natal border are to be resettled. HARRY MASHABELA reports.

Three primaries and a junior secondary school serve the Daggakraal community. There are also eight shops, including two owned by Indians.

Driefontein and the adjoining Ngema were established in 1912 in the Wakkerstroom district. Inhabitants also enjoyed freehold rights, but the two areas are much smaller than Daggakraal.

They also have their own schools, including a junior secondary school, trading stores and lands where villagers plough and graze livestock.

There is plenty of water at Daggakraal and at Driefontein, including Ngema. Besides the rivers running through the settlements, a number of families have boreholes on their properties.

Each of the three communities has its own cemetery, too, where their dead — old and young — have been buried over the years.

Most men in Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema work in Amersfoort, Wakkerstroom, Piet Retief, Ermelo, Volksrus, Paulpietersburg or on the Witwatersrand.

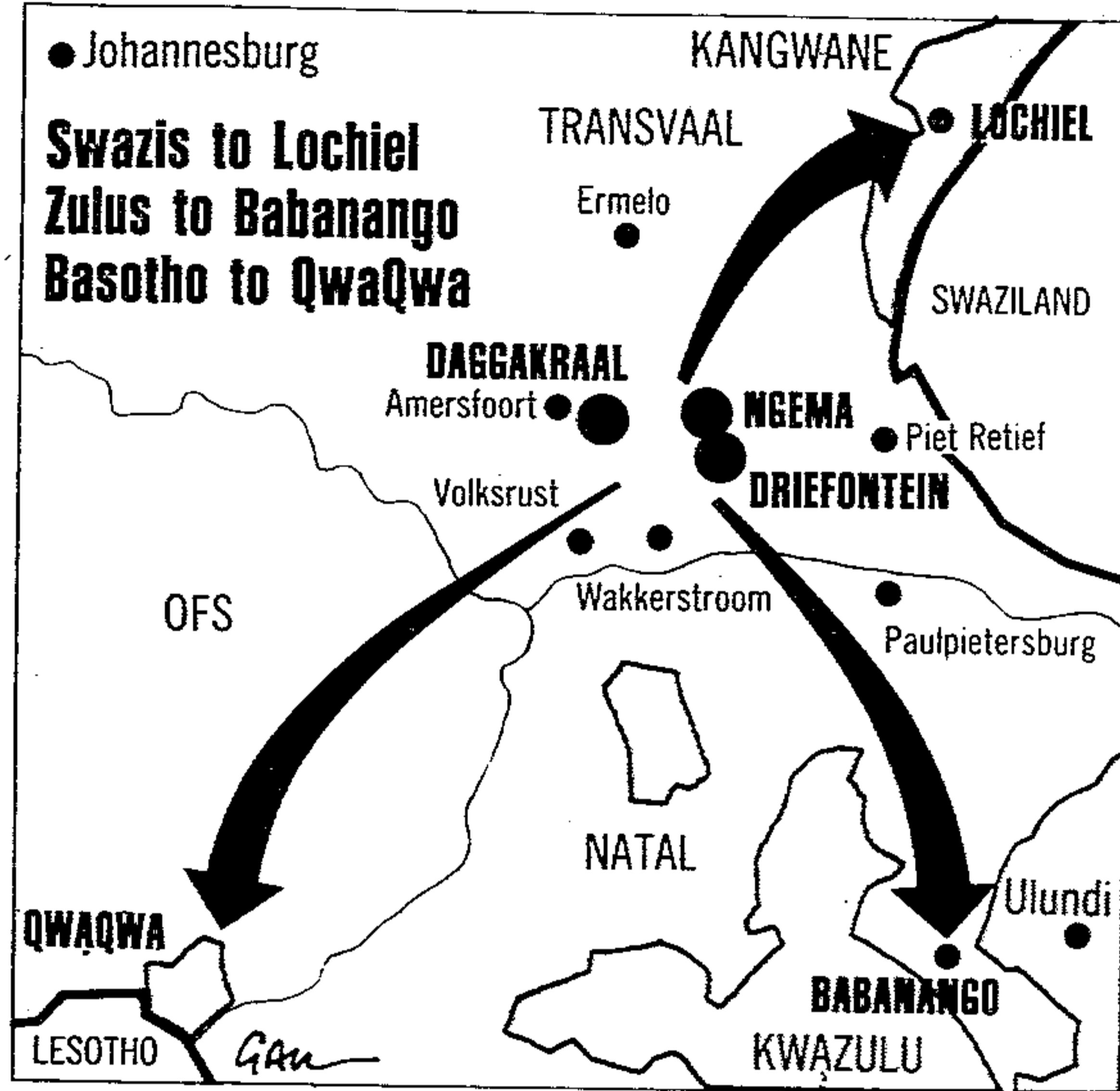
Resistance to removal has persisted despite promises by the department to give stand-owners "compensatory land of equal pastoral and agricultural value, with title deeds".

Families have also been promised:

- Adequate compensation in cash for their houses.
- Clinics, schools, water, roads and sanitation facilities in the new areas.
- Transportation of their livestock and all reclaimable materials — doors, window frames and corrugated iron — free of charge.
- Compensation in cash of all articles that may be damaged during removal.
- Temporary housing in the form of tents or prefabricated houses until they complete building their homes.
- Free food rations for the first three days while families are settling down in the new areas.

It was evident at the meetings this week officials did not want confrontation. They stressed they were negotiating with the people, not forcing them to go.

But it was also apparent indirect pressures were being put on the communities, such as the bad condition of the roads. Perhaps the Government will resort to other forms of pressure if the resistance continues.



MPs to lose seats if they swop sides in QwaQwa

A NEW law has been introduced in QwaQwa providing for members of the Legislative Assembly to lose their seats automatically if they switch their support from one political party to another.

The amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette last week.

The new law has been described by legal experts as "more suitable for a banana republic" than for a Western democracy.

They said it created a dangerous precedent which allowed the South African Government to interfere in homeland politics.

A leading constitutional expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa, said:

"This is contrary to our constitutional system. We have a very old and deep-rooted principle, known as the doctrine of the free man-

NEW LAW SUITS 'A BANANA REPUBLIC'

By JEANLE MAY
Political Reporter

date, in which members are elected to represent their constituents and not to represent a political party."

Mr P M Phatang, spokesman for the opposition Matla-A-Sechaba party of QwaQwa, which is not represented in the Legislative Assembly, alleged that the South African Government had passed the law to prevent members of the assembly from crossing the floor to the opposition.

It was an attempt to silence the opposition, he said.

The only party currently represented in the assembly is the ruling Ditwankwetla Party led by the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, who was not available for comment.

The Commissioner-General of QwaQwa, Mr Kosie Pansegrouw, said the amendment to the constitution had been requested by the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly during its session last year.

The request had been investigated by the Department of Co-operation and Development which had approved the legislation, he said.

It was then gazetted in the form of a proclamation, issued in the name of the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-Operation and Development said that the request for the new law had been met "because it would apply equally to ruling and opposition parties".

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said: "No doubt the Government would love to apply the same law to the South African Parliament so as to deal effectively with Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers."

SA control of homeland finances is limited

~~SA~~
117

Star
16/7/82

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The South African Government pours millions of rands into self-governing territories every year but has little control over the money — even if the Government is not satisfied with the way in which it is being spent.

Yesterday The Star reported that an audit of QwaQwa's 1980-1981 accounts revealed many unsatisfactory features in the homeland's financial affairs, some dating back to 1974.

But the Department of Co-operation and Development, which channels the money into self-governing states, is

not free to investigate unsatisfactory administration of funds in such states.

In 1980-81 the South African taxpayer indirectly contributed R11.6 million to QwaQwa, plus a further R8.8 million which was spent on behalf of the homeland.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development explained that, because QwaQwa was self-governing, it had control of its own Revenue Fund.

"The QwaQwa Legislative Assembly adopts the annual Appropriation Act and the Treasury exercises control of the homeland's

financial matters," the spokesman said.

Departmental heads were responsible for expenditure from their specific votes. The auditing of books and accounts was, however, done by the South African Auditor-General's office.

The Auditor-General's report, with accounts prepared by the QwaQwa Treasury and accounting officers, were presented to a sessional committee on public finance, a body similar to the select committee on public finance appointed by South Africa's Parliament.

The sessional committee's findings were reported to the Legislative Assembly.

INVESTIGATION

The committee was currently investigating QwaQwa's monetary affairs and the Department of Co-operation and Development could not comment on its findings.

"When the report has been tabled, the department may decide, in collaboration with the QwaQwa Government to carry out its own investigation," the spokesman said.

In the Auditor-General's report for 1980-81 it was found that, despite resolutions adopted by the QwaQwa select committee in the past, little or no progress had been made in pulling the homeland's financial management into line.

Claim by Cape Sotho rejected

Argus 15/7/82

~~103~~ ~~107~~ 117

Argus Bureau
EAST LONDON. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday ruled out any possibility of the Sotho-speaking areas of Maluti and Herschel, in Transkei, being excised from the territory.

He was commenting on a call by two Sotho men in the Western Cape that the people of Herschel and Maluti be either allowed to opt for self-government or incorporation into either Lesotho or the Sotho homeland Qwaqwa.

Mr Silas Khati and Mr Matthew Cabadiya, who claim to represent the

2 000 to 4 000 Sotho-speaking people in the Western Cape, said they believed the Western Cape community were in favour of the Sotho areas being excised from Transkei.

XHOSALAND

Their move follows a suggestion by Chief Matanzima that a "Greater Xhosaland" incorporating Ciskei and Transkei, be established. Chief Matanzima made his suggestion after the South African Government announced its intention to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Asked to comment on Mr Khati's and Mr Cabadiya's call, Chief Matanzima said: "I am a Prime Minister and can't always be dealing with these political upstarts."

It was a "historical fact" that Herschel and Maluti were part of Transkei, he said, adding that the Sotho-speaking community was in the minority in the area.

Mr Khati and Mr Cabadiya said the Sotho claim to Herschel and Maluti was as justly based on history as any claim Swaziland made to parts of South Africa.

The MP for Matatiele, Chieftainess Mary Moshoesh, whose constituency falls in the Maluti area, described the call as "utter nonsense."

She had not heard "anything like that" from the people she represented, Chieftainess Moshoesh said.

...with August 31 when they appeared in the magistrate's court

...and referred the case to East London -- SANS.

the outbreak of polio in the north-eastern Transvaal appeared to be slowing down.

Although 133 cases have been reported, the number of fatalities has remained at nine.

Only four new cases -- all at the Lebowa Hospital -- were reported on Tuesday.

So far, all the deaths have occurred at the hospital -- Sapa.

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Sampson
2/7/88

Lesotho land deal denied

SOUTH AFRICA is not negotiating with Lesotho over the incorporation of land, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Since the announcement of Swaziland's an-

nexation of KaNgwane-Ingwavuma, Lesotho has reiterated its claim to the entire Orange Free State and it was feared that South Africa would give the Sotho "homeland" OwaOwa to Lesotho.

South Africa had discussions with Lesotho in 1980 over where the border was drawn.

There had been no negotiations over OwaOwa or the Free State, he said -- SANS.

BATES SHOE BAR

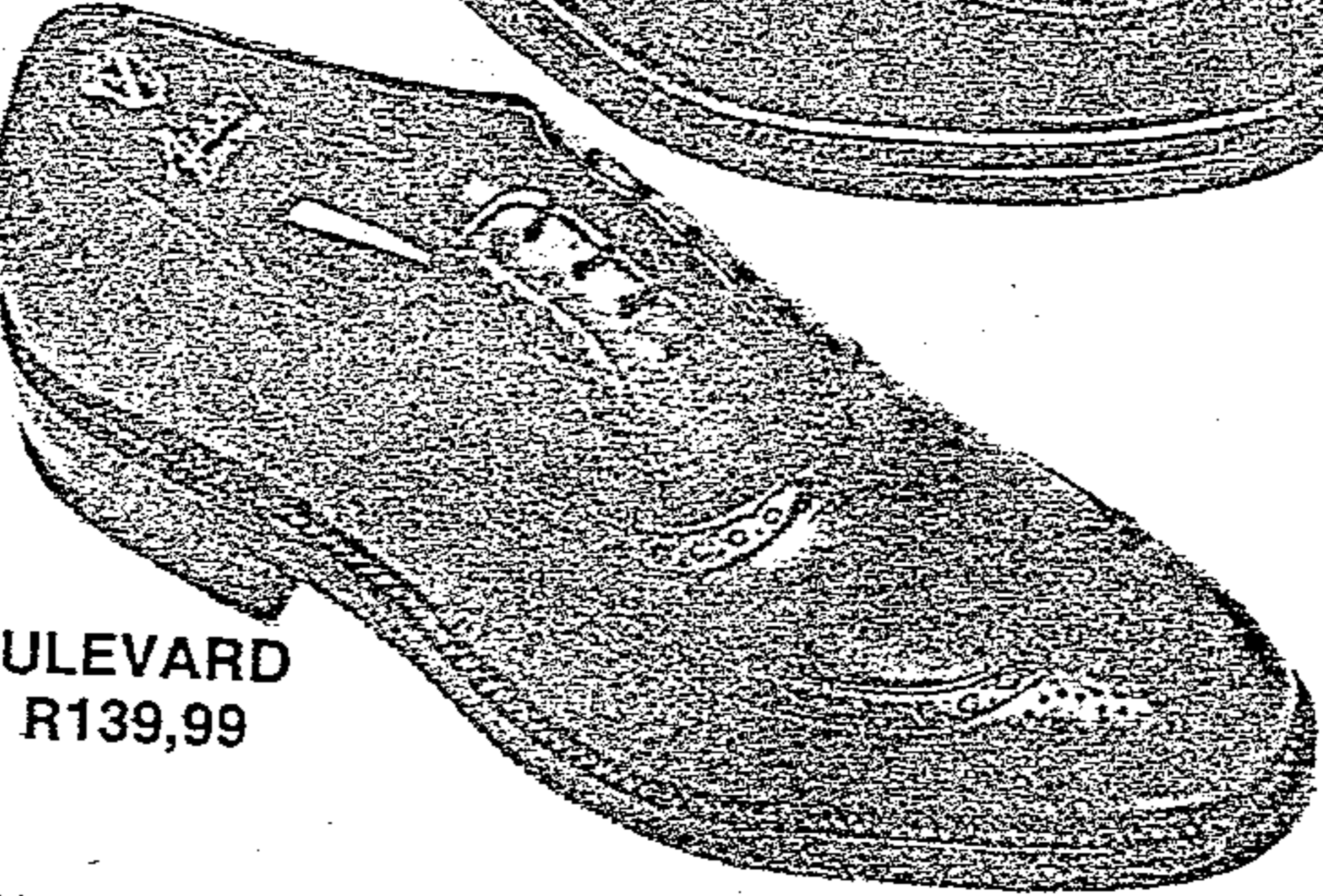
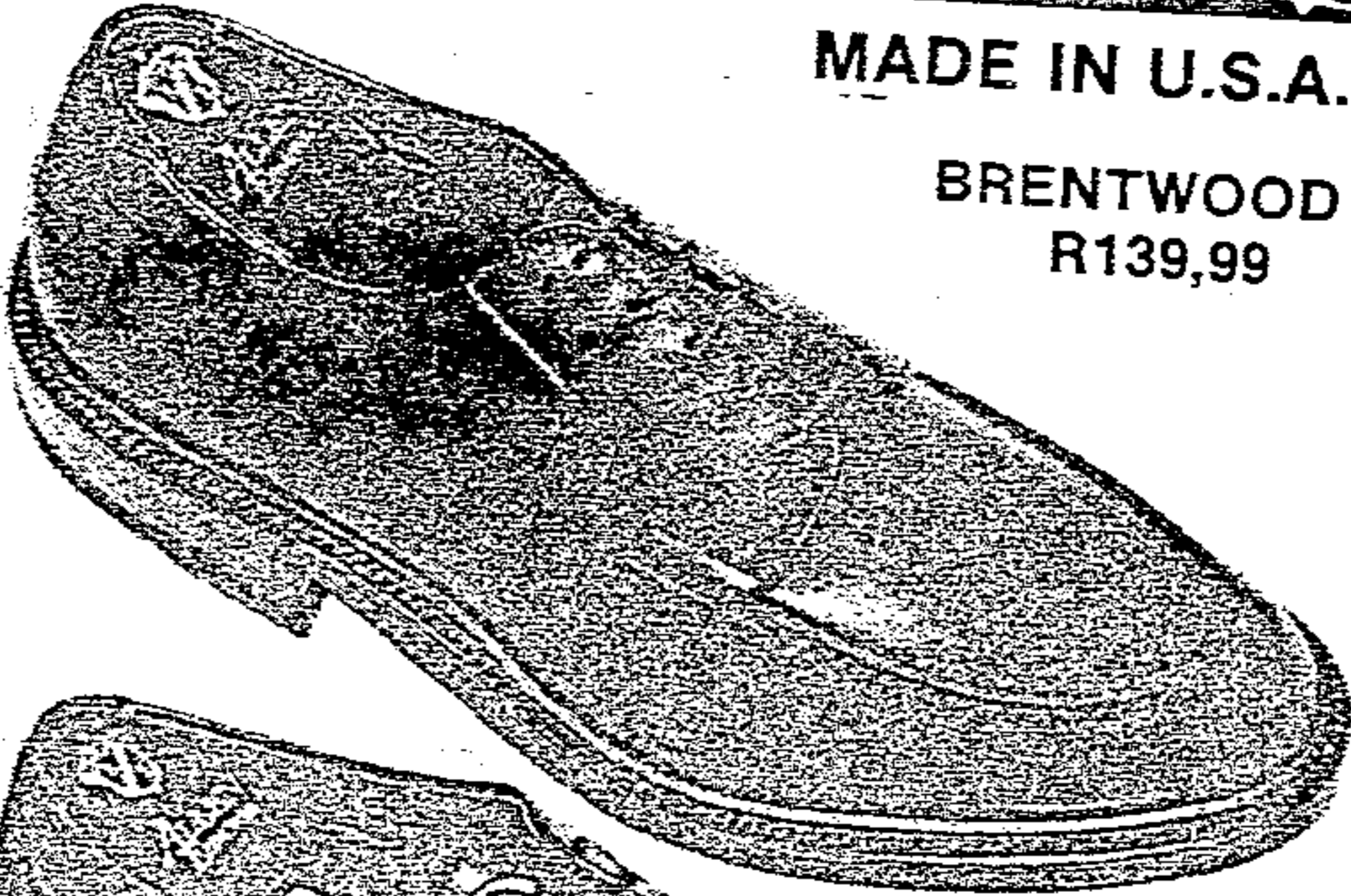
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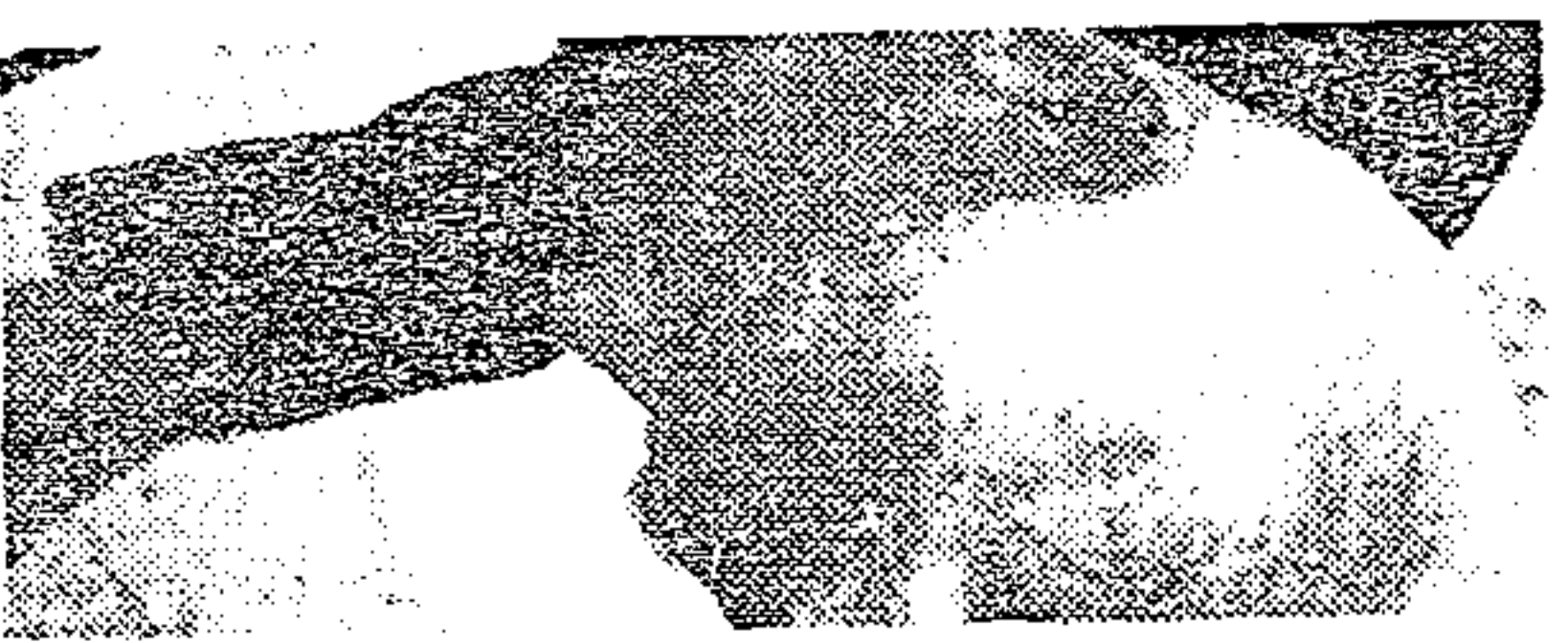
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HOW'S THIS FOR CHECK? AFTER INGWAUMA - LESOTHO CLIMBS IN



Such and the Institute of Race Relations met with favorable and sympathetic response from members of all race groups and political parties in South Africa, including Swazis. Petition tables will be set up all over Natal.

Tribune Africa News Service

MR JOHN WILLIAMS was one of more than 1000 people to sign a petition, launched in Durban yesterday, calling on the Government to drop the land deal with Swaziland.

The petition, drawn up by the PFP and which has the active support of organizations such as Women for Peaceful Change Now, Diakonia, the Black

IF YOU think Swaziland's claims on South Africa are audacious, wait till you hear what Lesotho wants. This week Lesotho reiterated its claim to the entire Free State plus Kimberley diamond fields and a few other incidentals. Last, the request seem breath-taking, the Lesotho Department of Information sought out its historic rights in a three-page statement. This began with a sharp rejection of speculation in the South African Press that Lesotho would follow Swaziland's example and incorporate

the Solho homeland of QwaQwa with Thabane (now part of Botswana) included. Lesotho would not be a party to South Africa's "ethnic consolidation programme," said the release. Lesotho, continued the statement, demanded the return of all her land "conquered by Dutch settlers or ceded to them through the connivance of British colonialists. "It is a fact that our original territory included the whole Orange Free State, and extended to the Vaal River in the north. "In the north-east, it included the Harri-smith area and the

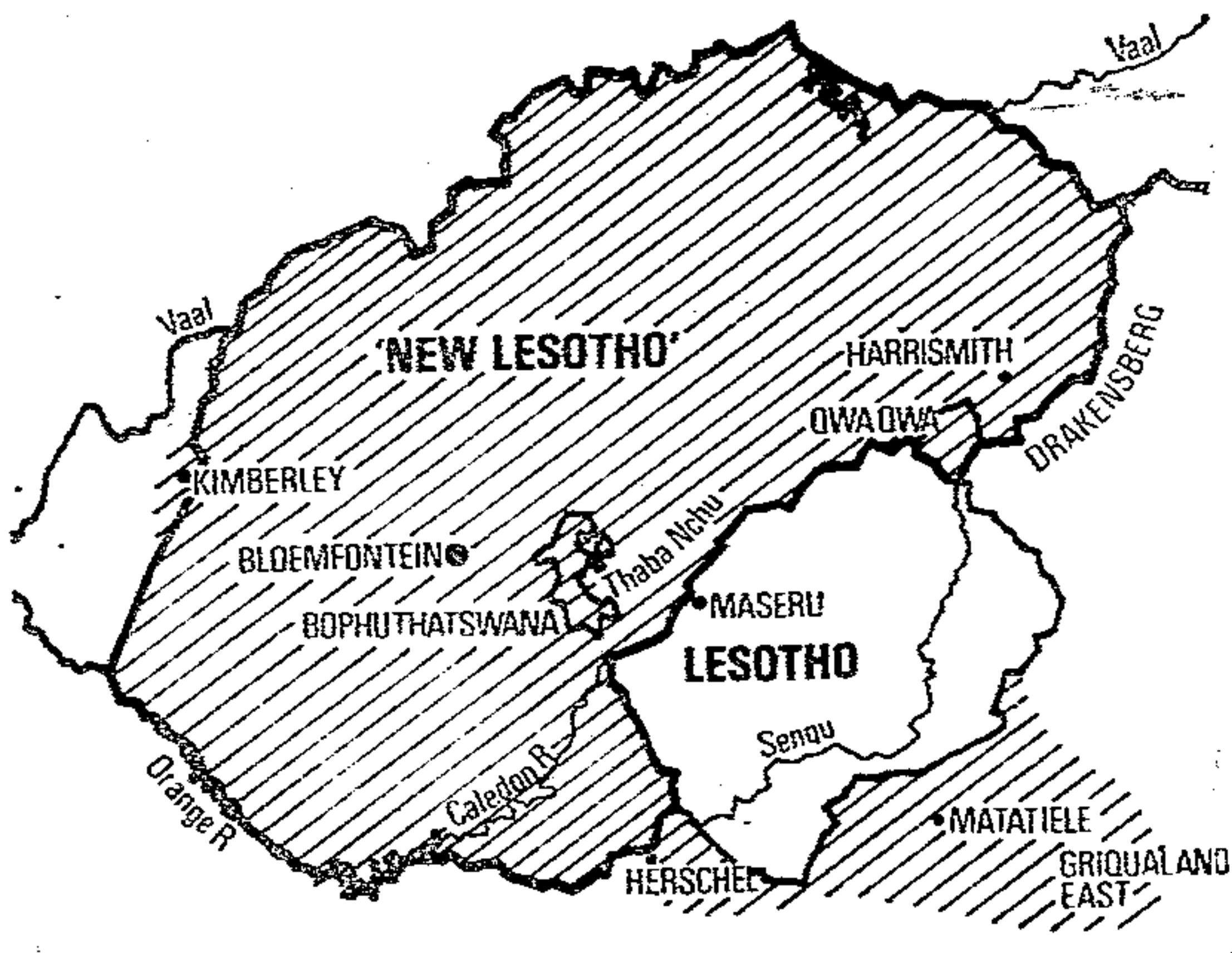
Drakensberg — which forms our border with the Zulus. Towards the west, it extended to the Kimberley area and in the south, it touched the confluence of the Senqu (Orange) and Mokokane (Caledon) rivers and extended to Herschel, Matielale and Griqualand East — which formed our border with the Xhosa. "The issue, therefore, is clearly not the incorporation of QwaQwa, which only forms a fraction of the conquered land. "What is at issue, is our demand for the whole of our land taken from us and no less." The message could hardly be more un-

equivocal. It implies the Maseru government seriously expects South Africa to surrender the Free State goldfields (which produce about 25 percent of the free world's gold), three of her largest dams (H. F. Verwoerd, Vaal P. K. le Roux), one-third of her farmland (which yields about 35 percent of our grain), the home of our oil-fuel, coal and chemical industries (Sasolburg), the diamond capital of Kimberley, the judicial capital of Bloemfontein and important uranium and coal deposits. Not to mention two million South Africans of whom about 300 000 are vote-wielding

whites. When a South African Foreign Affairs Department spokesman heard of the statement, he chuckled. Maseru's claims to the Free State were squashed by Dr Verwoerd, he said. He did say, however, that South Africa has "on-going" negotiations with Lesotho

over land, the most recent of which occurred a month ago. He did not know what land was involved. It may come as a relief to those worried by the Kangwane-Ingwayuma precedent and the Lesotho demands that the spokesman said there have been no claims from Botswana. Whew!

THE LAND THEY WANT



THIS map shows the area Lesotho has re-affirmed its "undying determination" to regain. It represents a 430 percent increase in land area that Maseru proposed would include the entire Free State (heavy black border) with Kimberley and East Griqualand thrown in for good measure.

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product (taxation) automatically increase in nominal terms because of a concept known as inflation-tax. Say a household pay 20% tax per annum. They earn R1000 a year and their salary is linked to the cost of living index. Say the C.I. increases by 10%. They now pay 10% of 20% of R1000 + $(\frac{10}{100} \times 1000 = 100)$ in tax instead of 20% of R1000.

The holder of money non-money assets (say a house) appear to gain during periods of inflation. However if he has a bond on the house which is repayable in fixed amounts not linked, say, to the C.I. index (as in Israel) then he gains as he is paying with money which has less purchasing power. Of course the person whose asset is the mortgage is losing.

Inflation has a bad distorting effect. It makes a demand-pull reason for an increase in prices look like a cost-push reason. This may result in increased anti-inflation policies being adopted. Let me provide an example in which for some exogenous reason all households increase their demand for meat. The butcher inventories (kept for normal fluctuations) are depleted too quickly if so the butchers, in turn, order

Lesotho (117)

No deal (117)

over ^{R.D.M.} 25/6/82

QwaQwa

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government has reacted sharply over Press reports that the QwaQwa homeland could be ceded to Lesotho following the land deal between South Africa and Swaziland.

A spokesman for the Lesotho Government said yesterday that the Press reports were absurd.

He said Lesotho would not seek land under South Africa's ethnic plans and that Lesotho had repeatedly rejected apartheid.

He said Lesotho had not stopped demanding the return of her ceded territory since the days of King Moshoeshoe I and had called for a boundary commission between Lesotho and South Africa so that she could press this issue.

The Lesotho Government comment comes after the recent agreement between South Africa and Swaziland on the incorporation of KaNgwane and parts of the KwaZulu homeland into Swaziland.

The Government-owned Radio Lesotho said in its commentary yesterday that "to think that Lesotho could accept any piece of land under South Africa's ethnic considerations is outrightly absurd".

"We have repeatedly emphasised our rejection of the separatist policy of Afrikaner oligarchy, which seeks to remove the black people of South Africa from the bulk of the country's land, and preserve it for the white minority."

We, in similar terms, rejected the related plan for the so-called confederation of Southern African states, under which Pretoria clearly wishes to gain the acceptance of the Bantustan creations, whilst also vaunting herself as the head prefect of the sub-continent."

The radio said Lesotho has not accepted the present colonialist boundaries, and "the return of our land has been high on the agenda of our relations with the South African settlers".

The radio said the SA Government knows that Lesotho has incessantly called for the establishment of a joint commission in which they could show that the whole Free State — including Harrismith, Kimberley, Griqualand East, Matatiele and Herschel — is part of Lesotho.

Qwa Qwa fears Govt move

Political Reporter

THE Qwa Qwa people would have to be given more land before they could even think about incorporation into Lesotho, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of the territory, said yesterday.

Expressing fears that the Government would attempt to coerce the area into joining Lesotho, Mr Mopeli said the Basotho people themselves had to take a decision on the move without pressure from the Government.

'Only about 250 000

Basothos live in Qwa Qwa and 2 000 000 live outside. We find ourselves on a slippery slope. If the policy of separate development is to be carried out, we must have more land.'

Mr Mopeli said Qwa Qwa did not want to be annexed by Lesotho. But if Qwa Qwa was given more land, the territory would be in a position to bargain with Lesotho on equal terms.

'The mandate for incorporation must come from the Basotho people. We had purely exploratory talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-

operation and Development, in November last year but there was no commitment by either side.'

Mr Mopeli said the Basotho people were 'vehemently opposed' to independence. Qwa Qwa had 62 000 ha of land, of which 14 000 ha had been earmarked for inclusion in the territory in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals.

He said Qwa Qwa feared being coerced into joining Lesotho, as the Government had forced Ka-Ngwane to accept incorporation into Swaziland.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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23/6/87 D. P. [unclear]

Lujabe: no knowledge of offer for Herschel

UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, said yesterday he did not know of any offer to buy the Sotho-speaking Herschel area from Transkei for QwaQwa.

He was commenting on a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch which quoted the Commissioner-General to QwaQwa, Mr J. S. Pansegrouw, as saying that an offer had been made to buy Herschel from Transkei for QwaQwa and that another plan had been considered to get Maluti, another Sotho-speaking area in Transkei, in exchange for Grigualand East.

"The idea of selling Herschel or swapping Maluti has never come up to my knowledge," Mr Lujabe said.

"All that I know is that our historical claim to Grigualand East still stands as well as our other land claims. I know of nothing about this new matter."

Mr Lujabe would not be drawn on whether Transkei would be amenable to any land swaps or trade-offs.

Asked whether Transkei would entertain any approach about Herschel since it was inhabited by Sotho-speaking people and situated on the south east border of Lesotho, Mr Lujabe replied: "As I said, this matter has never come up and if it does come up, we will cross that bridge when we come to it."

"Transkei has made its propositions to the Vander Walt Commission on where the borders should be drawn. These can only be settled once the land issue is settled.

"On the question of borders, if you look at the situation between us and Natal, you will see that the natural boundary should be the Umtzinkulu River, Harding and Port Shepstone should also be included in Transkei.

"History spells it out. Harding belonged to Faku. All our other land claims are based on historical grounds."

Asked to comment on the row raging over land being given to Swaziland, Mr Lujabe said it was difficult to comment without knowing the full background.

"It does appear that there has not been sufficient negotiation between the parties. If what Kwazulu alleges is true, they got a raw deal." — DDR.



MR LUJABE

ARNING

Exam-ners' Initials

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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QwaQwa fears forced union

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, last night expressed fears that QwaQwa might be forced to accept incorporation into Lesotho in the same way KaNgwane had been coerced into unification with Swaziland.

"We really feel very unsafe," Mr Mopeli said. "We no longer have any confidence in Dr Koornhof."

QwaQwa, the designated "homeland" of South Africa's 2-million Basotho, lies on the north-eastern border of the Kingdom of Lesotho with a population of about 1 500 000.

"We are bitterly disappointed with the action of the central Government in forcing KaNgwane to accept incorporation into Swaziland," Mr Mopeli said, adding that he did not believe the Gov-

ernment was committed to negotiation.

Mr Mopeli was not opposed in principle to some form of link with Lesotho but he stressed any move toward union must rest on two conditions:

- As the smallest of the "homelands" it must acquire more land before it can open talks with Lesotho.

- Any move toward union must come from the Basotho people themselves and not be foisted on them from above.

After the appointment of the Van der Walt Commission in 1979, the Rand Daily Mail was told it was considering the creation of an enlarged QwaQwa as a prelude to unification with Lesotho and that the cession of the Ingwavuma region to Swaziland was being considered even then.

● See Page 2

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R96 000 cheque: account frozen

(117) 19/5/82

Court Reporter

THE government of QwaQwa asked the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to freeze a bank account after a R133 cheque stolen from the government was allegedly made out for R96 877,18.

Mr Murray Kritzman has appeared in court in Bethlehem, OFS, in connection with the cheque theft and has been released on R4 000 bail, the court was told.

After hearing the urgent application, Mr Justice Margo ordered that the account, in the name of Kwik Printing Pty, should be frozen pending an action by the QwaQwa Government against Mr Kritzman.

Mr Willem Jan Gazendam, secretary of the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the QwaQwa Government, said in an affidavit that

a government cheque form made out for R133 was paid out by Volkskas Limited on November 27, 1980.

A duplicate form of this cheque was obtained by an unknown person and made out for R96 877,18. This cheque was paid into the account of Kwik Printing Pty at the Standard Bank's Orange Grove branch in April this year, the court was told.

Mr Gazendam said that withdrawals amounting to R63 000 had been made from the account but R37 000 was still in the account.

He asked for the account to be frozen pending the recovery of the money.

The criminal case against Mr Kritzman is still being investigated, the court was told.

Mr Justice Margo issued a rule nisi with a return date of June 1.

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QwaQwa govt ¹⁰⁷ may go to court ^{Sowetan 27/1/82}

THE OPPOSITION "Matla-A-Sechaba" party is to seek a Supreme Court order restraining the QwaQwa government from harassing the party and also to lift the ban on the party's chief whip, Mr WR Malefane.

The party's leader, Mr W Koekoe, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the expected action would be heard in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court next month.

In addition the Supreme Court will also hear an action brought against the QwaQwa government in which the party declared that the last general elections be null and void.

Mr Malefane was served with a banning order confining him to Phuthaditjaba, the homeland's capital, by two policemen last month.

The ban was the second to be imposed on Mr Malefane, who is opposed to the policies of separate development and apartheid.

During last September he was banned from studying in Qwaqwa, but after a Supreme Court order and representations had been made to the Minister of Cooperation and Development the order was suspended.

Currently Mr Malefane is banned in terms of Proclamation R195 and is prohibited from entering or remaining in any part of QwaQwa, except for the area of Phuthadithjaba.

Interviewed, Mr Koekoe said it was clear from the banning order

and previous actions by the government against Mr Malefane that QwaQwa was prepared to intimidate opposition members.

By banning opposition members the government was aiming at stifling the activities of parties within the homeland, and the party was not prepared to "give in" to the government's intentions.

"This is an act of cowardice and we shall continue to pressurise them until the ban is lifted and no harassment is brought to bear on him," Mr Koekoe said.

He said the party had briefed lawyers on this matter and "we are awaiting a date next

month" when the action would be taken.

Referring to the second action, Mr Koekoe said it was apparent that there were irregularities which his party exposed during the last general elections.

"After the election results we applied for a court order declaring them null and void, but this action was rejected by the Supreme Court.

"We have however, filed an appeal and our case is to be heard next month. We appealed after receiving new evidence on the matter," he said.

The QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli, was not available for comment.

Equipment worth R5-million rusts on Durban docks

By JEAN LE MAY

CONSTRUCTION of a planned R20-million mountain-top ski resort partially financed by the Qwa Qwa Government has been abandoned because it may have been built in the wrong country.

Now expensive equipment lies rusting and abandoned on a mountainside and at Durban docks while law suits and counter-suits rage.

The resort, on which about R2-million has already been spent, is on the slopes of Sephoko Peak in the Maluti Mountains — an area which has become the subject of a land claim dispute between Lesotho and Qwa Qwa.

When it was established that Lesotho was disputing the ownership of the land, the Qwa Qwa Government froze the ski resort project.

The resort was officially opened in August, 1977, by the Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, who accepted presidency of the Qwa Qwa Mountain Authority, which controlled the project.

The following month it was announced from Qwa Qwa that the official go-ahead had been given for the R20-million project, for which Qwa Qwa would provide one-third of the money and a German consortium the rest.

Since then the Mountain Authority has been dismantled and the project has been called off.

Meanwhile, on the slopes of Sephoko Peak, a snow cannon, a ski lodge, and three dams have had to be abandoned.

And a mountain cableway, said to be worth

To Page 2



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R20 M SKI RESORT BORDER ROWKITS

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S. Sknews

5/9/82

5/11/82 (117)

Qwa Qwa clamp on political refugees

S. Express

THE Qwa Qwa Government is clamping down on political refugees from Lesotho.

Members of the Basuto Congress Party, which is banned in Lesotho, are believed to have infiltrated into Qwa Qwa among the refugees, said a source.

The clampdown is believed to be connected with allegations by the Lesotho Government that bombings and attacks in Lesotho by the underground Lesotho Liberation Army had been organised from a base in Qwa Qwa with the assistance and knowledge of the South African Government.

BCP leader Mr Ntsu Mokhehle claimed recently to have returned secretly to Lesotho from exile to organise resistance to Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan.

This week scores of people were queueing outside the Department of Justice offices in Phuthaditjaba, the Qwa Qwa capital.

"They are running away from the shooting in Lesotho — there are children here whose fathers have been shot," said one woman.

The refugees refused to give

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

their names, saying it would be dangerous.

Mr S O M Moji, the Qwa Qwa Secretary for Justice, said: "We don't know how many refugees there are, or if they are members of the BCP. There could be 300 or a 1 000. We want to find out how many there are, and exactly who they are before we decide anything at all."

He denied that Qwa Qwa would offer sanctuary to refugees. Chiefs and headmen had been told to order all people from Lesotho to report to the Department of Justice, he said.

Chief Jonathan referred to "South African sponsors" for the LLA and Mr Mokhehle at the funeral last month of Lesotho Minister of Works Mr J K Rampeta. The LLA was blamed for his murder.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has denied Chief Jonathan's allegations.

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(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. Paper 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
4	52	
3	40	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

- The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

117 S. Express 5/9/82

Sunday EXPRESS

The struggle to regain control

THE absurdity of the suggestion that the SABC gives too little attention to the pronouncements of Cabinet Ministers will be hilariously evident to anybody who has sat through a Sunday night of Nationalist explication under the obsequious supervision of Mr Chris Saunders.

Similarly absurd is the hysterical reaction of Mr Barend du Plessis to the fact that the SABC permitted a prominent member of the Conservative Party to say something before the cameras, and that it actually broadcast his comments.

There is no need to trace the events of the week in detail, but they do confirm an observation previously made in this space: the National Party's leaders are losing their grip on events, and losing their nerve. Their management of the day-to-day affairs of the country is marked by over-reaction, over-statement, bossiness, anger, poor judgment and other symptoms of fear and weakness.

Eliot summed it up in one line when he wrote that the strong man rules strongly, the weak man by caprice. We have today a capricious, fidgety Government which is trying to snatch back the control it has lost.

It is now beyond dispute that control has indeed been lost by the Afrikaner patriarchy that has ruled the country for so long. The patriarchal inner circle of Broederbond, church, teachers' corps, public servants, business elite and political leaders has been riven by *broedertwis*. The glue that bound them together has been dissolved and the rending of the nation leaves no institution unaffected.

There was a time when Afrikaner editors were quietly and strongly eased out of their jobs, not publicly decapitated like the editor of Die Transvaler this week. There was a time when disputes in the white churches were thrashed out at synods by delicate exegesis, not in Press conferences and public debates. There was a time when Afrikaans business houses sustained each other, almost at any cost, and did not conduct open warfare as Rembrandt and Sanlam are now doing.

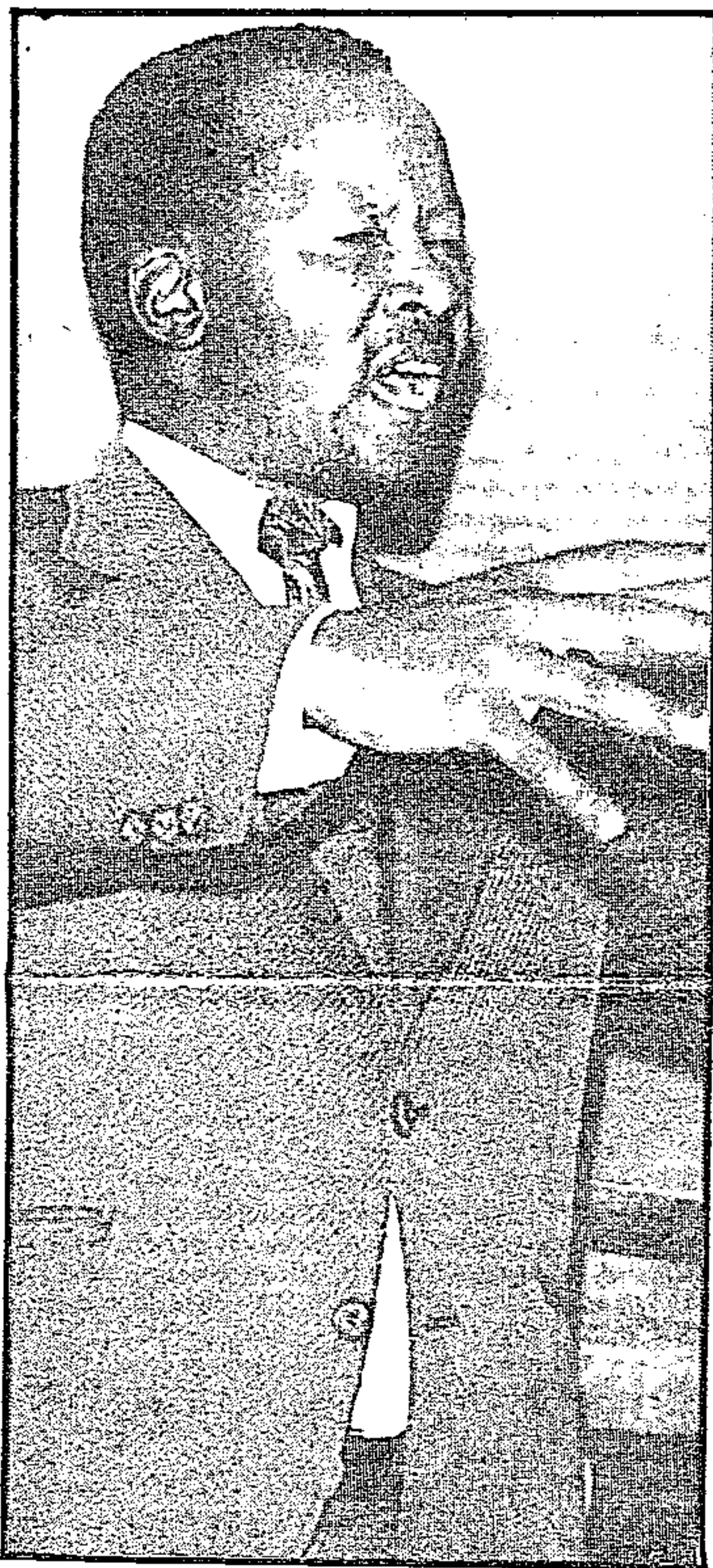
Every institution of Afrikaner life is now torn by disputes which, while they are not necessarily political, arise from the political dispersion of the Afrikaners. A common political purpose no longer overrides all other questions.

In short, Afrikanerdom in isolation no longer constitutes an adequate political base to control the country. That is why the political leaders are thrashing around in such an absurd fashion.

It is, in human terms, understandable; but it also holds grave dangers because, as Mr du Plessis demonstrated this week, the weak are constantly attracted by the spurious notion that totalitarian methods can restore a lost order.

SA's mountain dictatorship

The financial accounts of the Qwa Qwa homeland, which costs South African taxpayers nearly R20-million a year, are chaotic but a distressing picture is emerging on the political front as well...



Chief Mopeli — blames the Press for many of his tiny nation's problems.

QWA QWA, the tiny poverty-stricken South Sotho homeland, is showing all the signs of turning into a mountain dictatorship.

Moreover, South African taxpayers are footing the bill for the millions of rands being poured into the bottomless pit which is Qwa Qwa — and reports of the Auditor-General in Pretoria, dating from 1974, say that a great deal of the money has never been properly accounted for.

But the Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, refuses outright to discuss the homeland's finances and becomes aggressive when he is questioned about the undemocratic policy he has adopted.

"Why should we be interested in having a democracy in Qwa Qwa?" he asked angrily during an interview this week.

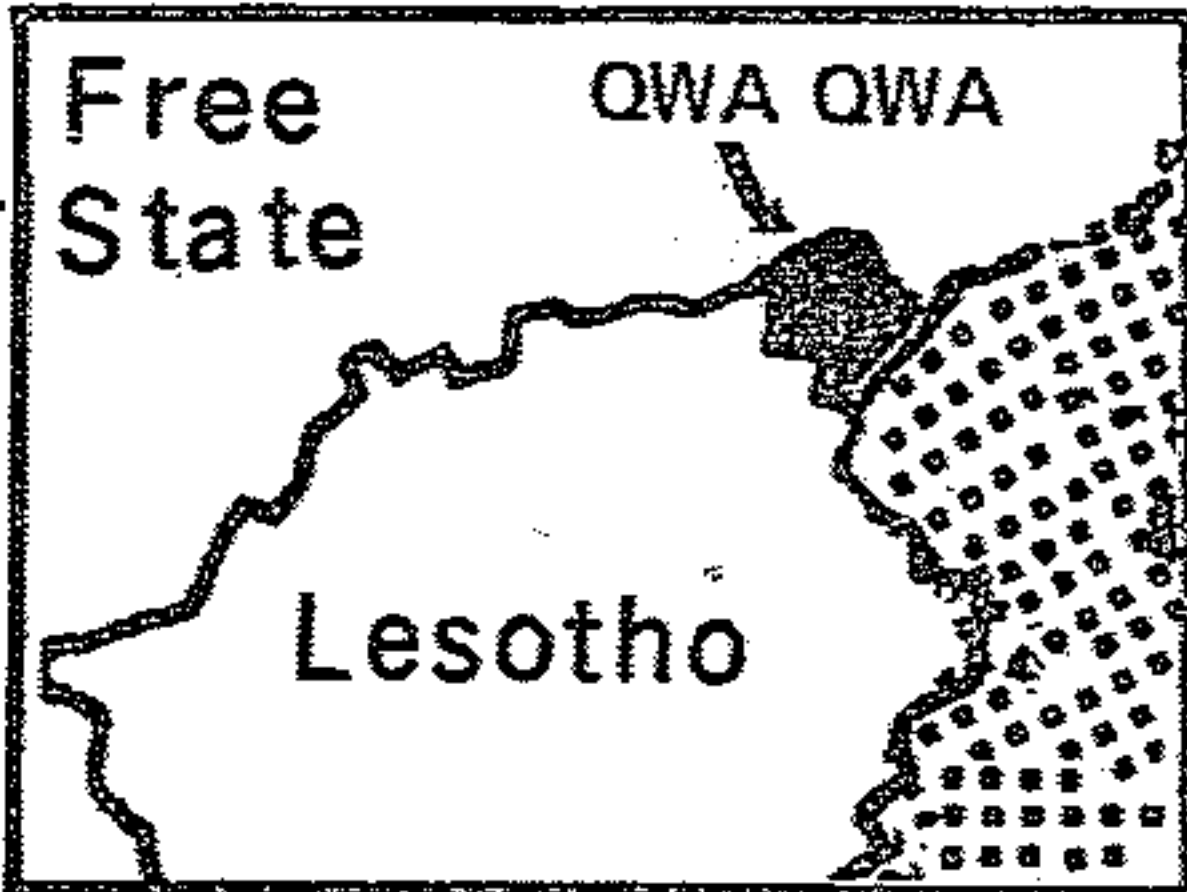
"The Westminster system is not suitable for us here. We shall keep those things which we think are good and get rid of the things that do not suit us."

But what he does not say is that among the things that apparently do not suit Qwa Qwa are a political opposition and accountability by the Government for public money.

Since 1974, the Auditor-General's reports on the Qwa Qwa Government have said the homeland has failed to keep proper accounts.

In the 1980-81 financial year — the latest available — the Auditor-General said:

- Eighty-one queries were raised. Defects and shortcomings revealed that internal auditing and control left much to be desired.
- Replies to inquiries by the Auditor-General remained unsatisfactory.
- For a number of years the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs neglected the analysis and clearing of suspense accounts. Registers were not written up.
- Unauthorised expenditure during the year totalled more than R1-million.
- Stores kept at various departments were reflected in book form only, so no physical check was possible and no stores or equipment were operated under the standard stock account system.
- Treasury orders for more than R26 million were accepted



Where mountainous Qwa Qwa and its poverty-stricken people are, in relation to Lesotho.



By JEAN LEMAY Political Reporter

ment last year plus services worth R8 800 000, not including those of the Post Office and SA Transport Services which were also paid by the taxpayer.

But Mr Mopeli and his Cabinet obviously believe they are entitled to shell out public money in secret.

On the political front, Mr Mopeli castigated the Sunday Express for reporting last month on an amendment to the Qwa Qwa constitution, under which MPs who switch political parties automatically lose their seats.

He also referred to "other bad things" reported in newspapers, such as the fact that he banned two leading members of the opposition Matla-a-Schaba party and a court case in which the opposition unsuccessfully tried to get the last general election declared invalid.

In short, Mr Mopeli attributes his troubles largely to the Press. As a result, he and his ministers and officials are deeply suspicious of newspaper reporters.

Appointments with reporters are not kept and officials disappear halfway through a conversation.

"Why do you write only about the bad things?" said a senior official, pounding the table. "Why not about the good things?"

What good things? The university, which opened last week to teach a few humanities subjects while technical training and trade schools are desperately needed?

There are a few factories which provide work, but not much else — and there is almost nothing on which to base hope for the future.

without proper vouchers. No details were furnished of motor vehicles kept, distances travelled, control over vehicles or stocks.

A look at the Auditor-General's reports for the Qwa Qwa Government between 1974 and this year shows that the same complaints have been made by the Auditor-General year after year — and little has been done to put things right.

But Mr Mopeli steadfastly refuses to discuss the homeland's finances.

Opposition politicians in Qwa Qwa said copies of the Auditor-General's reports were not distributed to MPs.

And when I produced a copy of the latest report while talking to a senior official in Qwa Qwa, the official said angrily: "Where did you get that? It is confidential."

The Qwa Qwa Government received R10 900 000 — in taxpayers' money — from the South African Govern-

TANTALUS

The Boere Bewe-broek

DURING the rise of his Perskor publishing empire, Mr Marius Jooste became known among his admirers as the 'Boere Beaverbrook'.

But his hold on his empire is challenged, Die Transvaler has been thrashed by Nasionale Pers's Beeld, the Citizen remains tainted by its illegitimate birth, the scandal of the rigged circulation figures hangs over him, and his most prominent editor has been fired.

Now they call Mr Jooste the 'Boere Bewe-broek'.

a flash of the old imperious Beaverbrook fire in Bewe-broek's decision to sack Dr Wimpie de Klerk as editor of Die Transvaler.

Whether it was a wise move is another matter. Nobody pretends Dr de Klerk was an inspired editor — he is an academic rather than a newspaperman — and there are tales of growing losses to match the sagging circulation of his newspaper.

But he did hold a pivotal position in the Afrikaner world of ideas, and his reputation was an important, if intangible, asset.

Besides, the country can

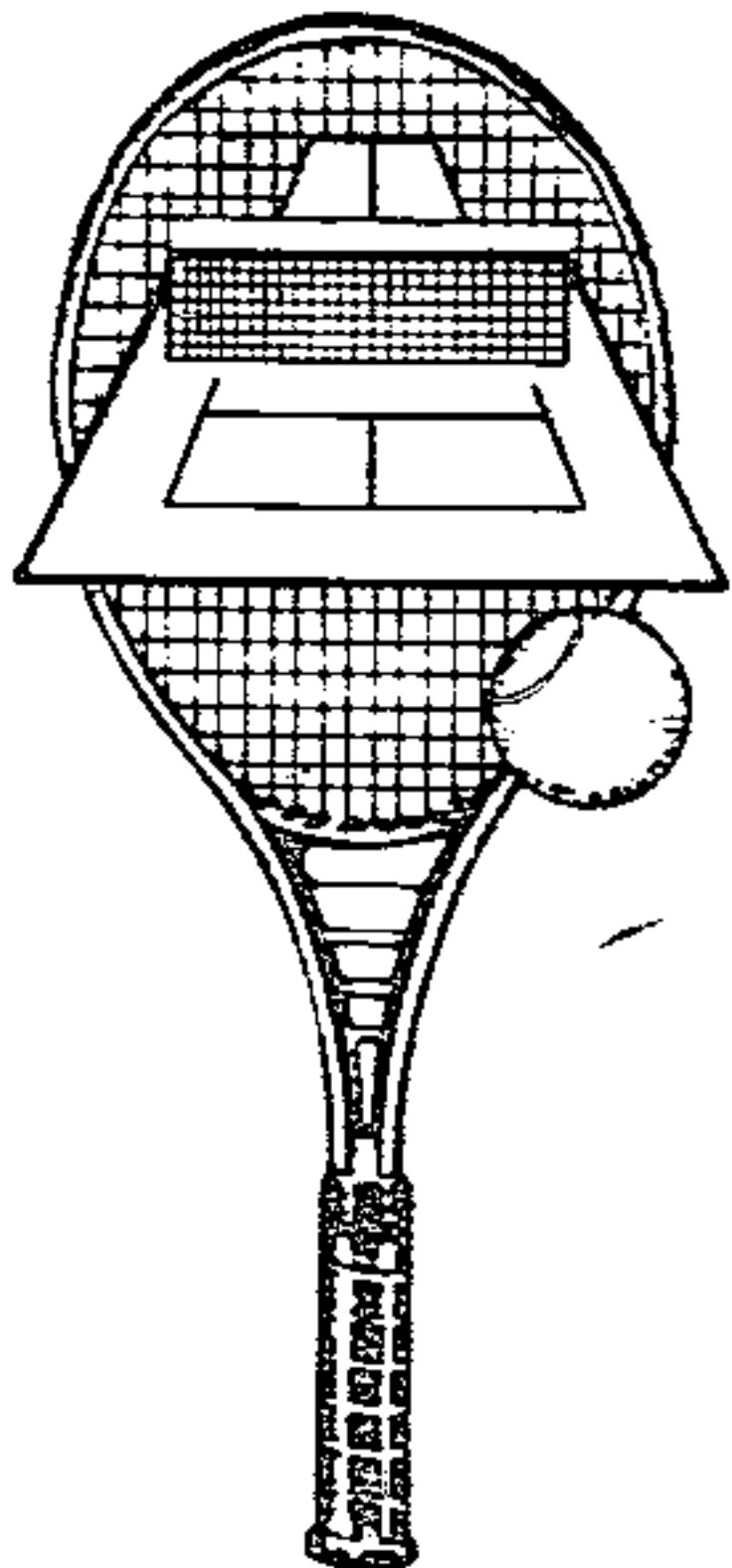
hardly afford to lose his persistent, if dry, pursuit of reform. He obtained a hearing from his fellow-Afrikaners when other, more strident, voices were ignored.

INEVITABLY, his demise has sparked speculation about the future of Mr Harald Pakendorf, the editor of Die Vaderland, who is at least as verlig as Dr de Klerk — and rather more outspoken.

However, Mr Pakendorf's newspaper is not in the parlous financial condition of Die Transvaler, we are told,

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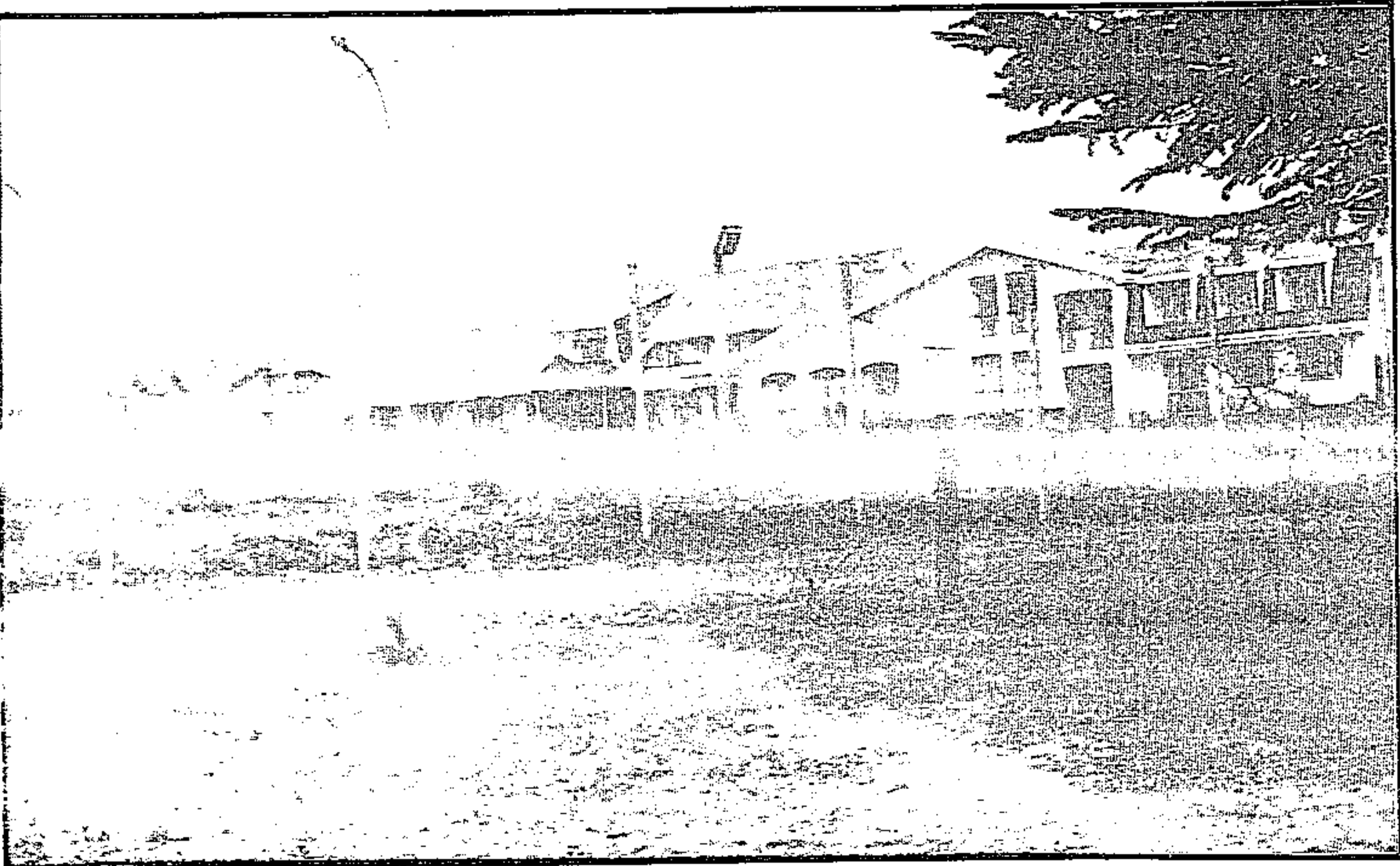
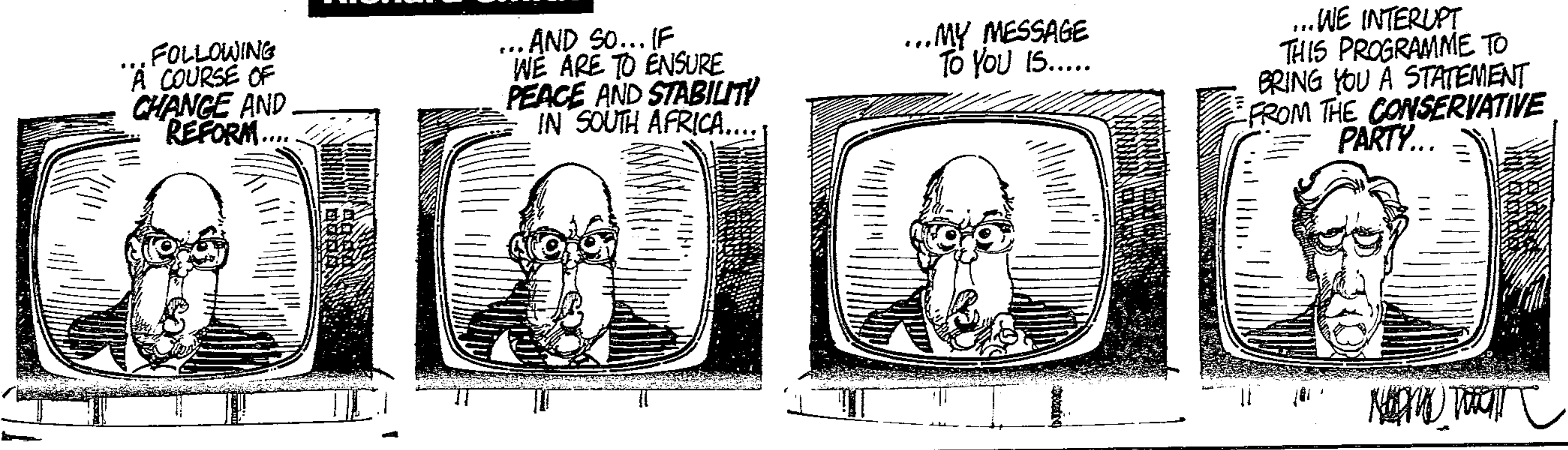
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Richard Smith



● Qwa Qwa Cabinet Ministers live in palatial houses in this development which cost R1-million. . .

. . . while most of Qwa Qwa's 232 000 people must shelter in shacks like this. Pictures by DOUG LEE

Super Six live in luxury while thousands languish in squalor

WHILE most of Qwa Qwa's 232 000 people live in squalor, its six Cabinet Ministers have moved into palatial residences built recently at a cost of R1-million.

This is the story of Qwa Qwa — sumptuous luxury on the one hand and grinding poverty on the other.

The houses, standing on a hillside above Phutaditjaba, the Qwa Qwa capital, are said to have four garages and four bathrooms apiece, while the Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli's double-storey residence — which would not be out of place on Houghton Ridge — is said to have 44 rooms.

But even if we had wanted to report on them, we couldn't. A woman shouted at Sunday Express chief photographer Doug Lee and armed guards came running.

Are these grand houses a good thing? Should all that money have been spent on them when the people of Qwa Qwa live, for the most part, in slums?

Should the money not have been spent instead on housing for the people?

Moreover, while the Qwa Qwa Gov-

ernment spent lavishly on houses for Cabinet Ministers — they earn R27 700 in salary and allowances a year, with R30 600 for Chief Minister Mopeli — only R366 000 was spent on housing for ordinary citizens by the Qwa Qwa Government last year.

In 1969 the population of Qwa Qwa, which was then known as Witsieshoek, was 24 000. It is now estimated at 232 000 — an increase of almost 1 000%.

Qwa Qwa is tiny — only a little bigger than Johannesburg's municipal area.

Much of it is also mountainous, for Qwa Qwa nudges the northern border of Lesotho, so the usual way of working out so many people to a square kilometre means nothing.

This is because not many people live higher up towards the mountains. In that area there are only cattle and sheep — deplorably thin, even at the end of a mild winter — angora goats, ravens, hawks and a few herdsmen. And it's so quiet you can hear a dog bark a mountain away.

So on the lower foothills the huts and

hovels and shacks cluster thickly, each on its tiny patch of ground.

There are said to be 30 000 peach trees in Qwa Qwa and the budding pink blossom of early spring helped to veil some of the ugliness.

But the ugliness is still there, for Qwa Qwa is a demographic disaster. Opening its first Territorial Authority as long ago as 1969 — six years before it graduated to having a Legislative Assembly — Mr M C Botha, then Minister of Bantu Education, said grandly that the nation was getting a Parliament where its leaders could debate the future of the country and its people.

Some time later, a Mr Joseph Maloi wrote to a Johannesburg newspaper saying that African people in Witsieshoek were becoming worried about the future, because hundreds of houses were being built there. Where, he said, would the people work?

Mr Maloi's question remains unanswered.

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of people are swarming into Qwa Qwa, impelled by the Group Areas Act.

As a special service to our customers, we will make up presentation packs of your choice — with chocolates and ribbons. And we'll deliver all gifts over R10,00 free of charge, within the Johannesburg and immediate suburb areas.

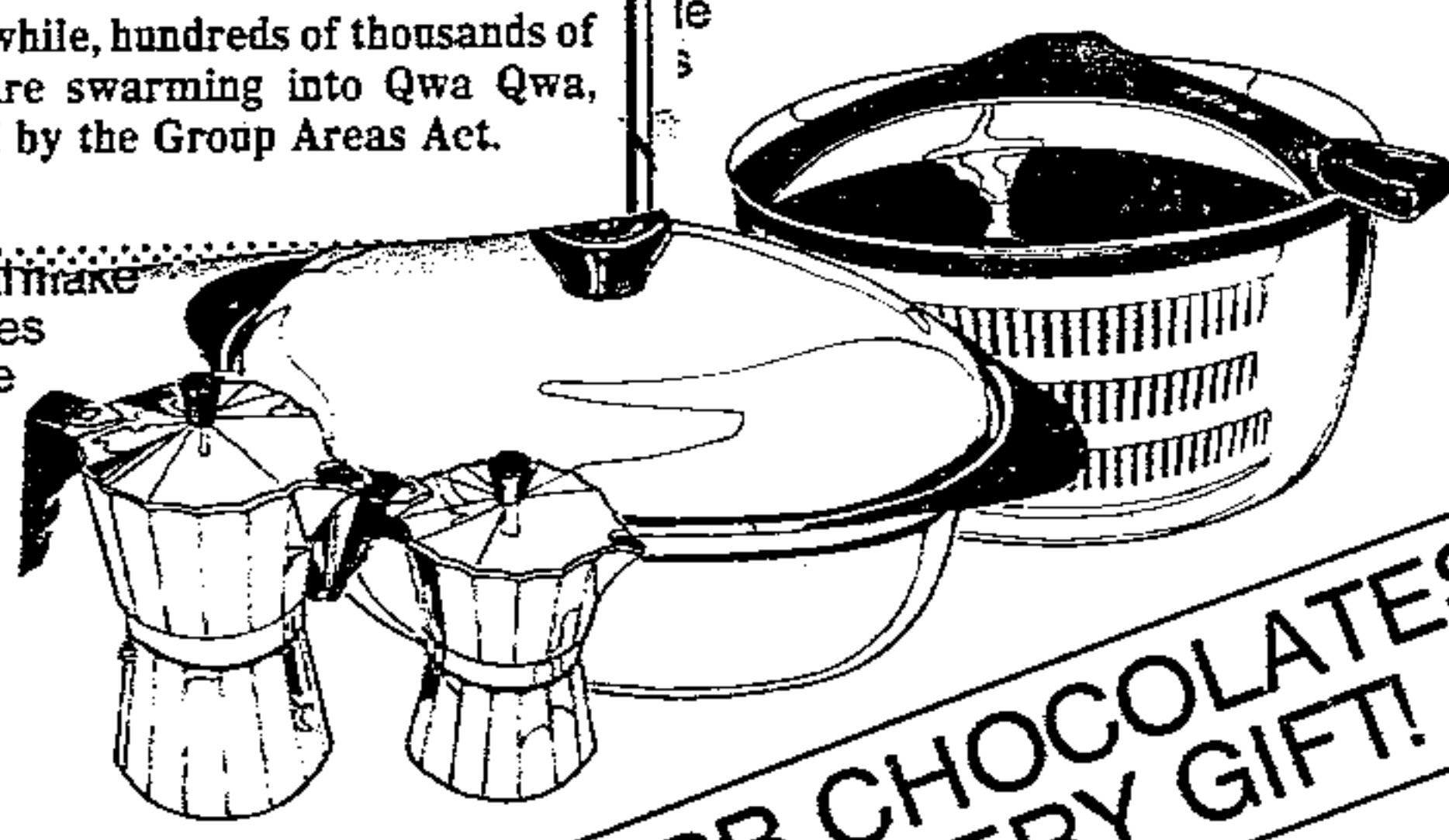
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INTERNATIONAL HOUSE



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TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

X Indicates translated version.

Handwritten: *Handwritten 28/6/83*

For written reply: *D.G. 1.16 96*
118 National states persons employed
906 Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) National State Employment as at 31/3/183

KwaZulu	9 578
OwaOwa	2 391
Lehova	4 267
Gazankulu	1 316
KaNgwane	310
KwaNdebele	---

Since the 1982/83 financial year the Corporation for Economic Development only made loans available to the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation and not to specific individual industrialists and for this reason figures for Bophuthatswana and Ciskei was not readily available. However as at 31/3/1982 the employment created was 17 731 for Bophuthatswana and 5 221 for Ciskei as at the date the Corporation for Economic Development was still involved in industrial activities at the request of the Governments concerned.

(b) National State Employment as at 31/3/183

KwaZulu	10 967
OwaOwa	1 019

Lehova	6 342
Gazankulu	3 513
KaNgwane	2 195

Respective of the figures in (b) above the Economic Development Corporation has created 22 831 job opportunities in the Agriculture and Transport activities in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei as well

National State

(a) State

(b) Foreign Concerns

(c) Overseas Companies

KwaZulu	26 221 712
OwaOwa	2 285 553
Lehova	2 317 798
Gazankulu	1 543 673
KaNgwane	754 951

R	11 753 000
R	110 400
R	1 020 400
R	168 100

It is not clear what is meant by foreign agencies. Therefore the amounts given in (b) above represent total contribution by White industrialists overseas and local while the amount mentioned in (c) above represents only the contribution from overseas companies.

as in areas not allocated to a specific National State.

National States: Investments

807. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1981-82 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

X

Principal's house burnt

ABOUT 400 students were this week sent home after a QwaQwa high school principal's house was gutted and his wife seriously injured in a confrontation between the students and the principal.

The confrontation was sparked off after 200 students were suspended for failing to pay their fees on time.

Trouble at Manthatiseng (boarding) High School in Tshetseng township,

QwaQwa, started after the principal, Mr D Nkatlo apparently suspended about 200 pupils from attending classes a few days before the school closed for the winter holidays. They had failed to pay their school and boarding fees for the second term — July to December.

A student at the school told The SOWETAN yesterday that when schools re-opened this week, Mr Nkatlo

had refused to admit the suspended students, despite the fact that most of them had raised the money to pay their fees.

In retaliation, the students said, the entire student body marched to the principal's home which is situated inside the school's premises, stoned it and later gutted the house.

Mr Nkatlo's wife was seriously injured and had to be admitted to the local hospital.

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Asbestos levels dangerous

JOHANNESBURG

Shock figures revealing how asbestos has endangered the health of workers at a mine in the north-eastern Transvaal are contained in documents obtained by our Johannesburg correspondent.

A report by the manager of the Penge mine, Mr H E Fouche, shows that between 1973 and 1983 about 780 of the mine's employees contracted the lung disease asbestosis.

A mill dust report revealed asbestos counts up to 65 times higher than the local recom-

mended fibre limit and 260 times higher than the British legal limit, were recorded as recently as 11 months ago.

The dust report shows readings for the mine's entire surface plant on September 28 and 29 last year.

It records several counts of more than 100 fibres per millilitre, with the highest being a count of 134.

The current recommended limit of the Gov-

ernment Mining Engineer is two fibres/ml, though up to the end of last year it was five/ml.

In Britain, where the links between asbestos and lung cancer and mesothelioma have led to more stringent safety regulations, the legal limit is 0,5 fibres/ml.

There is a growing lobby overseas — which has already had some success in Scandinavian countries — to have the substance banned com-

pletely as the belief is that there is no safe level of asbestos.

The vast majority of Penge's readings were more than two fibres/ml while the average of all readings in the plant was 3,9/ml.

Two weeks ago a consulting physician to Penge's owners, the Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company (Gefco), told our Johannesburg correspondent that conditions at Penge

had been rigidly tightened up over the past five years.

The mine manager's report listing the number of cases per month notes that there is a steady increase in the incidence of asbestosis, with 1983 recording the highest average for the decade.

Industrial health experts said this could simply mean that the tests were stricter.

According to the manager's report, there were 79 cases in 1982 compared to 13 stated in Gefco's annual report to shareholders.

Industrialists are queueing up to invest in the tiny QwaQwa homeland — and with the enormous tax-free subsidies they can cream off, it is no wonder. But there is unhappiness over the subsidy system which some officials believe pays industrialists to keep black wages low. ANTHONY DUGAN reports.

"It's an offer you can't refuse." This is how a top QwaQwa Government official summed up the incentives offered industrialists who set up in homelands such as this tiny one nestling on Lesotho's north-eastern boundary.

And the industrialists appear to agree. They are queueing up to invest in QwaQwa which is bursting with people, thousands of them needing work, and neither a trade union nor a minimum wage in sight.

"We are building two dozen more factories in Phuthaditjhaba (QwaQwa's growth point, situated about 50 km south-west of Harrismith) this year and have a waiting list of industrialists who want to set up here," said Mr Louw du Toit, general manager of the QwaQwa Development Corporation (QDC).

There are already 62 factories employing about 5 500 Basothos in Phuthaditjhaba — a three-fold growth in about two years — which is rapidly running out of space to house its expansion.

And no wonder — when one views the incentive package for "an investment in the mountain splendour and clean air of QwaQwa", as explained in the QDC leaflet:

- No capital outlay for industrial land or factory premises are required by the entrepreneur. These are supplied by the QDC at a rental which is a percentage of the erection cost less a 75 percent rental concession for 10 years.

- A non-taxable cash refund of 95 percent of the average wages of all personnel involved in the manufacturing process up to a maximum of R110 per worker per month is paid each year for seven years.

- Up to 50 percent of capital requirements in addition to premises is provided by the QDC at an interest rate 75 percent subsidised for the first 10 years. The entrepreneur is only required to put in a minimum of 35 percent of the capital.

- Housing loans, with 40 percent of the interest rate subsidised, are given to key personnel of the investing company.

- Up to R500 000 of the costs of a company moving to QwaQwa from overseas or from the PWV or Durban/Pinetown areas will be paid by the QDC.

- A rebate of 40 percent is paid on the transport of finished goods. A 10 percent tender preference on goods bought by the South African or homeland governments is also applicable.

Similar lucrative concessions apply in all the homelands and they have undoubtedly played the major role in the enormous upswing in homeland investment that has occurred in the last year or so. They have also left huge loopholes which allow companies to exploit the labour situations in territories like QwaQwa.

"Take the wage refund," said one QwaQwa official. "The industrialist can pay his black workers R50 or less a month, his white supervisory staff R2 000 each, and at the end of the year he hands his wage bill to the Government and gets virtually a full refund of what he has paid his staff.

"What happens is that he is repaid 95 percent of R110 for each worker, black or white, that he employs — never mind what he actually pays the black workers. In other words, he is getting huge rebates for fat salaries paid to white staff. It pays him to keep his black wages as low as possible so that he can get back the maximum on the salary paid to white staff. That is labour exploitation."

Another QwaQwa Government official confirmed that this "loophole" was being used by industrialists. "But I believe the South African Government knows this and is allowing it as an extra perk for investing in the homelands," he said.

The QwaQwa Cabinet, concerned about the low wages being paid by some industrialists and the way the concession package is working, is to approach the Decentralisation Board in Pretoria with a request to revise this refund system, it is understood.

Gentle pressure is also likely to be put on some of the industrialists to increase their basic wages in the region of R50, Government sources in Phuthaditjhaba said.

Massive incentives offered to homeland industries

		1 July 1983-29 February 1984		
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	(i) Schools	—	—	—
	(ii) Houses	—	—	—
(b)	The building of roads and drains	—	—	701 795
	Maintenance of roads and drains	27 763	27 763	27 763
(c)	Electricity/Streetlights	254	254	254
(d)	Sewerage	503	503	503
	Water	85 464	85 464	85 464
	Total	113 984	113 984	815 779

*8. Mr K M ANDREW—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

Hansen
25/5/84
Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many houses (a) of each specified category were there in Lhlinhlhe Township in Cradock as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) were built in that township in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively;
- (2) Whether (a) rentals and (b) service fees are charged in respect of the above categories of housing; if so, what amount in each case in respect of each such category;
- (3) what amount was spent on the construction and maintenance of access roads and streets in this township in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) (a) 288 sub-economic houses and 1 231 economic houses as at 16 May 1984.

1 July 1983-29 February 1984

		1 July 1983-29 February 1984		
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	(i) Schools	—	—	—
	(ii) Houses	—	—	—
(b)	The building of roads and drains	—	—	701 795
	Maintenance of roads and drains	27 763	27 763	27 763
(c)	Electricity/Streetlights	254	254	254
(d)	Sewerage	503	503	503
	Water	85 464	85 464	85 464
	Total	113 984	113 984	815 779

(b) 1981 and 1982: Figures are not available.

1983: 279 economic houses.

- (2) (a) Yes.
In respect of each of 264 sub-economic houses: R2,22 a month.
In respect of each of 24 sub-economic houses: R1,67 a month.
In respect of each of 772 economic houses: R3,08 a month.
In respect of each of 180 economic houses: R2,14 a month.
In respect of each of 279 economic houses: Rental on a sliding scale from R12,78 to R78,28 a month.
- (b) The current service charge is R25,96 per site per month.
- (3) 1981 R443 682;
1982 R118 019;
1983 R561 792.

We look after our people at Cradock.

“Victims Against Terrorism”

*10. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the organization “Victims Against Terrorism” asked the South African Ambassador to the United Kingdom for support or assistance in connection with the action taken by it at the offices of the ANC on or about 19 May 1984; if so, what was the nature of the (a) support or assistance requested and (b) the action taken by the organization;
- (2) whether any support or assistance was given to this organization; if so, what was the nature of the support or assistance; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No, since it is a private organization which made its own arrangements.
- (3) No.

Teachers: research

*11. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) Whether his Department has done any research on the percentage of high school pupils from which teachers are drawn; if so, by whom was the research done;
- (2) whether the results of the research are available; if not, why not; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what is the percentage concerned?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of National Education):

- (1) No.

- (2) Falls away.
Hansen
Owaqwa
25/5/84
Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether it is the intention to extend the territory of the national state Owaqwa; if so, (a) when, (b) how many hectares are to be added and (c) what is the estimated cost thereof?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) The land that was earmarked by Parliament in 1975 for addition to Owaqwa (approximately 13 600 hectares) and which has already been purchased at a cost of approximately R5,5 million, is in the process of being added to Owaqwa.

In respect of the addition of the area mentioned above, the Government announced on 16 May 1984 at Harrismith that it is intended to earmark an additional area of approximately 76 000 hectares for addition to Owaqwa. The proposed addition of the area will be submitted to Parliament shortly for approval. The value of the area is in the process of being determined.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if Owaqwa should ask for its independence, would the hon the Minister be prepared to grant it?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is the Government's declared policy to lead the different peoples all the way along this road, as has in fact often been stated. It therefore stands to reason that the Government will consider each such request sympathetically.

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Piet, just do not build an international airport there; the place is too small.

*The PRIME MINISTER: Horace, you may land there with your Boeing. [Interjections.]

Lime: transport rebate

*13. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:†

- (a) How many tons of lime produced since 1 January 1984 by a company the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, qualify for a transport rebate, (b) what does this rebate amount to and (c) what is the name of the company?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (a) and (b) Information pertaining to individual business undertakings is of a confidential nature and cannot be divulged without the consent of the applicant. I wish to refer the hon member to paragraph 3(a) of the Manual on the implementation of the regional development incentives.

(c) Spitskalk (Edms) Bpk.

*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS—Environment Affairs and Fisheries—Reply standing over.

*15. Mr D J N MALCOMESS—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

Mossel Bay: detention of persons

*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained by any branch of the South African Police at or near Mossel Bay on or about 20 May 1984 in connection with the distribution of pamphlets re-

lating to a meeting of the United Democratic Front; if so, (a)(i) by which branch of the South African Police and (ii) why were they detained and (b) what are their names;

- (2) whether these persons have been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision; if not,
(3) whether they have been released; if not, why not; if so, when;
(4) whether the South African Police have taken any steps in respect of these pamphlets; if so, (a) what steps and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) No. No person was detained. The person who distributed the pamphlets voluntarily accompanied the police to the police station where routine questions were put to him and thereafter he was allowed to go.
(2) and (3) Fall away.
(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) The contents of the pamphlets were perused to determine whether or not it constitutes a contravention of a law.

*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

- Whether any teachers of the Humansdorp Senior Secondary School other than those to whom he referred in his reply to Question No 19 of 25 April 1984, were transferred in 1984; if so, (a) how many, (b)(i) why and (ii) where to in each case, (c) who succeeded each such teacher and (d) what, in each case, are the qualifications of (i) the transferred teacher and (ii) his successor?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No.

Mossel Bay: distribution of pamphlets

*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any steps on or about 20 May 1984 in respect of any pamphlets relating to a meeting of the United Democratic Front in Mossel Bay; if so, (a) why, (b) how many pamphlets were involved and (c) what were the contents of the pamphlets;

- (2) whether the pamphlets were referred to a publications committee; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
(3) whether the pamphlets have been returned to the United Democratic Front; if not, why not; if so, when;
(4) whether any person or persons have been charged with (a) issuing, (b) possessing and/or (c) distributing these pamphlets?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
(a) Because initially it was on reasonable grounds suspected that the contents could possibly constitute a contravention of a law.
(b) 88.
(c) In general terms an inflammatory condemnation and rejection of the new constitutional dispensation and the forthcoming Coloured and Indian elections.
(2) No, because after careful perusal it was decided that the contents did now warrant such a step.

- (3) Yes. The pamphlets were on 21 May 1984 returned to the person from whom they were taken.

(4) No.

Kadotsloot squatter camp

*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 9 May 1984, the South African Police have investigated the statements made to the police at the Hour Bay police station on 1 May 1984 as a result of alleged incidents at the Kadotsloot squatter camp; if not, why not; if so,
(2) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (a) when was it completed and (b) what were the findings;
(3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
(2) No. It is anticipated that the investigations will be completed within the next few days.
(3) The outcome of the investigations will determine whether any action will be taken.

Port Alfred

*20. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- Whether any progress has been made in the surveying of the Black township of Port Alfred; if not, why not; if so, when will the survey be completed?

Sorry, Sothos Sowetan only

13/1/84
TRIBALISM has reared its head in medicine: the Elizabeth Ross Hospital in QwaQwa insists that all its student nurses must be Sotho-speaking.

The hospital introduced a policy this year that only citizens of the tiny homeland will be admitted as student nurses. Any nurses from outside the homeland should be Sotho-speaking, and no Zulu or Xhosa-speaking nurses will be admitted.

The hospital's superintendent, Dr N Moga-soa, told The SOWETAN yesterday that it was one of the hospital's policies, introduced early this year, that only QwaQwa citizens be admitted as trainee nurses.

Policy

"This is a directive from the QwaQwa government and there is nothing the hospital can do about it," he said.

A Ms Mamakote, the hospital's senior matron, said the hospital had to introduce this policy because QwaQwa citizens were not taken for training as nurses in Transvaal hospitals.

~~R204 6/11/84~~
**Land finally
in hand for
Qwa Qwa (17)**

WITSIESHOEK. — Fourteen thousand hectares of land that had been promised to Qwa Qwa about 10 years ago had finally been handed over by the central government, the Qwa Qwa Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli, said yesterday.

Speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr Mopeli said the land included 28 farms in the Harrismith district.

The Qwa Qwa government felt it was an encouraging step towards the extension of the boundaries of the small homeland, he said.

"There are many Basotho tribes who are now keen to come and settle in Qwa Qwa. Basotho from Herschel are coming in in great numbers and the Makgolokwe scattered all over the Republic have also applied to be accommodated in the homeland." — Sapa.

QwaQwa wages causing concern

2/3/84

By Anthony Duigan

Star

Thousands of workers in QwaQwa, the tiny homeland bordering Lesotho, are being paid wages of between R30 and R56 a month by industrialists who are getting large government subsidies to operate there.

A report on the wage structure in the QwaQwa growth point of Phuthaditjhaba, about 50 km south-west of Harris-mith, has been prepared by the local industrialists' association. It shows that very low wages are being paid, even to skilled workers.

SUBSIDY CHANGE SOUGHT

The QwaQwa Cabinet, concerned about the low wages, does not want to confront the industrialists for fear of scaring them off. But it is to ask the Decentralisation Board in Pretoria to change certain aspects of the subsidy package which, it believes, keeps the black wages depressed.

"Some industrialists claim up to R109 a month for each worker they employ — they are allowed to do so because of the way the wage subsidy is worded — but few workers are being paid that much," said a QwaQwa official.

Three-quarters of the estimated 4 500 Basotho women employed in the factories of Phuthaditjhaba are paid a basic wage of less than R60 a month, the industrialists' report shows.

But they are responsible for turning out expensive products which are sold on overseas markets. Less than five percent of the women are earning more than R100 a month.

With many workers having to pay bus fares of about R3.50 a week, the basic take-home pay for a third of the female workforce is likely to be less than R30 a month.

"Most of the workers will take home more than their basic wage because they work overtime," a QwaQwa government official pointed out. The basic hours worked varied from 40 to 48 hours a week, he said.

MEN ARE BETTER PAID

The male workforce — about 900 out of the almost 5 500 employed in the 62 factories in Phuthaditjhaba — are generally white-collar workers and better paid. More than half the men are paid between R150 and R216 a month basic salary but fewer than one in 28 of the women are paid at this level, according to the figures in the report.

QwaQwa officials were reluctant to comment on the wages being paid in the factories but they confirmed the general dissatisfaction in senior official circles about the situation.

"We are trying to get a gentleman's agreement with the industrialists to pay a minimum of R50 a month," said an official "but there is no question of legislating for a minimum wage."

See Page 7, World section.

1-DAY SALE OF PERSIAN & ORIENTAL RUGS & RUNNERS

PROTEA PERSIAN CARPETS ARE LIQUIDATING 1/2-MILLION RANDS WORTH OF THE FINEST PERSIAN & ORIENTAL CARPETS, RUGS & RUNNERS AT FAR BELOW TODAY'S REPLACEMENT VALUE PLUS — 3 MONTHS TREATED AS CASH. A RECENT SURVEY DONE IN THE AREAS OF RANDSBURG & NORTHCLIFF BY MR A BLUMBERG AND HUNDREDS OF HIS SATISFIED CLIENTS, SHOWS THAT OTHER ORIENTAL DEALERS WHETHER THEIR RUGS ARE ON SALE OR NOT WE ARE AT LEAST 20 TO 50% CHEAPER. AND OUR QUALITY IS SAID TO BE THE VERY BEST

DEALERS BRING GST No. CREDIT CARDS WELCOME. NO APPROX.

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DESCRIPTION	SIZE	RETAIL PRICE	NOW
Dhurrie Khellim	1,52 x 0,90 m	R80	R9
Finest Pushti Belouch	0,76 x 0,54 m	R250	R72
Afghan Shah	1,25 x 0,80 m	R600	R140
Keran Lahore	1,56 x 0,96 m	R850	R275
Antique Persian Kerman	3,95 x 2,75	R6 900	R795
Afghan Doulatabad	2,05 x 1,16 m	R1 800	R570
Afghan Khellim "A" Grade	3,80 x 1,96 m	R2 450	R495
Karachi	1,80 x 1,20 m	R1 500	R499
Kashmir Bokhara	3,13 x 2,21 m	R3 655	R870
Finest Silk Hereke	0,68 x 0,49 m	R4 050	R1 250
Pure Silk Afghan	1,86 x 1,18 m	R9 800	R2 980
Yofi Islamabad	2,21 x 1,52 m	R4 200	R1 690

PLUS: GUMS, TAFRISH, SENNEH, HUSSAINABAD, SAROUK, HAMADAN ZAGEH, ETC. AT PRICES NO DEALERS IN SA CAN OFFER

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KDM 2/14/84
QwaQwa to
go to the (117)
polls in '85

Mail Reporter

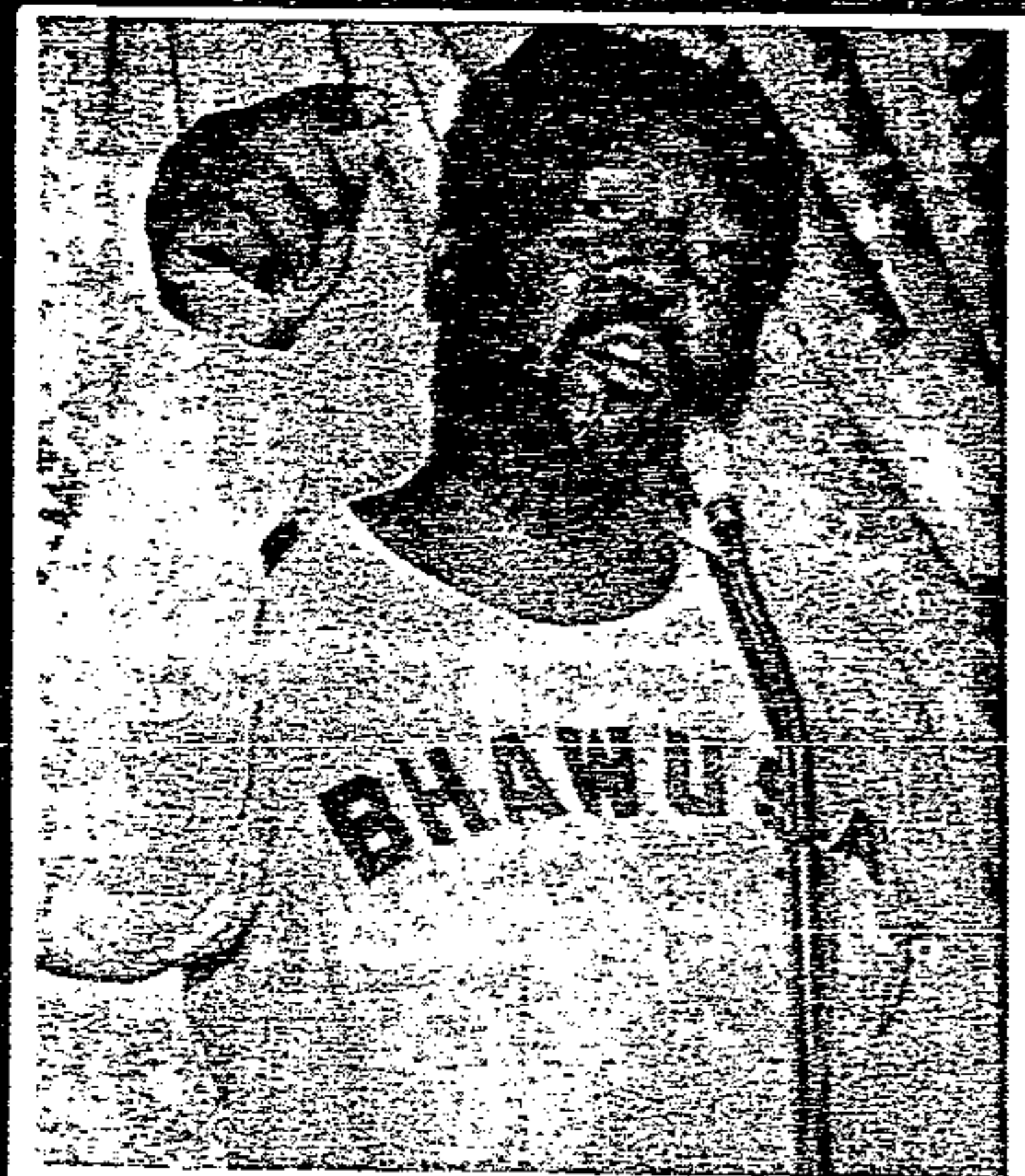
CITIZENS of QwaQwa are to go to the polls in April 1985 for general elections for the "homeland's" government.

The term of office for the present Legislative Assembly is expected to end in April 1985.

All the seats are expected to be contested. There are three constituencies in the Transvaal, each having four elected members.

The constituencies are: Vaal Complex with Eastern Transvaal, Soweto with Western Transvaal and Pretoria with Northern Transvaal.

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister, told a political rally in the Vaal Triangle recently that his Kikwankwatla Party, the ruling party which occupies all 20 seats in the Legislative Assembly, was ready for the elections.



THE PRESIDENT of the Black Health and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Bhawusa), Mr Tlou Dan Komape stressing a point at the union's first annual general meeting at the Lutheran Community Centre yesterday. The one-day conference was addressed by the president and other prominent trade unionists and labour experts.

Malt workers underpaid

WORKERS employed by a malt company owned by a QwaQwa cabinet minister and currently financed by the Oranje-Vaal Development Board earn as little as R20 a week for working long hours.

The workers at Big Malt Company in Sebokeng, owned by the QwaQwa Minister of Works, Mr SK Marumo,

say they do not get pay slips and do not know whether pension or tax deductions are made or if they are paid for overtime work.

Two women said that they were made to work overtime off-loading malt bags from trucks until before giving birth.

The workers also complained about:

- no pay for overtime;
- unfair dismissals; and
- no fringe benefits.

Mr K Scholtz, assistant manager, said the company had financial problems and the development board was trying to help until it gets back to its feet. It was a branch of a big company owned by Mr Marumo of QwaQwa.

Concern over Moselane

THE EXECUTIVE of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches has expressed its deep con-

cern and distress over the detention of Father Jeff Moselane of the Sharpeville Anglican Church.

Father Moselane will today be completing nine days in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In a statement released on Friday, the Witwatersrand Council of Churches' executive said it "believes that the actions of the authorities in harassing and detaining leaders serves only to worsen the situation, particularly as it is directed to those who are seeking to bring about stability and realistic reconciliation, based on attention to the genuine grievances of people."

He admitted that the workers earned R40 a fortnight, but they were paid extra for overtime. At this stage no pay slips were given to workers, but this would be done in future.

"We intend improving the salaries of all workers once we become economically sound. We are paying little because of the current economic climate in the country," he said.

He refuted reports that workers have been unfairly dismissed, not paid overtime and that there were no fringe benefits.

"Our workers are all satisfied. Those who are impatient should wait until the company bounces back to a sound footing," he said.

He denied that pregnant women were made to work until late in their pregnancy.

The OVDB's chief director, Mr Dirk Ganz, said that the board was willing to help develop industries and "this is the reason why we helped the malt company that was having financial problems."

"We are willing to help them because we use malt in our neighbouring sorghum beer brewery in Sebokeng," Mr Ganz said.

Workers at the company earn far below the household subsistence level of R342 a month calculated by the University of Port Elizabeth for the PWV.

Mangope 'threatened us'

THE fledgling Mmabatho Residents Association is being "throttled" by the Bophuthatswana government, Mr Joe Seremane, the association's steering committee member said this week.

Mr Seremane said at the Bophuthatswana cabinet summoned on Thursday, the association's steering committee to the government chambers were given a "tongue-lashing" by President Mangope who warned them to stop the formation of the association or get kicked out of the homeland.

Mr Seremane said: "President Mangope accused me in particular of not having accepted Bophuthatswana's inde-

pendence, also that I have been organising anti-government meetings of the victims of forced removals, and that I glorified Bishop Desmond Tutu's achievement that have earned him the Nobel Peace Prize."

In further attempts to throttle the formation of the association, said Mr Seremane, a committee member, Mr Ben Skhosana, was told to resign from the committee or he would lose his job.

Dead boy's body found

THE body of a decapitated coloured boy who was found in the Westdene dam near the Rand Afrikaans University sports stadium in Johannesburg at the weekend has been identified, po-

lice said.

He was Ruben May (5), of Newclare, Johannesburg, an only child.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Johannesburg said Ruben had

been given money by his father last Friday to buy sweets at a cafe near the May home. The boy never returned.

Members of the public who may have any information or who may have seen anything suspicious, have been asked to contact Captain Viljoen of the Brixton CID at telephone 837-4015 (work) or 683-4765 (home).

The spokesman added police divers would go to the dam later yesterday to search for clues. Municipal divers were already at the scene, he said. — Sapa.



DON'T JUST SIT THERE!
Learn to perm! At home!
Sof'n Easy
5-Day course just

QwaQwa chief rejects talk of independence

5/3/82/

117

Star

By Anthony Duigan

QwaQwa's Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, has again rejected suggestions that his homeland would opt for independence, but has admitted there is pressure for independence from certain circles inside the homeland.

In Phuthaditjhaba, the QwaQwa capital, Mr Mopeli said the South Sotho people intended remaining part of South Africa. "We are not prepared to give up

our South African citizenship," he said.

"Why are you so eager to get us out of South Africa?" he said to questions about the future direction of QwaQwa. But, hedging his bets, he added that independence would come only "if it emanates from the South Sotho people and from no-one else".

Mr Mopeli also clashed with the views of the Commissioner General for QwaQwa, Mr M J van Rooyen, who has stated in a QwaQwa information brochure

that the ultimate goal is "independence for QwaQwa in some form or another".

"We are not happy that our white compatriots try to dictate to us," Mr Mopeli said. "Whatever we decide (about the future) rests on the shoulders of the South Sotho people."

Mr Mopeli also said there were rumblings from "some people in QwaQwa who want independence now that we are getting 80 000 ha of extra land". He did not see this as a threat to his no-independence stance.

"Had we not used the separate development platform available to us we would not have attained what we already have," he said. "I find myself bargaining from this platform because my people require it. You might say that we are making the best of a bad job."

Mr van Rooyen defended his view by saying the South African Government would never force QwaQwa to become independent but that the territory would ultimately develop some form of political independence.

● See Page 7, World section.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE CHIEF MINISTER of Qwaqwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday overruled a decision by the Qwaqwa Tender Board to award a R1 500 000 catering contract to a Natal-based company and awarded it instead to a rival company.

But Mr Mopeli refused to discuss the reasons for his decision, saying: "It is an internal matter. It has nothing to do with the Rand Daily Mail. I am not discussing the matter with the Press."

Mr Rob Knuppe, director of group operations in the Natal-based company, Hospitality Inc, said yesterday: "We will be taking legal action. I have referred the matter to our lawyers."

Hospitality Inc was awarded a contract to supply food to Qwaqwa schools for a second time on Wednesday,

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Tender board is again overruled

the tender board chairman, Mr L J Fihlo, said yesterday.

The tender board originally awarded the contract to Hospitality Inc last month in preference to the rival company, Fedics, but was ordered to reconsider its decision by the Qwaqwa Government.

After reconsidering, the board confirmed its original decision, but before the board procurement officer, Mr P S Sekane, could send a telegram to inform Hospitality Inc, he was instructed by the Qwaqwa Minister of Finance, Mr M G Mokale, to send a contrary telegram.

The telegram received by

Hospitality Inc from Mr Sekane read: "The Qwaqwa Government service does not accept your tender for provision and preparation of food."

Mr Sekane declined to comment yesterday and referred the Mail to Mr Mokale and the Qwaqwa Minister of Education, Mr R H Mopeli, brother of Chief Minister Mopeli.

Mr Mokale said: "We conveyed a decision by the Cabinet to Mr Sekane."

Mr R H Mopeli said: "I submitted a written memorandum to the tender board in which I gave my motivation for Fedics."

Mr Mopeli gave two key reasons for preferring Fedics: it had supplied food to Qwaqwa schools for the past year, during which there had been stability, and Fedics had 12 years' experience in food catering for schools in South Africa, whereas Hospitality Inc has only been in the field for seven months.

Mr Fihlo, however, defended the board's choice

One requirement was that the contract be awarded for a year only, with an option to renew it after that — but, Mr Fihlo said that whereas Hospitality Inc tendered for a year, Fedics originally tendered for five years.

Another point in Hospitality Inc's favour, Mr Fihlo added, was that it offered to credit Qwaqwa with all discounts it got from wholesale purchases of food, whereas Fedics did not make the same offer in its original tender and had not offered discounts to Qwaqwa during the past year.

When the board met again on Wednesday to reconsider its original decision, a telex message was attached to Fedic's tender offering the discount, Mr Fihlo said.

He commented: "Once a tender is closed you cannot re-negotiate with one company and not with the rest."

PM 16/9/83
CONSOLIDATION (117)
Adding up QwaQwa

Government is expected to spend R70m on plans to extend the boundaries of QwaQwa. Some 70 white farmers who will be affected by the transfer of 80 000 ha to the tiny homeland are responding cautiously at this stage.

Their prudence is understandable, since strong protest in the past has not prevented consolidation. The smallness of their lobby does not improve matters. They have been promised a good price for their land and fear that fighting it out could jeopardise their chances of starting up elsewhere.

The farmers are still waiting to see what happens and passed no resolutions at a recent meeting. But they did create two committees to represent their case to the Commission for Co-operation and Development which is dealing with the homeland's consolidation.

Rex le Roux, who heads the commission, says he hopes to finalise the deal by October. But the farmers, who will have a chance to put their case to the commission on September 16 and 18, would like a longer hearing.

So far they have been kept in the dark about detailed plans for their future. No definite new boundaries have been drawn up, government has not said how much it

(117) 26/8/83

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN

"We are most unhappy with the Government's latest consolidation plans for QwaQwa," says a Kestell farmer who may be forced to sell his farm.

Mr G J Liebenberg of the farm Weltevrede was one of 66 farmers who attended a meeting held by the Kestell Farmers' Union on Monday for farmers affected by the consolidation proposals.

"The farmers said they would not sell their farms out of their own free will," said Mr P J van Rooy, general secretary of the Free State Agricultural Union.

"Even though it looks like a losing battle most farmers are not willing to sell," said Mr N J A Marais, who chaired the meeting.

Discontent was expressed with the Govern-

QwaQwa: farmers are unhappy

ment's sudden announcement of the border proposals — without having discussed the plans confidentially with the owners of the land.

"Five years ago our MP assured us that QwaQwa wouldn't get an inch more," said Mr Liebenberg, whose farm has been in the Blignaut and Liebenberg family since 1855.

"And now more than 60 farmers will be looking

for a land in other parts of the country.

"The price of land will rise like crazy. What can you buy for R1 million these days? Besides, we won't get nearly the price we deserve for our land".

The proposed border follows farm boundaries and is not clearly marked by roads. This is another area of concern to farmers.

Mr Marais was one of the farmers whose land borders on the consolidation area and was at the meeting.

"A road could be patrolled but that is impossible with a farm border. We feel our farms will suffer from problems such as stock-theft because of this," he said.

A follow-up meeting to discuss the implications of the proposals will be held in the Sterkfontein Dam hall on September 5 for the landowners concerned and farmers whose land borders on the proposed consolidation area.

After this meeting the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the local MP will be asked to explain the consolidation proposals to the farmers at a later meeting.

Handwritten notes:
20/8/83

More land planned for tiny QwaQwa

117

CONSOLIDATION proposals that would more than double the present size of QwaQwa were released in Cape Town yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The 80 000 ha area the Commission for Co-operation and Development has proposed be added on to the northern end of QwaQwa stretches from the Golden Gate Nature Reserve in the south west to just south of Kestell, and to within 15 km of Harrismith in the north east.

Dr Koornhof emphasized that the consolidation proposals were by no means final. "These are only proposals that have been approved by the Cabinet and the commission will still be holding further negotiations with those affected."

The commission will be hearing further evidence on September 16 and 17.

Dr Koornhof also pointed out that the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu, to the south, was still the subject of an in-depth investigation by the commission and that further negotiations with the QwaQwa Government would have to take place.

The proposed 80 000 ha area to be included in QwaQwa did not actually include the Sterkfontein Dam near Harrismith, he said.

He said the economic progress and development in the area was most impressive and had to be seen to be fully realized. The chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Rex le Roux, said at the press conference that the estimated cost of the latest consolidation proposals would be about R70 million, and the total cost would be in the region of R139 million. The latter figure had been estimated some time ago and was not accurate, he said. Dr Koornhof said the population of the Sotho population was 1,8 million, and the de facto population of QwaQwa was about 300 000.

Qwa-Qwa seeks private firm to finance ski resort

(117) ROM 30/7/83

Mail Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — South Africa's first ski resort — complete with ski lift — could become a reality if a private concern was prepared to finance the project, according to the Chief Minister of Qwa-Qwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli.

Mr Mopeli said in the Qwa-Qwa capital, Phuthaditjhaba, yesterday that governments should not be involved in such projects.

The Qwa-Qwa Government was reported to have lost R200 000 in an unsuccessful ski resort project four years ago.

Mr Mopeli said: "Although

my government is not prepared to be directly involved in the construction of such a resort, we will consider any offers by private concerns to develop Qwa-Qwa's ski resort potential".

Ideally situated in the Northern Drakensburg, and flanked by part of the Maluti Mountain Range, the high lying homeland is well-suited for winter skiing.

At present the mountains are blanketed in snow.

A ski resort and lift — with plans for the later incorporation of a casino — was first mooted in 1978 for the slopes of the Maluti Mountains, near the source of the Caledon

River.

"We had problems with the original plan. Although we are still negotiating with the person who was going to undertake the construction, we will consider any offers by private hotel concerns or individuals interested in the project," Mr Mopeli said.

"This type of project would contribute to the country's economy, and my government would be prepared to provide the necessary infrastructure and moral support, and the companies concerned would be able to draw labour from Qwa-Qwa," said the Chief Minister.

Qwaqwa doesn't want independence — Mopeli

BISHO — The QwaQwa national state did not plan to opt for independence, its Chief Minister, Chief T. K. Mopeli, said in an interview here yesterday.

Chief Mopeli was in Ciskei for a day's visit with two cabinet ministers, Mrs S. K. Marumo, Minister of Works and Mr S. C. T. Ramabodu, and their secretaries.

He was commenting on President Lennox Sebe's wish that QwaQwa would join other independent national states.

Welcoming the visitors in the National Assembly, President Sebe said he hoped they were contemplating opting for independence.

He said it would not be the last time they visited Ciskei because they would be entering quite a challenging period.

He assured the visitors that in their official visit to Ciskei they would get whatever help they



CHIEF MOPELI

needed from the various ministers and officials. Ciskei believed in sharing whatever it had and hoped that their visit would be very fruitful.

Chief Mopeli said homelands had come to stay and could not be

wished away. QwaQwa believed in their development as regional governments within greater South Africa.

"We would not like to abandon our South African rights," he said.

"Other people might think that by our visit here we are clandestinely opting for independence. That is not the case. Should it come, the Basothos themselves would have to decide. It would have to come from them."

Chief Mopeli said his entourage had come to see what development projects were taking place in Ciskei like the National Assembly. His state had plans to build a Parliament soon.

They were impressed with the Ciskei Parliament, the Independence Stadium and the ministerial housing complex. They had also visited the Ciskei shrine and Zwelitsha. — DDR.

QwaQwa to get another dam

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

(17)

The Star

21 April 1983

A new dam to meet the demands of the increasing population in QwaQwa is to be built high up against the north-eastern escarpment of the Drakensberg.

QwaQwa, one of several homelands granted drought relief aid recently, is to get a second dam to augment its water supplies.

Tenders have been called for the construction of the Fika Patso Dam. It will be built on the Namahadi River near Mont-aux-Sources.

The dam will be completed in three years. But within two years it should be able to supply water to the homeland on a temporary basis.

It is expected to meet water demands in the region for the next 15 to 20 years, depending on population growth. QwaQwa has an official permanent population of about 232 226.

Apart from natural population growth, which is high, the region has had to accommodate, in keeping with the resettlement of homelands poli-

cy, an influx of new Sotho citizens.

The name Fika Patso means split rock in South Sotho and was chosen because the dam will be built on the site of a split rock mass nearly five metres high.

It is possible to walk through the split, but this natural feature will be absorbed into the

construction of the dam.

Apart from the dam itself a network of pipes will be constructed to carry water to several rural settlements.

High up against the north-eastern escarpment of the Drakensberg, the dam will collect almost pure mountain water, requiring minimum treatment.

Built on the Namahadi River, a tributary of the Elands River, the dam's altitude will ensure minimal evaporation and almost no siltation.

A rest camp will be built at the dam for use by anglers, hikers and mountain climbers.

(117) 2/3/83
Qwa-Qwa govt 'in court'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — An application which could result in the Qwa-Qwa government being dissolved was brought before Mr Justice H F de Wet, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and Mr Justice L C Steyn in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday.

Leaders of three political parties in Qwa-Qwa are requesting that the election of the Qwa-Qwa Legislative Assembly in 1980 be set aside because of alleged irregularities during the election.

The political leaders who brought the application are

Mr M H Mota, leader of the Basotho Unity Party, Mr E T J Chele, leader of the Basotho National Party, and Mr D Molaba, leader of the Sechaba Party.

The respondents are Mr T K Mopeli, Chief Minister of the Qwa-Qwa Legislative Assembly, Mr N D B Moloantla, Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Qwa-Qwa Legislative Assembly and electoral officer during the 1980 election, and 20 elected members of the Qwa-Qwa Legislative Assembly.

The hearing is expected to last three days. — Sapa.

South Sothos to be tried in Kgotla courts

By ANDREW DONALDSON

THE South Sotho-speaking people in the Western Cape who transgress "customary law" are for the first time being tried officially in Kgotla (traditional) courts.

This "official" court is the first of its kind in the Western Cape, according to Mr T S Khati, the man who has been nominated for appointment as "judiciary councillor" for the South Sotho in the Western Cape.

Although such a tribal court, which usually deals with illegitimate pregnancies and domestic problems, is already in practice, the Department of Co-operation and Development still has to endorse Mr Khati's nomination.

Towards the end of last year, the department contacted the South Sotho Community Council for the furnishing of a suitable person for appointment as "judiciary councillor".

This was done in terms of section 21(A) of the Black Administration Act of 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), whereby the same judicial powers "as may be conferred on a black chief or headman in terms of sections 12 and 20 of the Act" may be given to any black person.

On December 5, Mr Khati, a South African

Transport Services liaison officer, was nominated as judicial councillor by the South Sotho Community Council.

Mr L van Heerden, the department's Western Cape Commissioner, said Mr Khati's post still had to be confirmed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

According to Mr M M Cabadiya — private secretary to Mr Khati — Mr Khati does not have any training in the procedures of civil law, but this "is not necessary for the post".

In terms of the rules of the court, gazetted in 1967, no advocate or other legal practitioner may appear or act for any party in such a court.

Mr Cabadiya said the maximum penalty that could be imposed on a defendant was the payment of six cows, or R300.

"In the case of maintenance, a common problem, this would be regarded as a 'dowry' and not payment of damages, as the case will still be open for further negotiations, such as marriage."

Mr Cabadiya said that the Kgotla court should not be confused with the Makgotla, the civil guard system that made news headlines in the late '70s for the manner in which they had handled urban violence in Soweto.

CAPL Times 18/1/83



Taking stock of shifty shoppers

By IAN REID

THERE are only 67 shop-lifting days to Christmas

Shop-lifting from Johannesburg stores is a R100-million a year business, resulting in some 15 000 convictions annually

But this is only the tip of the iceberg. Security officers at Johannesburg department stores contacted yesterday said only about 3% of shop-lifters were nabbed

I am writing about shop-lifting because I just happened to be on the scene yesterday when a little boy (he was about 11) was caught lifting a couple of toys.

He was marched up to the manager's office, so I rang to find out just what they did with juvenile thieves.

"Oh," said the friendly (don't-mention-my-name) man, "we ring their parents and let them sort it out."

But not at another department store

"Age makes no difference," said the security chief. "We prosecute in every case"

Statistics are interesting. About 23% of shop-lifters are under 17 years of age, about 20% are between 18 and 20, and 47% are 21 or over.

Asked why people shop-lift, a psychiatrist said: "Apart from pure greed, dishonesty, hunger or urgent need, another reason is to get even with the store."

"Other reasons are the pressure to 'keep up with the Joneses', boredom and a desire for excitement."

Land deal leads to improved relations

Political Reporter

THE Ingwavuma land wrangle has led to an improvement in relations between the Chief Ministers of KwaZulu and QwaQwa

In what appeared to be a gesture of reconciliation this week the Chief Minister of QwaQwa Mr Kenneth Mopeli sent a telegram of congratulations to Chief Gatsha Buthelez of KwaZulu after the Bloemfontein Appeal Courts ruling in favour of KwaZulu in the Ingwavuma land case

Relations between the two Chief Ministers sank dramatically last year when Mr Mopeli withdrew his Dikwankwella Party from the SA Black Alliance (Saba)

headed by Chief Buthelez.

The Saba, formed in 1978, then comprised Chief Mopeli's party Chief Buthelez's Inkatha the Inyandiso National Movement of Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane the coloured Labour Party headed by the Rev Allen Hendrickse and the Indian Reform Party of Mr Yellan Chinsamy

There was a suggestion at the time of Dikwankwella's withdrawal that Mr Mopeli was considering accepting independence for QwaQwa from the South African Government. He denied this emphatically and reaffirmed his total opposition to Pretoria-style homeland independence.

He said he was unaware of her movements. Minutes later he appeared at the Royal Australian Air Force base in Darwin to greet the royal flight which brought the Queen to Australia

She will officially close the 12th Commonwealth Games in Brisbane on Saturday

Miss Stepher and about 95 others were appear again on October 26 after pleading not guilty to having committed an act which might have disrupted the orderly conduct of an event at the games. Several owners charged did not appear yesterday and each forfeited the \$10 bail

Aboriginal rights activists who promised an illegal march to the stadium yesterday were talked out of doing so by aboriginal Senator Neville Bonner. But they have vowed to do so today after the Queen flies in to join Prince Philip.

Air rescue for boy hurt in Berg fall

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — An emergency airlift rescued a 15-year-old boy with head injuries sustained in a fall while hiking in the Drakensberg on Monday

The Mountain Club of South Africa's rescue team leader Dr Sherman Ripley said yesterday Ernest Relief of Pretoria had been on a weekend Berg trip with 12 other Voortrekkers and two adult members of the Transvaal section of the MCSA

During the descent on Monday Ernest had tripped on loose eroded ground and plunged down a steep incline. He was knocked unconscious and the Defence Force flew in a neurosurgeon.

A Ladysmith Hospital spokesman said yesterday Ernest was "satisfactory"

No politics for SA at IMF, says Regan

By John Matisonn

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration will keep politics out of the picture when it examines South Africa's application for a R1 000-million loan from the International Monetary Fund, the US Secretary of the Treasury Mr Donald Regan said yesterday

"Politics is something that should be debated at the United Nations, not in these multilateral lending institutions," Mr Regan, a governor of the IMF, told a Washington Press conference for foreign correspondents

He was reacting to a question about reports that 35 Congressmen had urged him to oppose the application because of South Africa's "aggressive foreign policies and its internal policies of segregation"

Anti-apartheid activists in Washington and New York have been actively campaigning for South Africa to be expelled from the IMF, after a UN call on the IMF to examine her membership

TransAfrica, the black American foreign policy organisation, leaked a document to the Press in which the Reagan administration warned that a South African application could have provoked moves to expel the Republic in Toronto last month

The document, signed by officials of the Treasury, the State Department and the US IMF office, was addressed to the US Embassy in Pretoria. It advised that the South African authorities be cautiously approached about the dangers of an application before the Toronto meeting

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

TRANSVAAL: — Fine to partly cloudy and warm, but hot over the centre and north. Isolated thunder showers will occur over the south and centre.

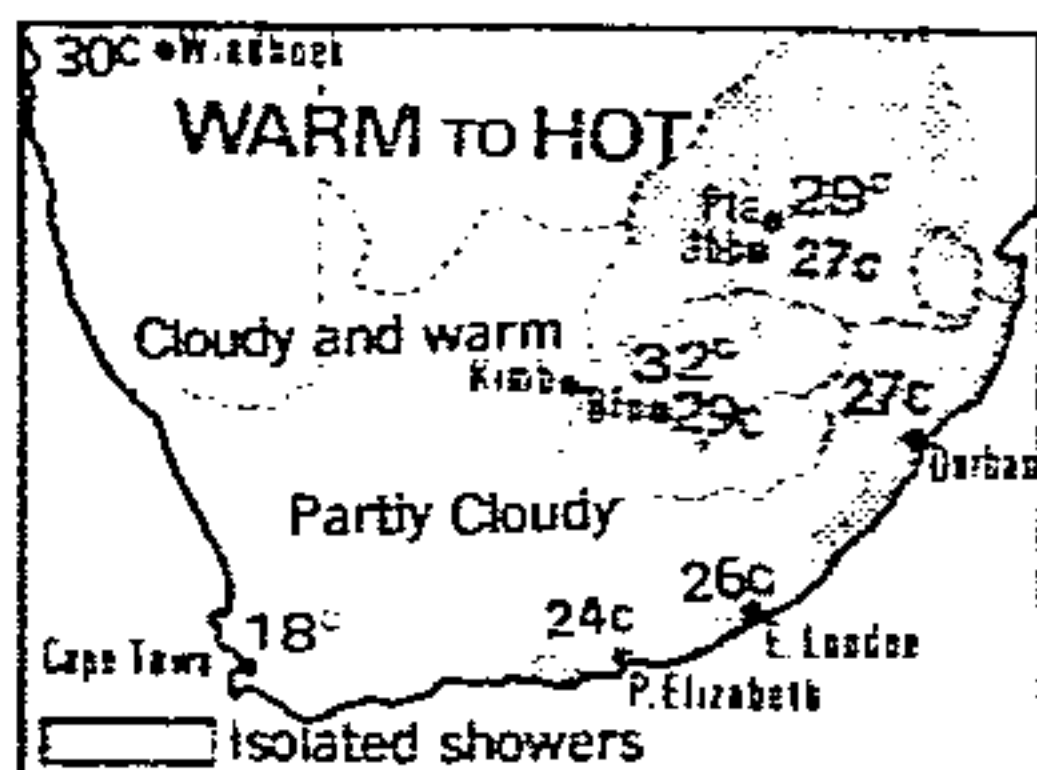
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Fine to partly cloudy and warm with isolated thunder showers over Gordonia where it will be hot.

CAPE south of the Orange: — Partly cloudy and hot with isolated thunder showers, but cloudy and cool with occasional rain over the south-west, gradually spreading eastwards.

NATAL: — Fine to partly cloudy and warm with isolated thunder showers.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city.

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station
YESTERDAY
Tuesday,
October 5, 1982
Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
20°C 26°C 19°C
Humidity
44% 31% 50%
Max temp: 27°C
Min temp: 14°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00
Nil
Sunset today 18h09
Sunrise tomorrow
05h43



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

THE CHINESE AND THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

In an article in the Sunday Express of October 3, 1982, Mr Rodney Man, chairman of the Transvaal Chinese Association, was quoted as saying: "We have agreed that we are opposed to Chinese participation in the President's Council, not to the council itself, and that we see the Chinese member as simply an individual on the Council."

The Association would like to set the record straight by saying that while it did oppose the nomination of the present Chinese member onto the council, it is not against Chinese participation in the council as such.

The Association has a high regard for the work done by the council in the interests of South Africa.

HOME LANDS

BASOTHO. QWA-QWA - GENERAL

1982 - 1987

8. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
 9. Entries close at midnight on Saturday, January 30.
 10. The winners will be announced in the R D M on Wednesday, February 4.

Game

HOME PHONE _____ BUS PHONE _____

Honours for top drivers

Mail Reporter
 ROAD accidents cost South Africa hundreds of millions of rand a year — and every citizen was morally bound, therefore, to do everything he could to promote road safety. This was said yesterday by Dr J G H Loubser, general manager of Railways at a function in honour of the winners of the Driver of the Year Competition. Dr Loubser presented trophies to the Transport Services' drivers who won eight of the possible 10 prizes. The five first-place winners — Mr J D Aylward, Mr A D Pretorius, Mr C F van der Merwe, Mr C G F Pienaar and Mr A H Strydom, all of Sarts — together with the winners of the 1980 contest, won third place in the International Driving Competition in Holland.

Population rockets in small bantustans

SPECTACULAR increases of between 200 percent and 500 percent in the populations of KaNgwane, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele between 1970-80 were part of the general population increase of "black homelands", Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Science Research Council (HSRC), said yesterday.

During the same period the overall population of the homelands rose by 66 percent, added Dr Smit, co-author of a HSRC analysis of the 1980 census data.

The HSRC findings endorse those of Mr Charles Simkins of the University of Cape Town.

His earlier analysis of census figures for 1960, 1970 and 1980 showed that about 2-million blacks "immigrated" from white-designated urban and rural areas to the homelands between 1960 and 1980.

Dr Smit gave four major reasons for the increase in homeland populations:

- Too low a numbering in the 1970 census;

By PATRICK LAURENCE

- Addition of more land, and therefore of people, to the homelands;
- The high birth rate in the homelands; and
- The Government's policy of relocating blacks from "white" areas.

The population increases were particularly marked in KaNgwane (204 percent), KwaNdebele (415 percent) and Qwaqwa (515 percent).

These homelands shared at least three common features: they were the smallest of South Africa's 10 homelands; their peoples were more

fragmented and scattered than most; and the process of "ingathering" or ethnic consolidation began relatively late.

Interviews with the leaders of the three territories showed that all were concerned about the pressures of population increase on their limited resources, particularly on water supplies, housing and schools.

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, said: "Some places in Qwaqwa look like shanty towns. All you can see is rows of corrugated iron." Qwaqwa's population rose from 26 000 in 1970 to more than 232 000 in 1980.

Asked whether the people had come to Qwaqwa voluntarily or under coercion, Mr Mopeli said many were farm labourers who had left white farms in the Free State of their own free will in the hope of securing land in Qwaqwa on which to settle.

Referring to unemployment in Qwaqwa, Mr Mopeli said: "I am afraid to go to the labour offices. I am ashamed of what I will see."

Mr Simon Skosana, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaNdebele, said: "Most people came to KwaNdebele for the nation." KwaNdebele's Commissioner-General, Mr Johan Mills, described the movement of Ndebeles into the homeland as a "volksstrek".

Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, estimated that about one-third of the people who have moved into KaNgwane were forced to do so and that about two-thirds came voluntarily.

Offer of aid for trial stands

Investigations Editor
 THE Seychelles Information Minister, Mr Jean Michel, yesterday urged South African legal authorities to make contact with their counterparts on the islands.

It appears diplomatic red tape could be bedeviling the much-needed co-operation between the two countries for the trial of mercenaries believed to have been involved in an abortive coup last November.

It is understood from well-placed Justice Department sources that while the Seychelles Government insists on liaison with only "legal authorities", the South African Government is equally adamant about clearing everything at top diplomatic level.

Mr Michel, who is also Army Chief of Staff, expressed dismay that there had still been no South African reaction to President Albert Rene's offer to swap evidence on the alleged seizure of the Air India Boeing for the delivery of Seychellois exiles accused of involvement in the coup attempt.

Witnesses

The Minister said the first step in co-operation between the Seychelles and South Africa would have to be negotiations over President Rene's offer. He said his country was still prepared to consider providing witnesses for the case against Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's band of 44 mercenaries set down for March 10 in the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

"We see that they have listed 42 witnesses in their indictment, but there has still been no request for witnesses from the Seychelles," said Mr Michel.

Asked what the Seychelles reaction would be if South Africa refused to deliver local Seychellois allegedly involved in the coup attempt, Mr Michel said: "If they did not deliver there could be a change in our position, but we would like to give every assistance."

The Natal Attorney-General, Mr Cecil Rees, who is handling the case against Col Hoare and his mercenaries, was not available for comment yesterday.

People 'living in pig sties'

Mail Correspondent
 COMPLAINTS of Coloured people being forced to live in pig sties, cow sheds and stables because of the housing shortage in Grabouw have been presented to the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst.

A deputation of five residents, led by Mr Percy Carolus, chairman of the management committee of Grabouw's Coloured suburb Pineview, called on the Deputy Minister on Monday.

No charges

DIAMONDS DIAMONDS

YOU CAN COUNT ON US FOR LOW PRICES

LIGHT CAPE
0,52 CARAT

CASH PRICE **R280**

TOP COMM WHITE
0,24 CARAT

CASH PRICE **R250**

WHITE
0,07 CARAT

CASH PRICE **R55**

SILVER CAPE
0,36 CARAT
R370

DEP: **R37** INST: **R17,24**

SILVER
0,21 CARAT
R180

DEP: **R18** INST: **R8,40**

LIGHT BROWN
0,28 CARAT
R280

DEP: **R28** INST: **R13,03**

LIGHT BROWN
0,22 CARAT

R100 CASH PRICE

82-84 FROM R 40⁰⁰

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R450 000
STAR 2/12/82
chief's home

By Claire Robertson

The homeland of QwaQwa is to build a R450 000 weekend home for Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli — about 20 km from his present home.

Tenders went out this month for the house, which should cost about R450 000, a QwaQwa Government official said.

This sum was not exorbitant considering that it would include a specially laid electric cable and water reticulation system from a nearby spring, he said.

The three-bedroomed home is to be built in the mountains in the east of the tiny homeland.

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If it's December, we must be in QwaQwa

By JO-ANN BEKKER

THE giant Free State resettlement area of Botshabelo is expected to be incorporated into QwaQwa in the near future, according to the National Committee Against Removals and other sources.

Government officials for the Departments of Constitutional Development and Planning and Development Aid yesterday denied any knowledge of the move. But an NCAR representative said she had every reason to believe information received from a reliable official source.

Other sources pointed out that QwaQwa's Chief Minister TJ Mopeli had promised to make an announcement on incorporation before the end of the year. They expected incorporation — which would, they predicted,

be announced as a *de facto* situation — to take place within a fortnight.

Another indicator is that a letter has been distributed to Botshabelo teachers — signed by NPJ Botha, director of the Department of Education and Training's Free State region — which states "when Botshabelo is incorporated into QwaQwa" teachers will be given the opportunity to choose whether or not they wish to work for the QwaQwa education department.

It is significant that the move is expected to happen during the school holidays when it is more difficult for the youth to mobilise, the sources point out. In February and May this year, when rumours flared of immi-

grant incorporation, Botshabelo schoolchildren came out on boycott and scores were detained.

An NCAR representative said the earlier threats of incorporation were "to test the waters" and gauge the reaction of residents.

Predictions vary on how the Botshabelo residents — estimates of the total population range from 300 000 to half a million — will respond to incorporation into the "homeland" under 200 000 people, let alone 330km away. The NCAR fears the combination of a politically unorganised community, and militant youth could repeat the bloody battles which marked Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

A Human Sciences Research Council survey recently found the people of Botshabelo — a tiny homeland with a small infrastructure of 123 schools, one capital town, one hospital — can barely support its own population of 200 000 people, let alone 330 000. At present less than a third of the resettlement area's residents employed in the formal sector work in Botshabelo. Most work in Bloemfontein, on Welkom gold mines or as contract workers on farms.



Homeless people like Betty Makoma stream to Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, in search of a permanent home. But Wednesday's announcement that Botshabelo has been incorporated into Qwa Qwa has made her future uncertain. Pretoria has cushioned the blow. It insists residents will not lose their South African citizenship — but this assurance will fall away should Qwa Qwa become independent. And Pretoria announced for an indefinite period it, not Qwa Qwa, would administer Botshabelo's civil service. But Makoma knows one day Botshabelo will fall under the tiny Qwa Qwa "homeland" which can barely support its existing population.

● See Page 7

(Handwritten signature) w/mail

4-10/12/87

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

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QwaQwa, Ndebeles quietly claim 2

townships

TWO black townships — Ekangala near Bronkhorstpruit and Botshabelo near Bloemfontein — were this week incorporated into the homelands of KwaNdebele and QwaQwa, respectively.

But according to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the development of the areas and the rights of residents to work in South Africa, as well as their South African citizenship, would not be affected.

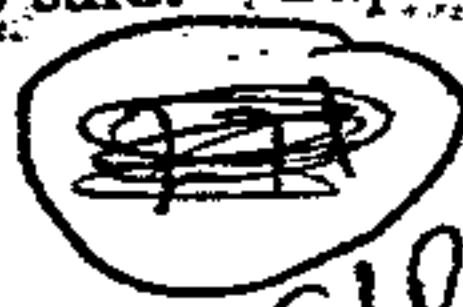
The ministers said, as interim measures the South African government would continue "to render public services on behalf of the homelands".

These included development and management of the townships, education and health, social matters like payment of pensions and industrial development.

Police services would remain with the SAP and the transfer of these functions would be attended to "at a later stage", they said.

"The retaining of RSA citizenship, residential rights, freedom of movement and housing loans will not be affected.

"The right of residents to be employed or seek work in the RSA will also not be influenced by the incorporation," the ministers said. — Sapa



6/12/87
Apress

Business, we are told, is opposed to apartheid. It is incompatible with the system. It is a force for change. It works for the betterment of blacks. That is why disinvestment is so counter-productive.

Well, maybe. But I have just visited a place called Botshabelo in the central Orange Free State where I have seen businessmen profiteering from apartheid in an apparent state of highly compatible symbiosis.

Botshabelo is a resettlement camp created by apartheid in the middle of nowhere. It has a population of half a million people — making it the second largest black township in South Africa after Soweto — who have no work and cannot leave.

They are a captive pool of unemployed labour and some businessmen are taking full advantage of the opportunity to exploit them.

Forty-three factories have been set up at Botshabelo, paying wages as low as R15 a week.

That is about one-sixth of the minimum wage laid down in industrial agreements, but there are no trade unions in Botshabelo so there are no industrial agreements there. Which, the industrialists will tell you, is one of its main attractions.

It means they can pay what they like — and if any workers get uppity enough to demand more money or better conditions they can be fired and replaced from the half-million other desperate people waiting on the doorstep.

If you think a wage of R15 is mean, hear this: the industrialists in fact pay only 5 percent of that — a thumping 75c for a 45-hour working week.

The Government subsidises 95 percent of the wage bill of any industrialist who goes to Botshabelo up to a

Where workers get as little as

R15 a week

maximum of R100 a month per worker employed. That means if an industrialist pays a worker R100 a month, he has to pay only R5 of it himself — or R1,25 a week.

You may think that a pittance, but many Botshabelo industrialists seem to consider it too much.

During a two-day investigation there last week I found most paid a minimum wage of about R80 a month. Why, when their own share is so minuscule? To ask the question is to get some fascinating answers.

"I think the guys are leaving themselves a bit of leeway to build up to the R100 within, say, two years," said Mr Clive Mendelsohn, a 30-year-old go-getter who runs a steelworks and is chairman of the Botshabelo Industrialists' Association.

Leeway! On a rand a week per worker!

'For their own good'

Others talk of the danger of "spoiling" the simple black folk of Botshabelo who are newly arrived from the farms of the Free State and would be corrupted if paid too much too soon. So their concerned benefactors pay them less for their own good.

But if you inquire persistently enough you'll discover another reason.

By paying the bulk of workers less than the subsidy rate, the higher-paid supervisors can be included in the subsidy claim as well. That way the smart businessman can finish up



Allister Sparks

with, as one put it, "virtually free labour".

In addition he gets a 70 percent subsidy on the rent of his factory premises and easy-term loans from the South African Development Trust Corporation, which administers areas like this together with the Board for the Decentralisation of Industries.

I wonder how many white South Africans have ever heard of Botshabelo? It is the biggest city in the Free State, nearly four times the size of Bloemfontein. It didn't exist eight years ago.

Then Bophuthatswana was given independence and, with the obsession

for ethnic rather than geographic identity, it was decided that a small community of Tswanas living around Thaba Tchu in the OFS should be made part of the new "state", though they were 250 km away from the rest of it.

That in turn necessitated moving 75 000 Sothos from the Thaba Tchu area.

The Government bought a farm, called Onverwacht, 10 km away across the border of the new "state", and settled them there. Botshabelo was born.

This coincided with a period of rapid agricultural mechanisation which made many black farmhands redundant.

The Government put pressure on farmers to get rid of their "surplus" labour, which was supposed to go to the homelands and so make "white" South Africa a little bit whiter.

Many went to Botshabelo instead, creating a pullulating Crossroads on the veld 55 km east of Bloemfontein.

The multitudes living there cannot go anywhere else. They are rural folk but there is no work for them on the white farms and because of the 1913 Land Act they cannot acquire land of their own.

They cannot go to a city unless they have a job and approved accommodation there, which is possible for only a handful.

The only other place they can go is to the tiny South Sotho homeland of Qwa Qwa 200 km further east on the mountainous northern border of Lesotho, where employment prospects are even more remote.

So they stay where they are, a landless peasantry held captive on a State-subsidised site for the exploitation of dirt-cheap labour.

There are many Botshabelos in the making under the new policy of "orderly urbanisation" — which means pegging the growth of existing urban townships and having "controlled squatting" take place on pre-selected sites an antiseptic distance from the white cities.

Industrial parks are established near these sites and the massive subsidies are applied under the policy of "economic decentralisation" to lure industries there.

Forty-nine such areas have been proclaimed. Some are going to be incorporated in existing homelands. The word is that Botshabelo is to be made part of Qwa Qwa on May 15.

Others, if I hear President Botha correctly, are going to be proclaimed "city-states".

All this will have one further sinister effect. The homelands are exempted from the laws governing industrial relations and trade unions are illegal in most of them. So when Botshabelo becomes part of Qwa Qwa the shameful exploitation of workers there will be regularised.

And when the "city-states" are proclaimed, this method of illegalising unions will be greatly extended.

Poverty and despair in SA's tiniest homeland

SOL MAKGABUTLANE reports on the poverty and unemployment in Qwa Qwa, smallest and poorest of South Africa's homelands

SCORCHED, hilly ground, throngs of sad unemployed men, and R12 a week for the lucky few that do hold jobs — that is life in the crowded territory of Qwaqwa, the tiniest of South Africa's 10 tribal homelands, which is located on Lesotho's Northern borders, in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

The homeland is bursting with thousands of tribesmen, both young and old, who are crying out for jobs. But, at the time when the private sector is working to improve the living standards of South Africa's blacks, employers in this homeland are paying labourers as little as R12 a week, with neither trade unions or a minimum wage in sight.

Workers in Qwaqwa's sprawling capital of Phuthaditjhaba say they are trapped in a cruel, insurmountable quagmire out of which there is no easy route. If they do not work, they will surely starve in this dry and rocky landscape. If they do, they are compelled to accept paltry wage packages.

Qwaqwa's Government officials are generally reluctant to comment on the wages being paid in the factories in the territory — which numbered 62 at the end of last year — but they confirmed growing dissatisfaction.

A spokesman for Qwaqwa's Department of Justice observed: "There is concern here. We know of workers who get as little as R10 a week. At the moment there is still preparation for the formation of a council which will stipulate a ruling about wages."

The problem, though, is that officials do not want to push

their luck too far, lest they scare off investors who, along with the homeland's government, are the biggest employers in Qwaqwa.

Workers caught in this human tragedy find little solace in official assurances that the situation is being remedied.

The Argus spoke to three factory workers in Phuthaditjhaba's industrial area, where about 6 000 of Qwaqwa's female population of 102 752 are holding jobs.

□ "Gladness" (not her real), is a supervisor in a clothing factory. Having joined the concern 11 months ago after passing Standard 9, she ascended rapidly to her present position, where she is in charge of about 20 workers.

"I started at R14 a week," said the 21-year-old woman. "At present I get R20 a week."

Some of her fellow workers are not as fortunate.

□ Twenty-two-year-old "Gertrude" (not her real name) from Tshesele village, who works in the same factory, joined the concern late last year and received R12 a week. "Right now I get R14."

Her weekly bus coupon costs R4,50.

□ "Stephen" (33) from Monontsha, near Phuthaditjhaba, is a worker in a locker factory. He has been there for five weeks, but is already thinking about quitting as "I can't go on working for R20 a week forever".

The incentive package, according to the Qwaqwa Development Corporation, for investing in the 62000ha mountain splendour homeland includes:



The homelands

□ No capital outlay for industrial land or factory premises. These are supplied by the QDC at a rental which is a percentage of the erection cost less a 75 percent rental concession for 10 years.

□ A non-taxable cash refund of 95 percent of the average wages of all personnel involved in the manufacturing process up to a maximum of R110 per worker per month is paid each year for seven years.

□ Up to 50 percent of capital requirements in addition to premises is provided by the QDC at an interest rate 75 percent subsidised for the first 10 years. The entrepreneur is only required to put in a minimum of 35 percent of the capital.

□ Housing loans, with 40 percent of the interest rate subsidised, are given to key personnel of the investing company.

□ Up to R500 000 of the costs of a company moving to

Qwaqwa from overseas or from the PWV or Durban/Pinetown areas will be paid by the QDC.

In spite of all these efforts to create jobs, thousands of Qwaqwa citizens have registered in labour bureaux in the territory as workseekers.

About 9 000 have found employment in the nearby country towns of Harrismith and Bethlehem. Hundreds of others assemble daily at a labour office in Phuthaditjhaba, hoping to be recruited as migrant workers in distant cities.

"The registration of workseekers at this assembly centre is voluntary and therefore the figure of registered workseekers submitted by this centre cannot be regarded as the official unemployment figure in Qwaqwa," pointed out Mr J S Corneise, manager of the labour bureau run by the Orange-Vaal Development Board in Phuthaditjhaba.

He said that since the bureau began operating in July, 1984, up to the end of last month, a total of 9 944 people, mostly males, registered as workseekers.

"Over the same period the centre managed to find employment for 4 540 workseekers," he added.

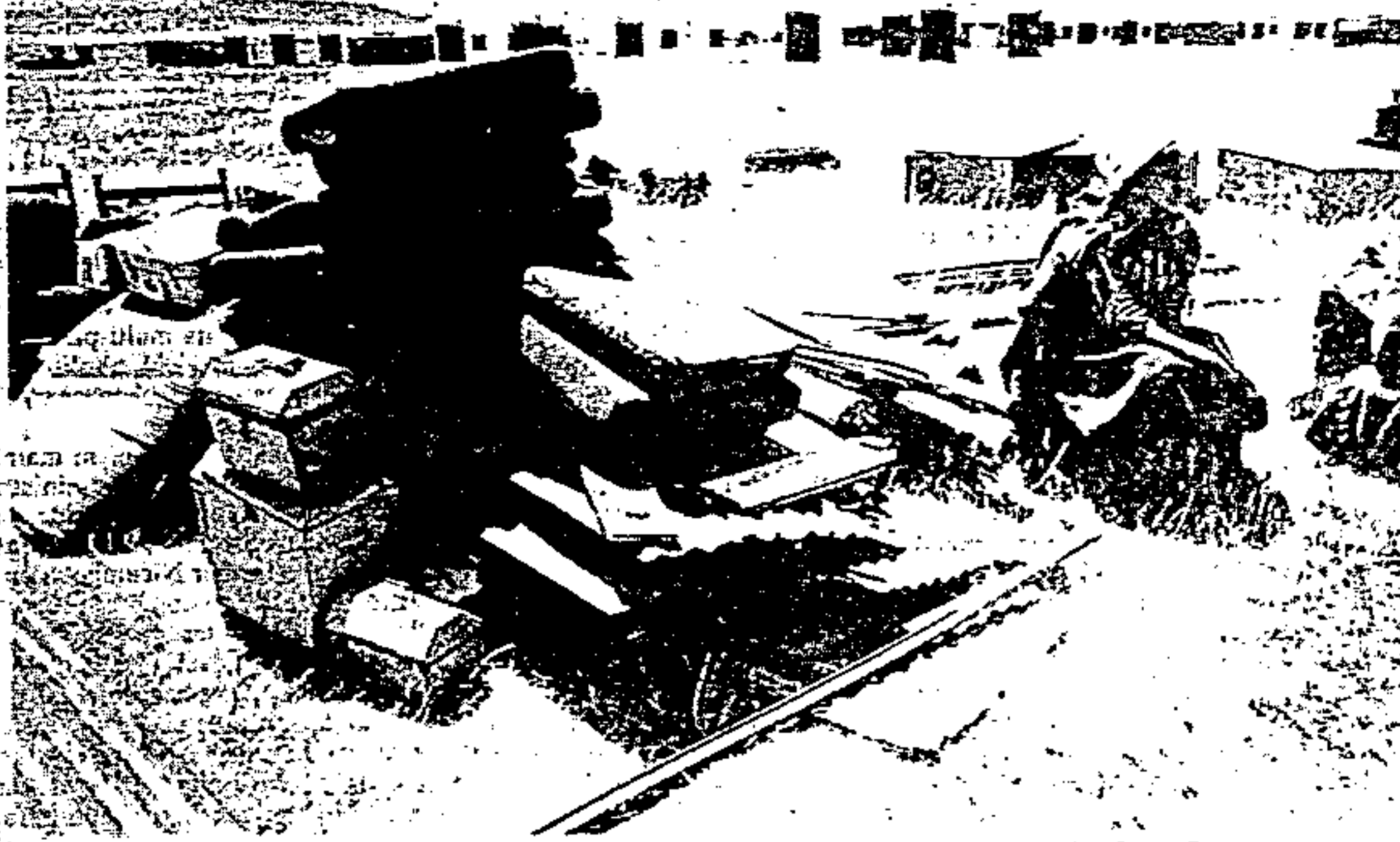
Out of Qwaqwa's population of 181 594, less than half — 78 842 — are males.

Last Monday and Tuesday were particularly good days for Mr Corneise: he managed to find employment for 42 people.

"We can do better than this," he said delightedly. "The average is 400 a month."

A pen stroke, and two giant settlements are 'incorporated'

The protesting voices of Botshabelo and Ekangala go unheeded



When Betty Makoma came to Botshabelo it was in South Africa. Now it is in Qwa Qwa. Picture: GUY TILLIA, Afrapix

THE summary incorporation this week of two major black settlements into "homelands" poses a central question: will this provoke a bloody rebellion as it did in Moutse last year?

The government declared on Wednesday that Ekangala in the Western Transvaal and Botshabelo in the Orange Free State, were now to fall under the administrative and executive jurisdiction of the "homelands" of KwaNdebele and Qwa Qwa.

It is nearly two years since the Eastern Transvaal Moutse community was declared part of KwaNdebele, but the violent clashes which greeted incorporation — and claimed more than 160 lives — continues sporadically.

If resistance in the 110 000-strong Moutse community was so fierce, how much more fiercely will the vast resettlement camp of Botshabelo respond to its incorporation into an impoverished, "homeland" 330 km away?

But — under a 30-month-old State of Emergency which has stifled much resistance — the answers are less predictable.

The existence of popular resistance to incorporation in Botshabelo and Ekangala cannot be disputed.

Graffiti sprayed on bus shelters and garbage containers read: "No to Qwa Qwa" and "No to (Chief Minister TK) Mopeli". More than 100 students were detained during anti-incorporation protests in February and May this year.

A pamphlet distributed by the "youths of Botshabelo" this year said the youth promised to "conform peacefully" with Botha's reforms provided incorporation was shelved.

"But," they warned, "if the government does ignore or reject this protest or resolution (opposing incorporation) Botshabelo will be flaming with smoke, there will be (a) lurid glare of conflagration and (we) will never be off from (the) unrest map."

In Ekangala, vocal protests to incorporation date back to February 1985, when residents were first informed of the plan. A 19-year-old youth was killed when police opened fire on anti-incorporation protesters in March 1985.

The Ekangala Action Committee sent a memorandum, signed by 70 percent of the residents, to government officials stressing their wish to remain under South African administration and complaining of harassment by KwaNdebele vigilantes. But the memorandum and further petitions received no response.

It is not clear whether the past level of militance will be sustained now incorporation is a *de facto* situation.

In Ekangala, most active members of the action committee fled the area in 1986 after prolonged vigilante attacks.

And in Botshabelo, a survey conducted by the OFS University's Sociology department found that 74 percent of residents were opposed to Botshabelo being incorporated into a South-Sotho "homeland". But the

Among the world's poorest areas

A SURVEY conducted by the Free State University sociologists found only one in three people over the age of 18 in Botshabelo was employed.

Of those, 61 percent earned less than R200 a month. The researchers found the average household comprised six people, giving each person R33 a month income. This, they said, put Botshabelo in the lowest income category in the world.

Of those who have work, about one-third commute daily to Bloemfontein — the first bus leaves at 4am for the hour-long drive to Bloemfontein and return buses run till 9pm.

Botshabelo also acts as a reservoir of labour for the Free State goldfields. Mineworkers are bussed weekly or monthly to and

from single-sex compounds. Most others work in local factories established as part of the government's industrial decentralisation scheme. The state pays up to 95 percent of the wage bill — tax free and in cash — up to a maximum of R100 per worker per month for seven years.

But surveys show the average wage paid to women — 95 percent of the 5 000 local factory workers — is R60 a month. Most factories are Taiwanese owned and only one "sweatheart" union is allowed.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has set its request for a living wage in the cities at R3.50—R4 an hour — 10 times Botshabelo wages.

The dispersal of students will make it more difficult for them to mobilise.

Both Ekangala and Botshabelo are reportedly unorganised politically. But the National Committee Against Removals fears that should Botshabelo's residents decide to fight incorporation, the result could be more bloody than in Moutse.

In several respects, incorporation is likely to have little effect on the day-to-day lives of residents. At present, neither Qwa Qwa nor KwaNdebele are independent and so residents of

administration is a more immediate problem.

According to the incorporation agreements, South Africa will continue to administer education, health, police and other services "as an interim measure". No date has been set for the transfer of these services to the already overburdened "homeland" services.

Botshabelo's 330 000-500 000 residents will double Qwa Qwa's population, officially estimated at 200 000, unofficially at half a million.

According to a NCAR report released this week, Botshabelo — the Sotho work for "place of refuge" — was planned in the 1960s but only created in 1979 after the establishment of Bophuthatswana created friction between Tswana and South Sotho-speaking people who had co-existed at Thaba Nchu peacefully for a century.

Apart from the original 64 000 South Sotho settlers, the township is populated by evicted farm labourers; squatters and victims of the government's urbanisation policy under which the size of black townships was frozen.

Other local jobs include the Unemployment Insurance Fund's R4 a day public works programmes. In Botshabelo thousands of people, mainly women, have been employed to dig toilets and trenches in sections being prepared for newcomers.

Other women earn R150 a month for emptying nightsoil buckets three times a week in those parts of the township which still rely on the bucket sewerage system.

Qwa Qwa is unlikely to solve Botshabelo's employment problems. Most of its 70 factories which provide 4 900 jobs are small industries such as weaving and cabinet making. In its capital, Phuthaditjhaba, factories wages average R60 a month.

Ekangala, a township of about 12 000 people, was set up as a model of "decentralised urbanisation". It is situated close to Ekindustria, a model of decentralised industry, 20 km from Bronkhorstspuit in the Western Transvaal.

It was originally planned for KwaNdebele residents — but they could not afford the monthly rents of R150 to R200. East Rand workers without accommodation were offered the houses.

As wages at Ekindustria were low — R35 a week for men and R25 for women in a 1986 survey — they continued to commute to the East Rand and Johannesburg.

Just as Moutse gave KwaNdebele 66 000 hectares of rich farming land, over 60 schools and a hospital, so Ekangala gives it a prestige township.

Sheena Duncan, co-ordinator of the Black Sash advice office, said the incorporation of Ekangala and Botshabelo meant in effect the government was still committed to grand apartheid.

But while the loss of citizenship is a future threat, for many government employees the transfer to "homeland"

Jo-Ann Bekker

Throngs of jobless and paltry pay are life the QwaQwa way . . .

By Sol Makgabutlane

Scorched, hilly ground and throngs of sad, unemployed men and R12 a week for the lucky few that do hold jobs — that is the tapestry of life in the crowded territory of QwaQwa in the Orange Free State.

The tiniest of South Africa's 10 tribal homelands, QwaQwa is located on Lesotho's northern borders, in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

The homeland is bursting with thousands of tribesmen, both young and old, who are crying out for jobs in order to be able to lead a more contented life.

But at a time when there is much talk about the private sector helping to improve the living standards of South Africa's blacks, employers in this homeland are paying labourers as little as R12 a week, with neither trade unions nor minimum wages in sight.

"Perhaps those industrialists believe in the law of demand and supply of the labour workforce," speculated a spokesman in QwaQwa's Department of Interior. "They approach the matter in the spirit of free enterprise."

But workers *The Star* spoke to in QwaQwa's sprawling capital of Phuthaditjhaba last week were not as jocund about the matter. They are trapped. If they do not work, they will starve in this dry and rocky landscape. If they work, they are compelled to accept paltry wage packages.

QwaQwa's Government officials are generally re-



"Any jobs for us today?" . . . dozens of QwaQwa workseekers inquire about vacancies. They spend hours waiting.

luctant to comment on the wages being paid in factories in the territory — which numbered 62 at the end of last year — but they confirmed growing dissatisfaction among some senior Government officials.

A spokesman for QwaQwa's Department of Justice, who asked to remain anonymous, observed: "There is concern here. We know of workers who get as little as R10 a week. At the moment there is still preparation for the formation of a council which will stipulate a ruling about wages."

The problem, though, is that officials do not want to push their luck too far, lest they scare off investors, who, along with the homeland's Government, are the biggest employers in QwaQwa.

Workers caught in this trap find little solace in official assurances that the situation is being remedied.

LESS FORTUNATE

The Star spoke to three factory workers in Phuthaditjhaba's industrial area, where about 6 000 of QwaQwa's female population of 102 752 are holding jobs.

● Gladness (not her real name), is a supervisor in a clothes factory. Having joined the concern 11 months ago after passing Standard 9, she ascended rapidly to her present position, where she is in charge of about 20 workers.

"I started at R14 a week," said the 21-year-old woman. "Presently I get R20 a week."

● But her fellow worker Gertrude (not her real name) and works in the same factory.

She joined the factory last year, starting pay of R12 a week.

Her duties involve a lot of work, and the coupon costs R4,50.

● Stephen (33) of Mankweng is a worker in a factory. He has been there for five years, but is about to quit. "I can't stay here for ever."

The lucrative income in QwaQwa Development is the 62 000 ha mountain area.

● No capital outlay is required for premises are required to be supplied by the QDC.

of the building cost is shared by the QDC for 10 years.

● A non-taxable cash wage of all participating workers, up to R100 each month, is paid by the QDC.

● Up to 50 percent of the wages are subsidised by the QDC, at a rate of R100 per worker per month, required to put in capital.



her at a labour bureau to patiently.



Mr Elias Thekiso (left) and Mr Speelman Tshabalala — two of QwaQwa's jobless — with a pleading look in their eyes.

workers are even less fortunate. (name) of Tshesele village is 22 e factory.

ry late last year, and received a week. "Right now I get R14." putting finishing touches to gar- y for shipment. Her weekly bus e said.

montsha, near Phuthaditjhaba, is y manufacturing lockers. He has weeks, but is already thinking r't go on working for R20 a week

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● Housing loans, with 40 percent of the interest rate subsidised, are given to key personnel of the investing company.

● Up to R500 000 of the costs of a company moving to QwaQwa from overseas or from the PWV or Durban/Pinetown areas will be paid by the QDC.

In spite of all these efforts to create jobs, thousands of QwaQwa citizens have registered in labour bureaux as workseekers.

About 9 000 have found employment in the nearby towns of Harrismith and Bethlehem. Hundreds of others assemble daily at a labour office in Phuthaditjhaba, hoping to be recruited as migrant workers in distant cities.

MORE OPPORTUNITIES

"The registration of workseekers at this assembly centre is voluntary and therefore the figure of registered workseekers submitted by this centre cannot be regarded as the official unemployment figure in QwaQwa," pointed out Mr J S Corneelse, manager of the labour bureau run by the Orange-Vaal Development Board in Phuthaditjhaba.

He said since the bureau began operating in July 1984 up to the end of last month, a total of 9 944 people, mostly males, registered as workseekers.

"Over the same period the centre managed to find employment for 4 540," he added.

Out of QwaQwa's population of 181 594, less than half — 78 842 — are males.

"The main object of this centre," said Mr Corneelse, "is to render a service to both the citizens of QwaQwa and employers, local and from South Africa. We further strive to advertise our centre as far as possible in order to secure more employment opportunities for the unemployed in QwaQwa. Over the past 12 months we have received only constructive comments."

When I visited the centre last week, dozens of sad, hungry-looking workseekers gathered at the assembly centre to see if there were jobs for them. They sat in small groups, playing dice games. Many had been going to the centre since it opened last year.

● Mr Mbotsoa Speelman Tshabalala (56) of Thotangeng village is married and has seven children. Neither he nor his wife are employed, although his wife does take on piece jobs regularly.

"I walk four miles every day to this centre," he said.

Four of his elder children go to school — "without books or uniforms as I cannot afford them" — while the last three do not attend school at all as there is just no money.

He said he survived by borrowing food and money from friends, relatives, neighbours, and whoever was "kind enough to take pity on me".

"I do not know when will it end, because I just can't make it anymore."

Sweter 2/4/85 (117)

Unrest flares as Mopeli visits ER

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A BEERHALL and two buses were at the weekend set alight by a rampant mob of more than 400 in Tsakane near Brakpan, following a visit to the township by the chief minister of QwaQwa, Chief T K Mopeli.

Major Amos Spies, the acting public relations officer for the East Rand police yesterday confirmed the incident. He said a man was arrested following the incident. Major Spies said there was no police action but residents claimed police fired teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the rampaging mob.

As early as 8 am more than 200 placard carrying youths, mostly members of the Tsakane Youth Congress, had lined the main road to be used by Chief Mopeli on his way to the Tsakane Community Hall where he was supposed to address his subjects. Some of the placards read: "Away with Sell-out", "Go back home Mopeli" and "We want equal rights".

As the minister arrived in the township he was confronted by the mob which was singing freedom songs and chanting slogans.

He was ordered to leave the area as his presence was not "needed". He was accused of supporting apartheid by leading a homeland.

Police were called in to disperse the crowd. Chief Mopeli then proceeded to the hall where he ad-

dressed more than 500 subjects.

While he was addressing the people, the mob set alight a beerhall. They also attacked and stoned a number of buses and private cars, setting alight two buses after their drivers had abandoned them and fled into the township.

During Chief Mopeli's stay in the township, there was a heavy police presence in the area, especially near the hall. When he left the township, Chief Mopeli was escorted by the police.

A spokesman for the Youth Congress said they were against Chief Mopeli's visit to the area. He said: "These bantustan leaders are the people used by the Government to divide the black nation and we cannot allow that to happen. We will continue protesting against the presence of homeland leaders in the black townships because they are only sowing seeds of friction and division among the people."

CAPE TOWN 9/7/86

Plan to give Free State township to Qwa Qwa

117 Political Correspondent
THE government announced yesterday that a further 12 000 hectares is to be added to the black township of Botshabelo in the Free State with a view to incorporating it into the Qwa Qwa homeland.

The planned extension incorporates a number of farms south of the Thaba Nchu/Bloemfontein tarred road and west of the existing sprawling Botshabelo dormitory township.

Although much of the extended township borders on parts of the Bophuthatswana homeland in eastern Free State, it is slated for eventual inclusion in Qwa Qwa.

According to a statement by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, the proposals will serve as a basis for negotiations and for hearing of evidence before final proposals are submitted to Parliament.

Those wishing to present evidence and representations to the Commission for Co-operation and Development should submit supporting memoranda to the commission's secretary, Private Bag X644, Pretoria, 0001.

who have gone missing; during the past five days been arrested on charges of public violence?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, may I address you on a point of order? The question which the hon member put dealt with the arresting of people during the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1985. I have replied to that question. The hon member has now read out the names of people who, according to him, were held in custody during the past five days. That has nothing to do with the original question.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, may I address you on that? The point of the question was to find out who were arrested on charges of public violence. That is the question arising. The dates are not important. The question is whether these people, in view of the fact that they are missing, have been arrested on charges of public violence. [Interjections.]

Public violence

*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 3 June 1986, any persons under the age of 20 years arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape during the period 1 July 1985 to 31 December 1985 (a) had the charges against them withdrawn or not proceeded with and (b) are still waiting for their trials to be commenced or completed; if so, how many in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 635.

(b) 190.

SATS vehicle: persons killed

*21: Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Justice:

HoA

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 20 on 3 June 1986, inquests have been held into the deaths of persons allegedly killed by security forces using a South African Transport Services vehicle for patrolling townships; if not, when will they be held; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action is to be taken in respect of this matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The South African Police has been requested to further investigate the matter. As soon as it is finalised a date for the inquests will be determined.

MNR: office in Republic

*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received a request from the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) to open an office in the Republic; if so, (a) when was this request received, (b) (i) where in the Republic and (ii) when did the MNR wish to open this office and (c) what was the response to the request; if not,

(2) whether his Department will take steps to investigate the matter; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether his Department has received any representations concerning the alleged announcement by the MNR that it intended opening an office in the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Efforts to date by my Department to establish contact with the person concerned have been unsuccessful.

(3) No.

*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Botshabelo resettlement camp near Bloemfontein is to be incorporated into Qwaqwa; if so, when; if not, who will administer Botshabelo in the future?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

No resettlement camp exists at Botshabelo. If the question refers to the Trust township Botshabelo situated east of Bloemfontein, the matter is being considered by Cabinet at present and an announcement in this regard will follow shortly.

Kwazigayi: schools

*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any survey has been conducted on the number of children of school-going age who are resident among the Kuni squatters on the State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was it conducted and (b) what were the findings;

(2) whether any schools or schooling facilities have been provided for this community; if not, (a) why not and (b) where is the nearest school to this community; if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified facilities and (iii) how many teachers have been provided?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(a) Secondary pupils—Beginning May 1986
Primary pupils—2 June 1986.

(b) Secondary pupils—152
Primary pupils—1 021.

(2) No.

(a) A lawsuit was conducted affecting all development concerning this community and judgement was delivered only on 12 June 1986. The situation is at present under consideration in view of the said judgement and the fact that leave to appeal was granted to the applicants.

(b) Duncan Village, East London.

Liquor as remuneration

*25. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any (a) representations and (b) complaints regarding the supply of liquor to employees as part or in lieu of their wages or remuneration; if so, (i) when, (ii) in respect of what areas and (iii) what action has been taken as a result;

(2) (a) what steps are being taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of section 164 of the Liquor Act No 87 of 1977, and (b) by whom are those steps being taken;

(3) whether his Department instituted an investigation into contraventions of the provisions of the said Act recently; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether any prosecutions were instituted as a result of recent contraventions of this act; if so, how many over the latest specified two-year period for which information is available;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

HoA

UES squatter 'city' headache

WEDNESDAY LINDA ENSOR

GOVERNMENT's policies of separate development and regional services councils (RSCs) could create a tangled web of overlapping authorities in the Greater Bloemfontein area.

Botshabelo/Onverwacht, the vast squatter settlement situated 60km outside Bloemfontein, has been promised to the QwaQwa government, but it is also scheduled for inclusion in the RSC for Greater Bloemfontein.

It has a population of more than 250 000, which is expected to reach 450 000 in 20 years' time.

The Bloemfontein City Council, however, is willing to include the "city" under the ambit of the regional services council only if government continues financing infrastructural development.

Facilities in this vast settlement are rudimentary. Only the main road is tarred and the bucket system of sewerage is still used by most of the residents, the majority of whom live in shacks.

Bloemfontein municipality development manager Niels Booysen says: "We are prepared to include Botshabelo, but the government must continue with its investment in infrastructure because it is impossible for the city council to finance this as well as provide services for the other township, Mangaung."

The QwaQwa government does not want to take over Botshabelo unless government upgrades it.

President P W Botha gave a commitment to the QwaQwa government last year that Botshabelo would be incorporated into the homeland.

However, Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli says the step has been delayed because his government will accept the city once only its infrastructure has been developed.

He envisages that once part of the homeland, Botshabelo will be politically under the jurisdiction of the QwaQwa government and economically under the QwaQwa Development Corporation, with services being provided by the Greater Bloemfontein RSC.

Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the size in hectares of each of the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

KwaNdebele	hectares
Gazankulu	235 263
Owaqwa	764 656
KaNgwane	62 000
Lebowa	438 221
KwaZulu	2 212 897
	3 189 796

(As at 31 December 1986).

Development Trust and Land Act

375. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as 31 December 1986 and (b) amount paid for this land;
- (2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1986, (b) was added to each national state and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1986;
- (3) (a) what area of (i) land was added to each national state and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remained to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Hansard

23/2/87

(1) (a)	Orange Free State	186 592
	Cape	1 570 805
	Natal	504 013
	Transvaal	3 172 699
(b)		R1 219 418 000.

(2) (a)	Orange Free State	68 003
	Cape	15 002
	Natal	2 618
	Transvaal	37 130

(b)	Transkei	None
	Bophuthatswana	23 348
	Venda	20 513
	Ciskei	None
	KaNgwane	52 784
	KwaNdebele	131 893
	Lebowa	None
	Gazankulu	20 086
	Owaqwa	None
	KwaZulu	14 796

(c) The required information is not readily available. Certain proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still to be considered and the decisions on these proposals will affect the extent of the land still to be acquired.

(3) (a) Details of the total area of compensatory land which was added to each national and independent state are not kept in a special register and the information is consequently not readily available.

(b) Approximately 6 772 000 hectares, of which approximately 4 200 000 hectares were transferred in ownership on 31 December 1986 to the respective national states.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

HOA

Sarrtravel offices

376. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the Sarrtravel offices in (a) Bulawayo and (b) Harare were closed at short notice as a result of certain action taken by the Zimbabwean Government; if so, (i) on what date or dates and (ii) what was the nature of the action taken by the said Government?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) and (b) No.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Bloukrans River: road bridge

377. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) What is the total (a) cost of the (i) buildings, including the caretaker's house, and (ii) roads at the rest area at the recently completed road bridge over the Bloukrans River and (b) amount spent per month on salaries for the staff of this rest area;
- (2) whether an investigation was conducted or research was done regarding the possible number of users of this rest area before the present rest area and its size were decided upon; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) R1 117 061,23
- (ii) R3 118 385,47
- (b) R844,80.

- (2) Yes. Predictions were that between 9 to 10 percent of the traffic on the road would use the facility.

HOA

Owaqwa

378. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the population of Owaqwa as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Total population	181 559
Whites	459
Coloureds	159
Asians	17
Blacks	180 924

Information is according to the 1985 Population Census (5 March 1985)—Figures are not adjusted for undercount.

Illegal strikes

379. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

A. For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(a)	Whites	24
	Coloureds	85
	Asiaties	3
	Blacks	239
	Total	351
(b)	Whites	22
	Coloureds	62
	Asiaties	1
	Blacks	153
	Total	238

Hansard 23/2/87

'Toilet No U321...site for your new home'



For the 600 000 residents home is often just a piece of ground next to a tin toilet

IT IS an unbearably hot day in Botshabelo where everything is reduced to a blur of brown dust at this time of year.

A truck trundles to a halt in the potholes and offloads the Mokoma family next to toilet number U321.

Around them is their new home. A hillside of "serviced sites". Rows of tin toilets that resemble tombstones from a distance.

The Mokomas, former farm labourers, are the newest arrivals in this Free State dumping ground, 50 kilometres east of Bloemfontein.

The family lost their home and their jobs when they objected to labour conditions on the farm where they worked.

Botshabelo - ironically Sesotho for "place of refuge" - has 600 000 inhabitants living mostly in tents, mud huts and tin shanties. Their makeshift homes lean into the hillsides.

People have come to this rural slum from farms, deproclaimed townships and homelands where they did not fit into the ethnic scheme of things.

Community leader, David Tseke, and a group of Basotho have been hounded by the homelands policy.

"I lived in Herschel all my life. My father was born there and so was his father before him," says Mr Tseke.

Herschel was given to the Transkei as a "perk for accepting independence", according to Laurine Platzky of the National Committee Against Removals.

Mr Tseke and his group who are now in Botshabelo, were harassed by the Transkei authorities.

Another dumping ground

Story by Sylvia Vollenhoven
Picture by Rashid Lombard

Their children were denied schooling in their mother tongue and detentions were frequent because Mr Tseke and a group of Basotho vigorously opposed independence.

They were moved to the Ciskei where they experienced similar harassment after this territory's "independence".

Since their brief stay in the Ciskei they were resettled three times before being dumped in their green government tent homes in Botshabelo.

"These homelands and this independence is a joke," says Mr Tseke.

He and the Botshabelo residents now face incorporation into QwaQwa, a homeland which is 300 kilometres away in the Free State's Witsieshoek reserve, near Harrismith.

"My cattle are still in Herschel. We were told we could not bring our cattle here," he said.

The few immaculately preserved items of furniture crammed into the flapping tent, included an oak antique dressing table - evidence of his family's former settled lifestyle in Herschel.

"All we want is some land where my people can live. There have been so many promises," says Mr Tseke as he sits in the shelter he has erected with a blanket and a few sticks.

Elsewhere in the sprawling township a small group of students spoke to me about their efforts to oppose incorporation.

"Last year they sent in paratroopers, helicopters and troops because we protested against Mopeli.

"We wrote graffiti on the bus shelters and they took the shelters down," said one teenager.

Several partly-demolished bus shelters seem to give credence to his story.

"Now we are all in hiding and on the run," he added.

I found it hard to believe that there could be anywhere to hide on this barren landscape.

A day after the interview I was told about 120 students were detained. The Bureau for Information subsequently claimed the detainees were intimidating fellow students.

On one of my visits to Botshabelo I found a group of armed men herding cattle onto a high hillside. Some of the plainclothes men were on horseback and others rode motor



Little Mpho Mokoma's family was dumped next to toilet number U321

bikes. The swirling dust, buzzing Mercedes Benz cars and took their places under the patched hessian shelter in the centre of the stadium.

Residents advised us not to go near because they recognised some of the men taking the cattle - the animals had been collected from all over the township - away.

The owners of the animals, struggled up the hillside to question the strange action. They were told the cattle had to be checked and the herds were later returned without any explanation.

"This is the way they harass us all the time," said a member of the area's crisis committee.

A priest who got this committee going, had his home petrol bombed recently. The committee no longer meets.

Before leaving Botshabelo, I went to a rally organised by the QwaQwa chief minister, Kenneth Mopeli.

Anticipating resistance in the area, Mopeli, held the rally in Excelsior, 50 kilometres away.

Mopedi and his homeland ministers arrived in five white Mercedes Benz cars and took their places under the patched hessian shelter in the centre of the stadium.

The leader of the smallest of South Africa's homelands claimed responsibility for all reform measures undertaken in recent years.

"These people who are instigating the students must know that very soon the place will be incorporated and they must go immediately or else the Dikwankwetla (QwaQwa ruling party) will get rid of them," shouted Mopedi at the motley crowd of party faithful and the Sunday afternoon curious.

Back in Botshabelo, David Tseke said: "First we were under South Africa, then Transkei and then Ciskei. Now they want to hand us over to QwaQwa.

"We were happy in Herschel where we had land and cattle. Now Operation Hunger is feeding us."



Home is a green government tent

respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 246.
- (b) 75.
- (c) Because publications fall within the scope of Regulation 3 (1) of the Media Regulations which were promulgated on 11 December 1987 in terms of the Act on Public Safety, 1953.

(d) 11 December 1986 to 6 February 1987

From 12 June 1986 to 11 December 1986 all press releases concerning the State of Emergency were made by the Bureau for Information. To my knowledge, such press releases were made on a regular basis. Since the promulgation of the Media Regulations on 11 December 1986, departments were authorised to decide over matters in connection with certain matters mentioned in the Regulations.

Magistrate: kidnapping of child

*20. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether, during the period September to November 1986, any magistrate in Vryheid in Natal warned a couple that he would charge them with the kidnapping of a child whom they were fostering; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provision, (b) what was the (i) race and (ii) marital status of the couple concerned, (c) what was the (i) race and (ii) age of the child concerned, (d) who were the (i) parents or (ii) guardians of this child, (e) where was the child allegedly kidnapped from and (f) where was the child held by this couple after it had allegedly been kidnapped?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. In terms of the Children's Act,

HoA

discretion in order to protect the child in question—a duty which is imposed upon him by the Children's Act. In terms of the Act he must also protect children from being abused or ill-treated. So many such incidents have occurred lately, and primarily it is the duty of such a commissioner—no matter what other circumstances may afterwards appear to be relevant—to exercise his duty the very moment his attention is drawn to the fact that people have merely grabbed a child and run away with it. Therefore, Sir, it is the duty of such a commissioner to warn people when it appears that they are about to contravene the provisions of the Act, for instance by taking possession of a child illegally.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, did the commissioner of child welfare involved not determine that the child in question had been handed to that family for care by the superintendent of the hospital...

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member is not now putting a supplementary question. He is supplying information. I request him to resume his seat.

Velddrif telephone exchange

*21. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether his Department has investigated allegations that personnel at the Velddrif telephone exchange refused to put through a telephone call made from Laaiplek to a police station to report a shooting incident on or about 3 January 1987; if not, why not; if so, which police station or stations were involved;
- (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result of this investigation; if not, why not; if so, what action?

HoA

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, allegedly the Paarl Police station;
- (2) no, but the investigation is expected to be completed soon. I will inform the hon member of the result as soon as it is concluded;
- (3) falls away.

Onverwacht: incorporation into Owaqwa. (117)

*22. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: *(Handwritten: 17/2/87)*

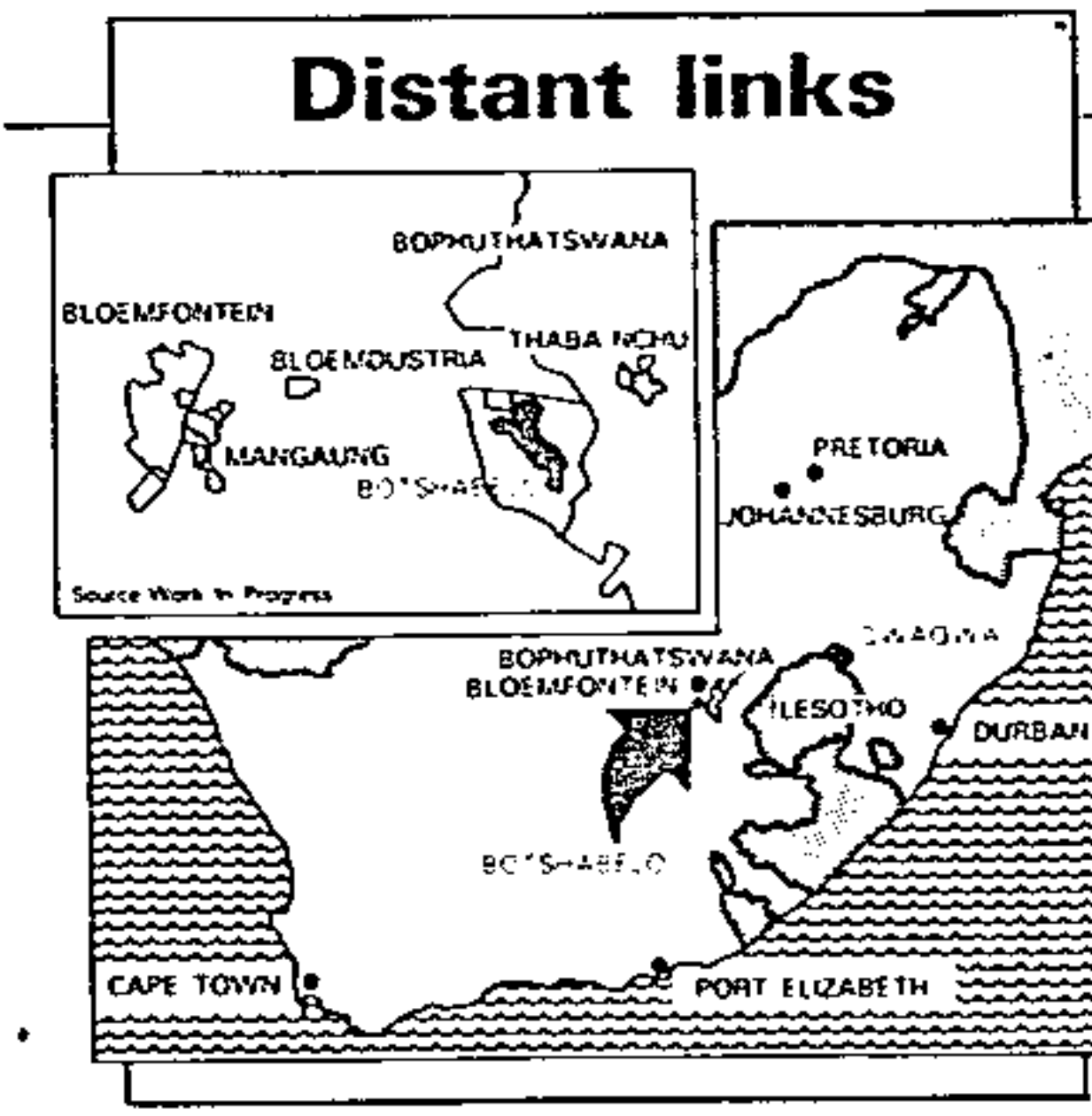
- (1) Whether a decision has been taken regarding the incorporation of Onverwacht into Owaqwa; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, on what date will Onverwacht be incorporated into Owaqwa;
- (2) whether Owaqwa is to become independent; if so, on what date?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) It has been decided in principle that Onverwacht will eventually be included into Owaqwa. A decision when to include the area will be taken after further consultation and discussions.
- (2) The decision to ask for independence must be taken by the Government of Owaqwa.

†Mr P C CRONJÉ: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would just like to know from the hon the Minister how the people of Onverwacht themselves were consulted and whether he would consider a referendum before the area is incorporated into Owaqwa.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I do not regard that as arising out of the question.



Botshabelo, SA's second largest black township, lies hundreds of kilometres from the tiny North Sotho homeland of QwaQwa (see map).

If that weren't obstacle enough, Botshabelo is also part of the Bloemfontein regional services council, with Bloemfontein 60 km away. So while it is to be linked to the homeland politically, its development is tied to Bloemfontein's.

Botshabelo's population is estimated to be 500 000, and is expected to reach 1.5m in the medium term. The original inhabitants were Sotho refugees from Thaba'Nchu, the tiny Bophuthatswana enclave many miles away from the rest of the homeland.

fear there could be a replay of the violence that erupted last year over the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Botshabelo residents are largely opposed to incorporation into the homeland. The fear is that their frustration at not being consulted could boil over. Adding fuel to an already explosive situation is the fact that the great majority of the community is under 30. Not surprisingly, this year, for the first time, Botshabelo found its way into the Bureau for Information's unrest reports.

Says a local observer: "The incorporation issue has brought community organisations into being. It has given the young people an issue to rally round."

Ironically, the incorporation makes even less sense than did Moutse's into KwaNdebele, which at least had a geographic basis.

F/17 10/4/87

HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION

Botching Botshabelo

Tension is rising in the sprawling settlement of Botshabelo — formerly the notorious resettlement camp Onverwacht — over its impending incorporation into QwaQwa.

The incorporation was expected to take place at the end of March but has been postponed. If it goes ahead, local observers

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that takes up where police left off

MUNICIPAL POLICE

BY RUTH BECKER

Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown offices received "numerous generalised complaints" about the behaviour of municipal police from residents in the outlying areas of Jansenville, Alexandria, Kenton, Fort Beaufort and Adelaide.

"Whether or not all the allegations can be proven in court," the paper continues, "it has become abundantly clear to us that the municipal police are deeply resented by the communities they are supposedly

This year's KwaNdebele repeat shifts to QwaQwa

REMOVALS

BY JO-ANN BEKKER

OPPOSITION to Botshabelo's imminent incorporation into QwaQwa is likely to make the Free State human dumping ground a flashpoint this year — much as Moutse's resistance to incorporation into KwaNdebele sparked bloody clashes in 1985.

This was the view advanced by the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) in its report to the Black Sash's national conference in

intended to serve."

Some of the names used to describe the municipal police are given as an indication of their community standing: *magadlos* (the opposers), *mangandwane* (wild rats), *amachaka* or "Zulu boys" and "green flies" after their army green uniforms.

Despite enabling legislation in 1977 and 1982, it was not until the first State of Emergency in 1985 that the government decided to go ahead with establishing the municipal police.

The timing, says Walker, "makes it very clear that the municipal policemen were being called into existence to supplement the tightly

stretched resources of the SADF and SAP in the townships. At the same time, they also fitted in with the government strategy of devolving more and more of the responsibility for running the troublesome black areas onto co-opted black intermediaries."

Recruits for the municipal police force in the Albany area appear to be members of right-wing vigilante groups, unemployed and poorly paid people and former political activists in anti-apartheid groups. (The last category was alleged in Grahamstown and Alexandria, although the process is unclear.)

Municipal police are trained for three months. Unlike the "special constables" (*kirskonstrabets*), established late last year to augment riot police, they are not a division of the SAP. Consequently a complainant in a potential civil suit has only 90 days, and not 180 as in action against the SAP, in which to institute legal action. (This applies to any legal claim against the municipality.) This makes legal action "somewhat more difficult", the report notes.

There are different levels of pay within the municipal police force, depending on educational qualification and rank. In the Eastern

Cape the lowest starting salary for municipal policeman is almost R22 per month. Although in absolute terms this is very little, "by comparison to most other wages being offered in the small towns of the Eastern Cape, it is a lot of money" according to Walker.

Of note is that the municipal police were not defined as a "force" in the Emergency regulations gazetted on June 12, 1986. They were included in the definition of "security force" in the Emergency regulations gazetted on December 11 last year, relating to the control of publications and reporting. One effect of this is to prohibit any news or comment on their deployment which "to a reasonable bystander would appear to be for the purposes of security action" as defined in the proclamation.



Cape Town last weekend

Already, 105 students have been detained for protesting against incorporation, Trac says. Buildings in Botshabelo — literally "place of refuge" although it was originally called Onverwacht, "unexpected" — sport anti-incorporation graffiti.

Social and economic conditions in the country's largest resettlement area, about 40km from Bloemfontein, seem set to add fuel to the dissatisfaction. Unemployment is high, the few who have jobs at factories in the area earn as little as R12,50 a week, the housing shortage is acute and squatter settlements are mushrooming.

Last year, Trac predicted the bloody outcome of mounting tension in the Northern Transvaal Moutse areas, which were incorporated into KwaNdebele by a stroke of Pretoria's pen. Resistance increased during the year — drawing together groups as diverse as the youth and tribal princes — as the date of KwaNdebele's "independence" drew closer. A three-month anti-independence civil war resulted in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly formally ditching independence. But Trac says there are strong indications the scheme is being revived.

Botshabelo, with a population of between 500 000 and 700 000 — and plans to increase it to 1,5-million — has far greater human resources than its foster-parent-to-be, QwaQwa.

"A glance at the map illustrates the absurdity of the incorporation proposal," the Trac report states. "Onverwacht is separated from QwaQwa by a large tract of Bophuthatswana, the Orange Free State and Lesotho. It makes sense only in the light of rumours that QwaQwa is next in line for independence after KwaNdebele."

The committee also points out that the incorporation of Moutse, an area with well-developed infrastructures compared with the string of commuter villages of which KwaNdebele comprised, were "quite clearly the prize offered to KwaNdebele for accepting independence".

Other threatened communities which were highlighted at the Black Sash conference included:

● Khayalitsha, where there is a threat that inter-group violence — like the "Witdoeke" vigilante attacks, widely alleged to have been supported

A young woman watches over her "building materials" in a new section of Botshabelo.

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix by the authorities, which razed Crossroads last June — could erupt in the Cape Town township's newest sites.

Western Cape vice-president Margaret Nash said that "for survival 'little people' have had to align themselves on short or longer term bases with one or other grouping, but alliances and divisions tend to be complex, dynamic and unstable as operative forces compete for the support or compliance of the masses."

In Khayalitsha's B and C sites, local leaders who were involved in negotiations with the Cape provincial authorities, have garnered "terrifying power" by allotting sites to their followers.

● Lawaakamp, the neglected 40-year-old shanty town near George's coloured township where about 5 000 face removal to the nearby Sandkraal rudimentary site-and-service scheme.

● Three tribal trust areas in KwaZulu's Valley of a Thousand Hills where residents face removal because of the planned Inanda Dam.

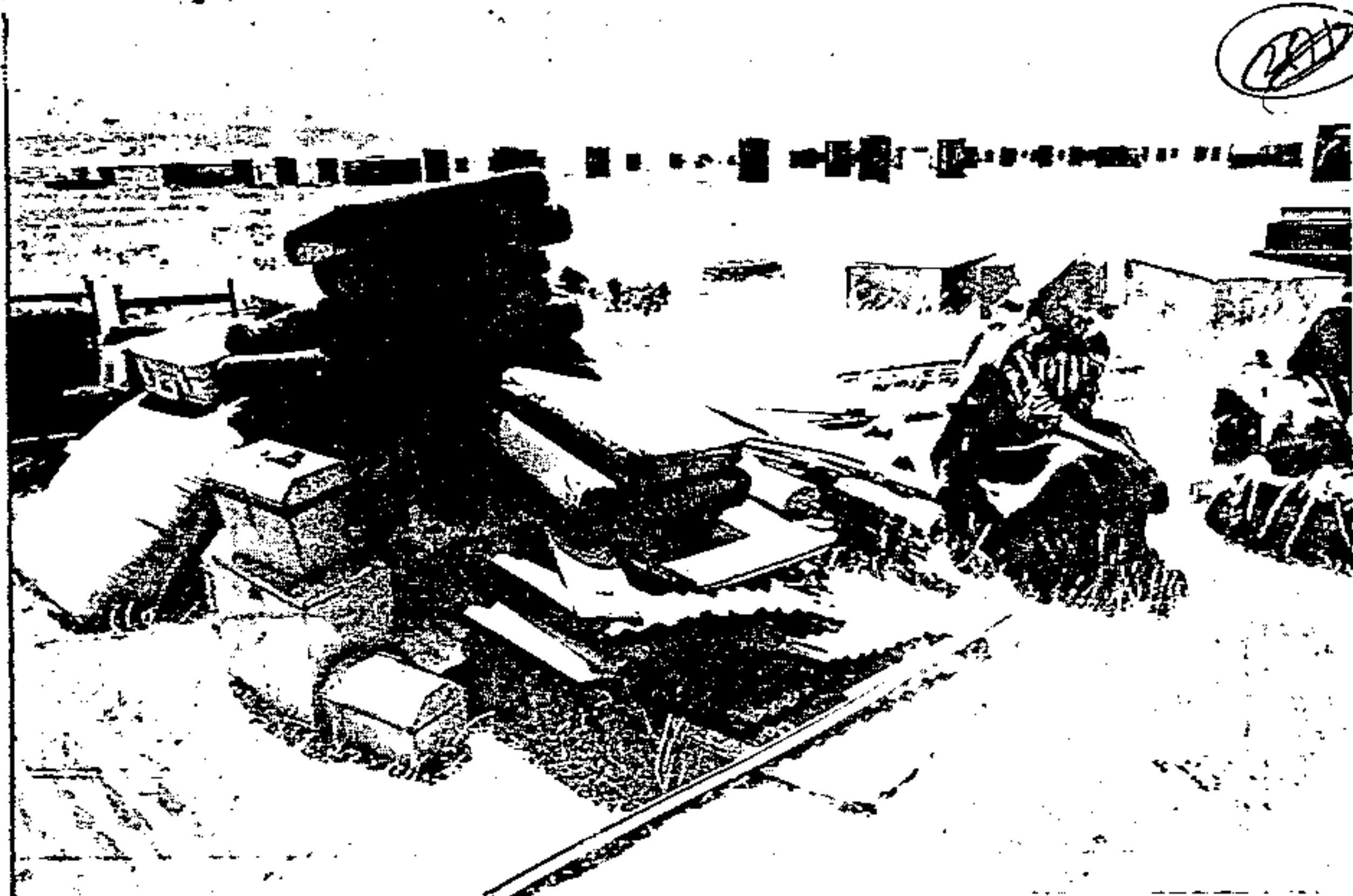
● The Eastern Cape, following the removal of the Langa and Despatch communities to the growing Tjoksville ("place of the trampled") tent town in Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle township. The townships of Walmer, Soweto, Red Location and Zwide are threatened with being transplanted to the Motherwell resettlement area, 20km from Port Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, Trac reports, the Transvaal communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein face incorporation into Bophuthatswana in terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill.

"Many of the issues we raised at last year's (Black Sash) conference such as incorporation into the homelands and vigilante activity are still largely unresolved problems. In addition, the threat of forced removal is by no means over.

"In the context of the current State of Emergency, rural struggles are being waged under much more difficult conditions than before," the Trac report said.

First they lived in South Africa. Then it was Transkei. Then Ciskei. And next ... QwaQwa?



Against a backdrop of tin toilets, framed by her possessions, a woman dumped in the Onverwacht resettlement camp broods about her future

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

Human cast-offs in an unpromised land

"ALL we want is a piece of land," says David Tseki, leader of 500 Sotho-speaking refugees living in destitute conditions in Botshabelo/ Onverwacht 50km east of Bloemfontein.

He is among 179 families dumped in South Africa's fastest-growing squatter settlement in July last year. They have lived in tents ever since.

"We refuse to build houses here on these small plots," Tseki says. "They promised us land — land for ploughing and grazing. They even showed us land near Harrismith — good land with water for our animals — and we agreed to go there. We are farmers and we will struggle until we get land."

But an extra barrier has arisen between Tseki's community and their dream: fears that Onverwacht will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

Although the South African and QwaQwa governments have formally quashed the rumours, Tseki and his people remain unconvinced. Their mistrust has been nurtured over time.

Twenty years ago the 179 Onverwacht tent families were part of a

The government has quashed rumours that the people of Onverwacht will be incorporated into QwaQwa. But no one in Onverwacht is celebrating. LAUREEN PLATSKY of the National Committee Against Removals reports

community living in the Herschel district near the Lesotho border. Then in 1966 Herschel was incorporated into the Ciskei. Ten years later it was given to the Transkei — one of the presents to encourage Kaiser Matanzima to accept "independence".

Herschel's Sotho and Xhosa-speaking people rejected "independence". In 1976 about 20 000 Xhosas fled to Thornhill — which was later incorporated into the Ciskei. The Sothos who remained in Herschel were harassed and detained by Transkeian officials. Many fled in 1981.

The feeling of the community is summed up in a letter written by Tseki to Chief Minister TK Mopeli of QwaQwa in 1982. Under the heading "This obnoxious Herschel issue", Tseki implored Mopeli to listen to his

people's "lamentations" to "refer our desires to the central government".

"We are forced to say there is no sincerity in the policy of the central government," Tseki wrote. "Shall we take up arms and defend ourselves against the brutality of the Transkeian soldiers and police?"

Mopeli responded by giving 179 of the 28 000 Sotho-speaking families from Herschel refuge in QwaQwa. For the next five years some lived in tents and others in rent-free houses in the "homeland's" capital and only town, Phuthaditjhaba.

South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, promised them a farm in the Harrismith district and they were due to move there at the end of 1982.

But when the farm was incorporated into QwaQwa, it became part of a government agricultural scheme. No land was allocated to the people of Herschel.

Tseki and his committee protested. QwaQwa responded by insisting they pay rent for the township houses they were occupying. They refused.



A tent in Onverwacht has been home to 84-year-old Sarah Mpitso since July last year

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

So in July last year the families and their possessions were loaded on to trucks, driven 300km to Onverwacht and dumped beside rows of tents and tin toilets.

Five hundred people — including old women born in the last century and young children — have survived the bitter Free State winter and the stifling summer.

The elderly forfeited their pensions, as no-one informed them they would have to re-apply since they now lived outside the "self-governing state" of QwaQwa.

"First we were under South Africa, then Ciskei, then Transkei, then

QwaQwa," Tseki said. "This is it. We want the South African government to help us. We are refugees and can only cry to them. It is their separate development policy which causes our suffering."

"We were happy in Herschel. We had land and cattle — now Operation Hunger is feeding us. We don't want to live as beggars, we want to farm, to feed our children. We want to live in peace under our own leaders, not under chiefs imposed on us."

"If Onverwacht becomes part of QwaQwa we will trek, I don't know where but we will not lose hope. We will struggle on."

Onverwacht denial

W/Mail 6-12/2/87

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

SOUTH Africa and the QwaQwa "homeland" have denied that the country's largest removals area, Botshabelo, is going to be incorporated into QwaQwa.

In a joint statement, ministers Chris Heunis, Gerrit Viljoen (for the SA government) and TK Mopeli (QwaQwa) said Botshabelo — formerly known as Onverwacht — was not going to be handed over on February 18.

The National Committee Against Removals said it was normally a natural development for an area facing removal, such as Botshabelo — which now houses close on half a million people — to be incorporated into a homeland.

QwaQwa was the natural choice for incorporation, it said, "if not now, then later".

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1 million 'will lose SA citizenship' — NCAR

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MORE THAN a million South Sothos will be robbed of their South African citizenship when they are eventually incorporated into the Qua Qua homeland, according to the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR).

The NCAR co-ordinator, Ms Laurine Platzky, was reacting to a statement issued by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Chief Minister of Qua Qua, Dr T K Mopeli, denying that Botshabelo would be incorporated into Qua Qua on February 18.

Botshabelo, South Africa's largest relocation area 50km east of Bloemfontein, is a sprawling rural slum with more than half-a-million people.

Ms Platzky recently returned from a four-day tour of Botshabelo, previous-

ly Onverwacht. She said: "Over the past eight years thousands of people evicted from the white-owned farms and the deproclaimed townships of the Free State flocked to Onverwacht 'voluntarily'."

"The next step in the removal of blacks is to incorporate them into a bantustan, if not now, later. In this case the tiny, overcrowded 'South Sotho city state' of Qua Qua would be their 'ethnic home'."

Ms Platzky said the final stage in the removal would be for the two pieces of Qua Qua — Botshabelo and the Witsieshoek reserve near Harrismith — to take "independence".

"This will mean that more than 1,4 million South Sothos would lose their South African citizenship, making them foreigners in the country of their birth and subject to the strict provision of the Aliens Act which controls entry into and employment in South Africa," she said.

CAF Time 5/2/87 (117)

QwaQwa: No independence

117) CAE-TUYS 11/5/87

JOHANNESBURG. — Members of the ruling Dikwankwetla Party of the QwaQwa government resolved at their national council meeting at Welkom at the weekend not to opt for independence.

Mr T E Phoofolo, assistant secretary-general of press relations for the Dikwankwetla Party, told Sapa yesterday that residents of QwaQwa regarded themselves as citizens of South Africa.

He said this followed previous similar decisions by the legislative assembly.

The 80-member QwaQwa Legislative Assembly consists of 79 members of the Dikwankwetla Party and one member of the opposition Basotho Unity Party. Of the 79 members of the ruling party, 20 are permanently resident outside QwaQwa.

Mr Phoofolo said reports were incorrect that the QwaQwa government would opt for independence when the Botshabelo region near Bloemfontein was transferred to the QwaQwa government this year.

Meanwhile, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in a statement released yesterday that the KwaNdebele administration's decision to press ahead with "independence" was "sheer madness".

The SAIRR said the conflict which engulfed KwaNdebele last year was largely caused by the independence issue.

"This conflict claimed the lives of 160 people, destroyed three-quarters of the homeland's business and caused three major work stayaways and protracted school boycotts.

"The result was that the original independence plans were shelved in August.

"It became as plain as a pikestaff that the vast majority of the residents of KwaNdebele — including its royal family and large portions of its civil service — reject independence completely.

"The legislative assembly (only one in five of whose members is elected) has now chosen to ignore this, and to resume its earlier march of folly.

"It would be the height of political irresponsibility for the South African government to allow them to do this." — Sapa

QwaQwa puts up shares for sale

SOPHIE TEMA

THE QwaQwa Development Corp has put up more than 100 000 shares for sale to the QwaQwa public in an effort to promote the economy.

The shares, available in footwear, furniture, dairy and maize-producing companies, are being sold in multiples of 50 on a first-come, first-served basis.

The boards of the companies involved have reserved the right to decide to whom the shares are to be allotted.

Applications for shares, which began in February, will continue until the end of the year.

Applications must be for a minimum of 50 shares, which are irrevocable and may not be withdrawn.

Cash payments

Cash payments, bank drafts, cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the QwaQwa Development Corp.

The shares being offered are:

- 10 000 shares in Edworks (QwaQwa) Pty at R1 a share.
- 9 500 shares in Maluti Dairy Products Pty at R1 a share.
- 55 667 shares in Maluti Maize Mills Pty at R1 a share.
- 5 000 shares in Sasko (QwaQwa) Bakery Ltd at R4,30 a share.
- 17 500 shares in Savells (QwaQwa) Ltd at R1,30 a share.
- 5 000 shares in Shoe-corp Shoe Stores (QwaQwa) Pty at R6,40 a share.
- 25 000 shares in Wanda Furnishers (QwaQwa) Pty at R3,30 a share.

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Botshabelo rumours spark week of violence

A RUMOUR that Botshabelo was due for incorporation into Qwa Qwa last week has set off a chain reaction of school boycotts, work stayaways and violent incidents.

A schoolteacher who tried to prevent students from demonstrating has been stabbed; a large contingent of *kiriskonstrabels*, or hastily-trained special constables, has reportedly been introduced into the resettlement camp-turned-township and a number of students have been arrested.

The township, which houses more than 500 000 residents 60km from Bloemfontein, was tense this week as people were still discussing their fear

By MONO BADELA

they would be forced to become "citizens" of the Qwa Qwa "homeland".

In February, the then-deputy minister of land affairs, Ben Wilkens, told parliament it had been decided "in principle that Onverwacht (Botshabelo) will eventually be included in Qwa Qwa. A decision when to include the area will be taken after further consultations and discussions."

Many developments fanned the rumour that incorporation was imminent.

Last month, jobless men were recruited in large numbers to be trained as police. Residents said the message had been relayed through loudhailers on top of Casspirs that the jobless should come to the police station for employment.

On Monday last week Botshabelo youths decided on a classroom boycott in protest against the possibility of incorporation. This was followed by a number of incidents of violence and rioting. Two buses were gutted by fire and several others were badly damaged.

During the week, said residents, as many as 500 *kiriskonstrabels* appeared

in the area.

On Friday, the day Botshabelo residents expected to find themselves incorporated into Qwa Qwa, the local youth congress distributed a pamphlet calling for a stayaway. By the end of the week, 56 students had reportedly been arrested and a Lutheran mission raided. On Sunday, a contingent of the SA Defence Force entered the township.

Although the government has denied incorporation is imminent, there is a growing feeling among Botshabelo residents that any moves in that direction could be met with resistance.

QwaQwa will set provisos for NSC talks

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

WHILE President P W Botha continues to urge black leaders to participate in his proposed National Statutory Council (NSC) yet another self-governing homeland leader has expressed doubts whether it will ever get off the ground.

QwaQwa's chief minister Dr T K "Kenneth" Mopeli told Business Day this was because: "The principle of white domination is still entrenched in it."

However, he said the territory's Cabinet had studied the original NSC Bill and, although it had not yet decided whether to participate in the NSC, it would consider doing so on certain provisos.

Meanwhile, the leader of another self-governing homeland about to opt for independence, KwaNdebele's Majozi G Mahlangu, said at a Press conference this week he had studied the NSC propos-

● To Page 2

QwaQwa chief doubtful of NSC's success

als but was waiting for his Cabinet to discuss them before he could make a decision.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman for independent Transkei said the NSC had not come up for consideration in his government yet.

He told Business Day Transkei had no comment on the matter as it had not been approached by the SA government, nor had it approached SA, in regard to the territory's possible participation in the NSC.

Mopeli said the QwaQwa Cabinet had made written suggestions as to the composition, powers and functions of the NSC after having received the original NSC Bill.

He said: "We suggested that as long as membership of the NSC was loaded in favour of people who are nominated by the State President, it would be difficult for black leaders to participate in the NSC."

"We indicated it would be very difficult for us to participate in the NSC as long as it was an advisory body that would make recommendations to the tricameral Parliament."

The QwaQwa Cabinet had not yet seen any revised NSC Bill following its suggestions and had therefore not yet made up its mind whether to participate or not, he said.

● From Page 1

QwaQwa takeover?

Despite government denials that Botshabelo is to be incorporated into QwaQwa, rumours to the contrary continue to circulate among residents of the sprawling settlement.

The area has been tense (*Current affairs* April 10) in the wake of persistent reports that the settlement, situated 60 km to the east of Bloemfontein, is to be incorporated into QwaQwa, the tiny mountainous homeland hundreds of kilometres away on the northern border of Lesotho.

The latest rumour put the incorporation date at May 15 and apparently followed a report on Radio Sesotho. As it turns out the report was baseless. This was not enough, however, to prevent violent protest erupting. The Bureau for Information has reported a number of incidents of arson and stone-throwing over the past two weeks. And last week there were reports of arrests, school boycotts and stayaways.

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Residents of the settlement, about 500 000 of them, have long feared that the QwaQwa government had agreed to take independence in return for gaining Botshabelo. However a decision earlier this month at the national council meeting of the ruling Dikwankwetla Party not to opt for independence has scotched the notion for the moment.

According to T E Phoofolo, assistant secretary general of press relations for the Dikwankwetla Party, the decision not to opt for independence merely reaffirmed a similar decision by the Legislative Assembly of QwaQwa, which consists of 79 members of the Dikwankwetla Party, and one member of the opposition Basotho Unity Party.

However, despite assurances to the contrary, residents still believe incorporation is imminent. For starters the QwaQwa government has indicated it wants to control the area.

Another major tell-tale sign that the territory may be earmarked for eventual incorporation into QwaQwa is that residents are complaining that they have to accept QwaQwa identity cards.

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envisaged in respect of this residential area; if so, (i) when, (ii) where to and (iii) in what way;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a) Due to the cost (estimated at nearly R40 million) to replace the existing facilities it cannot be afforded to do away with existing good housing and other facilities for blacks in an area where there is a considerable backlog in black housing. Bophelong is conveniently situated in respect of work opportunities for blacks.

(b) Upgrading of the existing improvements and infrastructure

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(2) No.

Riots: buildings damaged

*19. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(a) How many buildings falling under the control of the Department of Development Aid have been damaged as a result of riots in the current calendar year, (b) what is the estimated cost of the damage and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) 3.

(b) R30 700.

(c) 23 May 1987.

Overvacht

*20. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 17 February 1987, any further consultations and discussions have been held regarding the date for the incorporation of Overvacht into Owaqwa; if so, (a) with whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether a referendum is to be held amongst the resident of Overvacht on incorporation into Owaqwa; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether the Government of Owaqwa has made any representations to the South African Government regarding independence; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature of these representations and (ii) response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. no further consultations or discussions were held.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No decision regarding a referendum has been taken.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Group Areas Act

*21. Mr J S Prinsloo asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether a body or person falling under his Department issued a residence permit in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act to a White person who is living with his Coloured wife in a White group area at an address furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) on whose recommendation was the permit issued; if not,

(2) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated against the above-mentioned persons; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) Yes, the person concerned was indicted on a criminal charge and convicted in a court of law.

Benoni-illegal squatting

*22. Mr D G HNOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether any illegal squatting is taking place on a certain piece of land in the Benoni District situated next to the Benoni/Babsfontein/Pretoria through road and further particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) how many persons are squatting on this piece of land and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(2) whether any charges are being collected from the squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) for what purposes and (c) at what rate;

(3) whether his Department has investigated the consequences and possible consequences of this squatting; if not, why not; if so, (a) what consequences have been investigated and (b) what were the findings in each case;

(4) whether his Department has taken or is going to take any steps in respect of this squatting; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) Approximately 1 500 people in approximately 250 structures.

(b) 15 May 1987.

(2) Yes.

(a) Mr Giel Nieuwoudt.

(b) Unknown.

(c) According to information obtained from some of the squat-

ters, Mr Nieuwoudt is collecting R30 per structure per month.

(3) No, because the administration of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, has been assigned to the Provincial Administrators.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No. But the Transvaal Provincial Administration intends to pursue the matter as soon as the criminal charges, brought by the South African Police against Mr Nieuwoudt and in respect of which he is to appear in the magistrate's court on 9 June 1987, have been disposed of.

(a) Possible action in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, and/or the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(b) As soon as the criminal case has been determined.

Cape-Town: vagrants

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any facilities are available for the rehabilitation of vagrants of each race group from the central Cape Town area; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) (aa) where, (bb) when and (cc) by whom was each such facility provided and (iii) by whom are they financed;

(2) whether any additional facilities for the rehabilitation of such vagrants were provided during the past five years; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) by whom were they provided, (c) by whom are they financed and (d) what total number of vagrants can be accommodated in these facilities?

†THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Asians: None.

9/16/87 Howard

9/16/87 Howard

Industry query from QwaQwa

I WISH to express my feelings about how the industries in QwaQwa industries are failing to satisfy people.

The tiny homeland of QwaQwa has many factories, but our people are not satisfied. I blame our honourable Prime Minister Dr IK Mopeli, because he has all the rights to make changes, but it is surprising to see nothing is attempted.

The cost of living is too high, therefore anyone can nowadays be content to receive less than R40 per week?

This always worries me, because I don't want to see anyone suffering.

So as South African citizens, we are working hard against time and we also do not want to be left behind.

So let the Commercial-Catering and Allied Workers Union assist all citizens. - Concerned of Phuthaditjhaba.

Botshabelo 'will be incorporated'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Staw (117) 20/7/87

The incorporation into QwaQwa of the huge settlement of Botshabelo near Bloemfontein will go ahead before the end of this year regardless of the views of residents, says the homeland's Chief Minister, Dr T K Mopeli.

The row over the proposed incorporation — which could affect as many as 750 000 people — has blazed afresh with the circulation of pro-incorporation petition forms in the area.

Sources say the Dikwankwetla Party of Dr Mopeli is responsible for the petition and canvassers are avoiding people who oppose incorporation.

Dr Mopeli, who visited the area at the weekend for his party's regional symposium, said he was aware signatures were being collected, but it did not matter if most people did not sign.

He described it as a local party initiative and

said he could not comment on whether old people were singled out as potential signatories.

"Definitely within this year Botshabelo will be incorporated into QwaQwa," Dr Mopeli said before visiting the area.

His position is a contradiction of a statement released in February by himself and South African Ministers Mr Chris Heunis and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, which said incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa was not on the cards.

Comment on Dr Mopeli's latest statement could not be obtained from the Department of Development Aid at the time of going to press.

Botshabelo already has 11 seats in the homeland's Legislative Assembly. Observers have warned incorporation could lead to bloodshed. In recent months scores of young people opposing incorporation have been detained.

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Loans for QwaQwa entrepreneurs

SOPHIE TEMA

THE QwaQwa Development Corporation has introduced three types of loan to give financial assistance to business people through its small business development section.

The loan schemes are to give assistance to the formal and informal sectors.

Established business people can apply for either the normal loan or the emergency loan, whereas the informal sector will qualify for the "informal sector loan".

The normal loan will be determined by the viability of the busi-

ness or project established. It will have a redemption period of up to 10 years and a current interest rate of 16%.

The emergency loan is to help practising business people with good management skills.

The loan gives a maximum amount of R5 000, payable within three years at an interest rate of 10%.

For the informal sector the

maximum amount is R1 000, at a 10% interest rate and a redemption period of one year.

With the informal sector, no security is required, as is the case of the normal and emergency loan schemes.

To qualify for the loans, applicants have to be entrepreneurs who are QwaQwa citizens and conduct their business in the area.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the QDC, Business Development Department, telephone (01432) 9311.

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QwaQwa rejects JEA as an 'entrenchment of apartheid'

Staff Reporters

Joint Executive Authorities in the Transvaal have been rejected by QwaQwa as "entrenchment of apartheid".

Gazankulu and Lebowa have welcomed the establishment of JEAs in the province on the lines of the Natal-kwaZulu authority, whose establishment this week has been supported by President Botha.

The Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday he had written to Lebowa, Gazankulu, kaNgwane and kwaNdebele suggesting a meeting to discuss JEAs. Lebowa responded positively to his suggestion, he said.

'PRESSING NEED'

The leaders of Gazankulu and QwaQwa differed yesterday over the possible establishment of JEAs.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, welcomed the JEA, but the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Dr TK Mopeli, rejected it as "an entrenchment of apartheid".

Professor Ntsanwisi told The Star: "There is a pressing need for black and white to start doing things together".

He said the establishment of the JEA was an encouraging sign, particularly after the disappointments they had felt following the Government's rejection of the Natal Indaba proposals.

Dr Mopeli thought the establishment of a JEA might be considered a step in the right direction, but it was a very small step.

"The legislature of kwaZulu and the legislature of Natal remain intact and will just meet on certain issues."

He was disappointed that the kwaNatal Indaba was not accepted and that the findings of the Indaba were not put to the people of Natal in a referendum.

The Chief Ministers of kaNgwane and kwaNdebele could not be contacted for comment last night.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Cruywagen said: "We have to discuss matters of common concern."

He said that an authority established in the Transvaal "will be an authority on matters of common interest only, for example, roads, local government, land usage and nature conservation".

There would not be one JEA for the Transvaal, but each of the four independent states would have an individual JEA. Mr Cruywagen said a senior official from Lebowa had indicated to him that the Lebowa Government had accepted the proposal of establishing a working committee.

He had not had any feedback from the other independent homelands.

● See Page 5.

Botshabelo incorporated into QwaQwa

11/7

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The huge Free State settlement of Botshabelo has been incorporated into QwaQwa, bringing at least 700 000 additional people into the tiny homeland.

QwaQwa now comprises two small but heavily populated areas 150km apart — one near Witsieshoek and the other near Bloemfontein.

In addition, it has been announced that Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit has been handed over to kwanDebele, the home-

land which is next in line for independence.

Notices to this effect have been published in Government Gazettes Extraordinary.

The implications of the development have been outlined in joint statements by Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis together with the respective homeland Chief Ministers, Mr T K Mopeli and Mr M G Mahlangu.

Until yesterday, officials repeatedly denied leaked reports of the pending incorporation.

It is understood from sources in the Botshabelo area that there has been a marked presence of armed forces there since Tuesday.

The Ministers and Chief Ministers have called for residents' co-operation in implementing the move — but have warned: "Any person or organisation trying in any way to violate these rights must expect strict action."

Star 29/3/94

Police, crowd clash in QwaQwa march

Bloemfontein — Police clashed with a crowd and looting broke out in QwaQwa's capital Phuthaditjhaba yesterday during a march on the self-governing territory's government offices. (17)

Mass Democratic Movement local secretary Moloï Leluma said 60 people had been injured. A nurse at a local hospital said people had been treated for dog bites, gunshot wounds and fractures.

Yesterday's events follow demands that QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli be removed from office and replaced by an administrator, Leluma said.

He claimed Mopeli had been using State funds to support the election campaign of his Dikwankwela Party.

A police spokesman at the SAP charge office in the capital said more than 200 people had been arrested for looting.

Leluma claimed that 30 000 people took part in the march.

He said police drove a vehicle through the crowd outside a shopping centre and opened fire. This sparked off the looting of several shops. The SAP and QwaQwa police used teargas and live ammunition to quell the looting, he claimed. — Sapa.

(J Rees, 141 Commissioner St, Jhb)

Two SADF Star 30/3/94 companies in QwaQwa

Bloemfontein — Two companies under the command of Orange Free State Command were deployed in QwaQwa on Monday. (17)

A Free State Command spokesman said yesterday the move followed a request by the QwaQwa commissioner of police.

More than 200 people were arrested for looting in the homeland's capital Phuthaditjhaba on Monday after a march on government offices.

Captain L. Maré said the companies, from 151 Battalion in Tempe, Bloemfontein, and 2 Veld Engineering Corps in Bethlehem, as well as the QwaQwa police were patrolling the area to prevent further unrest.

A joint operations centre had been set up in the homeland.

Maré said QwaQwa was quiet and under control, but the joint force would stay in the area until the homeland had been fully stabilised. — Sapa.

Homeland spent R12-m on industry 117

Sowetan 25/6/92

QWAQWA spent R12,08 million on its industrial area. Industriqwa, in 1990-91, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers said on Tuesday.

Answering Mr Andre de Wet (DP Nominated), he

said R14 135 was used on industrial infrastructure at Phuthaditjhaba and R337 669 at Botshabelo during the same period.

He said R283 million was approved for the self-governing territories when

the Government decided in 1991-92 to make R1 billion available from the sale of strategic reserves for capital projects.

However, only R6,375 million was spent that year.

- Sapa.

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

HOME LANDS

85 - 90 - 94

Thriving industrial complex is set up in the Drakensberg

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BUS DAY 31/12/85

A THRIVING industrial complex has been established in the Qwa Qwa homeland.

In the few years the tiny country has existed, 168 different industries have been established on the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains, providing work for many of the 250 000 inhabitants.

A group of journalists on a recent visit to Qwa Qwa was shown the various goods being produced in factories there. An exhibition had been laid on for their benefit.

Furniture

The first person the Press met was a slight, black man standing modestly next to a yellowwood grandfather clock he had made.

His name, he said, was Johannes Mafa and he had created the clock, as well as the Oregon pine dresser and the other furniture on display.

He knew about furniture, but he could not read or write — or speak English. He invited us to show him a picture of any piece of furniture we would want made and he would copy it in faithful detail.

His craftsmanship was undeniable. Afterwards we were told that he had come to the Qwa Qwa de-

WINNIE GRAHAM

velopment board about three years ago, asking for assistance to set up a factory. He had disliked his work as a farm labourer and said he could make a go of his own carpentry business.

The board gave him the chance he wanted and Mafa opened a factory. Today he employs seven people and is fast making a name with his hand-crafted furniture.

In the same exhibition hall a young white couple displayed clothing they are making at their Qwa Qwa factory. Suzanne Meyer, 27, and her husband, John Pistorius, own "Sumae Clothing".

The enterprising Suzanne had started a clothing factory in Johannesburg with a R1 000 gift she received as a 21st birthday gift. Eighteen months ago, she and her business manager husband moved to Qwa Qwa.

A designer by inclination, Suzanne had come up with a winner — a winter coat made from Basotho blanketing. It is a line so popular she is often being stopped in the streets of Johannesburg by fashion-conscious women who

want her coat.

"They beg me to sell it off my back," she says. "Yet, when I first made a blanket coat, it was purely experimental."

The coat is not on sale in South Africa. She says the difficulties in marketing it here have encouraged her to look overseas for buyers and she and her husband are now in the process of buttoning up an export contract.

When the coats go into full production, she will buy bales of blanketing from the Standard Woollen Mills in nearby Harrismith.

Boxer shorts

Meanwhile, her 70-strong staff are kept busy with the CMT (cut, make and trim) of more conventional items such as boxer shorts.

The Qwa Qwa exhibition revealed that local people were making items ranging from lead crystal glass and farming equipment to carpets and rugs and soft toys. Whites and blacks, Indians and immigrants all run factories in the non-racial homeland.

Qwa Qwa is hardly the hub of South Africa, but its decentralisation is a point in its favour.

Poverty and despair in SA's tiniest homeland

SOL MAKGABUTLANE reports on the poverty and unemployment in Qwa Qwa, smallest and poorest of South Africa's homelands

SCORCHED, hilly ground, throngs of sad unemployed men, and R12 a week for the lucky few that do hold jobs — that is life in the crowded territory of Qwaqwa, the tiniest of South Africa's 10 tribal homelands, which is located on Lesotho's Northern borders, in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

The homeland is bursting with thousands of tribesmen, both young and old, who are crying out for jobs. But, at the time when the private sector is working to improve the living standards of South Africa's blacks, employers in this homeland are paying labourers as little as R12 a week, with neither trade unions or a minimum wage in sight.

Workers in Qwaqwa's sprawling capital of Phuthaditjhaba say they are trapped in a cruel, insurmountable quagmire out of which there is no easy route. If they do not work, they will surely starve in this dry and rocky landscape. If they do, they are compelled to accept paltry wage packages.

Qwaqwa's Government officials are generally reluctant to comment on the wages being paid in the factories in the territory — which numbered 62 at the end of last year — but they confirmed growing dissatisfaction.

A spokesman for Qwaqwa's Department of Justice observed: "There is concern here. We know of workers who get as little as R10 a week. At the moment there is still preparation for the formation of a council which will stipulate a ruling about wages."

The problem, though, is that officials do not want to push

their luck too far, lest they scare off investors who, along with the homeland's government, are the biggest employers in Qwaqwa.

Workers caught in this human tragedy find little solace in official assurances that the situation is being remedied.

The Argus spoke to three factory workers in Phuthaditjhaba's industrial area, where about 6 000 of Qwaqwa's female population of 102 752 are holding jobs.

□ "Gladness" (not her real), is a supervisor in a clothing factory. Having joined the concern 11 months ago after passing Standard 9, she ascended rapidly to her present position, where she is in charge of about 20 workers.

"I started at R14 a week," said the 21-year-old woman. "At present I get R20 a week."

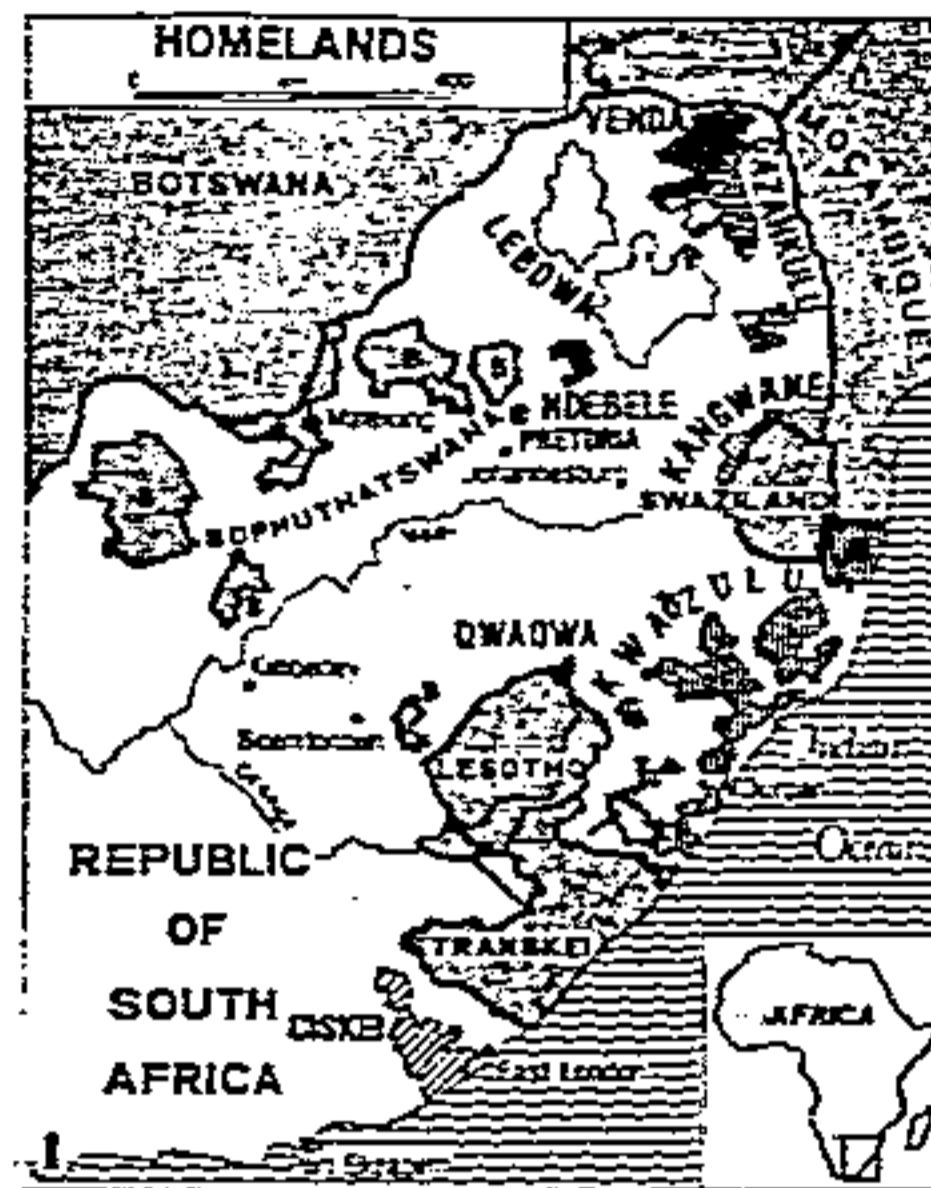
Some of her fellow workers are not as fortunate.

□ Twenty-two-year-old "Gertrude" (not her real name) from Tshesele village, who works in the same factory, joined the concern late last year and received R12 a week. "Right now I get R14."

Her weekly bus coupon costs R4,50.

□ "Stephen" (33) from Monontsha, near Phuthaditjhaba, is a worker in a locker factory. He has been there for five weeks, but is already thinking about quitting as "I can't go on working for R20 a week forever".

The incentive package, according to the Qwaqwa Development Corporation, for investing in the 62000ha mountain splendour homeland includes:



The homelands

□ No capital outlay for industrial land or factory premises. These are supplied by the QDC at a rental which is a percentage of the erection cost less a 75 percent rental concession for 10 years.

□ A non-taxable cash refund of 95 percent of the average wages of all personnel involved in the manufacturing process up to a maximum of R110 per worker per month is paid each year for seven years.

□ Up to 50 percent of capital requirements in addition to premises is provided by the QDC at an interest rate 75 percent subsidised for the first 10 years. The entrepreneur is only required to put in a minimum of 35 percent of the capital.

□ Housing loans, with 40 percent of the interest rate subsidised, are given to key personnel of the investing company.

□ Up to R500 000 of the costs of a company moving to

Qwaqwa from overseas or from the PWV or Durban/Pinetown areas will be paid by the QDC.

In spite of all these efforts to create jobs, thousands of Qwaqwa citizens have registered in labour bureaux in the territory as workseekers.

About 9 000 have found employment in the nearby country towns of Harrismith and Bethlehem. Hundreds of others assemble daily at a labour office in Phuthaditjhaba, hoping to be recruited as migrant workers in distant cities.

"The registration of workseekers at this assembly centre is voluntary and therefore the figure of registered workseekers submitted by this centre cannot be regarded as the official unemployment figure in Qwaqwa," pointed out Mr J S Corneelse, manager of the labour bureau run by the Orange-Vaal Development Board in Phuthaditjhaba.

He said that since the bureau began operating in July, 1984, up to the end of last month, a total of 9 944 people, mostly males, registered as workseekers.

"Over the same period the centre managed to find employment for 4 540 workseekers," he added.

Out of Qwaqwa's population of 181 594, less than half — 78 842 — are males.

Last Monday and Tuesday were particularly good days for Mr Corneelse: he managed to find employment for 42 people.

"We can do better than this," he said delightedly. "The average is 400 a month."

QwaQwa sit-in now in 8th day

Sowetan 16/10/90

By WALTER LUKHULENI

118

A SIT-IN by 10 civil servants in QwaQwa has entered its eighth day with the workers alleging that the homeland's government is trying to starve them.

A spokesman for the workers said that security guards refused them entry on Friday when they tried to bring in food for those staging the sit-in at the legislative assembly building at Phuthadijhaba.

The protest action is a sequel to the dismissal of 528 workers by the homeland's departments of agriculture and of works.

The workers were employed since 1973 on a seasonal basis and were to be retrenched at the end of last month, according to Mr PW Thuntsi, a senior official in the department of works and chairman of the joint working committee established in June this year.

"We are surprised that the workers' representatives have embarked on this action because we had agreed at a meeting on June 9 that these workers were to be retrenched at the end of September.

"We indicated that the retrenchments were due to the fact that funds from Pretoria had dried up," said Thuntsi.

A workers' spokesman, Mr Tsepiso Ramakarane, denied Thuntsi's version of the June 9 agreement.

"It was agreed that the 281 dismissed workers would be reinstated and that a joint working committee would be established to investigate the workers' grievances," he said.

"It was also agreed seasonal workers would be kept on until negotiations had been completed in view of the government's submission that funds had dried up."

Thousands to return to work in QwaQwa

118

A two-week strike by thousands of workers in QwaQwa's private sector has been resolved and workers will resume duties today and begin negotiations in their respective industries.

Congress of SA Trade Unions spokesman Mr Floyd Mashele said on Saturday a week of negotiations between Cosatu and the QwaQwa government had also resolved a labour dispute in the public sector.

Government had dismissed 281 workers after threatening to dismiss 800, but had agreed following negotiations to reinstate them.

A working committee of 10 people from Cosatu and 10 from government would continue to investigate the workers' demands. - Sapa. Sowetans 25/6/90

Cape Times 11/6/70
QwaQwa strike ends

WITSIESHOEK. — A four-week strike by more than 10 000 public sector workers in QwaQwa ends this morning after an agreement was signed here at the weekend.

Qwaqwa strikers claim 'victory'

Sovetan 11/6/90

118

A FOUR-WEEK-OLD strike by more than 10 000 public sector workers in Qwaqwa ends today following an agreement signed on Saturday in Witsieshoek.

Cosatu representative Floyd Mashele, who led negotiations on behalf of the strikers, claimed the agreement was "a great victory for the workers".

"Never before in any homeland has magistrates, prosecutors, social workers, hospital staff, secretaries, computer operators, and others, gone on strike.

"Almost everyone in Qwaqwa's public service went on strike - ministers were even left without se-



Mopeli

cretaries. A skeleton staff worked at hospitals."

He said the negotiations which began on Wednesday lasted 39 hours and the strike lasted 32 days.

The agreement, signed in the Qwaqwa parliament by Acting Chief Minister HR Mopeli and Mashele, calls for the immediate formation of a joint working committee

"to settle all grievances", Mashele said.

Strikers are demanding a minimum of R600 month.

The Qwaqwa authorities agreed to make representations to the central government for the extra funds, Mashele said.

It was also agreed that Qwaqwa's public sector employees may join trade unions.

Mashele said: "We will be launching the Cosatu-affiliate Nehawu (National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union) here very soon.

"Most of the strikers have already joined Nehawu." - Sapa

Indaba on strikers

THE Qwaqwa cabinet is to meet today to discuss the strike by about 10 000 public servants in the homeland.

The strike, which started last Thursday, has crippled such essential services as the water supply and a local hospital.

The workers are demanding a minimum pay of R600 a month and an end to racially segregated jobs in the homeland's public service.

10 000 Sawetani go on 12/5/90 pay (118) strike

By LEN MASEKO

ABOUT 10 000 public servants - almost the entire workforce - have gone on strike in Qwaqwa, crippling essential services such as water supply in the homeland.

The leader of the opposition in the homeland, Mr Steven Phohlela, estimated that as many as 31 000 workers - among them nurses and court officials - were taking part in the strike in the industrial and public sectors.

The workers are demanding a minimum pay of R600 a month and an end to segregated jobs in the homeland's public service.

Crisis

Phohlela said many labourers earn between R40 and R100 a month.

He said the strike had led to a partial breakdown in essential services and sections affected included administration, courts, the hospital and maintenance.

The strike by "junior nurses" had led to a crisis at Manapo Hospital with senior nursing staff "who are not participating in the stoppage" battling to cope with workload, he said.

"Mopeli must be brave enough to face the people. He must state clearly whether he intends to dismantle these apartheid structures," said Phohlela.

Meeting

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, was not available for comment yesterday.

His secretary, Mr G van Vuuren, confirmed the industrial action, saying Mopeli met representatives of the strikers on Monday.

He said the Qwaqwa government was scheduled to meet tomorrow to discuss the crisis.

A businessman, who declined to be named, said industrial workers had called off their strike on Monday pending tomorrow's meeting.

He said, however, production had ground to a halt in many businesses in the area as a result of the shortage of water.

Matter of fact

AN article headlined "QwaQwa workers want salary rise" in yesterday's *Sowetan* erroneously quoted a QwaQwa Public Servants Association spokesman as saying the workers were also demanding the termination of the services of Dr BJ Tucker, the homeland's health secretary. *Sowetan 9/5/90* (118)

In fact, they were demanding the resignation of Dr BJ Becker who is the secretary of health.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused by the report.

Qwaqwa workers want salaries rise

Sowetan
8/5/90 By ALI MPHAKI

118

WHILE the Qwaqwa government is gearing for elections in September, there is growing discontent among the more than 3 000 public servants in the homeland.

A petition with several demands has already been submitted to Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli, whose response was described as "unsatisfactory" by the workers.

They are demanding, among others, a living wage of R600 a month for the least paid workers and the abolishment of posts for whites while there are blacks qualified for the posts.

Negotiate

A spokesman for the Qwaqwa Public Servants Association said they were also demanding the termination of the service of Dr BJ Tucker, the homeland's secretary of health.

Tucker was one of the district surgeons who treated Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko during his last days in detention in 1977.

He said they will hold a report-back meeting on Thursday.

118 Qwaqwa officials 'down robes'

BY ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

South African 14/3/90

COURT officials have "downed robes" in Qwaqwa and vowed to continue their work stoppage until the local administration meets their demands.

They demand the same salaries as those of their counterparts in South Africa and other homelands. Their demands were handed to the homeland's government officials on Friday, according to a Qwaqwa source who declined to be named.

Participating in the stoppage are magis-

trates, prosecutors, translators and other court officials, the source said.

A representative of the Qwaqwa Department of Justice, Mr S Moji, said he had no knowledge of the strike, but confirmed that certain demands had been made.

"It is not actually a strike, it's more like a meeting," Moji said.

Meanwhile in Bophuthatswana, a meeting of magistrates and prosecutors at the Garamkuwa Magistrate's Court yesterday rejected a 20 percent pay increase offered by the Bophuthatswana government and vowed not to return to their posts until their demands were met.

The work stoppage, which started on Monday, resulted from the government's failure to improve the salaries of legal personnel, cleaning staff, clerks and labourers employed by the Department of Justice.

It was learnt yesterday that the decision to stage a sit-in was reached after President Lucas Mangope, who is also Minister of the Public Services Commission, failed to turn up for a meeting which was to be held last Friday.

Low wages worry QwaQwa

S-Times 19/2/90

118

THE QwaQwa National Manpower Development Strategy (Manstrat) report places the territory at the forefront of progressive labour relations in the homelands, it is claimed.

The report, presented to the QwaQwa Cabinet last September, is being implemented. QwaQwa is following developments in many homelands and self-governing states in Southern Africa. Transkei, KwaZulu-Natal, and the Ciskei are also mentioned.

and Kangwane have all drafted progressive labour legislation. QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli says the wages paid by corporations in the homeland worry the Government.

VITAL

"Rather than directly intervene, we decided to investigate ways in which the people could be represented and fight for better wages." Dr Mopeli says implementation of the report, financed by both the Government and the Development Bank of SA (DBSA) to the tune of R250 000, will result in well-trained and fully developed people.

"This is vital for the development of the country as a whole. It is not the land that creates wealth, but the people themselves." The project was conducted in three phases, during which a wide range of manpower and related data was collected and analysed. In formulating the strategy, focus was placed on recommendations which could deal with these priorities issues:

- Policy formulation-adjustments required.
- Institutional-structural adjustments required.

NEEDS

- Optimal use of financial and other resources in education and training.
- Priority manpower requirements and appropriate means and action plans for all identified needs.

To gain the acceptance and commitment of local interest groups, the Manstrat project team organised workshops in the main economic sectors in QwaQwa. Pieter van Zyl, head of Liaison and Information in the Chief Minister's Department, says each work group member had the opportunity to comment and make suggestions on the best way to deal with the identified priority manpower needs in his or her sector. "In addition to these inputs, the Manstrat project team — with the assistance of various specialists in education and training — developed appropriate action plans and proposals to handle priority needs."



KENNETH MOPELLI
wealth in the people

Sowetan 29/3/94

Workers march for pay

118

HUNDREDS of civil servants in QwaQwa marched on and staged a sit-in at the government offices yesterday, demanding promotions and employment of casual workers in all public services.

The workers, who are members of National Education and Health and Allied Workers' Union, said they were marching to put pressure on the government to meet new demands and also previous ones that had already been agreed on.

Government officials were not available for comment yesterday.

The workers sitting in at the office of the Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, were from different departments.

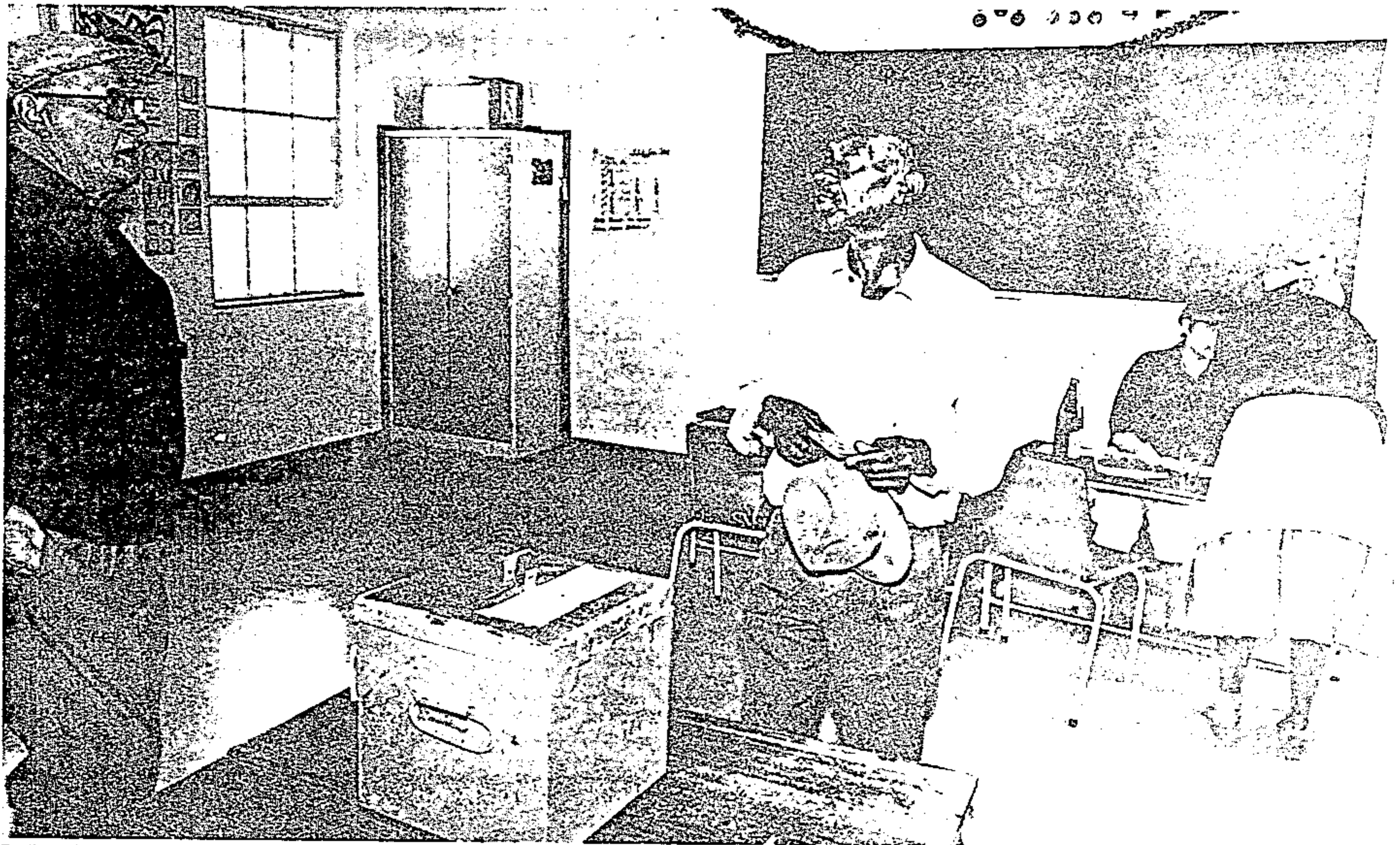
Spokesman for Nehawu Bheki Manzini said there were at least 3 200 casual labourers in all government departments who had worked there for between five and 10 years.

He also said the government had failed to promote and give merit awards to civil servants.

HOMELANDS - QWAQWA - GENERAL

1988 — 1990

QWAQWA: *There was no rush at the polls for these elections*



Dedicated voters — only a handful of people turned up at polling stations in Qwaqwa as many others enjoyed the 'public holiday'

Pictures: JUSTIN SHOLK

A small vote in a tiny homeland

WIE Mail 5/10-11/10/90 (117)

By WALLY MBHELE

THE first elections to be held in the tiny mountain homeland of Qwaqwa since many homelands announced their intention of reincorporation were marked by general apathy, with some voters even taking the day off — to go on a picnic.

Elections were held last week and most voters in the homeland observed a call to stay away from the polls. According to the Qwaqwa Joint Working Committee, the elections were "not a true reflection of the political realities in South Africa".

The first day of elections coincided with a mass stayaway which resembled a public holiday. At polling stations visited by *The Weekly Mail* no more than five people voted.

Major business centres were closed. To many industrialists the day was a "public holiday". Families were seen resting under trees, their children playing in the sun. South African Police were posted at all polling stations and three or four white officials presided as polling officers.

"So far I don't know what people think. Maybe they still want to make sure they are not intimidated.

I have 10 deputies who have gone around to check if there's no intimidation," said electoral officer JP van der Merwe, adding that enough measures had been taken to ensure the voters' safety.

At the magistrate's polling station in Phuthaditjhaba, the capital of Qwaqwa, it was quiet with only a dreadlocked opposition candidate, Joseph Mollo, waiting outside the booths to canvass voters. Standing for the Basotho Unity Party, the Rastafarian Mollo said he had decided to stand for election "because there is a lot of apartheid in Qwaqwa".

In a document by the homeland's chief minister, TK Mopeli, called "Why Elections?", one of the reasons for urging voters to the polls was to secure employment for Qwaqwa citizens in post-apartheid South Africa.

"It is understood the creation of a new government in South Africa is going to cause many people to lose their jobs. Some of about 20 000 returning exiles are educated people who can not be easily shifted aside," Mopeli said, adding that he wanted a strong mandate to secure the existence of the homeland's development corporations.



Cool candidate ... Joseph Mollo of the Basotho Unity Party



Waiting in vain ... Electoral officer JP van der Merwe waits for the voters that didn't pitch

Dedicated voters ... only a handful of people turned up at polling stations in Qwaqwa as many others enjoyed the 'public holiday'

Pictures: JUSTIN SHOLK

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W/E Wed 5/10-11/10/90

117

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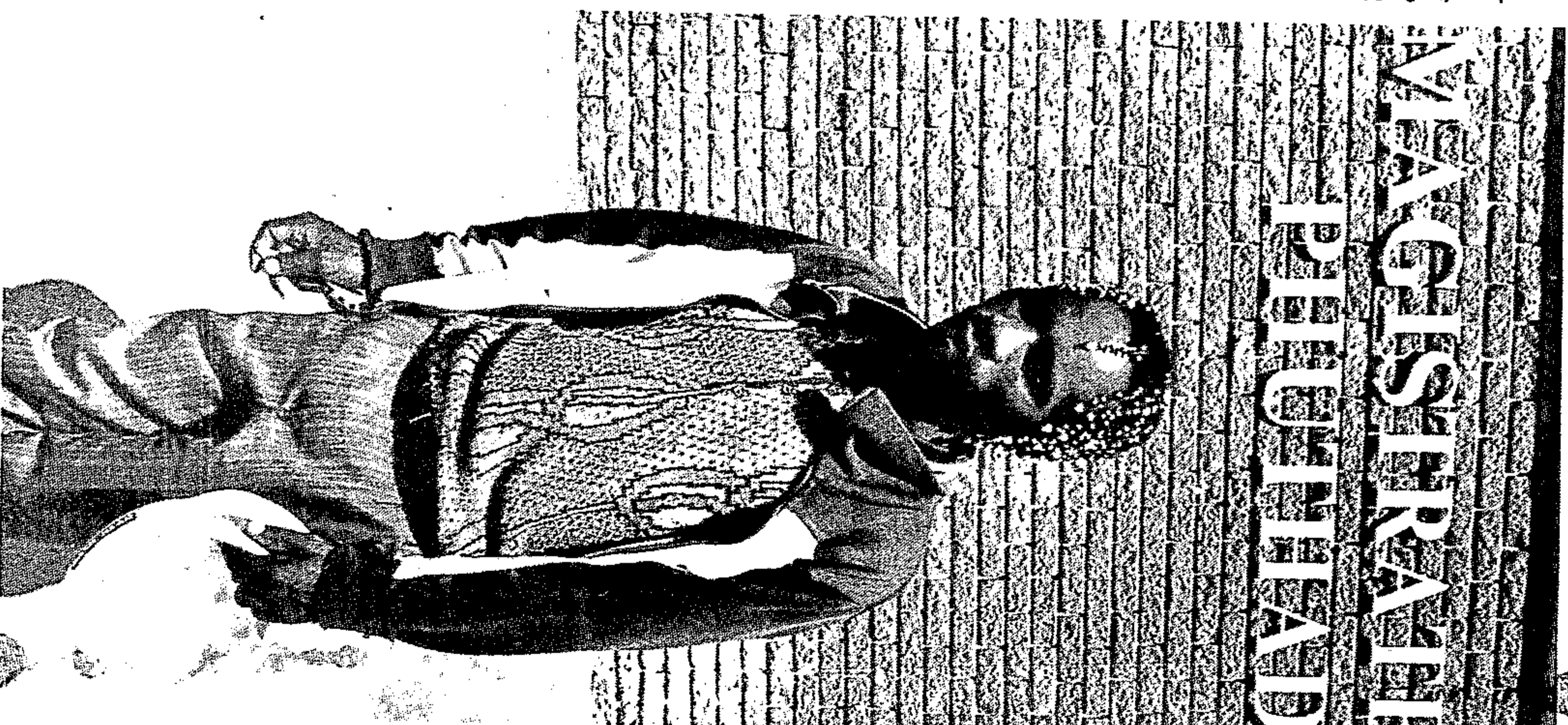
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Waiting in vain ... Electoral officer JP van der Merwe waits for the voters that didn't pitch



Cool candidate ... Joseph Mollo of the Basotho United Party

1983

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1984

(iii) 1980-81	R 84 547	2)
(iv) 1981-82	R 206 666	582
(v) 1982-83	R 531 704	1 682
(vi) 1983-84	R 3 563 680	2 492
(vii) 1984-85	R 8 119 711	4 298
(viii) 1985-86	R14 904 965	2 840
(ix) 1986-87	R21 357 928	4 263
(x) 1987-88	R25 805 536	7 001
(xi) 1988-89	R29 804 223	2 855
(xii) 1989-90	R38 705 405	2)

(ii) Industriqwa

Financial year	(a) Amount spent on decentralisation benefits	(b) Job opportunities created ²⁾
(i) 1978-79	Nil	Nil
(ii) 1979-80	Nil	Nil
(iii) 1980-81	Nil	Nil
(iv) 1981-82	Nil	Nil
(v) 1982-83	Nil	Nil
(vi) 1983-84	Nil	Nil
(vii) 1984-85	Nil	Nil
(viii) 1985-86	Nil	Nil
(ix) 1986-87	Nil	Nil
(x) 1987-88	Nil	Nil
(xi) 1988-89	Nil	Nil
(xii) 1989-90	R 576 609	1 158

- 1) Job opportunities created by way of amounts spent on decentralisation benefits correspond with job opportunities created by way of amounts spent on decentralisation benefits, (question 537). As both decentralisation benefits and industrial infrastructure form an integral part of the decentralisation action, that is to establish industries, job opportunities cannot be separated.
- 2) Figures are not available.

The above-mentioned figures were obtained from the Qwaqwa Development Corporation Limited and the Decentralisation Board who are responsible for the payment of decentralisation benefits.

Phuthaditjaba/Industriqwa: Industrial Infrastructure

537. Mr W C MALAN asked the Minister of Development Aid: *How Spent 22/6/90*

- (a) What total amount was spent on industrial infrastructure in (i) Phuthaditjaba and (ii) Industriqwa in each financial year from 1978-79 up to and including 1989-90 and (b) how many job opportunities were created by way of the amounts so spent in each of these financial years?

B1272E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:**(i) Phuthaditjaba**

Financial year	(a) Amount spent on industrial infrastructure	(b) Job opportunities created ²⁾
(i) 1978-79	R 115 000	3)
(ii) 1979-80	R 474 000	3)
(iii) 1980-81	R 961 000	3)
(iv) 1981-82	R 1 189 000	582
(v) 1982-83	R 1 480 000	1 682
(vi) 1983-84	R22 456 000 ¹⁾	2 492
(vii) 1984-85	R 9 451 000	4 298

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1985

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1986

(viii) 1985-86	R12 751 000	2 840
(ix) 1986-87	R15 444 000	4 263
(x) 1987-88	R14 769 000	7 001
(xi) 1988-89	R10 529 000	2 855
(xii) 1989-90	R 5 720 000	3)

(ii) Industriqwa

Financial year	(a) Amount spent on industrial infrastructure	(b) Job opportunities created ²⁾
(i) 1978-79	Nil	Nil
(ii) 1979-80	Nil	Nil
(iii) 1980-81	Nil	Nil
(iv) 1981-82	Nil	Nil
(v) 1982-83	Nil	Nil
(vi) 1983-84	Nil	Nil
(vii) 1984-85	Nil	Nil
(viii) 1985-86	Nil	Nil
(ix) 1986-87	R 30 000	Nil
(x) 1987-88	R 3 298 000	Nil
(xi) 1988-89	R 6 691 000	Nil
(xii) 1989-90	R15 246 000	1 158

- 1) Includes an amount of R17,43 million which was transferred by the then Corporation for Economic Development Ltd to the Qwaqwa Development Corporation Ltd.

- 2) Job opportunities created by way of amounts spent on industrial infrastructure correspond with job opportunities created by way of amounts spent on decentralisation benefits (question 536). As both decentralisation benefits and industrial infrastructure form an integral part of the decentralisation action, that is to establish industries, these job opportunities cannot be separated.
- 3) Figures are not available.

The above-mentioned figures and explanations were furnished by the Qwaqwa Development Corporation Ltd.

Qwaqwa/RSA: commuter transport companies

538. Mr W C MALAN asked the Minister of Transport: *How Spent 22/6/90*

- (a) What amount was paid out in (i) subsidies and (ii) other related assistance to companies transporting commuters between Qwaqwa and (aa) Harrismith, (bb) Bethlehem, (cc) the Orange Free State Goldfields, (dd) Kroonstad and (ee) the PWV areas in respect of each financial year since 1980-81, (b) how many commuters were involved in each of these financial years and (c) which companies received such aid?

B1273E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a)	(i) (aa)	(ii) (aa)	(b)	(c)
1980/81	R 912 456,40	None	1980/81	None
1981/82	R1 048 230,45	None	1981/82	None
1982/83	R1 293 179,90	None	1982/83	None
1983/84	R1 330 696,90	None	1983/84	None
1984/85	R1 736 752,87	None	1984/85	None

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1987

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1988

- (bb) None
(cc) None
(dd) None
(ee) None

117

(b) It is unfortunately not possible to determine the number of commuters involved in each of the relevant financial years, but the numbers mentioned below are calculated according to the number and type of subsidised bus tickets which were sold at Harrismitlh and Bethlehem and there are no other commuters involved —

	Harrismitlh	Bethlehem
1980/81	1 514 326	Nil
1981/82	1 724 564	33 630
1982/83	2 151 198	69 952

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:
Number of lung cancer deaths in the Republic of South Africa by Population Group, 1989 (as on 11 June 1990)

Province	Population Group		
	Indian	Black	White
Cape	2	41	98
Natal	20	187	54
Orange Free State	0	12	0
Transvaal	1	0	27
Total	23	72	55

Notifications received by the Department of National Health and Population Development.
Marasmus/kwashiorkor: cases

540. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:
How many (a) cases of (i) marasmus and (ii) kwashiorkor were reported, and (b) children were treated in clinics for each of these diseases, in 1989?
Hansswald 22/6/90

B1275E

- (a) (i) and (ii) Marasmus and kwashiorkor are not notifiable diseases. Accurate incidence figures are thus not available for these two conditions.

(b) During 1989, 3 045 children were treated for marasmus and 7 672 for kwashiorkor through the departmental scheme.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1989

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1990

(a) The purport of the most important changes are as follows:

- The revised allowance scheme does not provide for the continued subsidisation of additional capital redemption.
- In terms of the revised allowance scheme, employees will only be paid an allowance until they reach the age of 65 years whereas no age restriction existed under the previous scheme for the payment of subsidy to employees.
- Under the previous scheme participants were penalised in terms of shortening the period for which they could participate in the scheme as a result of some or other action (eg the net profit realised from the sale of a previously subsidised dwelling was not utilised as payment for a next dwelling). Under the revised scheme, penalisation will be effected by means of decreasing the amount of the monthly allowance payable.
- Participants in the previous scheme were divided into two percentage groups, namely the 3% group and 4% group with the salary notch R29 205 as division point between the two groups. In the case of the 3% group, the interest above 3% up to and including the average building society interest rate was subsidised whilst in the case of the 4% group, the interest above 4% was subsidised. The new allowance scheme will only cater for one percentage group namely a 3% group.
- The previous scheme permitted a person to buy (or own) only two dwellings consecutively while stationed at the same headquarters. Furthermore, he could in respect of the first dwelling for which he received a subsidy, raise his registered mortgage more than once in order to obtain funds for immovable improvements/alterations to

such first dwelling. In the revised scheme, no such limitations exist.

• If a person under the previous scheme, in addition to the dwelling which he occupied, owned another

(i) paid-off dwelling in respect of which he previously received a housing subsidy, he was excluded from participation in the scheme; or

(ii) not paid-off dwelling in respect of which he previously received a housing subsidy and if such other dwelling had a smaller mortgage bond than the bond on the dwelling which he occupied, the subsidy payment period (in respect of the house he occupied) was shortened according to a prescribed formula.

In terms of the revised allowance scheme if a person owns another (paid-off or not paid-off) dwelling, he will qualify for participation in the scheme but a reduced monthly allowance is payable in respect of the dwelling he occupies.

• Under the previous scheme a person who sublet his dwelling was penalised in terms of the period for which he qualified for the payment of subsidy. In terms of the revised allowance scheme, no penalisation for subletting takes place.

(b) 1 August 1990.

(2) An accurate costing was not undertaken. Care has however been taken to ensure that the expenditure resulting from the revised allowance scheme does not exceed that of the previous scheme.

Brandvlei area, NW Cape: Radio SA transmissions

552. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

With reference to his reply to Question No 448 on 28 May 1990, (a) how many radio listeners are detrimentally affected by the fact that the English service of Radio SA is not transmitted

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QwaQwa ^{Sowetan} polls slated

13/9/90

THE homeland system is to be put to the test when QwaQwa goes to the polls later this month - the first bantustan to do so since February 2 when the Government made major announcements aimed at ending apartheid.

The African National Congress and its allies in the homeland have called for a boycott of the elections in protest against what they saw as the "perpetuation of apartheid policies".

The organisations have also called for a three-day stayaway to coincide with the elections on September 26, 27 and 28.



KENNETH MOPELI

Mr Isaac Molefe, a member of a joint working committee comprising organisations from a wide spectrum of political groupings, said yesterday a decision to boycott the elections was taken at a meeting last week.

The organisations felt the homeland system had

By SY MAKARINGE

no place in the new South Africa.

Organisations which have called for a boycott of the elections include the National Education Union of South Africa, the Congress of South African Students, the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union and the South African National Students Congress.

The *Thebe e Ntsho* Democratic Party, which was disqualified from participating in the elections due to late registration, has also thrown its weight behind the progressive political organisations in calling for the boycott.

Troops

Molefe said there was concern in the homeland about the deployment of members of the South African Defence Force as the countdown to the election date began.

He said the deployment of the troops followed a meeting between the Chief Minister, Dr Kenneth Mopeli, and Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Schoolchildren on Monday embarked on a stayaway throughout the homeland following the detention of three of their colleagues after a meeting was allegedly disrupted by the police.

QwaQwa ^{Sowetan} 13/7/90

polls slated

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Work stoppage in QwaQwa

By Brendan Templeton

Star 18/10/90

17

Nearly 8 000 QwaQwa public servants stopped work yesterday when 10 union officials were charged with trespassing after a seven-day sit-in at the homeland government's offices.

The union said the sit-in was sparked when government officials last week allegedly refused to meet the National, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) over the summary dismissal of 528 workers.

Nehawu says the QwaQwa government earlier agreed to discuss all dismissals with it.

The 10 officials were arrest-

ed on Tuesday and appeared in court yesterday. The case was postponed because many workers were outside the building, Nehawu said.

The union officials were requested by the government to order the workers back to work and they did this. But the workers returned again. They were then told to go home and that yesterday would be regarded as a day of no work, no pay.

Nehawu accused the QwaQwa government of being dishonest in negotiations and said it would intensify industrial action if the government did not look into the matter seriously.

1000

1000

CONFUSION and fear reign in Botshabelo following the announcement that the area had been incorporated into QwaQwa, the smallest of South Africa's homelands.

A proclamation extending the authority of the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly was published in an extraordinary Government Gazette last month.

Heavy security patrols began in the area, 50 kilometres east of Bloemfontein, the day before the announcement, according to the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR).

Pamphlets

The next day pamphlets, announcing that Botshabelo "will finally be incorporated into QwaQwa", were dropped from helicopters. The pamphlet claimed the South African Government would continue to provide many services and that residents need not fear loss of South African citizenship. It also threatened that opposition to the move

QwaQwa takes over running of Botshabelo



would be dealt with severely.

Residents were confused by these ambiguous statements and many remained unconvinced that Botshabelo had been incorporated into QwaQwa.

The process of incorporation remains incomplete. Even though administrative and executive authority now resides with QwaQwa, the land itself is still owned by the South African Development Trust.

According to the National States Constitution Act, ownership can only be transferred provided the land "continues to be admin-

istered for the settlement, support, benefit, and material and moral welfare of the citizens".

It is not clear how the Government intends to deal with these conditions.

Botshabelo is home to 600 000 people living in tents, mud huts and shanties.

Described as a rural slum, it is a dumping ground for people from farms, deproclaimed townships, and homelands.

Residents, particularly the Botshabelo Youth Congress (Boyco), have consistently opposed incorporation into QwaQwa, 300 kilome-

tres away in the Free State's Witsieshoek reserve, near Harrismith.

Students claimed paratroopers, helicopters and troops were sent into the sprawling township two years ago to break up anti-incorporation protests.

Instigate

In March last year about 120 students were detained. It was claimed the detainees were intimidating fellow students.

QwaQwa chief minister Kenneth Mopeli threatened to "get rid of" anyone who "instigated" students to oppose the QwaQwa ruling party.

Roadblocks

The SABC announced last month that Botshabelo had been incorporated into QwaQwa.

Roadblocks were set up on access roads and security forces manned surveillance posts on the surrounding hills following the announcement on December 2, according to the NCAR. Kitskonstabels, armed with guns and sticks, surrounded the schools.

Propoganda

Boyco last month called a press conference to voice its opposition to the incorporation into the "poverty stricken bantustan".

It claimed a State-funded propaganda campaign was alleging that Botshabelo's residents were "harmoniously accepting incorporation".

According to Boyco, an 8.00pm to 5.00am curfew had been declared, vigilante squads were raiding houses of activists, and SAP, SADF, and kitskonstabel patrols were maintained around the township.

Boyco condemned the "barbaric step of incorporation against the people's will".



Newcomers erect their shacks on an open plain in Botshabelo — a black town second in size only to Soweto.

Place of 'refuge'

Star 6/2/88

Motorists approaching the second-largest black city in South Africa see no signs for Botshabelo until they reach it.

Its half-million residents, most of them expelled from white-owned farms when workforces were trimmed, live out of sight of the highway in clusters of shanties spread across treeless, windswept plains.

The lucky ones commute to jobs as servants or labourers in Bloemfontein, 55 km away. Others earn R4 a day digging toilets for new arrivals. But most job seekers cannot find work.

Social workers and anti-apartheid leaders depict Botshabelo as one of the most graphic and disturbing creations of the Government's racial separation policies.

Dumping ground

In effect, they say, the nine-year-old settlement is a dumping ground for black people not needed or wanted in the rest of the Free State.

Already isolated physically from "white" South Africa, Botshabelo is now being excised bureaucratically. The Government proclaimed in December the incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa, an impoverished, semi-autonomous tribal homeland 300 km to the east.

The Government depicts the incorporation as a logical extension of its long-standing policy of locating the various black ethnic groups in self-governing or nominally independent homelands. Botshabelo is made up predominantly of South Sotho people, as is QwaQwa.

A disturbing manifestation of apartheid

Resistance to incorporation is believed to be widespread but disorganised. Some residents fear QwaQwa's black administrators would pay lower wages to civil servants or discourage union activity. The overriding fear is that South Africa may declare QwaQwa independent — thus depriving Botshabelo's people of their South African citizenship.

Asked why the incorporation announcement had drawn relatively low-key opposition thus far, community worker Mr Pane Moshounyane replied: "People feel vulnerable."

"Most of them come from farms," said Mr Moshounyane, who works for the South African Council of Churches. "On the farms, the farmer was never challenged or offended."

"If you try to organise them now, they don't see any possibility that the authorities can be swayed."

Nine Botshabelo clergymen wrote to President Botha, warning that the situation was "a recipe for frustration

and resultant violence". They asked that incorporation be delayed pending negotiations with residents.

"It is unfeasible that one of the poorest self-governing states (QwaQwa) should administer and develop the second-largest black township in South Africa (after Soweto)," the ministers said. "The incorporation shows no commitment on the part of the Government to its stated policy of reform. It is a continuation of the old apartheid system."

The Government refuses to acknowledge any significant degree of resistance to incorporation and opponents of the move now plan to mount a legal challenge in court.

The Government says it is working as fast as it can to provide services and jobs in Botshabelo, and is proud of the industrial park established at the entrance to the city. It consists of about 50 medium-sized factories at which the Government subsidises 95 percent of the workers' salaries.

Despite the generous Government subsidies, many Botshabelo factory owners pay workers only R60 a month.

Employers in Botshabelo have no trouble attracting job applicants because of extensive unemployment.

Many of the factories are owned by foreigners — Taiwanese, Israelis, Britons, South Koreans.

Established after harassment

Botshabelo means "place of refuge" in the language of the South Sotho tribe. It was established by the Government in 1979 for 64 000 members of the tribe who complained of harassment while living in a nearby section of Bophuthatswana, a homeland for the Tswana people.

Botshabelo's creation "was far from an instant solution", said the National Committee Against Removals in a recent report. "It formed an integral part of the long-term apartheid plans for the Free State."

Mr Moshounyane said 70 percent of Botshabelo's residents were under 30 and generally more aware of political issues than their elders.

"Many of the older people don't want to participate in any kind of resistance, and the youth don't understand why their parents are being so cautious," he said.

Most of Botshabelo's streets are unpaved and few residents have cars or indoor plumbing. Some modern stores line the main road, and there are 46 schools, but other facilities are scarce. The lone neighbourhood with well-constructed homes, primarily for Government employees, is situated at the city's entrance, presenting a deceptively pleasant facade.

Despite the shortcomings of life in Botshabelo, some of its residents say they are better off than they were as overworked, underpaid labourers on white farms.

"It's not that life is better here," said a displaced farmworker. "The difference is that here there is no farmer to tell me what to do." — Sapa-AP.

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STEREO WALKMAN

D (D) 15/2/88

Government determined to hand township over

(117)

CAPE TOWN — The government was determined, against all opposition, to proceed with its grand apartheid plan to hand over one of South Africa's largest black townships, Botshabelo, to the QuaQua homeland, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR), said at the weekend.

NCAR said in a statement that the incorporation move would strip over half a million people of a number of rights and protections they enjoyed as South African citizens.

NCAR said the government's intention was illustrated by the new Self-Governing Territories Bill, which "seems to have slipped in without the clamour that should accompany such disturbing legislation".

The bill, which comes up for discussion by a parliamentary standing committee tomorrow, would remove an existing obligation on the State President to satisfy himself that land to be handed over to QuaQua would be administered for the "material and moral welfare" of its people.

In addition, the bill accords the State President "vastly increased"

powers in that he will be able to "alter" the area of any bantustan by proclamation but was at present only able to "amend or modify" the area for which a particular legislative assembly was established.

It appeared that once the bill was passed, except in limited circumstances laws passed by non-independent bantustans would not be able to be tested in a court of law.

The bill also gave self-governing territories the right to levy direct taxes on citizens and their property.

The NCAR said the motivation behind the Bill appeared to be a blatant attempt at thwarting a current Supreme Court action to have the incorporation of Botshabelo set aside.

The papers before the court argued that the State President was empowered to amend or modify the QuaQua Legislative Assembly but that the incorporation of Botshabelo was too great a change to constitute merely an amendment or modification. This argument would not be relevant with the passing of the bill.

CAPL THIS 15/2/08

117

New law may squash case on Botshabelo

Political Correspondent

A LEGAL case by residents in Botshabelo to stop their incorporation into the QwaQwa homeland could be "squashed" if the Self-Governing Territories Bill is passed by Parliament.

The National Council Against Removals (NCAR) said at the weekend that the government was determined, against all opposition, to proceed with its grand apartheid plan to hand over South Africa's second largest township to the QwaQwa homeland.

NCAR said in a statement that the incorporation move would strip over half-a-million people of a number of rights and protections they enjoyed as South African citizens.

NCAR said the government's intention was dramatically illustrated by the new Self-Governing Territories Bill, which "seems to have slipped in without the clamour that should accompany such disturbing legislation".

The Bill, which comes up for discussion by a parliamentary standing committee tomorrow, would remove an existing obligation on the State President to satisfy himself that land to be handed over to QwaQwa would be properly administered for the "material and moral welfare" of its people.

The new Bill would repeal a number of Acts and proclamations pertaining to bantustans and "what little leeway

there was for negotiation and consultation has been completely removed".

In addition, the Bill accords the State President "vastly increased" powers in that he will be able to "alter" the area of any bantustan by proclamation. At present he is able to "amend or modify" the area for which a particular legislative assembly was established.

"This subtle semantic difference is far-reaching in its implications in that major changes to SA's political geography can be made without consultation with Parliament."

It appeared that once the Bill was passed, except in limited circumstances, laws passed by non-independent bantustans would not be able to be tested in a court of law.

"Even if such legislation is ultra vires a court would not be able to test its validity," NCAR noted.

"In addition, members of the legislative assembly are protected from liability for civil or criminal proceedings in relation to matters which may arise out of a petition, Bill, resolution or motion brought by a member of the legislative assembly."

The Bill also gave self-governing territories the right to levy direct taxes on citizens and their property, even if they were living in South Africa.

NCAR also said that churches in Botshabelo were now being patrolled by "kitskonstabels" to prevent gathering outside normal worship hours — an apparent attempt to prevent organized resistance.

**'No' again ^{stet}
to Council ^{16/2/82}**

(Handwritten scribble)

(117)

The Chief Ministers of Qwaqwa and Lebowa, Dr TK Mopeli and Mr MN Ramodike, yesterday reiterated their rejection of the National Council, which they said served no purpose in bringing about change in South Africa.

They said the Government must meet certain conditions before they would reconsider.

They also condemned the tricameral Parliament which they said perpetuated the separation of races in South Africa.

(Faint text at the bottom of the clipping)

Howard

- (5) whether any wards in State hospitals are overcrowded; if so, (a) in which specified hospitals and (b) to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. Hospital facilities are provided according to the wishes and needs of the community.
- (2) No; see (1)
- (3) No. A committee is at present busy with an investigation into the utilisation of empty spaces in State hospitals. The committee's report will be studied and further action will be planned accordingly.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

- (4) Yes.
(a) and (b) The information is not readily available.

- (5) Yes.
(a) and (b) The information is not readily available.

Section 50, Internal Security Act: detainees

423. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons were detained in 1987 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) None.
(b) Falls away.

Black school pupils: per capita expenditure

509. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Black school pupils in the 1987/88 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	1987/88	1986/87
(a)	R560,50	R476,95
(b)	R466,79	R368,56

Note: These figures are based on projections as

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the Department's books for 1987/88 have not yet been closed.

Persons employed by SAP

521. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively were employed by the South African Police in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I do not consider it to be in the public interest or the interest of the country to furnish this information.

Administration of estate duty tax: cost

524. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What was the cost of administering the estate duty tax in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available and (b) what was the amount realized in such tax in each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Estimated cost*	(b) Amount realized
1984/1985	R300 000
1985/1986	R428 000
1986/1987	R486 000
1984/1985	R100 383 241
1985/1986	R139 360 485
1986/1987	R147 278 888

* The true cost of administering the Estate Duty Act cannot be determined as the assessing of estate duty is integrated in the administration process in Masters' offices while the collection and administration in Inland Revenue forms part of the administration of other taxes.

Diamond industry: cost of policing

528. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) What is the cost to the State of policing the diamond industry in the Republic of South Africa?
- (2) whether the South African Police are involved in policing the diamond industry in

Howard

South West Africa: if so, at what cost to the (a) State and/or (b) Police;

- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) The South African Police does not police the diamond industry of the Republic.

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Fall away.

Milnerton/Maitland/Pinelands: arrests for vagrancy/drunkenness

544. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1987 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in the (aa) Milnerton, (bb) Maitland and (cc) Pinelands police station areas?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)
(i) (aa)	14 persons	9 persons
(ii) (bb)	93 persons	49 persons
(i) (bb)	26 persons	18 persons
(ii) (cc)	2 425 persons	890 persons
(i) (cc)	none	none
(ii) (cc)	572 persons	34 persons

Separate records of the race of persons arrested are not kept, therefore only the total number of persons arrested is furnished.

New work opportunities for Blacks

557. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by the South African Development Trust in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

As the 1987/88 financial year has not been completed, figures are not available as yet, and therefore 1986/87 figures are stated. Figures indicated in the table below are in respect of

the South African Development Trust Corporation (STK).

	New work opportunities created	Cost per work opportunity
	(a)	(b)
STK's activities		
1.1 Commerce, services and housing	50	*1)
1.2 Industries	5 942	R8 580
1.3 Small industries	20	*1)
1.4 Mining	nil	nil
1.5 Agriculture	1 300	R10 961
1.6 Transport	nil	nil
1.7 Other	nil	nil

*1) Not available as yet.

Note:

- (1) Activities which are undertaken by the Department of Development Aid on South African Development Trust land, are mainly handled by private contractors. As a result of rotation of employees between projects inside as well as outside South African Development Trust-areas, and fluctuating contract periods, the desired information cannot be calculated.

(2) The number of temporary work opportunities for occasional workers created on South African Development Trust land, by means of the special employment creation programme, for the period 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987 amounted to 57 582. An amount of R2 724 million was spent for this purpose. A sectoral division of this employment is not available.

STK: manufacturing concerns/persons employed/ amount invested in self-governing territories

558. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

As at the latest specified date for which information is available, what was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by the South African Development Trust in each of the self-governing territories where decentralization concessions or incentives are applicable?

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Price control: products subject to measures

758. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether any products are subject to price control measures in South Africa; if so, what products?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Yes.

Department of Trade and Industry
Formal control

The industrial price of sugar, in terms of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978)

Deposits on returnable soft drink bottles, in terms of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964)

Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
Formal control

The retail price of petrol, in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977).

The retail margin on the sale of illuminating paraffin, in terms of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964).

Informal control

The wholesale prices of diesel, illuminating paraffin and petrol are fixed by way of agreement between the Government and the oil companies.

Liquor/paper supply/oil industry: measures to encourage competition

759. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether any measures are being applied and/or envisaged to encourage competition in the (a)

liquor, (b) paper supply and (c) oil industry at present; if so, what measures are being (i) applied and (ii) envisaged in this regard in each case?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(a) Yes

- (i) Liquor licenses are issued in terms of the provisions of the Liquor Act, 1977 (Act 87 of 1977) which in section 37(3) *inter alia* provides that due re-

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gard is to be paid to aspects relating to competition.

- (ii) A proposed new Liquor Act will facilitate the entry of entrepreneurs into the liquor industry.

(b) Yes

- (i) The prohibition on certain collusive practices as promulgated in Government Notice No 801 of 2 May 1986 is also applicable to the paper supply industry with the exception of newsprint in which case temporary exemption from the prohibition has been granted until 1 December 1988.

- (c) No. The oil industry is being controlled from a strategic point of view and that control is applied in such a manner that ample scope exists for healthy competition among the various companies.
(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Sale of tugs *Willem Heckrood/Danie du Plessis*: amount realized

805. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) What amount was realized in each case from the sale of the South African tugs *Willem Heckrood* and *Danie du Plessis* to the Government of Mozambique, (b) (i) why and (ii) when were they sold and (c) what was the replacement value of each tug at the time of sale;

- (2) whether any South African Transport Services personnel are involved in the operation and maintenance of these tugs; if so, (a) at what cost to the State and (b) on what basis are they so involved; if not, (3) whether it is the intention to provide Transport Services personnel for this purpose; if so, (a) when and (b) on what conditions?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) R50 000 in each case.

- (b) (i) The craft were outdated and redundant and Transport Services' endeavours to sell the craft on the international market met with no success.
(ii) 3 April 1986.

- (c) The specific model craft is diesel-electric driven. Should they be replaced by newer type of craft presently available on the market, it would have to be at a cost of approximately R7 million each.

(2) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away

- (3) (a) and (b) A request for assistance had been received but no decision has as yet been taken.

Botshabelo: Incorporation into Qwaqwa

818. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the township of Botshabelo is to be incorporated into Qwaqwa, if so when;
(2) whether the residents of Botshabelo have been consulted in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) in what manner, (d) by whom and (e) what was their response to incorporation; .
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes. Already incorporated on 2 December 1987.

- (2) A motion application regarding the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa has been instituted in the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Consultation of those concerned is part of the dispute. The matter is therefore *sub judice*.
(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Fall away.

- (3) Falls away.

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

828. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in re-

spect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned.

- (2) Whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

- (3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;

- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) No.

- (2) Falls away.

- (3) No.

- (4) (a) and (b) Nil.

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

847. Mr D J DALLING asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) Whether the Bureau for Information awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Deputy Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by the Bureau in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

None, as the South African Development Trust does not operate in the industrial sector within the borders of the self-governing territories. The South African Development Trust Corporation (STK) however operates in the industrial area at Botshabelo, which was incorporated into Owaqwa on 2 December 1987. The figures in respect of the STK's activities in Botshabelo as at 2 December 1987 were as follows:

- (a) (i) 68.
- (ii) 12 000.
- (b) R102 990 000.

Self-governing territories: housing

586. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the total (a) number of houses built, and (b) amount spent on providing housing for Blacks, by the (i) State and (ii) private sector in the 1987-88 financial year in each of the (aa) urban and (bb) non-urban areas of each self-governing territory?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

In the light of my answer to Question No 171 asked on 10 February 1988 the expression "State" in this Question is interpreted as meaning the Central Government in which case the answer is Nil.

Christmas cards sent out

612. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;
- (2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, I myself as Minister of Foreign Affairs and the sixty Heads of South Africa's Missions in other countries.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	The North Zululand	Medunsa	Vista
(a) The North Zululand Medunsa Vista			
(i)	32	19	178
(ii)	3	2	3
(iii)	3	13	51
(iv)	6 533	4 157	1 156
(b) (i)	1	2	—
(ii)	2	1	—
(iii)	3	7	18
(iv)	2 970	1 647	327

*** ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

There were also 1 Asian, 5 Coloured and 9 494 Black students who, by means of television, followed first year courses at Vista University.

Universities: per capita expenditure on students

627. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the per capita expenditure in 1987 on students attending each specified university falling under the control of his Department?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The North	R7 510,00
Zululand	R8 987,00
Medunsa	R28 908,00
Vista	R2 204,86

NOTE: Per capita expenditure is calculated as expenditure per full-time equivalent student.

Announcement of wage/salary restrictive policy: consultations

658. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether any consultations were held between representatives of the Commission for Administration and Staff Associations prior to the announcement of a wage and salary restrictive policy for the 1988 financial year; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which organizations and (b) on what dates did these consultations take place;
- (2) whether the Commission for Administration is required to consult with any staff associations prior to the amendment of conditions of service; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions;

(3) whether any representations have been received from staff associations concerning this amendment of the conditions of service for the Public Service; if so, (a) from which organizations and (b) with what result;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

(1) No; the Government's decision in the matter was taken immediately prior to the announcement.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away — no conditions of service were amended.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No.

Land acquired from State/White farmers in Natal

665. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

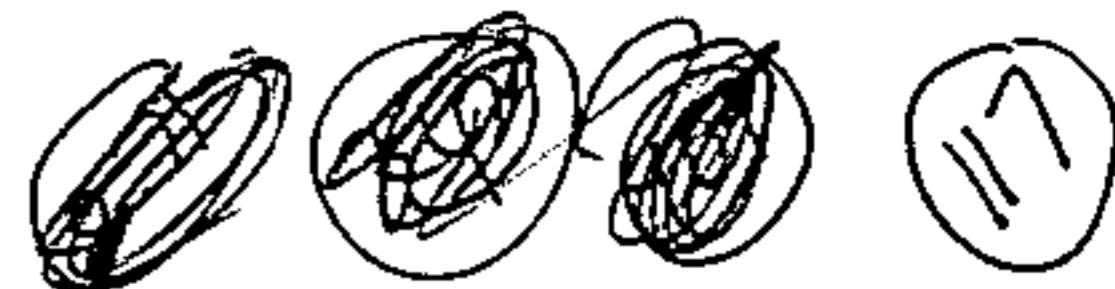
- (1) (a) How many hectares of land have been acquired from (i) the State, (ii) White farmers and (iii) any other specified sources to fulfil the requirements of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, in Natal and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) (a) how many hectares of land in excess of the land referred to in paragraph (1) of this question had been acquired for consolidation purposes in Natal as at the above date and (b) at what total cost?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) (i) 66 603 hectares.

(a) (ii) and (iii) Details of land acquired from White farmers and other sources are not kept apart in a register and the information is consequently not readily available. The total amount of land acquired is 505 895 hectares.

Putting it on the map



South African cities are Third World curiosities, without the usual shanty towns that cluster around the towns of Africa, South America and Asia.

But SA has its slum settlements. Only because of an orchestrated shortage of land for black settlement in the metropolitan areas, they continue to mushroom out of sight, mainly in the homelands. Bloemfontein is no exception. Its shanty town, Botshabelo, lies some 60 km east, along the road to Thaba'Nchu.

Botshabelo is a peculiar place. It is the second largest black settlement in SA, after Soweto, and has an estimated population of 500 000; yet, until recently, its presence was barely acknowledged — Botshabelo does not appear on the South African road map.

People continue to move in daily and plans indicate an eventual population of 1,5m. A lasting impression is made by dust that fil-

style matchboxes, mud huts, zinc shacks and tents. Among the new building projects are a golf course for the wealthy and pit latrines for the poor.

South Africans are fond of describing SA's dislocation of city and slum as the First and Third World in one country. But, with Bloemfontein and Botshabelo, there is nothing organic about the separation. The twin cities were born of social engineering. Botshabelo came into being because of the homeland policy; Tswanas and Sothos living in the tiny enclave of Thaba'Nchu were left divided following the incorporation of Thaba'Nchu into Bophuthatswana. The homeland authorities labelled some 70 000 Sotho people in the area squatters, who were victimised until they agreed to move into what was then called Onverwacht, now Botshabelo.

The original residents were joined by other casualties of the homelands policy, which envisaged a SA where the only blacks were migrant workers. This led to the disestablishment of black townships near white towns such as Tweespruit, Excelsior, Edenburg, Jacobsdal, Philippolis, Rouxville, Smithfield, Springfontein and Trompsburg. Many of those who were ejected set up home in Botshabelo.

Manguang, the Bloemfontein township, was also affected by an adaptation of this policy. In 1983, the authorities froze Manguang's population at 100 000 and directed that all future population growth be displaced to Botshabelo, giving rise to daily commuting. Another wave of people came with the ejection of farm workers, after the abolition of the farm tenancy system and redundancies through mechanisation. It's estimated that half the population are former farm dwellers.

Among the more pathetic of Botshabelo's residents are those who came from Hershel, now part of Transkei. Hershel residents were promised alternative land in QwaQwa. They never received this and now live in Botshabelo, but refuse to move out of tents because

they believe that if they do they will never get their farms.

Many others have become pragmatic about finding themselves in Botshabelo, however, and are investing in formal housing of one kind or another. This dovetails with current policy of putting places such as Botshabelo on the map by upgrading them. Whether it will become a successful new town and not just a dormitory suburb of Bloemfontein and a dumping ground of further surplus Free State people, is a question for the future.

The present controversy surrounding Botshabelo is government's decision last December to incorporate Botshabelo into QwaQwa, some 200 km away on the other side of Lesotho (see map).

Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli reigns over the midget homeland of QwaQwa. A question that is difficult to answer is why he would want to inherit Botshabelo, which at best can be described as a sprawling social problem. Just two statistics would be enough to make any wise administrator flee: 70% of the population are under the age of 30; 80% are unemployed.

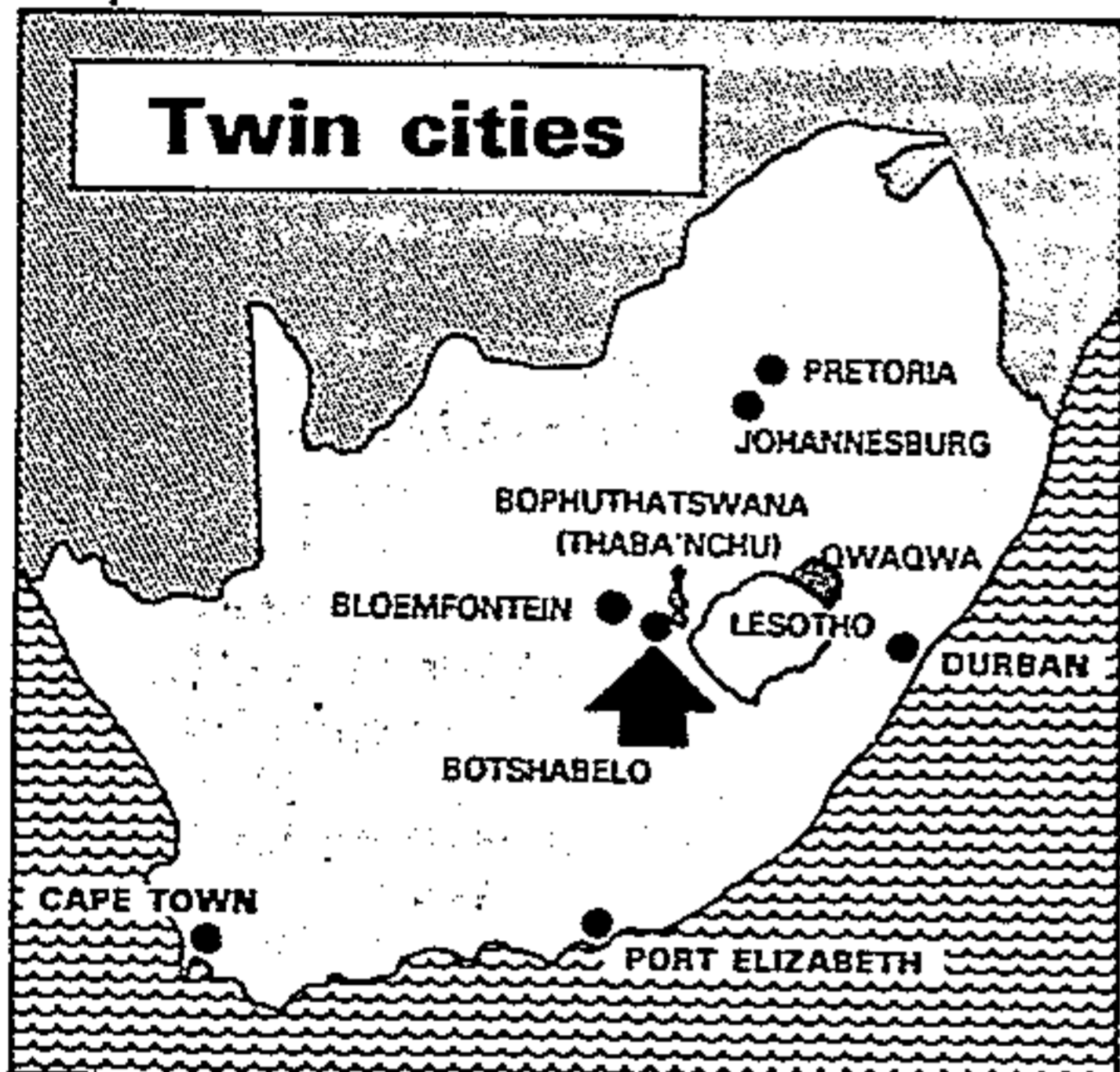
One theory for Mopeli's keenness to inherit this hornet's nest is that it would increase his constituency and give him a larger power base. Certainly more money will be coming QwaQwa's way from funds allocated through the Bloemfontein RSC to which Botshabelo belongs.

But many residents are against incorporation into a homeland and fear Mopeli will use his new-found power to push for QwaQwa independence.

And non-Sothos, who could make up as much as a third of the population, fear ethnic nepotism. The incorporation is being challenged in court.

Pretoria's gain from the decision is quite simple: another half a million blacks removed from the South African political map, thus further reducing the number to be accommodated in any dispensation for blacks living inside "white SA."

Twin cities



ters across from the Free State plains and fogs the air, worsened by the constant grinding of bulldozers.

Botshabelo is a kaleidoscope of conventional bungalows, like those found in any new white suburb, juxtaposed with Soweto-

Will govt stick by Budget? — Schwarz

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — It had to be asked whether government had the determination to carry through its new economic package in spite of sniping from all sides, PFP Finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

If its resolve was going to weaken, there was no point in its having introduced the measures in the first place.

He questioned the determination of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis to stick by the Budget and the cuts he had proposed, and asked whether the set of accounts at the end of the financial year would be similar to those in the Budget as presented.

He also asked whether there was going to be real tax reform, or merely changes in who paid the taxes rather than a reduction in the amount of tax levied from the private sector.

The Budget had clearly been intended as the second round to the economic package announced by President P W Botha at the opening of Parliament.

But it contained too many stopgap measures for it to be effective in attaining the long term goals set for it.

Schwarz moved an amendment calling on the House to decline approval of the Budget until government:

- Made adequate provision for military and social pensioners and other people dependent on the state;
- Took steps to remedy the serious situation developing in the country's health services and to ensure the maintenance of the standard of education;
- Took further measures to protect the public against crime; and
- Removed from its tax proposals those which were ineffective and inadequate.

It was clear that if free enterprise was to succeed it had to be uncoupled from apartheid and had to be seen as having a caring face.

If this was not achieved, the end result would be economic conflict which would spill over into the political sphere.

It had been said free enterprise was

seen as the preserve of whites. If this was true, it had no prospect of success in the long term in SA.

Government had been unable to provide gainful employment for a tremendously growing population.

Of the 30-million people in SA (excluding the TBVC countries), fewer than 5-million were employed.

"We are sitting on a population and employment time bomb," Schwarz said.

The reality was that GDP growth targets of 3% would do very little to deal with the situation. They did even less when they followed years of negative per capita growth.

It was accepted that SA was a prisoner of the balance of payments. This was a reality that needed to be faced and therefore new approaches had to be adopted.

In the light of this reality the need for more inward industrialisation, the creation of demand for locally produced goods and therefore more jobs, was vital. — Sapa.

R135 502 in loans had no approval

THE defunct Oranje-Vaal Development Board granted loans totalling R135 502 to 29 black town councillors without approval from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Auditor-General J H de Loor said yesterday.

He disclosed on 12 of the loans, no, or irregular, payments were being made.

The board, which was abolished on July 1 1986, also proceeded to purchase a car for R14 866 and water tankers for R96 384 for use in the QwaQwa homeland, although the Department of Con-

Political Staff

stitutional Development and Planning was not prepared to approve this.

"The resultant expenditure is consequently reported as unauthorised," De Loor said in his report on the board's accounts for the 1985/6 financial year.

The board's 29 loans to black town councillors — as far as is known, this is the first time the existence of such loans has been disclosed publicly — were in the previous financial year from its Capital Development Fund."

The approval of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to these loans had still not been submitted.

"The amount due on nine of these loans amounting to R45 737 has not yet been confirmed by the borrowers.

"On 12 loans amounting to R56 646, no redemption or irregular redemptions are being made.

"During the year, an amount of R4 580 was redeemed. The outstanding loan debts amounted to R130 922 at 30 June 1986," De Loor said.

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GMY

BLOEMFONTEIN

Fighting back

Bloemfontein, which in recent years has felt the pinch of the recession and the backlash of competing industrial development in nearby Botshabelo, is beginning to pick up the pieces.

The municipality has decided to revive the long-neglected Bloemindustria industrial township. It has employed the Botshabelo sales and marketing team, with a brief to transfer its attentions to Bloemindustria. The team's services have become available since Botshabelo — 60 km away — became part of QwaQwa.

One of the reasons for Botshabelo's success in attracting both local and foreign investment, was government's extremely attractive incentive package offered to industrialists.

As things stand, Botshabelo offers a 95% salary and wage incentive up to a maximum of R100 a worker a month, compared with Bloemfontein's 80% incentive or R70 a month per worker. Moreover, while the Free State capital offers a 40% interest

and/or rental concession for 10 years, the rebate in Botshabelo is 70%. In addition, Bloemfontein's 5% price preference on State tenders is half that of Botshabelo's.

Nevertheless, the city hopes good marketing may persuade wavering investors to choose Bloemindustria's better living environment, service back-up and proximity to transport facilities, over homeland Botshabelo.

As part of its campaign, Bloemfontein municipality is building its own factory buildings and letting them to industrialists. Tenders for six factory buildings have been awarded at a cost of R2,4m. The factories have already been allocated to industrialists and three of them — all from the Far East — have committed themselves to contracts. Tenants have the option of buying their buildings after 10 years.

However, critics charge that Bloemfontein's industrial development is being handled piecemeal. What the city really needs, says local councillor Colin Hickling, is an "anchor industry." Without being specific, he suggests government should take the lead.

Free State University economics professor Flip Fourie supports the idea of "bundled economic development." He argues that Bloemfontein, Botshabelo and nearby Selo-sesha should be treated as one in terms of the incentives scheme.

"With Botshabelo's population of 300 000 and with Bloemfontein's own Mangaung township contributing a further 120 000, it is clear we should plan together to create maximum job opportunities."

The present anomalies extend to labour as well. In Bloemfontein, industrialists are compelled by the Wages Act to pay specified minimum wages, while those in Botshabelo face no such limitation.

"The Wages Act, therefore, forces industrialists either to mechanise, become capital-intensive or relocate their factories. This is not a happy state of affairs," says Fourie.

Last year, approved building plans in Bloemfontein rocketed to a record R138m — from R90m in 1986. Recently, commercial property projects worth R100m were announced. These include two new hotels, a private hospital and a R30m shopping centre. ■

LTA Comiat Homes has launched its R39 million housing development in Botshabelo, 60 km east of Bloemfontein. Botshabelo was incorporated in the semi-independent state of QwaQwa last year.

LTA Comiat has the right to service 709 stands and build homes for sale on about half. Two other developers, Kim Investments CC and Real Homes CC, will build on the remainder of the serviced stands.

Mr Sean McGlynn, LTA Comiat Homes Free State regional manager, says: "House prices will be about R55 000, including the cost of land.

"There is a choice of 18 designs in the two-, three- and four-bedroom homes."

Government employees are eligible for 100 percent bonds, while other buyers

Botshabelo gets R39-m housing scheme

Star 7/6/88

will be able to get bonds with 10 percent deposits.

Also going strong in black home development is Time Housing — a member of the stock exchange listed Time Holdings group.

TH has teamed up with Hibom Township Developers — a consortium of black entrepreneurs — to form a housing company, Tri-Time Housing.

Tri-Time has already started work on its first project — 50 homes at Alexandra.

Howard

earned and of its officials. In the case of administrative status vehicles, the letter S replaces the letter D.

- (3) Yes.
- (4) Yes.
- (5) No.

Dr Wolfram Kistner: citizenship/permanent residence

*3. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has citizenship of the Republic of South Africa; if so, for how long has he been a citizen of the Republic; if not,
- (2) whether permanent residence has been granted to this person; if so, (a) for how long has he lived in the Republic on this basis and (b) what are the relevant dates; if not, what is the status of this person;
- (3) what is the name of the person in question?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) to (3) The person in question is Dr Wolfram Kistner. He is a South African citizen by birth.

Song: Together we will build a brighter future

*4. Dr P W A MULDER asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:†

Whether an official contract has been entered into between the Bureau for Information and an agency in respect of the song "Together we'll build a brighter future"; if so, (a) what agency, (b) when, (c) (i) who signed the contract on behalf of the State and (ii) to which State Department was this person attached at that time and (d) who authorized this person to sign the contract?

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

No.

The transaction took place by way of an exchange of letters and the expenditure was approved by the Tender Board.

Howick: murder of three persons

*5. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, since his reply to Question No 9 on 24 September 1987, any (a) arrests have been made and (b) charges have been laid in connection with the alleged abduction and murder near Howick on or about 6 December 1986 of three persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (i) (aa) who was arrested and charged, and (bb) when, in each case and (ii) what are the names of the three persons in question;
- (2) whether any further steps have been taken in respect of those so arrested and charged; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such steps will be taken; if so, what was the outcome?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2)

No, but warrants for the arrest of a number of persons were issued. The special team investigating the cases is making every possible endeavour to trace and arrest them.

Botshabelo: population/schools

*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) What is the (i) size in hectares and (ii) total population of the township of Botshabelo, (b) how many (i) primary, (ii) higher primary and (iii) secondary schools are there in this township, (c) how many (i) pupils and (ii) teachers are there at each of these schools and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID (Reply laid upon the table with leave of House):

- (a) (i) 12 000 hectares
- (ii) 450 000
- (b) (i) 39
- (ii) 0
- (iii) 7

NOTE: Since the compilation of above-men-

Howard

tioned official statistics on 3 March 1987, the Ntumediseng Secondary School started functioning in August 1987 and the following schools at the beginning of 1988:

- Mabela Public school
- Mumulagoro Public school
- Monokotshwai Public school
- Nthapelleng Public school
- Sebabatso Public school
- Selokisa Public school
- Lefikeng Secondary school

- (i) Amohelang primary 767
- Baitha primary 1 376
- Botokhang primary 1 423
- Bothoba-Pelo primary 637
- Dibengatsabo primary 1 105
- Ditholwane primary 878
- Fadimehang primary 690
- Hohle primary 1 265
- Katamelo primary 1 080
- Lebelo primary 773
- Lerole primary 1 013
- Leshome primary 785
- Mahlohonolo primary 653
- Makgulo primary 889
- Mmusapelo primary 837
- Mpolokeng primary 912
- Ntareleng primary 989
- Ntebaleng primary 1 195
- Ntediseng primary 2 046
- Nthabeleng primary 689
- Phallang primary 843
- Phano primary 901
- Pontsheng primary 1 550
- Oelo primary 919
- Rankwe primary 726
- Roahang primary 768
- Reentseng primary 1 380
- Rehille primary 756
- Retsamale primary 1 347
- Sankatane primary 777
- Semomolela primary 912
- Senakangwed primary 1 241
- Seroki primary 1 032
- Sejhaba se Maketse primary 637
- Thabo primary 470
- Thariya Tshepe primary 543
- Thato primary 964
- Thatohatsi primary 929
- Tlotlising primary 930
- (ii) Falls away

(iii) Hlonamang secondary	1 243	30
Kgatho secondary	833	23
Kgorathuto secondary	1 279	29
Ntamoseng secondary	1 630	37
Popano secondary	968	23
Reamohetse secondary	815	22
Seemahale secondary	886	24

(d) 3 March 1987

Botshabelo/Onverwacht: development

*7. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) What is the (i) *de facto* and (ii) *de jure* population of Onverwacht, now known as Botshabelo, and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) (a) (i) how many housing units have been built in Botshabelo to date and (ii) how many persons are still waiting for houses and (b) how many tents are currently being used to shelter those waiting for houses;
- (3) (a) how many houses are provided with (i) electricity, (ii) a water-borne sewerage system, (iii) water and (iv) facilities for telephones and (b) what provision has been made to provide those persons currently living in tents with (i) toilets, (ii) water and (iii) fuel;
- (4) (a) what (i) sport and (ii) recreational facilities are available in Botshabelo at present and (b) how many (i) shops and (ii) (aa) occupied and (bb) unoccupied industrial sites are there in this area;
- (5) (a) (i) what public transport services are currently available to persons living in Botshabelo and (ii) to what percentage does the State subsidize each of these services and (b) (i) how many kilometres of road are there in this area and (ii) how many of these are tarred?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID (Reply laid upon the table with leave of the House):

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) 400 000 — figure is estimated.
- (b) 29 April 1988.

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) (a) (i) 11 150 houses and 18 650 informal structures.
 (ii) 3 658 on existing official waiting list.
 (b) 200.

(3) (a) (i) 901.
 (ii) 619.
 (iii) 915.
 (iv) 33.

- (b) (i) All stands have toilets.
 (ii) Water taps (standpipes) in streets.
 (iii) None. Available at local private entrepreneurs.

- (4) (a) (i) A soccer stadium with 20 000 seats,
 4 netball courts,
 4 soccer fields covered with grass and
 20 practice soccer fields.
 (ii) None.
 (b) (i) 85 formal and 657 informal shops.
 (ii) (aa) 118.
 (bb) 68 are being developed.

- (5) (a) (i) 216 Licenced taxis.
 Jakaranda Busdiens (Interstate Bus Lines).
 Owaqwa Busdiens.
 SA Transport Services.
 (ii) Jakaranda Busdiens is subsidized with 50% by the Department of Development Aid in regard to workers on trips within Botshabelo. Trips from Botshabelo to areas outside it are the responsibility of the Department of Transport which does not subsidize on a percentage basis but on a basis of affordability that varies in accordance to distance travelled, e.g.:
- (i) From Botshabelo to Bloemfontein by one route (65 km) for a 5-day ticket.
 Total R20,50. Subsidy R12,70.

(ii) From Botshabelo to Bloemfontein by another route (82 km) for a 5-day ticket. Total R26,00. Subsidy R15,00.

Owaqwa Busdiens and the SA Transport Services do not transport workers but only one-way traffic passengers and therefore no subsidies are being paid.

(b) (i) 525 km
 (ii) 37,3 km.

*8. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether a Buffel or any other military vehicle was involved in an accident in or near Hazyview in the Eastern Transvaal on or about 12 May 1988; if so,

(2) whether any (a) members of the South African Defence Force and/or (b) other persons were killed or injured in this accident; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether a board of inquiry has been convened in regard to this incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is the chairman of the board and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation into the matter will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence):

- (1) Yes
 (2) (a) Yes, one member was killed and three injured.
 (b) No.
 (3) Yes.
 (a) An officer of the Permanent Force.
 (b) The Board was completed on 24 May 1988.

Bisho/Jan Smuts Airport: traffic rights granted to airline

*9. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether he has granted traffic rights to any airline to operate between Bisho and

Jan Smuts Airport; if so, (a) when and (b) to which airline; if not, why not;

(2) whether he has received any representations from any airline for rights to operate along such a route; if so, (a) when and (b) from what airline;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*11. **THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.
 (a) During September 1987.
 (b) Ciskei International Airways Corporation.
 (2) Yes.
 (a) During September 1987.
 (b) Ciskei International Airways Corporation.
 (3) No.

Waterkloof Air Force Base: aircraft delayed on 8 March 1988

*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any aircraft at Waterkloof Air Force Base were delayed on the morning of 8 March 1988; if so, (a) which aircraft, (b) who were the passengers and (c) why;
 (2) whether any complaints were made to the control tower at (a) Jan Smuts Airport and/or (b) Waterkloof Air Force Base as a result of this delay; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) what was the purport of the complaints and (iii) to whom were they made;
 (3) whether any official subsequently visited the control tower at Jan Smuts Airport in connection with this incident; if so, (a) why, (b) on whose instructions and (c) what is the name and/or rank of this official?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence):

- (1) No, (2) and (3) fall away.

SAA: military supplies carried on passenger flights

*11. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Airways carries any military supplies for the South African Defence Force on (a) international and (b) local passenger flights; if so,

(2) whether any (a) ammunition, (b) rocket fuel, (c) other fuel, (d) hazardous material and (e) cargo conflicting with international regulations concerning passenger flights is carried on such flights; if so, why;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*12. **THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) (a) No.
 (b) Yes. Only occasional shipments comprising personal effects of military personnel, diplomatic mail and odd shipments of aircraft spares are transported. No other military supplies are transported.
 (2) (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) No.
 (3) Yes. The conveyance of all cargo is performed strictly in accordance with the provisions as laid down in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations regarding dangerous goods.

SAA: overloaded flights

*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the cargo on the overloaded South African Airways flights referred to in his reply to Question No 8 on 17 May 1988; if not, why not; if so,
 (2) whether the cargo concerned was carried on behalf of the South African Defence Force?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. In both cases it was normal revenue cargo.
 (2) No.

The hon member again refers to overloaded flights. In this regard I wish to reiterate that the maximum load factor which applies to South African Airways' aircraft is ten per cent below the manufacturer's specifications. In both cases the cargo was within the limits of the manufacturer's specifications and, therefore,

Botshabelo incorporation invalid

CME T1215 27/8/88 (117) ~~117~~ ~~117~~

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Free State Supreme Court has found that the incorporation of Botshabelo — the dormitory town that houses many of Bloemfontein's labour force — into Gwa Gwa in December last year was invalid.

The court ordered the State President and the Government of Gwa Gwa, jointly and severally, to pay the costs of an application brought by Mr Gauta Lawrence Lefuo, a resident of Botshabelo.

It said the proclamation was not authorized by the statutory powers on which the State President purported to rely when he issued it. Mr Justice J P Malherbe, with the concur-

rence of Mr Justice G A Hattingh, concluded that the purported alteration of the area of Gwa Gwa did not accord with the intention of the legislature, as expressed in the enabling provision of the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

This was because it could not have been done to promote the political development of the inhabitants of Botshabelo in their national context. It followed that the application of Mr Lefuo

must succeed.

Mr Acting Justice Findlay, in a separate judgment, agreed with the order made by Mr Justice Malherbe.

The judge referred to the Appeal Court decision earlier this year that found that the incorporation of the Moutse area into Kwan-Debele was not valid.

That decision had not yet been given when Mr Lefuo's application was argued before the

Supreme Court earlier this year and the case was postponed "sine die" at that stage.

Mr Justice Malherbe said there were clear differences in the facts of the Moutse case and the present one.

The North Sothos of Moutse are a totally different group to the South Ndebeles of KwanDebele. Of Gwa Gwa's black inhabitants 80,14% are South Sothos while 70% of Botshabelo's 400 000 are also South Sotho. — Sapa

W E N E S D A Y

A Botshabelo party after court victory

2-8/9/88
117
March this year. W/Heil

By VUSI GUNENE

BOTSHABELO residents threw feasts this week to celebrate their successful Supreme Court battle — which reversed a government decision to incorporate the Free State resettlement area into QwaQwa.

Three judges in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last Friday granted an order nullifying the incorporation of Botshabelo into the "homeland".

The liaison officer of the Department of Development and Planning,

Deon du Plooy, said the state had already given notice that it will appeal against the judgement.

Botshabelo's "partial incorporation" was proclaimed on December 2 1987. An application opposing incorporation — brought by Botshabelo teacher Gauta Lawrence Lesuo against President PW Botha and the government of QwaQwa — was heard in

In Friday's ruling the judges found Botha did not have the power to amend the area for which a Legislative Assembly had been established.

The judges said QwaQwa and Botshabelo had undergone completely different political processes.

QwaQwa, they argued, had developed tribal, regional and territorial authorities, and a Legislative Assembly. During all these processes ethnicity was taken into consideration.

But Botshabelo — which is about 300km from QwaQwa — was a black township which had no political or statutory development.

The judges concluded the incorporation could not in anyway promote the political development of Botshabelo within ethnic groups.

The educational system in Botshabelo, which was administered by the QwaQwa homeland, is expected to be handed over to South Africa — though it is not clear when or how long this process will take place.

In a statement this week, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said Botshabelo's brief incorporation into QwaQwa was "disastrous for Botshabelo. Residents' objections were never considered and the incorporation was accompanied by immense repression and insecurity."

And while the NCAR welcomed the court's decision it was sceptical of the future of Botshabelo's 400 000-strong community.

"Already the government has given notice that it intends to appeal against the judgement.

"It is clear therefore that it is the homeland policy which is the problem. Until it is abandoned there can be no security for a community such as Botshabelo."

By ALI MPHAKI

TWO students were killed and several others injured when a mob attacked the male hostels at Makabelane Technical and Commercial High School, QwaQwa, in a pre-dawn raid yesterday.

The names of the dead students will be released after their next-of-kin have been notified.

Sources at the school say the mob is alleged to have come from Tseki High School, about 11km from Makabelane.

Trouble at the school started on Sunday afternoon when a mini-bus load of pupils, allegedly from Tseki, arrived at Makabelane and demanded to enter the female student hostels. The bus was subsequently stoned but its occupants escaped unhurt.

About 4am yesterday, a mob, apparently in retaliation to the Sunday incident, arrived at Makabelane, stoned and petrol-bombed some of the male hostels. Two students were killed and many others injured.

Pandemonium reigned supreme at the campus yesterday, with hundreds of students leaving for home in fear for their lives. Those who were injured were taken to the Elizabeth Ross Hospital where some of them were treated and later discharged.

A spokesman at the hospital could not provide *Sowetan* with the exact figures of those treated at the hospital.

The principal at Makabelane, Mr Anton Grobbelaar, could not be reached for comment.

The QwaQwa police are investigating.

Hundreds
flee campus
violence

Top Turf

in the area in question in terms of the report of the Hey Committee. I suggest that further questions in this regard be directed to my colleague, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Detention of person in Mamelodi

*15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been detained by the police; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (d) where and (e) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person is to be charged with any offences; if so, (a) when and (b) with what offences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 25 March 1988.
(b) and (c) He was arrested on a charge of assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm.
(d) Mamelodi.
(e) the name which was furnished by the hon member.

- (2) (a) and (b) The person has already appeared in court and was sentenced.

Advertisement concerning certain church in Sunday newspaper

*16. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

- (1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (a) his Department or (b) he, from any moneys under his control, has provided any funds towards placing in a Sunday newspaper dated 17 April 1988 an advertisement concerning a certain church; if so, (i) what was the (aa) purpose and (bb) purport of the advertisement, (ii) what was the amount involved and (iii) what is the name

of the (aa) newspaper and (bb) church in question; if not,

- (2) whether he or his Department gave any financial support to any persons or group of persons responsible for placing this advertisement; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved and (c) by whom was it placed?

†The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

- (1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Botshabelo/Ekangala: representations from residents

*17. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 12 April 1988, he has received any representations from the residents of (a) Botshabelo and (b) Ekangala; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether he will furnish any further information on these representations; if not, why not; if so, what was (a) the purport of and (b) his response to each of these representations?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) The application in respect of the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa is still *sub judice*.

(b) No.

- (2) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Mrs Sally Joanna Hutchings: deportation

*18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was deported from South Africa on or about 31 October 1987; if so, (a) why, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this

incident, (c) what is her name and (d) what was the total cost to the South African Government of her flight ticket, the Police guard from the time of the incident involving this person to the time of her deportation, and the Police escort to Jan Smuts Airport;

- (2) whether the Government paid out any other amounts in connection with this incident; if so, (a) what total amount and (b) in respect of what items?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) to (c) Mrs Sally Joanna Hutchings was removed from the Republic in accordance with an order for her removal, issued in terms of section 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972). This action was taken due to an incident at a function where she hurled an object at the State President.

(d) R2 611.20.

- (2) Yes. Mrs Hutchings was accompanied by her 18 month old child whose air fare was R215.

Rock lobster quota: payments by First National Bank to two Kalk Bay contractors

*19. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:†

- (1) Whether, in the 1986-87 financial year, any payments were made to two Kalk Bay contractors in respect of the rock lobster quota for that financial year; if so,

(2) whether his Department has any financial statements showing the income and expenditure in respect of rock lobster catches in that financial year; if so, (a) at which institutions were these moneys invested, (b)(i) what was the balance in the account concerned at the end of that financial year and (ii) what interest was earned on that balance and (c) when will these moneys be paid to the fishermen to whom they are due?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) First National Bank.
(b) (i) R241 949.96 as at 31 March 1988.
(ii) R9 804.00.

(c) As soon as I have received and approved the list of names submitted by the Identification Committee.

Kalk Bay fishermen: rock lobster quota

*20. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the rock lobster quota granted to Kalk Bay fishermen during his predecessor's term of office, was intended only for fishermen coming from Kalk Bay; if so,

(2) whether certain fishermen, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, derived any benefit from the Kalk Bay quota while having their own quotas; if so, (a) why and (b) what are their names;

(3) whether a certain person, who is not a Kalk Bay fisherman and whose name has also been furnished to his Department, currently qualifies to share in the benefits of the said quota; if so, (a) why and (b) what is his name;

(4) whether five retired persons, particulars of whom have been furnished to his Department, are currently deriving any benefit from the yield of this quota; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the (i) names and (ii) particulars of these persons?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

†I would just like to extend a friendly invitation to the hon the member, that he is welcome to make representations on their behalf to the Identification Committee if he thinks that they should share in the quota.

Langa Comprehensive School: teachers who left the staff

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any teachers at Langa Comprehensive

Homeland leaders reject Council

city press
11/1/89

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Mopeli, Ramodike want inclusion of opponents 'outside the system'

THE leaders of QwaQwa and Lebowa this week rejected participation in the proposed National Council while other organisations "outside the system" were excluded.

QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli and Lebowa leader Noka Ramodike were addressing delegates at the Labour Party's annual congress in Bloemfontein.

"How can we allow ourselves to be used, even misused, for the further proliferation of apartheid structures in South Africa? We need the complete dismantling of apartheid into a non-racial society for South Africa," said Mopeli.

Ramodike said his homeland government could not take part in the National Council "while other black organisations are excluded simply because they have opted for the armed struggle".

Ramodike said he was totally opposed to violence, but understood and appreciated the reasons why organisations like the ANC and the PAC had opted for violence.

It was up to the National Party government to remove the violence by creating a climate conducive to negotiations.

"It is hypocritical of the government to talk to Cuba and Russia and not to its own subjects simply because of their association with the armed approach and their political convictions."

State President PW Botha should allow exiles to return to South Africa and participate in negotiations. He should also make a clear statement of intent on reform and on the objectives of the council, said Ramodike.

"This will go a long way towards resolving the man-made problems we face."

Both chief ministers paid tribute to the "firm stand" the LP had taken in Parliament against any further entrenchment of apartheid, and assured it of their continued support.

They also called for the building of bridges of trust between different communities opposed to apartheid so that a united front could be put up against the government.

"Let us close ranks and have a united front against



Kenneth Mopeli... won't be used.

injustice and oppression," said Ramodike.

Mopeli, who warned that the "further 'Boksburging' of South Africa is a recipe for disaster", said the country belonged to all the people who lived in it.

While South Africa was composed of diverse cultures "we must go out of our way to build bridges of

trust and understanding",

The composition of the tricameral parliamentary system, the President's Council, the Regional Services Councils and other government bodies showed clearly that while "you white compatriots" wanted to share power, they did not want to lose control. Sapa

117 South
26/11-2/2/89.

Incorporation bid goes on despite court decision

By DOC TSHABALALA
THE Qwaqwa government is continuing its bid to incorporate Botshabelo near Bloemfontein into the "homeland" despite a successful Supreme Court application to stop the move.

The homeland government is planning to take over the administration of the sprawling township, including services, from next month in an attempt to accelerate its plan.

This was confirmed by former Botshabelo "mayor" Mr Letlatsa Chaka, whose post was scrapped by the Qwaqwa government in preparation for the incorporation.

Chaka said he preferred to remain quiet for fear of victimisation by the authorities.

The plan could not be officially confirmed as both the South African and Qwaqwa governments have clamped a lid of secrecy on the issue.

Qwaqwa's Chief Minister Dr Kenneth Mopeli could not be contacted for comment.

Late last year Mopeli said he was not in a position to discuss the Botshabelo affair since it was "sub-judice".



Life goes on for this old man in Botshabelo, seemingly oblivious of Qwa Qwa's takeover plans

It concluded that the purported alteration of the area of Qwaqwa did not accord with the intention of the legislature mainly because the proclamation could not promote the political development of the inhabitants of Botshabelo in their national context.

Many people in Botshabelo spoke openly about their discontent and fears.

originally established by the SA government as a resettlement area for the South Sotho-speaking community of the Thaba Nchu squatter camp Kromdraai who were being attacked by the Tswanas following the area's incorporation into Chief Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana after independence in 1977.

Protests

The clash between the two governments and the 400 000 residents of Botshabelo began when the dormitory township 50 kilometres east of the Free State capital and ten kilometres west of Thaba Nchu was incorporated into Qwaqwa in December 1987.

The move sparked off protests from the community who refuse to be part of a "homeland".

Several teachers have left their posts and many others are threatening to leave.

Late last year the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein ruled in favour of an urgent application by a Botshabelo resident Mr Gauta Lefuo to halt the incorporation.

The Qwaqwa government is associating Lefuo with the UDF.

The state president and the government of Qwaqwa, ordered to pay the cost of the application, have appealed against the ruling.

At the time the court found the proclamation was not authorised by the statutory powers on which the state president purported to have relied when he issued it.

But government officials and civil servants in the capital, Phathaditjhaba, appeared stonewalled and angry.

They accused the press of "meddling in the affairs of our country".

One civil servant spoke to SOUTH on condition he remained anonymous.

He confirmed the feelings of many as he expressed his fears.

"I wish I had the power to stop the government from going ahead with this controversial plan," he said.

"Let's face it. Those people are not impressed with the idea of becoming part of us. They have expressed this in no uncertain terms.

"Their court application is also proof of their dissatisfaction. How else does the chief minister and his friends in Pretoria expect them to prove their standpoint?"

A former prominent member of Mopeli's ruling Dikwankewtla Party in Bloemfontein predicted a tragic outcome.

"The effects of their actions will result in such catastrophic circumstances the gruesome 1986 Crossroads unrest will look like a Sunday school picnic," he said.

Botshabelo was

Thousands of families began to move in during 1978 and Botshabelo, then known as Onverwacht, not only accepted Basotho, but became a sanctuary to many who came from farms and did not own any land.

It also became an ideal area for aspiring business people from all over the country, including Bophuthatswana.

Today it has become a fast developing dormitory town with roughly 25 000 of its nearly half a million population commuting daily to work in Bloemfontein.

Within a decade the population had grown by 33 percent prompting experts to predict it would overtake Soweto by the year 2 000.

It is also believed that Botshabelo's forced incorporation into Qwaqwa would push the homeland's population density to among the highest in the world.

About 1 000 people a square kilometre would be subjected to a new authority.

Botshabelo's unemployment rate is among the highest in the country.

Official statistics put the figure at 60 percent. Unofficially it is estimated at around 80 percent.

SAW 10/3/89

By Patrick Laurence
The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Dr Kenneth Mopeli, has turned QwaQwa into his private fiefdom, charges a former supporter who now counts among his staunchest opponents.

'QwaQwa is his private fiefdom'

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Of the 80 members of the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly, more than a quarter, 26, are relatives of Dr Mopeli's, says Mr Steve Phohlela.

islative Assembly for 1987 and 1988 have not been recorded and published in Hansard as required by law.

Mr Phohlela, who now heads the Thebe-e-Ntsho D-Party (Black Shield Party), charges further that key positions in the QwaQwa Cabinet are filled by men closely related to Dr Mopeli.

A recent motion in the Assembly by Mr Monnafa Mota, of the Basotho Unity Party, that the Assembly go into recess until the records are produced was dismissed, Mr Phophela says.

He names Minister of Education Mr R H Mopeli, Minister of Interior Mr J M Mopeli and Minister of Justice Mr M G Mohale, identifying them, respectively, as a cousin, a nephew and an uncle.

Mr Mota is the sole opposition MP in the 80-member Assembly. He and Mr Phohlela have discussed the options of merging their parties into a single opposition party.

Dr Mopeli dismisses the allegations without specifically denying them. He is not prepared to respond to "each and every nonsense" cited by Mr Phohlela, he says through a spokesman.

Mr Phophela claims Dr Mopeli is edging closer to taking independence for the minuscule "homeland"; he says Dr Mopeli has taken "presidential powers" to appoint and dismiss chiefs and a model of the new legislative assembly building contains an office under the label "Office of the President".

Among the "nonsenses" that Dr Mopeli refuses to react to is the charge that he has "secretly" build himself a R500 000 mansion; it is purportedly "hidden in a secluded area near Makwange village" in QwaQwa.

Dr Mopeli, a former school inspector, came to power more than 10 years ago, ousting the then Chief Minister, Chief Wessels Mota.

According to Mr Phophela, the proceedings of the QwaQwa Leg-

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LP, DP slam new self-govt Bill

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Political Staff
THE Labour Party and the Democratic Party have stated government moves to deny courts the right to pronounce on attempts to alter the boundaries of self-governing homelands.

The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week, denies courts the right to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of incorporation or any similar actions involving homelands.

It is expressly aimed at trying to force the 500 000-strong community of Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, to be incorporated into the neighbouring QwaQwa homeland, despite a Supreme Court ruling last year overturning an earlier attempt.

Labour Party National PRO Mr Peter Hendrickse said the party rejected all attempts to balkanise the country to suit the ethnically-based ideology of the NP. The Bill was another instrument of this policy, he said.

Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) said the Bill was a shoddy attempt by the government to circumvent the courts.

At a time when new NP leader was making "verligte" noises all over SA, this was an attempt to inflict Verwoerdian-type legislation on the country, he said.

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Written by ARNOLD VAN HUYSSTEEN

Qwa-Qwa's surprise

MS 1988 24/4/88

THE tiny homeland of Qwa-Qwa in the north-east corner of the Free State has surprised observers with its strong industrial growth.

During the first five years after implementation of the new regional development industrial incentive scheme (up to December 1987), Phuthaditjhaba was the most successful industrial development point in terms of job opportunities approved by the Decentralisation Board.

As on December 31, 1988, Qwa-Qwa boasts a total of 221 factories in operation, employing more than 22 000 people. Based on 5.2 family members per em-

ployed and two job opportunities outside the industrial field for each industrial job created, an estimated 350 000 people have already benefited from the states industrial development programme.

To date, the Qwa-Qwa Development Corporation has invested R14m in industrial development, while private sector investment totals about R125m.

During the recent economic upswing there was a downturn in industrial establishment, and it was decided to concentrate investment at Phuthaditjhaba, rather than at the new industrial township of Indus-

trigwa.

But while industrial development has made a major contribution to Qwa-Qwa's economic growth, the QDC is concerned that industrial development outperforms other areas of economic development such as the development of human resources, business, agriculture, tourism and entrepreneurship.

Economists are also concerned that this success creates "industrial islands", with little spin-off to the rest of the local economy. Virtually no support structures in service and commerce develop, while there is almost no demand for industrial products in, for example, Qwa-Qwa, due to the low level of economic activity and low income.

The QDC expects the rate of industrial development to slow down in future owing to increased public awareness of the cost-effectiveness of the relocation of industrialists and uncertainty regarding

future labour stability in Qwa-Qwa.

Future industrial activity will be based on maintaining and supporting established industrialists, and shifting emphasis from SA to foreign investors.



A Business Day Survey

BOTSHABELO'S GROWTH

THE incorporation of Botshabelo Township near Bloemfontein into Qwa-Qwa is currently the subject of a supreme court case. Meanwhile, industrial development at the sprawling township housing about 300 000 people is proceeding apace.

To date, 136 factories have been established, while a further 14 are in the process of being built. About 18 100 jobs have been created in the 98 factories which are in operation, while job-creation should increase to 24 700, as soon as the other factories are functioning.

Botshabelo is surprisingly one of the most popular investment areas for manu-

facturers from the Far East. This is the result of targeted marketing, and 60 factories from the Pacific Basin have been established here. Botshabelo is currently administered by the Central Trust Corporation (CTC), which has invested R85m in buildings and infrastructure, while industrialists have invested R195m.

In view of the sanctions climate, the CTC is focusing on attracting hi-tech companies to Botshabelo with the view to replace imports and promote exports from SA.

About 24 applications for new investments valued at about R45m, involving 5 500 new job opportunities, are being considered.

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Alfred...

**QwaQwa dozen make
plea to Parliament**

Sipa 26/1/87
BLOEMFONTEIN — A dozen QwaQwa Legislative Assembly members, who live in Botshabelo and represent five regions of the ruling Dikwankwetla Party, fully support the Alteration of Boundaries of the Self-governing Territories Bill tabled in Parliament.

They appealed to the Houses of Assembly, Representatives and Delegates yesterday saying that "the sooner Botshabelo is incorporated into QwaQwa the better."

In August the Free State Supreme Court found that the incorporation in December 1987 was invalid. — Sapa. (17)

QwaQwa moves spark boycott

QwaQwa Times 5/15/89

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Fears that QwaQwa is gradually taking over the running of Botshabelo, despite last year's Supreme Court ruling against which a government appeal is pending, triggered a four-day school boycott in the Bloemfontein township last week.

Church, labour and youth leaders' fears are compounded by proposed legislation which would cut off residents' recourse to the courts against attempts to effect the incorporation.

Botshabelo residents said the stayaway, involving all 50 primary and 24 secondary schools, started early last week, and caused the collapse of a two-day trade fair the QwaQwa government was holding.

A marked "kitskonstabel" presence in the area this week was evidence of official concern.

While Botshabelo's 500 000 residents await the outcome of the appeal, they are paying a R10 levy to the QwaQwa revenue fund, their R44 motor licence fees to the QwaQwa Justice Department, and the homeland has taken over the running of their schools.

One resident said a car licence could be obtained only after production of a QwaQwa levy receipt, which was stated to be "the levy of a special tax for the benefit of QwaQwa's revenue fund".

Students complained that the takeover of education resulted in the replacement of Botshabelo teachers with under-qualified QwaQwa personnel, and that the whole inspectorate and most principals were members of QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopedi's Dikwankwetla party.

They said all student efforts to meet principals and education authorities over the issue had failed.

An SA Council of Churches field worker in the area says recent research has shown that more than 70% of the population is under 30 years of age and against incorporation, and more than 50% of the remaining over-30s are also against the move.

Labour leaders are concerned that incorporation will restrict their activities since the government holds that it is illegal for unions to organise people in homelands like QwaQwa.

The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill would deny courts the right to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of the incorporation or any similar actions involving other homelands.

Boycott has emptied Botshabelo township schools

QwaQwa takeover fears

B 102/5/5/87
117

THEO RAWANA

FEARS that QwaQwa was gradually taking over the running of Botshabelo, despite last year's Supreme Court ruling to the contrary, triggered a four-day schools boycott in the Bloemfontein township last week.

The SA government is appealing against the Supreme Court's reversal of its plan to incorporate Botshabelo into QwaQwa, 300km away. Government has undertaken not to move before the appeal is heard.

Church, labour and youth leaders' fears are compounded by legislation pending in Parliament, which would cut off residents' recourse to the courts against attempts to affect the incorporation.

An air of uncertainty, anxiety and anger hangs over Botshabelo.

Residents said the stayaway, involving all 50 primary and 24 secondary schools, started early last week, and caused the collapse of a two-day trade fair the QwaQwa government was holding.

A marked "kitskonstabel" presence in the area this week was evidence of official concern over the situation.

While Botshabelo's 500 000 residents await the outcome of the legislation and legal appeal, they are paying a R10 levy to the QwaQwa revenue fund, their R44 motor licence fees to the QwaQwa Justice department, and the homeland has taken over the running of schools in the township.

One resident said a car licence could only be obtained after production of a

QwaQwa levy receipt, which was stated to be "the levy of a special tax for the benefit of QwaQwa's revenue fund".

Students complained that the takeover of education resulted in the replacement of Botshabelo teachers with under-qualified QwaQwa personnel, and that the whole inspectorate and most principals were members of QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopedi's Dikwankwetla party.

One student said: "With the inflow of unqualified teachers, we fear a high failure rate this year. This is aggravated by the fact that while under SA's administration, books were given free and the fees were low. But now books have to be bought and were not available until late in the year — and fees are high."

Research

He said all student efforts to meet principals and education authorities over the issue had failed.

An SA Council of Churches field worker in the area says recent research has shown that more than 70% of the population is under 30 years of age and against incorporation, and more than 50% of the remaining over-30s are also against the move.

Labour leaders are concerned that incorporation would restrict their activities

since government holds that it is illegal for unions to organise people in homelands like QwaQwa.

Numsa Northern Cape and Free State regional organiser Mongezi Radebe says: "Government says it is illegal for unions to organise in QwaQwa and it is bent on making Botshabelo a *laissez faire* area where no representatives can go.

"We foresee a flight of companies to Botshabelo, where they would have a free hand with the workers — not bound by agreements under the Labour Relations Act. Already we are being told not to organise in Botshabelo.

"But we will defy the curb since it is only in education that QwaQwa can claim jurisdiction in Botshabelo. We will defy moves to declare 'laissez faire' areas where union activity is curtailed."

The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill would deny courts the right to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of the incorporation or any similar actions involving other homelands.

Says a white Lutheran priest in the area: "The courts were an avenue people pursued, trusting justice would be seen to be done. With this Bill, that avenue will be closed. They have been looking for non-violent means; if this door is closed, what now?"

Comment from the QwaQwa government was unavailable yesterday.

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BUDGET NOTES

QwaQwa helps out Botshabelo pending appeal

16/1/87
THEO RAWANA

QWAQWA had taken over Botshabelo's departments of justice and education.

Chief Minister Kenneth Mopedi added QwaQwa was also helping to run its public works department.

Government's incorporation of Bloemfontein township Botshabelo into QwaQwa, on December 2 1987, was overturned by a Supreme Court ruling last year. Government is appealing.

SA Constitutional Promotion chief director Len Dekker said yesterday QwaQwa had a right to run the departments because the appeal served to revert the situation to Botshabelo's incorporation before the ruling.

"The proclamation was published on December 2 1987 and the appeal reverts the situation to what it was before the Supreme Court ruling. QwaQwa has legal authority to run Botshabelo's departments pending the outcome of the appeal," said Dekker.

There has been criticism of QwaQwa's running of the departments before the outcome of the appeal.

Mopedi said QwaQwa was charged with administration of education and justice departments since the incorporation and had taken over the public works department "in a limited way for the maintenance of buildings and other amenities of the two other departments".

evictions.



Chief Mopeli

had no knowledge of the coup and hence did not commit treason.

The order to arrest all whites was not manifestly unlawful as to constitute an offence under the Internal Security Act. On neither charge then was he guilty, Kuny said.

The hearing continues.

Sowetan 18/5/84
Businessmen meet

THE Qwaqwa Chamber of Commerce is to hold its sixth annual conference at the Harrismith Holiday Inn on May 25.

The theme of the conference will be "Total community involvement in economic development of Qwaqwa" and

will focus on the black economic empowerment.

The Chief Minister of the territory, Dr T K Mopeli, will be one of the participants.

Other chambers of commerce are invited to attend.

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LRC on 'border war'

THE Legal Resources Centre on Tuesday commented on the fracas in Parliament when the Government dropped an attempt to halt court action against its plan to extend the borders of OwaQwa to incorporate nearby Botshabelo.

The uproar was caused by dissenters within the ranks of the National Party. Mr Peter Soal of the Democratic Party and Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP) who criticised the Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill as "openicious and evil". National Party sources were concerned about the international outcry should the State President overrule the courts.



BY ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Government in incorporating areas into the "homelands".

- even if the clause specifically excluding the courts is dropped, it will become practically impossible to challenge any future incorporations through the courts;
- the Bill anticipates the decision of the Appellate Division in the Botshabelo case and prevents the courts from doing its job, which is to decide whether the incorporation of Botshabelo into OwaQwa was lawful.

In a memorandum prepared before the amendment which was announced on Tuesday the centre raised the following objections:

• The Bill is an attempt to legalise any previous unlawful conduct by the

tion, to amend the boundaries of a national state. He simply cannot declare that a particular area is, or is not, part of the national state in question."

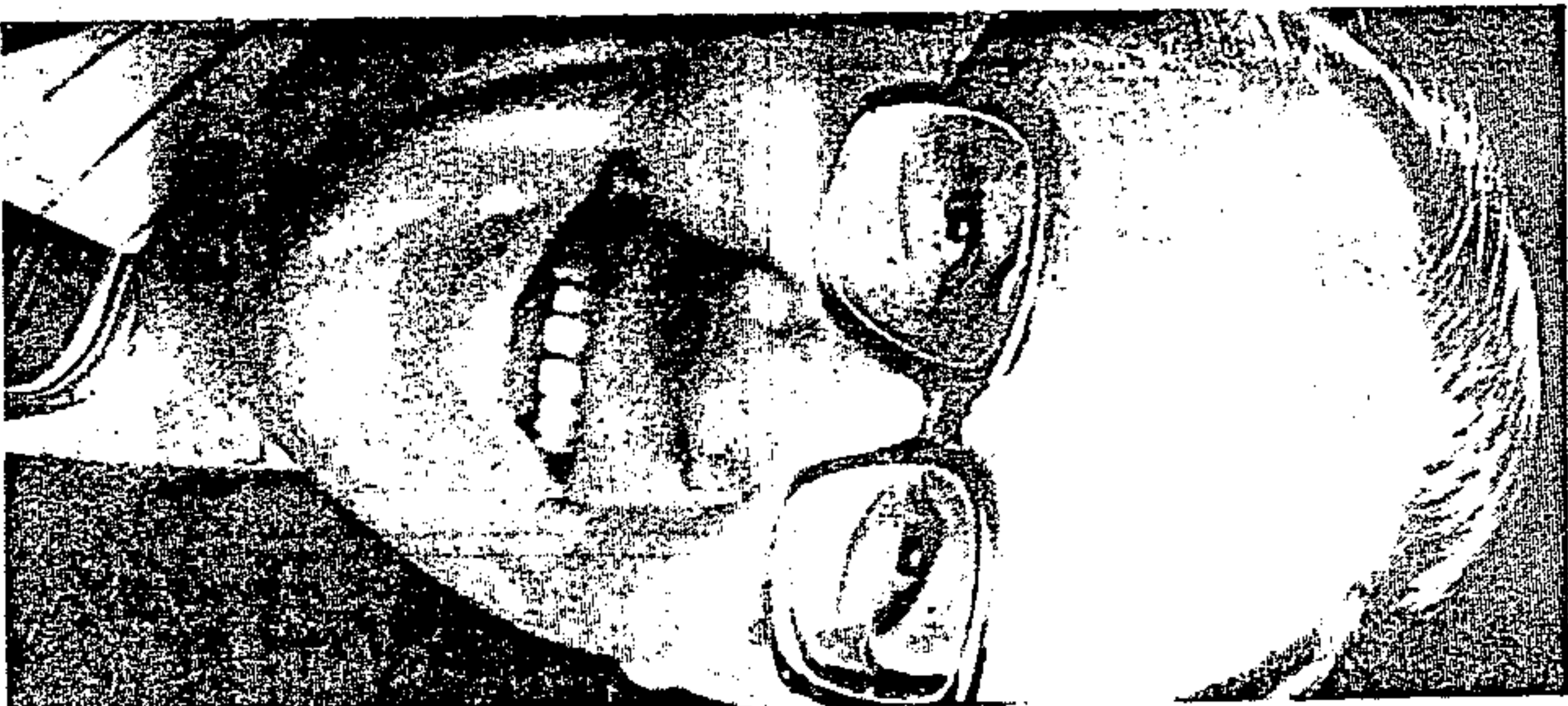
"The Supreme Court has now, on two occasions, declared that this is not an unlimited power which the State President can exercise in an arbitrary manner. He can exercise the power only in order to give effect to the purpose of the Act, which is to establish self-governing territories on the basis of the principle of ethnicity."

"For this reason the Appellate Division, in a unanimous decision, set aside the State President's incorporation of Mousie into KwaNdebele

Powers

Subsequently a Full Bench of the Free State division, again unanimously, set aside the incorporation of Botshabelo into OwaQwa.

"The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill is an attempt to prevent the Supreme Court controlling the State President's exercise of his powers. This is to



PETER SOAL



ALLAN HENDRICKSE

be done by two mechanisms, says Buddender.

- The State President is to be given the power to amend the boundaries of self governing territories "if he deems it expedient." No guidelines are

laid down as to when he is to exercise this power.

Unlike the National States Constitutional Act, the Bill has no contextual purpose against which the State President's decisions

may be tested. The result is that a legal supervision of the State President's decisions will be almost impossible.

- In an attempt to put the matter entirely beyond doubt, the Bill

further provides that no court shall be competent to pronounce on the validity of any proclamation issued by the State President under the new Act.

The Bill further legalises any previous unlawful action which the State President may have taken, he says.

The only exception is the incorporation of Mousie into KwaNdebele, which is the subject-matter of an inquiry by the Rumpff Commission. "In summary," says Buddender, "the Bill is designed to:

- A) Place limitless and unchallengeable power in the hands of the State President to do whatever he wishes;
- B) Prevent the Supreme Court exercising its constitutional function of adjudicating on the lawfulness of official action;
- C) Legalise previous unlawful conduct;
- D) Reverse the decision of the Supreme Court in the Botshabelo case.

The Botshabelo case was this week rejected by the Labour Party and is set to face the President's Council. Parliament is to be dissolved at the end of May.

SPREAD YOUR WINGS

117

Sowetan
26/5/59

QWAQWA Chief Minister Dr T K Mopeli yesterday said blacks have to start more businesses — both big and small — in order to provide jobs and create wealth for the nation.

Addressing the annual conference of the Qwaqwa Chamber of Commerce in Harrismith, he said the time was ripe for black business people to focus their attention much wider than just retailing and distribution.

“More emphasis has to be placed on enterprises such as manufacturing, data processing, tourism, property development, finance houses and other business sectors.

“We do not for a moment hesitate to state



CHIEF MOPELI

that we are totally committed to the system of free enterprise. We will do everything possible to ensure that we create the wealth of the nation by harnessing this system at all levels of community development,” he said.

Black economic empowerment would only come about when blacks owned and controlled a substantial portion of the resources in the country, he added.

THE ANSWER

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, says peaceful co-existence is the only answer to the problems of South Africa.

Soweto 30/5/87
The time is ripe for the different racial groups to forget about the past and to unite in building the future democratic South Africa. (117)

Addressing a political meeting in Soweto, he said it was regrettable that certain black leaders were insisting on calling for sanctions against South Africa in the hope of destroying apartheid.

Venue changed

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi will visit Krugersdorp on July 26 as the guest of the West Rand Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

But his reception, which was to have been held in the town's Centenary Hall, is now scheduled for the Greek Orthodox Church hall in Noordheuwel. *Soweto 30/5/87*
The CP-controlled council had placed certain restrictions on the planned reception at the municipal hall saying that Buthelezi, as a head of state, his wife and other ministers of his Cabinet could go to the function but no people of other races could attend.

QwaQwa
still seeks
Botshabelo

The ruling Dikwankwetla Party of QwaQwa has made it clear it will pursue its aim of having the huge settlement of Botshabelo incorporated into the homeland.

Its position coincides with that of the National Party, which introduced legislation in the last session of Parliament specifically to overcome any barriers to Botshabelo's incorporation, including the opposition of the Supreme Court.

50 000 protest against QwaQwa incorporation

STAR 2/10/89
More than 50 000 people yesterday thronged the streets of Botshabelo, outside Bloemfontein, to protest against the incorporation of the township into the QwaQwa homeland.

The demonstration, which began at 1 pm, started at a local church and wound its way to the Magistrate's Court where a petition against incorporation was to be handed to the town clerk, but he was not available.

"TOYI-TOYIED"

Protesters, holding aloft banners from local organisations as well as Cosatu, Nactu, the ANC and similar bodies, sang, chanted and "toy-toyied" as they were monitored by police in several vehicles and hippos.

The police did not intervene in the procession, which was led by the Rev Sam Mokoena of the Anglican Church.

The co-ordinator of a local advice office,

Mr Benny Kotsokane, told Sapa they had informed residents in the township, which accommodates close to 500 000 people, that they should not be coerced into a confrontation with the police.

"Our demands were that the township be withdrawn from the hands of the QwaQwa administration. We also wanted all services such as health, education and the traffic system handed back to South Africa proper.

"Therefore, we wanted an orderly protest with no violence whatsoever, and it exceeded our expectations," said the community leader.

Mr Kotsokane said the protest, which was organised by the local chapter of the South African Council of Churches and other resident organisations, was part of the general demonstrations taking place in other parts of the country.

Botshabelo — about 50 km from Bloem-

fontein — was placed under the QwaQwa administration by Pretoria on December 2 1987.

A court case challenging the decision is to be heard before the Appeal Court early next year.

LOST SUPPORT

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Mr Kotsokane said QwaQwa leader, Mr T K Mopedi, had lost considerable support in the township since its incorporation.

"Although most people were against the incorporation, Mr Mopedi did have much support here. But in the last year, he has lost virtually all the support. When he held celebrations here earlier this year, most people staged a boycott.

"When he holds elections next year, it is certain he will receive minimal support. The turn-out at today's protest shows this," said Mr Kotsokane. — Sapa.

CMT TIMES 2/10/89 (117)

50 000 march near Bloemfontein

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 50 000 people thronged the streets of Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, yesterday to protest against the incorporation of the township into the Qwa Qwa homeland.

The demonstration started at a local church and wound its way to the magistrate's court where a petition against incorporation was due to be handed to the town clerk, a Mr Van der Westhuisen.

Protesters, holding aloft banners from local organisations as well as Cosatu, Nactu, the ANC and similar bodies, sang, chanted and "toy-toyied" as they were monitored by police in several vehicles and hippos.

The police did not intervene in the procession led by the Rev Sam Mokoena of the Anglican Church.

The co-ordinator of a local advice office, Mr Benny Kotsoane, said they had told residents in the township, which accommodates close on 500 000 people, that they should not be coerced into a confrontation with police.

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"We therefore wanted an or-

derly protest with no violence whatsoever, and it exceeded our expectations," said Mr Kotsoane.

The community leader said the protest, which was organised by the local chapter of the South African Council of Churches and other resident organisations, was part of the general demonstrations taking place in other parts of the country.

● Botshabelo was forcibly placed under the Qwa Qwa administration by Pretoria on December 2 1987.

A court case challenging the decision is to be heard before the Appeal Court early next year. — Sapa

Development loans will total R1bn

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B/Dary 5/10/89

THE Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has approved loans of R1bn for development projects in the southern African region.

Of this R400m had already been distributed, DBSA executive director Simon Brand said yesterday, and the remaining R600m would be handed out during the next couple of years.

Speaking at the signing ceremony for a R34m loan for the Qwaqwa Development Corporation (QDC) in Johannesburg, Brand said that of the R400m, R100m had been handed to the Lesotho government for its extensive road development scheme.

Justified

Brand said the decision to grant the R34m loan to QDC had not been taken lightly.

He said DBSA shareholders were first consulted to determine whether the "development potential" in the area justified the loan.

"An extended process followed and the bank undertook a thorough appraisal of the area's economic merits.

"It was concluded that the scheme was a worthwhile investment which would benefit Qwaqwa and the region as a whole."

Brand added that the bank was aware that Qwaqwa had already embarked on a process of attending to other dimensions of development.

This had contributed to the bank's decision to grant the loan.

Accepting the loan, QDC GM Louwjtje

DANIEL SIMON

du Toit said the finance would be used for the further development of infrastructure and the erection of factories at Indus-trigwa — Qwaqwa's new 900ha industrial township.

Industrial development is being shifted from Phuthaditjhaba to Indus-trigwa, as development at Phuthaditjhaba was near saturation with 263 factories in full operation.

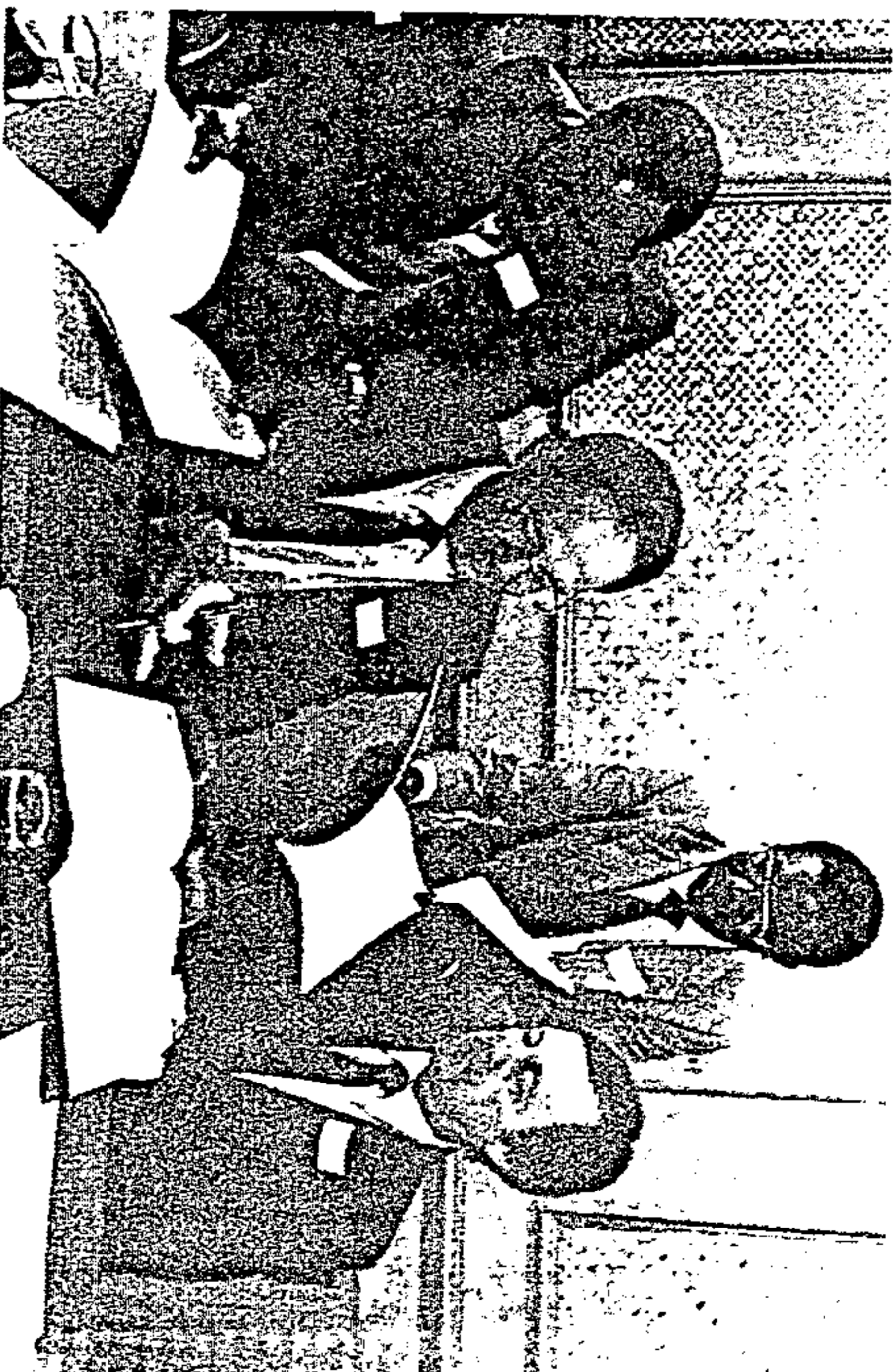
Du Toit said a major attraction for industrialists was that the new industrial township was situated "strategically" on road networks linking it directly to Durban, Bloemfontein and the PWV areas. Rail facilities were also nearby at Harris-mith, 9km away.

He said 19 factories had already been erected at the new site, some with a floor space of 20 000m². Another 17 should be completed during the 1989/90 financial year.

Du Toit added that businessmen in England, Italy, Israel and Taiwan had shown an interest in setting up businesses in the area.

It was disclosed that the loan is to be both short and long term as far as repayments are concerned.

An amount of R3m, which is to be spent on the further development of infrastructure, will be a short-term loan payable over two to three years. The balance of R31m, for the erection of factories, will be payable over a 15-year period.



Simon Brand (left) and Louwjtje du Toit sign up the R34m loan.

Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

**The Brokers Investment
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(Registration number 84/10977/06)
("BIC")

Our densest area? Rural QwaQwa

w/maint 19/11/90 - 25/11/90

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By HILARY JOFFE

THE population density of tiny QwaQwa is the highest in Africa — 163 persons per square kilometre where the figure for Africa as a whole is 19 and for Southern Africa, 14.

The figures, which are for 1986, are given in a new publication released this week by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Africa Institute. *Southern Africa: An interstate comparison of certain salient features* provides useful, if rather dated, comparative statistics on the economy and society of the region.

Most official publications these days provide figures for South Africa which are unhelpful because they exclude the "independent homelands". But the new DBSA publication gives comprehensive breakdowns for Eco-

sa, the Economic Community of Southern Africa, which is South Africa proper, including "homelands".

South Africa (Ecosa) does well on some social indicators when compared to other African countries. The infant mortality rate (measured by deaths under one year old per 1 000 births) was 78 in 1985 compared to 156 in Malawi and 123 in Mozambique (but only 71 in Botswana).

Its birth and fertility rates are also significantly lower than those of its neighbours. And South Africa's population growth rate, projected at 2.5 percent a year between 1990 and 1995, is lower than the figure for Africa of three percent.

South Africans also still had the highest gross national product per capita in Africa in 1986 but the figures show their wealth has been declining. GNP per capita here in 1986 was R3 754. Botswana was next with a per capita GNP of R2 088 but the lowest in Southern Africa were Malawi with a figure of R363 and Mozambique with R454.

But the per capita growth rate in South Africa between 1980 and 1986 was a negative two percent while many other African countries were registering positive growth over this period. Per capita GNP grew by 6.3 percent in Botswana and three percent in Swaziland and South Africa's "homelands" mostly showed positive real growth rates.

0109/16/2/90

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DE KLERK APPLICATION REJECTED

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court here yesterday dismissed the application by President F W de Klerk and the QwaQwa government for further evidence in the appeal on the incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa.

In the application it was said that in the Free State Supreme Court the application of Ganta Lawrence Lefuo against the incorporation had been opposed purely by law.

It was argued there might have been a different outcome had Lefuo's case been contested on the facts. It was for this reason that the Appeal Court was asked yesterday to receive further evidence on the case or for the case to be referred

back to the Supreme Court.

The application was opposed by Lefuo. Mr Justice Hoexter, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Smalberger, Mr Justice Vivier, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nicholas (acting judge of appeal), said reasons for the order would be discussed at a later stage. He ordered that the costs are to include those of two counsel.

I W de Villiers SC appeared with W H Olivier for the applicants, while C J Durgard and J Y Claasen appeared for Lefuo.

The appeal goes on on the basis of the record of the case in the lower court. — Sapa.

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CAPE TIMES 10/2/90
Botshabelo
case decision

BLOEMFONTEIN: —
The Appeal Court has dismissed the application by the State President of South Africa and the QwaQwa government for more evidence to be led in the appeal on the incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa.

Mr Justice Hoexter, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Smalberger, Mr Justice Vivier, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nicholas, said reasons for the order would be discussed at a later stage.

He ordered that the costs include those of two counsel.

Educationist Mr Gauta Lawrence Lefuo, opposing the application, said pupils had not returned to school mainly because they were opposed to incorporation. — Sapa

QwaQwa leaders to see Mandela

The QwaQwa government has indicated that it is prepared to meet Mr Nelson Mandela as soon as possible to discuss the future of Botshabelo.

Mr Mandela, addressing a crowd of about 20 000 in Bloemfontein on Sunday, said he wished to meet the QwaQwa government to discuss this issue.

"The QwaQwa government is prepared to meet him as soon as possible to discuss the matter in depth," Chief Minister T K Mopeli said yesterday.

Most residents of Botshabelo are strongly opposed to incorporation into QwaQwa. — Sapa

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CAPE TINTS

3/3/90

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Botshabelo:

Govt loses

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The proclamation to incorporate Botshabelo, in the Free State, into the self-governing territory of QwaQwa was invalid, the Appeal Court found yesterday.

The court dismissed, with costs, an appeal by the State President of South Africa and the government of QwaQwa against the judgment of the Free State Supreme Court that had declared the proclamation invalid.

Yesterday Mr Justice Vivier, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Hoexter, Mr Justice Smalberger, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nicholas (acting judge of appeal), found the court had rightly declared the proclamation invalid. — Sapa

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B/Duy 5/3/90

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BOTSHABELO RULING 'APPROPRIATE'

FRIDAY's Appeal Court ruling upholding a Supreme Court judgment rejecting the incorporation of Botshabelo — Bloemfontein's dormitory town — into QwaQwa accorded with the new political mood, Botshabelo legal representative John Dugard said yesterday.

The Appeal Court upheld the Free State Supreme Court's decision in August 1988 that the incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa in 1987 was invalid.

The appeal was brought by the President and the QwaQwa government.

Dugard said the ruling ended a two-and-a-half-year struggle by Botshabelo residents. But he thought President F W de Klerk did not wish to return to Verwoerdian apartheid.

"The government realises this policy has failed and I don't think it would be

EDYTH BULBRING

unduly upset by the Appeal Court decision," Dugard said.

The Appeal Court ruling meant Botshabelo would once again fall under the administration of central government, and services such as health and education would be withdrawn from the hands of the QwaQwa administration.

□ Sapa reports from Cape Town that DP homelands spokesman Peter Soal has welcomed the Appeal Court's decision.

"From the beginning it was a crazy scheme which was doomed to fail.

"There are more people in Botshabelo than there are in QwaQwa and not all of them are southern Sotho, which made nonsense of the government's ethnic-based homeland policy," Soal said.

QwaQwa unrest ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ costs thousands

HUNDREDS of thousands of rands damage has been caused by rioters in QwaQwa, SABC TV news reports.

The rioters plundered shops and burnt buses.

Looters broke into shops and made off with supplies worth thousands of rands. Sowetan 23/3/90

The QwaQwa bus service estimates damage caused to buses runs to R300 000.

The bus service did not operate yesterday and individuals travelled to work under police escort.

At Phuthaditjhaba gangs prevented children from attending school. - Sapa.

Sta 8/5/90 (17)

NEWS

Five SA homelands support the ANC

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

Leaders of five of South Africa's 10 self-governing and independent national states yesterday openly expressed support for the African National Congress at a report-back meeting in Johannesburg on last week's Groote Schuur indaba.

ANC executive member Steve Tshwete told pressmen the "consultative" meeting had been attended by the Chief Ministers of Lebowa, KaNgwane, Qwa-Qwa, KwaNdebele and Gazankulu. The governments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, KwaZulu and Venda had not been invited to attend.

He said the meeting had been held to brief the homeland leaders on the discussions with the Government and to "explore the necessity for further consultations" with homeland leaders with a view to forming a broad political front for constitutional negotiations with the Government.

Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said a united front was necessary to intensify the struggle against apartheid.

Viewpoint

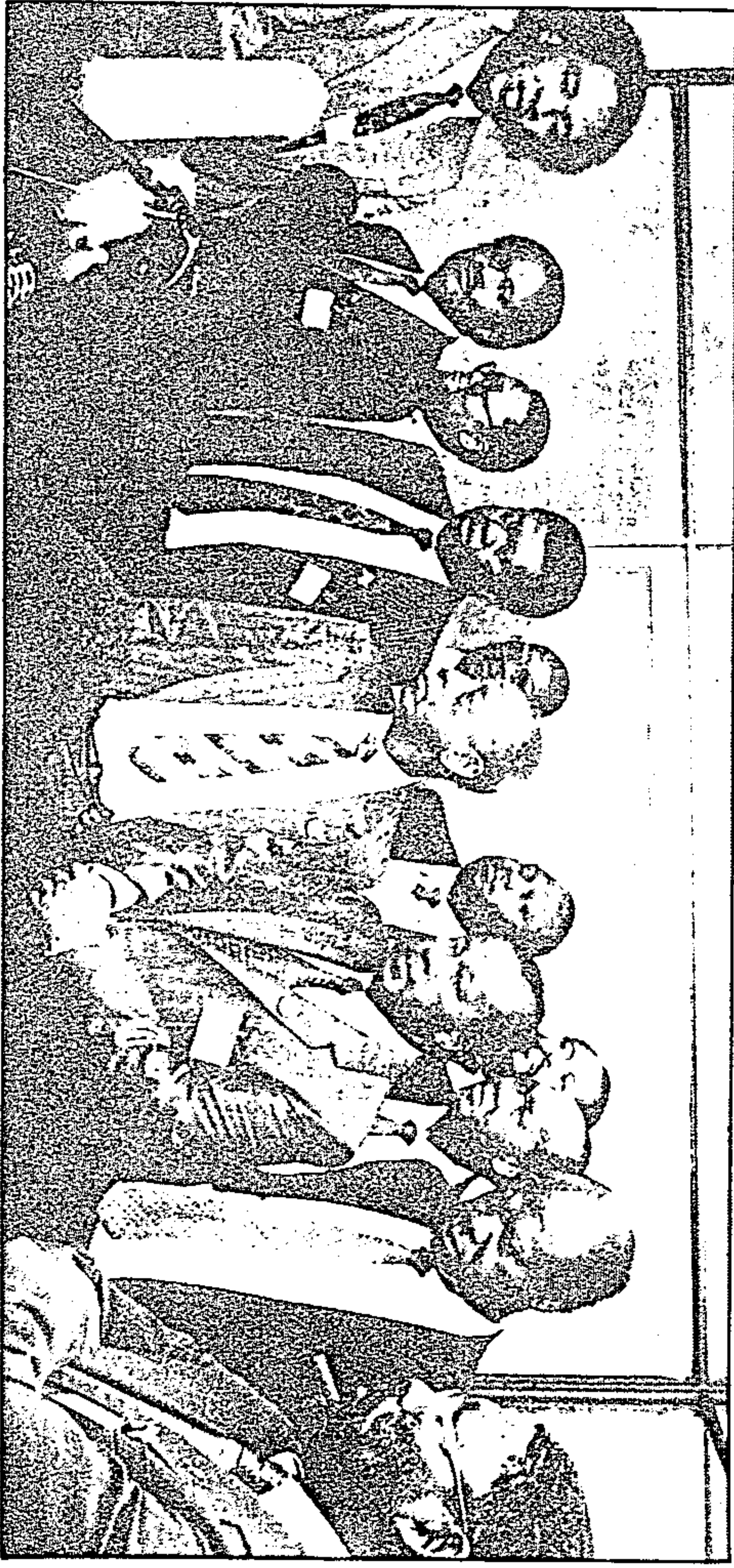
"I want to reiterate my viewpoint that I will not negotiate with the South African Government as a baronist leader. The ANC has for many years fought for the liberation of the black man. We have only loosened the screws of apartheid and it is only fitting that these men who have sacrificed their lives be honoured for their perseverance."

He added: "It would be unwise to form alliances with anyone but the ANC. We will not negotiate with the Government in the absence of the ANC."

Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi said he agreed with the ANC's position on the Groote Schuur talks.

"We would have adopted the same attitude. All of us here want to work together for a new, peaceful South Africa."

Qwa-Qwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli said political forces should unite to achieve a non-racial democracy.



Unusual accord... five homeland leaders express support for the ANC during a report-back meeting in Johannesburg on the Groote Schuur indaba. Among them were KwanaNdebele Chief Minister Prince James Mahalangu (left), Mr. Nelson Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa (second from left), Dr. Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa (front row, second from right) and Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi (front row, right).

Political Reporter

Church leaders of various denominations yesterday expressed their delight with the progress made at last week's Groote Schuur talks between the Government and the African National Congress.

A broad spectrum of church and religious leaders attended a report-back meeting on the talks at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg yesterday. The Reverend Frank Chikane,

Religious leaders delighted with talks

general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a press conference that religious leaders from different traditions had been very concerned about political violence and fully supported the joint commitment of the Government and the ANC to put a stop to it.

"We are delighted that the ANC went to discuss the obstacles in the way of negotiations. We are very encouraged by the briefing and fully support the process."

Johannesburg Chief Rabbi C Harris said religious groups had been encouraged by the talks and hoped that a non-racial democracy would be established in which "all people shall realise that we have a common base of humanity".

Other groups represented at the report-back meeting included the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the World Conference on Religion and Peace and the Council of African Independent Churches.

QwaQwa bid to boost investment

R10 ea 11/5/90

LINDA ENSOR

THE QwaQwa Development Corporation (QDC) has embarked on a concerted campaign to attract industrialists and investors to the impoverished homeland.

QDC GM Louwtjie du Toit is confident about the future role of a decentralisation programme in QwaQwa, even under a newly constituted SA government.

The QDC is holding a seminar this month for 40-50 Chinese businessmen in Johannesburg and a QDC delegation departs for Hong Kong on May 11 for 17 days to recruit investors.

Marketing manager Johan Nieuwoudt and his team will be promoting the development of Indusriqwa, a decentralisation point within QwaQwa, 8km from Harrismith. Of the 900ha available for industrial development, 60ha have so far been developed.

Over 290 factories are in operation, employing more than 28 000 workers. Nieuwoudt says the incentive packages

offered will improve the bottom line of investors and give them a "competitive edge".

Du Toit says the need for economic development in QwaQwa is a real one and the QDC has the expertise necessary to oversee it. He says it is positioning itself in such a way that no other organisation will be able to compete with its ability to undertake the economic development of the region.

The QDC provides factory premises at Indusriqwa and offers a low interest rate scheme for import replacement and exports.

The manufacturing incentives are paid quarterly as a taxable cash grant.

Factory rent is subsidised for 10 years at 75% of actual rent and a non-taxable cash grant for labour costs — depending on the number of staff — is payable for seven years.

Labour costs are relatively low, Nieuwoudt says.

Also, a substantial concession is payable for 10 years on investment in plant, machinery and equipment, commercial vehicles, office equipment, debtors and stock.

The concession is calculated on 50% of the sum of the assets at 75% of the cost of money. Training grants, a 40% transport rebate, housing subsidies and a maximum R1m grant for relocation are also available.

Furthermore, in addition to all these incentives, the investor enjoys a 10% price preference in respect of public sector tenders.

Finally, applications can be made for the financial rand to be used to take up shares in the new companies.

Nieuwoudt says that on average over the past five years the QwaQwa region has been the fastest developing decentralised growth point in SA.

WEDNESDAY

May 16 1990
Johannesburg

The Star



CITY

South Africa's largest daily newspaper.
Established 1887.

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Govt softens homelands independence policy

The Government has abandoned one of the main pillars of grand apartheid — the independence of black homelands.

Development Aid Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe conceded in Parliament yesterday that the Government now accepted that independence was no longer considered a worthwhile option for the self-governing territories.

Speaking in extended committee during the Budget vote debate on development aid, he said the constitutional future of these territories in

a new South Africa would be a matter for negotiation.

Dr van der Merwe said the self-governing territories were well established and could not be eliminated by the stroke of a pen.

"In their present form, they are in fact regional authorities with legislative, executive and judicial powers."

South Africa had a long tradition of decentralised government in which the provincial authorities and the self-governing territories played a major part.

"It is a fact that the black section of our population is excluded from participation in the central government process. It is quite understandable that this aspect will be of great importance in the initial stages of negotiation."

"For the successful and unimpeded implementation of this phase, the maintenance of existing Government structures is a prerequisite."

The Government was, however, determined to maintain the governing structures in these territories. — Political Staff and Sapa.



Chief
Kenneth
Mopeli

Strike hits essential services in QwaQwa

Special Correspondent

About 10 000 public servants, nearly the entire workforce, have gone on strike in Qwa-Qwa, crippling essential services such as water supply in the homeland.

The leader of the Opposition in the homeland, Mr Stephen Phohlela, estimated that as many as 31 000 workers, among them nurses and court officials, were taking part.

The workers were demanding a minimum pay of R600 a month and an end to segregated jobs in the homeland's public service.

Mr Phohlela said many labourers earned between R40 and R100 a month.

He said the strike had led to a partial breakdown in essential services: sections affected included administration, courts, the hospital and maintenance.

The strike by "junior nurses" had led to a crisis at Manapo Hospital, where senior nursing staff, who were not participating in the stoppage, were battling to cope with the workload, he said.

"Mopeli must be brave enough to face the people. He must state clearly whether he intends to dismantle these apartheid structures," Mr Phohlela said.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, was not available for comment.

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Two pieces chicken with hot chips or chilli dilli beans

R3.95

Excl. vat

* TWO PIECES CHICKEN WITH HOT CHIPS OR CHILLI DILLI BEANS

QwaQwa strike talks deadlock

By Stan Hlophe

A meeting between a delegation of the 10 000 striking QwaQwa public servants and Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli ended in deadlock last night.

After a three-hour meeting, Chief Mopeli said the workers would not agree to his offer of an arbitrator to investigate and make recommendations on workers' grievances.

"The talks ended in deadlock while we were discussing parity between the homeland workers and their white counterparts in South Africa," he said.

Chief Mopeli denied the dele-

gation's claim that unskilled labourers were employed as temporary workers at R4 a day.

Chairman of the delegation, Nthako Moekoa, accused Chief Mopeli of reneging on his agreement to implement the Public Administration Standards grades to workers from April.

Reservation

Mr Moekoa also accused the Chief Minister of refusing to meet the workers' demands.

These are: parity on wages; a R600 across-the-board wage increase; the abolition of reservation of posts for whites; and the

review of the status of temporary workers.

Mr Moekoa said: "According to the Labour Relations Act, public servants' disputes are not subject to arbitration."

The Minister of Health, M J Motsekuoa, said the services at Manapo Hospital had not collapsed and everything was under control.

● Doctors at the Manapo hospital voiced their concern about the strike and urged the Chief Minister to meet the workers' demands as many lives were in danger.

Qwaqwa public service strike cripples hospital

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE public service strike in Qwaqwa this week has brought the homeland much closer to collapse, with Chief Minister TK Mopeli's cabinet trying desperately to defuse the situation.

About 10 000 public service workers are on strike, demanding an end to corruption and better pay and working conditions.

Qwaqwa has been in the headlines in the past over corruption and maladministration. The latest indictment came in the 1988-89 auditor's report, which highlighted irregularities and misappropriation of government funds. The auditor, "hampered by inexperienced personnel", lambasted government officials for fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

This week Mopeli and his cabinet were locked in meetings with striking workers' leaders, trying to reach an agreement.

Steve Phohlela, leader of the official opposition party Thebe e Ntsho Democratic Party, said Mopeli and his cabinet should work towards re-incorporation of the homeland into South Africa.

"Can't he see the signs? That is the only way out, because that is what the

people want," said Phohlela.

He accused the government of inviting foreign investors to the homeland to exploit cheap labour. There were people who earned as little as R70 a month without retirement benefits, he said.

Although salaries paid to workers were "pathetically low", Phohlela showed documents proving that foreign investors

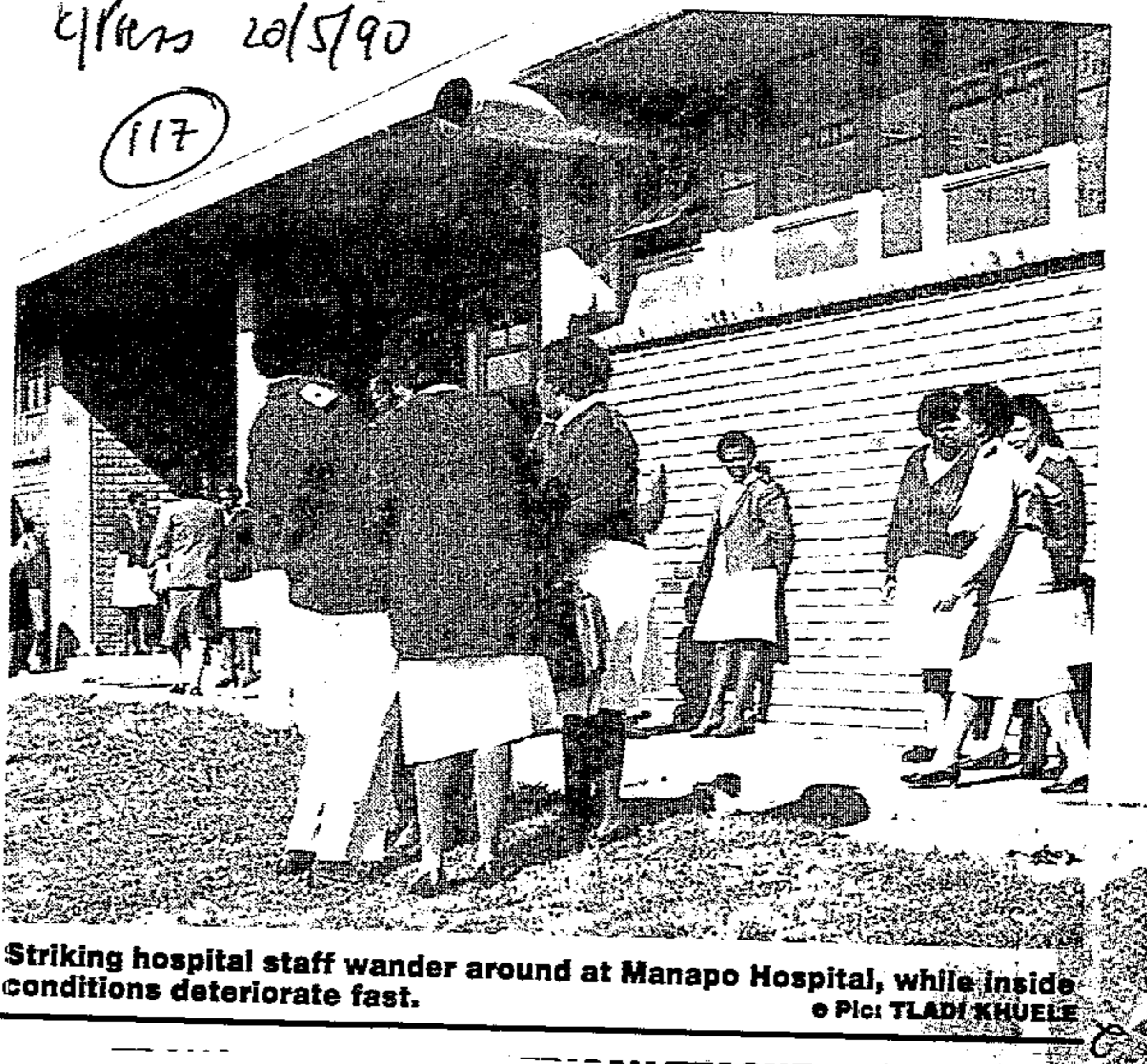
drew R110 per month from the government for every employee. This money was apparently not passed on to workers.

With the public service at a standstill, Manapo Hospital in Phuthaditjhaba - where the entire non-medical staff was on strike - was a sorry sight. Hardest-hit were the casualty and maternity sections, where piles of rubbish built up on the floors.

In the maternity section, buckets full of blood and blood-spattered floor and bedding emitted a sickening smell.

"Innocent lives are involved," said Phohlela. "We hope to defuse the situation as soon as possible."

Meanwhile, the workers are adamant they will not resume work until a firm commitment is made to investigate their problems.



Striking hospital staff wander around at Manapo Hospital, while inside conditions deteriorate fast.

© Pic: TLADI KHUELE

QwaQwa: strikers 'shot by police'

8/21
8/16/90
(117)

WITSIESHOEK — Five people were reportedly injured yesterday during a march on the QwaQwa parliament by about 15 000 public servants.

A union spokesman said the five had been wounded when QwaQwa police opened fire with live ammunition.

Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association president Floyd Mashele said the situation was "very tense" when the crowd of striking public service workers and officials gathered outside the parliament gates.

Teargas

Police had also used tear-smoke to disperse the workers, he said.

The striking workers decided to march after a committee negotiating on their behalf told them that the QwaQwa government was in a Cabinet meeting and was not ready to sign an agreement reached on Wednesday night.

About 10 000 civil servants are on strike in QwaQwa. — Sapa.

QwaQwa strike is over

Str 12/6/90 (117)
A four-week strike by more than 10 000 public servants in QwaQwa ended yesterday after the workers decided to resume duties. An agreement was previously signed between the workers and the QwaQwa government.

Demands which led to the strike were: parity of salaries, a R600 across-the-board wage increase, the abolition of reservation of posts for whites, and review of temporary workers' status. — Staff Reporter.

HOMELANDS — Basotho-Qwaqwa — GENERAL

1991 — 1993

to other national parks (e.g. Vaalbos) or nature conservation areas under the jurisdiction of the Provinces or TBVC states. (1)(b), (c) and (1) (f)

4. The population of the white rhinoceros in the Kruger, Addo, Vaalbos and Avumbies Falls National Parks is being encouraged to increase. This is done by providing strict security, adequate water sources and suitable habitat.

(1)(a), (1)(f) and (1)(ii)

5. The number of elephants in the Addo Elephant National Park will be allowed to continue to increase due to the recent purchase of more land for the Park by the State, the Rhino and Elephant Foundation and the Southern African Nature Foundation. The carrying capacity, on which the target population is based, is about 1,5-2,0 elephants per km². The immediate target is 200-220 animals. (1)(d) and (1)(ii)

6. The small buffalo population in the Vaalbos National Park is being encouraged to increase by translocating animals from Addo to this population. The ultimate target population has not formally been decided on as the final boundaries of the Park have not yet been agreed on. The present target is approximately 500 animals. (2), (2)(a) and (2)(b)

7. The numbers of bushpig in the Addo National Park have decreased to an undesirably low level in recent years. The increase in the size of the park, and the addition of more habitat by the recent land purchases may help to overcome this. The reason for the decline is not fully understood. (2), (2)(a) and (2)(b)

8. Numbers of vaal ribbok declined in the Mountain Zebra National Park and the species died out during the late 1970's. A new population has since been established by the translocation of animals to the Park. (2), (2)(a) and (2)(b)

9. No other species have decreased to "unacceptable levels". In certain instances where numbers are low, for example roan

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

antelope in the Kruger National Park, special remedial measures are taken such as annual immunisation against anthrax.

Decentralisation benefits: amount spent

397. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Development Aid: (117) (S)

(a) What total amount was spent on decentralisation benefits in (i) Phuthaditjhaba and (ii) Indusirigwa in each financial year from 1978-79 up to and including 1990-91 and (b) how many job opportunities were created by way of the amounts so spent in each of these financial years?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:
B1026E

(i) Phuthaditjhaba

Financial year	(a) Amount spent on decentralisation benefits	(b) Job opportunities created
(i) 1978-79	Nil	1)
(ii) 1979-80	Nil	1)
(iii) 1980-81	R 84 547	1)
(iv) 1981-82	R 206 666	582
(v) 1982-83	R 531 704	1 682
(vi) 1983-84	R 3 563 680	2 492
(vii) 1984-85	R 8 119 711	4 298
(viii) 1985-86	R14 904 965	2 840
(ix) 1986-87	R21 357 928	4 263
(x) 1987-88	R25 805 536	7 001
(xi) 1988-89	R29 804 223	2 855
(xii) 1989-90	R38 705 405	Nil
(xiii) 1990-91	R34 983 655	Nil

(ii) Indusirigwa

Financial year	(a) Amount spent on decentralisation benefits	(b) Job opportunities created
(i) 1978-79	Nil	Nil
(ii) 1979-80	Nil	Nil
(iii) 1980-81	Nil	Nil
(iv) 1981-82	Nil	Nil
(v) 1982-83	Nil	Nil
(vi) 1983-84	Nil	Nil
(vii) 1984-85	Nil	Nil
(viii) 1985-86	Nil	Nil
(ix) 1986-87	Nil	Nil
(x) 1987-88	Nil	Nil
(xi) 1988-89	R 159 910	Nil
(xii) 1989-90	R 576 609	1 158
(xiii) 1990-91	R2 300 145	399

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1) Figures are not available.

The above-mentioned figures were obtained from the Qwaqwa Development Corporation Limited and the Decentralisation Board who is responsible for the payment of decentralisation benefits.

The numbers regarding the creation of employment through the payment of decentralisation benefits could be subject to misinterpretation purely at face value, because the payment of decentralisation benefits is an ongoing process contributing to the creation of job opportunities at the beginning but not necessarily on a yearly basis thereafter.

(117) (S)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Budget: deficit before loans

52. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) What was the last financial year in which there was no deficit before loans in the budget;
- (2) (a) how large was the deficit before loans for each financial year since the financial year referred to in paragraph (1) above

349

and (b) what percentage did each such deficit represent of the (i) State Revenue Account and (ii) gross domestic product of the financial year concerned?

B75E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

During the 1976/77 financial year, the separate revenue, loans and Black Education Accounts were replaced by the present single State Revenue Account. In addition the SWA Account lapsed in 1979/80 and was replaced by a Revenue Fund of SWA.

As a result of the above-mentioned changes, the deficit before borrowing (as presently calculated) is not strictly comparable with previous periods. However, the Department published series of comparable figures in the Statistical/Economic Reviews (1983/84 to 1990/91). The following calculations are derived therefrom.

	Total actual expenditure ¹⁾	Total actual expenditure ²⁾	Deficit before borrowing	Deficit as % of total expenditure	Deficit as % of total GDP
	Rm	Rm	Rm		
1973/74	4 405,4	4 058,8	346,6	7,9%	1,6%
1974/75	5 500,9	4 817,0	683,9	12,4%	2,7%
1975/76	6 803,4	5 486,3	1 317,1	19,4%	4,7%
1976/77	8 244,6	6 357,0	1 887,6	22,9%	6,0%
1977/78	8 960,5	7 016,4	1 944,1	21,7%	5,5%
1978/79	9 955,3	8 138,4	1 816,9	18,3%	4,4%
1979/80	11 441,0	9 787,5	1 653,5	14,5%	3,3%
1980/81	13 595,4	13 310,3	285,1	2,1%	0,5%
1981/82	16 431,3	14 416,3	2 015,0	12,3%	2,8%
1982/83	19 183,0	17 173,0	2 010,0	10,5%	2,4%
1983/84	22 316,8	19 087,7	3 229,1	14,5%	3,4%
1984/85	27 130,0	23 425,9	3 704,1	13,7%	3,3%
1985/86	32 908,4	29 320,1	3 588,3	10,9%	2,8%
1986/87	40 247,4	34 135,9	6 111,5	15,2%	4,1%
1987/88	47 449,8	37 892,5	9 557,3	20,1%	5,6%
1988/89	55 926,7	48 071,4	7 855,3	14,0%	3,8%
1989/90	65 517,4	61 101,3	4 416,1	6,7%	1,8%
1990/91*	74 730,6	67 379,5	7 351,1	9,8%	2,7%

Sources: Statistical/Economic Review 1983/84 to 1990/91

Budget Review, 20 March 1991

- 1) Excluding discount on sale of new stock.
- 2) Excluding loan levy, revenue for standing allocations, transfers from reserve accounts and privatisation income.
- * Revised estimate

Toys from the Far East: Importation figures

365. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) What did the importation of toys from the Far East amount to in each of the latest specified three financial years for which figures are available;
- (2) whether the Government, with a view to preventing foreign exchange losses as a result of the importation of toys of poor quality, is exercising control over the quality of imported toys; if not, why not; if so, what control?

B975E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The following statistics are in respect of calendar years since they are not available for financial years.

1988 — R49 845 714
1989 — R44 157 192
1990 — R53 263 965

(2) No. Neither legislation nor any other provisions exist according to which the Department of Finance or the Reserve Bank can enforce quality control measures on such goods.

Toll roads/shares in toll-road companies: investments

385. Adv M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Finance:†

- Whether any (a) insurance companies and/or (b) other institutions have been granted permission to invest in toll roads or shares in toll-road companies; if so, (i) which (aa) insurance companies and (bb) other institutions and (ii) to what percentages of (aa) income from premiums and/or (bb) cash surpluses, in each case?

B1017E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) and (b) No.
(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Commuters transported from Qwaqwa suburbs

396. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) What total amount was paid out in subsidies to companies transporting commuters between (a) Qwaqwa and Harrismith, (b) Qwaqwa and Bethlehem, (c) Qwaqwa and the Orange Free State Goldfields, (d) Qwaqwa and Kroonstad and (e) Qwaqwa and the PVV area in respect of the 1984-85, 1987-88 and 1989-90 financial years, respectively;
- (2) how many commuters were involved in each of these financial years?

B1025E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Bus Companies *per se* are not granted any subsidies, however the total subsidy amounts which have been paid during the relevant financial years with regard to commuters, between the relevant places, are as follows:

Financial year	Subsidy amount
1984/85	R1 736 752,87
1987/88	R3 490 952,54
1989/90	R3 561 039,10

(b) Qwaqwa and Bethlehem —

Financial year	Subsidy amount
1984/85	R 76 618,50
1987/88	R 203 036,30
1989/90	R 195 136,85

(c) Qwaqwa and the Orange Free State Goldfields—None.

(d) Qwaqwa and Kroonstad—None.

(e) Qwaqwa and the PVV area—None.

(2) The number of commuters involved in each of the relevant financial years is not available. The number of subsidised trips determined according to the number of bus tickets sold, between the relevant places is as follows:

(a) Qwaqwa and Harrismitl — 117

Financial year	Number of commuters
1984/85	2 912 572
1987/88	3 969 196
1989/90	4 180 716

(b) Qwaqwa and Bethlehem —

Financial year	Number of commuters
1984/85	187 538
1987/88	164 358
1989/90	148 824

(c) Qwaqwa and the Orange Free State Goldfields—None.

(d) Qwaqwa and Kroonstad—None.

(e) Qwaqwa and the PWV area—None.

Lohathla farms: Coloured farmers

399. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:†

- (1) Whether certain farms that were earlier purchased for the purposes of the South African Defence Force at its Army Combat School at Lohathla have since been made available to Coloured farmers for their use; if so, (a) which farms and (b) what is the size of each farm;
- (2) whether these farms have been alienated to another body or person; if so, (a) to what body or person and (b) at what price.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, but also for other requirements of the community. As the presence of a number of Coloured families (Khosis community) in the centre of the training site of the Army Combat School at Lohathla obstructed the proper use of the area for training purposes and also endan-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

gered the lives of the community, it has been decided, in conjunction with the parties concerned, to move the community to another part of the training site. The following properties have been placed at the disposal of the Administration: House of Representatives for this purpose:

(a) (i) Seretseho 443

(ii) Meisenlen 444

(iii) Heuningwei 442

(iv) Goedgedacht 452

(v) Portions of Farms 438 to 441 and Mimosa 454

(b) (i) 1 951 hectares

(ii) 1 951 hectares

(iii) 3 889 hectares

(iv) 3 318 hectares

(v) 2 881 hectares

(2) No.

Own Affairs:

Building of housing units in RSA

79. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:

Whether his Department intends building any housing units in the Republic in 1991; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which centres will they be constructed and (b) how many units will be constructed in each of these centres?

The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS: B1014E

Yes, the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works approved funds for the 1991/92 financial year to enable local authorities and welfare organisations to erect housing units in the following regions:

(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	894
Southern Transvaal	1 519
Natal	218
Eastern Cape	350
Western Cape	1 078
Northern Cape	42
Orange Free State	175

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Burrows, Mr R M—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 603, 1064, 1666

Welfare, Housing and Works, 1252

Carlisle, Mr R V—

General Affairs:

Home Affairs, 10

Cassim, Mr M F—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 345

Chetty, Mr K—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 681

Dalling, Mr D J—

General Affairs:

Correctional Services, 1738

Eglin, Mr C W—

General Affairs:

Foreign Affairs, 429

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 36, 460, 1554, 1759

Haswell, Mr R F—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 286

Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, 65

Herndien, Mr C B—

Own Affairs:

Housing, 125

Hoon, Mr J H—

General Affairs:

Foreign Affairs, 1428

Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, 567

Jacobs, Adv S C—

General Affairs:

Home Affairs, 421

National Education, 1221

Landers, Mr L T—

General Affairs:

Justice, 251

Langley, Adv T—

General Affairs:

Defence, 281

Own Affairs:

Agricultural Development, 891

Leon, Mr A J—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 1226

State President, 1421

Own Affairs:

Budget and Local Government, 317

Education and Culture, 109

Le Roux, Mr F J—

Own Affairs:

Chairman of the Ministers' Council, 1339

The Cape of Good Hope : 1 514
 Transvaal : 1 149
 Orange Free State : 378
 Natal : 324

(b) This information is furnished as at 27 May 1991.

act collected per income category in the Orange Free State in the 1988-89 financial years, respectively?

B1068E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

A meaningful breakdown of tax collected in provinces cannot be furnished. Some 75% of individual tax is collected by way of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), and many employers make their PAYE payments in provinces other than those in which their workers are employed. Statistics are accordingly furnished on the basis of assessments issued to taxpayers resident in the relevant province.

Orange Free State
 1988-89 1989-90

Taxable income group	Number	Tax R	Number	Tax R
0 - 12 000	4 375	1 564 435(a)	1 965	887 459(a)
12 001 - 20 000	14 305	18 318 300	5 222	6 206 410(a)
20 001 - 30 000	17 904	66 681 902	11 503	38 437 627
30 001 - 40 000	16 933	117 815 688	15 014	106 024 208
40 001 - 50 000	10 519	113 158 452	12 314	132 023 783
50 001 - 60 000	5 399	79 319 784	7 266	107 256 732
60 001 - 80 000	4 085	82 485 389	5 565	112 839 406
80 001 - 100 000	1 477	41 661 523	1 624	47 149 334
100 001 +	2 086	130 840 788	1 717	100 791 316

NOTES

(a) Statistics in respect of taxpayers earning less than the applicable Standard Income Tax on Employers (SITE) limit are not available and therefore not reflected in these figures.

(b) Statistics are no longer compiled under race groups.

Phuthaditjhaba/Industriqwa: amount spent

418. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Development Aid:

What total amount was spent on industrial infrastructure in (a) Phuthaditjhaba and (b) Industriqwa in each financial year from 1978-79 up to and including 1989-90?

B1069E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Phuthaditjhaba

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) Industriqwa

Amount spent on industrial infra-structure

Financial year	Amount spent on industrial infra-structure
(i) 1978-79	Nil
(ii) 1979-80	Nil
(iii) 1980-81	Nil
(iv) 1981-82	Nil
(v) 1982-83	Nil
(vi) 1983-84	Nil
(vii) 1984-85	Nil
(viii) 1985-86	Nil
(ix) 1986-87	R 30 000
(x) 1987-88	R 3 298 000
(xi) 1988-89	R 6 691 000
(xii) 1989-90	R 15 246 000

(1) Includes an amount of R17,43 million which was a transfer from the then Corporation for Economic Development Ltd to the Qwaqwa Development Corporation Ltd.

The above-mentioned figures and explanations were furnished by the Qwaqwa Development Corporation Ltd.

Own Affairs:

Per capita expenditure

82. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was his Department's per capita expenditure on education in respect of (a) the Republic, (b) the Orange Free State and (c) Natal during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

B1103E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) R3 960
 (b) R3 919
 (c) R4 042

Information as per SANEP system for 1990/91 financial year.

*Capital works excluded.

Amount spent on management training

83. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What (a) amounts and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent on management training during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

B1106E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) Information is not available, as it is not possible to separate the amount expended on management training from the total costs of in-service training.

OFS: total number of classrooms

86. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What is the total number of classrooms in schools in the Orange Free State falling under his Department?

B1115E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

2 856.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Monitoring of drug dealers' activities

17. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the activities of drug dealers were monitored in the Greater Johannesburg area in the 1990 calendar year; if so, how many such drug dealers were (a) arrested, (b) allowed bail and (c) sentenced;
- (2) (a) what was the (i) mass or number of units and (ii) value of each specified type of drug confiscated in each police station area in the Greater Johannesburg area in 1990 and (b) what steps were taken in respect of the drugs so confiscated;
- (3) whether any vehicles involved in the drug dealings referred to above were confiscated; if so, (a) how many, (b) what steps were taken in respect of these vehicles and (c) how many persons were arrested in connection with these confiscations;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C80E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 2 141.

(b) 2 125.

(c) 1 455.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii)

Dagga : 9 863 507 gram to the value of R9 863 507,00.

Mandrax : 709 753 tablets and 5 kg powder to the value of R13 274 900,00.

Heroin : 376 351 gram to the value of R112 905,30.

Cocaine : 3 373 gram to the value of

take the Police's hand in curbing this evil in South Africa.

Owagwa: statistics on education matters

21. Mr P A S MOPP asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on education matters in Owagwa; if not, why not; if so, what percentage of the total expenditure on education for Owagwa in 1990 was in respect of (a) salaries of teachers and principals, (b) salaries of administrative staff, (c) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (d) salaries of any other specified staff, (e) capital expenditure, (f) supplies and services, (g) equipment and (h) other items?

C106E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes, according to general education policy all the State departments responsible for education (including the education departments of

the Self-Governing Territories via the Department of Education and Training) annually submit information within the SANEP information system to my Department. The 1990/91 information with regard to the total expenditure for Owagwa has not yet been finalised and thus the figures for the 1989/90 financial year have been used.

- (a) CS educators (schools and colleges)—57,82%
- (b) Other personnel excluding CS educators and service workers—2,55%
- (c) CS educators (education management and auxiliary services)—4,76%
- (d) Service workers—1,46%
- (e) Capital expenditure—26,66%
- (f) Supplies and services—5,21%
- (g) Equipment—1,54%
- (h) Other items—Nil.

- (3) The above-mentioned figures confirm the seriousness of the problem with which the South African Police are faced in their fight to eliminate the growing danger of drugs.
- Drug abuse under the youth is and remains a problem which is on the increase, especially in urban areas. Regular lectures during which drugs are physically displayed and the dangers on the use thereof emphasised, are given at schools, churches and other cultural and service organisations.
- When we talk about drugs it is also true that the South African Police has international contact over a broad front with countries which are also experiencing problems with this evil. The South African Police's placing of an officer in Britain to *inter alia*, liaise with other countries, is proof of South Africa's role as an important link in combating drug abuse worldwide.
- I want to assure hon members that the South African Police are using all their resources, not only in Johannesburg, but country-wide to eradicate this evil. The results already achieved prove the commitment of the Force thereto, and I make a serious appeal to the public to support the South African Police, especially in respect of drug abuse by the youth, and to

- (iv) 328 and
- (b) 21 May 1991.

Harrns Commission: amounts paid for transcription

408. Adv C D DE JAGER asked the Minister of Justice:†

With reference to his reply to Question No 89 on 8 May 1991 and the amounts paid to Vlok Recordings for the transcription of the proceedings of the Harrns Commission with regard to its investigation into certain alleged murders, (a) at what rate did Vlok Recordings tender for the work (i) per day for an operator,

(ii) per day or per month for the provision of recording machines and (iii) per folio for transcription and (b) how is the amount of R7 370,20 made up, regard being had to the basis of tender?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: B1075E

- (a) (i) R50 per day per operator.
- (ii) R25 per day or portion thereof plus R6 per cassette.
- (iii) R3,04 per page plus R1,66 per page additional in respect of a running transcript.
- (b) The amount is made up as follows:

(i) Operatrix for the making of the recording.	55 days at R50 per day	R2 750,00
(ii) Hiring of Lanier recording machine and 10 microphones	55 days at R25 per day	R1 375,00
(iii) Cassette tapes for recording	119 cassettes at R6 per cassette	R714,00
(iv) Copy of transcriptions: Pretoria and London proceedings (2 free copies supplied)	4 052 pages at 30 cents per page	R1 215,60
(v) Additional copies of certain volumes	656 pages at 30 cent per page	R196,80
(vi) Original typing, checking and binding of the report	170 pages at R5,00 per page	R850,00
(vii) Six copies of the report	1 020 pages at 12 cents per page	R122,40
(viii) Computer discs	6 discs at R2,75 each	R16,50
(ix) Certified copies of volumes 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the record for the Commercial Crime Unit, the South African Police and John Vorster Square	433 pages at 30 cent per page	R129,90
		<u>R7 370,20</u>

Education budget: details

422. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent in the Republic on (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary, (iii) secondary and (iv) tertiary education during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

- (2) whether any part of his Department's education budget was spent on pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education in (a) Qwaqwa and (b) KwaZulu during the period referred to above; if so, (i) what were the relevant amounts and (ii) what percentage of his Department's total expenditure on education for the period concerned did each such amount constitute;
- (3) whether his Department has statistics on the amounts spent on pre-primary, pri-

primary, secondary and tertiary education by the (a) Qwaqwa and (b) KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture during the above period; if so, (i) what were the relevant amounts and (ii) what percentage of each of these Departments' total expenditure on education did each such amount constitute? B1105E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Since the Department's accounts for 1990/91 have not yet been finalised, accurate amounts for 1990/91 cannot be submitted at this stage. Information figures for the 1989/90 financial year are supplied:

(1)	(i)	R695 936,30	.04%
	(ii)	R970 395 069,95	49,61%
	(iii)	R590 184 613,99	30,17%
	(iv)	R281 015 748,53	14,37%

- (2) No.
- (3) No.

Management training: amount spent

423. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent on management training during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

B1107E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) R4 380 188,16
- (b) 0,22%

Note: The information is based on the estimated expenditure for the 1990/91 financial year.

Cholera: cases/deaths

424. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1990? B1108E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (a) Notified cases of cholera in 1990 RSA (as on 3 June 1991)

Province	Population Group		
	Indian Black	Coloured	White
Cape Province	0	0	0
Natal	0	1	0
Orange Free State	0	0	0
Transvaal	0	0	0

- (b) no deaths due to cholera were notified in 1990.

Note:

This case was not bacteriologically proven.

Poliomyelitis: cases/deaths

425. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from poliomyelitis were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1990;
- (2) how many persons of each race group were immunised against poliomyelitis in each province in 1989?

B1109E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) Notified cases of poliomyelitis in 1990 RSA (as on 3 June 1991)

Province	Population Group		
	Indian Black	Coloured	White
Cape Province	0	0	0
Natal	0	0	0
Orange Free State	0	0	0
Transvaal	0	2	0

- (b) no deaths due to poliomyelitis were notified in 1990.

- (2) the total number of children less than one year of age who received a third dose of poliomyelitis vaccine in the RSA, 1989

Province	Population Group		
	Indian Black	Coloured	White
Cape Province	581 58 649	108 129 21	013
Natal	15 402 68 672	2 431 6 426	

College 117 dispute City Press 30/6/91 keeps it closed

By LULAMA LUTI

TSHIYA College of Education in QwaQwa closed indefinitely three weeks ago and students fear it might stay closed for the rest of the academic year.

The closure follows a class boycott early this month by student teachers after the rector refused to sign a cheque for sports equipment.

They later learnt he had also cancelled a contract with the previous (Indian) supplier in favour of a white one. This was done without consulting the Student Representative Council executive.

SRC spokesman Thamsanqa Mateza told City Press the students decided to boycott classes following the refusal of the college authorities to accede to their demands.

These included alleged racism by some staff members and a demand for the removal of lecturers they accused of incompetency.

Mateza said although there had been several meetings between the SRC and college authorities to try to resolve the issue, these had failed.

Pupils in new bid to occupy school

ALEXANDRA township pupils will try to occupy the Orange Grove Primary School again this week after police prevented last week's attempt. National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) Transvaal general secretary Arnon Msane said the occupation of the school by the Alexandra's East Bank High School pupils would be "some time this week".

"The occupation of the school — and a number of others in the PWV region — is not a publicity stunt but a genuine campaign to highlight the mess black education is in," Msane said.

Other Johannesburg primary schools the NECC has identified for occupation include Joubert Park and General C de Wet in Westdene.

A second attempt at occupying Orange Grove follows the SA Board of Jewish Education's rejection of government's offer of the school.

SA Board of Jewish Education (SABJE) chairman Russell Gaddin said last week his board would not allow confrontation to develop between the Jewish community and the NECC.

"In the light of the discussions between the government and various bodies concerning educational needs in SA, the board is declining the offer of Orange Grove," Gaddin said.

The school — which fell under the Transvaal Education Department (TED) before

Wilson Zwane

It was closed last year — was allocated to the board by the Local Government, Housing and Works Department on June 21.

Since then Education and Training Minister Stoffel van der Merwe has said empty white schools would in future be handed over to black education authorities "with the minimum of red tape".

Van der Merwe said time-consuming regulations which restricted the transfer of white schools to other education departments in need of facilities would be abolished immediately.

Sapa reports Budget, Welfare, Housing and Works Minister Sam de Beer as saying the fate of Orange Grove Primary would have to be renegotiated.

De Beer said at the weekend he had learned through the media that the SABJE had decided not to use the school.

"I would like to point out that I had received representations from the Jewish community to make use of this school as early as November 1990," he said.

The property's future would have to be renegotiated with the various interested parties.

"Any institution with a vested interest in education is welcome to make representations concerning this matter," De Beer said.

A decision would be taken as soon as possible.



Tennis fans lined up outside the gates to Wimbledon on Saturday night to gain admission to matches yesterday. Because of rain delays, matches were scheduled for the middle Sunday for the first time since the tournament began in 1877. Picture: AP

QwaQwa residents 'consume most alcohol'

Business Day Reporter

QWAQWA residents are southern Africa's homeland drinking champions, with KwaZulu trailing a distant second and Lebowa coming third, a recently released study commissioned by the Development Aid Department has found.

The study of alcohol and drug use in SA's six self-governing states found that male drinkers in Lebowa outnumbered abstainers by eight to one and by 2,2 to one in KwaZulu.

In Gazankulu, KwaNdebele and Ka-

Ngwane, however, tipplers only just out-number teetotalers.

A typical drinker, the survey found, was male, earned R1 000 or more a month and was not a Roman Catholic or Anglican.

The study — of 1 824 people — found that 16% of male and 5% of female drinkers in the homelands consumed more than the equivalent of 6,7 glasses of wine per day.

QwaQwa *Sowetan* embarks on R24m scheme

QWAQWA Housing Corporation has embarked on an ambitious project to build 3 000 affordable houses at a cost of R24 million by March next year, writes ALI MPHAKI.

This, according to Mr Mike Ntuli, marketing manager for the Corporation, is in direct response to an additional share capital allocation of R15-m from the QwaQwa Cabinet, and represents a 150 percent share capital increase on last year, during which some 900 affordable houses were built.

Loans

"These houses are targeted at the lower income group, earning less than R600 a month, and will sell for R9 000 each," he said.

Individual loans will extend over 20 years.

"Starting last month, 2 000 affordable houses are planned for the Mabolela tribal area. A hundred units are being completed in each of the Thibella and Namahadi areas and 100 in Tshiame near the industrial township of Industriqwa, Ntuli said.

He added that proper town planning is envisaged with the provision of schools, commercial, as well as religious requirements, parks, clinics and recreational areas.

QwaQwa hires shack-busters

By THEMBA KHUMALO

TRouble is brewing at Phuthaditjaba in QwaQwa after the homeland's government hired outside help to demolish shacks erected by homeless people.

Stephen Phohlela, coordinator of Phuthaditjaba Civic Association (PCA), alleged the QwaQwa government had hired "Zulus from Natal" to remove thousands of homeless people who were resisting their relocation to another area.

The hired demolishers consisted of a group of 30 men, including armed whites and Indians wearing khaki uniforms.

They arrived at the camp in two trucks on Wednesday morning and started demolishing shacks and loading furniture on their trucks.

"We averted a bloody conflict by restraining thousands of our angry supporters who wanted to attack the demolishers on the spot," said Phohlela.

Ike Kgotha, acting secretary of the Department of Interior, denied his

government had hired Zulus to come and "deal with the stubborn Sothos".

"We hired the Green Four Security company because they have experience in demolishing shacks in an orderly manner, and we instructed them to take the squatters' furniture to our government's storage. It's not true that they were stealing it," he said.

He said he had signed leaflets which were circulated among the homeless two days earlier to warn them to demolish their

structures. Phohlela said the demolishers had used chains to bring down the structures, damaging furniture in the process.

Meanwhile, hundreds of teachers and students are set to bring education in Phuthaditjaba to a standstill tomorrow when they march to the local DET offices.

The march is part of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union's nationwide campaign to get authorities to address the education crisis.

Development

in QwaQwa slows down

WILLIAM GILFILLAN

THE Qwaqwa Development Corporation's (QDC) bid to intensify new development has been affected by the recession and by political and labour unrest, QDC chairman Hennie Marais says in the 1990 annual report. (11)

QDC's net income for the year to March 1990 was R5,2m (1989: R3,5m). This was after providing for expenditure on social and community projects of R1,2m (1989: R500 000).

Of the R171m employed in total assets, R90m had been provided by the Qwaqwa government and R32m by way of retained income.

The bulk of the outside finance was provided by Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) loans.

Marais said development opportunities in Qwaqwa showed a marked improvement following the development of the Industriqwa industrial township near Harrismith.

The position of the QDC in a new dispensation "where national state borders were likely to disappear" was a matter of concern and Marais said only moderate further growth could be expected now.

But he believed the QDC's infrastructure would make it a valuable instrument for the development of the region.

An informed source said homeland development corporations could become regional development corporations.

GM Louwtjie du Toit said development suffered after the moratorium on decentralisation concessions was implemented in 1990.

Focus to ~~be~~ put on

low-cost housing

26/9/91 117
THE Orange Free State Builders Association is to launch a QwaQwa branch at the Phuthaditjhaba show grounds, in QwaQwa, tomorrow.

The theme of the launch will be "Low-cost Housing - The Future", as the Ofsaba believed low-cost housing held the key to the South African housing problem, according to its secretary Mr SJ Pheyane.

The keynote address would be given by QwaQwa chief minister Dr TK Mopeli.

Pheyane said anyone concerned about the building industry, particularly with low-cost housing, was welcome to attend the launch. - Sapa

Federal rule suggested

CHIEF Minister of QwaQwa Chief TK Mopeli last night put forward the concept of a federal form of government and warned that homeland communities could no longer be overlooked. *Sowetan 20/11/91*

Speaking at a banquet of the Association of Representatives of Self-Governing States, Mopeli said: "Whether we like it or not, the homeland policy has created communities that can no longer be overlooked or ignored."

"Whatever government assumes the reins of power, it will be politically fatal for that government to ignore the interests of these communities created by the policy of apartheid."

He said QwaQwa would be prepared to work in close collaboration with other political groups, provided there was agreement on certain principles.

These principles, he said, included a process of working towards a federal form of government based on universal suffrage, accommodating regional governments in order to cater for the particular needs of people living in different regions.

He called for homeland leaders to help State President FW de Klerk push ahead with his reform initiatives, saying that growing support for the Conservative Party would be disastrous for the country. - *Sapa*.

"SA has long been considered the most difficult country to democratise in Africa. This is where white su-

September's peace accord, while failing to stop the fighting, has "cemented the system of consultation and shared responsibility that has been

remember that blacks and whites also have an interest in reaching agreement; their leaders know that and are responding. For once, the optimists have a case."

Qwa-Qwa and Terre'Blanche meet to discuss 'free state'

VENTERSDORP — The government of Qwa-Qwa in the Free State has invited the AWB for talks about "a free state".

(114)
The talks — between Qwa-Qwa Chief Minister T K Bopeli, members of the Qwa-Qwa cabinet and AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche, members of his chief council and Free State "commandos" — will take place today.

The Qwa-Qwa government has arranged that the AWB members will

B(Dcu) 27/11/91
be taken to Mopeli's official residence in Phuthaditjhaba by bus. The delegation is scheduled to lunch at the chief minister's home after the talks.

The Qwa-Qwa government's invitation to the AWB, which was signed by the government's commissioner-general, explained the purpose of the meeting would be "to hold talks" between two leaders.

"There is no specific agenda for the talks, but I believe the chief minister

will raise the question of talks about a 'free state' and the possible participation of the AWB in a process of negotiation, next to the (present) central negotiation process.

"It is his wish that we, as Free Staters, should talk with one another and see if we, next to the differences which will always exist between political parties, could possibly identify mutual issues about which we could agree and about which we could undertake mutual negotiations." — Sapa.

AWB boss meets QwaQwa chief

PRETORIA. — Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and four members of his supreme council held talks with the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Dr T K Mopeli, and cabinet members in Phuthaditjhaba yesterday.

Dr Mopeli said the meeting did not mean he endorsed the AWB's philosophy.

Reportedly the two leaders discussed matters of common interest, finding common ground despite deep-seated differences.

Mr Terre'Blanche said national leaders should negotiate issues of common interest, but that his organisation could not negotiate with people who did not have the right to decide on the future of their people. — Sapa

(117) ET 28/11/91

QwaQwa chief (114) slams sanctions

QWAQWA chief minister Dr TK Mopeli yesterday said continued economic sanctions against South Africa could destroy the economy and reduce job opportunities. *Sowetan 9/12/91*

Addressing the 17th annual conference of his Dikwankwetla party in Vosloorus on the East Rand Mopeli said a free market economy was not negotiable to his organisation.

Referring to the upcoming Convention for a Democratic South Africa, the QwaQwa leader said it was no small task to bring the leaders of such a variety of political parties together. - *Sapa*.

QwaQwa drafts federal constitution for SA

WITSIESHOEK — The QwaQwa homeland's ruling Dikwankwetla Party has drafted constitutional proposals calling for a Federal Republic of South Africa comprising all territory which formed the Union of South Africa before May 31 1961.

The proposals, released yesterday, also call for the inclusion of "such areas and/or territory as may from time to time be declared by an

STAR 11/12/91
Act of Parliament to be part of and to constitute the Federal Republic of South Africa".

The party said it had put forward the proposals after realising how society was being plagued and torn by tribal divisions and colour and class differentiations.

"It dawned upon us that the best law of any land is the law that resides in the hearts of men ... that tolerance and forgiveness cannot

be legislated. These are either ... in the hearts of men or they do not exist at all."

It said the party therefore proposed the adoption of a federal system and structure of government in which the constitution divided governmental powers between the national (central) government and constituent autonomous regional (state) governments, "giving substantial functions to each level of

such government".

The constitution would be the supreme law of the country. The right of all citizens to achieve and to be afforded the highest possible quality, level, standard and type of education of their choice would be constitutionally guaranteed.

The proposals also state that the country should "practise and indulge in a market economy of perfect competition". — Sapa.

Sadtu rally
Sowetan 7/2/92
in QwaQwa

Education Reporter

THE South African Democratic Teachers Union and the QwaQwa Teachers Association will hold a rally at Phuthaditjhaba Hall today.

They will discuss Sadtu's code of conduct for teachers, the union's congress resolutions and the restoration of the culture of learning in schools.

There will also be speakers from Pan Africanist Students Organisation, Azanian Student Movement, the Congress of South African Students and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The rally will start at noon.

(B220) (118)

Unity talks are about to start

(18)
TELECOMMUNICATIONS workers are calling for unification in the sector in a bid to iron out the "racial" division of employee organisations and to build an effective negotiating body.

The first round of talks to discuss unification will be held at the weekend, according to Mr Franklin Pieterse of the Postal Employees Association of SA. ARG 17/7/92

No pay, no principals in QwaQwa

By THEMBA KHUMALO

ABOUT 150 QwaQwa schools have been without principals since March after the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) warned them not to come back without the money deducted from salaries of teachers who went on strike last year.

The deductions of up to R200 were made in February last year after a two-day nationwide strike called by Sadtu on August 4 and 5. The principals said they were ordered

by Sadtu in March to go and "fetch" their deducted money from the inspectors' offices in Phuthaditjaba, the capital of QwaQwa.

The headmasters were under Sadtu's strict orders not to return to school without the money, they said. (118)

This was confirmed by the homeland's minister of education, Daniel Mokoena, who said the only people who might intervene and allow the principals to return were Sadtu's national executive committee members.

Sadtu's NEC members were believed to have been locked in a meeting with Mokoena on Friday afternoon.

Principals are worried their prolonged absence from school might result in the breakdown of discipline.

"We shudder to think about the exam results at the end of the year," the principals said.

The headmaster of Tsebo High School in Phuthaditjaba, James Nthunya, said they had advised the education department to deduct accu-

mulated leave days for teachers instead of deducting money from their salaries.

Nthunya said he was particularly worried about a call by Cosas demanding that all pupils be refunded their school and exam fees.

"Without the payment of school fees the administration of schools will be impossible," he said.

He was supported in his views by the headmaster of Letsie Secondary School, Thabo Mopeli, who called on the QwaQwa government to be flexible in their handling of the school crisis.

C/Roads 25/7/93

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QwaQwa patients evacuated

B/Say 21/10/93

LLOYD COUTTS

SEVENTY seriously ill patients were evacuated from QwaQwa hospitals and clinics and driven under SADF guard to Free State hospitals on Tuesday night after a wildcat strike by homeland nurses.

The strike at QwaQwa's two hospitals and 25 clinics by about 600 nurses demanding the creation of additional nursing posts began on Monday and had seriously endangered the lives of patients, SA and homeland authorities said yesterday.

QwaQwa Health and Welfare Secretary Louis Buys said the evacuation had started on Tuesday night and ended yesterday morning.

Buys said the strike, backed by the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu), had followed demands by 22 recently qualified nurses for permanent posts.

The demand had been denied and the entire nursing college had embarked on the strike on Monday.

"Everything came to a standstill late on

Monday. It had been building up during the day and yesterday (Tuesday) at about 1pm we requested the assistance of the provincial administration and the surgeon-general of the SADF.

"We evacuated all the serious cases (to hospitals in Bloemfontein and Bethlehem) and at the moment there is no risk to our patients," Buys said.

He said he had told nurses and Nehawu that new posts could not be "drawn from a hat".

"My explanation was that the creation of positions was done on certain scientific norms and principles. You can't just create posts (because) you have people. It doesn't work that way," he said.

Buys said a handful of doctors and matrons were still working.

SA Health Minister Rina Venter called on Nehawu to call off the strike, which she said had placed the wellbeing and lives of patients in serious danger.

Contractors form association

A GROUP of QwaQwa contractors have formed an association - the Tswelopele Building Association - with the aim of training black builders and building low cost housing in the rural areas.

There is a problem in that most local contractors in the building industry are stifled by lack of working capital and the QwaQwa Housing Corporation has established a working relationship with black contractors.

Sowetan 9/4/92

~~11/7~~ 11/7

The corporation would assist the local contractors by providing bridging finance in the form of a short term loan at prime interest rates.

The corporation's communications manager, Mr Michael Ntuli, said that although ownership of property as security was not a pre-requisite, contractors who owned property had an advantage in obtaining a loan.

About R2,8 million was granted to clients of local contractors for the construction of houses in the greater Phuthaditjhaba area in 1991.

As a variation of the scheme, the corporation provided building material, and the contractors supplied labour only.

Both schemes have proved to be effective in promoting viable business for the contractors.

In order to broaden the

scope of involvement with Tswelopele contractors an agreement was reached for them to build about 100 low cost houses in Tshiane district.

He said during the run of a project there were spin-offs for the surrounding communities.

One of these is the low cost of outlets for the informal sector.

In Qholoane, one of the corporation's biggest projects, there have been up to 100 small business operators who sold food and other items to the large work force on site.

Many new house owners displayed entrepreneurship by converting part of their houses into "spaza-shops".

Improvements on the houses were soon evident after occupation.

One major advancement in quality was achieved through a change from self-

climbing shutter concrete houses to conventional black structures.

One of the major contributing factors to the housing crisis in South Africa is the inability of its people to afford a house of their own.

About 64 percent of potential home-owners are unable to buy a house through conventional loan facilities.

"It is evident, therefore, that innovative methods have to be applied to keep house prices as low as possible and to facilitate loan finance," Ntuli said.

In financing low cost housing, the corporation is proud to have done away with red tape and other intimidating factors.

During 1991 alone, the corporation granted low cost housing loans to the value of R225,5 million.

QwaQwa 'must be dissolved'

117

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE QwaQwa legislative assembly could be forced to disband after the resignation of a senior Cabinet Minister this week.

Chief Motebang Mota, who was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, is believed to have fled the homeland after resigning.

According to Mr Jake Mokone, media officer of the QwaQwa Joint Working Committee, the homeland's constitution makes provision for the disband-

ing of the administration if the Bakwena and Ballokoa tribes are not represented in the Cabinet.

Mokone said Mota represented Ballokoa tribe in the Cabinet. He said he fled the territory to "frustrate" Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli, who is believed to be battling to persuade him to change his mind.

The homeland's media officer, Mr Pieter van Zyl, confirmed that Mota has resigned but denied that the administration would have to disband.

But in a statement to the

Sowetan, Mokone said: "The QwaQwa homeland has been lurching into a serious political crises following the resignation of Chief LC Mota.

"Reasons for his resignation have not been disclosed nor has his resignation been officially announced.

"In terms of the QwaQwa constitution proclamation there must at all times be two chiefs in the Cabinet, one from Bakwena and the other from Ballokoa tribes."

Sowetan 16/4/92

... Mawelini Bam, said
he had not yet been offi-
cially informed of the
amnesty refusal.

Lecturer must go - students

*(117) (117)
Sowetan 2/14/92*

By NORMAN JOSEPH
STUDENTS at the
QwaQwa branch of the
University of the North are
boycotting classes.

A spokesman for the Stu-
dents Representative Coun-
cil said they were dissatis-
fied with a newly appointed
professor from abroad.
They allege he is incompe-
tent.

The students are also
protesting against the 27
percent increase in fees.

They are demanding that
the new professor be re-
lieved of his duties with
immediate effect and a sub-
stitute lecturer be sought.

The SRC says the boy-
cott started on April 9 and
will continue until their de-
mands are met.

The rector of the univer-
sity was not available for
comment.

Teachers on hit list in Giyani

TEACHERS belonging to the SA Democratic Teachers Union in Giyani were this week warned to be on the alert for hit squad attacks. (116)

This follows a report that Sadtu members in the northern Transvaal were disappearing. Sadtu official Thizwi Nesamari said two Sadtu members had been shot dead at Lenyenye near Tzaneen last week. C/Pion 2/16/92.

"Giyani will probably be the next target," he warned, adding that 18 teachers at Nkateko High in Phalaborwa had been suspended by the Gazankulu Department of Education.

■ Reports by CP Reporters, Sapa.

Workers refused day off

116

C.P. van
2/16/92

By BENSON NTLEMO

GAZANKULU authorities have come under fire after refusing to give public servants a day off to commemorate June 16.

Speaking to 800 people at a service at Giyani College of Education, ANC branch chairman Amos Dingani Zitha said: "The people who made this decision are working to fill their stomachs. They are not concerned about our aspirations."

Although schools were given a special holiday, Gazankulu Government offices operated normally. Public servants said it seemed that the homeland authorities did not realise June 16 existed.

The rally organised by the Giyani college branch of the South African Student Congress and the students' representative council was peaceful.

Speakers at the meeting endorsed the call for mass action.

N/Nahar
(Pupils
Forum)
117
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Qwaqwa wants to suppress ANC activities

THE University of Qwaqwa and other colleges in the area are admitting more students from outside, mostly from Natal, with the aim of reducing the number of African National Congress supporters in a bid to stop ANC activities in the area.

According to the spokesperson of the ANC's Qwaqwa branch, Steve Phohlela, 75 percent of the students at the University of Qwaqwa and 60 percent at the Tshiya College of Education are from Natal.

Phohlela said he had instructed lawyers in Qwaqwa to look at the recruiting policies of the university and the college in the area.

"There is no doubt that students from Natal are giv-

en first preference in this homeland. The ruling party wants to suppress ANC activities at these institutions of higher learning," he said.

Qwaqwa education minister Daniel Mokoena denied the allegations.

Students

He said the University of Qwaqwa was fair in its recruitment of students. He added that the policy of the university was the same as that of the University of the North.

Meanwhile, a Joint Operation Centre involving the Qwaqwa police, the South African Police and the South African Defence Force was set up in Phutaditjhaba to prevent and combat the mass action campaign.

QwaQwa death plot claimed

By SOPHIE TEMA

A LETTER has been handed to City Press alleging that a vigilante group in the poverty-stricken QwaQwa homeland is bent on an assassination campaign of government opponents.

Members of the group call themselves "Bolaya-Ntja" - meaning "kill the dog". But who are they?

Residents say the group, which is also known by the name "Ntshumentshu" is responsible for the assassination of activists and taxi-owners in QwaQwa. It is known that seven people have died violently in the past few months.

This week QwaQwa Justice and Police Minister RH Mopeli was questioned about the existence of the gang by the People's Peace Forum at a meeting in the homeland's parliament buildings.

The meeting was attended by Forum members, Mopeli, Interior Minister JSS Phathang and Police Commissioner MH Koahela.

In reply Mopeli said he had no knowledge of the vigilante group.

"I only know of a group called Maja-ntja which acts as a business protection unit against crime and burglaries committed in local shops," he said, adding he got to know about the group when they approached him for permission to carry licensed firearms as they were being "harassed by certain groups in the villages".

Although Mopeli denied knowledge of the vigilante group, City Press received information that a Commission of Inquiry headed by the secretary of the Dikwankwetla Party, DT Mokoena, and Phath-

Assassins
want money
before they
kill - letter

ang, was set up a month ago.

Youths who claimed to be members of the Dikwankwetla Youth Brigade testified they had been trained as vigilantes - known as "Ntshumentshu" led by an MP, Lebopo Mollo - to eliminate anyone who opposes the ruling Dikwankwetla Party leadership.

The existence of the vigilante group was also confirmed by a letter handed to City Press. It was written in Sesotho to a chieftainess who is also an MP and named several people who are "a threat" to the ruling party's leadership and are to be "eliminated".

A second letter, written in English and purportedly addressed to the Chief Minister and signed by a Piet Steyn, was sent anonymously to the local ANC branch.

It reads: "Chief Minister, Be well informed that your information has been well received and we are doing the best in favour of you.

"This is a promise from our office. We are aware that there some stumbling block towards your political (sic) future.

"In this regard we are still waiting to hear (sic) from your (sic) about the talks which are going to be plotted for the duration of the

assassination process.

"According to our reference, you supported that some of the governmental servants should be blacklisted such as Noge, Edwin, Mohoje, Legana, Ramakara and Lepile. So due to the above mention (sic) people Mr Hlongoane is doing all in his power to speed up the plot.

"The problem is that we don't know whether we include the previous victims to the present list such as Malakoane the taxi driver, Mohosho and Phohlela. This issue of this victims (sic) should be totally discussed, so contact the office of Mr Smith for discussion to enable us to update our information.

"But at the present I inform you that Mdlalose offers us 175 from KwaZulu police and beware (sic) that they will start to plot the corruption among taxi parties first, so that the violence be spreaded (sic) to the nearest areas to enable us to plot our victims easily.

"But the funds should be received before we can start the killings on 26 and 27-07-92 because we are risking our lives and we are going to do a lot of job."

Mopeli said he had no knowledge of the letter, adding that some of the alleged blacklisted people were QwaQwa civil servants. He said he first heard of the vigilante group when he was approached by members of the Forum, who told him the vigilantes were operating from Thaba Bosiu.

Mopeli also said he had instructed the Commissioner of Police to investigate the allegations against Mollo, but that Mollo had denied any involvement with the group.

C/P/News 16/8/92. (117)

Jannie gets tough and refuses to budge from family farm

117
By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

A BATTLE is looming between a Free State farmer and the Qwaqwa authorities who want to incorporate his prime farming land into a national park.

Farmer Jannie Ballot has been given until August 31 to vacate the land that has been in his family for more than 130 years — but he says he will not budge and has appealed to the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (ACLA) to intervene.

"When our farms were first expropriated we were told the land would be given to black farmers in Qwaqwa. Now we find that rich, productive farming land is being given to wild animals which will have to be trucked in. It would be a criminal waste and I will not let them do it," he said.

Mr Ballot is one of seven farmers in the fertile Eastern Free State valley, Die Moot, whose land was expropriated by government in 1986 for incorporation into Qwaqwa.

Die Moot, about 2 500ha, was part of a larger tract of land expropriated between Harismith and Kestell.

While the other farmers left Die Moot, Mr Ballot remained on the land that had been in his family for four generations and leased it back from the Department of Development Aid at R15/ha for grazing and R29/ha for arable land — about half the going rate for land in the area. Last December, control of the farm was handed to Qwaqwa, and three months later, he received his eviction notice.

"It breaks my heart. This valley is like the Hex River Valley and was once one of the richest farming areas in the Free State. The soil is so good that you can farm practically anything.

"After 1986 the other farmers left and their farms were ruined. Their houses were stripped and the entire farming infrastructure here collapsed.

"The mobile clinic stopped doing the rounds, the school closed, the shops went out of business, and those who suffered most were the black residents.

"Our labourers were distraught — they didn't know what would happen to them and they didn't want to leave either.



JANNIE BALLOT, who says he has nowhere else to go
Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

Heritage

"I carried on farming because this is my heritage. Besides, I've got nowhere to go. I love this land. It has enormous agricultural potential," he said.

Mr Ballot's former neighbour, Brigadier Robert Crowther, has also applied to ACLA to have his farm returned to him.

Mr Erik Buiten, chief director of land matters for the Department of Regional and Land Affairs, said the Qwaqwa authorities and the now defunct Department of Development Aid had jointly decided to incorporate Die Moot into the Qwaqwa National Park.

Professor J Bothma, chairman of the Qwaqwa Tourism and Nature Corporation, declined to comment and referred inquiries to the ACLA.

A spokesman for the ACLA said a recommendation would be made to President FW de Klerk on completion of its investigations.

QwaQwa police patrol capital

PHUTHADITJHABA. —
QwaQwa's capital was patrolled by the homeland's uniformed police today in anticipation of an ANC march to demand the resignation of Chief Minister Dr T K Mopeli.
Just across the border near

ARRG 11/9/92
Harrismith, the South African Police set up a roadblock and searched vehicles heading towards QwaQwa.

A taciturn young South African policeman refused to say what the roadblock was for.

Free State regional police commissioner Major-General Tertius Calitz earlier called for restraint from the marchers and asked them to respect private property.

Dr Mopeli issued a statement yesterday saying he would not be intimidated by the ANC into resigning. —

Sapa.

Activists plan march on QwaQwa capital

ANC activists in QwaQwa plan to march on a police station 15 km from the capital Phutaditjhaba today to demand the resignation of leader Dr T K Mopeli.

"With a serious violent confrontation looming between the community and the bantustan machinery, from Ciskei across to QwaQwa, the people of QwaQwa will once again knock

at the De Klerk Government doors to say 'away with the bantustan system,'" a statement said yesterday.

ANC northern Free State official Joe Khambule said the ANC would not apply for permission for the march, adding: "We do not recognise the government of that homeland."

He said the ANC and its allies would hold a "people's assem-

bly" tomorrow aimed at undermining Dr Mopeli when he opens a fair in the homeland.

"We demand a government of national unity and Mopeli to resign," a statement said. "The masses will be holding a people's assembly alongside the QwaQwa National Show."

Dr Mopeli responded by saying he would remain in his post until a new dispensation came into being. — Sapa.

AWB warn of greater bloodshed

Johannesburg Bureau

THE ANC said it took exception to threats by the AWB yesterday that marches in traditionally right-wing areas would lead to greater bloodshed than in Bisho and Botjatsong.

"The ANC is committed to peaceful and disciplined protest, and we will do everything within our ability to ensure that. However, we will not be blackmailed by bellicose threats aimed at the destruction of free political activity," the ANC said.

"The ANC does not want confrontation, but we will not allow our right to peaceful democratic protest to be eroded by a fundamentally undemocratic organisation such as the AWB," the statement added.

The AWB said it would not allow ANC marches in white areas if permission had not been granted. Illegal marches in these areas would lead to greater bloodshed than in Bisho and Botjatsong.

ANC spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said the ANC had not planned any marches in right-wing controlled towns, but if it did, it expected the protection of the police.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party has called on whites to mobilise should the ANC target right-wing towns for mass action. The party said violence could be countered only with similar action.

The white supremacist Boere Komsbond warned it and its allies were preparing to ward off what it termed an "anticipated violent communist onslaught" against towns and farms.

Ciskei: Could happen again

BISHO. — Brigadier Oupa Gqozo yesterday warned of a repeat of Monday's massacre if the ANC alliance continued to provoke the Ciskei Government and security forces.

He was addressing his first press conference since the killing of at least 32 protesters by the security forces of the Ciskei.

As he spoke from the capital, Bisho, Ciskei police and defence force conducted door-to-door searches in villages around King William's Town.

Residents of Ndevana Village 10km from the town alleged that soldiers arrested and beat up residents who had participated in Monday's march.

According to the villagers, a number of those who died in the massacre were from Ndevana.

Ndevana was one of the villages where the secretary-general of the South African Communist Party, Mr Chris Hani and senior ANC and SACP member Mr Ronnie Kasrils, had held "mobilising" rallies at the weekend before the march. Residents said hundreds of the villagers had participated in the march.

Mr Mzoli Ngalu, 22, had a head wound and welts on his back and legs when he said he got when he was beaten up at the Ndevana police station yesterday.

Mr Ngalu, who said he was a SACP member and had attended the fatal march on Bisho, said he had been picked up by plain clothes Ciskei policemen.

"They just took me and put me in the boot of their car and took me to the police station," he claimed. He alleged policemen beat him with sjamboks before he escaped.

Brig Gqozo refused to discuss the details of the shooting because the Ciskei Council of State had earlier in the day approved legislation for the appointment of a commission "for the prevention and control of public violence and intimidation."

"All further comment in the incident is, therefore, subject to the well-known sub-judice rule," he said.



ON PATROL... South African paratroopers do a sweep yesterday through the bush at the border of Ciskei near to the scene where at least 24 people were killed on Monday.



WARNING... Brigadier Oupa Gqozo adjusts his spectacles as he prepares to answer journalists' questions at a press conference in Bisho yesterday.

Brig Gqozo denounced the ANC-led mass action campaign, and the torching of houses belonging to Ciskei security force members since Monday.

A number of houses belonging to Ciskei soldiers were burnt down on Tuesday night.

"If democratic processes are going to be conducted this way, then our country can forget about ever having reconciliation, peace and stability.

He said although he was prepared to test his support among Ciskeians in a referendum, such a test could not be conducted in a climate of intimidation and violence.

Church leaders met Brig Gqozo on Tuesday in a bid to get him to agree to a referendum to defuse the situation. In a telephone interview yesterday,

Brig Gqozo accused ANC marchers of ignoring the condition that they remain inside the Bisho stadium. He said his troops were stormed by a column of marchers and had no option but to fire to defend themselves.

Brig Gqozo denied allegations that his security forces acted under instructions from the SADF in Pretoria.

Brig Gqozo expressed regret at what had happened.

"I personally feel regret that people did not comply with the conditions I feel sorry for the people put here as cannon fodder," he said.

SAP border spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Christo Lowy said yesterday the area was stabilised but remained tense. He said police roadblocks con-

trolling access to and from King William's Town about 7km from Bisho would be lifted today.

The ANC's national working committee met yesterday to review the events. The meeting will continue today.

● The Returned Exiles Committee (REC) will defend Ciskei military ruler Brig Gqozo from ANC mass action and will send people to the Ciskei to "secure our offices", chairman Pat Hlongwane said yesterday.

A statement, faxed from the Inkatha Freedom Party's Information Centre in Durban, said the REC, which includes ANC dissidents, would defend Brig Gqozo from the ANC's campaign to topple Brig Gqozo's government.

Students stage consulate sit-in
DURBAN. — A national delegation of the SA Student Congress began a sit-in at the Ciskei consulate here yesterday following a march by about 400 ANC supporters protesting against the Bisho massacre and calling for the immediate dismantling of the homeland system.

And the ANC's southern Natal and Midlands regions vowed to intensify the "anti-bantustan" campaign with a march soon on Ulundi.

The students said they would remain in the embassy offices until a Ciskei government representative heard their grievances. — Sapa

ANC march is peaceful
PHUTHADITJHABA. — Fears of a clash between ANC marchers and qwaqwa security forces in the homeland capital here proved unfounded yesterday afternoon.

The march of about 2,000 people from the ANC offices to a police station 8km away was peaceful with security forces keeping a low profile.

ET 10/9/92

The marchers, who demanded the resignation of Chief Minister Dr T.R. Mopell, descended on the station to hand over a memorandum demanding that all homelands be disbanded and that an interim government of national unity be established. — Sapa

City consulate sit-in still on
THIRTEEN ANC members, most of them from the Ciskei, continued their occupation of the foyer outside the deserted Ciskei consulate on the Forshoro yesterday and are determined to sit it out until the office is closed permanently.

"Never ever will we allow the dictator Oupa Gqozo to operate from Cape Town," said ANC executive member Mrs Hilda Ndude.

In the street outside, more than 40 ANC members, who all took part in the Bisho march, gathered to offer themselves as substitutes for those staging the sit-in.

No clash in QwaQwa

B/D/92 10/9/92
PHUTHADITJHABA — Fears of a clash between ANC marchers and QwaQwa security forces yesterday in the homeland capital proved unfounded. (117)

The 8km march by about 2 000 people from the ANC offices to a police station was peaceful, with security forces keeping a low profile.

The marchers, demanding Chief Minister T K Mopeli's resignation, handed over a memorandum at the police station demanding that the homelands be disbanded and an interim government of national unity be established.

Mopeli later termed the mass action a failure, saying it was clear the ANC did not enjoy support in QwaQwa. — Sapa.

NEWS Protesters deliver demands for homeland leader's resignation ● Gqozo defies pressure

ANC marches in QwaQwa

■ Terror Lekota leads hundreds of toyi-toying marchers through town's main street:

By Abbey Makoe and Sapa

HUNDREDS of ANC supporters yesterday marched on Mokedunela Police Station in QwaQwa to demand the resignation of the homeland's leader Chief Kenneth Mopeli.

It was the second march in the ANC's phase four of mass action in which the homelands of Ciskei, QwaQwa, Bophuthatswana and Kwazulu have been targeted by the organisation.

There were no violent incidents as marchers toyi-toyed along the main road, led by the ANC's Free State leader Mr Patrick 'Terror' Lekota.

The march coincided with the homeland's annual showpiece, the QwaQwa

Sowetan 10/9/92
(117)

Show.
Before handing over the memorandum to the station commander, a major Maroba, Lekota threatened another march if their demands were not met soon.

Earlier yesterday, QwaQwa authorities had deployed police in the streets of Phuthadijaba ahead of the ANC march.

Across the border near Harris Smith, South African police mounted a roadblock, searching vehicles heading for the homeland's capital.

ANC leaders co-ordinating the march met the local chief magistrate and security police for permission to hold the protest, reversing a decision to deny the authorities.

QwaQwa march peaceful

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

(17)

PHUTHADITJHABA — The ANC's march to demand the resignation of QwaQwa Chief Minister Dr T K Mopeli was peaceful yesterday.

About 400 people set out on the march, which had been given a magistrate's go-ahead.

By the end of the 8 km route at the Mokodumela police station, the crowd had swelled to about 2 000.

Apart from two armoured vehicles which followed the route through villages in the Drakensberg foothills, no policemen were in sight.

At the police station, ANC executive committee mem-

ber Patrick "Terror" Lekota told the crowd they had proved mass action was not the cause of violence.

"Violence is caused by apartheid and by those who do not want us to be free," he said.

He delivered a memorandum to station commander Major William Maroba which demanded the disbanding of the homelands and requested Dr Mopeli either to resign or take sides with the liberation movement.

Dr Mopeli issued a statement after the march saying the size of the crowd showed the ANC had no support in the region.

STAR

10/9/92

NEWS Protesters deliver demands for homeland leader's resignation ● Gqozo defies pressure

ANC marches in QwaQwa

■ Terror Lekota leads hundreds of toyi-toying marchers through town's main street:

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Sowetan 10/9/92 

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I will do it again - Gqozo

Sowetan Correspondent

AN unrepentant Brigadier Oupa Gqozo yesterday warned of further massacres if the ANC and its allies continued to "provoke" the Ciskei authorities.

Speaking at his first media conference since Monday's killings in Bisho, Gqozo said it was "sorrowful to countenance" the likelihood that "another clash is probably going to happen in the future".

His defiant remarks - made in the face of widespread local and international condemnation of his security forces' shoot-to-kill actions - came three days after the Bisho massacre. The Border region remains extremely volatile, and political repercussions are growing. Yesterday Ciskei Defence Force sol-

Sowetan 10/9/92 

■ Ciskei leader, with Pretoria on his side, remains unrepentant in the face of mounting international pressure:

dieters were accused of mounting a door to door "terror campaign" aimed at victimising participants in Monday's ANC march, and President FW de Klerk came under increasing international pressure to act against Gqozo.

Pretoria was also severely criticised for not condemning the actions of the CDF soldiers and for ignoring the fact that the Ciskeian troops shot across the nominal South Africa/Ciskei border.

Western diplomats said last night their governments were telling Pretoria directly that it retained responsibility for the behaviour of homeland governments, which are not recognised by the international community.

At the same time, diplomats are telling the ANC that a negotiated settlement remains the only solution in South Africa.

It was clear yesterday that normally had not yet returned to the Border region.

National Peace Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys yesterday raised serious questions about the conduct of the CDF on Monday.

"It must be answered why the soldiers did not issue a warning before firing, why they did not first fire teargas followed by rubber bullets and whether it was really necessary to shoot for so long," he said.



DAY FOUR: 9 July 1992

Paper 1:
Presenter: Lael Bethlehem
Time: 08.30 - 10.15

Tea: 10.15 - 10.30

Paper 2:
Presenter: David Frost
Time: 10.30 - 12.30

Lunch: 12.30 - 13.30

Paper 3:
Presenter: Joanna Chataway
Time: 13.30 - 15.15

Tea: 15.15 - 15.30

Paper 4:
Presenter: Angela Mashigo
Time: 15.30 - 17.15

DAY FIVE: 10 July 1992

Morning: General discussion on Industry Policy.

Afternoon: Business and administration

DAY THREE: 8 July 1992

Paper 1: Clothing
Presenter: Miriam Altman
Time: 08.30 - 10.15

Tea: 10.15 - 10.30

Paper 2: Textiles
Presenter: Johann Maree
Time: 10.30 - 12.30

Lunch: 12.30 - 13.30

ANC supporters gain entry into stadium by paying R2 fee:

QWAQWA'S annual national show in Phuthaditjhaba yesterday went ahead without incidents of violence despite threats by ANC supporters to disrupt it.

The show started at 10am and by midday ANC supporters had grouped themselves at the northern side of the Charles Mopeli Stadium where the show is being held.

They gained entry by paying R2 at the gate. By late yesterday the situation was tense with the QwaQwa police, aided by the SA Police riot squad, on alert.

The ANC and the QwaQwa administration competed for the crowd's attention as the organisation and its allies had planned its "People's Assembly" protest alongside the show.

About 500 ANC supporters toyi-toyed and chanted derogatory slogans about QwaQwa leader Chief Kenneth Mopeli.

Later, in his closing address, Mopeli described the ANC supporters as the "sick children of our family".

win R10 000 cash

QwaQwa

show free of violence

Sowetan 11/9/92

(117)

By Abbey Makoe

Winnie Mandela resigns ANC posts

WINNIE Mandela — vowing to continue serving her people and country — yesterday resigned her positions in the ANC, saying she had enemies both inside and outside the organisation.

Her decision leaves her as an ordinary member of the ANC.

She announced her resignation from the ANC's national executive committee (NEC), the Women's League NEC and the league's PWV regional executive a week after the NEC had considered a report by two independent lawyers on a demonstration in her support at ANC headquarters earlier this year.

The inquiry, led by Wits University attorney Denis Davis and Durban attorney Linda Zama, re-opened to hear evidence from Mandela after it had been closed. A second report based on her testimony was handed to the NEC last week. Davis could not say what the report contained.

Mandela said yesterday: "The generalised attacks against my person and, through me, my organisation have once

BIDAY 11/9/92

PATRICK BULGER

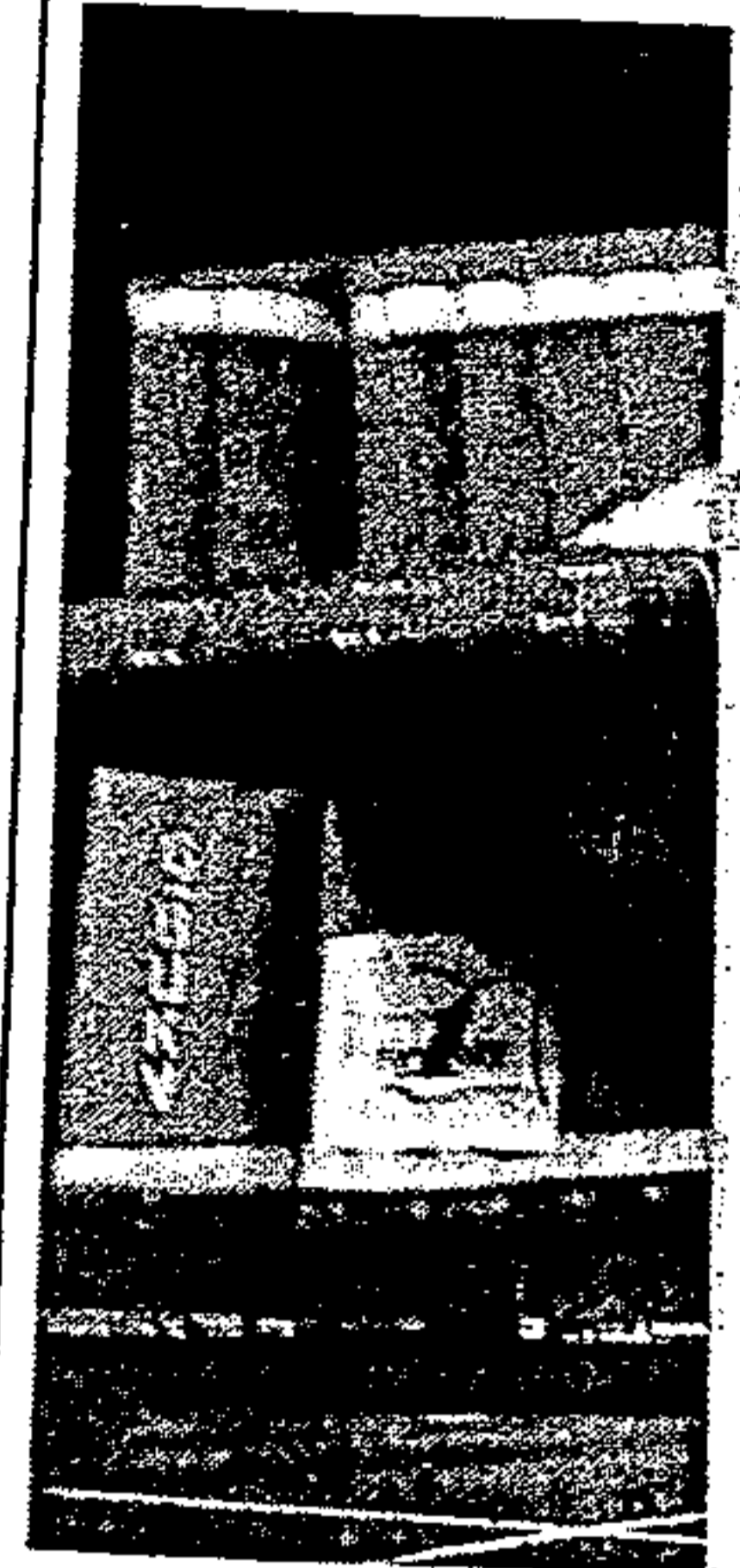
again resumed. To my enemies I now neither have a family nor privacy. The intensity and viciousness of these attacks have deeply hurt my daughters, those of my grandchildren old enough to understand, my husband, our relatives and many of our friends inside and outside our country."

She said she was tendering her resignation in the interests of her husband, ANC president Nelson Mandela, and her family.

She appealed for understanding from those who had elected her to her positions.

"This is no selfish move on my part nor lack of appreciation of the mandate you have given me. I have dedicated all my life to the only kind of existence I know: the struggle for my people. I will continue to serve my people and my country relentlessly," she said.

"My support of our liberation movement will never cease. I appeal to all to help us to lead a normal family life."



Sky Ship Marketing MD Jean Vertising messages.

ANC disrupts QwaQwa show

THE ANC should stop its disruptive mass action campaigns which were polarising SA society and return to the negotiating table, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday.

Opening the QwaQwa National Show in Phuthaditjhaba at which the ANC alliance held its "people's assembly", Breytenbach reiterated government's position that negotiation was the only way to solve the country's problems.

"Mass action has to stop. Violence must come to an end, intimidation must come to an end and those actions which affect the dignity of others must be stopped," he said.

Government's door was open to players, he said. The will and attitude was all that was lacking in the ANC and its ally or boss, the SACP, in trying to get talks back on track. He called on the QwaQwa government to maintain present constitutional structures until new structures had been established and accepted.

"A person does not break down his old house before he has built a new one," he said. Nearly a million people were em-

BIDAY 11/9/92

BILLY PADDOCK

ployed in the agricultural sector and in 1989 they were paid nearly R1,6bn in cash and a further R516m in kind.

He said farmers had to use resources better to prevent the country becoming poorer. QwaQwa owed this not only to its citizens but the whole of SA.

Sapa reports that Breytenbach dismissed the people's assembly protest as a circus. The protest was held alongside the show and noisily competed for the crowd's attention.

The tripartite alliance in QwaQwa protested on Wednesday and yesterday to highlight their call for Chief Minister Dr T K Mopeli to resign, and for the installation of a government of national unity.

Early attempts by the SA security police to get the ANC supporters to voluntarily disperse failed. A large contingent of heavily armed SA and QwaQwa police were present. At 4.30pm the ANC supporters marched out of the stadium.

'Economic anarchy'

BIDAY 11/9/92 STEPHANE BOTHMA

GREED and an undermanned and underskilled police force had allowed SA society to slide into economic anarchy, Witwatersrand attorney-general Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau SC, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at a Johannesburg conference on fraud, Von Lieres said reported economic crimes in SA had increased by 67% from 33 101 cases in 1986 to 55 281 in 1991.

A total of 19 982 fraud dockets with a potential loss of R347bn were currently under investigation. Corporate frauds under investigation involved a potential sum of R374bn.

Von Lieres said policing levels to combat fraud in its various guises on the Witwatersrand were quite inadequate — only 134 officers and men to deal with more than 6 000 cases.

ANC protest disrupts show

CT 11/9/92 017

PHUTHADITJHABA.
— The ANC and the QwaQwa government noisily competed for the crowd's attention at the official opening of the QwaQwa Agricultural Show here yesterday afternoon.

The tripartite alliance planned its protest "people's assembly" along

side the show, which was opened by South African Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach. Both events took place in the stadium, causing a certain degree of pandemonium.

Mr Breytenbach, in his address to the crowd, dismissed the people's assembly as a circus and

warned the ANC that its mass action was having a polarising effect.

"Toyitoyi has never filled anyone's stomachs. The ANC mass action is threatening people's basic rights."

Mass action would have to stop if a better future for all was to be built, he said. — Sapa

ANC wants Goldstone to probe Qwa Qwa MP's 'assaults on us'

By SOPHIE TEMA

117

THE Goldstone Commission is to be approached as a matter of urgency by the ANC's OFS Region to investigate vigilante attacks on its members in Qwa Qwa.

A memorandum submitted to the Qwa Qwa police on Wednesday by ANC election commissioner Terror Lekota requested an investigation into the activities of a group known as Ntshumtshu and the police operating in Thaba-Bosiu.

The memorandum alleged that the group was being sponsored by the Qwa Qwa government for the fabrication of charges, harassment and the assaults on activists in the area.

ANC executive member Casca Mokitlane was loudly applauded when he addressed a crowd of about 5 000 people and called for the immediate arrest of Lebopo Mollo - a member of parliament - whom he referred to as the leader of the vigilantes.

Mokitlane was addressing the crowd in the presence of Major W Maroba, station commander of Mokodumela police station, who received the memorandum on behalf of Qwa Qwa chief minis-

ter TK Mopeli and State President FW de Klerk.

Mokitlane called Lebopo Mollo the leader of the vigilante group which he accused of intimidating, harassing and assaulting activists, including old women, in the area.

"Several cases involving assaults on people - some had been hacked by Mollo and his gang - have been reported to the police but nothing has been done and Mollo is still walking free."

"We have cases of comrades who have been assaulted by Mollo and his gang, and by the police in this very police station."

"Activists and their families are being harassed by Mollo and his gang and many have fled from their homes."

After receiving the memorandum Major Maroba asked Lekota to submit the names of the victims who had been assaulted to him for investigation.

Mokitlane's comments were partly based on an alleged assault carried out on 70 year-old Rosinah Motaung, who said that Mollo and his group had hit her between the eyes and on the head with stones, knocking her to the ground. She had laid a charge.

CP, QwaQwa hold talks

PRETORIA. — Top-level delegations of the Conservative Party and QwaQwa homeland's ruling Dikwankwetla Party held "exploratory talks" in QwaQwa yesterday and further talks are envisaged.

According to a joint statement, both delegations emphasised striving for mutual goals "with the retention of self-determination for peoples and groups". —

Sapa (11) CT 17/1/92

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Vol. 328

PRETORIA, 30 OCTOBER
OKTOBER 1992

No. 14376

PROCLAMATION

by the
State President
of the Republic of South Africa

No. 120, 1992

117

TRANSFER OF LAND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF QWAQWA

Under the powers vested in me by section 36 of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby direct that—

the farm Witzieshoek 1877 (also known as “die Bult”), extent 48,1829 hectares, held under Title Deed No. T9821/1988, situated within Qwaqwa, the ownership or control of which is vested in or has been acquired by the Government of the Republic, with effect from 30 October 1992, shall vest in or be transferred to the Government of Qwaqwa subject to the following conditions:

The Government of Qwaqwa shall on the said date under the provisions of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships, promulgated under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, make the sites mentioned in the Schedule hereto available to the Government of the Republic, issue deeds of grant in respect of the said sites to the Government of the Republic and register the deeds of grant in the name of the Government of the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-two.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister of the Cabinet.
69488—A

PROKLAMASIE

van die
Staatspresident
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 120, 1992

OORDRAG VAN GROND AAN DIE REGERING VAN QWAQWA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36 van die Grondwet van die Selfregerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), gelas ek hierby dat—

die plaas Witzieshoek 1877 (ook bekend as die Bult), oppervlakte 48,1829 hektaar, gehou kragtens Akte van Transport No. T9821/1988, geleë in Qwaqwa, waarvan die eiendomsreg of beheer berus by of verkry is deur die Regering van die Republiek, met ingang van 30 Oktober 1992, berus by of oorge-dra word aan die Regering van Qwaqwa onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:

Die Regering van Qwaqwa moet op genoemde datum ingevolge die bepalings van Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe en Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, die persele in die Bylae hier toe vermeld tot die beskikking van die Regering van die Republiek stel, grondbriewe ten opsigte van die genoemde persele aan die Regering van die Republiek uitreik en die grondbriewe in die naam van die Regering van die Republiek registreer.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van Oktober, Eenduisend Negehonderd Twee-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

NEWS Constituent assembly polls expected this year ● Rector must stay suspended

Prepare for elections - Cast

Sowetan 4/1/93

THE Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal has called on "the oppressed masses" to get organised in anticipation of elections for a constituent assembly later this year.

Cast president Khabisi Mosunkutu called on township residents to establish an election committee in each street to ensure that residents were in possession of identity documents and informed about the process involved.

Liberation movements

Mosunkutu said Cast would carefully examine the election campaigns of the different liberation movements.

It would voice its support for the party whose programme most suited it's needs and which was most likely to defeat the National Party at the ballot box.

Pressed on the point, he stated that Cast would however allow individuals freedom of choice when it came to the vote. Referring to proposals tabled in the

Street committees must help residents get IDs, poll information:

Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber aimed at bringing together the municipalities of Johannesburg and surrounding townships, Mosunkutu said Cast believed any interim arrangements in this regard should emerge from guidelines drawn up at a national negotiating forum.

"It is important to have a national consensus framework worked out at a national negotiating forum for the interim. We believe that the civics involved in such a move would need to review their stance very carefully.

"Now is the time to surge forward in a coherent way and not in a disjointed fashion. All civics must support the national negotiating forum, which would help bring about uniformity in negotiations at local level," Cast said. - *Septa*.

News in brief

SRC rejects move on rector

Sowetan 4/1/93

LETTERS asking parents to agree to the reinstatement of the Tshiyu College of Education rector should be ignored, the QwaQwa Students' Representative Council has said.

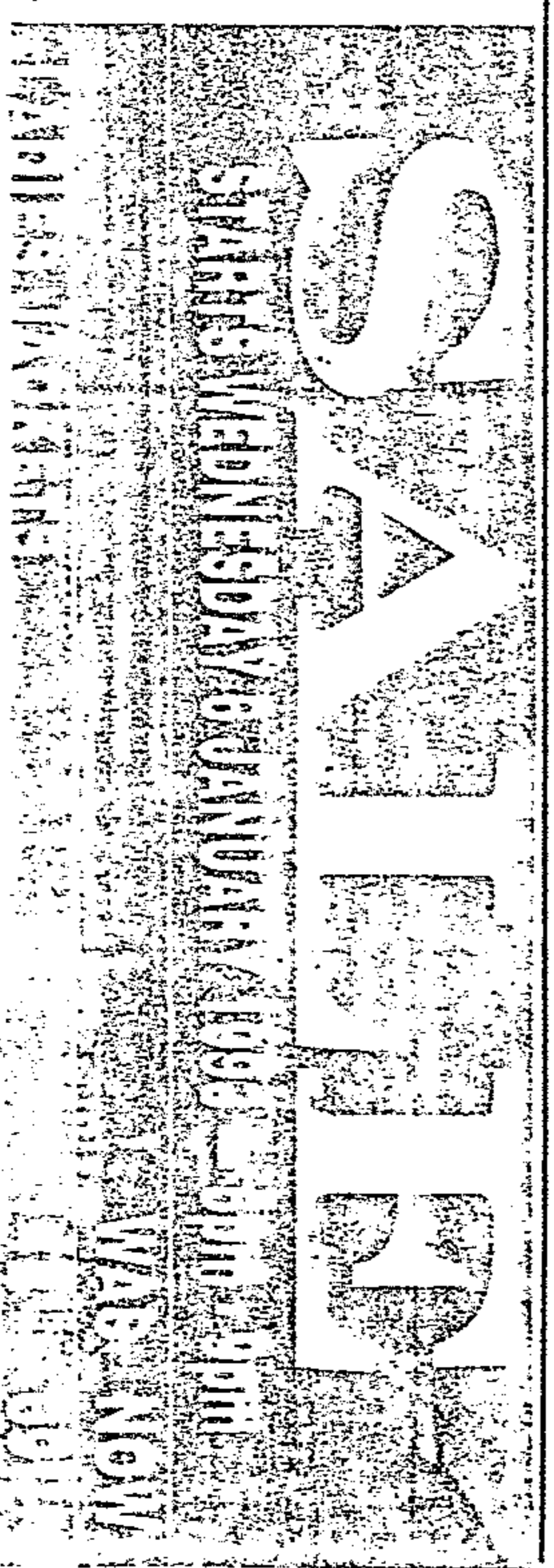
The rector, Mr WR Botha, was suspended in February after student dissatisfaction with his administration.

An SRC spokesman, who asked to remain anonymous, said the self-governing state's education Minister DT Mokoena, sent a letter to parents which they had to sign to enable the rector's reinstatement.

'Azapo aims to free blacks'

Sowetan 4/1/93
The SRC called on all parents to ignore the letter until the college opened on January 27.

THE AZANIAN Peoples Organisation believes that the primary aim of the struggle is the liberation of black people and everything else secondary, deputy general secretary Mr Lybon Mabasa said on Saturday. Speaking at the funeral of a unit commander of the Azanian National Liberation Army, Seema Mabele, in Odendaalsrus before 1 500 mourners, Mabasa said: "as long as black people remain in bondage violence will exist in the communities." *Sowetan 4/1/93*



Bakwena tribe's chief dies 117

THE QwaQwa chairman of the Congress of Traditional Leaders in South Africa, Chief Motebeng Mopeli (40), has died, it was announced yesterday.

Mopeli, the paramount chief of the Bakwena tribe in QwaQwa and once a minister of health and welfare and of justice, will be buried on Saturday at Mopeli Monument Hill, Namahadi village, QwaQwa.

Sowetan 20/1/93

Achib leaders locked in dispute

Sowetan 10/2/93

By Mzimkulu Malunga

■ **STORM BREWING** Conflict runs

much deeper than getting furniture back:

CONFLICT IS LOOMING in the QwaQwa branch of the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business.

The organisation's president, Lawrence Mavundla, is locked in a dispute with former branch chairman Tys Mofokeng.

Both have given conflicting accounts of what happened last Saturday when Achib was due to hold a meeting in QwaQwa.

Mavundla says the meeting went ahead as planned though he arrived late and about 30 percent of the audience had already left.

However, Mofokeng says the meeting never materialised. Instead Mavundla came to his business — a public telephone bureau — on Saturday evening to demand office equip-

ment which Mofokeng apparently took after resigning as branch chairman.

"When he (Mavundla) arrived, he was accompanied by two policemen. Apparently he had asked the police to help him retrieve Achib's equipment. But after I had given my side of the story to the police, they told Mavundla that he had to obtain a court order to get the furniture back," says Mofokeng.

According to him, Mavundla and company — who were travelling in a kombi — later followed him to his home. Mofokeng says he called the police, who arrived after Mavundla had left. But as soon as they left the scene, Mavundla came back and threatened

him with a firearm. He is filing charges against Mavundla.

Mavundla denies ever following Mofokeng to his home or threatening him with a gun.

"That is nothing but a pack of lies. This is a strategy which is always employed by people wanting to start their own organisations and intending to use Achib to get mileage," Mavundla says.

He says Achib is consulting with its legal advisers to explore means of retrieving the furniture. At face value, office equipment appears to be the cause of the dispute. However, the conflict runs much deeper and the storm has been brewing for some time.

Egg broken on education boss

^{CT 10/3/93}
PHUTHADITJABA - A
protest yesterday by
2 000 QwaQwa teachers
ended violently with the
public humiliation of an
education official.

The teachers, alleging
harassment by inspec-
tors, stormed the circuit
offices near here, smash-
ing chairs, emptying
desk drawers and des-
troying documents.

Circuit secretary Mr
T R Lebalo was stoned,
an egg was broken on
him and he was forced to
apologise for alleged ha-
rassment of teachers.

● In Venda about 8000
teachers went on strike
yesterday for better pay.

— Sapa (13) (117)

Cops nab suspect robbers

Sowetan 12/5/93

■ Breakthrough in R4,5 million Phuthaditjaba robbery:

By Bafana Khumalo



POLICE in QwaQwa have arrested seven suspects in connection with a R4,7 million robbery at a Volkskas Bank branch in the territory.

The arrests follow a daring robbery in Phuthaditjaba on April 28.

Two bank officials were on their way home after closing the bank when their car was allegedly bumped from behind. When they stopped to investigate, they were approached by people armed with firearms and told to drive back to the bank.

On arrival at the bank they were told to remove money from a safe and the alleged assailants escaped with R4,7 million.

QwaQwa police yesterday named the suspects as Mike Lesole, Siphonhlapo, John Dlamini, Freddy Mbishi, Samuel Phadi and Beatrice Thwala.

The suspects are, according to information received by Sowetan, all from Tokoza on the East Rand.

BUSINESS Sowetan/Sanlam Entrepreneurs of the Mo:

Sowetan 4/6/93

Project for QwaQwa

117 ■ R300 000 business development centre to open:

By Mzimkulu Malunga

A BUSINESS development centre worth about R300 000 is to be established in QwaQwa soon.

The centre is the brainchild of the Work For Life franchising campaign masterminded by the equipment manufacturing company Rutec.

It will be managed by the QwaQwa based Organisation for Unity of Informal Businesses.

The company, through its marketing

arm Work For Life, works with community-based organisations in various parts of the country to train people in different aspects of informal manufacturing, enabling them to set up their own small businesses.

A typical project begins with Rutec providing trainers who teach would-be instructors in the community where the scheme is to operate. Then, whoever is interested in administering the centre raises the necessary finance to

run the place along disciplined business lines.

Rutec, which manufactures various types of machines which produce a variety of consumer goods, has ready exposure as the centre starts to prosper.

OUIB chairman Francis Moleko says several companies in the homeland and surrounding areas have indicated their willingness to provide the original funding for the centre.

Star 11/6/93
**Six held in
murder case**

PHUTHADITJHABA — QwaQwa police have arrested six suspects in connection with the murder of two police officers at a shopping centre on Saturday.

A spokesman, Major Molefi Mofolo, said last night the suspects would appear before the Phuthaditjhaba Magistrate's Court today. He said preliminary investigations had not linked them to a political organisation.

Two firearms, a Z88 pistol and a .38 special revolver, were allegedly found in their possession.

Those killed were Detective-Sergeant M.B. Makau, (31) and female Sergeant T.J. Mosebi (27).

— Sapa.

Star 29/6/93

More AK-47s confiscated

QwaQwa police arrested a man and confiscated six AK-47 rifles and two handguns near Monontsha at the weekend. And, at Alberts Nek south of Komatipoort, a woman collecting firewood found three AK-47 rifles at the weekend. — Crime Reporter and Sapa.

(17)

~~(17)~~

War talk impedes elections

Sowetan 19/12/93
THE April 27 election should be postponed until the African National Congress and other parties learn to discipline their supporters, QwaQwa chief minister Dr TK Mopedi said yesterday. (117)
He appealed to political leaders to back his demand for a postponement of the election.
Mopedi said violence and war talk would have to stop before a democratic election could be held.

Nurses strike in QwaQwa

CT. 21/10/93

117

95

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Seventy seriously-ill patients were evacuated from QwaQwa hospitals and clinics and driven under SADF guard to Free State hospitals on Tuesday night after a wildcat strike by homeland nurses.

The strike at QwaQwa's two hospitals and 25 clinics by about 600 nurses demanding the creation of additional nursing posts began on Monday and had seriously endangered the lives of patients, South African and homeland authorities said yesterday.

QwaQwa Secretary for Health and Welfare Mr Louis Buys said yesterday the evacuation — conducted by road because of adverse flying conditions — had started on Tuesday night and

Patients evacuated by road

ended yesterday morning.

He said the strike, backed by the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu), had followed demands by 22 recently qualified nurses for permanent posts.

The demand had been denied and the entire nursing college had embarked on the strike.

"Everything came to a standstill late on Monday. It had been building up during the day and we requested the assistance of

the provincial administration and the surgeon-general of the SADF.

"We evacuated all the serious cases to hospitals in Bloemfontein and Bethlehem and at the moment there is no risk to our patients, which has been our main aim," Mr Buys said.

He confirmed that the strike had endangered the lives of patients. "Obviously (lives were endangered). They (nurses) simply left their patients unattended."

Mr Buys said he had told nurses and Nehawu that new posts could not be "drawn from a hat".

He said a handful of doctors and matrons were working.

Health Minister Dr Rina Venter called on Nehawu to call off the strike, which she said had placed the well-being and lives of their patients in serious danger.

Star 29/10/93
**Homeland
 fund spree
 uncovered**
 (117)

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

The QwaQwa government is ploughing millions of rands of unbudgeted funds into a pension scheme for members of the legislative assembly each year.

The scheme, now estimated to be valued at R30 million, covers 80 MPs and five urban representatives, a Sowetan investigation has revealed.

The QwaQwa government confirmed that the fund exists, but denied that the large contributions last year and this year were planned to siphon off funds prior to the abolition of the bantustans.

Finance department secretary W J Gazendam said contributions started in 1988.

However, recent contributions show a depositing spree with R17,6 million over the past 19 months alone. The deposits were in instalments of R7 million in March last year, R600 000 last June and R10 million in May this year.

Star 29/10/93
**Boksburg walkout
 by CP councillors**

■ ANNA LOUW
 EAST RAND BUREAU

Two Conservative Party Councillors resigned from Boksburg City Council last night.

The walkout sparked a heated debate, with the CP insisting on the holding of by-elections to fill the seats.

Twice during the proceedings, National Party Councillors walked out of the council chamber. And CP councillors stormed out once.

Pierre van Staden's resignation is effective from December 31, when he will take up a position as head of sport and recreation at the Phalaborwa Town Council.

Pieter Strydom's resignation is effective immediately and he will leave the council at the end of October, because he is moving away from Boksburg.

Both councillors were voted in by CP supporters in the 1988 municipal election.

When the CP insisted on holding by-elections, the NP said it was up to the Administrator to

decide whether to hold by-elections and walked out, leaving the CP without a quorum.

Another heated discussion followed over an Afrikaner Volksfront petition, handed in at last month's meeting, calling for a referendum in Boksburg before any decision was made by the council to amalgamate with Vosloorus or Reiger Park.

Charles Hawkins, leader of the CP in the council, suggested that a public meeting or a referendum be held to test people's feelings on the issue.

The NP again walked out.

CP councillors walked out when the management committee suggested that Boksburg abide by government policy regarding the amalgamation of local authorities.

There are currently 10 NP, nine CP and one HNP councillor, who supports CP policy, in the Boksburg Council.

Of the 20 councillors, 17 councillors attended last night's meeting, with two NP and a CP councillor being overseas.

R50000 to be won!

Get a Sowetan on Tuesday for your own number to riches. Watch this space!

See page 8



Want to pass matric? Watch out for our matric mock exams on Monday 3 DAYS TO EXAM!

MPs' *Sowetan* 29/10/93 **bonanza**

PAY DAY R30-m poured into pension fund for QwaQwa Legislative Assembly members.

By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

THE QWAQWA GOVERNMENT is ploughing millions of rands of unbudgeted funds annually into a pension scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly. The scheme, now estimated to be valued at R30 million, covers 80 MPs and five urban representatives, a *Sowetan* investigation reveals.

The QwaQwa government has confirmed the existence of the fund but denied that the large contributions last year and this year were planned to siphon off funds prior to the abolition ofbantustans.

Finance department secretary Mr WJ Gazendam said contributions started in 1988. Recent contributions have, however, shown a depositing spree with R17,6 million invested in the fund over the past 19 months alone.

The deposits were in instalments of R7 million in March and R600 000 in June—both last year—and R10 million in May this year. The budgeted government contribution for this

year is a mere R500 000. This means that this year's deposits alone are R9,5 million above budget.

The R10 million deposit was ordered by the Cabinet in "Memo 76" dated April 20 this year.

A note from Gazendam to Finance Minister Mr SOM. Mofe, dated May 18, said that in view of the huge sum involved, he had contacted Sanlam for advice on its investments and had been informed the money should be split in two and invested in the 100 plus and 200 plus equally.

These are investment portfolios from which all the money can be recalled at two months' notice. Sanlam got all the funds since April last year, according to documents in *Sowetan's* possession. The total deposited since then is R10,6 million.

The rest of the funds are invested with Old Mutual and Momentum Life's LifeGro.

Gazendam denied that any irregularity was involved, saying the huge deposits were a correction of an earlier mistake, which was in itself illegal.

"The fund was started in 1977 but the members' contributions were not put in a separate fund. The money was put into the government's revenue fund and was used for government responsibilities such as development of dams and education." It is illegal to use pension funds for general purposes.

HOW THEY'RE PAID

- Value of fund: R30 million
- Number of fund members: 88
- Chief Minister's salary: R23 442 a month
- Breakdown of Chief Minister's salary: R13 040 gross salary a month, R9 091,94 car allowance, R5 124,09 non-taxable allowance
- R150 household allowance for broken cups and dishes
- Ministers' salaries: R17 257,99 a month
- Breakdown: R8 969,06 gross salary, R4 301,48 car allowance, R3 807,42 non-taxable allowances
- R150 household allowance
- MP's salary: R4 298 a month with no other allowances
- Population: 650 000
- Attainment of self-governing status: 1974
- Last election: 1990, R3 677 voted.
- Ruling party: Dikwankwende, aligned to National Party.

Unbudgeted funds for QwaQwa MPs

ARC 30/10/93 (117)

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The QwaQwa government is ploughing millions of rand of unbudgeted funds into a pension scheme for members of their Legislative Assembly.

The scheme, now estimated to be valued at R30 million, covers 80 MPs and five urban representatives, an investigation by The Argus's sister paper, The Sowetan, has revealed.

The QwaQwa government has confirmed the existence of the fund, but has denied that the large contributions last year and this year were planned to siphon off funds prior to the abolition of bantustans.

Finance Department secretary W.J. Gazendam said contributions started in 1988.

Recent contributions have, however, shown a depositing spree with R17,6 million having been invested in the fund over the past 19 months alone.

The deposits were made in instalments of R7 million in March last year and R600 000 in June last year. R10 million was paid in May this year.

The budgeted government contribution for this year is a mere R500 000. This means that this year's deposits alone were R9,5 million above budget.

A note from Mr Gazendam to Finance Minister S.O.M. Moji, dated May 18, said that in view of the huge sum involved, he had contacted Sanlam insurance for advice on its investments and had been informed that the money should be split in two and invested equally in the "100 Plus" and "200 Plus" schemes.

These are investment portfolios from which all the money can be recalled at two months' notice.

According to documents in The Sowetan's possession, Sanlam received the full R10,6 million deposited since April last year.

The funds deposited before April were invested with Old Mutual and Momentum Life's Lifegro.

Mr Gazendam denied that any irregularity was involved. ■ The present Chief Minister Mr Kenneth Mopeli earns R23 442,53 a month.

scheme ● Advertising agencies submit new

QwaQwa govt defends move

Sowetan 5/11/93

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■ **MINISTER SPEAKS** Scheme worth

over R30-million modelled on one used by SA:

By Mathatha Tsedu

THE QwaQwa government has defended the investment of millions of government funds into a pension scheme for its members of parliament.

Chief Minister TK Mopeli, reacting to an article in *Sowetan* last Friday, said the pension scheme, worth over R30 million, was modelled on the one used for South African MPs.

Mopeli said the funds being diverted to the fund were collected from "unspent funds at the end of the financial year or out of income generated on interest obtained on the credit balance".

Sowetan's investigation had revealed that R17,6 million had been invested in the fund over the past 19 months alone. The fund was estab-

lished in 1988 and covers 80 MPs and five urban representatives.

Explaining the fund, Mopeli said the QwaQwa government had undertaken an investigation in 1987 "to adjust the old Act on pension funds which was in operation since April 1 1977".

This adjustment was necessary because the Act did not cater for:

- Government contribution to the fund;
- Actuarial assessment;
- Separate fund for members; and
- That all contributions by members, according to the old Act, were paid into the government's income fund.

The first actuarial assessment made had shown a deficit with no government contribution for 11 years. This, Mopeli added, called for budgeting to rectify the government's commitments to the fund.

QwaQwa government responds

● At the time the chemicals were bought Dr Becker was the accounting officer and took full responsibility for his action. The chemicals are still in use.

Sowetan
● Illegal signing of deals is untrue— all purchases and deals are being controlled.

26/11/93
● Cars and car allowances to top structure officials and cabinet ministers are the same as determined by the central government. No extra allowances are applicable.

(117)
● The case of a clerk in the health department drawing salaries for ficti-

tious employees was investigated by the police and submitted to the state prosecutor who is not prepared to prosecute due to lack of evidence.

● The amount (loan to students for bursaries) that is still outstanding is being recovered from former bursary holders who have dishonoured their bursary obligations. It must be noted that if these people come back to serve the QwaQwa government it will not be necessary for them to repay the money.

● The grant (being received by the Bophuthaditjaba Town Council) is primarily meant for the payment of sala-

ries, maintenance of vehicles, buying and leasing of equipment and for the administration of those functions which have been transferred to the council.

● The Auditor-General has been involved with the audit of financial affairs of the council and irregularities found are corrected and reported to the Accounting Officer for further attention.

● The town clerk is the accounting officer of the council and is charged with the responsibility of accounting for all the monies received by the council and for all payments made by the council.

'Corruption running wild in QwaQwa'

LARGE SUMS Thousands of rands lost annually because of scams:

By Ruth Bhengu

THOUSANDS OF Rands are lost annually by the QwaQwa government because of corruption and incompetence.

Sources close to the Basotho homeland claim that the administration of Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli is a paradise for white officials who are allegedly involved in all kinds of scams to enrich themselves.

The departments of finance and health are alleged to be the most affected, with large sums of money being either missing or misappropriated without anyone being brought to book.

The QwaQwa government has denied most of the allegations.

In one instance, a former secretary for the department of health, Dr GL Becker, signed a deal for the purchase of chemicals for the local Manapo Hospital. The chemicals cost the government more than R300 000 in one month — a figure representing 60 percent of that department's annual budget.

The department's annual budget for chemicals is R500 000 but Dr Becker is alleged to have ignored proper channels and offered the tender to a chemical manufacturing company linked to other controversial deals in the homelands.

Settled out of court

Becker later disappeared with a government car which was at his disposal.

Confirming the incident, QwaQwa's chief communications officer, Mr Piet van Zyl, said: "It is true that Dr Becker disappeared with the government car. The QwaQwa government settled out of court. At present Dr Becker is repaying the outstanding amount to the government."

QwaQwa's department of health is now faced with the problem of storing the huge quantity of chemicals and a R357 191,59 bill to settle.

According to *Sowetan's* sources, the

Phuthaditjaba Town Council, which does not generate any income of its own, receives an annual grant from the QwaQwa government which it does not have to account. *Sowetan*

In the last financial year the council received about R1,6 million but did not submit any financial statement to the Auditor-General. *26/11/93*

According to the sources, some retired white civil servants from Pretoria have been employed while qualified blacks have been turned down.

White priority (117)

"The homeland system is supposedly meant to give blacks a chance to rule themselves but here it is the whites that enjoy priority," said one government employee.

"They even have their own segregated canteen (in the government offices), although the government rationalises and says it is meant for senior officials in the finance department," said another government employee.

The auditor-general in his annual report on the accounts of the QwaQwa government found a lack of efficient and effective control over the payment of wages in the agriculture and forestry departments.

Although the matter was brought to the attention of the homeland's accounting officer in July 1992, no response has been forthcoming.

The auditor-general's report also shows a lack of control over the payment of wages. Some labourers were paid twice a month — in most cases a weekly wage as well as a monthly salary. In some cases, appointments were made without prior authorisation and payments made before appointment date, double payment to the same person and non-compliance with relevant treasury instructions.

The report showed that some fictitious names and identity numbers were being used in some cases when drawing salaries.

ROCK WOMEN JOE



Farm Fresh
Cabbages

Wild straff in QwaQwa

Sowetan

26/11/93

By Ruth Bhengu

WHILE HOMELAND corruption has been exposed by a Sowetan probe into the QwaQwa government which is losing thousands of rands annually due to maladministration, theft and inefficiency. (117)

Sources close to the Basotho homeland claim that the administration of Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli is a paradise for white officials who are involved in all kinds of scams to enrich themselves.

Some of the allegations include:

- Duplicate payment of salaries;
 - The theft of a government vehicle by a senior official;
 - Fictitious names on paysheets;
 - Appointments without proper authorisation;
 - The overstocking of chemicals purchased from a chemical company;
 - Out of 776 bursary holders who had received more than R400 000, only 10 have repaid an amount of R5 760.
- A spokesman for the QwaQwa government has denied most of the allegations.

● Full story page 2



More homeland graft shocks

Star 26/11/93

Thousands of rands are lost annually by the QwaQwa government through corruption and incompetence, the Sowetan claimed today.

Sources close to the Basotho homeland claim the administration of Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli is a paradise for white officials who are allegedly involved in different scams to enrich themselves.

The Departments of Finance and Health are allegedly the worst affected, with large sums of money either missing or misappropriated without anyone brought to book.

The QwaQwa government has denied most of the allegations.

In one instance, former secretary for the Department of Health Dr G L Becker signed a deal to buy chemicals for the Manapo Hospital. The chemicals cost more than R300 000 in one month — a figure representing 60 percent of the department's annual budget.

Becker is alleged to have of-

THOUSANDS of rands have been lost through corruption in QwaQwa, alleges the Sowetan

117

ferred the tender to a chemical manufacturing company linked to other controversial deals. He later disappeared with a government car.

QwaQwa's chief communications officer, Piet van Zyl, said: "It is true that Dr Becker disappeared with the government car. The QwaQwa government settled out of court. At present Dr Becker is repaying the outstanding amount."

According to sources, the Phuthaditjaba Town Council, which does not generate any income, receives an annual grant from the QwaQwa government which it does not have to account for.

In the last financial year the

council received about R1,6 million but did not submit any financial statement to the Auditor-General.

According to the sources, some retired white civil servants from Pretoria have been employed while qualified blacks have been turned down.

The auditor-general in his annual report on the QwaQwa government accounts found a lack of efficient and effective control over the payment of wages in the Agriculture and Forestry Departments. It was brought to the attention of the homeland's accounting officer in July 1992, but there had been no response.

Some labourers were paid twice a month — in most cases a weekly wage as well as a monthly salary. In some cases, appointments were made without prior authorisation.

The report showed that some fictitious names and identity numbers were being used when drawing salaries.

In response, the QwaQwa

government said: "At the time the chemicals were bought Dr Becker was the accounting officer and took full responsibility. The chemicals were still in use."

■ Illegal signing of deals was untrue: all purchases and deals were being controlled.

■ Cars and car allowances to top officials and Cabinet Ministers were the same as determined by central government.

Lack of evidence

■ The case of a clerk in the Health Department drawing salaries for fictitious employees was probed by police. The state prosecutor would not prosecute due to lack of evidence.

■ The grant (received by the Phuthaditjaba Town Council) was primarily meant for paying salaries, maintaining vehicles, buying and leasing equipment and for the administration of those functions transferred to the council.