

HOME LANDS  
GAZANKULU  
GENERAL  
1975 - 78

115

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**Land in the vicinity of Witrivier**

201. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether his Department has purchased land in the vicinity of Witrivier; if so, (a) what is the description and area of the land purchased, (b) what is the name of the person from whom it was purchased, (c) what was the price paid for the land, (d) how was the price arrived at and (e) for what purpose was the land purchased.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

The following three properties have been acquired on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust in the district of Witrivier:

- (i) (a) The farm Mtimba—552 hectares
- (b) The property was acquired from the State on 2 January 1940.
- (c) The property was transferred to the South African Bantu Trust in terms of section 6 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936
- (d) Falls away.
- (e) The land is situate in Released Area
- (ii) (a) Portion 14 of the farm White Waters No 7—43 hectares.
- (b) The property was acquired from the Catholic Church on 13 May 1971
- (c) It is not considered in public interest to disclose this information.
- (d) The offer was based on a valuation of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.
- (e) To include Bongani Hospital in the Bantu area.
- (iii) (a) The remainder of the farm The Ranch No 66—27 hectares.
- (b) The property was acquired from Mr. F. J van Heerden on 3 November 1965
- (c) It is not considered in public interest to disclose this information
- (d) The offer was based on a valuation of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.
- (e) Consolidation

# rival party

STAR 29/5/75

Fanyana Shiburi

The former Gazankulu Minister of the Interior, Mr Christopher Mageze, who quit the homeland Cabinet because of alleged bureaucracy and maladministration, is to form an opposition party.

Speaking from his Soweto home yesterday, Mr Mageze said: "I was frustrated at the way the Government was ruling. The country is being badly administered and is lagging way behind the other homelands because of this."

### NOT CONSULTED

Points Mr Mageze made to back up his contentions were that:

● Ministers were neither consulted nor asked to debate the preparation of the national Budget. They were denied the right to question some of the estimates by the Chief Minister of the territory, Professor Hadi Ntshanwesi.

● There are no fixed dates for cabinet meetings to discuss the implementation of policies. Ministers were summoned at 10 minutes notice, issued with documents and told to decide on them.

● The Chief Minister refused permission to table a motion calling for an increase in salaries because "it will be a waste of time."

● The houses the ministers live in are of a low standard.

### WHITE VETO

● The Chief Minister had allowed the homeland's seconded White officers to veto some of the policies tabled in the homeland legislative assembly.

"As a Cabinet we should be allowed to discuss matters of importance to our nation without Whites interfering or dictating to us," said Mr Mageze.

"I find it impossible to operate within such a framework and plan to form an opposition party."

SA Digest 5/9/75

**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

... report)

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 m<sup>2</sup>, 1 500 m<sup>2</sup> and 2 000 m<sup>2</sup>. 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

(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 oorlegpoging 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 al die 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 van die oprigting van die tuislandse 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 INLIGTING OF VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

PRETORIA.

28 NOVEMBER 1975.

115

*Alisa*

Gazankulu Homeland 883

459 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) (a) What is the total area of the Gazankulu 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 Gazankulu 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) Please refer to the explanation given in reply to Question No. 458.
  - (a) 673 000 hectares.
  - (b) 4.
- (2) (a) In the light of the explanation given and referred to above, the information cannot be readily furnished at this stage.

(b) 3.

(3) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that Certificates of Citizenship have not yet been issued to all the Shangaan-speaking people in terms of the Act, the numbers requested can unfortunately not be furnished

(4) (a) and (b) As this question is also connected with citizenship and the concept of economic activity, which is being interpreted in different ways, the particulars cannot be furnished.

(5) (a) (i) and (ii) In view of the fact that all the Shangaan-speaking people have not yet been issued with Certificates of Citizenship and that some of the Shangaan-speaking workers may have connections with Mozambique, authentic information cannot be furnished.

(b) Falls away.

review of the place, from which a bleak picture of its development emerges.

After all, what is there to be said about an area which has only 18,4% of its economically active men living within its borders? Which had a GDP of only R14,3m in 1974? In which 81,4% of gross national income is earned outside its borders?

From Benbo's figures, it appears Gazankulu is at present little more than a labour reservoir with a government which, this year, has a R16m budget.

Gazankulu — which is somewhere near the Kruger Park — is supposed to be the "Homeland" of 744 400 Shangaan/Tsonga. Yet only 265 100 lived there in 1975, the bulk of them women, children and old men. And of these, 72 500 are migrant workers, while 21 000 commute daily to the common area.

This means that only 42,5% of the 3 730 people entering the labour market annually from 1973 to 1975 have been employed either in Gazankulu or within commuting distance of their homes. Even ignoring those "citizens" who live permanently in the common area, more than half of Gazankulu's economically active population is doomed to migrant worker status.

In 1970 more than a quarter of the men were temporarily absent; and each man had to support four children.

These figures are the highest of all the Bantustans and, says Benbo, "show that it is difficult to develop the economy with so few men in relation to women and so many children that have to be supported."

Nor does the area's industrial development look particularly healthy. Job creation attempts are being stepped up, but industrial development is limited to Letaba in Gazankulu and the Tzaneen border area, which is shared with Lebowa. Capital investment to date amounts to R14m, but much of this has gone to Tzaneen. Of the 4 356 black jobs created, a large proportion went to Lebowa citizens.

Buying power in Gazankulu flows to the common area — Gazankulu itself has virtually no commercial sector, although 487 licenses were granted to black traders there in 1976

The area's infrastructure is inadequate and education standards are appallingly low. In 1975 only 7,9% of the school population were receiving post-primary education.

Nevertheless, says Benbo, "considerable progress has already been made with the economic development of this country." Perhaps. But the rate of development will have to be stepped up before Gazankulu is anything more than another ideologically created rural "dumping ground."

**BANTUSTANS**  
**Gazankulu basket case**

If you liked Lesotho, you'll love Gazankulu. The Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Bembo) has just issued an economic

FIN. MAIL 1/4/77  
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Our examination of the question of farm schools for black children in 'white' rural areas indicates quite clearly that the present situation is unsatisfactory. Simply put, vast masses of children are denied access to any education whatsoever while for others the period of schooling is too short to confer any lasting benefits. Far more attention should be given to the improvement of rural educational facilities and funds sufficient to achieve such improvement would have to be diverted for these

**CONCLUSION**

On the other hand, there are four economic regions in the Cape where more than three-quarters of the 'coloured' children in the 'white' rural areas are at school. These are: region 04, which is an important producer of wheat and other cereals, legumes, grapes, pigs and poultry; region 07, which produces primarily ostriches as well as some nuts and tobacco; region 09, which produces citrus, nuts, deciduous fruit and small stock; and region 17, which produces sorghum, groundnuts, seed cotton, fodder, grapes and both large and small livestock.

## A BLACK LEADER SPEAKS OUT

THE time has come when I cannot remain silent. The whites have told us what they think; now it is time that the whites listened to us blacks.

It is especially to the Afrikaners that I speak, and I would be failing in my duty if I do not speak out boldly.

The Afrikaner must realise once and for all that apartheid and all that it stands for is, in the eyes of black people, not only wrong but morally evil. So evil, that no thinking black man — not even those leaders who have opted for independence — would wish to see it perpetuated another day. It belittles us and denies our right to share in a common humanity.

We reject the narrow concept of ethnicity, which has unleashed much venom and tension among homelands, for example, the disputes between Transkei and the Ciskei, Transkei and QwaQwa, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Ethnicity as the basis of political expression even between Afrikaner and English has unleashed a great deal of animosity and harmed the national unity.

### Incursions

Militarily, South Africa is prepared and relatively strong against incursions from neighbouring black African countries. Yet the Afrikaner, with his deep concern for spiritual values, must surely know that no sword can ultimately conquer what is ultimately right, or defend what is ultimately wrong.

A policy, once morally wrong, remains wrong, even if some of its worst aspects are removed, like offending sign boards and separate entrances.

What is the alternative? Must the whites surrender to the forces of chaos? Must they experience what is happening in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa? Is it possible for the white man to avoid the friction attendant upon the alternative process of integration?

### Prejudices

My own belief is that the white man's survival in South Africa can be assured only if he is made to realise that he is following the wrong path and must change direction.

I am not so naive as to expect a volte face overnight. Traditional patterns are too deeply rooted and the prejudices too deeply ingrained for the change to come in a single swoop. It is the direction of policy that must change.

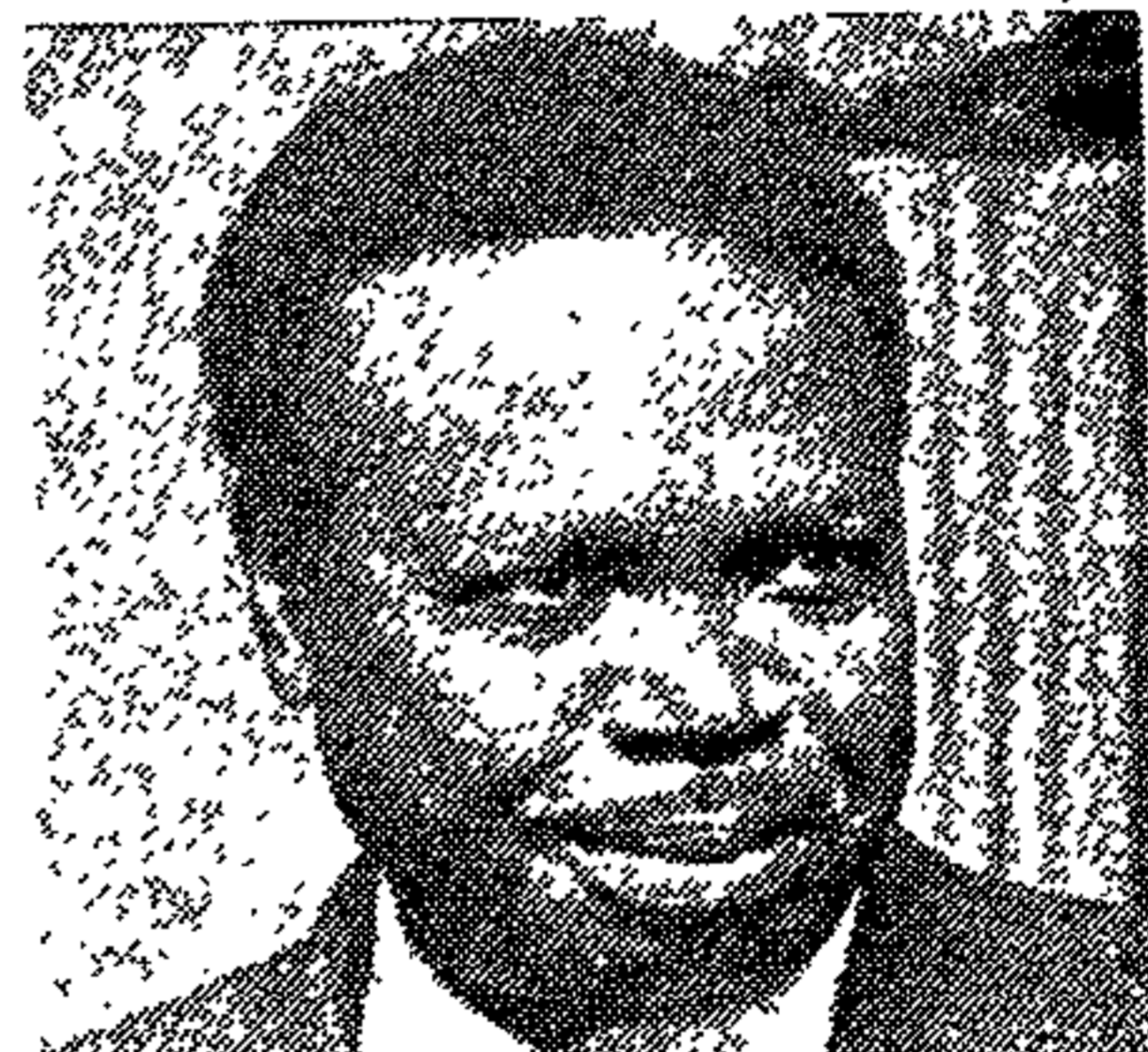
I am one of those who believe that the white man in South Africa has no other homeland to go back to. He belongs here, and he must stay. I believe equally that the black man in the urban areas has no other homeland to go back to, and he must stay.

### Communism

Mothers of all racial groups are wondering what future lies ahead for their children. Gunsmiths are making fortunes from the sale of military ware. Blacks are turning to violence, and young men are leaving the country to train as guerillas because they cannot think of any other way out.

Have you ever stopped to ponder

Now it  
is time  
that you  
listened  
to US



by Professor  
**HUDSON NTSANWISI**  
Chief Minister of Gazankulu

why all these things are happening?

Unless you are told by people like me, who have love for all South Africans, you will not know the true state of affairs. To most black South Africans, it is not communism or Marxism which has created these circumstances. It is you and I.

Let us face facts.

The destiny of black and white in South Africa is so inextricably intertwined that whether we like it or not, white and black must come to terms and work out a policy that will be acceptable to all our people.

As a black leader, I pledge my support for change to bring peace, and to keep the white man here.

But the whites must make it possible for me to carry out my pledge. Give me the tools while there is still time.



<sup>A.A.</sup>  
**Pupils on** (115)  
**rampage** (115) 5/10/77

**JOHANNESBURG** —

Thousands of pupils in the homelands of Venda, Gazankulu and Bophuthatswana went on the rampage yesterday, causing damage estimated at more than R4 000

Maj-Gen Kriel, chief of the riot police, said 184 pupils have been arrested after several buildings and cars were damaged.

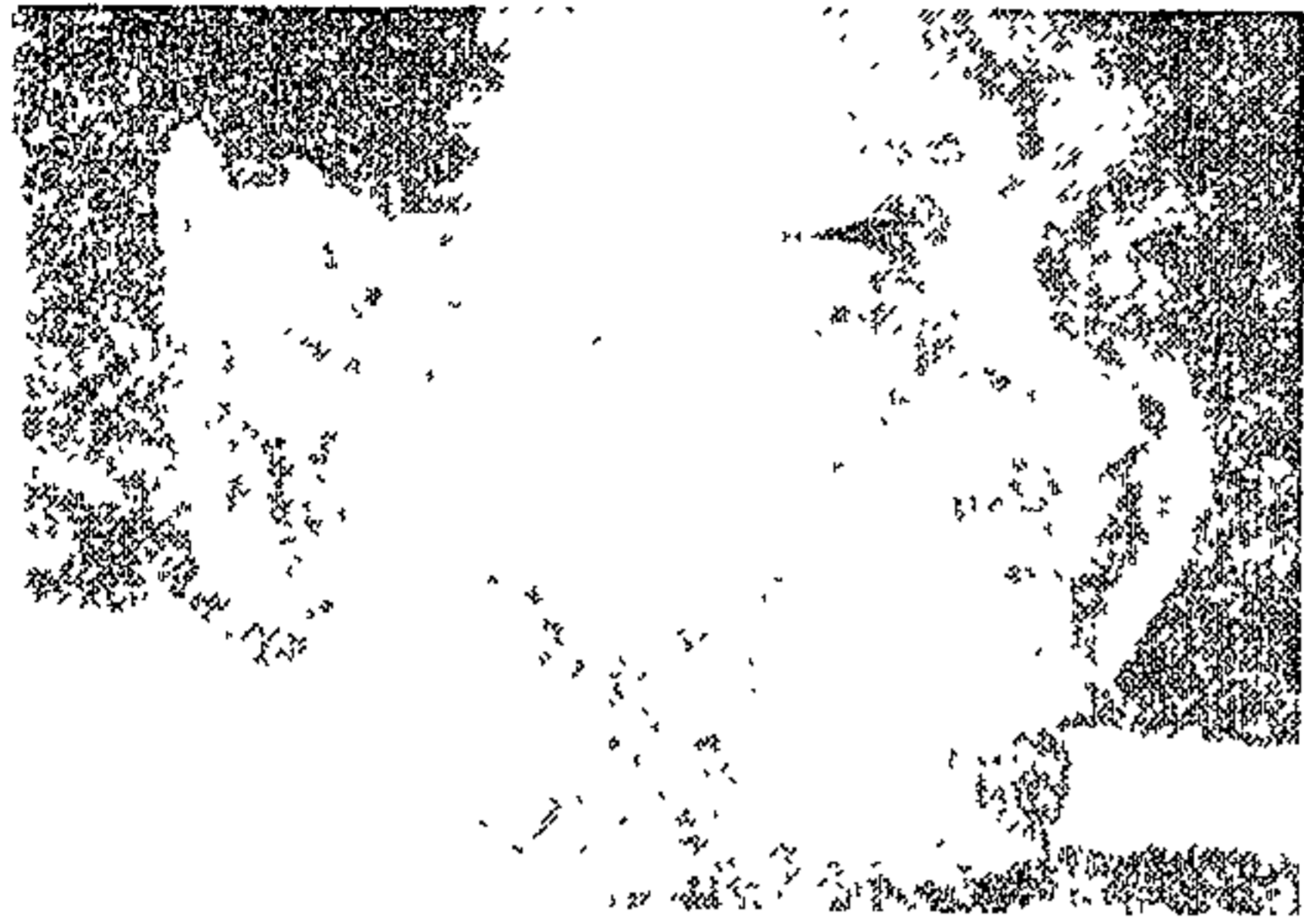
Among the buildings damaged was the Venda homeland Parliament, where windows were shattered, and the home of a white school teacher in Gazankulu at Mahla, was set alight. Damage was estimated at more than R3 000.

Pupils are also said to have stoned and set alight the home of a Mr Van Rooyen, who works for the Department of Works in Venda. Damage is estimated at R1 000

The house of a black constable, Mr J. Tshishangu, in Venda, was also set alight

Sunday Inbume 23/10/77

# Racial row brews i



Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi . . . remarks upset Swazis

## MINISTER UPSETS SWAZIS WITH REMARKS OVER IDENTITY

By PETER MANN

A ROW has developed between the Swazi and Gazankulu homelands, with the Swazis accusing the Chief Minister of Gazankulu of racialism, calling for an urgent cabinet meeting to discuss the issue.

The dispute has arisen over a meeting addressed by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, earlier this month.

Mr David Lukhele, the Swazi homeland Executive Councillor for Justice, said his people had been very upset by the content of Professor Ntsanwisi's address and the homeland had written to the Commissioner General for the Shangaans and the Swazis asking him to arrange a meeting between the two homelands to discuss the issue.

"He made racist remarks of the sort which we do not expect from a learned academic like Professor Ntsanwisi," said Mr Lukhele.

"He called our people to meet in a white area on October 8 and in his address he told the Shangaans living in the Swazi homeland to remain separate they would always be different from the Swazis."

"He supported his argument with Biblical quotations and said Shangaans should ask for separate schools and should retain their identity."

"We are upset by this type of racialism. We have people from all tribal groups living here but we do not practise tribalism."

"There are Swazis living in Gazankulu — the Shangaan homeland — but we have not told them to go to separate schools."

"The professor is a learned man, an academic, we do not expect this from him," said Mr Lukhele.

The Swazi homeland has asked for a meeting between the two homelands to be arranged to discuss the issue, but no date has yet been set.

Professor Ntsanwisi could not be contacted for comment on the issue.

# Minister: violence not the answer

DL 16/3/78 (115)

- (b) GIYANI — Senseless violence, destruction of property and boycotts solved no problems, the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, said here yesterday.
- He was opening the eighth session of the second Gazankulu Legislative Assembly.
- (c) "The foundation for sound co-operation can be laid only in a spirit of mutual understanding and recognition of each other's right to live and of our respective responsibilities and problems," he said.
- (d) "It is a pity that in some cases schoolchildren no longer respect the wishes of their parents and allow themselves to be exploited by elements bent on undermining law and order and destroying the existing order at all costs."
- (e) Gazankulu's Government and people had acted in an exemplary and mature manner and un-

rest, had been confined to a few minor incidents.

"Your Department of Education quite rightly believes that all children are entitled to free primary education. The first task is to investigate the feasibility of compulsory education.

"The department has succeeded in doing away with double school sessions, despite the problems experienced with inadequate accommodation and a shortage of trained teachers.

"In the difficult times we are going through, much depends on good statesmanship, consultation and co-operation. This can only lead to the building of bridges and to a more realistic understanding of each others problems.

"Let us be prepared to go forward together to give our children a place where they may live in peace and tranquillity," Dr Hartzenberg said. — SAPA.

word nie)

gehou

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"

Oppervlakte verskaf — gebiedlik

Waarde aan boer:

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

Koste van ander dienste b.v. saad, gebruik van plaasmasjinerie

(f) Klere artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarlike)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal  
medisyne  
vervoer na en van geriewe  
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Hansard 14 10 May 1978  
Question 5 Col. 443-444.

①  
② 115

Official investigation of border between  
Lebowa/Gazankulu

\*5 Mr W M SUTTON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether there was an official investigation of the border between Lebowa and Gazankulu during 1977, if so, (a) by whom was it investigated and (b) at whose request,
- (2) what were the findings of the investigation,
- (3) whether the Governments of Lebowa and Gazankulu are in agreement with the findings

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) At the request of the Governments of Gazankulu and Lebowa the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development appointed a Committee consisting of a Chairman nominated by him and six members of whom three were nominated by each of the Governments concerned to inquire into and report on the acceptability of boundaries between Lebowa and Gazankulu in the vicinity of Bushbuckridge, Phalaborwa, Naphuno and Bolobedu and to make recommendations in regard to future boundaries at the places

10 MAY 1978

where the inquiry was conducted. The understanding was that after considering the recommendations of the committee the Minister would give a final decision on the long-standing dispute between the two Governments.

- (2) Recommendations were made in respect of certain new boundaries as well as in respect of certain existing boundaries. In some cases no boundary disputes were found or disclosed.
- (3) No Further representations were submitted to me by one of the Governments but due to the fact that the recommendations of the Committee were unanimous and that the recommendations were signed by its representatives of both of the Governments concerned who served on the Committee, the findings were accepted by my predecessor and have been confirmed by me while the Governments concerned have been advised accordingly

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No 1027

26 May 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GAZANKULU REGIONAL DIVISION AND REGIONAL COURT

I, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, having obtained a report from the Public Service Commission in terms of section 3 (3) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) and acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (b), (g) and (i) of the said Act, read with the proviso to section 21 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), hereby give notice that with effect from 1 July 1978, I—

(a) establish a regional division to be known as the Gazankulu Regional Division, consisting of the Districts of Giyani, Malamulele and Ritavi,

(b) establish a court for such regional division, and

(c) appoint as places for the holding of a court for the said regional division, all the seats of magistracy of the districts mentioned in paragraph (a)

C. P. MULDER Minister of Plural Relations and Development

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No 1027

115

26 Mei 1978

INSPELING VAN DIE GAZANKULU-STREEK-AFDELING EN -STREEKHOF

Ek, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, na verkryging van 'n verslag van die Staatsdienskommissie ingevolge artikel 3 (3) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), en handelende kragtens die bevoegdhede my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (b), (g) en (i) van genoemde Wet, gelees met die voorbehoudsbepaling van artikel 21 van die Grondwet van die Bantoeselande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), gee hierby kennis dat ek met ingang van 1 Julie 1978—

(a) 'n streekafdeling instel, bestaande uit die distrikte Giyani, Malamulele en Ritavi, wat bekend sal staan as die Gazankulu-streekafdeling,

(b) 'n hof vir daardie streekafdeling instel; en

(c) al die landdrossetels van die distrikte in paragraaf (a) vermeld, aanwys as plekke vir die hou van hofsittings vir genoemde streekafdeling.

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT  
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PRETORIA, 9 JUNE 1978  
JUNIE 1978

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[No. 6044

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of  
South Africa

No R 127, 1978

GAZANKULU—DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DETERMINATION OF THE DATE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DATE FOR A GENERAL ELECTION, PERIOD AND HOURS OF POLL AND THE DATE AND PLACE OF NOMINATION COURTS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 7 of the Gazankulu Constitution Proclamation, 1973 (Proclamation R 15 of 1973) and section 8 of the Gazankulu Election Proclamation, 1973 (Proclamation R 16 of 1973)—

(a) I hereby dissolve the Second Gazankulu Legislative Assembly with effect from Wednesday, the 13th day of September 1978;

(b) I hereby determine—

(i) that the designation of members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly by the regional authorities mentioned in section 3 (2) of the said Gazankulu Constitution Proclamation, 1973, shall take place on or before the 30th day of June 1978,

(ii) that a general election for the election of members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly shall be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of September 1978,

(iii) that Wednesday, the 5th day of July 1978, shall be the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nomination for candidates for election as members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly for each of the electoral divisions mentioned in the first column of Schedule A hereto,

(iv) that the nomination court for each of the said electoral divisions shall sit at the place indicated in the second column of Schedule A opposite the electoral division concerned;

(v) that the number of members to be elected in each electoral division shall be the number stated opposite each electoral division in Schedule A; and

(vi) that if a poll is required to be held in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (c) of Proclamation R. 16 of 1973, the hours at which poll shall commence and close on polling day shall be as set out in Schedule B hereto

71960—A

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van  
Suid-Afrika

No R. 127, 1978

GAZANKULU—ONTBINDING VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, BEPALING VAN DATUM VIR DIE AANWYSING VAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, DATUM VAN 'N ALGEMENE VERKIESING, TYDPERK EN URE VAN STEMMING EN DATUM EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOWE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 7 van die Gazankulu-grondwetproklamasie, 1973 (Proklamasie R. 15 van 1973) en artikel 8 van die Gazankulu-verkiesingsproklamasie, 1973 (Proklamasie R. 16 van 1973)—

(a) ontbind ek hierby die Tweede Gazankulu- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van Woensdag, die 13de dag van September 1978,

(b) bepaal ek hierby—

(i) dat die aanwysing van lede van die Gazankulu- Wetgewende Vergadering deur die streeksowerhede genoem in artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Gazankulu-grondwetproklamasie, 1973, voor of op die 30ste dag van Junie 1978 moet geskied;

(ii) dat 'n algemene verkiesing vir die verkiesing van lede vir die Gazankulu- Wetgewende Vergadering op Woensdag die 13de dag van September 1978 gehou moet word,

(iii) Woensdag, die 5de dag van Julie 1978, as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gazankulu- Wetgewende Vergadering vir elkeen van die kiesafdelings in die eerste kolom van Bylae A hiervan gemeld;

(iv) dat die nominasiehof vir elk van die bedoelde kiesafdelings sitting sal hou op die plek in die tweede kolom van Bylae A teenoor die betrokke kiesafdeling aangedui;

(v) dat die getal lede wat in elke kiesafdeling verkies moet word die getal is wat teenoor elke kiesafdeling genoem in Bylae A vermeld word; en

(vi) dat indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepaling van artikel 10 (c) van Proklamasie R. 16 van 1973 moet plaasvind die ure wanneer die stemming op stemdag moet begin en eindig, moet wees soos uiteengesit in Bylae B hiervan

6044—1



TUISLANDLEIERS wat vandeeweek 'n besoek aan die grens gebring het, kyk hier na 'n Russiese AK-47-geweer. Hulle is v.l.n.r. mnr. Patrick Mphephu, hoofminister van Venda, prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, hoofminister van Gazankulu, mnr. M. M. Morishe, minister van gesondheid van Lebowa, mnr. T. K. Mopeli, hoofminister van Qwa-Qwa en mnr. S. Skosana, hoofuitvoerende raadslid van die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid. *Kapiteel 11/6/78*

# 'SWARTES VIR SA'

115

Van Ons Pretoriase Kantoor

**DIE swartman wil graag sy regmatige plek in die verdediging van Suid-Afrika inneem, het die hoofminister van Kazankulu, prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, die naweek gesê.**

Hy en nege ander leiers van tuislandgebiede en akademici van swart universiteite is vandeeweek deur die Weermag na die operasionele gebied gebring. Hulle was tot Vrydag gaste van die Weermag in Suidwes, en het basisse in Owambo, Kavango en Caprivi besoek.

Die leiers is per vliegtuig ook na die Wes-Caprivi gebring, waar die Boesmanbataljon naby die Angola-grens gestasioneer is, en na

'n plek waar swart soldate gestasioneer is.

„In die gevaarlike tyd waarin ons leef, het die besoek ons meer as ooit tevore laat beseef dat die oorlewing van swart en wit in Suid-Afrika grootliks afhang van die mate van samewerking en begrip tussen die verskillende bevolkingsgroepe,” het prof Ntsanwisi gesê.

GENERAL STUDIES 72B

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

(a) (i) Using a typical large scale organisation as an example, explain nature of basic financial, technical and administrative framework.

(ii) Individual type and extent of organisation activities governed by nature of product handled or produced. Public, private and limited liability company constitutions and obligations.

(iii) Functions of sales, research and development departments. Use of quality control and inspection methods as aids to sales promotion and maintenance of company image.

(iv) Brief details of personnel administration and control. (Note: This is handled in extended detail in T3C).

(v) Office administration, including functions of secretarial, accounting, stores, despatch, departments, etc.

OFFICE SYSTEMS

(a) (i) Broad outlines of accounting, costing, invoicing, materials, purchasing, stock control and general stores organisation work.

(ii)

Filing and recording of availability of references to current and tender documents

(b)

Office mechanical dictating and recording copying and reproduction

(a)

A typical balance sheet and discussed.

(b)

Company amalgamations, liquidation methods discussed for impact upon finance, consumer and redundancy, etc.

Gazankulu development

PRETORIA — Loans totalling more than R800 000 for the erection of houses, businesses and industries in the Gazankulu homeland were approved here recently by the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation.

Of this amount, R210 019 was approved for 30 houses to be built to the designs of the owners.

Twelve new loans amounting to R460 300 and three additional loans totalling R63 100 were approved for businesses. These include restaurants, supermarkets, a dry-cleaning shop, a motel/restaurant, two egg-production units and a broiler chicken farm. — SAPA.

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# Gazankulu elections (15)

GIYANI. — Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi was unanimously re-elected Chief Minister of Gazankulu at a special Legislative Assembly Session yesterday.

His re-election follows the recent general election in the homeland in which 18 members were elected and eight sitting members re-elected to the Legislative Assembly.

The cabinet was reshuffled after members were sworn in yesterday.

The changes include the transfer of the former Minister of Justice, Chief M J Mathebula, to the Interior portfolio, and the former Minister of Works, Chief A M Mhinga, to Justice.

The former speaker of the house, Mr P E Ntinga, was appointed Minister of Education. The retirement of the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr I K Mxumayo was announced.

A woman, The Rev Laurel Betty Kubayi, was elected to the Assembly for the first time. — Sapa

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No. R. 2284

17 November 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—  
GIYANI, GAZANKULU

I. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Giyani Township, Gazankulu

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File T60/5/1167/2)

No. R. 2284

17 November 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—  
GIYANI, GAZANKULU

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Giyani, Gazankulu.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer T60/5/1167/2)

B; DETAILED PROGRAMMESaturday 17th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building

<u>Time</u>	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Venue</u>
9 - 9.50 a.m.	Social Anthropology	Beattie Theatre
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Archaeology	Room B. 115
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Public Administration	B. 114
11 - 11.50 a.m.	Economic History	B. 105
11 - 11.50 a.m.	Speech and Drama	B. 106
2 - 2.50 p.m.	Political Science	Beattie Theatre
2 - 2.50 p.m.	Librarianship	Room B. 27
3 - 3.50 p.m.	Cagl	B. 106
4 - 4.50 p.m.	History	Beattie Theatre
5 - 5.50 p.m.	Sociology	Beattie Theatre
8 - 8.50 p.m.	Religious Studies	Beattie Theatre
9 - 9.50 p.m.	African Languages	Room B. 114

Sunday, 18th February (Student Workshop) Arts Block

10 - 12.00 p.m.	Afrikaans/Nederlands	Room A. 2
"	Social Anthropology	A. 4
"	Archaeology	A. 6
"	Classics	A. 8
"	Cultural History	A. 102
"	Philosophy	A. 10
"	Economic History	A. 12
"	German	A. 16
"	Hebrew	A. 105
"	History	A. 107
"	Political Science	A. 111
"	French/Italian	A. 117
"	Speech and Drama	A. 101
"	Religious Studies	A. 109
"	Public Administration	A. 113
"	Librarianship/Music	A. 201

Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building

9 - 9.50 a.m.	Afrikaans/Nederlands	Beattie Theatre
10 - 10.50 a.m.	French Intensive	Room B. 115
10 - 10.50 a.m.	French I	B. 105
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Education	B. 106
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Law	B. 114

# Army to the rescue in Gazankulu

DB 21/12/75  
(115)



**BOVE.** The South African Defence Force helping to heal the rift between black and white. Here Lt George Froh, a National Serviceman on duty in the black homeland of Gazankulu, gives medical attention to a baby during a routine visit of the mobile clinic.

**RIGHT.** Helping out in times of need — Rfn Dirk Schoombie prepares to weld a bolt to a piece of a trailer for Mr Piet Ngobeni as part of the SADF's programme in Gazankulu.

**EAST LONDON** — In Gazankulu, a small homeland in the Northern Transvaal, a group of South African National Servicemen are learning a valuable lesson in face relations — and at the same time providing much needed skills and advice for the local residents

Before their appointment these servicemen undergo a six month training course in Bloemfontein, five months normal infantry soldiers, and the remaining month receiving special training in civil affairs

Once transferred to Gazankulu they do a variety

of tasks in fields in which they can apply their civilian training.

For example there is a mobile clinic manned by a qualified doctor and two medical orderlies, which provides a much needed service in rural areas

Servicemen who were welders in civilian life have been desperately busy in recent months repairing agricultural equipment in time for the rainy season

Others with diplomas in agriculture have been aiding the local farmers to such an extent there has been a move to improve the quality of stock,

rather than to go for quantity

The National Servicemen have also aided in the establishment of a poultry farm and a sisal plantation — and all the time they have been learning from the people with whom they work

In the words of the Commissioner General of Gazankulu, Prof E. F. Potgieter "Before a project in a black state can be undertaken successfully the National Servicemen must take into account the culture and habits of the different population group" — DDC



HOMELANDS — GAZANICULU —

GENERAL

9/3/79

—

9/10/81

**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-  
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. 438

9 Maart 1979

**HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE DORP  
GIYANI, GAZANKULU**

Ek, Willem Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling en kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962—

(a) heromskryf hierby die dorp Giyani, Gazankulu, deur die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing 1915 van 1970 deur bygaande Bylae te vervang, en

(b) trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewing 2012 van 1972 in.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale  
Betrekkings en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer T60/4/1167/2)

**BYLAE**

Die grondgebied bestaande uit die volgende stukke grond, geleë in die distrik Giyani, Gazankulu, soos aangedui op ondergenoemde planne wat deur die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan afskrifte beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Dorpsuperintendent:

- (1) 175,530 8 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA93/1969,
- (2) 43,085 4 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA203/1972;
- (3) 37,277 6 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA115/1978,
- (4) 40,226 7 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA163/1978.

**DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND  
DEVELOPMENT** (115)

No. 438

9 March 1979

**REDEFINITION OF THE GIYANI TOWNSHIP,  
GAZANKULU**

I, Willem Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development and by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby—

(a) redefine the Giyani Township Gazankulu, by the substitution for the Schedule to Government Notice 1915 of 1970 of the accompanying Schedule, and

(b) withdraw Government Notice 2012 of 1972

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations  
and Development.

(File T60/4/1167/2)

**SCHEDULE**

The area of land consisting of the following pieces of land, situate in the District of Giyani, Gazankulu, as shown on the undermentioned plans, which have been approved by the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development and are filed in his office, and of which copies are available in the office of the Township Superintendent.

- (1) 175,530 8 hectares in extent—General Plan BA93/1969;
- (2) 43,085 4 hectares in extent—General Plan BA203/1972.
- (3) 37,277 6 hectares in extent—General Plan BA115/1978;
- (4) 40,226 7 hectares in extent—General Plan BA163/1978.

Memnonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

**Gazankulu**  
means (15)  
**business**

Moves to attract white businessmen to the Gazankulu homeland appear to be succeeding.

Under a new act passed during this year's session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, white businessmen may establish partnerships with their black counterparts in the homeland.

Applications are treated on merit by the Gazankulu Ministry of the Interior, and several joint business ventures have already been established. A long-awaited printing works is amongst the major new enterprises.

A senior government official says that the new partnership concession is likely to stimulate economic growth.

Meanwhile, so-called "small industrialists" are being assisted by the Shangaan Development Corporation.

EK is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorkuimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergriepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield  
Mnr H.L. Kennedy  
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (n dri stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson  
Professor J.F. Beekun  
Professor J.F. Brock  
Mnr C.S. Corder  
Professor W.H.R. Dean  
Dr J.P. Duminy  
Professor G.F.R. Ellis  
Biskop A.W. Habelgarn  
Mnr E.V.E. Howes  
Professor M.F. Kaplan  
Ds. W.A. Landman  
Mnr G.K. Lindsay  
Sir Richard Luyt  
Professor S.J. Saunders  
Professor H.W. van der Merwe  
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh  
Professor Monica Wilson

No. R. 246/1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 148 OF 1971--AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE GAZA-MPUMALANGA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R. 148 of 1971--

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (2) of the following paragraph

(2) the area of the Mhala Regional Authority excluding--

(a) the portion of the farm Okkernootboom 211 KU south of the line indicated by beacons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, P and Q on Diagram SG A110/79 and

(b) the farms Oakley 285 KU, and Alexandria 286 KU, and Portions 1 of the farms Marite 287 KU and Xanthia 253 KU (Diagram SG A250/79) and the Remaining Extent of the farm Dinsleydale 229 KU, and

(b) by the addition of the following paragraphs:

(3) the portion of the farm Greenvalley 213 KU north and east of the line indicated by beacons A, V, H, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D and C on Diagram SG A112/79; the portion of the farm Acornhoek 212 KU north of the line indicated by beacons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, I1, K1, L1, M1, N1, P1, Q1, R1, S1, T1, U1, V1, W1, X1, Y1, Z1, A2, B2 and C2 on Diagram SG A2173/79; the portion of the farm Buffelhoek 216 KU north and east of the line indicated by beacons A, Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D and C on Diagram SG A113/79;

(4) the farm Orinoco 233 KU; and

(5) Portion 1 of the farm Dyarsloop 248 KU (Diagram SG A249/79).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria the fifth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy nine

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

No. R. 246/1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 148 VAN 1971--GEBIED EEN OPSIGTE VAARVAN DIE GAZA-MPUMALANGA WETGEWENDE VERGADERING ESTABLERIS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Dyle van Proklamasie R. 148 van 1971--

(a) deur paragraaf (2) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

(2) die gebied van die Mhala-streekowerheid met die inbegrip van--

(a) die gedeelte van die plaas Okkernootboom 211 KU suid van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P en Q op Kaart IG A110/79, en

(b) die plaas Oakley 285 KU, en Alexandria 286 KU en Gedeeltes 1 van die plaas Marite 287 KU en Xanthia 253 KU (Kaart IG A250/79) en die Beterende Gedeelte van die plaas Dinsleydale 229 KU, en

(b) deur die volgende paragrawe by te voeg

(3) die gedeelte van die plaas Greenvalley 213 KU noord en oos van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, V, H, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D en C op Kaart IG A112/79; die gedeelte van die plaas Acornhoek 212 KU noord van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, I1, K1, L1, M1, N1, P1, Q1, R1, S1, T1, U1, V1, W1, X1, Y1, Z1, A2, B2 en C2 op Kaart IG A2173/79; die gedeelte van die plaas Buffelhoek 216 KU noord en oos van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D en C op Kaart IG A113/79;

(4) die plaas Orinoco 233 KU, en

(5) Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Dyarsloop 248 KU (Kaart IG A249/79).

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op heft die Vyfde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Neehonderd en Nee-en-sewentig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

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No. 2304

19 October 1979

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—  
MALAMULELE, GAZANKULU

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Township, in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1967, hereby establish, with effect from the first day of the month following the date of publication hereof, a township council for the Malamulele township, defined and set apart by Government Notice 1724 of 1972

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of  
Co-operation and Development  
(T8/6/12/M14)

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No. 2304

19 Oktober 1979

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—  
MALAMULELE, GAZANKULU

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1967, stel hierby, met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging hiervan, 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Malamulele, bepaal en afgesonder by Gowermentskenningsgewing 1704 van 1972

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van  
Samewerking en Ontwikkeling  
(T8/6/12/M14)

PURCHASING OFFICE

We have received your Purchase Requisition for a second hand typewriter.

Could you please furnish us with the following information:

- (1) Name of person requiring the machine
- (2) Department
- (3) Please state why new machine is required

Is this machine for a

- (1) Part-time post
- (2) Full-time post
- (3) Additional post
- (4) Does this position demand excess work

Please state full details of machine required if any special key board or features are required

If new machine is a replacement, please state details of existing machine



# 'Southern Africa is one economic entity'

SOUTHERN Africa constituted one economic entity — irrespective of political differences that could be created, the Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said yesterday.

Speaking at an investment conference in Johannesburg, he said every homeland within Southern Africa would find its particular role either as supplier of minerals, producer of specific agricultural products or industrial components, or merely as a provider of labour.

"Since the discovery of diamonds and gold South Africa has grown into an important supplier of raw materials to the developed countries of the West and to Japan and she has turned herself into an industrial power in the process.

"Yet the so-called homelands have, until recently, stagnated

in the traditional subsistence economy," Prof Ntsanwisi said.

He said the industrial development of South Africa was "unthinkable" without the contract workers.

The contribution which the labourers, recruited from the homelands, made to the rise of the mining industry and industry at large and the acquired skills and earnings of those temporary emigrants did not change the economic structure at home.

Prof Ntsanwisi said that only during the last decade, when it dawned on the whites of South Africa that further neglect of the homelands could impair their political and economic security and future, did the Government allocate larger funds to homeland development.

At this stage, Gazankulu con-

centrated on providing employment for its inhabitants and products for internal consumption.

Revenue from outside was not yet generated by export of goods, but rather by immigrant labour.

Prof Ntsanwisi said before the homelands could contribute more meaningfully to economic progress in South Africa, a few problems would have to be overcome.

These were.

- Insufficiency cash;
- Lack of physical development or infrastructure;
- Lack of knowledge and experience,
- Lack of ground for settlement and production of income, and
- Lack of a viable economic infrastructure — Sapa

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high

young and circulatory as the relatively regularly in the of the proportion of the urban areas. mediate between ns, on the other. data as proportional. Table I of cause the white, Asian proportional mortality it will be contribution made by rates for reason for this actions and Parasitic proportional community. In If death are so proportionately

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

*Post 20.2.80*  
**Newsmen barred  
 from QwaQwa  
 party meeting**

By ERNEST  
 NKABINDE  
**NEWSPAPER** -re-  
 porters were this  
 week expelled from  
 a meeting of the  
 Dikwankwetla Par-  
 ty held at Residen-  
 sia near Vereenig-  
 ing, and no reasons  
 were given for the  
 action.

The meeting was  
 interrupted when  
 Mr Samuel Maru-  
 mo, Minister of  
 Roads and Works  
 for the QwaQwa  
 homeland, ordered  
 that reporters of  
**POST** and Vaal  
 Triangle Extra —  
 a local newspaper  
 — leave the hall.

Mr Kenneth Mo-  
 peli, Chief Minister  
 of QwaQwa, sup-  
 ported the action.

Chief Mopeli said re-  
 porters were barred  
 from the meeting, but  
 that they may attend  
 other Dikwankwetla  
 Party meetings in fu-  
 ture

There was a general  
 murmur from people  
 who approved of the  
 move. Some people  
 were heard referring



Chief Minister Ken-  
 neth Mopeli . . . sup-  
 ported action.

to reporters as "sell-  
 outs"

"I was accused by  
 Mr Mopeli of being a  
 member of Matla-A-Se-  
 chaba Party — a rival  
 group. When I approa-  
 ched Mr Mopeli after  
 the meeting all he said  
 to me was that I was  
 barred from that parti-  
 cular meeting but I  
 could attend other  
 meetings in future,"  
 writes **POST** reporter  
 in Vereeniging.

payment by area, broken down into cash and kind:

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# Gazankulu 'has big investment potential'

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SOURCE: > Re

TZANEEN — Investments in Gazankulu could prove to be a rewarding exercise for companies with foresight and courage, the chief executive of the Tsonga Development Corporation, Mr N J S Kock, said here yesterday.

The company had proved in the second year of its existence, that the involvement of private initiative in the economy of the homeland was a "success and that we should continue with this policy"

In a statement he said "Private enterprise should not have any qualms about investments in Gazankulu. It is a stable, fertile state with great potential"

Other tripartite companies in Gazankulu, like Frasers, the Russell group, Interbrake, Roberts Construction and Aidec, had achieved satisfactory results and some of them were at present undergoing considerable extensions.

He said one of the 11 tripartite companies in the homeland (Giyani Bakery) had announced a 10 percent dividend would be paid to its shareholders in respect of the financial year which ended last September.

"The shares capital of the tripartite companies is in excess of R1,9m and all the buildings were supplied by the corporation" he said — Sapa

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in kind are given in the Theron Commission Report - the Commission merely notes that evaluation is difficult and that the Unisa researchers took a great deal of trouble to measure payment in kind as uniformly as possible.

The study groups of farmers run by Grootfontein Agricultural College provide figures for 'labour costs per worker' which are to some extent comparable with those in this survey. Farmers are asked to detail cash wages, bonuses, rations, meat (valued at R15 a sheep) and milk (valued at 2c a litre for skim milk and 10c a litre for full milk). The estimates do not include clothing, grazing rights, Christmas 'presents' or medical costs, nor do they include housing.

# ODDS & ENDS

J S MOJAPELO

(115) RDM 6/3/80  
THE Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC) has decided to assist the Gazankulu government in its efforts to establish a fully-fledged technical institution in the homeland.

Mr N J S Kock, chief executive officer of the STDC, said his board was deeply concerned with the lack of proper technical training facilities in Gazankulu.

"Although education is not a function of the corporation, the board decided to assist Gazankulu in its efforts to obtain capital for the establishment of such an institution," he said.

□ □ □

The Katlehong Chamber of Commerce and the Urban Foundation meet at the D H Williams Hall today to discuss the establishment of small industries in Katlehong.

Mr Joe Namane, chairman of the chamber, has invited all small industry operators in Katlehong to the meeting.

Mr B O Sibeko, chairman of the industrial committee of the National Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), will be guest speaker.

□ □ □

In preparation for next month's Qwa Qwa general elections, the Matla A Sechaba Party has invited Qwa Qwa citizens in Atteridgeville to a meeting at the Atteridgeville Community Centre on Sunday afternoon.

Mr Wilson Mahlela, general secretary of the party, said that, besides political discussion, there will be a tribal dance at the gathering.

□ □ □

An introduction to the first theoretical course for black retailers takes place at the Milner Park Holiday Inn today, organised by the South African Retail Foundation.

Dr M Streak, programme director of the Foundation, said a two-year intensive management programme was offered to black retailers in the greater Witwatersrand area.

"Owing to the response we have encountered from individual retailers wishing to participate in the two-year programme, we believe we are meeting a very real and specific need experienced by black retailers," Dr Streak said.

# Call for <sup>(115)</sup> unity to <sup>RDM</sup> combat <sup>12/3/80</sup> threats

GIYANI. — A call for co-operation, contact and dialogue between the various peoples in South Africa in view of "what is happening in the countries on our borders" was made yesterday by the Commissioner-General for the Shangaan-Tsonga National Unit, Dr E. F. Potgieter.

He was opening the fourth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at Giyani, the capital of the homeland.

"We are thoroughly aware," Dr Potgieter said, "of the challenges facing us, particularly if we take into account what is happening in the countries on our borders."

"Unity is strength and I am sure that if we pool our resources and stand together, fostering good relations between our peoples and promoting co-operation, contact and dialogue, no threat will be too great for us to face up to."

"Fortified by our Christian faith, we will stand united against any threat from outside to deprive our children of their birth right."

"No self-respecting nation, no matter how limited its material resources, numbers, or other potentialities, would be willing to submit to alien authority, allowing that which is its own to perish."

He told the assembly that during the past 10 years R175-million had been spent on the development of the state and its people.

"And I am pleased to note that the income from your own resources rose from R900 000 to R10-million during this period — truly something to be proud of." — Sapa.

No. R 62, 1980

GAZANKULU — REGULASIES BETREFFENDE  
WILDTUINE VIR SWARTES — WYSIGING VAN  
PROKLAMASIE R 339 VAN 1967

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelings-trust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 van Proklamasie R 339 van 1967 in

No R 62, 1980

GAZANKULU — REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
GAME RESERVES FOR BLACKS — AMEND-  
MENT OF PROCLAMATION R 339 OF 1967

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 21 MARCH 1980

No. 6892 3

soverre dit in die selfregerende gebied van Gazankulu van toepassing is deur in regulasie 1 die woordoms-krywing van "beampte" deur die volgende woordom-skrywing te vervang

"'beampte' 'n beampte in diens van die Staat of die Regering van Gazankulu en enigiemand kragtens artikel 5 (4) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971) aangewys om die Kabinet van Gazankulu by te staan by die administrasie van 'n departement en kragtens artikel 7 vir diens in 'n wildtuin aangewys:"

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Dertiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(Lêer R208/2/7)

amend Schedule 1 of Proclamation R. 339 of 1967 in so far as it applies in the self-governing territory of Gazankulu by the substitution in regulation 1 for the definition of "officer" of the following definition:

"'officer' means an officer in the service of the State or the Government of Gazankulu and any person designated under section 5 (4) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) to assist the Cabinet of Gazankulu in the administration of any department and designated under section 7 for service in a game reserve:"

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(File R208/2/7)

No R. 63, 1980

GAZANKULU WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.  
—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 148 VAN  
1971

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklamasie R. 148 van 1971—

(a) deur die woord "en" in paragraaf (4) te skrap;  
en

(b) deur die volgende paragrawe by te voeg:

(6) die plase Middel In 202 KU, Hermitage 205 KU, Sarabank 323 KU en Albatros 201 KU;

(7) Gedeeltes 4, 17 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 2), 18 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 2) en 19 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 2), Restant van Gedeelte 2 en Restant van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Buffelshoek 340 KU; en

(8) 'n gedeelte elk van die volgende plase soos aangetoon op Kaart LG A7389/66:

Jeukpeulhoek 222 KU;

Thorndale 223 KU;

Dixie 240 KU.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Dertiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. Koornhof.

(Lêer R208/2/7)

No. R. 63, 1980

GAZANKULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—  
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R 148 OF  
1971

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R 148 of 1971—

(a) by the deletion of the word "and" in paragraph (4); and

(b) by the addition of the following paragraphs:

(6) the farms Middel In 202 KU, Hermitage 205 KU, Sarabank 323 KU and Albatross 201 KU;

(7) Portions 4, 17 (a portion of Portion 2), 18 (a portion of Portion 2) and 19 (a portion of Portion 2), Remainder of Portion 2 and Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Buffelshoek 340 KU, and

(8) a portion each of the following farms as shown on Diagram LG A7389/66:

Jeukpeulhoek 222 KU;

Thorndale 223 KU;

Dixie 240 KU.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(File R208/2/7)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN  
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 553

28 Maart 1980

**INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—  
THULAMAHASHE, GAZANKULU**

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Thulamahashe, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 2112 van 16 November 1956 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1913 van 30 Oktober 1970.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van  
Samewerking.

(Lêer T8/6/12/T41)

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT**

GG 6895

115

No. 553

28 March 1980

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—  
THULAMAHASHE, GAZANKULU**

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Thulamahashe township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 2112 of 16 November 1956 as amended by Government Notice 1913 of 30 October 1970.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of  
Co-operation.

(File T8/6/12/T41)

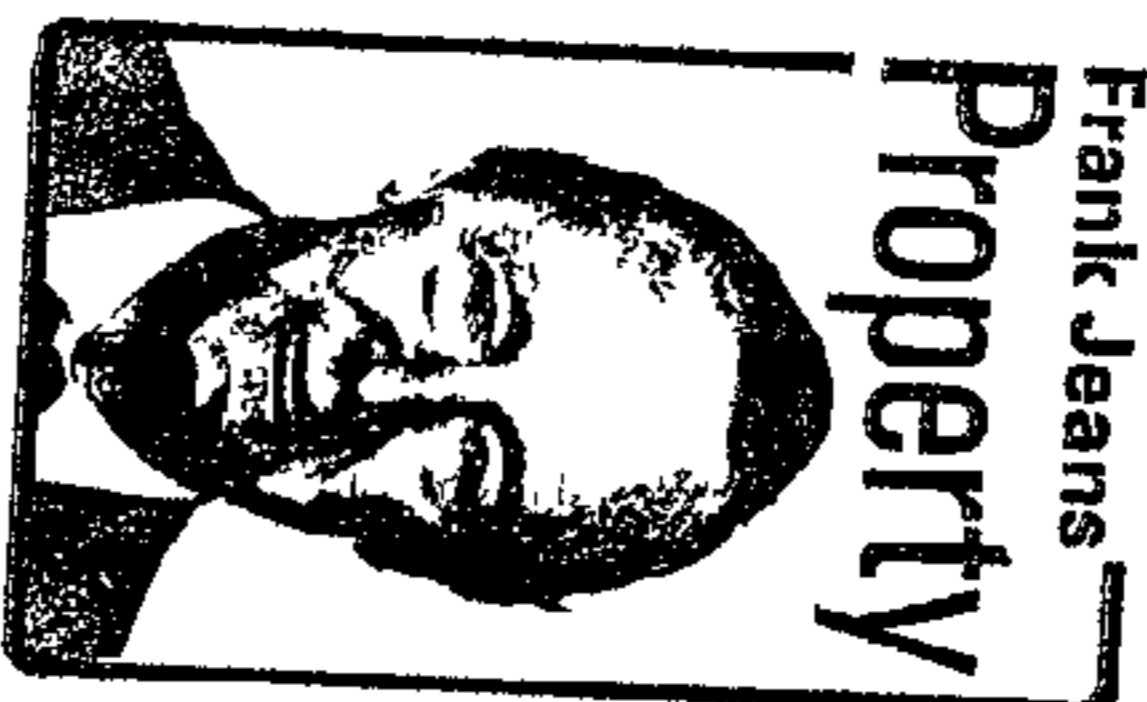
# Construction group helps blacks in homelands

STAR 5/15/80 22 23 115

One of the country's major construction groups, Murray and Roberts, which has multi-million and contracts throughout the country, is also laying strong foundations for black self-determination in building.

And with the removal of restrictions in the black Building Workers Act, M and R's homelands policy of full utilisation of black labour resources has been given added weight.

This is evident from the group's projects in Gazankulu, where a 15 000 sq m shopping centre has just been opened — a black-lead Rlm complex of 100 bricks — a functional well designed project about the trimmings of Eastgate



And it is on that very point that black training techniques in the homeland areas rests. For these are the places where nobody needs an Eastgate and its wide diversity of trades to start with.

The fact that the shopping centre at Nkawkawa is an all-brick construction brings the basics in building to the Gazankulu worker.

Says Mr J J du P Scholtz, spokesman for the architects "This project, by objective, was a labour-intensive one as opposed to a highly mechanised undertaking.

"As we used a local labour force, the construction was a relatively simple one, thus removing the chance of errors in dimension which could have been serious as well as costly, if it had been a concrete structure."

There is little doubt that the entrepreneurs — both black and white — who are moving into places such as Gazankulu, are only too well aware



At the official opening of Gazankulu's new shopping centre — Chief Minister Professor Hudson Nisanwisi and Mr J E D Brawmell, managing director of Murray and Roberts.

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that willing hands are better for economic well-being than bulldozers.

Certainly, with Murray and Roberts firmly entrenched in the homeland with other major projects carrying a total value of close to R5m, which has created job opportunities for about 1 000 black workers, the greater turn of money internally is also assured.

Nearby to the Nkawkawa centre, the company is investing a R750 000 sort of "sewer", and in capital, a similar centre is also assured.

At the official opening of Gazankulu's new shopping centre — Chief Minister Professor Hudson Nisanwisi and Mr J E D Brawmell, managing director of Murray and Roberts.

also part of the Murray and Roberts involvement in Gazankulu.

The group is also building seven new homes for the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Nisanwisi and Cabinet members at an overall cost of R730 000.

At the official opening of the Nkawkawa centre, Professor Nisanwisi said: "We have had to start everything from scratch and to do our own grass root development.

"We have had to toil to achieve in a way of things which are today the envy of neighbouring eyes who would now like to colonise and annex the fruit of our labour."

"It has only now dawned on the white public of South Africa that a further neglect of the homelands will impair their political and economic security and future.

"It is only now that the central Government has started to allocate more funds — however insufficient — to homeland development to encourage the private sector to participate in it."

Certainly, the private sector with groups such as M and R are doing much in participation to encourage not only capital investment, but in stimulating a country's most precious asset — a stable workforce.

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PERFORM LOAD-TARGET-SPACES.





115

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT  
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Vol. 179]

PRETORIA, 9 MAY 1980  
MEI 1980

[No. 6978

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of  
South Africa

No R. 83, 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE GAZANKULU CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1973 (PROCLAMATION R 15 OF 1973)

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 section 13 (1) of the Gazankulu Constitution Proclamation, 1973 (Proclamation R 15 of 1973), by the substitution of the word "seven" for the word "six"

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

(File R208/3)

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van  
Suid-Afrika

No. R. 83, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE GAZANKULU-GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1973 (PROKLAMASIE R 15 VAN 1973)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wys ek hierby artikel 13 (1) van die Gazankulu-grondwetproklamasie, 1973 (Proklamasie R 15 van 1973), deur die woord "ses" deur die woord "sewe" te vervang

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyfde dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig

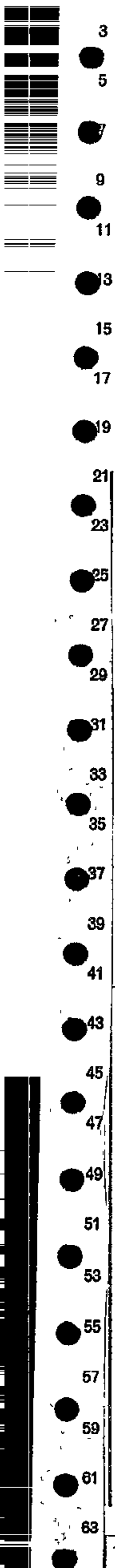
M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

(Lêer R208/3)

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124	A	V. WARMFLO, N.J.
125	D	1930
126	T	TRAANSVAAL NDBELE TEXTS.
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128	L	1545
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132	D	1972
133	T	POPULAR NDBELF DESCRIPTIONS RELATING TO CATTLE APES.
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135	P	NADA 10, 4: 33-40



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PIC X(100). 108

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(115)  
(Gazette)  
Assembly

A REPORT that appeared in an issue of the 'Star' that Professor Hudson Illegawa, Chief Minister of the Territory, was in a police court during disturbances in London, was a gross misstatement of fact.

Professor Illegawa was instead at a session of the Gazetted Legislative Assembly.

We wish to apologise for the embarrassment caused to Professor Illegawa as a result of the report.

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UCT

# Gaza 'strips' transport appeal

Post  
3/17/80  
115

**GAZANKULU** Road Transport carriers have forfeited their rights to appeal to the South African National Transportation Commission.

This happened on Monday when powers concerning road trans-

portation within the homeland were transferred to the local government.

An announcement to this effect was made jointly by Mr A B Eksteen, director general of Transport, and Mr R J Raath, Sec-

retary for Co-operation and Development.

Prior to the announcement road transportation matters in Gazankulu were controlled by the Road Transportation Board of Pretoria.

## EMPOWERED

The Gazankulu government has been empowered to establish its Road Transportation Board which will authorise and control road transport within the homeland.

"It should be noted that as from July 1, 1980, road carriers in Gazankulu will no longer have the right to appeal to the National Transport Commission against decisions taken by their Road Transportation Board," the joint statement said.

The statement said that those road carrier permits issued or renewed by Pretoria board will become invalid by July 1, 1981 and that fresh applications will have to be made to the local board.



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Vol. 188]

PRETORIA, 6 FEBRUARIE 1981  
FEBRUARY 1981

[No. 7393

**PROKLAMASIE**

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No R 22, 1981

GAZANKULU- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING  
—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R 148 VAN 1971

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklamasie R 148 van 1971—

(a) deur die woord "en" waar dit aan die einde van paragraaf (7) voorkom te skrap,

(b) deur die punt aan die einde van paragraaf (8) deur die uitdrukking ", en" te vervang; en

(c) deur die volgende paragraaf by te voeg

"(9) Andover 210 KU,

Leamington 207 KU,

Letaba Ranch 17 LU;

Burlington 217 KU,

Baderoukwe 11 LU,

N'Dole 12 LU,

Sable 13 LU;

Quagga 21 LU."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P G J KOORNHOF

(Lêer R208/2/7)

460—A

**PROCLAMATION**

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No R 22, 1981

GAZANKULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—  
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R 148 OF 1971

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R 148 of 1971—

(a) by the deletion of the word "and" where it appears at the end of paragraph (7),

(b) by the substitution for the full stop at the end of paragraph (8) of the following expression ", and", and

(c) by the addition of the following paragraph

"(9) Andover 210 KU,

Leamington 207 KU,

Letaba Ranch 17 LU;

Burlington 217 KU,

Baderoukwe 11 LU;

N'Dole 12 LU,

Sable 13 LU,

Quagga 21 LU."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-third day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P G. J. KOORNHOF

(File R208/2/7)

7393—1



Johannesburg's mayor, Mr Carel Venter, receives a cheque for R5 000 in aid of the Laingsburg disaster fund from the president of Hell's Angels, Mr Joe Pereira. The vice-president of the group, Mr Vernon Kruger, looks on. Members of Hell's Angels spent last Saturday morning collecting in Johannesburg and asking the public to remember the flood victims. **Report — Page 2** Picture: A MNISI

# Women's ordeal in raging flood waters

By CHRIS MARAIS

**TZANEEN.** — A young Gazankulu woman yesterday described her night of terror after she and a friend were swept away by the flood waters of a Groot Letaba River tributary.

And the story 26-year-old Miss Rosina Shikweni told embodies the plight of thousands of people living in rural villages in homelands near the north and northeastern Transvaal.

With rain still pouring down, filling local dams to overflowing and swelling rivers to double their usual size, the prospect of floods in these homelands is imminent.

On Monday night, Rosina and her friend, 21-year-old Miss Lindi Rikhotso, went to gather wood across the Mwanetsi River, which flows into the flooded Groot Letaba.

They tried to cross at the cement bridge near the Ma-

mitwa location, about 50km east of Tzaneen.

Both women were swept off the bridge by flood waters, and the current carried them nearly 1km downstream, until they managed to grab hold of the branches of a tree surrounded by water.

They spent the night in the tree, their cries for help rising with the water level.

Shortly after dawn, a passer-by heard their screams. He ran to the local village chief and told him of the women's plight.

Police were notified, and a very wet and shaken pair were rescued by a swimmer with a lifeline.

Meanwhile, police and civil defence members in Pietersburg and Tzaneen are on alert. The townsfolk do not believe, however, that they are in danger of being flooded.

Traffic and general movement in the town were disrupt-

ed by torrential rain earlier this week, but the water soon ran off because the town stands on a rise.

A Tzaneen police officer said his station's rain gauge had measured 158mm of rain over the past two days.

He said the total for the whole of January, when the rains began, had been 469mm.

The Lona Donn dam at Mooketsi has finally given way. It did not burst, as was expected. The wall gradually crumbled, giving local villagers ample time to prepare for the spread of its waters.

Police said the roads to Mooketsi were still impassable. Main routes elsewhere were cleared yesterday, after a spate of rock falls and general hard rain damage.

● **The Cape floods**  
— Page 2

Appendix 1: The Number of Competitors in the Therapeutic Sub-markets in South Africa, 1975.

Sub-market	No. Competitors	Proportion of Total Drug Market
	44 %	7,8%
	15	-
	33	-
	32	5,9
	29	16,2
	31	-
	33	-
	17	-
	26	-
	35	2,9
	64	8,4
	60	8,4
	84	5,9
	12	3,1
	27	-
	33	-
	-	6,9
	32	-
	-	-

THE CONTINUED harassment of Lebowa citizens by Gazankulu authorities at the Ritavi area near Tzaneen would not be tolerated by the Lebowa Government, Lebowa's Minister of Public Works and Utilities, Mr M N Ramodike, said in Napuno yesterday.

Mr Ramodike, who is an MP for Napuno constituency, said he had received reports from Lebowa citizens near Ritavi that Gazankulu authorities cancelled Lebowa tax endorsements in their reference books and entered Gazankulu endorsements.

"Gazankulu authorities should bear in mind that there are a lot of their citizens in Lebowa and my Government is not interfering with them. Instead we take good care of them," the Minister said.

He also accused the Gazankulu authorities of chasing away Lebowa children from Letaba schools for the disabled.

Replying to the accusations, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, Gazankulu's Chief Minister, said no Lebowa citizen was forced to take up his homeland's citizenship.

These who relinquished Lebowa citizenship and take out my homeland's did so at will." — Sapa.

*SOBWEIAN 10/4/81*

*115*

(Sources: The Pharmaceutical Market: S.A. (PTY) Ltd. quoted in the Steenkamp Commission.  
: Some facts about the research based pharmaceutical Industry. Prepared by a group of South African firms in 1976.)

Appendix 2: Company Market Shares and Ranks, 1970 and 1975. (South African market)

Company	1970		1975	
	Market Share	Rank*	Market Share	Rank*
Roche	6,3%	1	4,9%	3
MSD	4,9	2	5,1	2
Ciba-Geigy	4,8	3	7,0	1
Bristol	3,8	4	2,7	8
Wellcome	3,7	5	3,6	5
ICI	3,6	6	3,7	4
Lilly/Diston	3,6	7	3,1	6
Beechams	3,4	8	2,1	13
Mer-National	3,3	9	3,1	6
Winthrop	3,2	10	2,0	15
Schering	2,1	11	2,8	7
Wyeth	2,5	12	2,6	9
Noristan	1,9	13	2,3	10
Boehringer	2,0	14	2,2	11
Hoeschst	2,5	15	2,1	12
Abbott	2,5	16	2,1	14

\* Ranked on total profit for the year.

(Source: Some facts about the research-based pharmaceutical Industry. Prepared by a group of S.A. firms in 1976.)

# A scheme to aid Gazankulu farmers

STAR  
29/5/81  
115

A multi-million rand project to develop small, economically viable farming units for black farmers in Gazankulu has been started by the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation.

The Belfast farm in the Mhala district is being developed at an estimated cost of R3,2-million. It will eventually settle 85 black farmers and provide them with small units which will ensure them an average income of R2 500 a year at present values,

says the corporation's latest report.

Citrus fruit and mangoes will be the principal crops. Farmers chosen for citrus production will each receive a four-hectare unit. Mango producers will have 1,5 hectares.

The farmers on Belfast will elect a body to control and co-ordinate all activities. The CED will provide packing house facilities and managerial services.

During the financial year ended March 31 1980, the corporation also lent the Gazankulu Agricultural Company R925 000 for four other projects.

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES**

No. 1228

12 June 1981

**RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976**

**DECLARATION THAT A CERTAIN DWELLING AND GARAGE ARE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL**

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I Pierre Cronjé, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, hereby declare that—

(a) the dwelling in the block of flats mentioned in the Schedule hereto, is exempted from rent control as from date of publication hereof, and

(b) the garage situated anywhere upon land forming part of land occupied by or used in connection with the dwelling mentioned in (a) above, is exempted from rent control as from date of publication hereof.

P. CRONJÉ, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services

**SCHEDULE**

Name of block of flats	Situation
Flat 314, Kingsway, and Garage 6	Erf 1, Trevenna, Schoeman Street, Pretoria

No. 1229

12 June 1981

**RENT CONTROL ACT (ACT 80 OF 1976)**

**DECLARATION THAT CERTAIN DWELLINGS, GARAGES AND SERVANTS QUARTERS ARE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL**

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act (Act 80 of 1976), I, Pierre Cronjé, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, hereby declare that the dwellings, garages and servants quarters situated on the property mentioned in the Schedule hereto are exempted from rent control from date of the publication hereof

P. CRONJÉ, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services.

**SCHEDULE**

Address of premises	Description of property
488/490 Essenwood Road, Durban	Sub 4 of Lot 74C, Block B of the Townlands of Durban 1737, situate in the City and County of Durban, Province of Natal

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1221

12 June 1981

**INCREASE OF THE LIMITS OF THE GAZANKULU REGIONAL DIVISION**

I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section (2) (1) (d) and (i) of the Magistrate's

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPS-ONTWIKKELING EN OWERHEIDSHULPDIENSTE**

No. 1228

12 Junie 1981

**WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976**

**VERKLARING DAT 'N SEKERE WONING EN MOTORHUIS VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF IS**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Pierre Cronjé, Adjunk-minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste hierby dat—

(a) die woning genoem in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan van huurbeheer onthef is, en

(b) die motorhuis geleë op enige plek op grond wat deel uitmaak van grond wat geokkupeer word deur of gebruik word in verband met die woning in (a) hierbo genoem, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan van huurbeheer onthef is

P. CRONJÉ, Adjunk-Minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste.

**BYLAE**

Naam van woonstelgebou	Ligging
Woonstel 314, Kingsway, en Motorhuis 6	Erf 1, Trevenna, Schoemanstraat, Pretoria

No. 1229

12 Junie 1981

**WET OP HUURBEHEER (WET 80 VAN 1976)**

**VERKLARING DAT SEKERE WONINGS, MOTORHUISE EN BEDIENDEKAMERS VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF IS**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer (Wet 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Pierre Cronjé, Adjunk-minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste, hiermee dat die wonings, motorhuisse en bediendekamers geleë op die eiendom in die Bylae hiervan genoem, van huurbeheer onthef is vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan

P. CRONJÉ, Adjunk-minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste

**BYLAE**

Adres van eiendom	Beskrywing van eiendom
Essenwoodweg 488/490, Durban	Sub 4 van Lot 74C Blok B van die dorpsgronde van Durban 1737 geleë in die stadsgraafskap van Durban, provinsie Natal

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1221

12 Junie 1981

**UITBREIDING VAN DIE GRENSE VAN DIE GAZANKULU-STREEKAFDELING**

Ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (d) en (i) van die

115 7612 see G. J. van der Merwe



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SHULP.

Junie 1981

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el 51 (g)  
76), ver-  
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Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), read with the proviso to section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), hereby give notice that, with effect from 1 July 1981—

(a) the limits of the Gazankulu Regional Division, as created by Government Notice 1027 of 26 May 1978, by the inclusion therein of the District of Mhala, and

(b) appoint the seat of Magistracy of the District of Mhala as a place for the holding of a court for the said Regional Division.

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

Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), gelees met die voorbehoudsbepaling van artikel 21 van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), gee hierby kennis dat ek met ingang van 1 Julie 1981—

(a) die grense van die Gazankulu-streekafdeling, soos ingestel by Goewernementskennisgewing 1027 van 26 Mei 1978, uitbrei deur die insluiting daarby van die distrik Mhala, en

(b) die magistraatsetel van die distrik Mhala bepaal as 'n plek vir die hou van hofsittings deur genoemde Streekafdeling.

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



**STAATSKOERANT**  
**VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

REGULASIEKOERANT No 3226

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Vol 193]

PRETORIA, 3 JULIE 1981  
 JULY 1981

[No. 7648

**PROKLAMASIES**

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 122, 1981

GAZANKULU- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING — WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 148 VAN 1971

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklamasie R. 148 van 1971—

(a) deur die punt aan die einde van paragraaf (9) deur 'n komma-punt te vervang, en

(b) deur na die uitdrukking "Ouagga 21 LU" in paragraaf (9) die volgende uitdrukking by te voeg:

"Die Resterende Gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Sedan 18 KT."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Warmbad, op hede die Agtiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

**PROCLAMATIONS**

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 122, 1981

GAZANKULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY — AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 148 OF 1971

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R. 148 of 1971—

(a) by the substitution for the full stop at the end of paragraph (9) of a semicolon, and

(b) by the addition of the following expression after the expression "Ouagga 21 LU" in paragraph (9):

"The Remaining Portion of Portion 1 of the farm Sedan 18 KT."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Warmbaths this Eighteenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

Estates. Residents of Sahlumbe have no land and are very bitter about the presence of the KDC on arable land.

(SPP notes)

CISKEI 5. Keiskammhoek (Elukhanyweni). The people here came mainly from Humansdorp. They live in small houses, each with a modest plot. On the steep hillside opposite is a freehold land area. A dry and isolated area.

(SPP notes)

6. Kammaskraal (Peddle). This is the most recent resettlement area in the Eastern Cape. People were moved there from farms in Wooldridge and Alexandria. Homes have been built in the area but not for everyone. The people from Wooldridge came first after they had appealed to the Ciskei government for land of their own; the people from Alexandria were removed from a dairy farm.

7. Dimbaza. Notorious in the early 1970s, Dimbaza has been greatly upgraded and improved, to the point of being rebuilt. It has factories, shops, churches, a beerhall and a police station. Different grades of housing exist; telephones are relatively easily obtained. A toy-making project and making of school uniforms takes place in the town hall. A factory seats

	Male (%)					Female (%)				
	NEA	AR	E <sub>P</sub>	E <sub>C</sub>	U	NEA	AR	E <sub>P</sub>	E <sub>C</sub>	U
< 15	98				I	I2I				
15 - 24	33	43	3	15	13	53	38	4	13	3
25 - 44	6	86	2	30	15	22	64	3	24	14
45 - 64	4	84	4	15	6	18	42	I	II	5
≥ 65	8					I2				
Missing age	I									
TOTAL	I50		IO	60	34	I6	226	8	48	22
Masculinity ratio resident, all										29
15 - 64	43		76	9	60	34	93	8	48	22
% employed P,C,M										28
Unemployment rate:										27
$\frac{U}{E+P+C+M}$										

3. Qutheni

	Male (%)	Female (%)
< 15	I40	I28
15 - 24		
25 - 44		
45 - 64		
≥ 65		
Missing age		
TOTAL		
Masculinity ratio resident, all		
15 - 64		
% employed P,C,M		
Unemployment rate:		
$\frac{U}{E+P+C+M}$		

# Few turn up to hear Ntsanwisi

Mail Reporter

THE Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, spoke to an almost empty hall at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday after a call for a boycott of the meeting he addressed.

Prof Ntsanwisi was invited to speak in the Great Hall — which seats about 1 500 — by the Rightwing Student Moderate Alliance (SMA).

An initial audience of 85 dwindled to 63 by the end of his speech, which was briefly interrupted when a black student walked through and shouted: "Some turn-out Chief Minister"

A widely distributed fact-sheet issued earlier in the day

by the Students Representative Council's Projects Committee and the Black Students' Society accused Prof Ntsanwisi of being part of "this (SA) exploitation and oppressive system".

A joint BSS and SRC statement said: "We see no need to give credence to the largely unrepresentative SMA and the sell-outs they have brought onto campus."

"When our leaders address us this hall won't be large enough. We reject Prof Ntsanwisi's presence here and his role within P W Botha's total strategy and constellation of Southern African states."

After the meeting, Prof Ntsanwisi said: "I don't know what's happening here at Wits."

Saying he himself was "no apostle of apartheid", he accused students who boycotted the meeting of being "witting or unwitting champions of apartheid by not attending".

He had earlier told the meeting it was "a source of great joy" for him to be with them.

"These days it is no longer

easy for a black leader like me to address a body of moderate whites in moderate idiom because most of the black people we lead — especially our youth — have lost patience with what is happening around the country."

Prof Ntsanwisi said change in SA was no longer "an act of the white government or of the National Party".

SA's military leaders had said real victory would come not only from military conquest but by winning the minds of men as well, he said.

Criticising the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for heightening expectations about change without introducing any reforms other than "cosmetic changes", he asked whether SA still had enough time to ward

off revolutionary confrontation.

He rejected the mechanisms set up through the President's Council because of its exclusion of blacks, and said this exclusion was "no doubt done to pacify the hardliners of the National Party".

Prof Ntsanwisi said SA was living in "dangerous times", but the United States had given the country "a chance to move systematically towards meaningful change, and thus create peace and harmony".

The SMA chairman, Mr Rusesel Crystal, closed the meeting by apologising to Prof Ntsanwisi for the "behaviour of those students on campus who have shown their lack of concern for the future of SA by boycotting this meeting".

Wits boycotters

Wits boycotters

Wits boycotters

Wits boycotters

# Busaf Starts 5/9/81 Letaba 115 (1972) (444) expands

As bus number 2000 recently rolled off Busaf Letaba's production line, the company announced a major expansion programme for this Gazankulu homeland manufacturing facility.

Busaf, a member of the Bus and Vehicle Body Division of Dorbyl Automotive Products, together with the Corporation for Economic Development, will spend almost R1-million on extensions to the Letaba factory, increasing production capacity from the present 50 bus bodies a month, to 70 bodies.

Already Southern Africa's largest manufacturer of bus bodywork, this extension is in line with Busaf's policy of boosting production to meet the increasing demands of the southern African bus market.

Ten years ago Busaf undertook to employ 200 staff at its Letaba facility — today it employs 450 and is still the largest industrial enterprise in Gazankulu.

115

# FRINDSHIPS AND COMMUNITY SP

By JEAN LE MAY  
Political Reporter

IN MOVES to consolidate Lebowa and Gazankulu, more than 4 000 farm-homes have been thrown out of their homes. Many are living in the bush because their land near Tzaneen was taken from Lebowa and given to Gazankulu.

Medical staff at the nearby Douglas Smit Hospital at Shiluvane was withdrawn and seriously ill patients were moved to distant hospitals by Lebowa authorities when the hospital was handed to Gazankulu.

Because of the removals, relationships between the Pedi and Tsonga people who lived peacefully as neighbours, had deteriorated to the point of possible violence, a churchman warned the Sunday Express this week.

"THEY become angry very slowly, but when their anger rises they do not stop to talk — they start to destroy," said Pastor William Sibanga of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Leroyene, near Tzaneen.

Children in the new bush settlement could not go to school because they were "attacked by Tsonga tsotets while walking through the bush," he said.

Moreover teachers refused to come to the settlement to hold classes because they, too, were attacked.

# RIT OF PHEPENI HAVE NOW BEEN BROKEN

## AVELA

## Immigrants in

## AVELA

COVERED 20/9/81

medical doctor, who cannot be treated at a Gazankulu hospital, he added.

Instead, they had to make their way to a clinic at another hospital almost 15km away.

The Douglas Smit Hospital was built soon after World War I at Shilwane by Swiss Protestant missionaries who worked mainly among the Tsonga people of the area, we were told.

However it had never been regarded as an exclusively Tsonga hospital but served all the people, including the many Pedi and North Sotho who lived there.

There was no ill-feeling between the two tribal groups before the recent decision to hand the hospital to Gazankulu (the Tsonga homeland) said Pastor Shlangu.

When Sunday Express Chief Photographer Doug Lee and I visited the area this week we found hundreds of Pedi families struggling to erect shelters in the bush only 5km away from the homes they had been forced to leave.

The area had not yet been given a name, so they called it "New Phepeni" after the old settlement, Phepeni, where they had lived for generations, said grey-headed Mr Phinas Mhovelepa.

Standing outside the wattle and daub shack he was building he told us of the big house he had been forced to leave and of the hundreds of fruit trees which provided him with a good income.

He had not received a cent in compensation, he said, nor had any of the other people who had left Phepeni "because we were told we were living there illegally".

At the moment he had no income and he was forced to sell his only livestock — a few donkeys — for money to live on, he said.

Others also told us that they had been made to sell all their livestock because there was no grazing at the new settlement. "With animals we saw were a few goats, some scavenging for food and a starving mongrel which ate greedily at a hurried crust of bread", he said.

Moreover the people had been told there was no available land for ploughing, said Mr Mhovelepa.

"What shall we do for food next year, if we cannot plant crops when the rains come next month?" he asked.

Apart from a couple of grey-headed grey-beards, Mr Mhovelepa was the only man we saw on the settlement.

All the other inhabitants were women and children whose menfolk worked as migrants in Phalaborwa or on the Reef.

"I don't know if my husband knows we have been moved — I sent a message but we have not heard from him," said Mrs Evelina Mogeala.

Most of the women were making Kimberley bricks out of mud-died earth or climbing ladders to hatch the shelters they had erected.

They were not allowed to move outside the area demarcated for them to collect wood for building or for firewood they said, so — with the help of a young man from Phalaborwa — had a crosscut saw — they were chopping branches off huge acacia trees.

All the smaller trees were cut down for firewood when they first arrived, we were told. "We are arrested if we go out into the veld to collect firewood," said a young girl.

Mrs Lena Momyama stood disconsolately next to a pile of household furniture and equipment piled under a tree, including a large paraffin refrigerator. She had a big house with several bits of old Phepeni she told us, and now she was living under a tree.

Mrs Marie Mvakele told us that the children clustering around the settlement were afraid to walk through the bush to a Pedi school at Makhwibing, 4km away, because they were "attacked" by Tsonga tsotsis.

Moreover teachers refused to come and hold classes at the settlement because they, too, had been attacked. A medical doctor in the area said there was a danger of epidemic because the river from which the people drew their water was one of those known to be infected with typhoid.

"I expect a spate of respiratory diseases and gastritis because of the unhygienic conditions — and there is no clinic," said the doctor.

Earlier we had driven to old Phepeni to see the pathetic — and all too familiar — sight of ruined houses and deserted gardens.

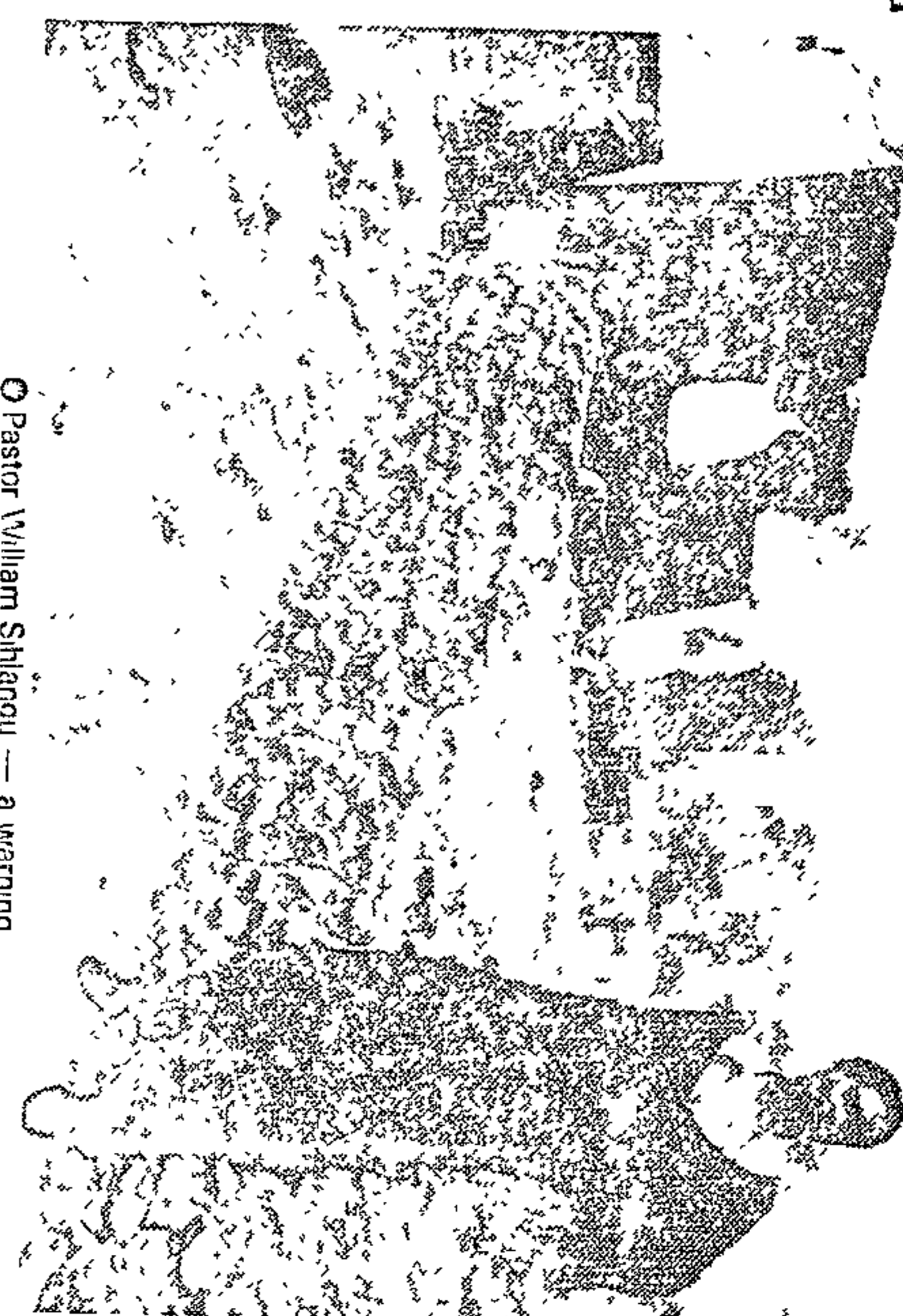
Among the rubble were mute witnesses of a hurried removal, such as a pair of forgotten tacks, an old umbrella, a long-playing record, an unopened packet of skin lighter, and a heap of half-made clay pots.

A newly-painted but had the house-warming legend painted on its wall, "Come to see Josephine Mameleto".

But when we asked for Josephine at the new settlement nobody knew where she was.

Many of the people from old Phepeni had shipped away into other parts of Lebowa, we were told, and their friends did not expect to see them again.

The old community, and the old friendships that blossomed there, had been completely destroyed, said Pastor Shlangu sadly.



○ Pastor William Shlangu — a warning

# When their anger rises they do not stop to talk — they start to destroy!

When we called at Pastor William Shlangu's neat bachelor house in Lenyame, he and a church deacon were drawing up lists of people who had been moved from old Phepeni and the assets they had lost — avocado trees in full fruit, donkeys, good concrete block houses with tin roofs.

He said he was going to the Gazankulu Government to ask for compensation, but was not hopeful because he had been told his people had been in Gazankulu "illegally".

"How can that be when most of them were there long before there was a Gazankulu?" he asked.

When we reached the new settlement, we found most of the dispossessed people were not members of Pastor Shlangu's church. Several women wearing the metal star badge of the Zionists ran to him eagerly, waving slips of paper with telephone numbers or addresses and asking him to get in touch with their menfolk.

On Sunday he holds a special service to which everyone comes, whatever their religious beliefs.

"Their own government is ignoring them — the least I can do as a man of God is to make sure that they do not feel they are abandoned," he said.

# THE

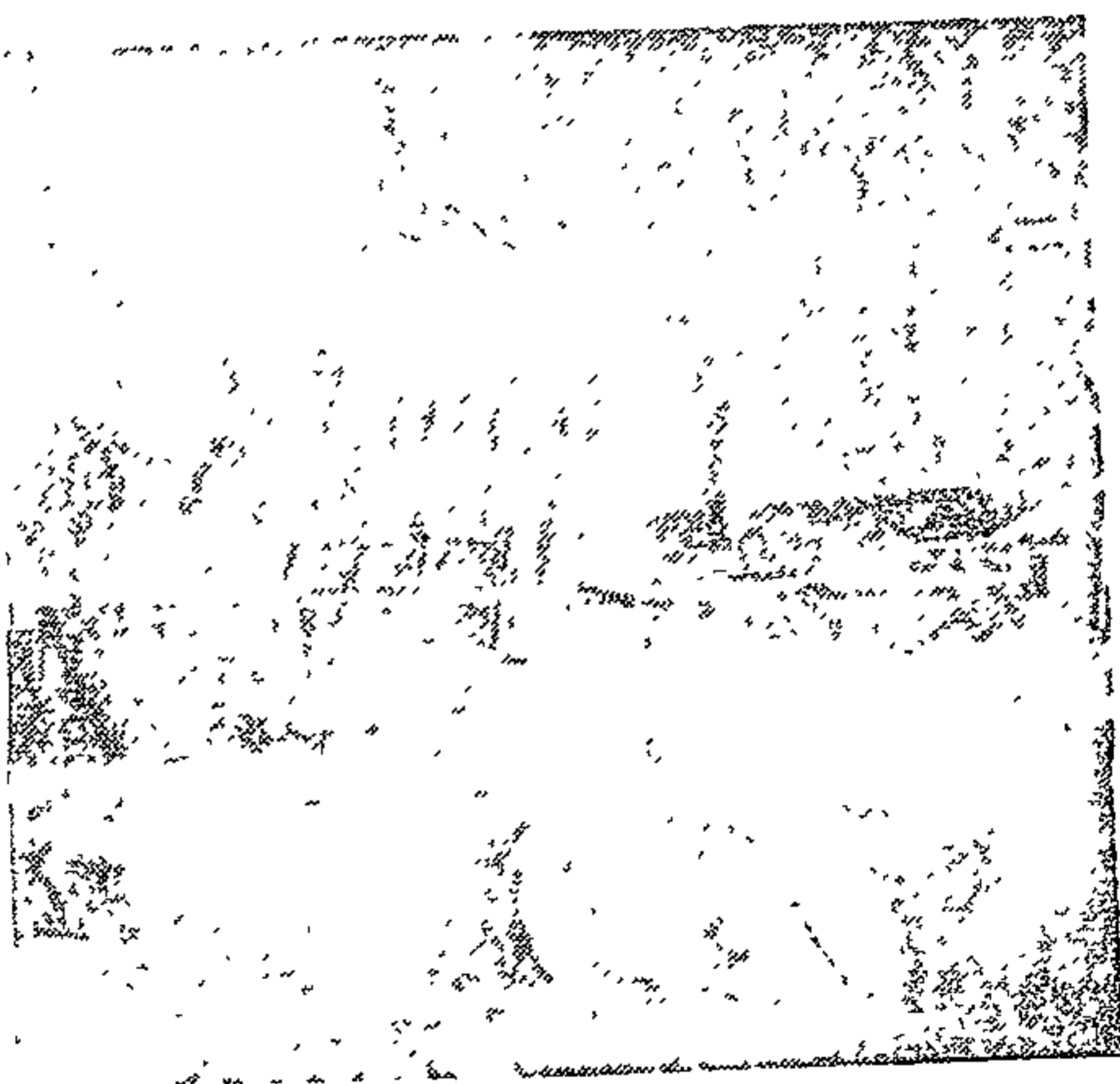
# STORY IN PICTURES: Chief Photographer DOUGLASS



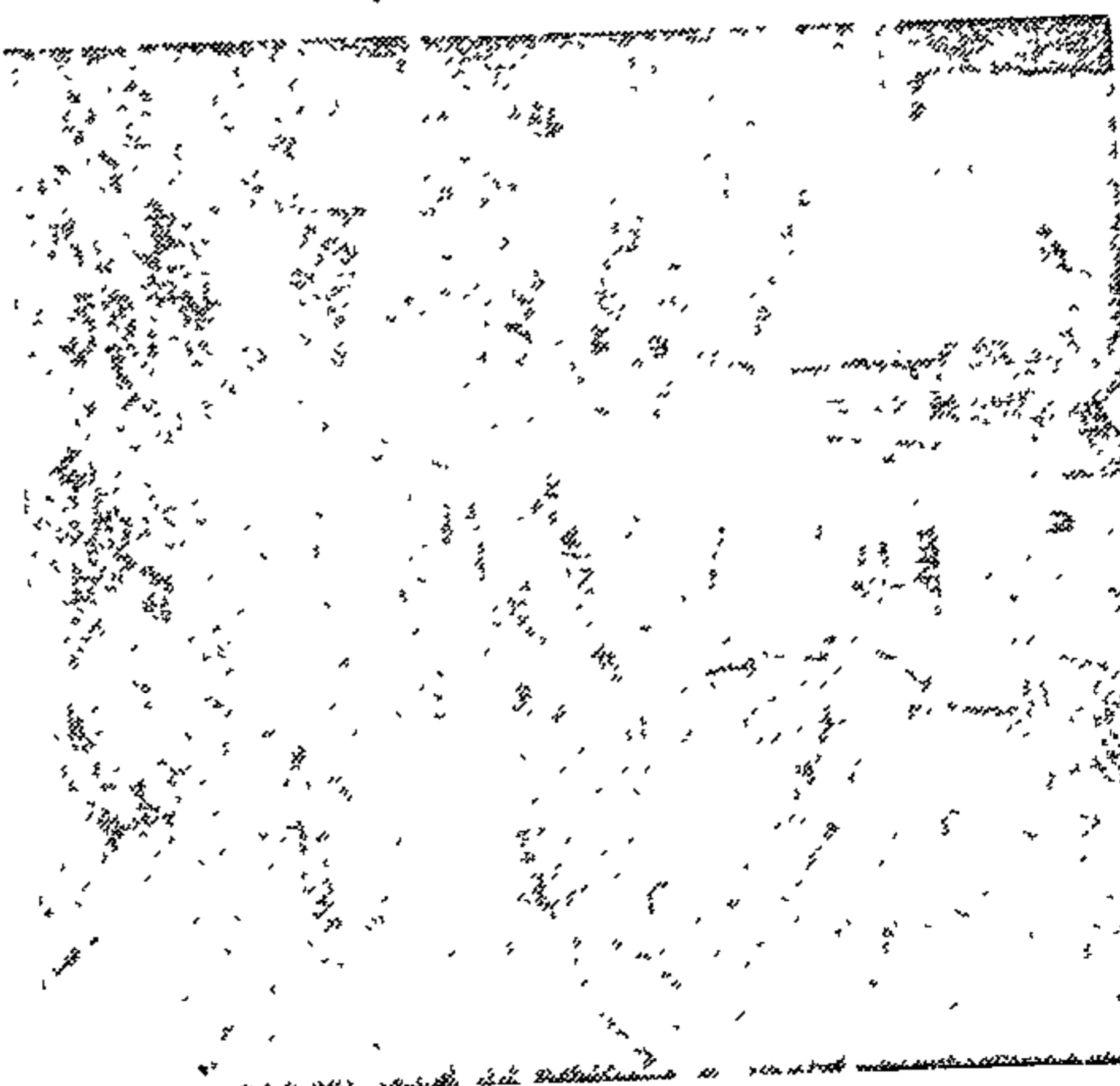
Children at the new settlement fear going to school as they will be assaulted by soldiers on the way



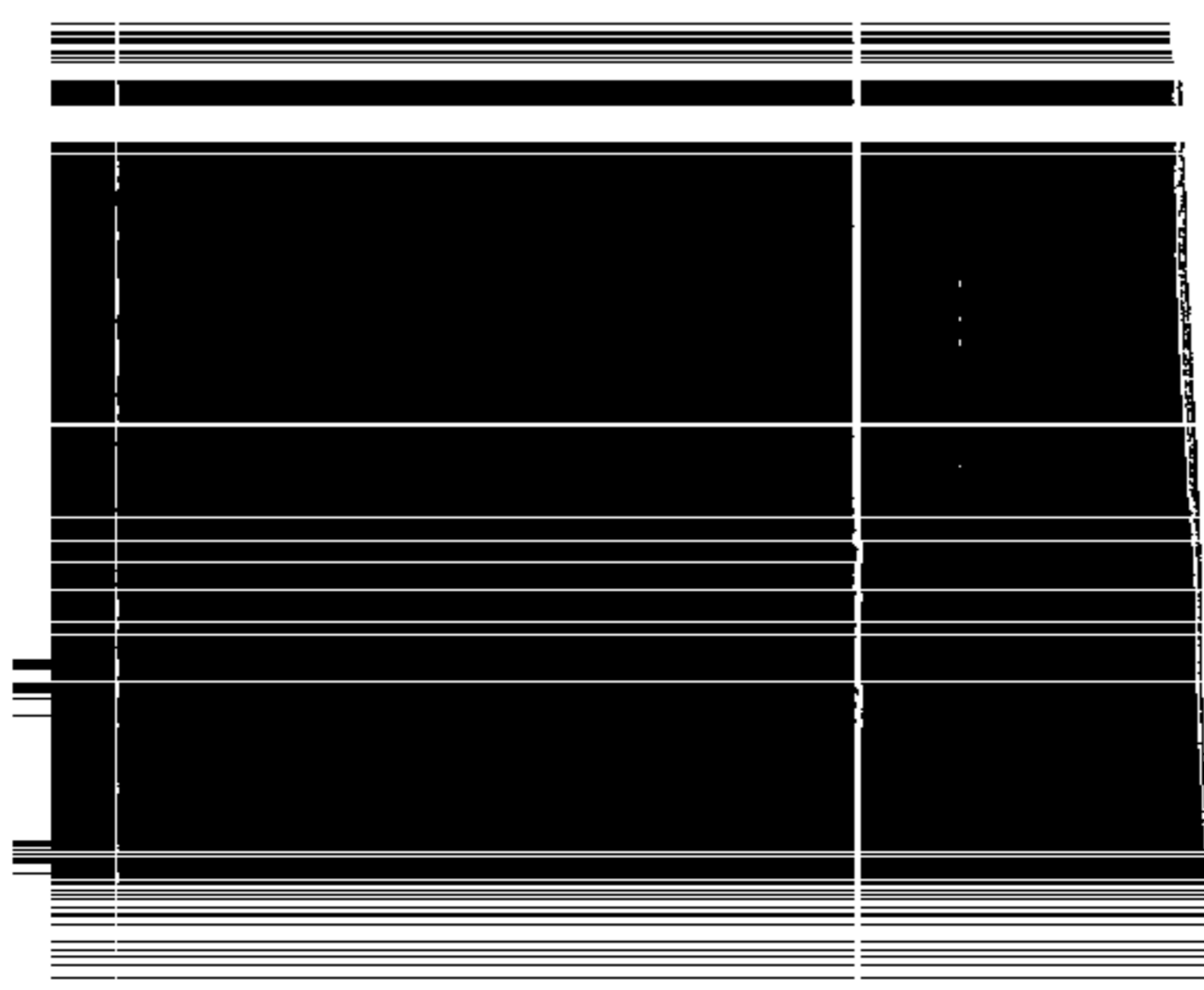
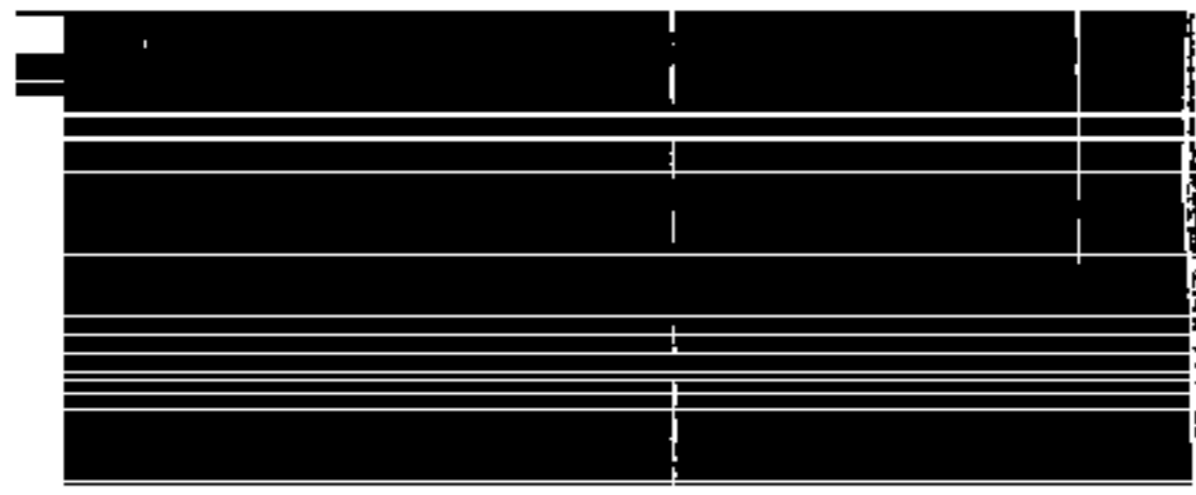
Mrs. Lena Manyana stands under the boughs of her new home — a thorn tree in the middle of the field. In Phoenix she owned a large house with mod cons.



Mrs. Marie Nyakale outside the rough corrugated iron shelter she now has to call home. Spreading the trees give little comfort from the hot northern Transvaal sun.



Mrs. Lena Manyana makes Kimberley bricks from bushveld mud so she can build a home in the settlement that has no name

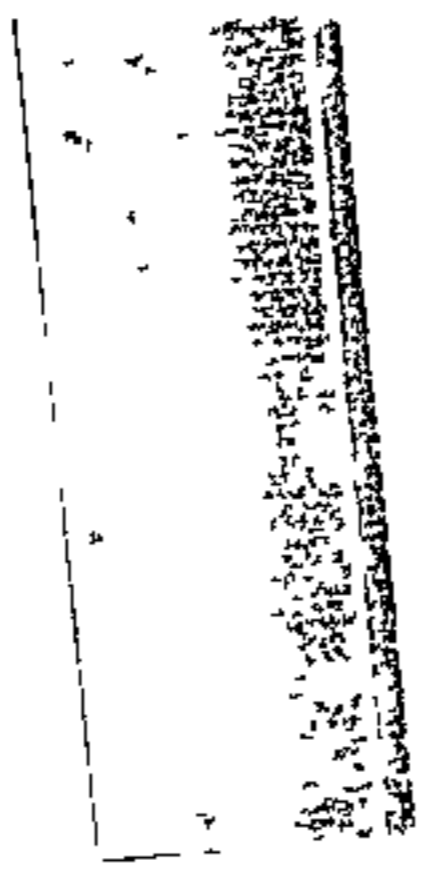


ans 8  
QC 510-11 24/2/77 115  
378 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many citizens of Gazankulu are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders,
- (2) what is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) *per capita* income of Gazankulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 15 685  
(b) Migrant Workers: 36 000  
Commuters: 7 800.
- (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product: R31 052 000.  
Gross National Product: R142 136 000  
(b) Gross Domestic Income *per capita*. R94



Gross National Income *per capita* R351.

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO



Hans 10      Gazankulu  
6/10/81      QC 037-8.      115      314  
420 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development.

OCTOBER 1981

638

What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Gazankulu 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 information is not being kept in the form of a special register. The figures given below reflect the number of registered workseekers. The figures in respect of the workseekers within Gazankulu have been supplied by the Gazankulu Government.

Workseekers		Males	Females
Workseekers	within		
Gazankulu		6 266	30
Workseekers	outside		
Gazankulu ...		3 087	2 606

Hans 10

Gazankulu

9/10/81

QC 725-6

271 115

375. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Gazankulu during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;
- (2) what was the total population of Gazankulu (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 Gazankulu and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;
- (4) how many persons remain to be moved to Gazankulu in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) None  
(b) Falls away.
- (2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of

OCTOBER 1981

726

Gazankulu for the respective years as requested

(3) (a) 4.

(b) 159 670  
107 350  
128 366  
81 368

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place.

Haus 10 Gazankulu  
9/10/87 QC 726  
376. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

115

- (1) (a) How many houses were built in Gazankulu 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 Gazankulu, if not, why not;
- (3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in Gazankulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) None. There is only one township in the process of being developed by the SA Development Trust and no houses have as yet been erected.  
(ii) 1976—340.  
1977-1980—158.  
(iii) The required particulars are not readily available.
- (b) (i) 1976—8.  
(ii) 1977-1979—16.  
1980—1.

P 10

(ii) and (iii) The responsibility for health services has been transferred to the Gazankulu Government and the particulars as requested are not readily available

(2) There are no resettlement camps in Gazankulu.

(3)(a)-(d) The responsibility for health services has already been transferred to Gazankulu and the required information is therefore not readily available.

possible to give a more decisive reply at this stage

(3) Due to the fact that the investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Gazankulu has not yet been completed, it is not possible to furnish the required information.



Gazankulu

377 Mr P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) What is the present size, in hectares, of the Gazankulu national state,

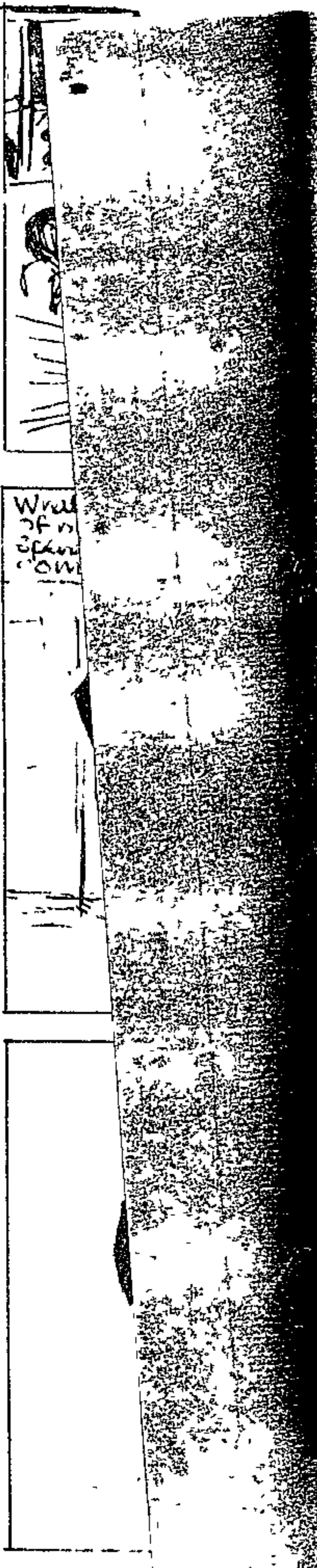
(2) (a) how many hectares of land were added to Gazankulu (i) from 1975 to 1979 and (ii) subsequent to 1979; and (b) what was the total cost;

(3) whether it is the intention to add more land to this national state; if so, what is the projected cost of such future additions of land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 675 000 hectares

(2) (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) The required particulars are not readily available because it is not being kept in the form of a special register. It should be kept in mind that in terms of the provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), land is being acquired on a provincial basis and that where there are more than one National State in a province, the land acquired must be divided between the various National States. It is for practical and other reasons not



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AT

# HOMELANDS - GAZANKULU - GENERAL

1982, 1983, 1984

115-107

# Inkatha member's funeral

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thousands of people attended the funeral yesterday of Kwa-Mashu councillor and leading Inkatha member Dr Clifford Mngadi, who allegedly died in mysterious circumstances in Gazankulu last month

The funeral was conducted by the Rev A Khumalo

Meanwhile the Inkatha organization and Dr Mngadi's relatives are anxiously awaiting the results of a post-mortem examination conducted in Durban.

Dr Mngadi was arrested at a road block in Gazankulu on December 18 for not having his firearm licence with him and was held in a Venda jail for three nights

When he appeared in court on December 21 he appeared to be having difficulty in breathing and his death the following day was ascribed to asthma.

However, friends of Dr Mngadi have said he had never suffered from asthma before

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113  
Cape  
Times  
4/1/82

# P W <sup>115</sup> puts the case for confederation

Star 12/3/82

GIVANI — The Government's aim was to improve the quality of life of all population groups in South Africa to keep out revolution, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today.

Opening the session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, he said the Government rejected a one-man-

one-vote system within a unitary state. This would debase, not enhance the quality of life of all peoples in South Africa.

Mr Botha outlined principles for a "framework" within which South Africa can meet the future with confidence. These were:

● Recognition of the right to self-determination of the various nations in South Africa. "That is, my Government accepts the fact of multi-nationalism and the existence of minority groups."

● Each nation to determine its own future, or to assume joint responsibility for matters of common interest.

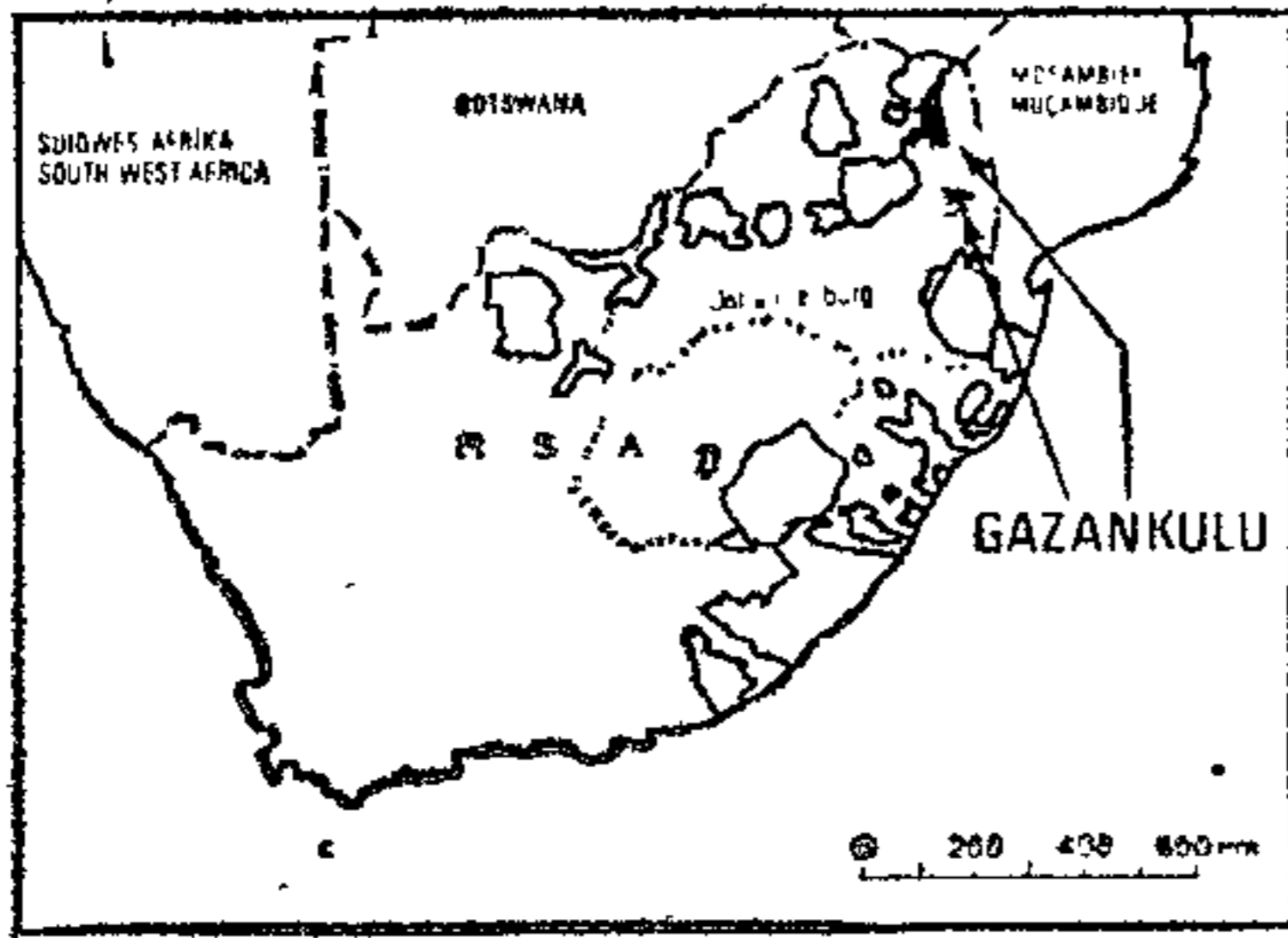
● Democratic principles. "Accordingly, my Government wishes to move away from the Westminster system of a unitary state and universal suffrage in order to promote, instead, the concept of cooperating democracies," Mr Botha said.

His Government envisaged co-operation along confederal lines between the Republic and those countries that gained their independence with the Republic's co-operation.

A confederation of states recognised not only the right to self-determination within each state, but also interdependence and the need for co-operation for the common good.

Any member state had the right to withdraw in its own interests.

Mr Botha said his Government had no wish to introduce such a system unilaterally. That would be domination, not co-operation. — Sapa.



ST (11)

12/6/82

# A decade goes by, and still

# Gazankulu is weak

By Hannes Ferguson,  
Farming Editor

Gazankulu is still an empty shell which has been economically weak since self-government was granted in 1973

This is the view which the homeland's Chief Minister Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi expressed in an interview recently.

He says that if independence means constitutional advancement without a viable economy, he sees no gain in greater responsibility.

Two vital statistics bear out his views.

- Only 30 percent of Gazankulu's male citizens live in the homeland. The rest are in white areas or other homelands

- As much as 85 percent of income earned in Gazankulu is spent outside the territory

Professor Ntsanwisi gives high priority to the human infrastructure — a spring to build modern educational and health systems. But this can be done

only when an expanding economy provides the funds. On the other hand, a better human infrastructure is necessary to make the expansion of the economy possible.

### AGRICULTURE

This also applies to capital needed to start factories and service industries. Only an active and growing economy can provide that capital.

It also applies to agriculture. Too many people live on the land. To create a productive agriculture which can support so many people, it must become market-oriented, planting cash crops for a profit. But it cannot do so because land is too crowded, too fragmented, and supporting too many families.

It applies to labour as well. Too many Shangaans and Tsongas work outside the homeland because there are too few employment opportunities there. But enough jobs cannot be created because

so many heads of families work and spend most of their wages outside Gazankulu.

Much valuable work has already been done to improve the homeland's economy. The central Government in Pretoria contributes most of Gazankulu's budget.

And hundreds of South African officials have been seconded to the homeland.

### UNEMPLOYED

However, only when there is dynamic development will aid become effective and productive.

At present there are 21 000 paid employment opportunities in Gazankulu, but 182 000 people in the economically active age groups. So it must be assumed that 161 000 are migrant labourers or unemployed.

It has been estimated that about 7 000 people enter the labour market annually. By the turn of the century the figure will be 12 500.

Total agricultural income potential in Gazankulu has been put at R12 million. Irrigation may double the figure, but even so, only about 10 000 farmers on economic units producing for the market could make a living out of agriculture.

### ADMINISTRATION

A Rand Afrikaans University development survey found that aid to the homeland should be increased greatly. But if it was made available on a crash basis, the technical and administrative capacity would be strained.

However, South African Government development aid has shown a decrease. In 1980 the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation received a R12 million grant. In 1981 it was cut to R9 million, and to only R5.5 million in 1982.

Development aid was clearly being phased out, Professor Ntsanwisi said.

... development aid from South Africa being phased out.

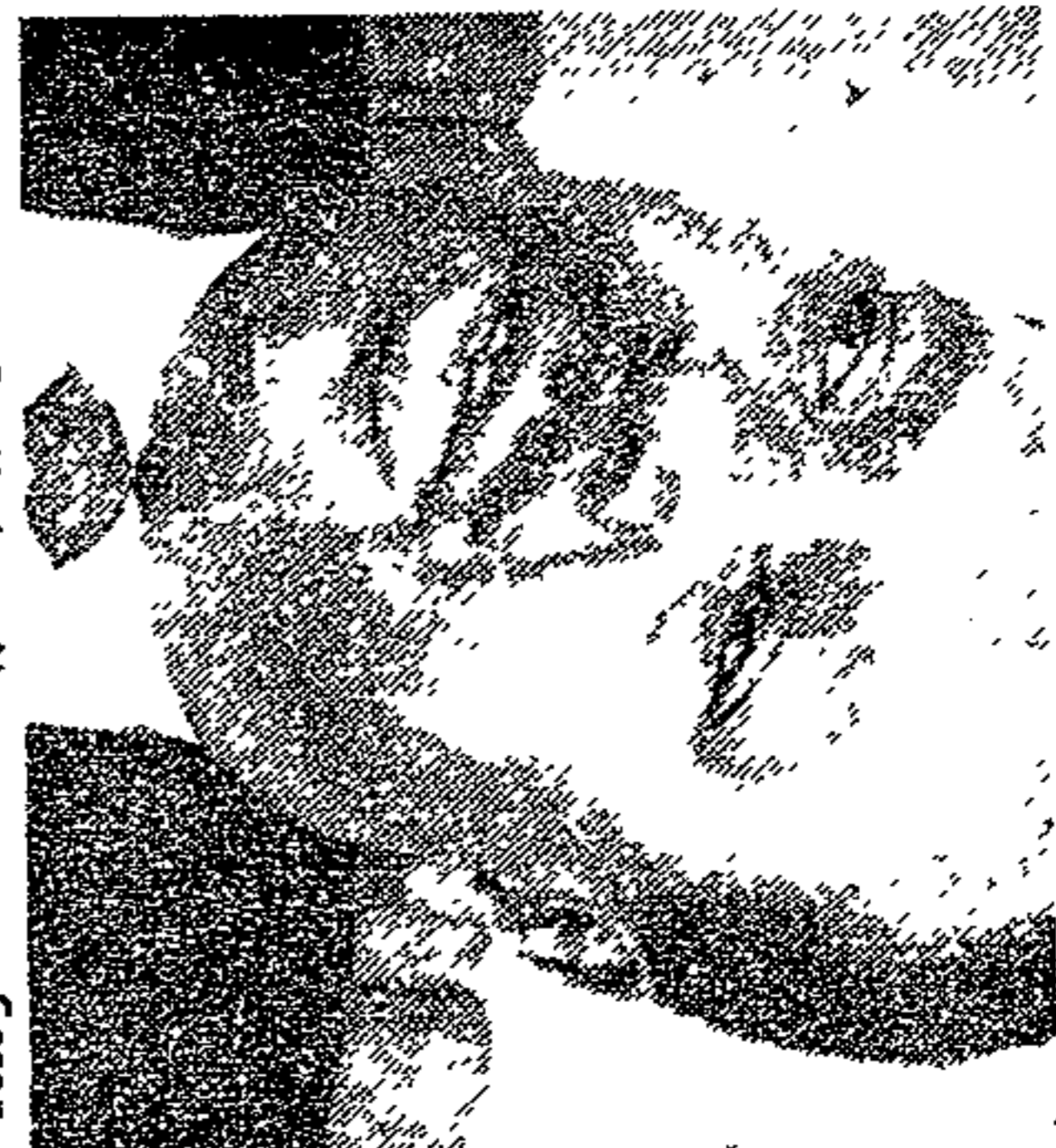
NO GOVERNMENTING FACES OF DEVELOPMENT IN GAZANKULU



tax on employers of migrant labour should go to homelands



Chief Minister Dr. Hudson Ntsanwisi. Gazankulu still an empty shell.





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# Gazankulu chief spurns confederacy

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COM  
13/3/82

MIKE LOUW

JOHANNESBURG magis-  
trates yesterday how an  
man was allegedly  
with a dish cloth by  
her domestic and

Sophie Tembi Kho-  
Mr David Bhekisisa  
28 and Miss Abigail  
21, all of Soweto,  
before Mr P E S  
on a charge of mur-  
Mr Wilham Johannes  
February 3.

all pleaded not guilty.  
prosecutor, Mr Mike  
told the court Mr  
was found strangled in  
of his home at  
in Johannesburg.

Miss Khomalo was  
by Mr Smith on the  
his death because  
difficulty in having  
entered. He said she  
premises, returned  
hers and strangled Mr

Vilakazi told the  
that Mr Smith had been  
by Miss Khomalo, Mr  
and another woman  
not yet been traced  
were remanded to  
18

By HARRY MASHABELA

GIYANI. — A confederation of  
independent national states would solve  
the region's political problems, the  
Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the  
Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in  
Giyani yesterday.

But Professor Hudson Ntsanwini, the Ga-  
zankulu Chief Minister, said "Confederation  
is not the answer ... since one of its pre-  
requisites is the abdication of South African  
citizenship by blacks before they can be  
admitted into such a system."

Mr Botha, who was accompanied by the  
Minister of Co-operation Dr Piet Koornhof,  
and the Minister of Manpower Utilisation Mr  
S P Botha, officially opened the assembly  
session.

He said the South African Government  
accepted confederation because it recognised  
the right of states to self-determination and  
also embraced the principle of inter-  
dependence.

"No one state can dominate another in a  
confederation. Members will enjoy equal  
status.

"My Government is committed to the poli-  
cy of consultation and co-operation with the  
different groups in the country for the sake of  
our continued existence," he said

Citing the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and  
Venda, Mr Botha said consultation and co-  
operation would bring economic develop-  
ment in the homelands.

Speaking after Mr Botha, Prof Ntsanwini  
said. "So far we don't see any benefits the  
ordinary man in the countries (homelands)  
have gained from this concept of  
confederation.

"The concept of confederation as presented  
here would fill immense expectations with  
non-existent political rights — as he (the  
black) is still voteless and powerless

"It can fill a man's stomach with political  
expectations but still leave him hungry"

Prof Ntsanwini believed blacks and whites  
should be given forums on which they could  
share ideas and make decisions together on  
matters of common interest.

He supported the Prime Minister, he said,  
on "healthy power sharing", but regretted  
that blacks were excluded from the Presi-  
dent's Council

"We need a political arrangement which  
will embrace the different race groups and  
place them on an equal footing, without one  
group dominating another.

"Domination of one group by another has  
been one of the curses of our present political  
set-up," Prof Ntsanwini said



RAG ROYALS. . . Wits University's Rag  
lead the annual charity cash drive. Th  
and June Sheppard.

## Assault case postponed

Mail Reporter

THE trial of a Tembisa coun-  
cillor accused of assaulting  
three children was postponed  
yesterday

A Kempton Park magis-  
trate Mr J C Ras postponed  
to March 29 the trial of Mr  
David Twala, of Ecaleni Sec-  
tion, Tembisa, who allegedly  
hit the children with a bottle  
He has pleaded not guilty

## Stre

LONDON. —  
longer be im-  
amendment  
Commons  
the Criminal  
MPs voted  
Street Off-  
prisonment  
loitering  
from R45 to  
Mr Paul  
the Home G.

## LIAMENT

# Sive: urban voter losing out

House of Assembly did not  
reflect the distribution of  
country's voters, Major Reu-  
Sive (PFP, Bezuidenhout)  
yesterday  
ignoring the inexorable pro-  
of urbanisation in establish-  
of electoral divisions, Par-  
ent was deliberately  
being growth and giving vot-  
the metropolitan areas less  
entation than that to which  
were entitled, he said  
was proposing a private  
s motion that the Gov-  
introduce legislation to  
the Constitution Act so en-  
the composition of the elect-  
members of the House of As-  
y to reflect the distribution  
electorate on a proportion-

no voter would be able to exercise  
more influence numerically than  
any other voter.

At present there were 165  
elected Members of Parliament,  
55 from the Cape, 20 from Natal,  
76 from the Transvaal and 14  
from the Free State, and delimita-  
tion commissions sat within at  
least five years, or not more than  
10 years, of each other.

If the most recent population  
census had been the basis of the  
latest electoral divisions, the  
Cape should have had 46 seats,  
Natal 21, the Transvaal 86 and the  
Free State 12

At present the average number  
of voters per electoral division in  
South Africa was 14 019, ranging

"Surely the aim of Parliament  
is to create electoral divisions  
where the population and the  
number of voters is growing,"  
Major Sive said.

"Loading and unloading of  
electoral divisions shows dis-  
crimination between voters who  
live in different areas, even  
though it may have historical  
origins

"The question must be asked  
What makes a voter who has been  
registered in Prieska until the  
age of, say 30, inferior as soon as  
he registers in Wonderboom or  
Waterkloof?

"With today's great urbanisa-  
tion and because of the loading of  
urban constituencies, the urban  
voter is under-represented in

## Don't cut country votes — plea

THE platteland's representa-  
tion in the governing of the  
country should not be de-  
creased, the Deputy Minister  
of Internal Affairs, Mr. P J  
Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Speaking to a private  
member's motion by Major  
Reuben Sive, (PFP Bezuden-  
hout), that parliamentary re-  
presentation be proportionally  
based, Mr Badenhorst said  
the motion was premature.

The constitution governed  
delimitation and the situa-  
tion could not be changed be-  
fore 1983, when a select com-

## QUESTIONS IN

THE latest estimated  
and Sasol III was R5 775 1  
of Mineral and Energy An  
Klerk, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by  
(NP, nominated), he said  
was R2 449 100 000 and  
be completed in 1984/85,

Sasol II would employ  
and Sasol III, which recei-  
viary services from Sasol II

SOME irradiated fuel  
transported through urban  
berg nuclear power stat-  
Mr De Klerk, said yester-

Replying in writing to  
John Malcomess (PFP, F  
tral), Mr De Klerk said  
from time to time, be  
daba, but the route had not  
In reply to another  
mess, Mr de Klerk said no  
from Koeberg or any  
reprocessed in South Af-  
five years

SOUTH Africa's offshore  
cost R65-million  
Mr De Klerk, said in  
mess that light oil, or

# Where is SA's health education?

4/8/82 E. Post

(115)

MODJAJI, the rain queen of the Lobedu people, was said some hundred years ago to have been responsible for the control of diseases in the North-Eastern Transvaal and their distribution to the rest of the province

Then, as now, deadly, contagious diseases would sweep through the area devastating whole villages and sometimes moving down south to infect other communities

The people offered tributes to Madjaji in an attempt to ward off her deadly diseases — and some developed an early form of vaccination as an added protection

In 1982 similar epidemics — long eradicated in most Western countries — still

Two more children died of polio last week as the epidemic continued to penetrate the North Eastern Transvaal. A Special Correspondent looks at the issues.

plague the people of the North-Eastern Transvaal

A polio epidemic broke out in Gazankulu, near Tzaneen, in May this year, killing 27 children. The epidemic has remained largely confined to parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu. Seven cases have been reported in Garankuwa near Pretoria and one case in Johannesburg

Wards of Letaba and Shiluvane hospitals, former mission hospitals near Tzaneen now run by the Gazankulu authorities, are filled with children suffering from polio. At present there are 258 confirmed cases

Typhoid, also supposedly a disease of the past, has recently broken out in Weskoppies, a mental hospital near Pretoria. Five people have died and a further 25 are being treated

Why do these diseases keep recurring despite the sophisticated drugs now available to combat them?

Dr Marius Barnard, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on health, blames poor living conditions and inadequate health facilities

A polio epidemic, which is totally preventable with vaccine, could only occur if the people were not

immunised, he said. The only way to ensure people were immunised was for health authorities to provide constant immunisation drives and to educate people in health matters

"One of the main reasons people are not immunised is, I believe, a lack of health services," he said. "There are not nearly enough health workers such as nurses, doctors, district surgeons, as well as clinics and hospitals in the rural areas"

Appropriate health education, sadly lacking in South Africa, was essential

he said

"I saw an anti-cholera poster in a black Port Elizabeth hospital which said 'Wash your hands before you eat'. Firstly, this ignores the fact that most of these people don't have anything to eat and secondly, that many of them can't read"

Another problem was that South Africa's medical services were mainly of a curative, rather than a preventive nature and were city-based

"We build monster hospitals in the cities, which are too far away to be of any use to many people and 95% of South Africa's doctors practise in urban areas," he said

# 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 R165,8

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 R29 million for secondment of technical and administrative personnel



# Polio outbreak claims lives of 5 children

(11)

115

E-Post  
26/6/82

GAZANKULU — An outbreak of polio in Gazankulu has claimed the lives of five children and the condition of other patients has been described as critical

The superintendent of the Letaba Hospital, Dr Gerhard Pretorius, said 104 confirmed cases of the disease had been reported at various hospitals in Gazankulu.

The situation was considered extremely serious because only about 20

confirmed cases were reported in the whole of South Africa last year.

Dr Pretorius said the situation was being monitored and that immunisation campaigns were being carried out, particularly at Tzaneen, about 15 kilometres from the Letaba area.

He warned parents to make sure their children were immunised. It was particularly important that children under six be immunised. — Sapa

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*

2001 115  
Picture PAUL WEINBERG S. Tribune  
27/6/82

# WHEN THE CROP FAILS...

By DAVID NIDDRIE

WILLIAM Kgoadi, born in October 1978 in the Northern Transvaal hamlet of Sovenga, was, says Sister Josephine, already on his way to the Other World when they brought him to her.

But, with his liver swollen and his stomach, feet, hands and cheeks ballooning out with the fluid his body could not longer get rid of, he clung to life for seven days.

On May 23 he died to become another statistic in a battered blue book in the tiny kwashiorkor ward at Subiaco Mission Clinic east of Pietersburg.

He was the seventh this year, with only five months — normally the mildest months — gone. Last year, nine of the 400 or so scrawny, balding kwashiorkor admissions to the hospital died.

Outside, Sister Josephine, one of the two nursing nuns at the clinic, points to the mission's mealie lands — sprawling hectares of dust bowls, with only an occasional reedy stick to indicate the crop that wasn't.

"The rain was so bad we didn't even bother to harvest. We just let the cattle in to give them something to eat."

Throughout the Transvaal, the story is the same. With rains between half and a quarter of their normal figure says agricultural expert David Cooper, the province's black rural areas have had almost total crop failure.

"There is nothing for them to eat and even if there are good, early rains later this year, there will be nothing until March next year."

With more than six-million people in the Transvaal homelands. Gazankulu, Lebowa, Kwandebele, Kangwane and the two independent homelands Venda and Bophuthatswana — relying at least partially on the food they can grow, nutrition-related diseases are likely to rocket.

Mr Cooper, who runs agricultural projects for a rural development organisation, EDA, says around 70 percent of rural black children are "on the brink" of kwashiorkor.

Even in a good year, 50 000 children under the age of five die in South Africa because they do not get enough food.

"And it doesn't matter that last year was almost miraculously good. People still go hungry because

massive overcrowding depletes the land and cuts the potential crop," said Mr Cooper.

As a result, nothing can be saved for the lean times.

"The cattle are okay now but the pasture is thin, so as winter progresses their normally low winter milk output will be even lower.

"By September, some will be dying. Those which survive will not calf because of their poor condition."

Result? No milk next year, no matter how good the rains.

Even without the drought, millions of black rural families should, theoretically, just be down and die.

Figures released by World Vision, which operates 42 feeding schemes in South Africa, put the average income per head at R430 a year in Bophuthatswana and R230 in Venda.

Ciskei and Transkei crops are equally low.

Comparing these figures with the recently calculated household living level of R240 a month, David Cuthbert of World Vision said the problem could only get worse.

The situation in Lebowa and Gazankulu is no better. For those who can find local temporary work, monthly payment is officially set at R42.

Employment on local farms brings in little more than 50c a day.

Unemployment estimates — outside the "independent homelands" — are at least one million and rising fast.

Adding to this already bleak picture, is the recent mealie meal price increase to R26 a 50 kg bag. This serves an average family just under four weeks.

• Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000.

# Polio drama could have been halted

By JOHN MOJAPELO

THE present outbreak of polio in the Gazankulu homeland could have been prevented if immunisation programme procedures had been followed correctly, a spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare said in Pretoria yesterday.

A total of 147 polio cases have so far been admitted to hospital in Gazankulu. Twelve people have died. Most cases occurred in the homeland's Ritavi district.

Intensive immunisation programmes are in full swing in some areas. The Department of Health and Welfare spokesman said the programmes would provide adequate protection to contain the epidemic.

A one-year-old child suffering from polio was admitted last week to the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital, north of Pretoria. The child, who doctors said yesterday was in a satisfactory condition, was taken to hospital from Mabopane, in Bophuthatswana.

Dr L van Heerden, superintendent of the hospital, said that in the light of recent cases, health authorities should now consider an immunisation campaign against polio in the black homeland.

"We must try and co-operate with the Bophuthatswana health authorities to consider an immunisation campaign soon," he said.

A spokesman for Pretoria Health Division said preventable infectious diseases such as polio had been virtually eradicated nearly 30 years ago by inten-

sive immunisation programmes.

The Health Division believed no cases should occur in Pretoria.

The Department of Health and Welfare said the continuing downward trend of polio in South Africa in the last seven years was the result of thorough protection against the disease through immunisation.

Polio vaccine was provided free of charge throughout the country to all population groups by health authorities. If the complete prescribed schedule was strictly adhered to, 100% protection was ensured, the department spokesman said.

He said that all babies should receive three doses of vaccine before they were a year old. Thereafter, they should have a further booster shot before starting school.

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# Victims transferred

SOME of the polio cases being treated at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital, near Pretoria, were transferred from the north-eastern Transvaal, a spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday.

The spokesman said that of the five confirmed cases in the area not all were from Bophuthatswana. He would not say how many were transferred from the GaZankulu and Letaba areas.

The number of polio cases treated so far in the north-eastern Transvaal areas has risen to 185.

transferred



*Star*  
**Polio**  
*12/7/82*  
**toll is**  
**now 17**  
*115*

**Own Correspondent**

Polio is continuing to spread through the Transvaal — and six cases have now been confirmed in the Pretoria area

There have been 17 deaths in the north-eastern Transvaal out of a total number of 191 reported cases

A child admitted to Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto last week was from the Randburg area, a hospital spokesman said

One child who has died in Garankuwa Hospital was taken there from Gazankulu. There are four other suspected cases in Garankuwa Hospital

**PARALYSIS**

A hospital spokesman said today "Only children who show signs of paralysis are admitted. Most of the cases are aged between one and three years old. Once they recover, they are given physiotherapy and callipers if their legs are affected. But the actual extent to which the muscles have been affected cannot be determined until about 18 months after recovery.

"I estimate that only about five percent of the actual cases are admitted to hospital — because they are suffering from paralysis. The rest — there must be thousands — are probably showing only symptoms similar to flu and upset stomachs."

At Letaba Hospital, 132 cases have been admitted, and 12 children have died

6 more last

MDM  
14/7/82

# 32 more cases of polio notified

Mail Reporter

THIRTY-TWO more cases of polio in the afflicted Gazankulu area were reported to the Department of Health by yesterday.

No new deaths were reported, although a Department of Health spokesman said 19 people had died in Gazankulu since the outbreak began in May.

There are now 192 polio victims being treated at four hospitals in north-eastern Transvaal.

A sharp increase was notified in Giyani yesterday, when 15 victims were admitted to the Nhkensani Hospital, bringing the number being treated there to 30. Eight patients were also admitted to the Letaba Hospital, near Tzaneen, where 139 are being treated.

Seven new cases were also admitted to the Douglas Smit Hospital, bringing the number, under treatment to 20, and three more are being treated at Elum Hospital, near Louis Trichard.

The spokesman said the Health Department was "not very worried" about the possibility of polio spreading to Johannesburg. However, he urged mothers to ensure children received three immunisation injections — one at three months of age, a second at four-and-a-half months and a third at 18 months.



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# Tzaneen blacks in fear of polio

By LIZ MCGREGOR

**TZANEEN** — The rising incidence of polio is causing great concern among blacks living in the homelands around Tzaneen which, surrounded by parts of Gazankulu and Lebowa, is in the centre of the area hardest hit by the epidemic

But fears in the white community have been allayed by a recent polio immunisation drive at all white schools

At Letaba Hospital, 15km outside Tzaneen, about 150 cases of polio are being treated. Twelve children are known to have died

Mrs Milcent Maphophe of Bosbokrand, in Lebowa, said she was "very scared" for the safety of her three children, even though they were vaccinated less than three weeks ago.

Mr John Monyela, a wine steward in a Tzaneen hotel who lives in Duiwelskloof, a township which falls in another part of Lebowa, said he was most concerned about his only son "because, if your only child gets polio and dies, how do you survive when you're old?"

The white population seemed less concerned except for one shop manager, Mrs J Clement, who said tourists had cancelled planned visits because of the polio scare.

The nurse in charge of Tzaneen clinics, Sister E Fouche, said all children in white schools were vaccinated three weeks ago and she did not expect polio to spread to the white areas.

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MER BOOK

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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### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. 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
2. 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
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

### WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Star 17/7/82 (89)  
**27 new polio cases**  
**called a 'decline'** (115)

Twenty-seven more people have contracted polio the department of Health and Welfare announced in Pretoria yesterday

The new cases were all reported from Gazankulu and Lebowa

There are now 226 polio cases on record and so far 21 people have died

The statement said there was a "noticable decline in the number of cases from the affected areas"

The previous overall figure, released last

Tuesday, was 199

Since May 1 this year there have been 201 cases from Gazankulu of which 19 have died — 18 from Lebowa and seven from South Africa

One case was reported in Honeydew outside Johannesburg

The department statement said the National Institute for Virology had enough vaccine for South Africa the national and independent states.  
— Sapa

# Polio abating

Sowetan 23/7/82  
TWO more children  
have died at Letaba Hos-  
pital from polio, but  
health authorities say the  
epidemic is abating.

The Deputy Director-  
General of Health, Dr  
James Gilliland, said  
yesterday, five more  
children had also been  
admitted to the hospital  
suffering from polio.  
The total number of  
children who have been  
admitted to hospitals in  
the Transvaal following  
the outbreak of the epi-  
demic is 247.

Twenty-four children  
have died.

"There has been a  
good response to the im-  
munisation campaign,  
and the normal charac-  
ter of polio is that within  
two to three weeks of  
mass immunisation, the  
disease starts to dimi-  
nish," Dr Gilliland said.

The typhoid patients  
being treated at Kala-  
fong Hospital were im-  
proving except for one  
man who was "still very  
ill", the doctor reported.

"The nineteen  
patients being treated at  
Weskoppies Hospital  
are doing well."

Authorities have  
given the assurance that  
the latest typhoid out-  
break, which was appa-  
rently brought in by a  
patient admitted to the  
hospital for treatment,  
will not spread. — Sapa

*Sowetan*  
**Polio kills**

*115 30/1/82*  
**Two more**

**TWO more people have died of polio in the Gazankulu area.**

**A spokesman for the Department of Health in Pretoria said yesterday another four cases had been reported, bringing the total number of children hospitalised since the outbreak of the disease to 258.**

**The spokesman said the disease still appeared to be concentrated in the Gazankulu area.**

115 sta  
**death 4/8/77**

By Pamela Kleinot  
 Drought has ravaged huge areas of the Northern Transvaal, aggravating the hunger problem and foreshadowing death through disease for thousands of children.

Every year an estimated 50 000 children in South Africa's rural areas die from malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases. But this year it is likely the death rate will rise.

The devastation of drought — empty rivers, no harvest — adds to the toll taken by diseases bred of poverty, overcrowding and malnutrition.

During a week-long survey of drought-stricken areas The Star found:

- There is an acute shortage of water, even for drinking in some areas, as rivers and streams have dried up.

- Crops have failed, including maize which is the staple diet of millions.

- There is little grazing left.

There's an undeclared famine in Gazankulu," a senior health official told The Star.

Lehova's Secretary for Health, Dr Machupe Mphahlele, said the extent of malnutrition in his area was frightening. He estimated 100 000 children in Lehova were malnourished.

Lehova and Gazankulu are fragmented homelands which share borders and straddle most of the Northern Transvaal. Both are mostly thorny, rocky wastelands but each has a corner of the wilderness: a lush area of Tzaneen with its lush green meadows.

The recent polio epidemic, which has killed at least 28 children and paralysed 253 others to date, has focused attention on the north eastern Transvaal.

The Star has established:

- Polio is a mere

drop in the ocean of disease that ravages children daily in these rural areas. Gastro-enteritis is the biggest killer of black children — followed by respiratory infections, malnutrition and measles. At a hospital in Gazankulu 50 patients were being treated for typhoid. Doctors said this number was not unusual. Tuberculosis and whooping cough are also rife.

- People live in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions. For most the bush is their toilet and contaminated

Sister Virginia Mgrba with Oscar Mgrba (9), one of 50 typhoid patients being treated at Inswala Hospital in Gazankulu.

- Picture by Clive Lloyd.

rivers their water source.

- People are poor because there are simply too few job opportunities. A family of six often has to live on R40 a month — or less — and depend on migrant workers for this cash. There are few men left at home.

- Local food production is low because of land shortage. There is

also insufficient water to grow crops. People are forced to buy food at considerably higher prices than in urban areas.

- Health services are inadequately funded, poorly equipped and understaffed. They are inaccessible to many people who lack transport facilities. Sick people may have to walk 15 km to a clinic. Hospitals are overcrowded.

with patients sharing beds and sleeping on the floor.

Lehova has requested drought-relief from the South African Government, reports The Star's Farming Correspondent.

A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday confirmed it had been asked for financial aid for drilling boreholes. He added the matter was receiving priority attention but no decision had yet been taken.

- See Page 19.



# Children hardest hit as famine bites

## Hunger

### of life

1/8/62 - a (115)  
 4 1/2 way 5/60

By Pamela Klehn

A few scraps of stale milled pap was all that was left for Mrs. Kutama Masindi (36) and her children to eat. She didn't know when she would get more. She had no money and no job.

And the vegetables she planted did not grow this year.

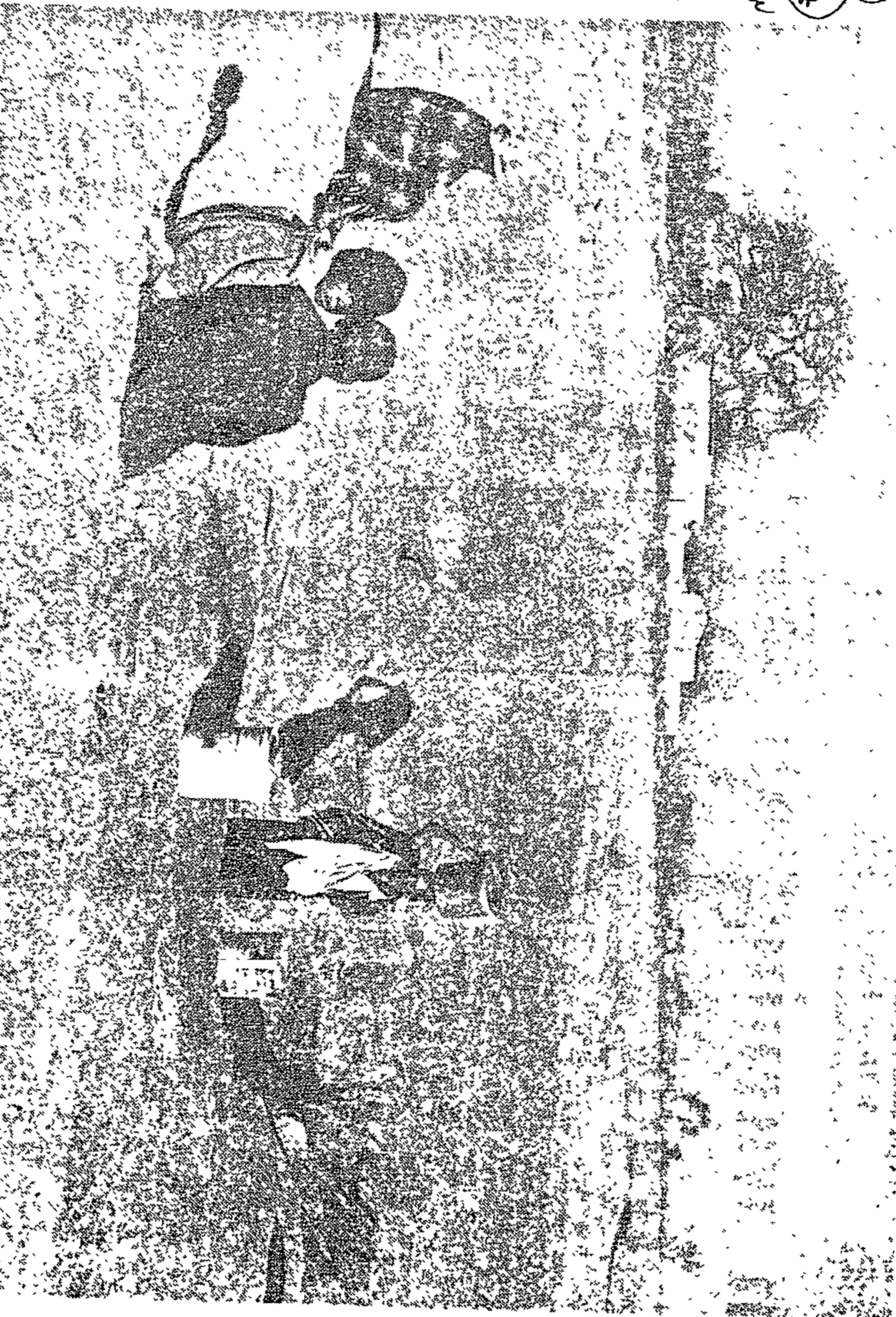
Speaking through an interpreter, Mrs. Masindi said she was worried about her children, who sometimes went without food for days.

"I can see other children growing but not mine," she said.

She is still breast-feeding her nine-month-old twins, who have kwashiorkor, according to a nurse at the clinic near her home.

Mrs. Masindi lives in a dingy mud hut in Chavani village in the foothills of the Ribola mountain in Gazankulu.

It is dark inside, and cold in the win-



A dried-out riverbed on barren land where people dug to find trickles of water they scoop out laboriously to fill their buckets

died while she was pregnant. That was the end of her cash income.

"But sometimes we are stranded without food for a week," she said.

ren with food — mashes, beans and ground nuts

But he does not expect more malnutrition than usual

52 + 28 = 80 = 40%



children to eat. She didn't know when she would get more. She had no money and no job.

And the vegetables she planted did not grow this year.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mrs Masindi said she was worried about her children, who sometimes went without food for days.

"I can see other children growing but not mine," she said.

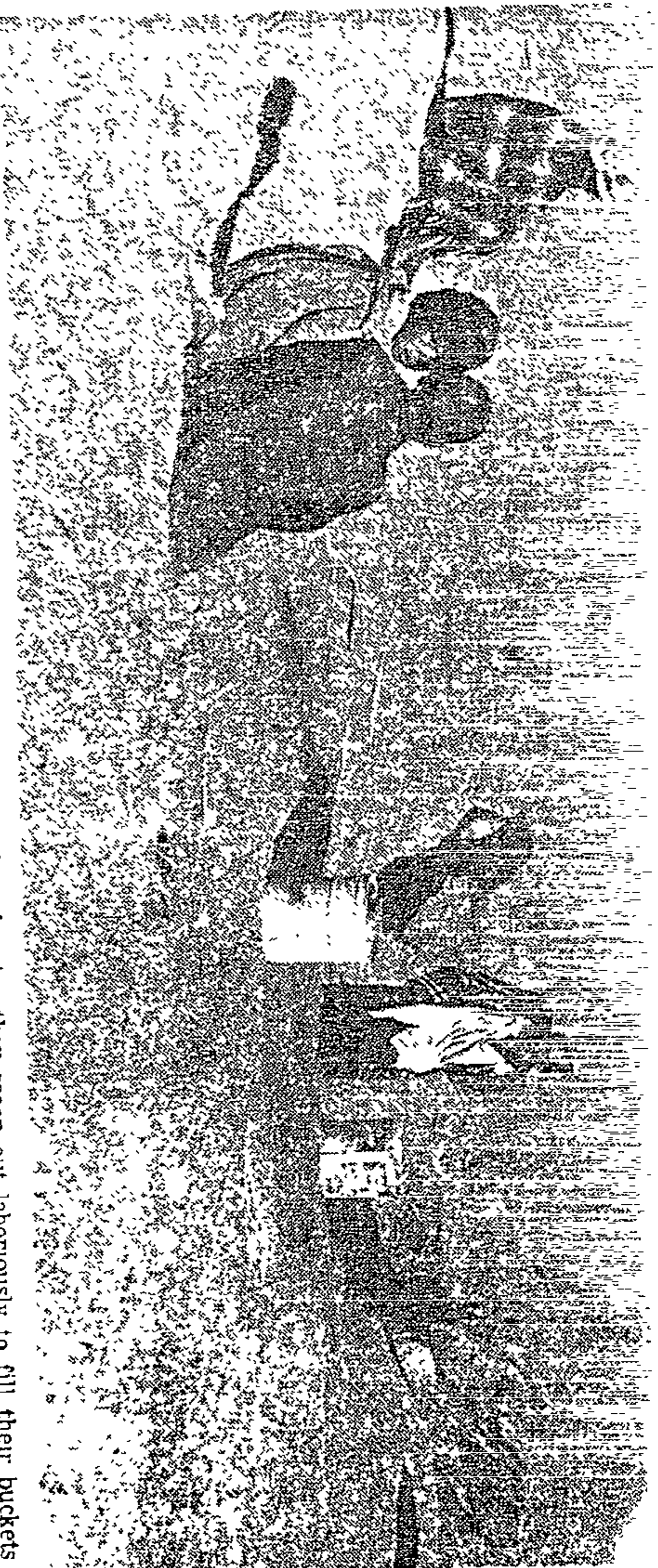
She is still breast-feeding her nine-month-old twins, who have kwashiorkor, according to a nurse at the clinic near her home.

Mrs Masindi lives in a dingy mud hut in Charvat village in the foothills of the Ribola mountain in Gazankulu.

It is dark inside, and cold in the winter. She sleeps on the floor with her twins and two sons, aged nine and 15.

Inside the hut is a clay pot containing a few scraps of stale mealie meal, a bucket of water, a few tattered items of clothing and a bench. Two chairs and grass mats stacked against the wall.

Her problems began a year ago when her husband



A dried-out riverbed on barren land where people dug to find trickles of water they scoop out laboriously to fill their buckets

died while she was pregnant. That was the end of her cash income.

Since then, Mrs Masindi wakes up each morning not knowing whether she will have any food. Sometimes she gets handouts from neighbours. But sometimes they too have nothing for themselves.

Some days she goes and collects water from the river — 2 km away — and takes it to people who give her mille pap in return.

"But sometimes we are stranded without food for a week," she said.

Mrs Masindi is one of the many thousands of people in South Africa who live in the shadow of hunger without money or the prospect of any work.

"There's an undeclared famine in the area," said one Gazankulu official. In the Mhala district of Gazankulu a famine relief programme is being organised to provide malnourished child-

ren with food — mottles, beans and ground nuts.

"This year's drought has left many people starving," said one of the organisers. "In an informal survey of one village, 23.7 percent of the children were found to be malnourished."

Dr Machupe Mphahlele, Lebova's Secretary for Health, estimates that 100 000 children in Lebova are malnourished. He bases this figure on a survey of more than 400 schools in north west Lebova

But he does not expect more malnutrition than usual.

"The pattern has been going on for some years," he said.

It is estimated that 50 000 children die from malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases, says Mrs Ina Perlman, director of Operation Hunger.

"We feel many more children's lives are at risk this year because of the shortage of food due to the drought," she said.



Mrs Kulumama Masindi with her twins. She has no idea when she will get food

# 3 more polio victims

87  
115  
RSH  
4/8/82

Mail Reporter

THREE more children suffering from polio have been admitted to hospital as the epidemic enters its 15th week. The total number of polio cases is now 271.

The children were admitted to Letaba Shiluvane and Elim hospitals in Gazankulu.

Dr James Gilliland, the Deputy Director-General of Health, said yesterday that no more deaths had been reported. So far, 28 children have died.

Dr Gilliland said the epidemic was following a typical course. The highest number of cases were reported in the 10th week while this week, there were the same number of cases as in the first week of the epidemic.

Health authorities were "still rounding up the final patients", according to Dr Gilliland.

# Another polio victim

115

5/8/32

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child suffering from polio was admitted to Gazankulu's Nkhensani Hospital yesterday, bringing the total of cases to 272.

Dr James Gilliland, Deputy Director-General of Health, said no more deaths had been reported. Twenty-eight children have died in the epidemic, which began almost four months ago.

The typhoid outbreak at Weskoppies Hospital near Pretoria had "quietened down", Dr Gilliland said.

"Only one patient is still being treated at Kalafong Hospital and he is much improved. Twenty-nine other men, including typhoid carriers who are not ill themselves, are being treated at Weskoppies Hospital," Dr Gilliland said.

ROM  
7/8/80  
415  
415

# Another polio patient

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER case of polio has been admitted to Letaba Hospital near Tzaneen, bringing to 160 the number of children being treated for polio at Letaba.

A total of 274 children are now being treated in Gazankulu, Garankuwa, Lebowa and Johannesburg.

Twenty-eight children have died of the disease.

A breakdown of some figures, according to a Health Department spokesman, are that 19 children have died of polio at Letaba Hospital. In nearby Shiluvane Hospital, 30 children are being treated and three have died.

Nkhensani Hospital has treated 47 children and reported three deaths.

# Polio on decline

## - Azapo

*Sowetan 10/8/82*  
LACK of proper sewage disposal and little or no education make the polio-stricken area of Gankulu fertile for the spread of infectious diseases, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) fact-finding mission revealed yesterday.

More than 270 people are reported to have died since the outbreak of the disease in the northern Transvaal.

The mission, led by Dr A D Asvat, health secretary of Azapo, found many cases had been brought to the hospital only after treatment by witchdoctors had brought no results, which meant present polio statistics were inaccurate.

A statement released by the organisation reported that:

- Almost all cases presently in hospitals did not have the prescribed vaccine dosage because of the non-availability of the vaccine at the time of visiting the clinic or ignorance due to lack of education;
- There was a real danger of the potency of the vaccine being diminished as a result of non-refrigeration on the way to or at the clinic;
- Ninety-eight percent of cases treated so far have come from villages where no clinic facilities exist;
- Many cases have been discharged from hospitals having achieved remarkably good results with excellent physiotherapy;

- It appears as if the main thrust of the epidemic is over, as fewer and fewer cases are being reported;
- Instructions have been given to the organisation's branches in the area to distribute pamphlets explaining to parents the dangers of the disease and how to obtain the vaccine. The pamphlets are in English, Pedi and Shangaan;
- The majority of children in the area suffer from malnutrition and under-nutrition, which makes them extremely susceptible to all kinds of diseases, especially gastro-enteritis, TB and pneumonia;
- Lack of proper sewage disposal, polluted drinking water and housing makes the area susceptible to diseases.

**13 more  
polio  
victims**

115 2004  
14/8/82  
Mail Reporter

SEVEN more cases of polio have been reported from areas around Pretoria — from Mabopane and the Winterveld squatter camp — and six more cases have been admitted to Gazankulu hospitals

Dr James Gilliland, the Deputy Director-General of Health, said yesterday three more children had been admitted to Letaba Hospitals, two to Nkhensani and one to Shiluvane

This brings the total of polio cases to 269. Another 16 had been reported from Lebowa but it was uncertain whether this was an accurate figure

Dr Gilliland said he was not concerned about the increase in the incidence of polio in the townships around Pretoria as there had been an intensive immunisation drive there recently

(115) (1204)  
**Another child dies  
in polio outbreak** 18/8/2

**Mall Reporter**

ANOTHER child has died of polio and two more suffering from the disease have been admitted to Letaba Hospital, near Tzaneen

Forty-two children have died of polio since the epidemic began over four months ago. Altogether, 267 children are being treated for polio in hospitals in Gazankulu, Garankuwa and Johannesburg. An unconfirmed number of 16 cases have been reported from Lebowa.

Dr James Gilliland, Depu-

ty Director-General of Health, said yesterday that not all the deaths were directly caused by polio. Some of them were children who were admitted to hospital with polio and who later contracted other diseases such as gastro-enteritis and measles.

"When a child is already very ill, a second infection can kill," Dr Gilliland said.

No more cases of typhoid had been reported from Weskoppies Hospital, he said.

10

Question 2 a.

# Combat polio with vaccine

By Alinah Dube

CHILDREN should get four inoculations against polio to make sure they don't contract the disease.

Dr James H Gilliland, director-general of the Department of Health said people had no reason to panic "as long as they made sure their children were vaccinated against the crippling disease."

He stressed that four inoculations were necessary before the child was immune to polio.

Dr Gilliland said the children who contracted the disease in Gazankulu but who had been inoculated, had been inoculated and probably not completed, the full course of vaccinations. In many areas poor storage facilities led to the vaccine losing its effectiveness.

Meanwhile, two more children have been admitted to hospitals in Gazankulu, where a polio epidemic broke out four months ago.

More polio cases have been admitted to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital, bringing the total number of children admitted to hospitals to 289 since the outbreak of the disease in the north-eastern Transvaal.

Dr Gilliland said typhoid was decreasing in Pretoria with no more reported cases.

*Sowetan 18/8/82*



# Homeland dream is more like a nightmare

115  
Sla  
26/4/82

Gazankulu, one of South Africa's impoverished homelands, bears the scars of central government neglect, an investigation into the homeland has shown.

Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi complains that only 10 percent of Gazankulu's manpower works in his State. The rest is employed as daily or weekly commuters or as migrants in the mining and industrial areas of South Africa.

An investigation of the homeland reveals scarcity of jobs is Gazankulu's main problem. Professor Ntsanwisi has tried to remedy this rampant economic disease with rare singlemindedness — almost to the exclusion of everything else, including political independence.

## HOLLOW

Devoting time and energy on Constitutional progress before the economy can get off the ground would be a waste of precious management effort, he said.

Independence is a glorious idea, a grandiose gesture, Professor Ntsanwisi adds, but gestures fill nobody's stomach. They are hollow victories.

According to statistics, thousands of school leavers with only Standard 5 qualifications enter the labour market yearly. Currently however there exist in Gazankulu only 22 000 paid jobs in all sectors.

While the Pretoria-based Corporation for Economic Development and the local Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation do excellent work, they were so short of funds that between them they could create only 4 900 jobs in Gazankulu in five years.

Under development is so great that it was estimated that from 1975, 85 percent of all income earned in Gazankulu was spent outside its borders.

## TAX BASE

The tax base of the Gazankulu Government is so narrow that last year the SA Government had to contribute R54 million to the Gazankulu budget of R74 million. For 1982-83, South Africa is contributing R70 million to a total revenue of R96 million. Only R9 million has been earmarked for development projects.

An investigative team from Rand Afri-



kaans University found that to lay a foundation for development, the SA Government should provide R80 million annually for 20 years. This would be used for housing, education, hospitals, roads, communications, electricity and irrigation.

From there, the development corporations could take development further, establishing industries.

Economists have pointed out that limited stop-gap funding is useless. There is a minimum effort level below which development aid cannot achieve its aim.

South African budgetary grants would continue to disappear into a bottomless pit until the aid level was high enough to create some dynamic momentum.

Gazankulu's 700 000 hectares are split up into three main sections: one around the capital Giyani in the valleys of the Shingwedzi and Little Letaba, another straddling the Selati railway around Nkawkowa east of Tzaneen, and the third bordering the southern Kruger National Park between Hazyview and Acornhoek.

**BACKLOGS**

Fragmentation and backlogs have plagued Professor Ntswansini's Government from its inception.

The RAU team reported a backlog of R7,57 million in education spending causing a pupil/classroom ratio in primary schools of 76:1.

If the ratio could be lowered to 50 pupils a class, 40 440 pupils would be without classrooms. To make a dent in the drop-out rate, about R15 million is needed before 1985.

To wipe out the backlog in maintenance and improvement of hospitals in Gazankulu will cost R21 million. Some of the existing equipment and buildings at the largest hospital, Elm, are so dilapidated that repairs are hardly feasible.

At least R26 million is needed to wipe out the housing backlog. The Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation tries to cope by building modest dwellings costing between R8 000 and R12 000 each, but building costs are increasing and waiting lists exceed 2 000 names.

Roads and railways linking Gazankulu's three units are

inadequate. The southern block, Mhala, is isolated from the rest. To improve Gazankulu's roads, electricity and communications would take more than R8 million.

**BRIGHT SPOT**

The bright spot in Gazankulu is the work by the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation, assisted by the Corporation for Economic Development in Pretoria.

To reverse the present downward trend, they only have to be provided with adequate funds. With an overall staff of about 850, of whom 80 are whites, the STDC has already established 13 subsidiaries including bakeries, the Giyani hotel, Letaba Airways, a sorghum beer industry and an abattoir.

Tripartite companies in which local private interests have a share, have entered the retail trade, furniture manufacturing, and other fields.

As many as 51 small black businesses have been established with STDC help.

The CED has established 18 large businesses in Gazankulu, one of them being the Busaf bus body firm. Total CED investments in Gazankulu have now reached the R10 million mark.

The STDC and CED have each invested about R2 million in the Gazankulu Agricultural Company, which has set up 12 large agricultural estates, producing crops, mainly under irrigation and settling hundreds of black farmers on new irrigation fields.

Investment funds remain crucial, however. The South African Government is relying on private enterprise still to be lured away from the Rand and Pretoria by decentralisation benefits.

A stream of firms moving to northern Transvaal may eventually start flowing, but Gazankulu has to share that flow with Lebowa and the white growth points of Louis Trichardt and Pietersburg.

Crucial however is finding money for infrastructure. Private capital will not do this, and the South African Government has been reluctant to commit itself. Economists foresee the raising of South African sales tax to provide backing.

All answer books

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**NOTE CAR**

1. Enter a number of the question in the space provided.
2. Blue ink is acceptable. Rub out underlines which are not required.
3. Names of candidates (e.g. grade) are not to be written in the examination paper.
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**WAF**

- 1 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
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f paper or other material in the examination room unless instructed

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# Polio death toll climbs to 44

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child has died of polio at Letaba Hospital. Forty-four children have died since the polio epidemic began over four months ago.

A spokesman for the Department of Health in Pretoria yesterday gave a breakdown of the number of cases and deaths at Gazankulu hospitals and at Garankuwa Hospital — the areas worst affected by the epidemic:

- Letaba Hospital — 168 cases and 34 deaths;
- Nkhensani Hospital — 50 cases and three deaths;
- Shiluvane Hospital — 32 cases and three deaths;
- Malamulelo Hospital — one case;
- Elim Hospital — three cases and one death;
- Tintswalo Hospital — two cases;
- Garankuwa Hospital — 41 cases and three deaths

# Polio ~~claims~~ claims <sup>(115)</sup> its 45th <sup>year</sup> victim <sup>24/8/82</sup>

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child has died from polio in Letaba hospital, bringing the toll to 45, as the Johannesburg Medical Officer of Health warned that as many as 10% of children visiting Soweto were not immunised against the disease.

And Dr B R Richard has found that as many as 30% of children in the township are not immunised against measles.

The Deputy Director-General of Health, Dr James Gililand, said yesterday that figures to the weekend showed that no more children had been admitted to hospital suffering from polio, Sapa reports.

So far 270 children have been admitted to hospitals with the disease, mainly in the Gazankulu area.

Meanwhile Dr Richard has appealed to Soweto residents to ensure that visiting children from rural areas receive the polio vaccinations.

"The vaccinations can be obtained free of charge at any of the local clinics and that goes for visiting children as well."

Dr Richard also appealed to parents to ensure that young children had been immunised against measles. "Measles can become a serious matter when contracted by infants, and together with other complications could result in death," he said.

# 13 more in hospital with polio

25/8/82  
115  
RDM

THIRTEEN more cases of polio have been reported, three at GaRankuwa Hospital near Pretoria.

The Deputy Director-General of Health, Dr James Gilliland, said eight of the latest cases had been admitted to Pietersburg Hospital, one to Nkensani Hospital and one to Douglas Smit Hospital.

The number of children who have been admitted to hospital since the outbreak of the disease at the end of March has now risen to 283. Forty-five children have died during the epidemic, which has been confined mainly to the Gazankulu area. Latest figures from Lebowa, which has also been stricken, are not yet available. — Sapa.

# Prof cites virus disease problems

D. Disraeli  
20/1/82  
115  
30

GRAHAMSTOWN  
Outbreaks of virus caused diseases, such as the recent case of poliomyelitis in Gazankulu, would probably become more common in the near future, Professor J. F. E. Newman, of the microbiology department at Rhodes University, said in his inaugural lecture.

Titled *Viruses and Man*, the lecture covered the whole aspect of virus-borne diseases, from polio and small pox to the common cold.

One of the reasons that outbreaks such as that at Gazankulu occur was that, because virus mutate into many forms, it was almost impossible to cure a virus-caused disease. For the same reason it was very difficult to find effective immunisation agents. It had been found that there were over 100 viruses which caused the common cold, Professor Newman said.

"Socio-economic factors" were behind many outbreaks of disease in the Third World because poor sanitary conditions were carriers of the virus.

A notable exception was the success of the fight against smallpox. "On December 14, 1977 the director general of the World Health Organization announced that smallpox -- the most devastating and feared disease in human history had finally been eradicated."

This was only achieved because the smallpox virus had a short life, and must be transmitted from person to person. To eradicate the disease it was necessary to break this transmission cycle, which the World Health Organization did via a massive vaccination programme launched in the 1950s.

Unfortunately, said Prof Newman, other viruses did not lend themselves to such simple solutions.

Either there were too many strains to vaccinate against them all, like the cold virus, or like the influenza virus, there were new strains appearing at intervals because of mutation.

One a person had suffered from a virus-caused disease he retained a life-long immunity against it. "The only problem is that it may be the wrong virus in many cases."

Prof Newman said that in future new vaccines would be made by genetic engineering, "and we can expect them to be safer, cheaper and more effective."

These new vaccines, combined with greater international co-operation, "could make major virus disease outbreaks a thing of the past". — DDC.

*(115) D. Dispatch 5/10/82*  
**KaNgwane chiefs seek to secede**

JOHANNESBURG — Three chiefs from KaNgwane have formally requested permission from Pretoria to secede with their land and people from KaNgwane to Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday

The three chiefs made their appeal to the Minister of Co-operation

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in July when the row over plans to transfer KaNgwane to Swaziland was at its height

They were accompanied by Prof Ntsanwisi who said yesterday he had arranged the meeting with Dr Koornhof after the chiefs had approached him for assistance

KaNgwane was the designated homeland of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis until Pretoria's decision to dissolve its legislative assembly and take it over pending its transfer to Swaziland

Gazankulu is the homeland of South Africa's 1 000 000 Shangaans

The three chiefs are all Shangaans and have

no desire to be incorporated in Swaziland, Prof Ntsanwisi said

KaNgwane is divided into three blocks of territory with a strong Shangaan presence in two of them

Prof Ntsanwisi said no finality had been reached in the discussions, with Dr Koornhof — DDC

# Overgrazing hits hardest

Star 12/1/83 119

Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

With most peasant farmers in Lebowa and Gazankulu ruined by the present devastating drought, there seems to be little hope for them in the future. The veld will take years to recover because of overgrazing.

The homeland governments were non-committal yesterday about the extent of drought aid they could expect from the South African Government.

A statement released by the office of Gazankulu's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said "The matter is still being considered by the Republican Government."

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was not available for comment but a senior official said a statement would be issued "in due course".

Lebowa's Secretary for Agriculture Mr Boet Fick said he was making an in-depth study of the situation, and would soon make several recommendations.

He said the sinking of more boreholes and the provision of emergency cattle feed were obvious short-term measures.

It is clear Central Government funds have already been stretched to their limits.

An economist said two specific long-term projects had now become essential.

The first was to tackle firmly the problem of overgrazing via legislation. This could involve the payment of levies by farmers if they exceeded certain limits on given pieces of grazing land.

The second project should be an intensive research programme to determine the real plight of peasant farmers.

Agricultural officials say good rains within the next two months could enable homeland farmers to plant limited winter grain.

However the long term prospects remain grim, as it would cost astronomical sums of money to launch feeding schemes, in the face of possible widespread starvation.

year's drought, there is so little moisture in the soil that only 60 percent of available fields could be planted. On these, yields would be only half of last year's.

In the Springbok Flats, usually considered the Transvaal's granary, there could be no wheat crop this year. Stunted cotton and sunflowers are being ploughed under.

The flats had only a quarter of their normal rain this season.

Mr Wentzel said the Government was still deliberating on how to save farmers and farming from total ruin.

New definitions of what constitutes a drought are now coming into effect, and his department will in future concentrate on preventing overgrazing by paying farmers to withdraw cattle.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Gert Kotze, said the Government had to rely wholly on the co-ops to administer short-term credit to farmers.

Co-ops could bear the risks only if they were themselves financially sound.

Recent tax rules making it difficult for co-ops to build up reserves will be rescinded and company tax exemptions for co-ops restored.

her attention has been of vital importance. Blind since the age of three, he must put his trust in her daily as he makes his journey from Irene, near Pretoria, to Marshall Street, in the heart of Johannesburg.

## RUSH HOUR

This involves catching a bus from his home to Kruis Street and then crossing nine streets in rush hour traffic, with a return journey in the afternoon.

Mr van Rensburg (34) acquired Yolande just over a month ago from the Guide Dog Association for the Blind following a sponsorship from the Germiston North Rotary Club. He is the ninth person to be sponsored by the club in the past 10 years.

## HAUGHTY

"When I first got Yolande she was a very haughty little lady," said Mr van Rensburg. "She is very much a one-man dog so it was difficult to get her to transfer from the trainer to me."

"It was like courting all over again I had to give her exaggerated praise and little tit-bits to try to win her over."

# Damelin students sweep the board

in the Republic of South Africa  
in the November 1981 examinations

## CIS

SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

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- More passes than any other college.
- More places and prizes than any other college
- More passes in the Transvaal than all other colleges combined

## IMM


Institute of Marketing Management

- In the Diploma of Marketing Management Studies held in Southern Africa during 1981.
- More first places and prizes than all other colleges combined
  - TCOA prize for best Part I student

West Rand Bureau  
Two youths who attempted a getaway despite warnings from the police after a drugs burglary were fatally wounded when shots were fired. Evidence said at an inquest in the Roodepoort Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr A P Pieterse, said in his finding that on available

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### SYLLABUS OUTLINE:

Principles of Management People organisation methods Delegation and Control Objectives Motivation Personnel Job



J. Dispatch 12/7/83 (15)

# R8 000m spent on national states

GIYANI (Gazankulu) — South Africa had already spent R8 489 million on developing independent and self-governing black homelands and millions of rands more would be budgeted for this purpose in the future, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Opening the eighth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly here, Dr Viljoen said the South African Government was convinced that blacks should be able to gain the right of self-determination in their own areas and over their own people.

If they so wished, they should also be able to gain independence, he said.

The Government was doing its utmost to give everyone full political

rights and would like to fulfil the aspirations of all South Africans.

Dr Viljoen said the Government had decided that instruments should be created which would ensure that it would not have to act unilaterally and which would make wider participation and joint consultation and decision-making possible.

The appointment of a cabinet committee to look into and propose solutions for the problems affecting black communities outside the national states, as well as problems in regard to the independent and self-governing states, was an important step in this direction, he added.

"The South African Government accepts the fact that large numbers of the various black peoples outside their national states are pre-

sent in the RSA and will also be there in future.

"It is known that these people also have aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the SA Government to find workable ways of fulfilling these aspirations by creating structures for decision-making and consultation.

"It is particularly important to recognise and, as far as possible give greater weight and meaning to the bond between members of a nation living outside their national state and the government of their national state," Dr Viljoen said.

He appealed for "team-work" and co-operation from all South Africans in according blacks participation in decision-making processes affecting their own interests — SAPA

# R8 489 million

# poured into

# black homelands

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Mercury  
12/3/83

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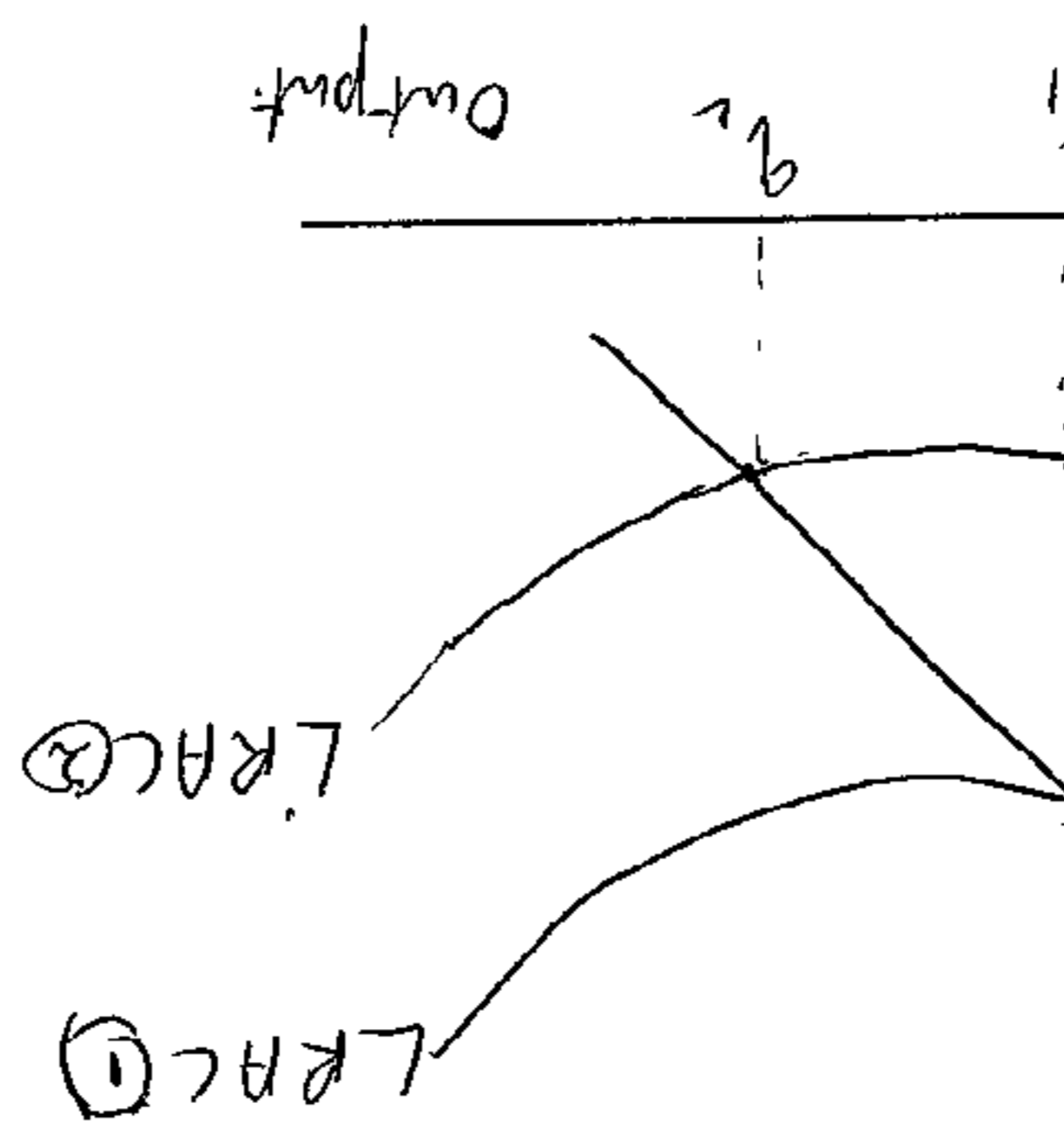
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### Aspirations

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It is known that these people also have aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the South African Government to find workable ways of fulfilling these aspirations by creating structures for decision-making and consultation, Dr Viljoen said. — (Sapa).



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copy  
4/6/83

# Gazankulu poll on September 7

GAZANKULU will go to the polls on September 7 to elect a new Legislative Assembly, it was announced in the Government Gazette yesterday. Nomination day for election candidates is June 29. — Sapa.

# ed in landslide

150 people ... which ... th tons of hydro-elec- the Colom- as report- ... on ... a shift ... Dam ... 140 km east ... Julio Cesar ... the Cun-

dinamarca province. Eighty men were going off shift and another 80 were relieving them. Both groups were caught in the slide. Initial reports said three foreigners were among the victims - two Italians and a Yugoslav. Most of the victims were construction workers. The Red Cross reported that 16 bodies had been recovered by noon yesterday - Associated Press

# Independence rejected

By Sol Makgabutlane

PHALABORWA - Because of the lack of resources, Gazankulu homeland would never accept independence from South Africa, the Chief Minister of the homeland, Professor Hudson Ntswanisi, said yesterday at the official opening of a R2 million business complex in Dwaarsloop, near Boskoprand. "Many people fail to see that the greatest challenge that faces South Africa today, reduced to its simplest terms, is nothing but the accommodation of black and white aspirations. The main thing is that, whether some of us like it or not, South Africa will always have black and white citizens - and all have to be accommodated. The argument of a white or black homeland just doesn't hold water anymore," he said.

# ly Announcements

ements for Engagements, Funeral Notices by telephone ... Hebrew No- the front page section.

... Linda (nee ... a lovely ... sister for ... Hospit- ... to doc-

... (Nee Paletz) ... a pre- and brother ... Born 29th ... Grateful ... doctors and Marymount

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... ward, young- ... Morris and celebrate his on Saturday ... Great Syn- Wolmarans

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... WELSH Rosemarie pleasure in the engage- daughter Trevor, son of ... and Ruby

... ANOU- BERG Fotini Ad- to an- engagement ... Eleni Sty- Litmassol, Cy- rthur, son of Dot Helberg

... CORIN and Felicity to announce ... The ... a new life

... rried

... IN-STUDD ... marriage is ... of Tim, the ... of Mr and

**Deaths**

**BLIGNAUT**  
 Jacobus Johannes (Blikkies), late of College of Agriculture, Potchefstroom, beloved husband and father, passed away on 28th July 1983, aged 77 years. Deeply mourned by Miesse, children and grandchildren.

**BREMNER**  
 Ida Myrtle, went peacefully to her Lord, 28th of July. Mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Missed by all her family, who loved her dearly. Funeral will be in Durban.

**CARTER**  
 Glen, our beloved Dad, passed away 27.7.83. We will never forget you Carey and Bruce.

**CARTER**  
 Glen, passed away 27.7.83, due to a tragic accident. Lovingly remembered by Mother, Father, Gillian and Richard.

**DUPLOOY**  
 D.J. (John), passed away peacefully on 28.7.83. Will be lovingly remembered by his daughter Molly, son-in-law Dougie, grandchildren Shelley, Shannon and Dalene.

**DUPLOOY**  
 D.J. (John), passed away peacefully on Thursday 28th July. Will always be remembered by his ever loving wife Kate.

**FACTOR**  
 Joe, passed away 28th July, 1983. All Committees, Residents and Staff of Our Parents Home extend their deepest sympathy to the family.

**FACTOR**  
 Joe always a joke, seldom a tear, an uncle we shall always remember and hold very dear. Ashley, Roch, Lawrence, Martin and Mandy. MHDSRIP.

**FACTOR**  
 Joe died peacefully 28th July. Beloved uncle of Maureen, Hilary, Russell, Sandy and Fahley. MHDSRIP.

**FACTOR**  
 Joe, died peacefully 28th July. Will always be remembered by his heart-broken sister-in-law, Jessie. Factor. MHDSRIP.

**FRY**  
 George, peacefully passed away July 27th 50 Golden years we shared together. I will always cherish the memory of your love and courage. Love Ed.

**FRY**  
 George, passed away after illness so bravely.

**Deaths**

**GARDEN**  
 Tinnie, a wonderful mother and ooma to Maureen, John, Robert, Andrew and Douglas. She will be sadly missed by us all.

**GARDEN**  
 Tinnie, dearest wife of Roddy who passed away peacefully on 28 July. Deeply mourned and lovingly remembered.

**GROSS**  
 Morris, passed away 21st July after illness so bravely borne. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by his sister Ada and brother Michael. M.H.D.S.R.I.P.

**GROSS**  
 Morris, passed away 21st July after illness so bravely borne. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by his sister Esther, brother-in-law Henry, nephew Trevor and niece Bronwyn. M.H.D.S.R.I.P.

**HALL**  
 Betty, our very loving Mom and Granny, passed away Wednesday July 27th 83. Sadly missed and longed for. Absent in body but present in our hearts. Love Linn, Jen, Kevin and Carolyn.

**HALL**  
 Betty in loving memory of the best mother, grandmother and friend. Passed away Wednesday 27th July 83. Will always love and remember you. Deeply mourned by daughter Susan, son in law Russ and grandchildren Lisa, Joanna, John, Tony and Michael.

**JACOBSONH**  
 Erna, deeply mourned by all brethren and sisters of B'nai B'rith Johannesburg Lodge and First Women's Chapter.

**JACOBSONH**  
 Erna fondly remembered, deeply mourned by her life long friends Tutti and Ruth.

**JACOBSONH**  
 ERNA passed away 27th July 1983. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by Bertha Lebovicz.

**JACOBSONH**  
 Erna passed away on 27th July. Deeply mourned by her grand children Linda and Brian and greatgrand children Allon and Mika (Israel).

**MAYTHAM**  
 Pat, died peacefully on the 27th of July. Remembered by Partners and staff Wertheim Becker.

**TAYLOR**

**Deaths**

**JACOBSONH**  
 Erna, passed away peacefully after a short illness on Wednesday 27th July 1983. Beloved mother of Niels, Ida, Herbert and Gergurd (U.S.A.), Erika (U.S.A.). Lovingly remembered by all her grandchildren and great grandchildren. Funeral on Friday 29th July 1983, West Park Cemetery, at 1.15pm. Prayers on Sunday 6.15pm at 32 Argyle House, Queens Road, Parktown.

**KESLER**  
 Dr Israel, passed away peacefully Sunday 24th July 1983, after a long illness bravely borne. Deeply mourned and will be sorely missed by his loving wife Lillie, devoted children Edmund and Hedva, Len, Joel and Leslie and adored grandchildren Frank and Alan, cherished and revered. Prayers daily from Tuesday Mincha 5.30 pm Maariv 6 - m and Shacharit 7 am from Wednesday at 24 5th-st, Johannesburg.

**NICHOLSON**  
 Eggle, from Gerald Fitzpatrick Old Age Home, passed away on the 29th July, at 10.15 hours, at the age of 87. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by Cindy, Laura, Reg and Tiennie.

**PULEREWITZ**  
 Jean, beloved wife of Hymie died tragically Tues 26 July. Always remembered and sadly missed. Prayers will be held 5.45 pm Sunday 31/7 to 4/8 at 128 Pembroke St, Sydenham.

**PULEREWITZ**  
 Jean, beloved mother and Bobba of Sara and Michael Cosmann, Clive, Claudia and Beverley died tragically 26th July 1983. Always remembered and sadly missed.

**PULEREWITZ**  
 Jean, beloved mother and Bobba of Leah and Preston Israelson, Mark, Gary and Richard died tragically 26th July. Always remembered and sadly missed.

**TAYLOR**  
 Autry, in loving memory of a dear friend passed away July 25 after a long illness. Will always be remembered by Mr Wood, children Edward, Shirley, Brian and family. Also Mrs Smit and Holthausen family.

**TAYLOR**  
 Donald, a model patient and a wonderful friend, passed away 28 July. Will always be remembered from Jenni, Dot and Audry from The Renal Unit.

**TAYLOR**  
 Donald Autry, The Hill became too steep to climb. God gently took your hand and led you to green pastures of peace. Rest in peace my darling Dot and Patrick.

**Deaths**

**TAYLOR**  
 Donald Autry, Deeply mourned by his heart broken Mother and son Clint.

**THALROSE**  
 Winifred Martha, passed away Wed 27th July, 1983. Sadly missed by her loving husband Syd and son Jeff and Aimee.

**THALROSE**  
 Winifred Martha, our darling mom and ooma, sadly missed Des, Mel, Tracey, Leanne and Darren.

**THALROSE**  
 Winifred Martha, Our loving Mom and Ooma, passed away Wed 27th July after a long illness. Sadly missed, George, Brenda and Sydney.

**WATERMEYER**  
 Louis, our darling gran. Sadly remembered by her granddaughter Eleanor and Alan.

**WATERMEYER**  
 Louise, our dearest mother, passed away peacefully in Benoni. Deeply mourned by her daughter Ramona, son-in-law Arthur. Rest in Peace.

**Funeral Notices**

**ANDRADE**  
 The cremation service for Robert Lee late of Bez Valley will take place at Hobkirk Doves West Chapel, 10 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein on Tuesday August 2nd at 4.00 pm prior to the cremation which will be private. HOBKIRK DOVES Tel 39-5967.

**COLLETT**  
 A service for Jessie Edith, late of Athol Village, 115 Dennis Road, Atholl Ext, Sandton will be held at Hobkirk Doves West Chapel, 10 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein on Monday 1 August at 3 pm prior to the cremation which will take place privately. Donations in lieu of floral tributes may be sent to Boys Town, P.O. Box 31118, Braamfontein 2017. Hobkirk Doves 39-5967.

**KLINK**  
 The cremation service for Louis (Tolla) will be held at St. Luke's Church, Bosmont at 2.30 pm on Saturday 30th July and will proceed to the Brixton Crematorium at 3.30 p.m. No flowers by request, donations to World Vision.

**MCINTOSH**  
 The cremation service for William Gordon late of Mackenzie Street, Brooklyn, Pretoria will be held in the Wesley Methodist Church, Andries Street, Pretoria on Tuesday 2nd August, 1983 at 3.00 pm prior to the cremation which

**In Memoriam**

Beatrice the 30 in our bereaved Bevan's

Herbert away Sadly, remember Daisy, and Da

Lorna 31 1975 bereaved Brent Wayne

Morris memorial, ago Po with n your I Daphn

Arthur away, remem and far

Collecting loving darling from Stan

**Memo**

Costa vice w am on the Gr thedra tine a mara Johann memor husband Peter brothe Harry

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**Joburg's R50 000 aid to homelands**

**Mall Reporter**

JOHANNESBURG is going to provide R50 000 in drought aid to Gazankulu and Lebowa during the next few months. This announcement was made yesterday by the chairman of the city council's management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer.

In a Press statement, Mr Oberholzer said the council was fully aware of the difficult situation in the homelands as a result of the drought.

"Most of the council's black workers from the Transvaal area come from Gazankulu and Lebowa, and this has played an important role in the decision to provide aid," Mr Oberholzer said.

The R50 000 will be spent on providing enriched maize meal, which will be divided equally between the two areas. Each area will receive approximately 75 tons of maize meal in packs of 12,5kg.

The various delivery points will be determined in co-operation with the respective governments of the two homelands.

The first consignment of maize is expected to be delivered by the first week of October.

The statement added that similar assistance had been given to Gazankulu and Lebowa on a previous occasion, but then it was in the form of cattle.

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# NGK schemes bring relief to drought areas

By Hannes Ferguson

The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) has launched several broad-based economic development projects in the drought-stricken areas of Lebowa and Gazankulu after recent crisis talks between black and white churchmen.

At the talks it was agreed that the drought had brought the long-term socio-economic stagnation of the northern homelands to a head and that the response of the churches to the crisis had to go far beyond drought relief alone.

The Rev Marcus Matopha, of Orighstad, told a Press conference last week that the rural black

population was dependent on outside jobs.

Unemployment, crop failure and cattle losses had to be faced by raising morale generally and developing initiative at grassroots level, he said.

## EMERGENCY

A Church Emergency Aid Committee (CEA), chaired by Dr Henne Moller, has set up a R100 000 fund of which R22 500 has been spent on 25 projects, now in various stages of completion.

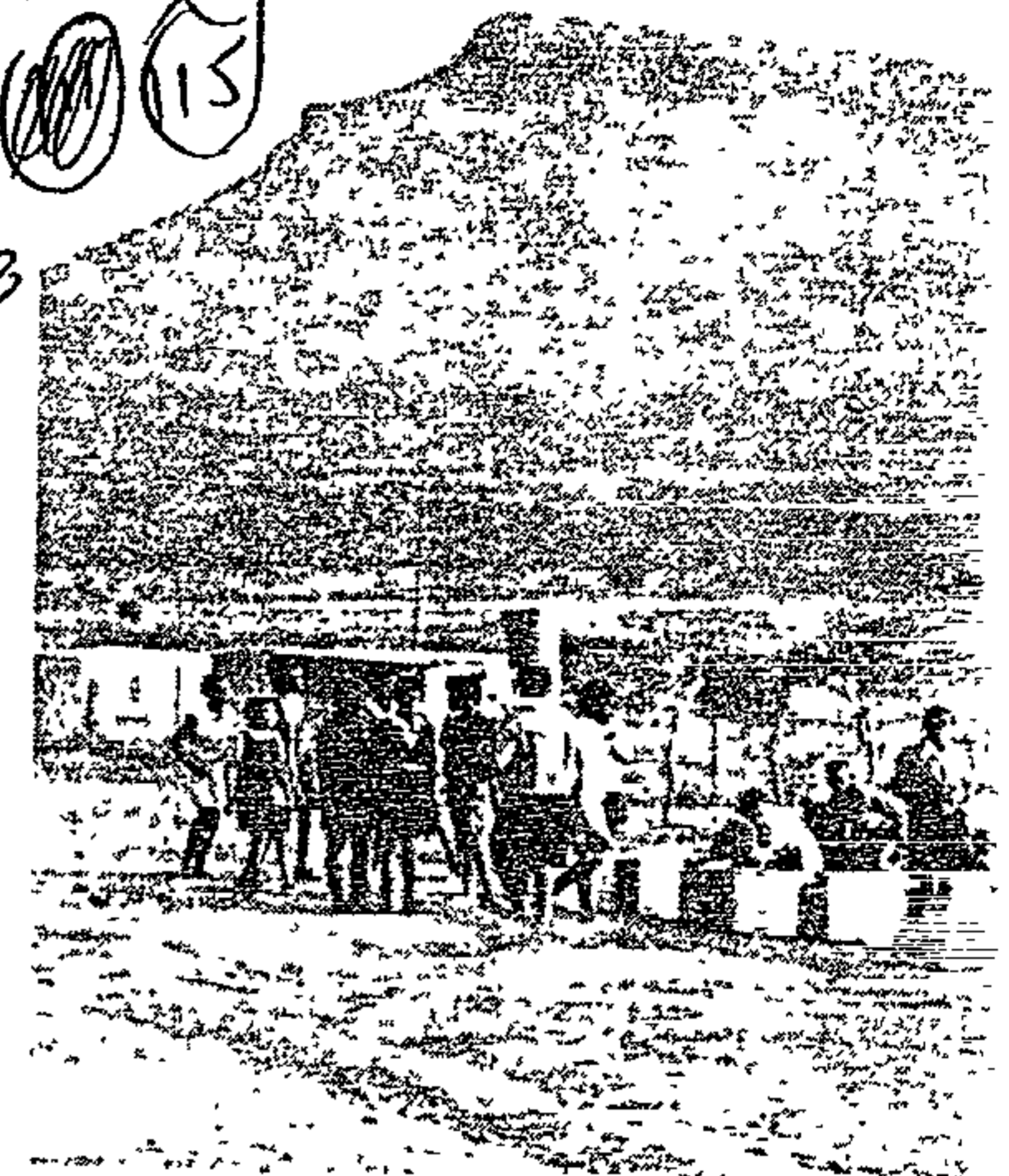
At Maandagshoek, in eastern Lebowa, a kwashiorkor prevention campaign has been started.

The minister of the local black NGK congregation, the Rev Mamatole Mankoe, said that all

children under five years of age would be regularly weighed by "care groups" and would be helped by a feeding scheme where necessary.

The superintendent of the local Bushoff Hospital, Dr P Roux, said the number of kwashiorkor patients had increased considerably since the drought started and preventive care was all-important. Kwashiorkor was the result of ignorance as much as of hardship.

At the old NGK mission station, Nkhensani, near Giyani, Gazankulu, a save-your-cattle scheme has been initiated. The church bought cattle-feed and put up local feed lots where



farmers could feed some of their starving stock up to a weight where they could market them.

With the proceeds farmers could then buy feed to save the rest of their small herds, Dr Roux said.

## GOODWILL

The operation ran into cattle marketing snags but, with the goodwill of the the Meat Board and the veterinary authorities, this would soon be solved.

"Also near Giyani, small committees of women have been helped to start vegetable gardens to provide their families with better food, as well as income to pay back church loans for fencing and pumps," Dr Roux added.

This type of community development was replacing old-style missionary work, said a CEA member, the Rev Faure Louw.

About 18 white ministers were helping with the various projects



The face of kwashiorkor.



erol  
AHS



Queuing up at the only tap for 6 000 people.

farmers could feed some of their starving stock up to a weight where they could market them

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School principal's office, Gazankulu.

(M) (115) Star  
7/2/89

# Public hangings shock after burnings at stake in N Tvl

By Dirk Nel,

Northern Transvaal Bureau

**TZANEEN** — The public hanging of two men in the Mogoboya district near Tzaneen has shocked rural communities in the Northern Transvaal

The incident came less than a month after four people were burned at the stake near Zebediela, south-east of Pietersburg

The Lebowa Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Jan Harmse, confirmed today that Mr Salmon Mogale Shai and Mr Chemist Rakgwale were sentenced, by tribal law, to hang

A witchdoctor found they were re-

sponsible for the lightning which killed Miss Moshoi Maenetja and injured Miss Maite Maenetja

Brigadier Harmse said a headman and seven others had been arrested in connection with the hangings.

The deputy commissioner of police, Colonel J Moloto, said this type of tribal death was relatively uncommon as the burning of alleged victims' huts had been the normal procedure in the past

He confirmed that the Lebowa Government "deplored these killings".

Police are continuing their investigations.



# Gazankulu needs R80-m aid from SA yearly — study

115

Star

By Anthony Duigan

17/2/84

Gazankulu — paralysed by an undeveloped infrastructure — suffered from a vast backlog in housing, educational and medical facilities, a study of the homeland has found.

Only one in 10 of Gazankulu's economically active people could find work inside the territory, forcing the others to migrate or remain unemployed, according to Planning Proposals for Gazankulu, a study published today by Rand Afrikaans University's development studies institute.

The study recommended that South Africa plough in excess of R80 million a year into the territory for infrastructural development alone, almost double the R47 million grant-in-aid paid out to Gazankulu each year on average by the Government.

There was only one classroom for every 73 children and one teacher per 46 children, the study found. Proper housing was beyond the capabilities of the average Gazankulu family.

Besides the high rate of unemployment, which forced most young people to leave the territory, at least 7 500 more people came on the job market each year. Early next century, when the population of Gazankulu would have doubled to 750 000, about 13 000 people there would be looking for jobs each year, the report said.

# Gazankulu 'left in dire straits'

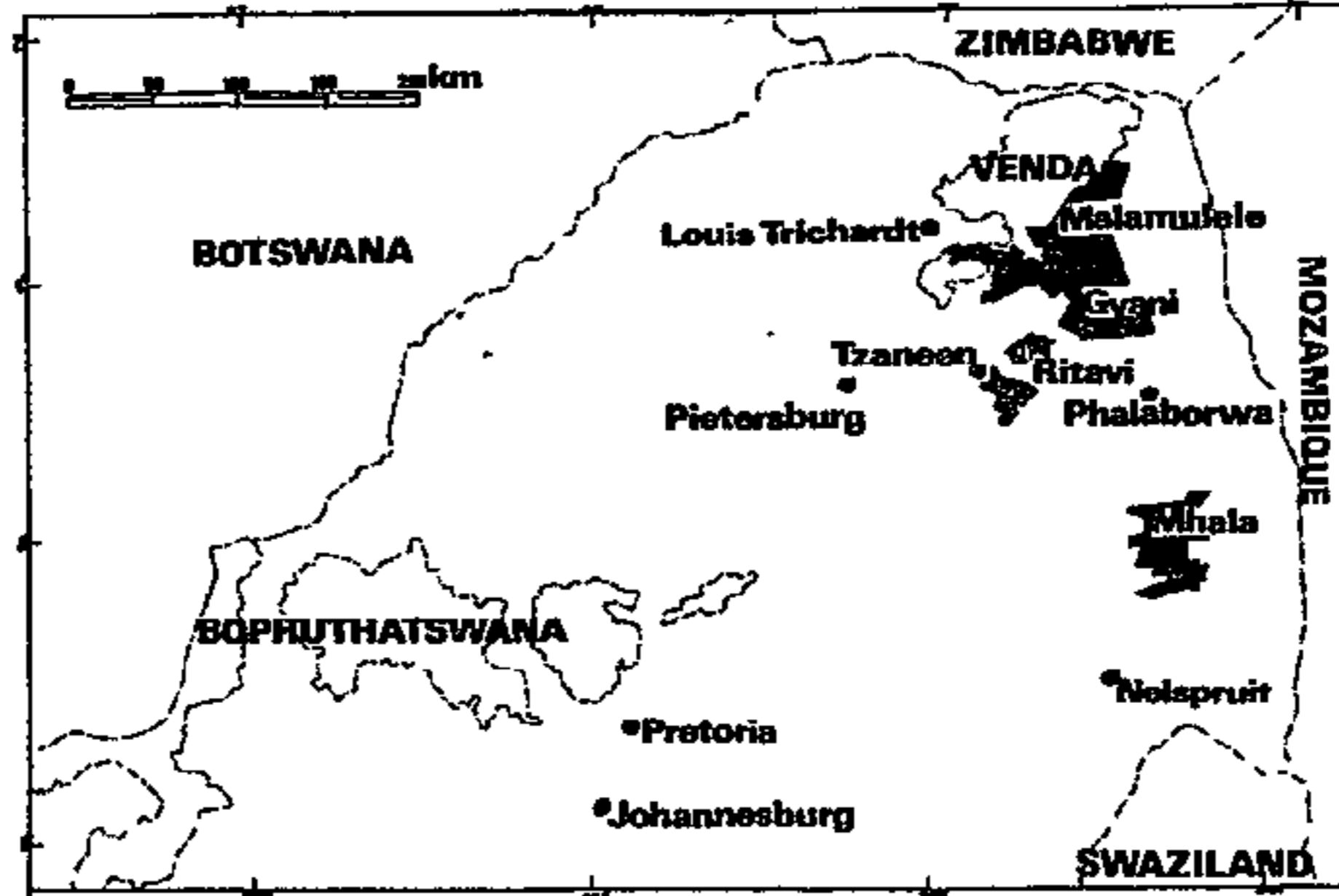
By Anthony Duigan

Gazankulu was in dire straits because of a cut in development funds over the last few years, the homeland's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Professor Ntsanwisi was speaking at the Rand Afrikaans University where a multi-disciplinary study on development planning for Gazankulu was officially handed over to him by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The study, compiled by the Institute for Development Studies at RAU, found that Gazankulu (four pieces of land in north-eastern Transvaal) was paralysed by an undeveloped infrastructure and a vast backlog in housing, school and medical facilities.

"We in Gazankulu feel we have not had the financial support we needed," Professor Ntsanwisi said after receiving the study.



In the early 1970s Gazankulu was advised by the then Department of Bantu Education to invest in technical and commercial education.

"After 10 successive financial years nothing has been forthcoming for technical and commercial education and there is no hope for anything either in the 1984-85 budget," he said.

Those financial impediments made it virtually impossible to

find the people needed for development and "without the necessary funding this study is to no avail, not worth the time and effort spent on it by the excellent RAU team", he added.

"This curtailment of funds has left us in dire straits. In a set-up where priorities of one financial year catch up with the unfulfilled priorities of a previous year, things are very difficult."

Professor Ntsanwisi, whose

Government is now to produce a White Paper on development in the light of the study, called on the South African Government to bring in advisers to monitor the funds for Gazankulu to try and see that development objectives were reached.

According to the recommendations in the RAU study about R80-million a year was needed over the next two decades for infrastructural developments only.

"It is now of major importance that Gazankulu attracts talent from beyond its borders and stimulates development within," Professor Ntsanwisi said.

He could not join the prophets of doom who just criticised and destroyed because the fundamental problem in Southern Africa was one of reconciling the aspirations of black and white.

"The report aims at bringing about this reconciliation," he said.

# Homeland needs massive cash injection, study finds

GAZANKULU needs at least R1 629-million over the next 20 years if it is to develop favourably.

This is one of the recommendations contained in a study entitled 'A Development Framework for Gazankulu' compiled by several Rand Afrikaans University academics and published this week.

Express 19/2/84 115  
By MIKE CADMAN

The aim of the report is to formulate a general development framework which could serve as a guide to improve the socio-economic position of the region.

The report recommends that the central government increase its aid to Gazankulu by about R40-million a year for the next 20 years to help pay for new roads, factories, schools, hospitals and other facilities.

South Africa provides Gazankulu, which in 1980 had a population of 480 824, with R47-million in aid annually.

The report gives a de-

tailed account of the present state of education, agriculture, health and general infrastructure of Gazankulu and concludes that vast amounts of money are required to improve the poor facilities in the homeland.

The report shows that at present:

- The area has only one tarred road, 59km long.
- Gazankulu has only 45km of railway lines.
- There is only one classroom for every 73 children and only one teacher for every 46 children.

● In 1980 only 21 263 formal employment opportunities existed but 200 000 people were in the economically active age group.

● In 1980 the average annual income per capita was R373.

The report was chiefly compiled by some members of the Institute of Development Studies at RAU headed by Professor B J Piek.

Several professors from other universities and faculties as well as students helped compile the report.

It says: "An estimated R14- to R25-million will be required by 1985 to improve pupil/classroom and pupil/teacher ratios.

"In order to provide sufficient hospital beds and clinics by 1985 a capital expenditure (excluding manpower costs) of R25-million will be required.

"All possible efforts should be made to develop Giyani as the administrative capital with strong tertiary functions. Nkowankowa will be the growth point and its growth will depend on the development of industrial activities and in the informal sector — all major industries should be placed at Nkowankowa."

Everything possible should be done to expand the employment capacities of the secondary and tertiary sectors, the report advises.

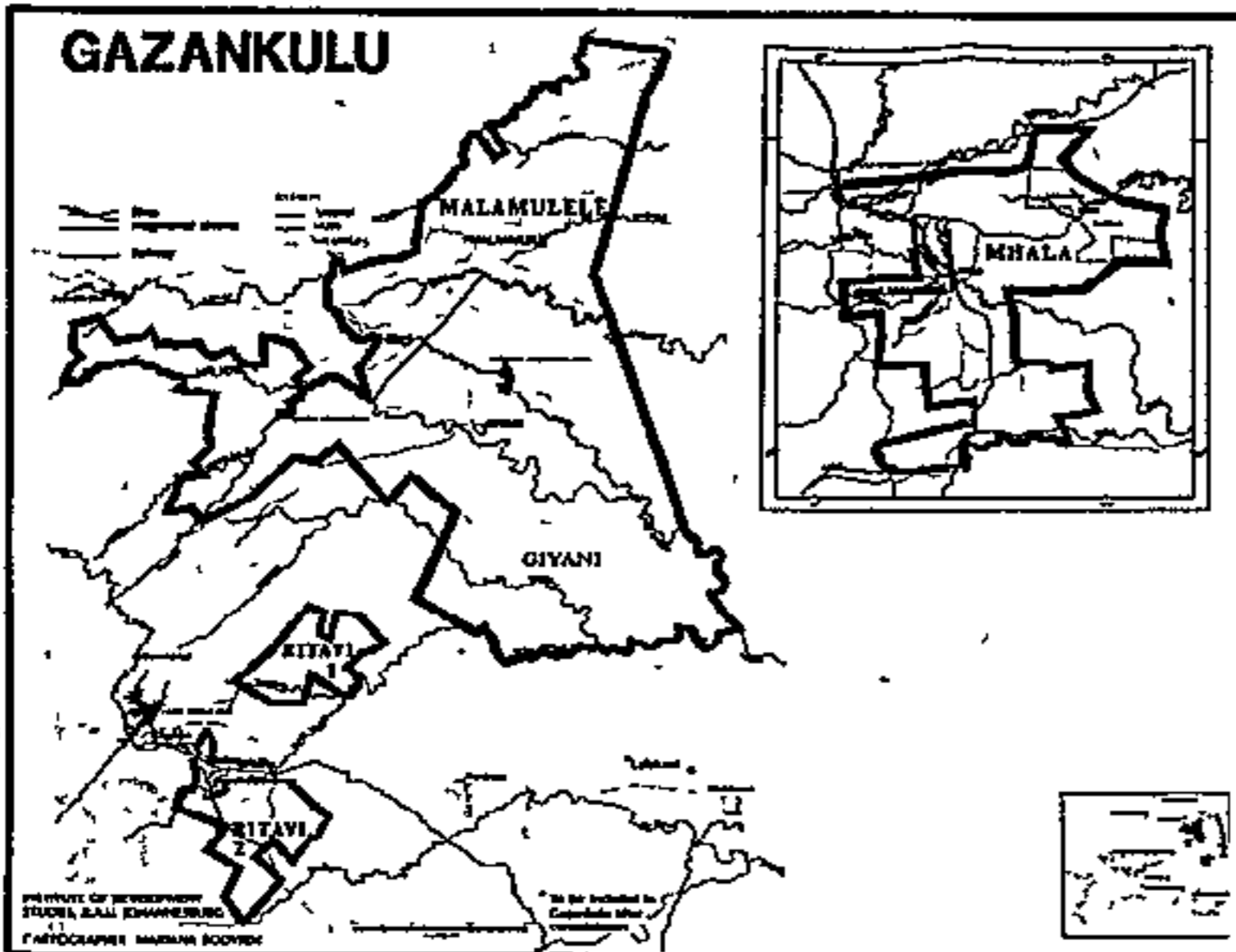
"The first priority should be to create formal employment opportunities for people with at least Standard 5 education — 3 500 people with this qualification annually become job seekers.

"To absorb these qualified job seekers, 140 000 formal employment opportunities will have to be created in the next 25 years. That will still leave 250 000 people in the working age group unemployed within Gazankulu by the year 2000."

It also stresses that social services have to be upgraded in order to improve development potential.

"Compulsory primary education should be phased in and the curricula at both primary and secondary school levels should be examined for relevance to a developing region.

"It is especially necessary that the technical, commercial and agricultural education be introduced... the establishment of a technicon at Ritavi should receive serious consideration."



● Gazankulu — needs at least R1 629-million

# Call to elderly in Vereeniging area

by Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

An urgent appeal has been made to senior citizens in the Vereeniging area to help with investigations into a proposed service centre for the elderly in the town.

Plans for the establishment of a service centre were announced shortly after the Vereeniging Council for the Aged was formed last year.

This council has now been merged with the Vereeniging Old Age Housing Utility Company, and a sub-committee has been appointed to proceed with the establishment of the centre.

The Vereeniging Town Council has allocated a

suitable site in Skippie Botha Park for the building of the centre, subject to geological approval.

An urgent appeal has now been made to all senior citizens to assist in determining the needs of the aged.

To qualify for this centre, women applicants must be 60 years and older, and men 65 years and older.

Facilities will include welfare and health services, meals, recreational facilities, a library and a work room.

Senior citizens who are prepared to assist are asked to write to the Project Development Committee, PO Box 3183, Three Rivers 1935.

# Malnutrition on the increase

Medical Reporter

About a third of children under the age of five are underweight in Gazankulu in the Northern Transvaal.

This emerged during a survey carried out by Dr C B Ijsselmuiden at Elm Hospital. He found the highest number of underweight children in the one to two year age group — 38,2 percent.

Dr Ijsselmuiden said there had been an increase in the number of mildly to moderately malnourished children under five years of age since a similar survey was done in 1978.

"The increase in the percentage of underweight children in the

one-to-two-year age group coincides with the age at which children in our area are weaned from the breast, after which they are usually fed with soft porridge and tea, sometimes only once or twice a day," he said in an article in the South African Medical Journal.

"This seems to be a clear indication for a nutrition programme."

Dr Ijsselmuiden surveyed 658 children in 1982 during a mass vaccination campaign when Gazankulu was struck by a polio epidemic.

"The presence of a clinic in a village seems to have had no influence on the percentage of underweight children," he said.

# Nobody to KO Gary the Goat

Own Correspondent

PLETTENBERG BAY — Gary the Goat from George, who injured his back in a mating duel, is being treated by a chiropractor.

Gary's problem started two months ago when he lost a fight with another goat. He also lost the use of his hind legs and anal and bladder control. When vets were unable to treat him, he was taken to a chiropractor, who found that if Gary's back was not treated he would never walk again.

Gary needed an anaesthetic so that his spine could be manipulated — but nobody in George qualified to administer an anaesthetic would give him drugs on the grounds that it was unethical.

The chiropractor, who asked not to be named, tried chloroform and ether but neither was strong enough to subdue Gary, a strong angora goat.

Now Gary is back on his owner's farm, waiting for treatment which might never come.

Gary was X-rayed and it was established that he had a compression fracture. The chiropractor decided to manipulate.


Gary was put on an old couch for his first treatment, which restored the animal's anal and bladder control. But the chiropractor could not work on Gary's back while he remained awake.

"He is a big animal. With those horns I'm not prepared to work on him if he is not anaesthetised," said the chiropractor.

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# Homelands hunger

SIXTY-TWO per cent of school children in the Ciskei are undernourished, a survey of the homeland's health services has found.

'Kids starving in Ciskei and Gazankulu'

1115 City Press  
18/3/84

And a similar survey in Gazankulu has found that a third of all children under five are underweight.

These startling figures — disclosed in the latest issue of the SA

Medical Journal — show up just how bad conditions are in South Africa's homelands.

According to the Ciskei survey, nearly two-thirds of the children at Ciskei schools get less than the World Health Organisation's minimum nutritional requirements. Seven-hundred-and-

fifty people were studied by researchers.

Many of them had vitamin and mineral deficiencies caused by a predominantly maize diet — and this was especially high among children aged seven and eight.

The survey — conducted for the Ciskei

Government to help formulate a "food policy" — found serious diet deficiencies among residents of the homeland.

Among these were:  
● Protein, which was of low quality, represented 11 percent of total energy intake for all age groups.

● Calcium and iron intakes were low in all age groups, especially women who were breast-feeding.

● The most deficient vitamin was nicotinic acid, followed by riboflavin (both of the vitamin B group).

The researchers called for drastic improvements to the Ciskei's nutritional situation, and recommended:

● A greater variety of food be given to chil-

dren, to complement the predominantly maize diet.

● Babies be breast-fed as long as possible — at least six months — to contribute to the intake of high-quality protein and energy.

The researchers say it

is essential that children eat more frequently to ensure an adequate intake of energy and other nutrients.

The study in Gazankulu — conducted by Dr C B Ijselemdien — also found a need for drastic changes in food

provision.

The staple diet for children in the homeland was soft porridge and tea only once or twice a day, he said and this was usually what children lived on once they had been weaned.

# Caught between the lines

People are starving to death in Gazankulu. Now a massive feeding scheme is being launched

THE young surveyor stood confidently astride the main road into Giyani, capital of Gazankulu, marking out the lines of development.

He was attended by an old man dressed in baggy overalls, a little in awe of the instruments his elegantly dressed young colleague used with such assurance.

They symbolised the qualities of a future and a past that the architects of apartheid would like to be true of the massive experiments in social engineering taking place in the homelands.

But following the surveyors' lines into the heart of Gazankulu south of Giyani, the picture that emerged was a stark contrast.

In the villages the people were too afraid to speak about the future.

"Three old people died of hunger here in the last few months," is all a gaunt old woman in one village would say.

As for the past, it didn't help to think about it, she said, but added nostalgically that "before the lines" they grew more than enough to eat.

The people commonly divide their lives into the time "before the lines" and "in the lines".

"Being put into lines" is their way of describing the removals that occurred in the Sixties in Gazankulu.

Before the lines they lived in scattered homesteads, each extended family with its cattle kraals and fields of mealies and groundnuts alongside their huts.

## Cutting

After their removal, they lived in rows of huts next to straight, surveyed dirt roads cutting across one another at right angles, their cattle a few kilometres to one side of the new settlement and their fields, now just a couple of hectares to a family, another few kilometres to the other side.

Although it's nearly 20 years since most were removed so that they would fall within the border of the 'right' ethnic homeland, their communities have never recovered.

"Problems and diseases spread too easily in the lines," say the people.

"Their pattern of living has been broken," says Mrs Catherine Schneider, a mis-



Pictures: WALTER DLADLA

## The Carnegie Inquiry FOCUS ON POVERTY



By MARION WHITEHEAD

to the Carnegie inquiry into poverty in Southern Africa at its conference in Cape Town last month.

"From 1950 to 1983, communities and families have disintegrated, they have lost their main source of income through population growth, resettlements 'in lines' and bureaucratic inefficiency," she said.

"Their alternate sources of income are inadequate and they use most of their energy to survive among growing difficulties and social problems. People do not feel secure and prefer not to think of tomorrow."

Worse, Mrs Schneider told delegates, the people had lost the feeling that they could contribute to the development of their villages.

Later she showed the Sunday Express how the removals had "irreparably impoverished" the people over the last 20 years, even though it had brought advantages

such as roads, schools and boreholes.

"Before the drought they were living at the limit, now they're even worse off," Mrs Schneider said.

Herds of 200 head of cattle have been whittled down to six since the drought and there is not even wild spinach to eat, never mind produce from the villagers' plots which are too small to make a living from, even when times are good.

## Remote

Drought relief programmes are too few and don't reach the more remote areas.

So the people are more dependent than ever on money sent by migrant workers. If it doesn't come, they starve.

Aggravating the situation is a general crisis of the family, and migrant workers often desert their families to take new wives in the cities

● Living in the lines ... Mr Richard Nkuna uses his disability grant to send 30 children from the village of Sekhunyana to school

Said Mrs Paulina Buma of Dzumeri village who was 19 when her community was removed to the 'right' side of the Lebowa-Gazankulu border in 1967. "The days when you could expect to die in your husband's kraal are over. Now marriage only lasts two or three years."

She did not speak of the husbands who left her and her sisters to look after the toddlers clinging to their skirts. They are supported by their parents who are both lucky enough to get pensions.

But the three old people who died of hunger in Sekhunyana did not have pensions or families to support them. At a meeting of old people in one village, six out of 67 were getting pensions, although all were old enough to qualify.

In Dzumeri a butcher shop and a general store have closed down.

The only business thriving is the bottle store and bar lounge.

More and more women are turning to drink to try to blot out the crying of their hungry children.

"They drink until 10pm in the lounge over there till they have not a cent," said Mrs Buma.

Neglected children have also turned to alcohol.

The people have lost hope of any improvements in the future and are immobilised by their sense of powerlessness.

Then there are rumours that the government is to take over the fields at Sekhunyana.

## Vowed

Vowed a defiant Mr Richard Nkuna, who sends 30 children to school in Sekhunyana on his disability grant. "When the rains come, I'm going to plough anywhere, I don't care what the government says."

Scoffed Mrs Notica Nguna. "They won't permit it."

They were among the people moved in 1968 to make way for a sisal plantation, a showpiece next to the main

road into Giyani.

They say they were not consulted, received no compensation for their old homes and were not assisted with the move.

And Granny Ruth Mabunda said "Before the lines we had big fields and could look after our families and eat for two years from a crop and even throw away food."

"We were well there, we had plenty of food to eat and there was no disease."

Mrs Schneider said that as there was no hope of creat-

ing paying jobs for everyone, people should be helped to become more self-sufficient.

Co-operative projects for community gardens and firewood plantations would be useful.

"Small industries and labour intensive public works should be planned on a permanent basis and not only as drought relief schemes," she said.



Lucky Granny Paulina Buma gets a pension which she uses to feed her grandchildren

# Homelands 'part of SA reality'

115

GIYANI. — The national states were "unmistakably part of the South African political reality", and the process which created them could not be reversed, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, said in Gazankulu yesterday.

Opening the Second Session of the Fourth Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Koornhof said the South African Government "is at present of the opinion, and has put forward the suggestion, that the answer to our constitutional questions lies in the direction of a confederal system of co-operation among states.

"In fact, certain proposals have already been put forward. Other political leaders have voiced the opinion that a much more rigid and institutionalised federal system of government is called for," Dr Koornhof said.

"Of course, on this occasion... we cannot even begin to compare and examine these two ideas. They are merely mentioned here — and there are bound to be many more — to indicate that the stage is set for serious, open and honest discussion and exchange of ideas in the immediate future.

"If we can succeed in maintaining or improving mutual trust and understanding among all around the conference table, nothing can stop the acknowledged ingenuity and resourcefulness of all the people of South Africa from guiding us towards a solution which will form the foundation of a prosperous, strong and happy community of peoples." Dr Koornhof said the Special Cabinet Committee was anxiously seeking to develop constitutional structures to accommodate black aspirations, also at a national level.

"It has already made, and will continue to

make, every effort to draw a wide range of black leadership into the process of discussion and deliberation."

The work of the Special Cabinet Committee and the proposed negotiations with the leaders of the national and independent states, as well as with leaders of other black communities, "must be continued so that results can be obtained as soon as possible", he said.

To accommodate the resultant political demands, it would be necessary to proceed with the creation of constitutional structures, wherever they were needed, as soon as this was constitutionally feasible.

"The idea that blacks are being left out in the cold has been deliberately fostered by radical elements in our society. Here I must sound an urgent note of caution and urge those who propagate such erroneous ideas to weigh carefully the consequences of their actions.

"The Government is clearly committed to a constructive policy of development on every front. If the irresponsible fostering of a spirit of disenchantment among blacks persists and if scant recognition continues to be given to the great number of initiatives by my Government and other agencies, polarisation will be facilitated and stability forfeited.

"I think all South Africans must ponder these issues and decide whether instability is what they want for themselves and their children," Dr Koornhof said.

Referring to the recent Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, Dr Koornhof said the South African Government had once more demonstrated its intention to live in peace with all its neighbours and said it harboured no aggressive intentions against them — Sapa

# In the land of the R1 cabbages

WHAT worries Mrs Mang le Mang most is the price of food. She is not alone, it is a problem she shares with all her neighbours in Gazankulu who spend 40% of their meagre incomes on food.

Mrs Mang le Mang is not an actual person. She is an Everywoman figure representing the poor of Southern Africa on whom the Carnegie Corporation spent R500 000 identifying and analysing their problems, and working out strategies to solve them.

Mr and Mrs Mang le Mang are the composite faces of many academic statistics and case studies presented in the 303 reports made in Cape Town to the Carnegie inquiry into poverty last week.

Their lives differ very little from those of the other two million families in South Africa living below the breadline.

The poor spend a large proportion of their income on food simply because they don't have much money and still have to feed their families — in the Mang le Mang case, five children plus granny.

## Rocketed

The three-year drought has aggravated their situation and food prices have rocketed. For a cabbage, R1 is the exorbitant price Mrs Mang le Mang pays.

The women of the drought-stricken village sing a mournful song

*This year we shall all perish, we people of Chauke. We found everyone with tears, crying for mealies.*

They have lost nearly all their cattle and only 12% of villagers have any beasts left. Mrs Mang le Mang hopes her husband, a migrant worker on the Reef, will send the family some money soon. Between 50% and 75% of the people in her area depend for their survival on money sent by migrant workers.

The Carnegie Inquiry  
**FOCUS ON POVERTY**



By MARION WHITEHEAD

Mr Mang le Mang earns R155 a month. He sends money to his wife whenever he can but when there is trouble he has nothing to send. Like the time he was jailed for not having the right pass.

His problem was not unique — 529 others were jailed for the same reason in South Africa that day.

He lost his job for being absent and there was no money during the months he looked for work.

That's when Mrs Mang le Mang became so desperate she took a job at the sisal plantations. Working from 6.45am to 5pm five days a week earned her R20 a month. She gave it up in disgust as soon as her husband found a job.

Only 2% of the people in her area can make a living from the land. She is not one of them. She lost her piece of ground when she was moved by the government to another area. Now there is not enough land for everyone and so she's taken seasonal work picking avocado pears on a farm near Louis Trichardt.

She earns R1,60 a day and feels exploited. She carries on: there's the new tax her chief is demanding. Last year he bought a new car with their taxes.

What can they do? The chief not only has the power

to allocate land, he also has the ear of the homeland's government.

Mrs Mang le Mang has visited the big city, Jom (Johannesburg), just once, when her husband could stand his loneliness no longer.

She was shocked at the way he lived in a hostel with 16 men to a room, paying R14 each with too little place for everyone to cook and wash.

Despite the bad conditions, Mrs Mang le Mang squeezed in with some of the other families. But it wasn't long before she and her children were arrested in one of the frequent pass raids on the hostel, jailed and endorsed out of the city.

The traumatic experience precipitated a crisis of faith for Mr Mang le Mang. "It was so heart-breaking when I came from work and heard that my wife and children had been arrested just because I am a contract labourer. I was joined to her by the law, a magistrate."

"When the authorities part us, I become distrustful and do not even trust God."

## Damaged

Going home for three weeks each year is not enough and his family life has been damaged.

"I feel like an intruder when I arrive home," he says.

Disciplining the children is a problem. Relations with the eldest son, Themba, are bad and he beats the teenager frequently.

His family has been resettled twice. The first time was to make way for a group of poor whites who took over their rich farmland.

The Mang le Mangs lost all their cattle in the removal and many of their neigh-



● A member of the Mpukunyoni Farmers Union tends her cabbage patch

hours died in the epidemic in the unhygienic conditions prevalent in the new place.

Nearly 20 years later his people were moved again. This time, Mr Mang le Mang refused to go.

When he went home he found his wife had been arrested for not moving.

"The chiefs had conspired with the authorities even with respect to the scattering of people all over the place (relocation)," he said.

They were forced to move, but the new area was devastated by drought and his herd of cattle were among the 89 000 that had died in Gazankulu by September last year. He could not plough. He gave up planting, saying, "It is futile."

So food production at the new place is lower.

Death touched the family

too. Their second child was one of the 50 000 black children who died of nutritional diseases in 1970.

In the Mang le Mang's area the infant mortality rate is now 25%. Mr Mang le Mang was not at home to help his wife when the child fell ill. Mrs Mang le Mang had done her best but the buses were irregular and she could not afford the R25 taxi fare to take the child to the nearest hospital, where she would have had to pay another R2 to see the doctor.

## Stunted

The youngest three children were underweight and the two little girls stunted by malnutrition.

Last year one of the children almost died in the cholera epidemic.

Another problem was that the children's school — like 60% of the schools — did not have a toilet.

Mrs Mang le Mang was, however, proud that Themba had reached high school even though he was not one of the between 2% and 4% to reach matric.

The others didn't stay in school for much longer than three years. Mrs Mang le Mang needed their help at home — the eldest daughter spent most of the day queuing for water at the tap.

The burden of school fees, books and uniforms that amounted to R55 each year was too much for her. And with 59 pupils to one teacher, the children didn't seem to learn much anyway.

Mr Mang le Mang sees his children's poor educational facilities and the inferior health services, and smaller pensions blacks get, as being a result of apartheid and political oppression.

He aspires to the basic human rights so many other South Africans take for granted: to have a house of his own in the city where he can live with his family.

## Pillars of apartheid must go, inquiry is told

THREE pillars of apartheid — influx control, citizenship laws and land ownership — are steadily impoverishing South Africa. This was one of the dominant themes to emerge from papers at the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in Southern Africa.

The three will have to go if any long-term strategy to combat poverty is to be effective, the inquiry was told.

"We are playing games if we think we can do anything without these changes," Professor Francis Wilson, director of the inquiry, warned at the close of the conference in Cape Town. All three are vital components of the government's vast experiment in social engineering.

## Misery

Urbanisation was a process actively encouraged by the government earlier this century when poor white Afrikaners looked to city jobs to lift them out of their misery. But influx control laws — based on the authorities' control over housing and employment — kept the majority of the black population confined to the 13% of the land allocated to homelands.

Lawyer Mr Arthur Chaskalson and the Black Sash president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, in a paper detailing how widely the influx net falls, said: "The restriction on mobility imposed by the influx control system has limited employment opportunities for blacks in the cities and has been a major cause of both rural and urban poverty."

Ms Christiane Elias, a sociologist at the University of Stellenbosch, noted that legislation had had a seriously depressing effect on the supply of urban housing for blacks. Figures showed that from 1973 the pace of houses built in black urban areas decreased while the number of houses built in homeland areas rose sharply.

## Shortage

A researcher of the South African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), Mr Pundy Pillay, put the housing shortage in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area alone at 90 000, increasing by a total of 4 000 units each year.

Ms Elias concluded: "It might be as well to take a leaf out of the report on the first Carnegie commission on poverty, which solved the problem of urbanising the poor white by giving them every opportunity of obtaining freehold land and homes in the urban areas."

"We can only hope that government will be pragmatic enough to realise that this is one of the solutions to urban African poverty."

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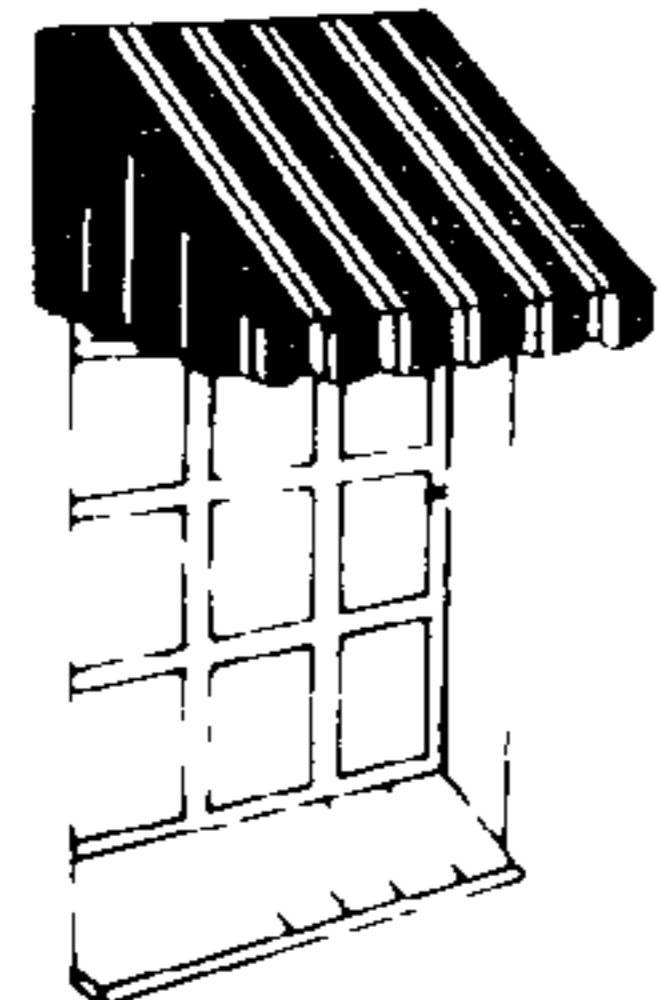
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# Parliament and Politics

**Political Staff** has been warned by the Gankulu Legislative Assembly that there could be bloodshed if it goes ahead with a plan to transfer Shangaan-inhabited land to Venda.

In a memorandum, the assembly said it had learnt "with the utmost disgust" of the government's intention to incorporate the Ongedacht farm into Venda.

The memorandum, handed recently to the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, said the assembly wanted to "register its outright rejection of this diabolical move".

The assembly also said "the people of Gazankulu are tired of being shunted around and packed together in already overpopulated areas in the name of separate development".

The Shangaan community of Ongedacht "is neither prepared to become citizens of Venda nor to be removed from the farm".

It said the Shangaan people first settled on the farm during the first half of the last century when the Swiss missionaries arrived in the Transvaal. They had es-

# Bloodshed warning from Shangaans

established a mission station called Kuruleni, "place of peace".

The Kuruleni community was one of the first in the Northern Transvaal to receive Western religion and education.

Apart from the church and school buildings, most of the residents had built modern houses and had constructed a small dam for their stock.

"The people are therefore not prepared to hand over these improvements to the Venda while they themselves must suffer the inconvenience of removal and of a new life in a new barren environment."

The assembly also registered "its abhorrence and indignation to Pretoria's remorseless policy of removing Shangaan communities and tribes from their place of birth, paving way for the settlement of the central government's beloved children, namely the Venda. "The removals have



Mr Ben Wilkens

caused untold sufferings for our people."

It said 17 Shangaan communities and their chiefs were "forcefully removed" from their original area.

"These removals have caused our people to lose thousands of hectares of residential, grazing and arable land, as well as their property."

"The removals have also caused the loss of chieftainship, human suffering, frustration and family disruptions. "Because of Pretoria's

often one-sided decisions of forcefully removing Shangaans from their land in favour of Vendas, Gazankulu has now lost confidence in the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

"This state of affairs may eventually lead to bloodshed between Vendas and Shangaans," the memorandum said.

In the following six pages, it listed chiefdoms and farms which had been taken away from Shangaan people. This, it said, had resulted in people being "packed together in even smaller areas".

This list contained the names of 19 chiefs who had been "forcefully removed".

One of these, Meetweni, and his people had been "dumped" in place called Malmesbury which had become "a slum".

The people had been "packed" into Malmesbury "like sardines", yet the land they had been

forced to leave, which was "just" across a spruit, "lies unoccupied to this day".

"Because of this unexpected gift of land, the Vendas dubbed the area 'Givetshandane', meaning a free gift."

The memorandum also listed 42 farms which it said had been taken from the Shangaan people.

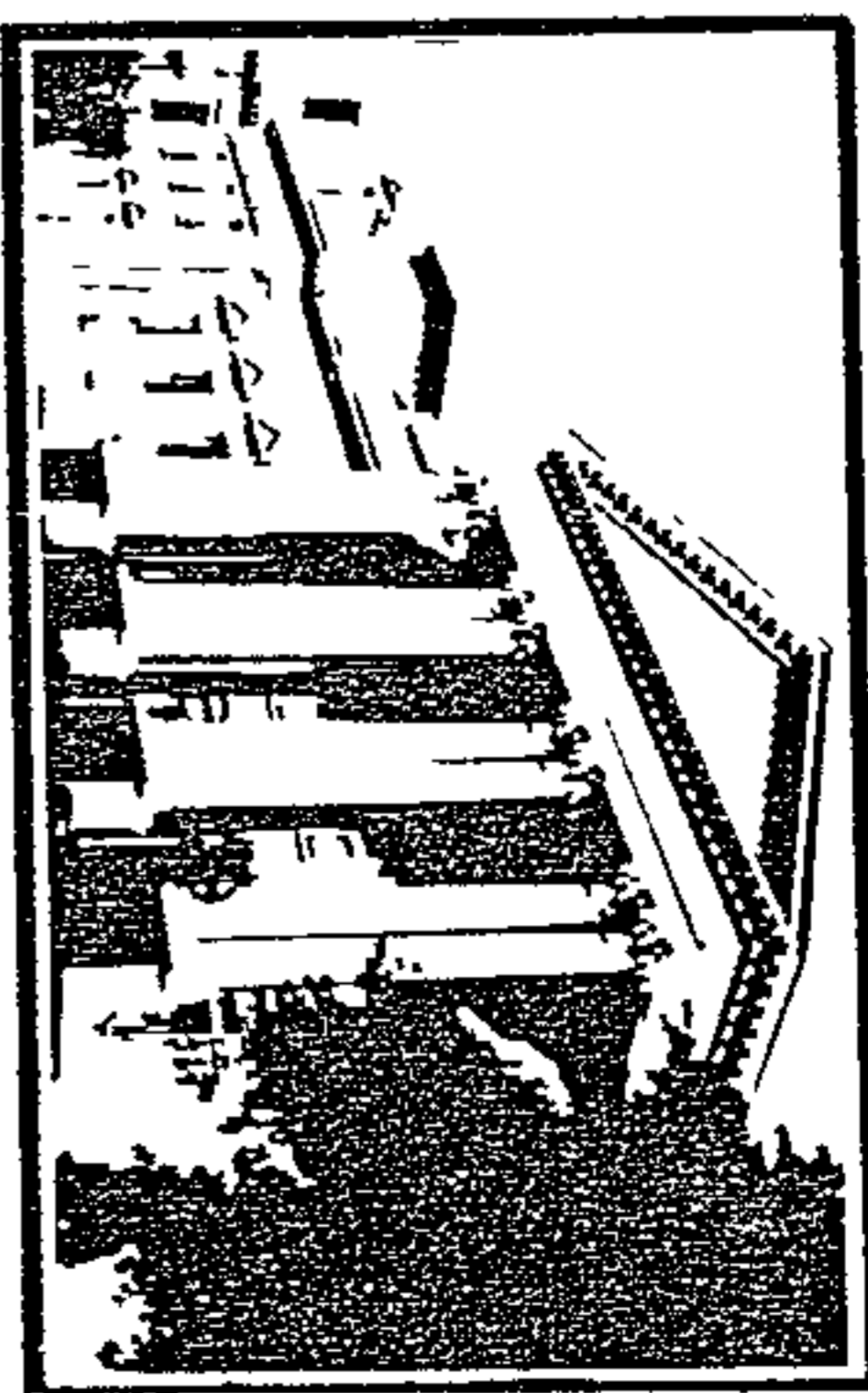
In an interview, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Chief Hudson Ntsanwisi, said although Mr Wilkens, who travelled to the homeland's capital, Giyani, had said he could give no undertakings, he had understood the assembly's point of view.

Professor Ntsanwisi supported the assembly's belief that there would be bloodshed if Ongedacht was transferred to Venda: "There could very well be bloodshed if the government goes ahead with the move."

He also said a number of Shangaan areas had been incorporated into Lebowa.

Professor Ntsanwisi, who has firmly rejected independence for the homeland, criticized the government's consolidation plan, which has left Gazankulu in four pieces.

# Parliament and Politics



# Crayfish, perlemoen controls possible

**Political Correspondent**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — Crayfish and perlemoen sales to diners could be limited to specially-licensed sea food restaurants.

This possibility was raised yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, during debate on his department's budget.

Mr Wiley said the move was being considered to reduce the sometimes "exorbitant" crayfish prices in local outlets and to deal a further blow to the black market trade.

The idea would be to give certain hotels and restaurants "sea food licences" to serve crayfish and perlemoen. Restaurants serving crayfish and perlemoen without these licences could only have obtained their supplies on the black market and would be prosecuted.

Mr Wiley said the opening of the Kreef Route in the Western Cape had brought nearer the ideal of the greater local availability of some of South Africa's most popular seafoods.

Officials administering the new permit system had for the first time an indication of private catches with the exception of the black market.

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# Phatudi warns of bloodshed over Moutse

By BARRY STREEK

ANOTHER homeland leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, has warned of possible bloodshed if the government goes ahead with a consolidation plan to incorporate the Moutse area into Kwandebele.

If the government wanted peace, Moutse could not be handed away, Dr Phatudi said in an interview. He was, however, "glad" that the government appeared to be re-evaluating the situation. The Moutse area was once part of Lebowa but it was excised and is now

administered by the South African Development Trust, although it has been proposed that it be incorporated into Kwandebele, in spite of the opposition of the Lebowa Government.

Earlier this week, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, also warned of bloodshed if the government went ahead with a plan to move a Shangaan-inhabited area, Ongedacht, into Venda.

Dr Phatudi said that in 1976 he had warned the government of possible bloodshed in the schools. "But they

said I was exaggerating the gravity of the situation, although the events proved me right.

"I don't think they are intending to arrange bloodshed between us and Kwandebele.

"If they want peace, they can't hand away Moutse, because we have told them that if they do that they are going to have bloodshed."

The government had responded to this warning by shelving the matter and re-evaluating the situation.

"We are waiting for reaction from Pretoria," Dr Phatudi said.

There had been no change in the government's plans yet, "but I am glad Pretoria appears to be taking its time to analyze the situation and to try to find alternatives that will avoid bloodshed."

He was prepared to help find alternatives.

Dr Phatudi said he had challenged the government to hold a referendum in Moutse, and Pretoria had agreed to this, "but the government of Kwandebele got cold feet".

"They know the people won't support them," Dr Phatudi said.

ROOM 28/5/84



# Hunger deaths in Gazankulu

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE desperate conditions in drought-stricken areas seem to be getting worse, with reports of people dying of hunger and an increase in the number of malnourished children.

Surveys conducted in Gazankulu show that the reduction of "wealth" because of cattle dying, redundancy of farm workers, and adverse weather conditions have resulted in children collapsing in schools and adults dying from hunger in some villages.

In areas where no relief programmes operate, there are increasing reports of fluctuating attendances in schools, an escalating "drop-out" rate and a lack of concentration among children at lessons.

This has been confirmed by the Minister of Health for Gazankulu, the Rev Betty Kubay,

who told a representative of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI), Mr Duncan Mackenzie, and the director of the Operation Hunger campaign Mrs Ina Perlman, that adults — some over the age of 70 — had died from hunger in the area.

Miss Kubay confirmed this at a meeting in Givani last week following a donation of R150 000 to Operation Hunger for the feeding of 40 000 starving children in Gazankulu, made at the request of the Minister.

The Minister confirmed a sharp deterioration in some areas and said one village had reported 36 cases of severe malnutrition.

The Secretary of Health for Gazankulu, Dr B Robert, said medical surveys done at schools in the northern part of Gazankulu showed that the area was one of the worst in the country.

He said only 10% of the children in the homeland could afford to take some maize

porridge (the customary staple diet) to school.

Dr Robert said a team consisting of one social worker, and staff from the Nkhensani Hospital started a feeding scheme. It cost R20 000 a month to feed 40 000 starving children.

"But there is now an element of emergency in the feeding of these children because by the end of June the feeding scheme will probably have to stop because it will have run out of funds," said Dr Robert.

Mrs Perlman said there was a need for an ongoing crisis relief programme to help stricken communities.

Mrs Perlman said, "There are numerous areas, notably in the north, where planting rains did not occur and the drought in the past three years has exacerbated, rather than caused, the situation of chronic malnutrition,

poverty and disease which is the norm in black rural areas.

"And, this year shows every sign of the situation continuing. The indications are that the emergency feeding schemes of last year will have to be continued in many parts of the country."

Mrs Perlman says, however, that to prevent under-privileged communities becoming wholly dependent on outside help, they are to be consulted and encouraged to get involved in the formation of aid programmes.

She said "This involvement will give them the pride of knowing that they are willing and able to help themselves develop. It is clear that, to be effective, aid programmes in the rural areas should be operative in the context of an ongoing, long-term plan for development, rather than simply a response to specific conditions of crisis or other disasters."

# Malnutrition rife at Elim — survey

By Pamela Kleinot,  
Medical Reporter

Malnutrition is rife among children in the Elim district of Gazankulu in the Northern Transvaal.

A survey of 13-year-old children found about 88 percent underweight and 48 percent stunted.

Of the nine year olds surveyed about 30 percent were underweight and eight percent stunted.

"Abnormal nutritional status increased with age," said Dr C B Ijsselmuiden of Elim Hospital who carried out the survey of more than 400 children last August.

Addressing the South African Nutrition Society congress, which ended at

the CSIR in Pretoria yesterday, he said the nutritional status of more than 400 adults aged between 20 and 60 years was adequate.

Another speaker at the congress yesterday said nutrition education would not solve the problem of malnutrition.

## 'USELESS'

"Nutrition education is useless in areas where people do not have the money or resources to change their eating habits," said Professor M H McLachlan of the department of home economics at the University of Zululand.

She added that the "stream of advertisements for foods" was another major reason for

the failure of nutrition education programmes.

Also addressing the conference yesterday was Dr Ralph Bernstein of Amber Research, Johannesburg, who said processed foods should be labelled with their sodium content.

He said South Africa added between 15 and 40 percent more salt to processed foods than was customary in other countries.

A high salt intake has been linked to hypertension (high blood pressure).

"The South African public should be encouraged to reduce its intake of the deadly 'spice'," he said

# Police withdraw after tribal buffer-zone fight is quelled

Police yesterday withdrew from the besieged Northern Transvaal village of Buffelshoek, as the situation seemed to return to normal.

Late last night only a few police vehicles patrolled the Acornhoek area.

Police from South Africa, Lebowa and Gazankulu had teamed up to quell a land dispute caused by a railway line being diverted more than three years ago.

The old railway line was the buffer zone between two good neighbours, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Although assegais, pangas, sticks, stones and an assortment of weaponry were used by warring tribesmen on each other, the South African Government took the full blow of criticism from both factions for fermenting the unrest.

The number of casualties in the battle, which has gone on

By Chris More

sporadically over two weeks, has not yet been confirmed.

The Gazankulu faction has made access to such information impossible.

First, the police officer commanding the unrest squad refused to comment because, he said, he had no authority to speak to the Press or anybody about the matter.

He added that permission had to be granted by the Chief Minister of the homeland, Professor Hudson Nisanwisi.

Then the superintendent of the Tinswalo Hospital in Acornhoek, Dr D V Stephenson, declined to comment on the casualties at his hospital.

He said: "I cannot speak to newspaper people before I get permission from my head office."

"You must have written permission from the Department of Health in Giyani before I can speak to you."

Attempts to reach either Professor Nisanwisi or the Department of Health drew a blank because telephone lines in the area were reported to have been affected by heavy rains on Monday night.

Chief Phillip Mlisi, who is in charge of the Gazankulu area affected by the dispute, also refused to comment before obtaining permission from Professor Nisanwisi.

Meanwhile his rival, Chief Masoja Chiloane of the Mapulane tribe, accused him of transgressing the law of reason.

He said Chief Mlisi ordered him out of the disputed territory, a strip of land about 4 km long and 150 m wide, without going through correct channels.

Chief Chiloane believed that the new railway line created

The Star Wednesday October 31 1984

13

problems because it gave the impression that the buffer zone had been shifted.

But, he added, none of the three governments involved had informed both chiefs formally about the changes, if there were any.

The undaunted chief warned that threats by the opposition to attack them again before Christmas would be met by the full might of the Mapulane tribe.

Superintendent Dr Pule Malumane, of the Mapulaneng Hospital, Bosbokrand, about 42 km from Buffelshoek, said 10 unrest victims were treated at his hospital.

Only three had been admitted, one of whom was still at the hospital.

119  
119  
119

CANAL TIMES 9/6/86

# Lukhele shot dead at home

JOHANNESBURG. — A former Kangwane opposition leader, Mr David Lukhele, a prime mover in the plan to have the tiny homeland incorporated into Swaziland, was gunned down on Friday night by two men armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

Mr Lukhele, who had just visited Swaziland to try to revive his incorporation plans, died instantly, as did a Soweto resident, Mrs Elizabeth Dlodlu, who accompanied him on his trip.

Mr Lukhele's wife Elizabeth was wounded in the attack, which took place while the family was watching television.

Their daughter Lindi yesterday said there was a knock on the door about 7pm and her father had shown the two men inside.

## 'Sent'

"They said they had been 'sent' and opened fire.

"My father apparently fell on his face in front of where Mrs Dlodlu was sitting, and she was hit, too. My mother was sitting nearby, but managed to crawl to safety after being shot in the leg."

Mr Lukhele, president

of the Inyathinyanya Mswathi National Movement, was recently linked to pamphlets campaigning against Kangwane's leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, and criticizing him for holding talks with the African National Congress.

Mr Lukhele insisted he had nothing to do with the pamphlets, saying he suspected they were issued by the ruling party to besmirch his name.

Mr Lukhele, a former deputy to Mr Mabuza and a Swazi national, formed his opposition party two years ago after a dispute.

## Campaign

It was then that he started his campaign to have Kangwane incorporated into Swaziland — a plan backed by the South African Government, but strongly opposed by progressive organizations and Mr Mabuza's government.

Mr Lukhele was also in favour of the homeland opting for independence.

Mr Mabuza issued a statement on Saturday expressing sympathy for the Lukhele family. —

Sapa

~~Homelands~~ - GAZANKULU - GENERAL

1985 - 87

Tension still  
27/2/85  
simmering on  
tribal border  
115  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

**TZANEEN** — The atmosphere was still tense in the Lenyenye district south-east of Tzaneen yesterday after fierce fighting between Sotho and Shangaan residents at the weekend

At the height of Sunday's clash, Lebowa and Gazankulu police units had to intervene to separate the fighting groups. Estimates of injuries have been as high as 20, with at least three people being treated at the Letaba Hospital

According to a church field worker in the area, men, women and children were still carrying weapons — such as axes and assegais — when she visited the area yesterday

#### **BROTHERS**

She said: "The homeland system with its boundaries has resulted in this war between brothers. Shangaans and Sothos used to live quite peacefully with each other."

In recent years there has been marked ethnic rivalry and the latest clashes were apparently sparked by a trivial matter — a cow belonging to Sotho residents wandering into Shangaan territory.

An eyewitness said Lebowa villagers went to fetch the cow, but the Shangaans insisted on compensation for maize the animal had eaten.

The boundary fence between Lebowa and Gazankulu was torn down. Unconfirmed reports said a post office, a shop and a house were damaged by fire

It has been confirmed that a chain store's delivery van was looted and two cars were burnt out



115) 2 die in Tzaneen faction fights

**TZANEEN**— The bitter faction fighting between Shangaan and Sotho in the Tzaneen area has claimed two lives, both Shangaans.

Tzaneen police said one was hacked to death with axes in a clash on Tuesday.

The other was allegedly shot dead by a Tzaneen businessman whose property had been set alight.

Private houses and shops are being destroyed as the fighting between the two groups continues and virtually all black schools have been closed because it is not considered safe for the children to go to school.

Buses from townships to Tzaneen travel under police escort. — Sapa.

130119d  
families  
take to  
the bush  
after fierce  
fighting

press  
3/3/85

By MUDINI MAIWA

SEVERAL Shangaan families have fled their homes and are hiding in the bush following Shangaan-Pedi clashes since Sunday.

A child was clubbed to death with a kerie, several people injured and three shops and 10 vehicles burnt down.

Among the injured is Temba Mkhwanazi of Learn and Teach Project. He is in Letaba Hospital with a suspected fractured skull.

Lebowa cabinet Minister Nelson Ramodike — allegedly responsible for the fighting — has also left his Lenyenye house.

Mr Ramodike has been accused of inciting Pedis at a meeting on Sunday that they cut the fence boundary between Shikwambane (Gazankulu) and Lenyenye (Lebowa).

After cutting the fence down, the Pedis ordered the Shagaans to vacate Shikwambane village by Monday morning, or they would be killed.

"The cutting of the fence was a direct cause of the fight, although the conflict seems to have been orchestrated over a long time," said Father Galvin of the Roman Catholic Church.

The conflict was a result of tribal boundaries. For some time there had been differences between the two tribes over stray cattle "arrested" ploudering the other tribe's fields.

Women from one tribe were arrested by the other for fetching wood in their territory.

The matter reached a climax this week, when after cutting the fence, the Pedis allegedly attacked the Shagaans.

Headman Jacks Nkhwashu of Shikwambane village blew the horn for a meeting of Shangaans. He told the women and children to seek refuge at the police station and ordered the men to get armed.

Armed with assegais, axes and sticks, the two tribes went to war. They besieged the Tzaneen-Lydenburg road — with the Shangaans burning all cars with Lebowa registrations.

By yesterday, an angry Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu had thought a meeting with Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi would resolve the conflict.

He said the unrest arose because of tension after the recent consolidation proposals.

# Development Bank provides R6m boost for Gazankulu

## Financial Reporter

THE economic development of Gazankulu has received a boost from a R6m development loan from the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

It is the bank's second loan to Gazankulu.

Still being processed are applications representing a project value of more than R90m.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, has indicated that the loan will be used for the expansion of the independent state's industrial base at Nkowankowa.

"This kind of development not only provided the Shangaan people with more work opportunities, but offered the chance for more people to be trained in various skills, Prof Ntsanwisi said.

"The Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation

(STDC) has made progress with vitally important training programmes to serve Gazankulu's development. This will improve productivity and increase per capita income."

The STDC will use R4,8m of the loan for the setting up of 16 new factories at Nkowankowa, a major growth point.

The R1,2m balance will be spent on expanding existing industries taken over from the Corporation for Economic Development.

Since Nkowankowa's inception about 10 years ago, more than 2 000 job opportunities have been created.

This figure is expected to double in the short-term as a result of the loan from the Development Bank.

Nkowankowa is near Tzaneen and 450km from Johannesburg. Thirty-two large and 25 small industries have already been established over 79 industrial sites.

Injured 95

# Homeland plans blamed for violence which killed one,

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It is facile to explain the recent battle between Shangaans and Sothos in the Lenyenyé district near Tzaneen as a tribal dispute, argue churchmen and community workers

They bitterly blame Pretoria and its homeland consolidation plans for the spilling of blood.

An investigation by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference shows that last week's violence left one dead and 45 in hospital, with a further 50 having been treated at clinics

This report pinpoints an announcement in October by Minister of Co-operation and De-

velopment Dr Gerrit Viljoen that 2 020 ha of Gazankulu territory would be returned to South Africa; 7 000 ha of Lebowa would be given to Gazankulu; and 3 800 ha of Gazankulu would be granted to Lebowa

... as precursor to the tragedy. The trigger, says the report, was an instruction 10 days ago by a Lebowa Minister to the Sotho residents of Lenyenyé to cut down the border fence between Gazankulu and Lebowa.

"The Sothos did as they were told and more," adds the report

"They entered the Shangaan village and warned people to evacuate their homes or else there would be a murder spree.

"Terrified Shangaans fled their homes in the small hours of the following morning.

"Others armed with axes, assegais and stones later retaliated by burning and stoning shops, cars and houses belonging to Lebowa residents."

The violence spread to Dan Extension, a mainly Shangaan town about 20 km from Tzaneen, and to Shiluvane, a Gazankulu enclave in Lebowa, where Shangaans were ambushed.

Looking back on events, Miss Mary Mpe of Lenyenyé said:

"It was fine here before the South African Government put a border between us and said 'You, Shangaan, you must live here, and you, Sotho, you must live there.'

"This just makes people angry and so they start fighting with each other for just a bit of soil."

Dan Extension community worker Miss Tsepho Kumhane reflected: "The hatred of the bantustan system has come to a head and the people are turning on each other in frustration and misdirected anger.

"We are supposed to be in different worlds while we have always lived side by side.

"We are meant to denounce reality.

"This homeland policy is an artificial separation of our interwoven social ties; that's why this sort of thing happens"

Mr Phanel Gucluza, a young man living in the area, blamed petty politicians who tried to govern these homelands under orders from Pretoria.

"This makes the people confuse the real enemy and blame each other," he said. The view was elaborated by

the Rev T Maja of the Northern Transvaal Council of Churches: "These people are fighting a battle which is not theirs.

"This battle belongs to Pretoria."

He claimed that Pretoria had something to gain from the violence as it could then make the border changes it desired without having to take direct blame for it.

Tzaneen Catholic priest Father Patrick Galvin saw it in a similar light.

"Pretoria has promised in Parliament that there would be

no more forced removals," he pointed out.

But when backhanded orders were given by homeland politicians to cut down fences and stir animosity Pretoria could then step in and be seen to be the peacemaker by redefining the borders.

Under such conditions, the report concludes, South Africa could achieve consolidation of the homelands, with the extensive border adjustment and population removal that this entails, without the international outcry that its black spot and squatter removals had caused.

# NO TO HOMELAND RAIL LINKS

RDIM Own Correspondent 24/4/85 But the Minister of Transport, Mr  
 CAPE TOWN. — South African Trans- Hendrik Schoeman, says a passenger  
 port Services (Sats) has decided that rail link between the two towns is not  
 two railway links requested by two economically justifiable.  
 homelands, Lebowa and Gazankulu, The Gazankulu and Venda govern-  
 are economically unjustifiable. 24/4/85 ments had wanted a line from Louis  
 Lebowa wanted a line between Trichardt to Thohoyandou, the capital  
 Pietersburg and Seshego, its main in- of Venda, via Giyani, the capital of  
 dustrial area. 115 Gazankulu, to Mutale, near Tzaneen.



A RA A

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION,  
DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) Yes.

(a) Krugersdorp

(b) 150.

(c) R447 000.

(2) Yes

(a) Accommodation is planned for a further 200 patients at the Rietgat Project in Soshanguve.

(b) It is not possible to indicate a date on which this facility will be completed, but it will possibly be ready by 1989.

The national states also have institutions for such care and chronically ill Black patients are also treated in provincial hospitals at the expense of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

*Howard Q. 6.1. 1487*  
*14/5/85*  
Mouse area: consolidation

\*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 845 on 26 April 1985, (a) what is the nature of the reports concerning consolidation which are being considered by the Government and (b) by whom were these reports drawn up;

(2) whether the Government has reached a decision regarding these reports; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) what is the nature of the decision and (b) (i) when and (ii) with whom will further discussions take place;

(3) whether he or any member of the Government has received any representations regarding the decision to add the district of Mouse to Kwa-Ndebele; if so (a) when, (b) from

whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) to (4) The Proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa are under consideration, together with the representations and inputs of various bodies in respect of the District of Mouse.

The Government's decisions will be made known as soon as possible and no statement can be made in the interim.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please explain how it is possible that the proposals for KwaNdebele have been finalized but not those of Lebowa and Gazankulu? In that respect, how do these decisions affect Mouse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Sir, as the hon member will recall, discussions were held with the State President and the people involved with Mouse. On account of that, other representations were made and the Rautenbach Commission was set up. As a result, further representations were made and those are now under discussion.

*Howard Q. 6.1. 1488*  
*14/5/85*  
Resettlement  
\*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons who decided to move voluntarily from any Black townships to resettlement areas are assisted in moving by his Department, if so (a) what is the nature of the assistance provided, (b) in respect of which (i) townships and (ii) resettlement areas is assistance provided, (c) what total number of persons have been provided with such assistance and (d) in respect of which dates is this information furnished?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION,  
DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes.

(a) Free transport to their new homes for themselves, their personal property and any loose building materials and goods. The provision of a serviced site to build on. The erection of core-houses. The making available of loans of up to R3 500 at low rates of interest to build or to purchase houses. The provision of building materials at cheap prices. Technical assistance with the building of houses. Compensation for improvements on the sites they leave behind. The assistance provided will differ from place to place depending on the circumstances.

(b) (i) Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, various towns in the Western Transvaal, Luckhoff, Hinhudi, Valspar, Stella, Tokoza (Alberton), Tsakane (Brakpan), Daveyton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Katlehong (Germiston), Ratanda (Heidelberg), Duduza (Nigel), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Sowero, Attendgenville, Mamelodi and Duncan Village.

(ii) Seshogo, Lebowakgomo, Vlefontein, Atamelang, Itsoeng, Botshabelo, Pudimoe, Pamierstak, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoeck, Don Donald, Kwaggafontein, Mdutjana, Madadeni, Zwelltsha, Umtata, Matatiele, Mt Freire, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdanisane.

(c) 32 462.

(d) The period of 5 years ending 31 December 1984

Cape Town: English-medium schools

\*14. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (i) overcrowding at, and (ii) a shortage of, English-medium schools in the northern suburbs of Cape Town, if so,

(2) (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(3) whether he is informed of shortages of schools in the Republic, if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he has been informed of any shortages of English-medium schools in the Cape Town area; if not, why not, if so, (a) in which areas are there shortages and (b) what is the nature of the shortages;

(5) whether he intends taking any action in regard to this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) (a) and (b) No

(2) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No. Such shortages should be brought to the notice of the responsible education departments

(5) No Steps should be considered by the responsible education departments, (a) and (b) fall away. However, I wish to add that the broader problem resulting from the backlog in respect of the provision of building space will thoroughly be taken into consideration in the determination of norms and standards for the financing of education.

Dunnotar/Alberton: Water

\*15 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

1488

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION,  
DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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(b) 150.

(c) R447 000.

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(b) It is not possible to indicate a date on which this facility will be completed, but it will possibly be ready by 1989.

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(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) to (4) The Proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa are under consideration, together with the representations and inputs of various bodies in respect of the District of Moutse.

The Government's decisions will be made known as soon as possible and no statement can be made in the interim.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please explain how it is possible that the proposals for KwaNdebele have been finalized but not those of Lebowa and Gazankulu? In that respect, how do these decisions affect Moutse?

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(ii) Sestego, Lebowakgomo, Veyfontein, Atamelang, Itsoeng, Botshabelo, Pudiimoe, Pamperstat, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoek, Don Donald, Kwaggafontein, Mdufana, Madadeni, Zwelutsha, Umtata, Mata-tiele, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdantsane

(c) 32 462.

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Cape Town: English-medium schools

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(3) whether he is informed of shortages of schools in the Republic; if not, why not, if so,

(4) whether he has been informed of any shortages of English-medium schools in the Cape Town area; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas are there shortages and (b) what is the nature of the shortages,

(5) whether he intends taking any action in regard to this matter, if not why not; if so (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) (a) and (b) No

(2) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No. Such shortages should be brought to the notice of the responsible education departments

(5) No. Steps should be considered by the responsible education departments; (a) and (b) fall away. However, I wish to add that the broader problem resulting from the backlog in respect of the provision of building space will thoroughly be taken into consideration in the determination of norms and standards for the financing of education.

Dunnottar/Alberton: Water

\*15 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

# New extension to Busaf's Letaba works

21/5/85 E. Post  
115

GAZANKULU's Chief Minister, Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, has opened the latest extension to the Letaba works of Busaf, the bus building arm of Dorbyl Ltd.

The group has a number of divisions serving the motor industry and based in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

This latest extension, the fourth to the factory since it was originally started in 1971, was undertaken by the Bus and Vehicle Body Division (Busaf) of Dorbyl Automotive Products to increase production capacity

With an investment of some R1,2 million in buildings and equipment, the factory has increased its production capacity by some 20% and has considerably increased its employment opportunities.

Dorbyl executive chairman Mr Keith Jenkins said that when Dorbyl originally embarked on establishment of the Letaba works it had done so with high ideals, planning to employ some 200

people within three years, to provide training at all levels, to upgrade the standard of living and to provide career opportunities for the local community.

Some 650 people were now employed and the level of efficiency achieved at the Letaba Works is indicated by the fact that the number of man/hours required to build a standard bus body are now no more than 10% to 15% higher than those required in the main works at Port Elizabeth, with its much greater experience.

The latest extension has increased employment opportunities for more than 200 people.

Busaf are currently building buses at Letaba at the rate of 44 a month but with the expansions have created capacity to build 60 a month.

This new development has also enabled the company to expand its production range. In addition to the country-type buses formerly built at Letaba, sophisticated city buses are now being produced



# Gazankulu gets its own airline

FOUR aircraft took to the skies, sporting the flag and the national colours of Gazankulu last Thursday — for the first time in the history of this developing homeland.

Like Bophuthatswana and the Ciskei, Gazankulu now boasts of its own airline, linking the national state with the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal metropolis on a daily schedule.

The airline, flying under the Giyani Airways banner, was officially handed over to the Gazankulu Government at a ceremony held at the homeland's Giyani airstrip last Thursday.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntswanise, said the handing-over was significant, adding that the airline would serve locals as well as inhabitants in other Northern Transvaal areas.

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View

The Chief Minister held the view that Giyani Airways should be a viable and profitable operation yielding "acceptable returns" on capital invested in the undertaking.

"I believe that the airline has an important role to play in the development of our region and as a symbol of Gazankulu's progress and a source of pride for us all," Prof Ntswanisi said.

The airline, established under the Letaba Airways banner by a local entrepreneur in 1971, has since expanded, carrying some 10 000 passengers per year. In the eleven years since the flights were introduced, the airline has transported 75 000 passengers.

Over the years, the staff has increased from one pilot to four full-time pilots and six ground-staff. The pilots have just returned from the United States, where they attended upgrading courses.

The return fare on Jan Smuts-Giyani is



STANDING proudly next to the newly acquired aircraft is (from left): Prof Ntswanisi, Mr Peter Colin and Prof Nieuwenhuyzen.



MEMBERS of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly are all concentration as they witness the transfer of a fleet of aircraft to the homeland's government.



PROF NTSWANISI inspects the Gazankulu Army before his government took control of Giyani Airways.

# Transkei finances on verge of collapse

Soweto 11/6/85  
115

**THE WARNING** by Transkei Auditor General Mr Jiyana Maqubela that the country's financial administration was hanging by a thread that could snap any day, though disturbing, does not come as a surprise.

Last year the South African taxpayer — through the Government — forked out a cool R616 082 000 to keep the Transkei on its feet.

Direct assistance in the form of budgetary assistance, technical assistance, Loan Fund and the incentive scheme amounted to R151m

Transkeians working in South Africa contributed more than R85m while custom unions and Rand Monetary Estimates amounted to more than R300m

In his report to the Transkei government's 19 ministries, released in the National Assembly last week, Mr Maqubela said he had warned in previous reports that a decline in the performance of accounting officers signified a collapse in financial administration.

## Laxity in accounting

Mr Maqubela said he was perturbed to note that there was a laxity in accounting for advances and travelling expenses, and amounts involved ranged between R36 000 and R63 000

His report showed that the total unauthorised expenditure for all 19 departments was R13 759 846.

It also showed that the State debt as at March 31, 1984, was R26 752 152 — an increase of R3,8-million over the previous year's figures

"Valiant efforts by the treasury to bolster the tottering edifice of financial administration of Transkei have not borne fruit due to indifference on the part of accounting officers," Mr Maqubela said.

The payments to the Transkei were debated during the Foreign Affairs Department debate, because Trans-

kei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei are 'independent' states

Last year Transkei made an additional loan of R4 512 000 for a job creation venture

Through the Department of Co-operation and Development budget the taxpayer paid an additional R1-billion to the "self-governing States" of KwaZulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Gazankulu and QwaQwa

Last year the Ciskei was sharply criticised for its plans to build a R25m airport, when there was an existing airport at East London — within a radius of 30 kilometres

## Mismanagement

Last year R305 500 000 was paid to the Ciskei in budgetary assistance. R120-million was paid in terms of a three year agreement signed at independence

A top official of the Foreign Affairs Department visited Ciskei to discuss the homeland's mismanagement of funds. Last year there were allegations in Bophuthatswana of the theft of more than R13-million from the Bophuthatswana government

And last year a top-secret report was leaked to the Press. The Venda government was facing claims totalling R350-million

When various joint ventures between the Venda Development Corporation and the Venda government members faced collapse through mismanagement, the VDC refused to rescue them with additional loans

The purchase of flashy cars by both President Lucas Mangope and President Patrick Mphahlele, paints a real grim picture of the financial ineptitude of the homeland leaders.

Considering that the salary of seconded officials in the homelands amount to R31 500 000, it is a high price we have to pay for the Sebes of this world



CISKEI president Chief Lennox Sebe was rapped on the knuckles for his plans to build a R25-million airport.



CHIEF LUCAS MANYANE MANGOPE president of Bophuthatswana. His Government was recently involved in a scandal involving R13-million.

the White House to consider a tax increase to cut the horrendous deficits led to frustration that may have prompted him to leave his post and return to private life.

Comments to the New York Stock Exchange made last June indicated his deepening frustration and pessimism with the budget process. "Our books as a nation are wildly, dangerously, intractably out of balance," said Stockman, "a condition that is fundamentally threatening to our economic and political health at home and leadership and strength abroad."

It has been speculated that another reason for Stockman's sudden departure is that he no longer has the president's ear. There is a new consolidation of power around the president, one that has been orchestrated by the new chief of staff Donald Regan who has made known his distaste for members of the Reagan team who don't "toe the line."

Regan is also less worried about the deficits than Stockman and he is, along with the president, strongly opposed to any tax increase to cut them. In addition, Regan's grasp of economics makes it less necessary for the president to call on his OMB chief, who wielded much more power than when Texas lawyer James Baker had control over the president's daily agenda.

Stockman also has a new family to occupy his time. He and his wife of three years have a three-month-old child, and there is little doubt he'll have more time, and money, to enjoy his son when he moves to his new job at New York investment banking firm, Salomon Brothers, in November. He reportedly will receive nearly \$1m a year in salary and benefits. ■

## HUDSON NTSANWISE

### Prisoner of hope

For the next three weeks Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, will be taking his cause on the road as he travels to the US on a self-proclaimed private campaign against disinvestment — which he says serves "no more purpose than as a sop for the conscience of international doctrinaire liberalism."

The trip is unlikely to slow the current American juggernaut towards increased anti-SA economic sanctions. As Ntsanwisi himself concedes, US government officials are not about to lay out the red carpet for his visit. In fact, at a Jan Smuts press conference before his departure for the US, he couldn't be more specific than to say he had appointments with "certain corporations" to discuss, not the larger issue of disinvestment, but rather a more practical agenda of securing technical and development assistance for Gazankulu.

But Ntsanwisi contends that he remains a "prisoner of hope" to the success of his mission.

The same would seem to apply to his task as the top official of a struggling homeland. Although hardly a believer in the efficacy of



### Ntsanwisi ... a self-proclaimed private disinvestment campaign

fiscal handouts, the 65-year-old chief minister understands that Gazankulu will need more in the way of assistance from Pretoria before its internal economy gets off the ground.

Recent aid has gone primarily to emergency use in the wake of the devastating drought which has only just broken in the Northern Transvaal, with little left over for necessary investment in permanent plant and infrastructure. Last year's RAU report on long-term prospects for the homeland estimated that it will take in excess of R1 629m of pumped-in assistance over the next 20 years to achieve a semblance of local economic viability.

Ntsanwisi himself stresses the need for the establishment of adequate educational facilities and for self-sufficiency in agricultural production. He points to ongoing project negotiations with Anglo-American Farms as evidence of progress with the latter objective.

He well understands the trials and responsibilities of a political life. "When I was in academe," he says of his decade-long tenure as a professor at the University of the North, "I could do my research, discuss it with my colleagues, get the results I wanted, and go off for a nice sleep." But since 1969, when he took over the helm as chief minister of Gazankulu, he's found it difficult to leave his work at the office. "In politics, you can't lock your problems in the study."

Not that Ntsanwisi assumed his present post without some hesitation: he implies that he was drafted — "invited" is the way he puts it — to lead his people at Giyani, and that he had every intention of returning to quieter pursuits in Turfloop once the new national state had shed its training wheels. He soon dropped all hope of returning to his

115 / FM 19/7/87

professorship, however, and resigned officially from that post in 1976.

In the meantime, the Chief Minister has developed a solid reputation as one homeland leader with a decidedly anti-apartheid, pro-federalist orientation. Given the confines of existing realities, Ntsanwisi sees his primary contribution in the area of development, both for his own constituency and for black South Africans in general.

Though the professor's tenure as Chief Minister has clearly not been beset with the wider administrative malpractice of some other homeland governments, his record does not rest entirely unclouded. Korbis Jordann resigned his post as Commissioner General for the area earlier this year, amidst rumours of frustration with extensive mismanagement on the part of local authorities. Ntsanwisi refuses to comment on the matter, except to say that Jordann was "still too young for the job."

If Ntsanwisi's family serves to exemplify Gazankulu's prospects, on the other hand, the homeland's future would seem an especially bright one. All four of his children are pursuing graduate studies, in education, law, medicine, and pedagogy. Ntsanwisi, who himself holds degrees from Fort Hare and Wits and is fluent in nine languages, is encouraging them to return home to join in his efforts to forge concrete advances out of hopeful visions. ■

## ALAN NATHANSON

### Off-shore film foray

Director Alan Nathanson's film, *Torn Allegiance*, the first SABC-backed full-length feature film, is due for transmission this weekend. And while local critical feedback hasn't been that enthusiastic, ironically the film has been sold to 12 other countries.

Set during the Anglo-Boer War, and starring local actors Marius Wyers and Shelagh Holliday, *The Hollywood Reporter* said that it cost \$1,5m to make. Informed sources say it cost "less than a third" of that and the SABC isn't saying anything at all.

Local film facilities company, Mandalay Progear, picked up the difference between what the SABC was prepared to advance and what it actually cost to turn the movie into a 35mm feature film, which meant the international spin-offs would far outweigh those achieved with only TV sales.

The film had a limited release in Pretoria, and Nathanson (38) learned first hand the truth in the cliché that the Anglo-Boer War is still being fought today. "It's a film by an English film-maker, about the British in the Anglo-Boer War, English-speaking audiences generally don't go to South Africa films, while Afrikaners are repelled if the Boer side is shown in a way they don't like. This is what scares the distributors."

Last year it was shown at the three major film buyers' markets, at Cannes, Los Angeles and Milan. Ironically, while the film

Continued on page 88

# Emergency marred US visit, says Ntsanwisi

By Michael Tissong

Star 29/9/65  
The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, who arrived back from America last night said his visit had been "bedevilled" by the concern of Americans over the state of emergency.

He said also that South Africa's incursions into Cabinda and Botswana and its activities in Namibia at times diverted attention away from the purpose of his visit, which was to promote investment in Gazankulu.

Dr Ntsanwisi said at Jan Smuts Airport: "No real progress can be made in normalising matters internally or externally before legalised discrimination is removed."

"The present reforms are considered by most Americans as cosmetic and not organic enough to accelerate change."

"Disinvestment and divestment are issues used in the United States as means to dismantle apartheid. These two are sticks with which to hit South Africa and are also used as a political game between two opposing sides of American politics."

"To show to those who believe that this country has a destined role to play in the international community, a declaration of intent by the Government is necessary. In this declaration, a statement must be made to accept blacks as citizens and to abolish influx control, forced removals and detention without trial."

17/11/63

# Visit was 'bedevilled' by US concern says Minister

Argus Correspondent

GAZANKUKLU.— The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, who has arrived back from America says that his visit was "bedevilled" by the concern of Americans over the South African Government's declaration of a state of emergency.

He also said that South Africa's incursions into Cabinda and Botswana and its activities in Namibia at times diverted attention away from the purpose of his visit which was to promote investment in Gazankulu.

Dr Ntsanwisi said at Jan Smuts Airport that "no real progress can be made in normalising matters internally or externally before legalised discrimination is removed from the institutions of this country.

"The present reforms are considered by most Americans as cosmetic and not organic enough to accelerate evolutionary change.

"Disinvestment and divestment are just issues used in the United States as means to dismantle apartheid. These two are used as a stick to hit South Africa and are also used as a political game between two opposing sides of American politics.

"To show to those who believe that this country has a destined role to play in the international community, a declaration of intent by the Government is necessary. In this declaration, a statement must be made to accept blacks as citizens of this country and to abolish influx control, forced removals and detention without trial."

Dr Ntsanwisi said that there were many ways of getting power and "the black man is accumulating power in the economy through his preponderance of numbers. He keeps the economic wheels turning."

He said he supported the policy of peaceful reform "and we argued that we do not subscribe to any reform that comes by way of violence because violence begets violence.

"In the South African situation, violence does not only bring destruction, but it will eventually lead to a no-win situation."

In answer to a question, Dr Ntsanwisi said the solution to the "South African problem" was a round table conference of interested parties. He said he mooted the idea several times for many years with the Government through the Council of Chief Ministers.

"We can evolve a strategy of reform around a table. At this table we can hammer out a system of government which will protect basic human rights and minorities so that no one group dominates others.



# Discrimination must go, Ntsanwisi tells Botha

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10/8/85

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GIYANI—South Africa would have to do away with institutionalised discrimination before it was accepted by the international community, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, told President Botha yesterday

After a two-hour meeting with Mr Botha in the capital of Giyani, Prof Ntsanwisi said Mr Botha's visit to Gazankulu was an historic occasion

He told a Press conference after the meeting 'The State President is not only at the front of reform, but he also takes the trouble to visit a national state and to get first-hand information of what is taking place and deliberate with those in positions of leadership'

Gazankulu is the second homeland Mr Botha has visited in the past week, his first call being at KwaNdebele, where he held discussions with the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana

## Mobbed

Mr Botha is being accompanied by two deputy Ministers and a contingent of more than 20 journalists, flying in three South African Air Force helicopters

The Office of the State President said earlier Mr Botha intended touring all the national states 'in the near future', although no further details were given

After touring various industrial and agricultural projects, Mr Botha and

Prof Ntsanwisi arrived at the government buildings in Giyani, where Mr Botha was mobbed by more than 300 cheering schoolchildren waving paper flags

Mr Botha said his talks with Prof Ntsanwisi and the Gazankulu Cabinet had dealt with matters of mutual interest

Prof Ntsanwisi said he believed the tasks facing South Africa were 'colossal,' adding 'but I think with the courage he (Mr Botha) has shown and the initiative he has taken, we shall be able to surmount some of the difficulties'

Prof Ntsanwisi said blacks and whites in South Africa needed to change their attitudes for

the country's leaders to carry on with reform

'We need to redress the imbalances in this country,' he said

## Reform

'And before we can be accepted by the international community, we have to do away with institutionalised discrimination in the politics of our country'

Prof Ntsanwisi said he believed whites and blacks belonged together in South Africa and 'cannot wish each other away,' and he added 'I hope that in the movement of reform a place will be got at all levels of decision-making for all the black citizens of this country' — (Sapa)

# Transvaal farmers to lose land to homelands

AKS:US 25/9/86

PRETORIA — The Government has announced its final plans for the consolidation of three homelands in the Transvaal, and said that an extra 256 000 hectares of land would be included in the territories' eventual borders, and other land taken away.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in a statement today the consolidation plans for Lebowa, Gazankulu and Kwanabele were being prepared for final approval by Parliament.

Kangwane, the fourth non-independent homeland in the Transvaal, was not included in the consolidation announcement.

The announcement has drawn a strong reaction from Transvaal farmers who are to lose their land under the consolidation proposals. They say they are "being made the victims of a bulldozing policy".

Professor Abraham Viljoen, chairman of the Pretoria District Agricultural Union, said farmers in the Rust de Winter area first heard on August 13 that their farms were to be expropriated.

"The Government has bulldozed the plan through and farmers are powerless to do anything about it. We are concerned that we are losing our land in the process of homeland consolidation which seems to be futile."

The South African Agricultural Union has sent a strongly-worded telex to the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, expressing dissatisfaction at the Government's handling of the consolidation issues.

Although the Government statement said certain areas were earmarked for resettlement, it did not mention the number of people to be moved. A spokesman for the department said that because of the new plans, about 125 000 people would no longer be resettled.

**Famous estates**

According to Mr Heunis, a total of 105 000 hectares has been added to Kwanabele, almost doubling the size of the homeland which lies about 100km north-east of Pretoria. The Rust de Winter area, excluding the dam, makes up part of the land to be added.

The plans transfer 134 308 hectares to Lebowa including the famous Zebedela Estates.

The Government has stipulated, however, that the transfer of the orange lands would be subject to an "acceptable agreement" between the homeland and South Africa on the maintenance of assets and management of the estate.

Gazankulu, the two main sections of which lie along the Kruger National Park, gained an extra 16 720 hectares, according to the statement.

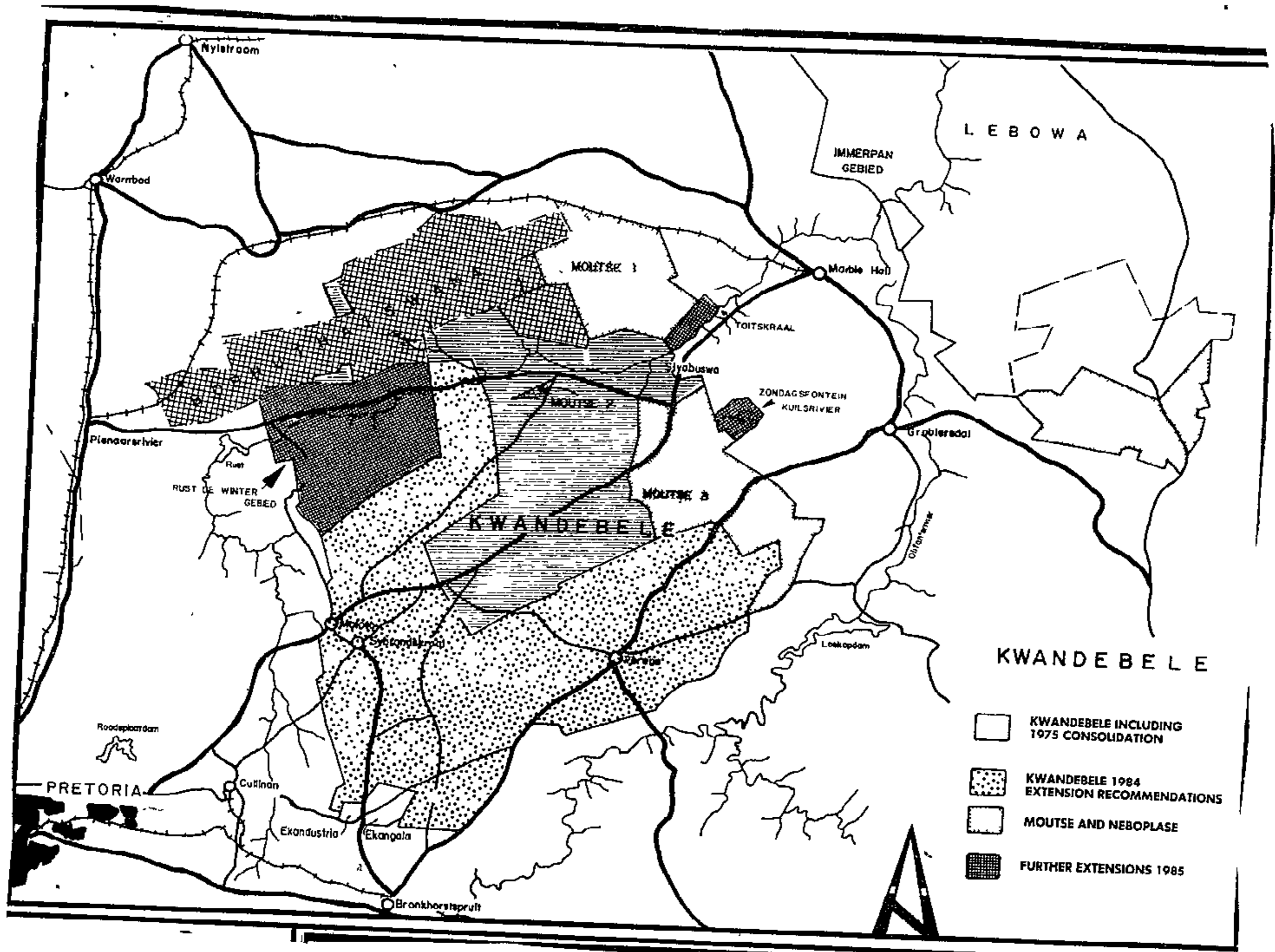
**Farmarked**

Mr Heunis said 112 219 hectares of land, which had been homelanded territory or earmarked for the three territories, had been either excised or depreciated. He did not give a figure for the net amount of land to be transferred.

Lebowa is to consist of two large sections, forming a corridor around Pietersburg and Potgietersrus, and about nine smaller pieces, including Sekogopas township and Silvanes township, which adjoins part of Gazankulu.

Mr Heunis said the erection of border fences along the territories' new boundaries could now be started. — Argus, Correspondent, Sapa.





# State revises slice-up of three homelands

TOF 115 1985 25/9/85

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

Nearly 120 000 people have escaped resettlement in terms of the final decisions to consolidate Gazankulu, Lebowa and kwaNdebele announced today.

However, it is clear that there will still be some resettlement of blacks living in white areas in Lebowa and kwaNdebele.

According to documents released by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, these latter "will occur with the co-operation and the voluntary collaboration of the Ndebele inhabitants".

In terms of the consolidation plans, which have to be presented to Parliament for a final decision, the three homelands are to be expanded by close on 300 000 ha.

This final consolidation will settle the boundaries of the na-

tional states, and border fences will now be put up.

In the case of Lebowa, about 110 000 people who would have been resettled in terms of the 1973/75 consolidation decisions will no longer be moved.

The total area of additional land for Lebowa is about 134 000 ha, while the total area which would have been excised from the homeland in terms of earlier proposals — but which now remains part of its territory — is about 110 000 ha.

Land to be excised from Lebowa, or trust territory to be de-proclaimed, totals about 79 000 ha.

The disputed Moutse Districts 1, 2 and 3 are added to kwaNdebele, while the Nebo and certain other farms which were originally to be given to kwaNdebele, are now included in the territory and area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Block 24, District Mokerong 1, near the Botswana border, is no longer to be resettled, but will

be retained as a detached part of Lebowa. An area within the district is to be identified for the laying out of a regional town.

In principle, Zebediela Estates are to be added to Lebowa, provided that the governments concerned can agree on its maintenance and management.

A total of 105 000 ha is to be added to kwaNdebele, including the 66 000 ha of the Moutse district and 34 000 ha of the Rust de Winter area.

In all, 32 000 ha is to be de-proclaimed or no longer added to this homeland, including the 24 000 ha of Nebo Farms.

The granting of Kuilsrivier and portions of Toitskraal and Zondagfontein farms in the Moutse district to kwaNdebele means that 3 811 families will now no longer be resettled, and members of the same tribe will not be divided.

A total of 13 farms in the Rust de Winter area near Warmbaths

has been added to kwaNdebele as a replacement for the loss of the Nebo farms, and to be used as an area for the resettlement of Ndebele people from Geweerfontein, Bloedfontein and Kalkfontein farms.

Mr Heunis said that these people had already agreed to co-operate and voluntarily collaborate with this resettlement. The Rust de Winter Dam remains in South Africa.

With regard to Gazankulu, the total additional land for the homeland is about 16 700 ha, while about 240 ha are to be excised.

The total land which in terms of earlier proposals would have been excised but which now remain part of Gazankulu, is about 2 000 ha. About 5 000 people will, as a result, no longer be moved.

Klipfontein in the Soutpansberg area will no longer be resettled, but is retained as a detached part of Gazankulu.

stances ideal for abuse.

Journal.

# AFS student Fanisa does Gazankulu proud

Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

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TZANEEN — Miss Fanisa Nkuna (18), an American Field Service scholar from Nkowakowa in Gazankulu, is proving to be an excellent ambassador for her country in South America.

Since arriving in Uruguay in February last year, she has learnt to speak Spanish fluently, has represented her adopted college at maths and science seminars, has joined a service club in doing charity work, and has been awarded honor-

ary membership of a local Rotary Club.

Fanisa writes that she spends a lot of her time in museums and art galleries, while also enjoying camping and fishing trips with her hosts.

She has visited Brazil, Chile, Peru, Argentina and Paraguay, and was entertained in Montevideo by the South African ambassador and his wife.

She has also encountered people from Tzaneen and other parts of the Transvaal, whom she would otherwise never have met.

# Must teachers live in fear?

SIR — Seven hardworking teachers from Giyani High School in Gazankulu have been transferred to other schools without their own choice. The transfers follow the dismissal of the principal, Mr M E Nkondo in May last year and the subsequent class boycotts by pupils thereafter.

What surprises our community is that when the education authorities realised that pupils were boycotting classes in solidarity with the unlawful dismissal of the principal, the authorities of the Department of Education in Gazankulu went to Mr Nkondo cap in hand to ask him to return to his principalship.

The principal instead, refused. As pupils boycotted classes, teachers were forced to wait at school for attendances to be normal. Soon, inspectors came and accused thirteen teachers of misconduct. This angered teachers. A commission of inquiry into this matter was instituted under the leadership of Mr D Z Mtebule. After the commission had completed its investigation, it was found that many of the teachers did not violate any of the principles within their code.

Why did they transfer teachers? The education

department must answer this question.

Why did the same department recall Mr Nkondo? Why must these seven teachers be victimised? Is it official policy to transfer a teacher from one school to another, without a notice of at least three months?

To add more fuel to the fire, these seven teachers were not instructed where to go and teach. Must teachers now search for posts after having served the department faithfully for so long? There are rumours doing rounds that certain teachers in Gazankulu are instigating pupils to boycott classes. The department of education seems aware of these. Why are they not brought to justice? Some teachers allege that if their pupils boycott classes this year, they will never get paid. Must teachers really live and work in fear? If pupils' parent can't stop their children from boycotting classes, who can?

The education department in Gazankulu should also bear in mind that the teachers' duty is to teach — not to stop violence in schools.

**WIDE-EYED-EAGLE**

**EDITOR:** This letter has been shortened.



20/1/86



20/1/86

11/1/86

## Wounded post office robbery suspect held

STAR Crime Reporter 21/1/86

A suspected member of the armed gang which was involved in a street shootout after a robbery at the Troyeville, Johannesburg, post office last week was arrested yesterday morning in Soweto and taken to hospital.

He had three bullet wounds in his back but had not received treatment for them.

The gang is allegedly responsible for three robberies at post offices in Johannesburg this month — in Emmentia on January 6, Linden last Tuesday and Troyeville last Thursday.

At the Troyeville post office, three men held up the staff, stabbed the postmaster and, in an ensuing gunbattle between the robbers and a neighbouring cafe owner, one man was shot dead and three men were wounded.

● Two men appeared briefly before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday in connection with the robberies.

See Page 6.

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# Gazankulu boost to the jobless

By SY MAKARINGE

THE Gazankulu homeland has embarked on nearly 700 drought relief projects and has created jobs for more than 8 000 people — mostly women — after it was granted R7,5-million by the South African Government recently.

The amount is part of a total of R46-million granted to the non-independent homelands to fight the high rate of unemployment following the drought which almost crippled the areas.

Workers are being paid R3 a day, or R60 a month, which was described by one official as "fair" as it exceeded the average income of a full-time Government employee in the homeland.

Members of the media were last week taken on a tour of some of the projects which the homeland government undertook to fight poverty and improve the quality of life for its people.

## Livestock

Through the projects, Gazankulu was able to build 111 additional classrooms in an effort to alleviate the critical shortage of classrooms in its 357 settlements.

Since the homeland lost many head of cattle during the drought, preservation of livestock



GAZANKULU women working on the Giyani Golf Course project.

is seemingly one of the Government's top priorities.

It has put some of its remote bushy areas to better use by establishing a total of 27 grazing camps where cattle will be rotated. It has also constructed hundreds of dipping tanks for cattle.

Mr Thomas Khosa, senior public relations officer for the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Af-

fairs, said they did not want to be caught napping in case the drought struck again.

The projects include the erection of the Giyani Golf Course, the first of its kind in the homeland, the establishment of the Man'ombe Nature Reserve, brick-making factory, construction of clinics and development of community gardens.

Mr André Human, one of the tour guides, agreed that there was still a large number of people who were still unemployed.

He said his Government was not at this stage in a position to employ them in these projects as the money was not sufficient.

In addition to the R7,5-million grant, a further R250 000 was made available for a

self-build housing scheme. The Gazankulu Government itself provided an additional R850 000 from its own resources for the employment-creating projects.

SO WETA  
27/1/80

115

# LESSONS IN DEFEAT

28/1/86.  
SOWETAN

115



**THOUSANDS** of Gazankulu pupils are taught under trees because of the critical shortage of classrooms, but the homeland government has started building a multimillion rand university.

In some cases, primary school principals have no offices. They also do their work under trees or in their cars

Scores of high school pupils travel up to 20 kilometres to the nearest schools. There are no high schools in their settlements

Government officials we spoke to during the tour said each community was responsible for building its own schools. The homeland government concentrated on the building of state schools, they said

However, villagers take a long time to collect money to build schools as they are usually poor

The state schools are in the homeland's urban areas where people are better off than those in the settlements

The people managed to build 111 extra classrooms after the South African Government granted Gazankulu R7,5-million to create jobs

amid the drought that almost crippled the homeland.

These classrooms are spread throughout the 350 settlements, but residents say the crisis is far from over.

A spokesman for the homeland said this week that the first phase of the university, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year, will cost about R2-million.



**WHEN** these Malozzi village children went to school for the first time, they realised that school life would not be a bed of roses. These children get their lessons under a tree because of a shortage of classrooms.

Picture: MBUZENI ZULU

# Those who have so little welcome those with nothing

The flood of refugees from Mozambique has been welcomed with extraordinary warmth by villagers in Gazankulu. But their long-term security remains uncertain. **PETER GOLDSMID reports**

**LAURINDA TAMBISAN** sits with her grandchildren on a broken slab of concrete outside the small clinic in the village of Justicia. Newly arrived after a six-day trek across the Kruger Park, the strain of what she has endured is evident in her eyes and voice.

"I personally am not prepared to go back even if the war is over, unless the South African government forces me. I was treated very badly there. I'm really scared. I will never forget what I have seen. They (Renamo) killed my son-in-law in front of me. They cut his throat like a goat's. They stripped his body and left it to rot in the village. I was not allowed to bury him. My daughter ran away, she has disappeared. To this day I do not know where she is."

It is not an isolated incident. Every group of refugees I spoke to had similar stories to tell. Undisciplined gangs of Renamo fighters terrorise the local people. It is significant that they often used the word "banditos" to describe Renamo men.

It emerged from several interviews that Frelimo forces are attempting to defend the people from Renamo by concentrating them in settlements, thus also denying Renamo sustenance which the isolated locals have been forced to provide. Not surprisingly, the rebels have attacked the settlements and ordered the people to stay in the bush. It's a no-win situation for those caught in the middle, and sometimes, literally, in the crossfire.

Priscilla Mafune has been in Gazankulu since last winter, though she does not know the month.

"When the fighting started we ran away. My husband was forced to join Renamo, others tried to dodge them. We had no place to stay, that is why we ran away. It took us five days to come here. We had food for the first two days. After that we drank water from the rivers. When we got here the mduna (of the refugee village) told us to build huts."

Priscilla talks to us while she waits her turn to fill a 20-litre drum with water from the one pump serving a village of 2 000 people. It's not an unusual sight in Gazankulu, but this village is less than a year old and its inhabitants consist entirely of refugees.

Justicia businessman, councillor and owner of Mndawe's Family Store, Dan Mndawe, explains that although the local people welcomed the refugees, it was decided that their increasing numbers required independent settlements.

"We as councillors decided. Let us not mix them, because they are not used to our ways."

Dr Gerhardt Keil, superintendent of Tintswalo Hospital, elaborates "These people were not used to the situation of being crowded together. We needed to teach them about health care and provide training in sanitation."

Most of the refugees had been hiding in the bush and had not seen or used soap for months. One out of two children had scabies (a parasite), one out of 20 refugees suffered from active malaria. Many were malnourished, the children often showing signs of kwashiorkor.

The problems of the refugees and their sheer numbers — up to 200 a day towards the end of last year — soon exceeded the capacities of the local Gazankulu people to



**Laurinda Tambisan**  
"I will never forget what I have seen. Renamo killed my son-in-law in front of me. They cut his throat like a goat's."

Nothing is wasted. Here a woman breaks the pip of maroela plums to obtain the edible kernels. Picture **PETER GOLDSMID**

accommodate them though all observers have been impressed by their hospitality. As Dr P Robert, secretary of the Gazankulu Department of Health, put it: "People were literally busy cooking all the time for themselves and their guests."

More importantly, the newcomers needed medical care, blankets, provisions and the means to sustain themselves. Charitable organisations such as Operation Hunger, World Vision, several churches and the International Committee of the Red Cross stepped in to meet the need. Robert estimates the aid programme to have cost R1-million thus far, most of it through private donation.

By September last year the harassment and arrest of refugees in Gazankulu as "illegal immigrants" by the South African Police had ended, following the humanitarian stand taken by Gazankulu's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and its acceptance by the South African government.

This cleared the way for the formation of the Phalaleni Relief Committee "to co-ordinate relief work among the Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Transvaal district of Mhala-Gazankulu."

It is headed by a former photo-journalist, now bottle-store owner Sam Nzima. "We needed an organisation which would make it easier for us to look after the social welfare of the refugees, feed them and give them medical care."

Supplies must be securely stored, distribution accounted for, recipients of aid and medical care registered. All this represents an extra burden for those local people involved in voluntary relief work. But as Keil, who is the committee's treasurer, point out, "It was the local people who started the aid to the refugees in the first place."

This generosity is only partly due to the Shangaan tradition of hospitality to visitors in need of shelter. They share with the newcomers the Tsonga language, customs and beliefs.

The official South African view of the Renamo refugees is firmly rejected. According to Robert, the local people in Mhala would say to the South Africans "You were the first ones to welcome the (fleeing)

Portuguese. You did it because they were whites. We feel we have the same duty to our black brothers. To us they are refugees not illegal immigrants and we want to welcome them in the same way you did the Portuguese."

Of course, practically none of the newcomers have identity documents when they cross the border, but the Gazankulu authorities have been registering them as temporary residents since September. The South African government is shortly to issue its own identity document, inside which the Gazankulu identity card will be pinned.

Robert estimates that the total number of refugees in Gazankulu is about 30 000, most of whom are in the Mhala area.

Inoculations, malaria control, food, clothes and seed distribution have largely alleviated the most immediate and severe of the refugees' problems, though Robert is quick to point out that what has been achieved is the minimum.

"To me it's plain survival, but it doesn't give a person dignity or interest in life."

Although most of the newcomers have laid out small mealie and vegetable gardens adjacent to their recently-built huts, the lack of regular rainfall or irrigation makes farming on a larger scale extremely difficult.

The Black Housewives' League has begun a programme of home industries — sewing, crocheting etc — but this hardly touches the problem.

Meanwhile, there are not enough classrooms to provide schooling for the refugee children.

Yet, despite all this, the reception of the Renamo refugees is a heartening story. One could not but be struck by the commitment, concern and sheer hard work of those concerned in it.

The future of the refugees is another question, but as long as the Mozambican civil war continues they seem fairly safe in Gazankulu. Though Admiral Edwards of the Department of Foreign Affairs is on record as saying, "Eventually they will have to return", it is clear that the longer they stay the more difficult it will be to send them home.

Meanwhile, they are trapped in a

grim Catch 22. They are restricted to Gazankulu, where there is no work for them. But to enter South Africa proper to look for work is to risk

deportation to Mozambique. From which, no doubt, they will flee again to start the whole process over. If they survive.

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# 'Govt wants a just society'

GIYANI — Reforms implemented in the past few years were proof of the Government's commitment "to create a fair and just society", the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Giyani today.

Mr Heunis, opening the fifth session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Gazankulu, said these reforms were proof that the Government wanted to "remove all forms of social and economic discrimination".

Buttressing the Government's commitment, he added, was the belief that the success of reform ultimately depended "on the welfare of, and good relations between, all population groups".

Mr Heunis said further reforms to be effected this session of Parliament included

● Restoring South African citizenship to blacks who "permanently reside in the Republic of South Africa, but who forfeited their citizenship as a result of the conditions of independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei".

● Extension of the powers of self-governing states.

● The involvement of black communities in decision-making

● Freehold property rights for members of black communities residing permanently in South Africa "Discussions are also

taking place regarding the granting of property rights in the national states."

● Legislation authorising the lifting, suspending or amending of unnecessary restrictions on entrepreneurship, particularly in the informal sector.

● The drafting of legislation "to remove existing influx control measures which apply to South African citizens in the Republic of South Africa"

"These reform steps are to a great extent the result of the deliberations of the Special Cabinet Committee, in which the leaders of the self-governing national states also take part," Mr Heunis said — Sapa.



# 164 held for rape revenge

By RUTH BECKER

NEARLY three weeks after they were arrested, 164 youths are still being held in Gazankulu on charges of public violence — and five attempts to release them on bail have proved unsuccessful.

The youths were charged after a revenge attack on a notorious local gang they accused of rape.

Bail applications have been turned down on the grounds that the accused are Lebowa citizens and the lack of co-operation between Lebowa and Gazankulu police would make it difficult to apprehend them if they failed to appear.

On Tuesday, a Gazankulu court ordered the youths moved to Nelspruit from Safelamani, some 300km away, but by yesterday, police had still failed to comply.

The youths first appeared in the Ritavi Magistrates Court, near Tzaneen, on Tuesday this week.

A rape, allegedly committed by a member of a group commonly known as Mapshanga, sparked a reprisal raid by youths in the Nelspruit/Acornhoek area.

The group, with members from Lebowa and Gazankulu, apparently has a history of violence in the area.

The alleged abduction and rape of a young woman from Violet Bank, near Bushbuckridge, on April 25 was seen as the last straw.

News of the rape spread through the community. The incident was reported to the Mapulaneng Police Station by residents of nearby villages who claim they were given permission to trace the culprit.

They found an alleged gang member in Champagne, Lebowa. When he emerged with a panga, they attacked him and demanded to be shown where other members of the group stayed.

They then moved on to Acornhoek, which straddles the Lebowa/Gazankulu border, and attacked a butchery and a van belonging to a family accused of being connected to the gang, causing R2 600 damage.

Gazankulu police arrived and arrested 168 people.

They were held over the weekend and were due to appear in Mhala court, 135km from Nelspruit, on Monday, April 28. Roads to the township were heavily patrolled, according to their attorney, and by the time he gained access he was informed their case was remanded to May 28.

Subsequent attempts to arrange bail met with no success as parents and lawyers travelled as far as Ritavi near Tzaneen to experience successive non-appearances.

The attorney first saw his clients on Tuesday — two weeks after the first bail application. Charges have been withdrawn against four of the original detainees, leaving 164 facing trial.

Most of the accused are students, although the ages span 40 years, the youngest being 13 and the oldest 54.

Lawyers acting for the accused intend appealing to the Transvaal Supreme Court against the refusal of the bail applications.

1903

FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

1904

- (c) 41.
- (d) As in (b) above.
- (2) No.
- (a), (b) en (c) Fall away.

Regional Director: Kimberley

Upington region

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 25 rounds x 7,65 mm
- 25 rounds x .32.

- (b) 13 March 1986.

- (c) 2.

- (d) Prieska.

- (2) No.

- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Vryburg region

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 200 rounds x 9 mm
- 150 rounds x .32.

- (b) Vryburg March 1985
- Jan Kemp- dorp February 1986.
- Warrenton February 1986.

- (c) 14.

- (d) As in (b) above.

- (2) No.

- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Kimberley region

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 125 rounds x 9 mm
- 20 rounds x .32.

- (b) 25 February 1986.

- (c) Seven.

- (d) Petrusville
- Phillipstown
- Richie
- Douglas.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) 2.

- (b) The S A P has declared them incompetent as they could not succeed in a course in handling a firearm

- (c) Petrusville.

Regional Director: Cape Town

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 439 rounds x .38 Special
- 172 rounds x .22
- 110 rounds x .32

- (b) Ceres 21 October 1985
- Ashton 13 September 1985
- Hermannus 9 April 1985
- Paarl 20 February 1985
- Mfuleni 9 October 1985
- Cape Town 11 February 1985 to 24 October 1985.

- (c) 34.

- (d) As in (b) above.

- (2) No.

- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Regional Director: Port Elizabeth

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 30 rounds : 9 mm at a time.

- (b) Aliwal North 11 September 1985
- Adelaide 26 November 1985
- Barkly East 12 September 1985
- Bathurst 19 September 1985
- Cathcart 2 October 1985

1905

FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

1906

- Elliot 13 November 1985
- Fort Beaufort 25 April 1985
- Hankey 20 November 1985
- Indwe 13 September 1985 and 1 November 1985
- Jamestown 11 September 1985
- Jansen-ville 28 February 1986
- King Wil- liam's Town 20 September 1985
- Komga 17 October 1985
- Klipplaat 18 September 1985 and 28 January 1986
- Lady Grey 11 September 1985
- Maclear 13 September 1985
- Middelburg 17 September 1985
- East London 24 April 1985
- Somerset East 20 September 1985 and 15 November 1985
- Steynsburg 29 November 1985
- Ugie 13 September 1985
- Venterstad 11 September 1985

Whether Waterval Township is to be incorporated into Gazankulu, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) how many persons resident in Waterval will be affected by this move?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- Yes.

- (a) It is envisaged to transfer the town- ship to Gazankulu as soon as the development thereof has been com- pleted

- (b) For the rounding off of the consoli- dation of Gazankulu.

- (c) 249 Families.

- 94 (3 firearms returned after res- ignations).
- As in (b) above.

- (1) Whether, since 8 March 1985, any members of any township community councils elected in or since November 1983 have resigned from these coun- cils, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons who resigned, (b) from which council did each of them resign and (c) what was the reason for the resignation in each case;

- (2) whether any by-elections have been held to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the re- sult in each case;

- (3) whether any vacancies remain to be filled; if so, (a) on which community councils and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes, for details see columns 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c).

- (2) Yes, see columns 2(a) and 2(b).

Waterval  
 HANSEN  
 902. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

115

# 164 tried in three days

By RUTH BECKER

IT took a Gazankulu magistrate three days this week to try, convict and sentence 164 people on charges of public violence.

The accused spent six weeks in custody, as bail applications were consistently rejected. Their first court appearance — and their first access to counsel — came halfway through their imprisonment.

The group of mainly youths are Lebowa citizens who were arrested by Gazankulu police on April 26. They were conducting a reprisal raid on a local gang known as the Mapshanga, after a young woman was allegedly

raped in the Bushbuckfidge area.

In sentencing the 164, the Gazankulu magistrate took "conflict between Gazankulu and Lebowa" into consideration. This was previously also the reason for bail refusals.

Their ages range from 13 to 54. Those under 17 were sentenced to between four and six lashes, while those over 17 received three year sentences with no option of a fine.

Lawyers for the 164 say they intend appealing and will apply for bail pending appeal.

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## Max has it made on beer-bottle sales

TOP Gazankulu businessman Max Tlakula has been netting R14 000 monthly from collecting and selling empty beer bottles.

Tlakula, son of an East Rand schoolteacher, started his business career about five years ago in a butchery, and as a sideline collected empty beer bottles and sold them back to breweries on the East Rand.

This soon became a thriving undertaking, reaching a monthly income of R14 000, and Tlakula now heads one of the most successful shopping centres which may net him a monthly turnover of R200 000.

Out of the beer-bottle business, Tlakula bought two huge trucks to transport goods for his expanding business.

Tlakula, who was born in Kwa-

SOPHIE TEMA

Thema, Springs, then moved to Elim, in the Northern Transvaal, to start a new business venture.

There he established a business centre in partnership with his three brothers and two friends.

Tlakula now manages the posh shopping centre of the Ribola Development Company, which comprises 10 shops.

He let seven to tenants like Pep Stores, Barclays Bank and Old Mutual.

He operates a supermarket, licensed restaurant, bottle store and a garage, for which he expects a monthly turnover of R200 000.

Tlakula employs 45 people, and other tenants employ about 20 more.

To build this vast shopping centre,

comprising about 1 500m<sup>2</sup>, he obtained a loan of R785 000 from the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC) — the biggest loan the corporation has made to a black entrepreneur.

Commenting on his success, Tlakula said: "It is by hard work and thrift that I managed to reach these standards.

"I started from humble beginnings and rose gradually and steadily.

"But I must thank the STDG for the tremendous work it is doing by assisting black businessmen with loans and after-care to get on their feet.

"We cannot get this type of loan from the bank."

Tlakula is president on the Gazankulu Chamber of Commerce (Gazacoc) and director of the STDC.

23/7/86 BUDDAY

115

# Gazankulu headed in right direction

GAZANKULU seems to be overcoming the obstacles standing in the way of an improvement in the homeland's industrial prospects.

This was evident at the opening last week of the Natal Chemical Syndicate Plastics factory — representing an investment of R10m and employment for 500 people — at Mkhuhlu by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanyisi.

The chief reiterated his belief that acceleration of economic develop-

## EVEN NESSET

ment of the black community — as opposed to sanctions — is the best way to dismantle apartheid and improve the quality of life for Gazankulu citizens.

An appraisal of the development taking place at present indicates that

the region seems to be headed in the right direction.

Numerous industries are springing up at Mkhuhlu, where 46ha of industrial land will eventually be developed.

Situated near Hazzyview, in the Eastern Transvaal, Mkhuhlu currently has six large industries and 12 smaller ones involved in such things

as woodwork, welding, glazing, radio and TV repairs, and panel-beating.

Despite the growing number of emerging industries, unemployment in Gazankulu remains high.

But incentives to investors, by way of concessions, are drawing many companies to the region.

Another growing attraction is the Manyeleti game reserve.

# Home is a tent for many Mozambique refugees

A blue and white marquee, reminiscent of a circus tent, is erected on the outskirts of the Lilydale Refugee Camp. This tent is the first "home" many Mozambican refugees are given when they reach Gazankulu soil.

At the height of the Mozambican exodus to South Africa in December last year the "tent" housed up to 200 refugees a night, said Mr Sam Nzima, the chairman of the Palalani Relief

Committee. <sup>115</sup> ~~248~~  
Pieces of cardboard litter the floor, to serve at night as beds for weary refugees who may walk for a week before they reach the camp.

"When they arrive we accommodate them in the tent if we cannot find their relatives. Because of the Shangaan link most of them have a relative in the area and are taken in. But if we cannot locate any family mem-

bers they sleep in the tent," said Mr Nzima. <sup>S.M.C.</sup> <sup>14/10/8</sup>

There is a health clinic close by and the refugees are immediately given medical attention. Common disorders are malaria and scabies. Some refugees also suffer from malnutrition and dehydration. Swollen legs and cut feet are also treated.

Then the refugees are given a beneficiary card which entitles them to food and blankets.

If after a week a home has not been found for the a refugee he is allocated a site in the camp and builds his own home.

According to Mr Nzima the Mozambicans were settling in very well in his area.

"It has been remarkable how welcoming the people in Gazankulu have been," he said.

"We are trying very hard to integrate the Mozambicans into our community and we are being successful," he said.

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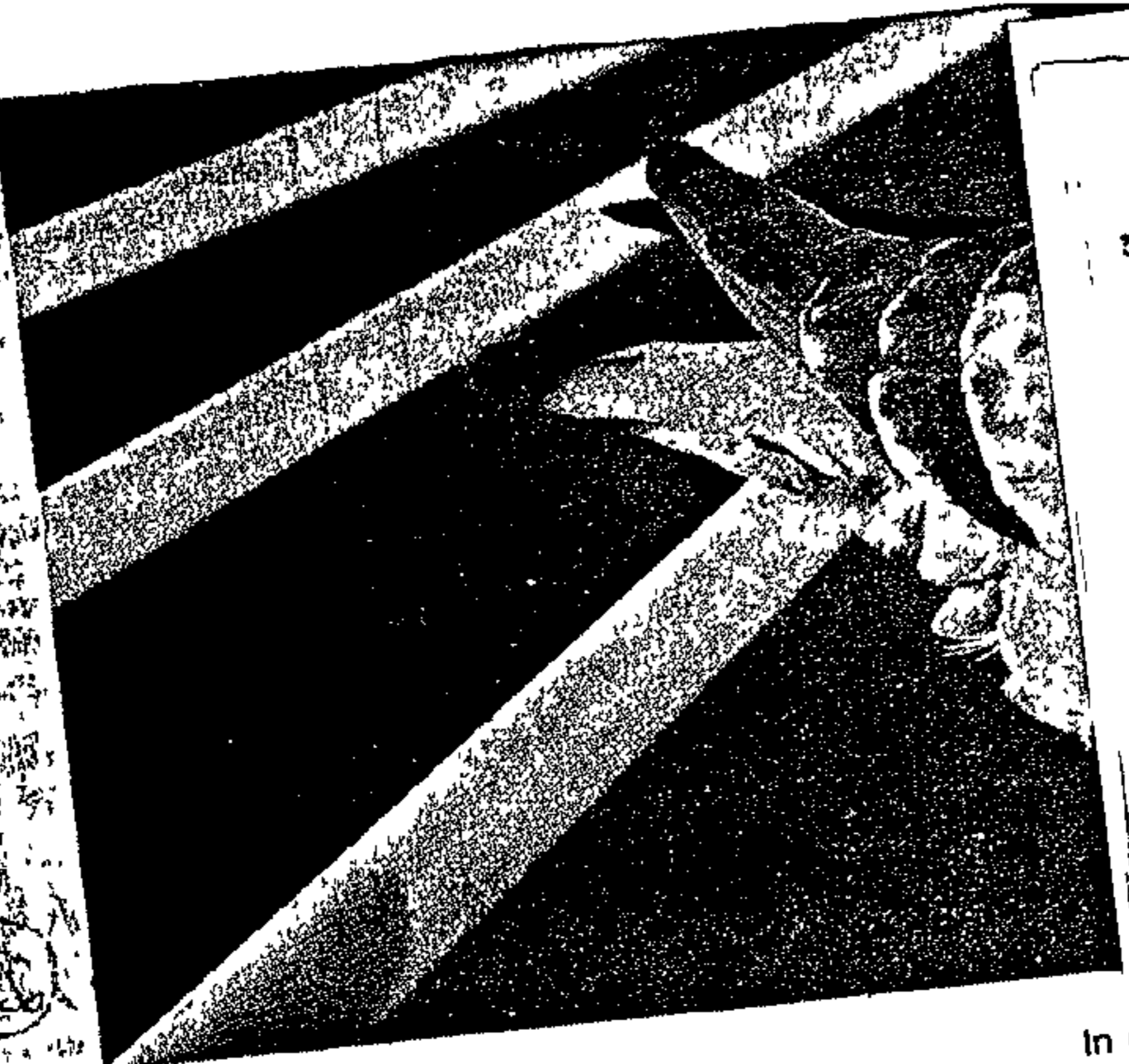
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Urged to Malawi

SALAM The ist League of has called for the of Malawi from U and the Southern Development Co- ting Conference.

group, exiled in ania, also urged mbique to topple wian President, Ka- Banda.

ambique and the Frontline states recently accused wli of harbouring wing Mozambican — Sapa-Reuter.



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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, Octo

# Refugees pour over borders

SOPHIE TEMA

THE number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from war-torn Mozambique has increased dramatically over the past months

There has also been a tremendous increase in the past two weeks after reports that tens of thousands more entered the two areas, trying to escape heavy fighting from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Mozambican refugees entering SA since 1984 number more than 260 000, of which 60 000 are registered aliens, say government officials

Many of them prefer going to Gazankulu as they are able to communicate with inhabitants in Shangaan.

Also fleeing across SA's borders with KaNgwane and Swaziland, many arrive at Gazankulu and Lebowa refugee camps hungry, tired and scantily clothed.

Women with malnourished babies tell of how they fled Mozambique, leaving some of their older children behind.

They walk across the Kruger National Park, where they risk being caught by game-rangers or security forces and repatriated to Mozambique.

Former Gazankulu MP and relief committee head Sam Nzima says there are currently about 18 000 in Gazankulu, and finding food and clothes for them is a problem.

He says: "The only way this problem could be solved is for SA and Mozambique to find a solution."

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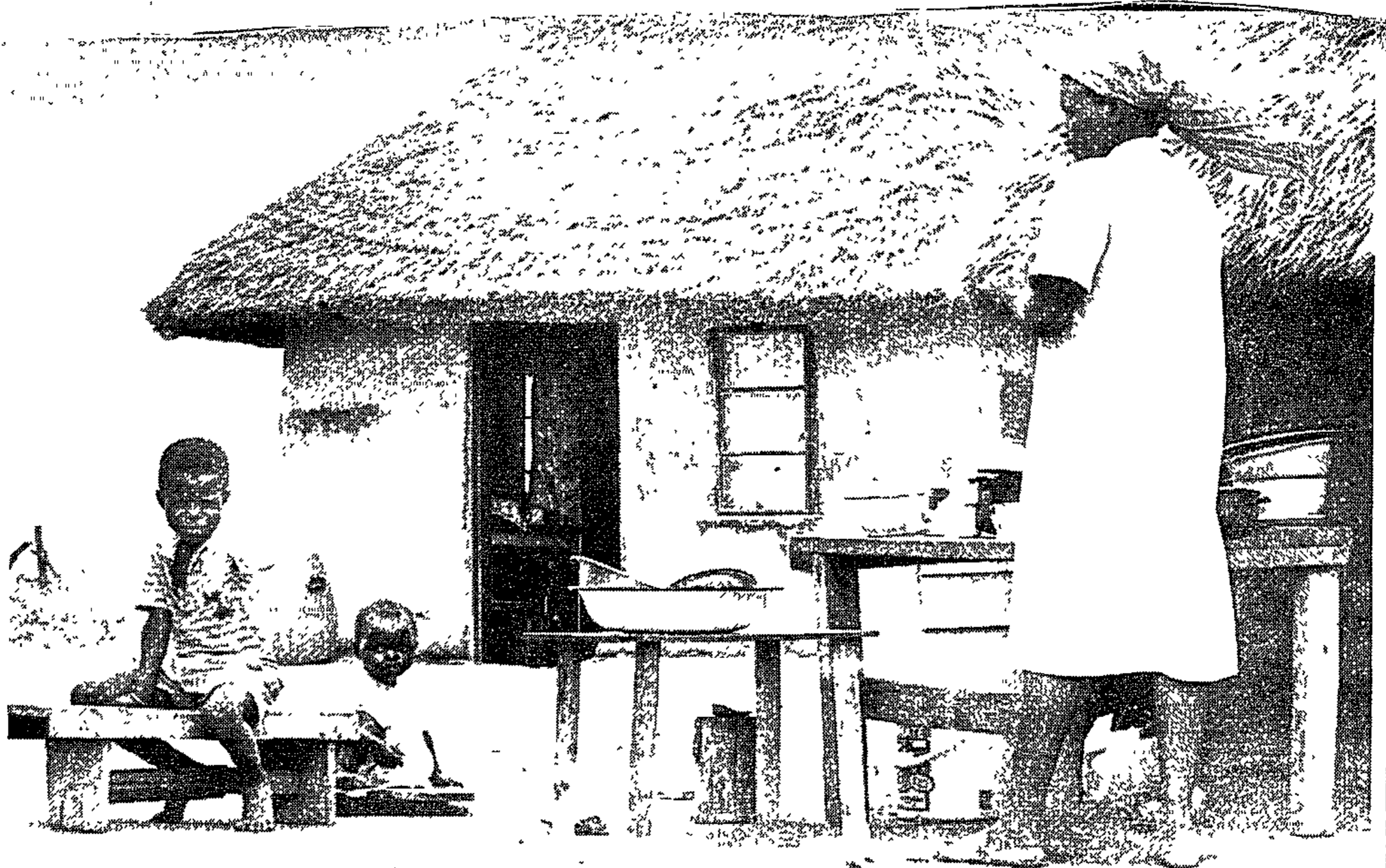
## 60 sentenced for public violence in Gazankulu

GAZANKULU — Sixty people from Jim Jones village, most of them youths, were found guilty in the Malamulele Magistrate's Court yesterday of public violence.

Samson Hlungwani, a man whom the magistrate, Mr N C Mithombeni, called the ringleader, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment (or R300), and a further three months' with no option of a fine, suspended for three years.

Five other adults were each sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment (or R200). The youths were sentenced to cuts. — Sapa.





Settling in to life in a new country is difficult for the refugees, but the local community in Gazankulu has been very welcoming. ● Pictures by Karen Sandison.

## SA farmers accused of exploiting Mozambicans

By Susan Fleming

Exploitation by South African farmers is one of the biggest problems facing Mozambican refugees when they escape the civil war and famine of their own country, says the head of a relief group in Gazankulu.

According to the head of the Palaláni relief committee in the Mhala district in Gazankulu, Mr Sam Nzima, farmers send trucks to the refugee camps to collect Mozambicans to work on the farms.

"Refugees cannot get jobs in South Africa because they don't have work permits, so when farmers offer them work they don't hesitate. They jump on the trucks and go to the farms.

"But many don't get paid, and if they complain the farmers threaten to get the police to send them back to Mozambique.

"The refugees are too afraid to say anything. It is a terrible state of affairs."

Since 1983 thousands of Mozambicans have fled the famine and war in their own country. The trauma of the journey across the Kruger National Park and settling into a new way of life is difficult, said Mr Nzima.

But the local people have accepted the Mozambicans into the community.

"They fit in well. They have integrated with

the local community and a lot of people have taken Mozambicans into their homes," he said.

Mr Nzima said refugees' children are at schools in the area. In one of the camps a pre-school has been established for the refugees and a Portuguese teacher employed.

Finding employment is a huge problem and the money many Mozambicans have brought with them is worthless.

Last year Operation Hunger gave R10 000 worth of seed to the refugees and to locals. The drought has destroyed the crops and Mr Nzima said this had been a huge blow to them.

He said the number of refugees entering his area has dropped this month. Last year several hundred refugees were entering Gazankulu each week.

When *The Star* visited Gazankulu last week Mr Nzima said only 93 new Mozambicans had registered for the feeding scheme.

"The refugees have told me that the area close to the Gazankulu border has just about cleared out now and many people are going to Maputo instead of entering South Africa."

Lillydale refugee camp in Gazankulu looks very similar to any village in Mozambique. Mozambican-style huts are part of the landscape there.

At the height of the Mozambican exodus to South Africa last year a welcoming marquee, first "home" for many refugees, housed up to 200.

On arrival they are taken to the health clinic for medical attention. Many have walked for more than one week and they arrive suffering from dehydration, malaria and other diseases.

The refugees are given a beneficiary card which entitles them to food and blankets.

If after a week a home has not been found for a refugee he is allocated a site in a camp and builds his own.

## Accident victim hunts for family

Disabled Mr Dye Ubusi (33) returned to Mozambique last year in a desperate search for his family. But he was unsuccessful and is now in Gazankulu trying to trace them.

The break-up of families and "lost" relatives is one of most painful aspects of the war in Mozambique.

Mr Ubusi is one of the thousands of Mozambicans in this country who has lost contact with his family. He is in a wheelchair because of an injury in an accident in 1985.

"I miss my family very much and would like to know what has happened to them," he said.

Mr Ubusi first came to South Africa in 1979 and worked for a construction company until mid-1985 when he fell 6 m from a scaffold and injured his spine. He then spent eight months in the Natalspruit Hospital.

### 'MOST HAD LEFT'

"In the hospital I decided that I would return to Mozambique to find my family. I caught the train to Komati-poort and from there went to my home town to find my mother Angelina, my brother Carlos and my sister Lena.

"When I got there I was told most people had left because of the war and attacks by Renamo. Then I went to Maputo Hospital and asked them to find them, but had no luck.

"I decided to return to South Africa and I went back to Natalspruit Hospital. The staff there said they had heard that a lot of Mozambicans had gone to Gazankulu and so I decided to come here.

"The social worker took me to the Johannesburg Station in my wheelchair and bought me a ticket for Bushbuckridge. But when I got on the train the people around me said there was no such place as Bushbuckridge and they told me get off at Ireagh Station.

"At the station someone took me to the Nduna at the Kildare Refugee Camp. So far we have not been able to find my relatives."



This tent — similar to those used by circuses — is the first home many Mozambican refugees have when they reach Gazankulu soil after from travelling from Mozambique.

## Park's animals terrorise refugees

Horrible stories of attacks by wild animals in the Kruger National Park are still being told by Mozambican refugees entering Gazankulu to escape fighting and starvation in their own country.

Three Mozambicans had a frightening brush with wild pigs in the park last week.

One of them, Mr Solomon Khosa (25), said: "We left the coastal town of Xai Xai because of Renamo. Renamo entered our location and we fled.

"Later we heard they had killed people. They apparently skinned one man alive," he claimed.

"We caught a bus to Maputo and then a train which took us close to the South African border. From there, we were on foot.

"We crossed the fence and entered the Kruger

Park.

"On the first day we came across some elephants, but they left us alone. Then we saw the pigs. The three of us ran away, but a man who had joined us was caught. The pigs attacked him, knocked him down and went for his testicles.

"We went back when the pigs left the scene and found the man was still alive. We got him to a village and the people took him to a hospital."

Mr Khosa travelled with two others from his village. One of them, his cousin, is deaf and dumb.

Mr Khosa said he hoped to find work in Gazankulu. He said he would like to return to Mozambique when the war was over.

## REFUGEES

# Braving the wilds for safety

THE plight of Mozambican refugees grows each year as the government refuses to afford these displaced people refugee status. GLYNNIS UNDERHILL and photographer RUVAN BOSHOFF went to a refugee camp in the "self-governing" homeland of Gazankulu. What they found was a settled community with no future.

NAMIBIAN photo-journalist JOHN LIEBENBERG visited Kwaza-Sul, a haven for Namibian refugees in Angola.



There are not enough classrooms in Lillydale and some classes are held outside under the shadow of a tree



The 'Lion Lady' of Gaza watched her husband being killed by Renamo

THEY have fled armed bandit attacks, crossed crocodile-infested rivers and braved the wilds of the Kruger National Game Park to reach safety. But that is not the end of the nightmare for displaced Mozambicans seeking refuge in South Africa.

Some of the desperate people who survived this big trek have found themselves at the mercy of South African officials, acting on instructions to arrest and deport Mozambican refugees.

Despite the odds, more than 20 000 people have been fortunate enough to find themselves a haven just 10 kilometres away from white-owned Bok-bosrand in Gazankulu.

Obliging Gazankulu residents usually guide these helpless refugees to Lillydale in the Mhala district of Gazankulu where a large refugee camp has taken on the appearance of an established village.

## 'Deslocados'

In war-torn Mozambique these desperate people are known as "deslocados" — those who have been forced to move — and in some areas they simply roam the countryside looking for food, sometimes covering themselves only with bark from trees.

No one really knows how many "deslocados" have chosen to flee Mozambique's war and drought to neighbouring countries.

Officially the Mozambique Government says about four million people are facing hunger and 1,2-m are "deslocados". Earlier this year the Mozambican Red Cross estimated that 70 000 have fled across the border to South Africa.

Two Mozambican provinces, Ma-



The landscape of the refugee camp in Gazankulu is dotted with kraals that stretch all the way to the Crocodile River

puto and Gaza, border South Africa and at least 600 000 people are said to have been seriously affected by the war in these provinces.

In addition, drought has also forced people to flee from certain areas of Gaza where rivers have dried up and no food is available.

It is from these two provinces that Mozambicans enter South Africa through the Kruger National Park and further south along the Natal/Kwazulu border.

The illegal entry into this country is a death-defying exercise for refugees. They have lost friends and relatives in the war and many recount tales of friends being attacked by crocodiles, lions and hyenas in an attempt to flee the human misery brought about by the war being conducted by Renamo

One such tragic case is a frail elderly woman who goes by the name of the Lion Lady.

Originally from Mozambique's Gaza Province, she claims to have fled her own country after her husband was murdered in front of her by armed Renamo bandits who first tried to terrorise her into killing herself.

Left alone with her husband's corpse, she decided to make her way to South Africa, first crossing the Crocodile River then spending two nights in the game park.

While sleeping in the park, she was attacked by a lion who grabbed her by the left ear.

She fought off the lion and even managed to save her ear, and escorted by helpful residents of Gazankulu, found her way to the peaceful settle-

ment where she is something of a legend now.

The place refugees call home nowadays is a dry barren piece of land with kraals that stretch out into the distant hills bordering on the Crocodile River.

A new school stands out like a symbol of hope in the bleak surroundings.

The classrooms are not big enough and some classes are held outside under a tree. The principal's office consists of a table and chair outside, stacked high with books.

A refugee herself, the principal complains about facilities, but with a laugh. Everybody is quite happy and for some children at this school it is their first taste of education.

The school has been built from do-

nations by charity organisations and has now been turned into a community school. The homeland government is paying the teachers' salaries and most of the teachers speak both Portuguese and Shishangane.

Two classrooms have been added through money collected from villagers.

## Creche

About 100 metres from the school stand two temporary structures which serve as a creche for 233 children from the camp.

Welfare workers say there has been an enormous improvement in the health of the children at the camp since the introduction of a feeding school at the creche. More than 12 children died at the camp each week until the Phalalame Relief Committee was formed two years ago.

Operation Hunger spends R59 000 for 8 600 bags of mealie meal distributed to refugees in the camp and another R5 200 on protein.

The problem now is what to do with the refugees. Employment opportunities are rare in Gazankulu and the refugees dare not set foot outside the area.

The South African Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, opened the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly recently with a word of warning that people should stop sheltering Mozambicans.

It was quietly pointed out to him by the homeland leadership that when the Portuguese streamed into South Africa in the wake of the Frelimo takeover, South Africa opened its heart to them.

# Gangs of debt collectors strike again

By MBULELO LINDA

THREE mysterious gang of debt collectors who retrieve hire purchase goods from defaulters in the Port Elizabeth black townships has struck again.

Ruth Aba, 31, alleged that one white man and two black men banged at her flat in Kwazakele last week Wednesday at 10am saying they had come to collect her furniture.

Aba, who is eight months pregnant and has been unemployed since September 1985, said the men manhandled her.

Her husband said: "He pushed passed me and confronted Ruth. He pushed her and she staggered backwards hitting against the frame of her bedroom door.

"This man was abusive. He asked me why I was not paying my debts. Then he punched me three times in my stomach. He did not give me a chance to explain. I felt sick suddenly. He forced me to sign documents."

## Threatened with firearm

When her husband tried to protest, saying she was eight months pregnant, he was threatened with a firearm.

Afterwards she visited the Port Elizabeth Black Sash Advice office which sent her to a doctor. A doctor's letter was sent to a PE lawyer's office and a sworn affidavit has been filed.

Aba says she still feels sick. After forcing her to sign the forms, the men then removed her three-piece bedroom suit she had bought from Joshua Doore. Aba told

the men to collect the chest freezer which she had also bought at Joshua Doore at another house in Zwide.

When the men went to collect the freezer in Zwide they demanded R300 to save the repossession of the freezer.

The men were alleged to have grabbed from the houseowner about R340 as he was counting it and claimed that the extra R40 was for the transport. They left without removing the freezer.

## 'Shadowy group'

Residents say the shadowy group, termed by furniture retailers as "freelance collectors", has been terrorising them for more than a year.

Up till now it has not been established who the debt collectors are, but there have been many allegations against them. Some companies are no longer hiring their services.

Residents say they have woken up people at midnight, swearing and threatening them with guns. It is also alleged that they repossessed goods from the wrong houses. They are accused of collecting goods without producing a court order or a written consent of the buyer.

The credit manager of Joshua Doore declined to comment on the case of Aba.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Captain Peet Grobler, confirmed that a charge of assault had been laid at New Brighton police station. The case was being investigated.

From MONO BADELA  
ONE of South Africa's most outspoken opponents of apartheid, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, was released last week after being detained since the start of the State of Emergency a year ago.

He was released from the Pretoria Magistrate Court where he appeared on a charge of illegal possession of a firearm. He will appear again on June 18.

Mkhathshwa, general-secretary of the Southern African Catholics Bishops Conference, said: "I am not bitter at all against those who persecuted me. I know very well they were paid to do just that."

## Mystified

Mkhathshwa, who seemed to have lost a lot of weight, said he was still mystified why he was detained in the first place.

The "man of peace", ever smiling, said accusations that he was involved in training youths how to make petrol bombs and keeping children from the classroom, were "devoid of all truth".

Mkhathshwa urged the State President to "swing open the prison gates and let out all those detained unjustly".

"Detaining people will not resolve the country's political crisis."

He urged the government to get into the job of finding a real solution to the country's problems.

"South Africa is a great country but there are some who are messing it up. All we need is a real democracy, a non-racial and undivided South Africa, not a banana republic, and full participation of all citizens in the highest decision-making structures in the government."

# 'Man of peace' holds no grudge



In August last year the Southern African Catholics Bishops Conference brought an urgent application to restrain the security police from allegedly torturing Mkhathshwa.

During the trial Mkhathshwa's personal secretary testified that he had complained of extensive torture during one of her visits.

More recently, Mkhathshwa's attorneys launched legal action against the SABC and the pro-government daily, the Citizen, after they inferred in news reports that he was linked to an arms cache discovered in the Transvaal.

## Outcry

Detention of the 47-year-old priest sparked off an international outcry last year. The papacy joined thousands of other clerics and organisations in calling on the State President to intervene and release Mkhathshwa.

Mkhathshwa made his entry into politics during movement in the early 1970s. He was banned for five years, restricted to the Pretoria magisterial district with severe restrictions on his pastoral, social and intellectual life.

Soon after his banning order ended, Father Mkhathshwa was invited to give a talk at Fort Hare University in 1983. He was arrested by Ciskei homeland police and held five months in solitary confinement.

Mkhathshwa, a patron of the UDF, said: "The church is the people. It must be relevant. I am going to continue with my work as usual — nobody is going to deter me."

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700 new jobs in Amfarms land project

# Gazankulu signs deal with Anglo

Business must play a more dynamic role than ever in the reform process, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H. W. E. Ntsanwisi, said yesterday at the signing of a commercial farming agreement with Anglo American.

The Gazankulu government and Anglo American Farms Ltd (Amfarms) are to jointly develop 940 ha of irrigated land, providing more than 700 jobs.

Documents finalising the project were signed at Giyani yesterday by

Professor Ntsanwisi and Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American Corporation.

Professor Ntsanwisi said, "Reform is not the province of government alone, but the responsibility of each and every South African citizen. The captains of commerce and industry now, more than ever, are well-placed to dynamically enter the arena, and by tangible acts within and outside of their own organisations, lend impetus to a process of real reform."

Amfarms holds a 75 percent share and Gazankulu the balance in the venture, which it is hoped will demonstrate farming techniques to local farmers.

At present 200 local people are employed in the scheme in which 750 ha of land has already been irrigated and planted with sweetcorn, dry beans, potatoes, wheat, pumpkins, mangoes and paw paws. Eventually, fruit and vegetables will be produced for local and export markets.

The 940 ha is part of the larger Middle Letaba scheme, which will put 5 400 ha of prime soil under irrigation in the Hlaneki and Bend areas.

115

GAZANKULU has little to offer the potential investor other than decentralisation incentives and "happy, hard-working people" — but it is actively courting greater private sector involvement.

Glossy advertisements in financial magazines extol the virtues of Gazankulu — "the friendly state". They form part of the Gazankulu Development Corporation's (GDC) campaign to attract industrial investors to the homeland.

The high profile image of the GDC is in sharp contrast to that of its predecessor, the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC), which did nothing to place the homeland on the map.

In the words of GDC Board chairman V J Borchers: "The man in the street perceived the STDC to be an exploitive foreign body, staffed by self-interested whites of dubious integrity who were bent on enriching themselves under the guise of doing social and economic missionary work."

The GDC's predecessor, Borchers said, had been of little benefit to the people of Gazankulu and had had an unimpressive financial performance.

However, the government of Gazankulu became sole shareholder this year — and changed the name to the Gazankulu Development Corporation. The STDC had been held by the Corporation for Economic Development and the SA Development Trust. With the name change came a new image — and a campaign to attract po-

# Gazankulu courting the private investor

**GRETA STEYN**

tential investors.

Gazankulu has three officially identified industrial development points — Giyani, the capital, Nkowankowa, near Tzaneen, and Mkhuhlu, near Hazyview. The GDC has drawn 48 industrial and commercial ventures to Gazankulu, providing employment for about 5 000 people. The estimated investment by industrialists has been about R41m.

However, this figure would have to become much higher to make a dent in the region's employment needs — estimated at almost 18 000 new job opportunities per year.

But the Gazankulu government remains hopeful of attracting private sector industrialists.

Says Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi: "In attracting industrial development in particular, we must realise that we have to present a package which, to the prospective investor, is superior to any other which he can negotiate in SA."

HOMELANDS — GAZANKULU — GENERAL

1988 - 1990

By Julie Walker

**GAZANKULU** Gold Mining Company (Gazgold) will be listed on the JSE through a reverse takeover of Dekro. Gazgold owns mines, dumps and mineral rights in Gazankulu.

Last year, 80% of Dekro was acquired by Duros, Gazgold's consultants. Dekro will acquire the mining business of Gazgold held by the Newman Consortium, which is headed by Syd and Hugh Newman. In consideration 14,35-million new Dekro shares will be issued to the Newman Consortium, which will control 87,5% of the enlarged share capital of Dekro.

### Sharp rise

An offer will be made to Dekro minority shareholders at 257,5c a share — the price paid by Duros. Dekro is to dispose of its non-cash assets for R4,5-million. With the cash of R225 000 already held, the cash shell contains more than R4,7-million.

Syd Newman, chairman of Gazgold, says the fall in stock market prices has made a reverse takeover both a convenient and effective way of listing Gazgold.

"We won't be looking for

# Newmans bring Gazgold to JSE

any money. The capital expenditure forecast of R5-million is almost covered by the cash in Dekro."

Dekro shares moved up sharply during the week from 270c to 400c on market speculation.

### Fault

There will be 16,4-million Dekro shares in issue after the injection of Gazgold's assets. The shares will be split three for one to improve tradeability. The company will be renamed Gazankulu Gold Holdings and the listing will be transferred to the gold sector.

The major property in Gazgold, the Klein Letaba mine, was closed in 1968 after a rock burst and caving. A fault was encountered at a depth of 220 metres. No attempt was made to locate ore on the other side of the fault, but borehole analysis leads Jens Jacobsen of stockbroker Anderson Wilson to include 1,5-million tons of global reserves in his report.

Considerable tonnage may have been left behind in the mining of Klein Letaba. Ex-

ploration to the east of the mine has indicated good values.

The estimated working costs are R55 a ton, but Syd Newman says that not too much attention should be paid to it.

"I learned early in my career not to attach too much significance to the figure. A substantial reduction of, say, 10% means an actual decrease of R5 or R6 a ton — that's only a fifth of a gram of gold.

"Poor milling practice can easily result in that kind of loss. It is better to concentrate on ways of increasing revenue and by shopping around for capital equipment."

The proven tonnages are underground 1,23-million tons at 5,7g/t and surface reserves of 300 000 tons at 1,47g/t.

The Newman consortium forecasts that at a gold price of R30 000 a kilogram and without taxation, the group will have distributable earnings of 33c a share for the 13 months to March 1989. It expects positive cash flows in the last quarter of 1988.

THE small knot of people hesitated for a moment at Sam Nzima's gate and then approached.

Four women, a grandmother, six children and three babes in arms, they had walked four days from the Magude district in southern Mozambique. They had two pairs of shoes between them.

The story they told Nzima, chairman of the Phalelani committee, which coordinates refugee relief in Gazankulu, was one he had heard many times before.

They had been living, they said, in a place called Kashindandasi, a protected village or *mal deta*, to which they had been moved at a day's notice. When Renamo attacked late one night, the soldiers guarding the village fled. "We realised the soldiers were afraid, that it was not safe to be guarded by them," said one woman.

Kashindandasi had been attacked four times before, she said. "We stayed because we thought it might come to an end. When we saw the soldiers running, we knew we had no hope."

They fled into the night, leaving behind the grandmother's husband, who was unable to walk, a child to look after him, and two of the women's husbands. "The men stay behind and hope, and to look after the cattle. They say the war will one day come to an end and they must have cattle."

The vicious war the Mozambican National Resistance, Renamo, has waged in Mozambique for the past five years has bled that country's population across Southern Africa.

There are 15 000 Mozambican refugees in Swaziland, 30 000 in Zambia, 160 000 in Zimbabwe and 100 000 in Tanzania. In September 1986 there were 1 000 in Malawi — by the end of last year there were over 400 000. The largest refugee camp, in the Nsanje district, gives shelter to 160 000 people. It is Malawi's third largest city.

Some 20 000 refugees have found a haven in the Mhala district of Gazankulu, turning bushy land once used for grazing into villages of up to 2 000 people. Every month, another 700 join them, empty-handed and worn out from the war and days of walking. The people they have come to are generous but poor.

"When you see them coming in a great number, you know that they are in danger," said Reckson Sithole, a lay preacher who works with the refugees. Sithole, an energetic man no more than five feet tall who goes from village to village on a well-used Honda 125, helped the first refugees who came through in 1984.

"The Renamos have come and killed people in their villages. Once it happens they all come in great numbers."

Many people, especially children, have travelled across with complete strangers. "When you are in a foreign country, you start to make friends with your enemies from home," says Nzima.

Formerly a photographer with *The World*, Nzima took the picture of the boy carrying Hector Petersen, the first child shot dead on June 16 1976, that has come to represent the Soweto uprising to people throughout the world.

Some 60 percent of the refugees in the Mhala district are children. The stories the adults tell are awful — most of them stare past you into the distance when they talk of the horror that made them



The children's eyes tell of horrors



Paulina Nghuyiza fled the gunfire



# Twenty-eight feet march four days with tw

The stories the refugees tell are extraordinary, but the social workers hear the same ones over and over: attacks by Renamo, frantic flight across minefields and electrified fences into South Africa. There are refugees who cross the border repeatedly, caught and sent back, they re-appear within days

JOHN PERLMAN reports from Gazankulu

flee — but there is something even more terrible in how much the children leave unsaid. Most will say "I don't know where my mother is" or "I lost my brother on the way" and then fall quiet.

The journey for some has been a perilous one. Refugees who have crossed through the Kruger Park talk about hearing the roar of lions at night, some have been attacked, but many say they feared trampling by elephants or buffalo more.

South of the park, where the fence has been electrified, there are landmines on the Mozambican side of the fence. One refugee said there were Frelimo soldiers who would guide them through landmines, but others have told relief workers they saw dead bodies lying along the fence.

Two South African soldiers are believed to have crossed into Mozambique to help refugees who had stepped on a landmine. As they approached the injured refugees, one soldier stepped on a mine and lost a leg.

The fence too has taken a toll. The Shongwe hospital in Kangwane, the homeland closest to the border, has treated some 50 people for injuries, mostly severe burns, but some refugees have lost their arms.

There are stories too of shootings as people try to cross — rumours perhaps, but a powerful addition nonetheless to the climate of terror in which the refugees flee.

Paulina Nghuyiza, a small woman in her early

twenties, with a beautiful fine-boned face, also has a story, but it's her own. Renamo soldiers had come to the village of Pajana where she lived alone with her three children — her husband had left a year ago to work in South Africa and had not been heard of since. Renamo had come before and killed people, and she and the children had fled to the town of Magude for a few days and then returned home.

This time they kept going, taking a taxi to Maputo and then a train to the border town of Ressano Garcia. They had left Pajana (and a maize crop still in the ground) with some neighbours, and with each stop the group they were travelling in grew in number. When they set off from Ressano Garcia at dusk, there were about 200 people with them.

"There were people who had been there before and when we reached the fence in the middle of the night, they took us to a place where we could go underneath," she said.

"In the morning the leader said we must sit down and have a rest, because we mustn't go through the day. We all sat down in the dry bed of a river. We heard the sound of a radio and then we heard shots and started running *Tak-tak-tak Tak-tak-tak*."

Nghuyiza said she and her three children, one an infant, found a hiding place in the bushes, and stayed there until the sun went down. Her children never made a sound, she said, and when night fell, they began walking again, away from the river bed.

Nghuyiza had dropped the only possession she had carried across, a brown paper bag with a few clothes, but she did not go back to look for it. She never saw who fired the shots, and has not seen any of the people with whom she crossed into South Africa again.

She has also never seen the men who guided them across. The guides, she said, had asked to be paid. "They didn't tell us how much, they said they will tell us when we get here."

Some of the people who fled from Mahele at the beginning of this year simply headed for a place called Gazankulu but others sought advice from a neighbouring village before leaving. After crossing into South Africa, they said, they were met by "a man in a kombi" and driven to Gazankulu. For this each person had to pay R80.

In Mhala, there is a man some people nickname Shyumba. He says there are between five and 10 Mozambicans he knows of that act as guides to refugees. "The guides get into the Kruger Park and don't even try to hide themselves. They are looking for a lift to Ressano Garcia. When they get arrested that is where they are taken. Once there, they organise a group to take across."

Shyumba, a short tubby man of 35 whose nose wrinkles up when he laughs which is often, is in a similar line of work. He too visits Ressano Garcia, ostensibly to sell the tea, sugar and bread he always carries across with him. There is, he says, only one place to get through the fence, and he makes arrangements with a group of refu-

## A rail town where no train calls

INHAMINGA was once an important railway town on the line from the Mozambican port of Beira to landlocked Malawi. But no trains have called here for more than three years, and today Inhaminga presents a picture of desolation and misery.

The war waged by the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) has ebbed and flowed across Inhaminga. Between 1982-86, Renamo occupied the town five times. Now there is a strong perimeter defence, and the rebels can no longer enter.

But Renamo's incursions have left Inhaminga in ruins. Schools, shops, the local hospital, the town hall — all have suffered looting and devastation.

Much of the original population has fled to Beira. The latest figure of Inhaminga's population is 7 110, but only about 300 are original inhabitants. The rest have trickled in, starving and in rags, from the surrounding countryside. Local officials say the influx of people is now at an average of 100 a week.

And reports from Malawi estimate there are more than 400 000 refugees from Mozambique living in newly-established camps, villages and settlements along the country's southern border.

Outside Inhaminga, the dense bush and forests of Cheringoma district are either in the hands of Renamo, or are, at best, no-man's-land.

Agricultural production has been disrupted, and for the second season, rainfall has been poor. Hunger grips Renamo zones and has precipitated

A once thriving Mozambican town is now devastated by rebel incursions, driving residents across the north-eastern border into Malawi.

PAUL FAUVET reports

the exodus to the relative security and food supplies available in Inhaminga.

Renamo bands, also in difficulty, are foraging further and further afield for food. They have relaxed their grip on the peasants living in Cheringoma, which has allowed them to flee to Inhaminga.

The new arrivals from the countryside are in appalling condition.

A two-year-old child, his belly swollen and his limbs shrivelled, clutching pathetically at his mother's shrunken breast, had been without food for seven days.

Some of the displaced walked for more than three days to reach Inhaminga. Survivors say they lived on leaves and berries. Cut off from the trading system for years, these refugees are dressed, at best, in rags. Many wear sacks which once contained agricultural goods, while some have fashioned skirts or loincloths out of flattened tree bark. Many of the children are naked.

Thanks to a steady airlift of food from Beira, most of the arrivals make a good recovery. Every day, a DC-3 aircraft makes at least one trip to Inhaminga with about three tons of rice. There is

not a drop of petrol in Inhaminga, so the locals carry the heavy sacks on their heads for a three kilometre walk from the airstrip into the town in the cruel heat of the Mozambican mid-summer.

The grain accumulates at warehouses run by Mozambique's Disasters Control Office (DPCCN) and every fortnight about 11kg is distributed to everone, regardless of age.

The International Committee of the Red Cross used to run the airlift to Inhaminga, and to several other isolated towns in central Mozambique.

But on Christmas Eve, the Red Cross abruptly halted the airlift, apparently because Renamo sent a message to the international committee's headquarters in Geneva threatening to shoot down Red Cross planes. Since Renamo has no ground-to-air missiles, as far as is known, the threat was probably empty.

The Red Cross decision to stop flying posed an immediate threat of famine to Inhaminga. DPCCN, therefore, took over management of the airlift, but it is the Italian government which is now financing the plane.

This complicates matters since the Italians have insisted that only food aid donated by Italy will be transported. This is rice and vegetable oil and does not provide sufficient protein.

Local relief officials hope the Italians can be persuaded to allow beans, or similar protein-rich foods provided by other donors on to the airlift. With the railway out of operation, and the road to Beira also unusable, the DC-3's regular flights are the difference between life and death. For the 7 000 people in Inhaminga.

mail 201-41288





Every month, another 700 Mozambican refugees arrive with only their clothes

'Shijumba' ferries refugees

# NO pairs of shoes

... goes to meet them at a spot three kilometres from ...  
 "They are never more than 20 minutes late," says Shijumba, looking at the big gold watch strapped upside down to his right wrist.  
 He has, he says, been stopped by soldiers before, but "I tell the people that they must just say 'I have given them a lift.'" One group, he says, succeeded to be picked up five times. "That group was unlucky." When the soldiers do question them, he tells them he is "helping the people just as they were helping the Portuguese to come out in 1975. They say I am mad for talking like that."  
 Shijumba crams "about 23 people" into the back of his battered van, and does "from five to 10 loads a week." He does all this, he says, because he wants to help his people.  
 There are others in Mhala who laugh at that. After all, they say, Shijumba in Tsonga does mean liar. At the end of an interview laboriously translated into Tsonga, Shijumba, a former furniture salesman at Ellerines in Germiston, made lengthy small-talk — in English.  
 There seem to be refugees other than guides

who cross and re-cross the border — "Many of the people here are commuters," says Sithole. Some, he says, escort their families across and then return to their cattle and land, others go back to gather up belongings and to turn the Mozambican currency they brought with them to some use. "One man came across to check the place before his family came," Sithole said.  
 But travelling across another border, the ragged line of cattle gates and tarred roads that is meant to separate Gazankulu and "South Africa" presents different dangers. The South African government has accepted Gazankulu's decision to offer the Mozambicans sanctuary, but still regards them as illegal immigrants and not refugees.  
 A Mozambican who puts a foot outside Gazankulu is liable for deportation, not back to the homeland as the Phalelam committee and others have urged, but back to Mozambique.  
 Most of the men that do arrive in Gazankulu, relief workers say, tend to move on within a month or so to look for jobs. Their search for work sometimes takes them full circle.  
 David Mlambo left Mozambique for the Witwa-

tersrand on New Year's Day. After looking for work for two weeks, he was arrested in Germiston and taken to the border at Komatipoort. He and others were ushered through the gate by police, who waited until they had walked across to Ressano Garcia. Within two days, Mlambo was back in South Africa.  
 All of the six men who had crossed with him had been picked up in the street. Some had jobs on the Rand, all had been given no time to collect their belongings — "They would take you naked if they could," said one.  
 All of them were getting ready to start at the bottom again. "We will look for work on the farms, until we have money to go back to Germiston," said Petros Shirindza, 22, who started at that point five years ago and had managed to move on to the construction industry. Wearing the clothes in which he had been arrested, Shirindza looked weary.  
 Apart from the ordinary dangers of arrest — relief workers say there are often road-blocks on the way to nearby towns like Hazyview — Nzima said farm work had another pitfall.  
 "Last year in August a white farmer came in a

big truck to collect workers for his farm in Hazyview. He took about 30, mostly men and about three women," Nzima said. Around month end, when it was time to pay them, the farmer called the police."

Nzima said they only heard about this when some of the deported refugees crossed into Gazankulu again, but there had also been similar incidents on banana plantations in Kiepersol nearby.

Yet despite these dangers, there are also strong pressures on the refugees to work. The people of Gazankulu have taken them in with great generosity and foresight — from the first arrivals, both Nzima and Sithole insisted that the refugees should create their own villages and not live in camps, and share in the clinics and schools that were available.

But even with the help of the Gazankulu government and various non-governmental organisations — Operation Hunger for instance feeds some 17 500 refugees in Mhala each week — the fresh arrivals must inevitably stretch those resources. There is simply not enough land for the Mozambicans, many of whom farmed with great success at home, to make a living.

Gazankulu is not the rich white fruit orchard land of the neighbouring Ficksburg valley, and for the last four years drought has choked most crops. The leaves on the niches presently in the ground are starting to brown and curl at the edges. Without rain, the bushes they will form will hold at best a cruelly stunted cob.

Poor as they are, the refugees are making the most of the sanctuary they have found. Stratched across one wall of the Iluvukani creche, where 183 Mozambican children are cared for and fed each day, is a long twisting branch, painted bright green with a snubbing snake's face sketched in at one end.

The creche run by Ellen Makhabela, a teacher in her mid-twenties, who two years ago fled from Maputo and military conscription, has with quiet ingenuity and some material help from the Catholic church and others, been turned into a happy place. It's a place the children will miss when they move on to the local primary school, where 1 700 pupils squeeze in, 100 to a class.

Sull, they are no worse off than the children of the people who have given them shelter in this part of Gazankulu. They are surely better off than most of the children of Mozambique.

All the refugees I spoke to said they had left because of the war, and while a few spoke of harassment by Frelimo troops, most talked of war and Renamo in the same breath. Everyone I asked about returning to Mozambique just laughed. "Where you have been threatened, it is difficult to go back," said Benjo Makhabela, who left after his mother-in-law was shot in the back while fleeing a Renamo attack.

He is not going back, he says, and while the war continues, fences, landmines and patrols are not going to stop others coming in.

There have even been a few Renamo soldiers coming across — including, Nzima said, Bula Moyana, a top commander who was turned over to the police by other refugees.

The refugees will not go back until there is peace in Mozambique, and the first step towards that is surely to cut off all support to Renamo, which began this terror

## AMONG THE REFUGEES LIVES A RENAMO KILLER. NO-ONE HARMS HIM ...

"If it was my country the killer would be in trouble. But it's not. As things are, I will never let that killer into my house," the old blind man said.  
 Alfabeto Kubayi, a Mozambican refugee at Iluvukani, had been told that one of the "killers" — they are Renamo, he explained — had been given refuge by the same Gazankulu chief who gave him refuge two years before.  
 He had however, been placed four villages away from a group of refugees who did not know him as Kubayi and his compatriots had at that village in Mozambique.  
 "Our homes were burned, and our clothes stolen," he told the nine robed Catholic bishops who had come to celebrate mass in the dusty heat under a makeshift tarpaulin in the village.  
 "Then they steal our wives. After two weeks, they bring them back. We are dying in Mozambique. Innocent people and children, people with weapons are being killed. There is no staying on in Mozambique with this," he said. "Only a dog could live with this. Even the cats and fowls have trouble."  
 Kubayi, old and blind, had survived the killing of most of his family including his brother and all his cousins, the burning and looting of his village and the now-commonplace atrocities which befell the blind, he said "I could not see the bullet." But he knew what had happened around him. "They cut heads off and cut open bellies with knives," he said.  
 With little choice in the matter, his wife and five children began the long hazardous march to the sanctuary offered in Gazankulu. With one child strapped to his back, another to his wife's, and



Mass for the refugees — the donations were in pennies. Only city visitors gave notes

the others walking, he was led by his cane to the electrified fence on which many died. Then having survived that, it was the trek through the Kruger Park and the hazard of the animals. Finally, not caught by South African security forces, the family arrived in Iluvukani and were granted refuge.  
 One of Kubayi's adult sons, who later left Gazankulu to seek work, was arrested by the South African Police and sent back to Mozambique. He braved the tortuous trek to safety once again.  
 Now in their midst, a Renamo killer, one of the those who had burned, raped, murdered and plundered their village, was seeking refuge.  
 Chief P Mntsi, addressing the bishops, explained that the killer's base had been defeated and he and two others had been forced to flee. His two companions were electrocuted on the fence.  
 "He was lucky and ran till he reached here," Mntsi said. "I was not ready to call the police or the army and he had nowhere to go. He told me he is one of the killers, but he said he was forced to do it. He said he had been captured and put in the camps."  
 "Despite the horror stories, the Catholic bishops' visit was one of celebration."  
 Two head of cattle had been slaughtered: "the people who help us" were coming to celebrate mass, to show solidarity tangibly with the refu-

gees and bring them hope.

They arrived in a convoy of bakkies, with several bishops and priests crammed into the back, having missed the roadblock further up the road. The annual mass during the plenary of the Southern African Bishops Conference has become marked in recent years by roadblocks which serve to prevent some members of the clergy and the press from getting to the mass.

The air was filled with incense and the tables decorated with the brass and silver one might more reasonably find indoors.

Refugees and locals — hundreds of them, sat on the dusty earth in the sweltering heat at dressed in their Sunday best — their only clothes.

The refugees church choir, which had welcomed the bishops along the dusty road wore a uniform of black stockings, black skirts, purple blouses and black hats. A Kudu horn accompanied the ululating women.

During the mass the refugee community presented the bishops with gifts marking their poverty — a few meales, three litres of coffee, one litre of Lemon twist and a few brass goblets which apparently belonged to the church anyhow.

The donations plate passed around netted pennies prised loose from knotted pieces of cloth. A few R10 and R5 notes from the visitors swelled the takings hundreds of times over and drew whoops of delight from the counters.

Welcoming the bishops, the chief told them of the "painful and awful" circumstances the refugees had left. "Coming here they have left the agony of what they have seen in Mozambique."

Pat Sidley

# Refugees start new 'towns'

Star 2/2/88 (1/5)

## Generous Gazankulu is now watching a changing homeland

By Winnie Graham

New "towns" are beginning to spring up close to the Kruger Park as thousands of Mozambican refugees, made welcome by the Gazankulu government, build new homes for themselves in the land of their adoption

While South African politicians fret and fume about the growing number of "illegal migrants" to South Africa, the refugees in Gazankulu have quietly taken advantage of the ground placed at their disposal by the homeland government and built shelters for themselves

Thousands of thatched huts, quite different from those usually put up by the people of Gazankulu, are clustered together to form new communities

### Small vegetable gardens take shape

After two or three years, these towns — they are too big to be classified as villages — are fast getting a "settled" look with mealies and pumpkins covering the small gardens

Towns such as Justicia and Hluvukani are populated mainly by women and children, but the few men there have started small businesses, such as carpentry shops where simple furniture is being made.

Sister Agnes, a Roman Catholic nun who works among the poor in southern Gazankulu, described the refugees as industrious people who were doing their best to re-establish themselves

"They have suffered a great deal," she says. "They would like to live normal lives but it isn't easy when their husbands have either been killed or are away from home"

Most of the people, unable to earn a living working in neighbouring South Africa, are forced to rely on food parcels from relief agencies

Sister Agnes visits distribution centres in the Mhala district once a month, giving families their rations a bag of mealie meal and soup powder from Operation Hunger, high protein foods such as skimmed milk, peanuts and beans from Save the Children Fund, candles, matches, sugar and salt from the Catholic Church.

Initially the refugee children did not go to school, but now they are being absorbed into the overcrowded schools.

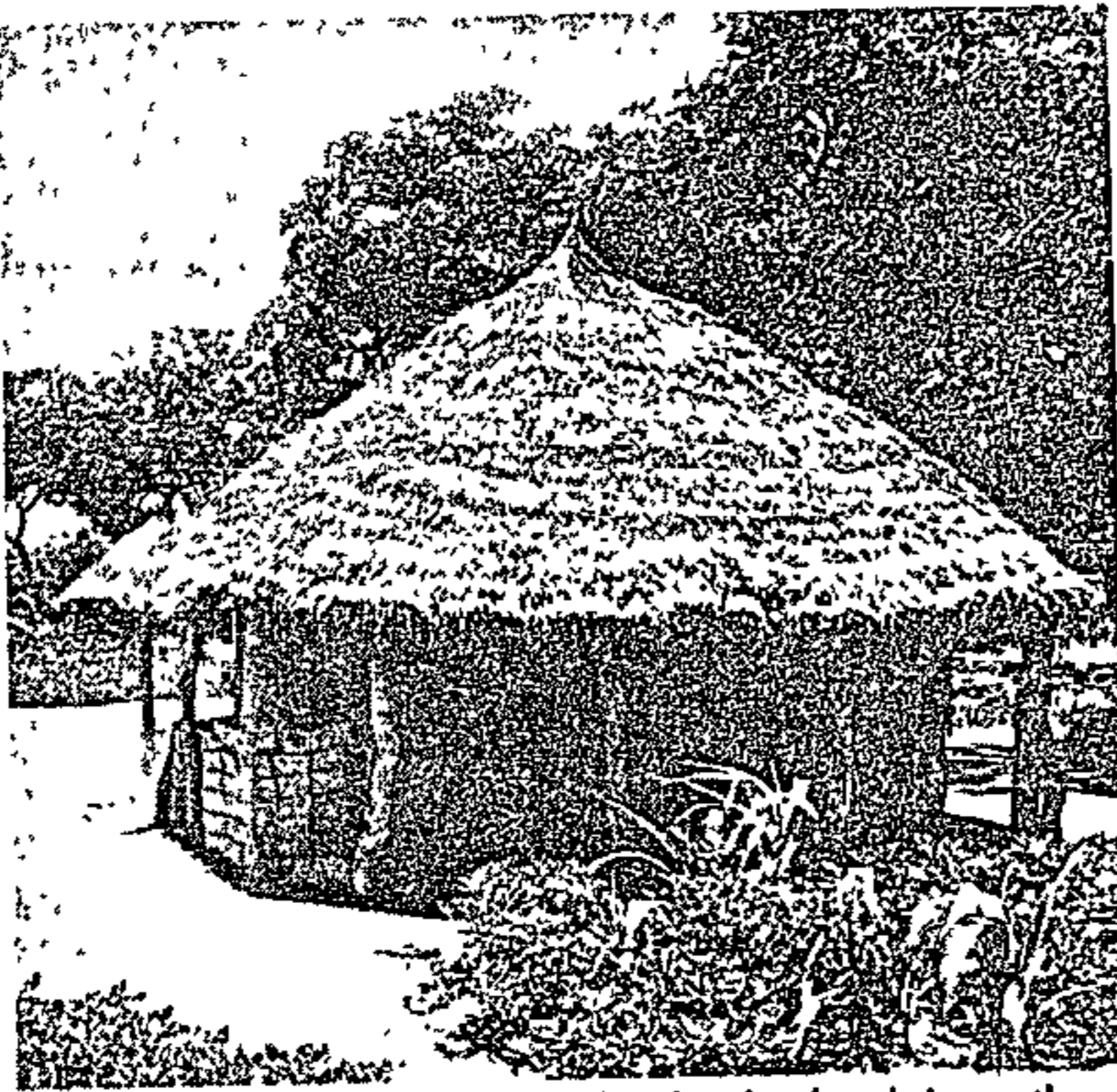
Dr J C Mulli, an International Red Cross doctor working in the area, predicts that within five years the refugees will be "totally integrated" with the local population.

### Same language

"They are of the same ethnic origin and speak the same language," he says. "When they arrived, starving, in Gazankulu, the people fed them and gave them shelter"

Employment is a major problem. Refugees may be welcome in Gazankulu, but if they cross into South Africa — and are caught — they are repatriated to Mozambique. Work opportunities in Gazankulu simply don't exist.

Mr Michael Fogerty, a voluntary worker from the Irish-based Christian Missionary Movement (CMM) who has been working among the refugees for 2½ years, says the Gazankulu authorities have moved to stop the exploitation of Mozambican workers.



This type of hut is becoming a familiar landmark in southern Gazankulu as thousands of Mozambican refugees bring their own architecture to the region.

When the refugees first arrived, some employers in South Africa took advantage of their situation and paid them less than the going rates. In some instances they were not paid at all

Concerned at their exploitation, the chiefs now insist that would-be employers sign contracts stating the period they need workers for, and the rate of pay

Although few people know for certain how many refugees

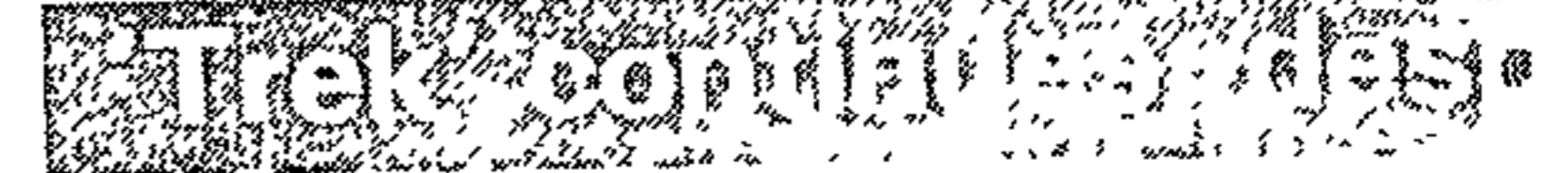
have fled from Mozambique across the game reserve, the Catholic Church in Mhala district (southern Gazankulu) is feeding 18 500 people a month. There the situation is under control. Further north, the situation is reportedly less pleasant

One thing is certain. While the war in Mozambique continues, the upheaval will ensure a steady stream of refugees

The birth of the new towns could be the start of a new era for the Lowveld



Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park. Newly-arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justicia, a growing town...



She was haggard and bent, a pitiable figure with a baby on her back and three small children clutching her shirt.

Mrs Celeste Chibora, a Mozambican refugee who escaped from "the soldiers" with her young family, crossed the Kruger Park on foot to arrive in southern Gazankulu a few weeks ago. She and her young family literally hobbled in, starving and thirsty, with no place to go.

Months of hardship had taken their toll — the little woman looked closer to 60 than 30. And though she was at journey's end, her troubles were by no means over

A local woman gave her and the children something to eat and a place to sleep. She is still with them, providing an excellent example of the on-going hospitality the people of Gazankulu are offering their afflicted neighbours

She had run away from her village, she said, when "the soldiers" came. Her husband had come with her, but he had since died.

They had walked from Mapulange for more than two days without food or anything to drink. The children, roughly aged two, three and four, walked with them.

"Our village was not far from the border but we could not stay," she said.

She was one of thousands of women and children queuing for a food parcel from relief agencies at the Justicia distribution point last Thursday. The parcel will have to keep her and the children going for the next month.

Another refugee in the food queue, Melorinda, a handsome woman with a baby and several bigger children, said her husband had been killed by "the soldiers". She had walked in heavy rain through the Kruger Park in December. She was staying with relatives in the area.

"We walked for two days without food and water," she said.

It was a statement repeated again and again by different refugees.

Others who have escaped across the border remain emotionally scarred. Three such women "ran away" after they had been forced at gun-

point to slit

Sister Agnes among the refugees, but in one of the huts in one of the towns in southern Gazankulu but don't appear to be

Another refugee she had been orphaned

No one is responsible for

Figures from the Mhala district show 62 percent of the women are most of them in poor health, completed.

A nun, Sister Agnes, Dr J C Mulli and the children

At the distribution point, the children were seen with Mulli's observation.

At a distribution point in Hluvukani, the country is receiving food from the Catholic Church, fed, and however,

The unlikely to be between the continues.

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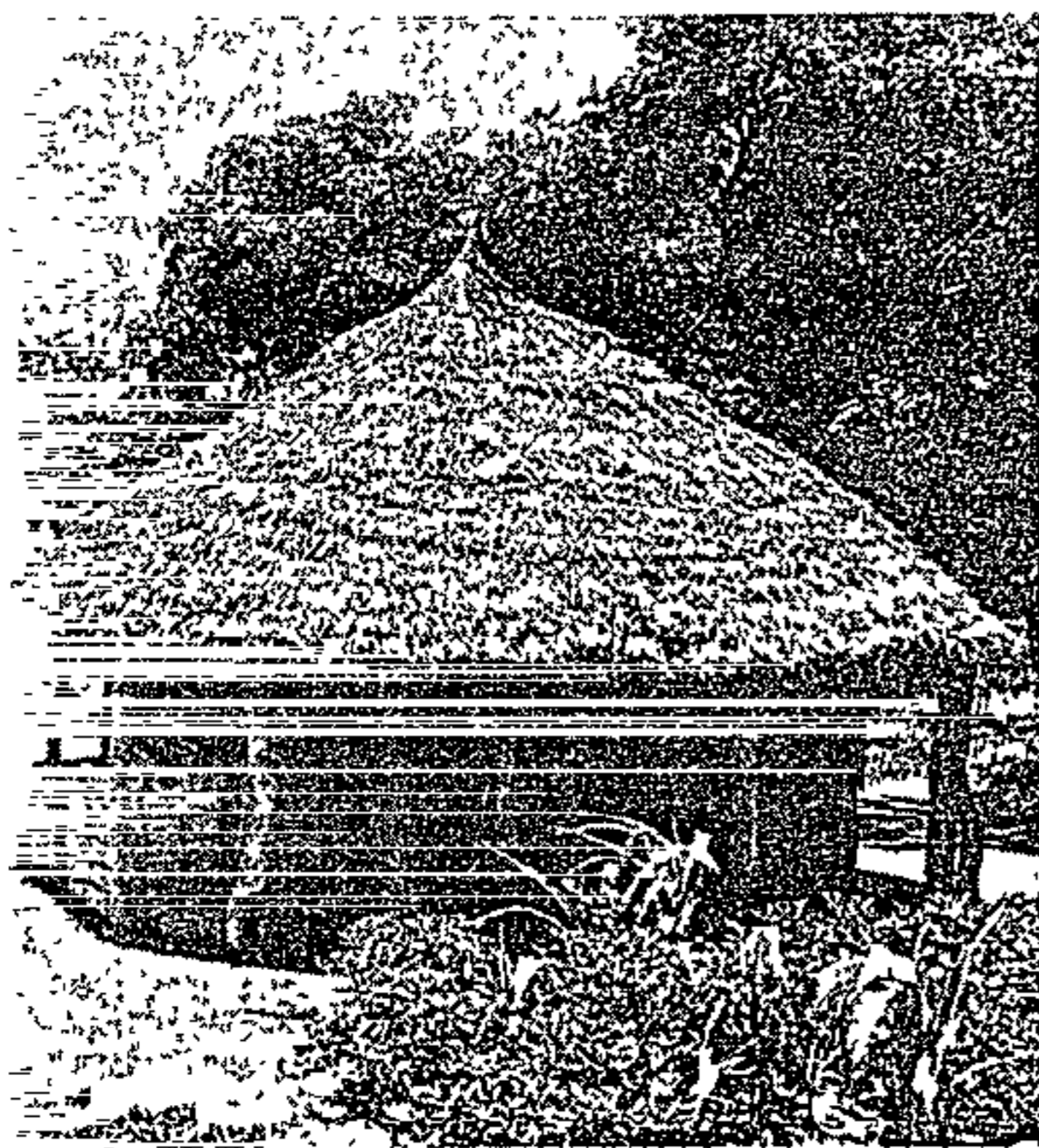
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Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park to escape "the soldiers". Newly-arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justicia, a growing town in southern Gazankulu.



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The birth of the new towns  
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## War continues to be a nightmare

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Others who have escaped across the border  
remain emotionally scarred. Three such women  
"ran away" after they had been forced at gun-

point to slit their husbands' throats

Sister Agnes, the Catholic nun who works  
among the refugees, says the women now share a  
hut in one of the new Mozambican towns in Ga-  
zankulu but they shy away from company, sei-  
dom appearing in public

Another distraught woman arrived to tell how  
she had been forced at gun-point to "cook" her  
own child in a huge pot over an open fire

No one seems to know which soldiers are re-  
sponsible for the atrocities — Frelimo or MNR

Figures kept by relief workers show that in  
the Mbali district (in Southern Gazankulu),  
62 percent of the refugees are children, 30 per-  
cent women and eight percent men. By the time  
most of them are driven to leave home, they are  
in poor shape, their food supplies long since de-  
pleted.

A nutritionist from the International Red  
Cross, Dr J Mulli, did a monitoring exercise on  
the children's nutritional status.

At the town of Justicia where most of the refu-  
gees were newly arrived, the majority of small  
children were malnourished, according to Dr  
Mulli's observations. Many had anaemia and sca-  
bles.

At a creche run by the Catholic Church in Hlu-  
vukani, where the refugee children have been in  
the country more than a year and have been re-  
ceiving food from relief agencies such as Oper-  
ation Hunger, Save the Children Fund and the  
Catholic Church, most children were adequately  
fed, according to Dr Mulli. More than 50 percent,  
however, suffered from anaemia

The flood of refugees from Mozambique is  
unlikely to abate while the vicious civil war be-  
tween the MNR and the Frelimo government  
continues. It is South African policy to repatriate  
Mozambicans crossing into the Republic, but  
thousands have found shelter in Gazankulu. In  
the southern region of Mhala there are close on  
20 000. Just how many there are in the rest of the  
country is uncertain. Swaziland has about 15 000  
refugees, Zimbabwe 160 000, and Malawi as  
many as 400 000.



Sister Agnes of Acornhoek Mission makes friends with a refugee baby and his mother.

## The Mother Teresa of Gazankulu

Star 4/2/88.  
By Winnie Graham

Three small boys stopped the nun at the side of the dusty road in Justicia, Gazankulu, and said, in Shangaan: "Sister, look!"

One hauled an exercise book from a plastic bag and showed her his maths. He'd just come from school and wanted Sister Agnes to know he'd got 10 out of 10 for his sums.

Sister Agnes, of Acornhoek Mission, was suitably impressed. She said something to him in his own language and he hid his face shyly. Then she reached into her pocket and gave him a handful of biscuits, which he immediately shared with his two little colleagues.

This simple incident illustrates the warmth in which the refugee population of Gazankulu's new towns holds the diminutive Catholic nun who works among them. Children flock round her, mothers come to tell her their problems. Even the more aloof males know they can trust her.

She always seems to be among the people: wiping babies' noses, handing out fortified biscuits, listening to women in need of guidance.

Born in Belgium, Sister Agnes is a member of the Holy Family congregation of nuns. She was sent to Acornhoek more than two years ago when it became apparent that the refugee problem needed special attention. Her concern is primarily with their physical needs, and she works non-stop to improve their well-being.

Burnt brown by the sun, Sister Agnes is remarkably energetic. Despite a foot problem she picked up in her work, she moves quickly.

Feeding nearly 20 000 refugees a month is a monumental task, but her job does not end with the distribution of food parcels. It involves a great deal of administration.

Operation Hunger and the Save the Children Fund send life-giving supplies to the mission. The Catholic Church pays for the "luxuries" — candles, sugar and salt. Sister Agnes has accepted the responsibility of seeing that they are shared fairly among the needy.

For this she has evolved an almost foolproof card system listing members of each family.

"Of course people will try and get round the system and collect extra rations," she says. "Hard times have made them very shrewd. Women, for instance will 'borrow' children to qualify for more food, but once they realise we've got everything on record and there's no cheating, they accept their lot philosophically."

For Sister Agnes and her assistant, Michael Fogarty, the day starts with Mass.

By 8.30 am they are on the road, ready to start food distribution in yet another of the many refugee towns. It's a ceaseless task, covering thousands of kilometres a month. It takes more than three weeks to get round to each distribution point — then the job starts from scratch.

Sister Agnes describes the uprooted Mozambicans as hard-working people trying desperately to rebuild their lives in a new country.

The odds are stacked against them. Having fled the war in Mozambique, they cannot go to South Africa for fear of repatriation. Yet Gazankulu cannot offer them jobs.

Some missionaries claim that the witchdoctors are doing a roaring trade as the people look for solace.

To some missionaries the refugees provide a fertile field for evangelism, but Sister Agnes makes no effort to convert the people to whom she ministers. She's too busy keeping them alive.

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# R11-m hospital a 'waste of money'

afes  
21/3/88

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

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**TZANEEN** — The building of an R11 million hospital in Lebowa in memory of former chief minister Dr Cedric Phatudi, who died last year, is stirring up a storm in neighbouring Gazankulu and other parts of the northern Transvaal.

The hospital, 40 km from Tzaneen, is only 2 km from the Shiluvane Hospital in Gazankulu.

A Lebowa government official said the CN Phatudi Hospital was being financed by the South African Government in terms of a promise made to Lebowa when the Shiluvane area was excised to become part of Gazankulu.

"It is a total waste of funds which could have been used to upgrade existing hospitals and health services throughout the region," said Gazankulu secretary of health Dr R Robert.

Shiluvane Hospital seldom had more than 110 of its 200 beds occupied at any one time. The new hospital was being built because of the South African Government's policy of ethnic partition and because Lebowa wanted a praiseworthy monument to honour its late Chief Minister, he added.

A Tzaneen doctor involved in medical services in the area said he was frustrated by restrictions.

"I can't provide health education or preventive care to people beyond that fence," he said, pointing to the boundary between Gazankulu and Lebowa.

"Needy people right here on my doorstep have to be served by a hospital which is simply going to accentuate the divisions we are trying to break down."

A complete rationalisation of medical services in the area and more community involvement in the building of local clinics was needed, he said.

# Ntsanwisi Dam anglers hooked to 'open' club

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SAL

14/3/88



Own Correspondent

**GIYANI** — Fishermen in Gazankulu who once fished on opposite sides of a dam have combined their clubs — one white and one black — to form the Giyani Angling Club.

The move has delighted the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, who said at the opening of the new clubhouse: "There is a future for all of us."

The construction of the R10 000 clubhouse on the banks of the Hudson Ntsanwisi Dam was sponsored by a construction firm.

## LOOKING TO FUTURE TOGETHER

Two overnight chalets built in the grounds of the clubhouse were sponsored by another locally-operating company.

The Chief Minister praised members of the previously separate clubs for their vision and courage in looking to the future together.

"There used to be two angling clubs in Giyani, both fishing in the same dam; one on this side and one on the other," he said. "To their credit they realised they had a common purpose — fishing — and the only difference was the colour of their skin."

## DISCUSSIONS FOR MERGER

After discussions between the two parties it was agreed to form one club, and an executive comprising both black and white committee members was elected. This breakthrough "was worthy of admiration and appreciation in a country like ours".

"The members have demonstrated beyond any doubt that we, as black and white, can live and work harmoniously together. If we want to leave a legacy for our children we should leave one of unity and of working together for the future of South Africa."

Application for affiliate membership of the Far North Angling Association is being processed.

● *Starbridge* was launched help close the gap between people of different races. If you have ideas on how to improve communications or build bridges, write to *Starbridge*, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

improvement in domestic sales confident of achieving the forecast improvement, Mr. [unclear] says.

# Gazankulu chief criticises mineral rights speculators

23/3/88 Star 115

By Teigue Payne

People who hold on to mineral rights and do no constructive work on them have been criticised by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

Speaking at a function on Monday to celebrate the listing of Gazankulu Gold Holdings (Gazgold), Prof Ntsanwisi said a problem frequently arose with large numbers of mineral-rights holders whose main preoccupation was speculation.

He said while existing rights must be recognised, the "locking up of land must be reflected in increased fees for holding where no constructive work is taking place".

Prof Ntsanwisi said the Gazankulu government knew that mineral rights in private hands might result in major growth in the future.

He said these aspects and

others were the subject of a mineral development strategy study by a Gazankulu minerals advice committee, the results of which will be made public in the form of a White Paper.

Gazankulu wanted to attract competent entrepreneurs who could contribute accumulated knowledge and experience to smooth the path for the development of new ventures.

He said his government welcomed new ventures. While it had decided not to set minimum wages, the new ventures had to pay a minimum wage and be based on the principles of justice and the equality of all people.

His government had appointed a committee to investigate deregulation and had begun privatising in certain cases, he said.

He congratulated the Newman family, which controls Gazgold, as "people who make things happen where some people think they cannot happen".

# Three appear on R2-m theft charge

A TRIAL involving over R2,2 million allegedly swindled from the Gazankulu Department of Finance, is scheduled to begin at the Giyani Regional Court next week.

Three people, Mr Dirk Johannes Swart, Mr Jacob Pieter Wilson (42) and Miss Octavia Mabasa (23), face charges of theft. Miss Mabasa pleaded guilty but her plea was changed to not guilty by the court. The two whites have not yet pleaded.

A fourth person, Mr Bennet Sidinile, pleaded guilty to 37 charges of theft before Mr M J F Coetzee last week and was sentenced to a total of 202 years. The sentences are to run concurrently and he will only serve 12 years. Mr Sidinile has applied for leave to appeal.



# Call for govt <sup>DID</sup> action <sup>26/4/88</sup> against AWB (115)

GAZANKULU — The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof H. W. E. Ntsanwisi, has called for decisive government action against the AWB.

He said the organisation's activities were as damaging to reason and peace in South Africa as those of its counterparts on the left.

Opening the sixth Nafcoc Industrial Conference at Magoebaskloof today, Prof Ntsanwisi said there appeared to have been a marked slow-down in the reform momentum and that there were signs everywhere of conservative gains.

"I am incensed by the recent clampdown on certain black organisations in South Africa while the AWB enjoys free rein to propagate its diatribe against all things progressive and to draw upon South Africa the scorn and derision of intelligent people throughout the world.

"I call on government to act decisively against this thorn in the body politic whose activities are potentially as damaging to the cause of reason and peace as those of its left-wing counterparts," the chief minister said.

He also deplored the latest spate of bombings, death and maimings perpetrated by disaffected blacks. "I cannot believe we have reached a position in South Africa where recourse to violence remains the only alternative open to the black man," Prof Ntsanwisi said.

He added that the present state of the economy and the business sector confirmed that sanctions and disinvestment were rapidly bringing about results exactly opposite to those intended.

American disinvestment, in particular, was having a devastatingly counter-productive effect, the chief minister said.

"It has destroyed black jobs as we predicted it would. It has, in effect, dumped the Sullivan Code which imposed conditions on American companies for the treatment of their workers and which had an important demonstration effect in the work place.

"It has all but killed large, externally funded social programmes. It has removed America's voice from South African affairs and weakened leverage and the pragmatic liberal influence of business and industry," Prof Ntsanwisi said.

"Politically, I have no doubt that the results stand to be even more catastrophic since I sincerely believe that the 'laager' mentality which has been engendered has contributed directly to the rising fortunes of the right wing and thereby the effective mothballing of the reform initiative.

"If the actions of our friends have truly been aimed at advancing the interests of the black man they have indeed been ill-conceived.

"I find it lamentable that there have been black voices raised from within South Africa in support of this folly, and by people who really should have known better.

"It is a source of disappointment to me that political expediency and a desire to court international political opinion should have so warped the judgment of certain of our fellow South Africans." — Sapa

# R38m hospital 'stands empty'

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

*CAV Times 6/5/88*

A R38,2m hospital in Lebowa was standing empty and a second R12m hospital was being built in the homeland only two kilometres from another hospital in the Gazankulu homeland, according to the Conservative Party MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman.

Dr Snyman, who was speaking in the Education and Development Aid vote in the House of Assembly, said the responsible minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told him in reply to a question earlier this year that the completion date of the new hospital at Mankweng was the end of March and there would be 415 beds in it.

"The information, which I recently received, was that the hospital is just standing there.

## No effective communication

"Indeed, the Minister of National Health and Population Development has only received one application for the position of medical superintendent.

"There stands R38,2m and my view is that there was not effective communication between the two departments and this extremely large expenditure was committed without a hospital being in operation."

Dr Snyman then quoted from a newspaper report that the new R11m hospital being built in memory of the former chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, who died last year, was stirring up a storm in Gazankulu and the Northern Transvaal.

The hospital, 40km from Tzaneen, was only two kilometres from the hospital in Gazankulu.

# 10 students (115) build church for refugees

By Clyde Johnson,  
Lowveld Bureau

A group of Pretoria students are spending part of the winter vacation building a church in the Phalalani refugee township in Gazankulu

The group, all members of Pretoria's Harmony Christian Youth Action, arrived at Phalalani on June 26

Each equipped with a pick, shovel and other building tools the enthusiastic students got stuck in immediately and completed the foundations

Mr Andries Schartz, a spokesman for the group comprising 10 men and women, said he hoped the church, which will accommodate 130 worshippers, will be completed within two weeks.

"This is a drop in the ocean when one looks at the number of refugees but we are hoping more people will follow our example and build many more churches," Mr Schartz said



Pretoria university students dig foundations for a church at the Phalalani refugee camp in Gazankulu.

Star 15/7/88

## Urgent appeal <sup>(115)</sup> for aid

By Dawn Barkhuizen

GIYANI (Gazankulu) — An urgent appeal for aid for the thousands of Mozambique refugees in South Africa has been made by Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

It is directed to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef).

Mrs Perlman said this week. "The refugee situation is now moving into an indefinite time span where temporary aid is not sufficient."

She appealed to the overseas agencies to provide their expertise in long-term planning, particularly for orphaned children, in which South African relief organisations had little or no experience.

Both organisations turned down applications for aid about 18 months ago on the grounds that the people did not have official refugee status. They said a country like South Africa should look after its own problems

# Suffering in cardboard huts

Own Correspondent (115)  
GIYANI — They call the desolate refugee camp near Giyani in Gazankulu by a very appropriate name — Hluphekani, which means "suffering".

The camp, with more than 1 000 Mozambican refugees living in huts made of cardboard, is one of the many primitive places of refuge scattered throughout the homeland.

Here the Reverend Peter Khoza (35) and Mr Dennis Toko (27) of Xurani Baptist Mission do what they can to supply food,

clothing and medicines.

"Hluphekani is literally a camp full of suffering and is the worst camp we work in — the people rely on us for everything," said Mr Khoza.

## WOUNDS WASHED

Mr Toko, who washes and dresses children's wounds and sores, says the situation in the camp is worsened by an acute shortage of water

Many of the children do not wash for up to two weeks because the water available from

a nearby township is used mainly for cooking and drinking.

He was confident the children's health would improve if the camp had enough water and medical supplies

The two men drive to the camp regularly to deliver maize meal, beans, peanuts and salt and to attend to the other needs of the people.

"We depend on the public for donations, especially clothes and blankets, which we distribute among the neediest refugees," said Mr Khoza.

# Refugees find food and comfort at Phalalani

By Clyde Johnson, 18/7/85  
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Cold, tired and hungry after their six-day walk from Maputo, a group of Mozambicans arrived at the Phalalani camp in Gazankulu recently.

The group, comprising a man, four women — one of them elderly — and five children, entered South Africa via the Kruger National Park.

On their way to Gazankulu, which adjoins the reserve, they braved wild animals, slept in the veld, ate wild berries and drank river water.

But all agreed the risks were well worth it to get away from war-torn Mozambique.

"In Mozambique we lived in constant danger of being killed, there is no work, no food, no money and people are dying like flies from disease. Please God, I hope we never have to return," group leader Mr Armando Ndlovu said.

For tens of thousands of refugees the Phalalani relief camp is their only home.

Since permission was granted for the establishment of a squatters' area at Lilydale during 1985, more than 25 000 fleeing Mozambicans have "legally" settled there.

Many, however, have not registered and the number of squatters may well exceed



A group arrives at the Phalalani refugee camp in Gazankulu after a six-day walk from Maputo through the Kruger National Park.

40 000.

Heartbroken by the plight of illegal Mozambican immigrants who, having risked their lives to reach South Africa, were immediately repatriated — the Phalalani Relief Committee was started by 54-year-old businessman, Mr Sam Nzima.

After negotiating with a number of churches and welfare organisations such as World Vision and Operation Hunger for

food and other supplies, Mr Nzima gained permission from Gazankulu chiefs to allow the refugees to settle at Phalalani.

The Gazankulu Government also gave the project their blessing provided permits — renewable every six months — were issued to the refugees.

News of Phalalani (which means "come to aid" in Shangaan) soon spread and in the beginning as many as 200 refu-

gees a day poured into the camp.

On arrival, the refugees are first taken to the transit camp, where after registration, they are issued with a card.

The card entitles them to a plate of hot soup, blankets, some clothing and a supply of maize meal.

Once settled the newcomers set about building their own primitive huts.

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# Terrified mother who lost everything



Separated from her children by sheer fear, Mrs Maria Nubunga at the Kildare refugee camp

Reports and pictures by Dawn Barkhuizen, who visited refugees in the Eastern Transvaal

What makes a mother leave four tiny children without food in a war zone and flee through the bush like an animal?

Today Mrs Maria Nubunga doesn't know where her four children are or whether they are alive

She left them behind in southern Mozambique three weeks ago when a group of men barged into her home town of Matukwanya, pulled her husband from his bed in the middle of the night and shot him against the wall

Mrs Nubunga ran into the bush terrified that the men, who wore no uniforms and whom she described as "MNR", would catch her and kill her, too

She ran and kept on running, with guns blazing behind her through the bush, through the Kruger National Park for three days, towards Gazankulu, where she is today

She cannot fathom why her husband, an unemployed man, was killed

At the Kildare refugee camp she sits in the dust among the other women and children, turning her head away from everybody, too afraid to return to southern Mozambique to look for her children

A relative at the camp gave her a roof over her head, but she is without money, food, or plans for the future

For the moment she sits in the dust and waits



## There is no respect for age in the killing fields

Mr Phineas Mongwe (left) and Mr Simon Mahlanga — too old to be recruited into the warring factions in Mozambique — are among the thousands of men, women and children at the Weverdiend refugee camp in Gazankulu.

Mr Mongwe is collecting his rations for the first time from the refugee camp

He's been across the border from Mozambique before, but everytime the South African authorities have caught him collecting rations they have sent him home

This time he made it, he has been in South Africa a month, but he is lucky to be alive he tells an interpreter

Other people who get caught and sent back are often killed by Frelimo soldiers he says

"They tell us if we want to run away they will help us run away for good and then they shoot us," he says

Mr Mongwe is too old to be of use to Frelimo or the MNR, both of whom force young men to join their ranks at gunpoint

His age, however, did not stop the MNR from trying to kill him when they arrived in his village a month ago

His three day flight across the Kruger National Park started in a hail of gunfire

## Future for children who fled MNR seems bleak

Akima Mdlovo and his two smaller brothers (right) back away when anyone approaches

They sit in the dust at the Hlubukani refugee camp in the Mahla district of Gazankulu and stare at the ground

They stare with huge flat eyes, don't play with the other boys and never smile

Until two weeks ago there was still a semblance of family life for the three boys, aged about eight, nine and 11, but then all hell broke loose in their tiny village near Mapulanguene in southern Mozambique

"MNR was coming. We had to run away. My mother told us that Renamo kills and it doesn't choose who it kills," says Akimo

He ran away in time — through the Kruger National Park with his two little brothers and a handful of other villagers — leaving behind him his mother and father

The future of the three boys looks bleak

Food is from Operation Hunger and some church missions. Their clothes are welfare handouts. Schooling is limited as the impoverished State schools overflow with refugee children



Separated from her children by sheer fear, Mrs Maria Nubunga at the Kildare refugee camp

# No dress-ups in Gazankulu

GIYANI — A Canadian biologist is farming fish and chickens in Gazankulu.

Surprising? Not when you consider that he is a well-weathered traveller who spent several years as a marine researcher and oyster farmer on the Sinai Desert coast.

Despite his experience in other countries, Mr William Hughes-Games, head of the fisheries division for the Gazankulu department of nature conservation, says life in rural southern Africa took getting used to.

The first night he and his British biologist wife Sarah arrived in Giyani, they dressed up and walked down to the local hotel for a meal. The hotel had already closed.

"The pace of life here is a lot different to what we were used to in the major Western centres," says Mr Hughes-Games.

But with patience and perseverance the couple harnessed the enormous enthusiasm shown by the local people to develop what they believe to be a scheme both viable and appropriate to Gazankulu.

"I am a practical man," says Mr Hughes-Games. "I wanted to build a farm for the local people that was functional, did not require any special expertise, and was cost-effective."

With five successful farms already functioning and 10 more in the pipeline, that is exactly what he has done.

# Dropping in on fishy success story

By Dawn Barkhuizen

GIYANI — An ancient Chinese farming method using chickens housed over fish ponds — providing food from bacteria formed around the droppings — has proved a resounding success in rural Gazankulu.

The project, which is unique to southern Africa, was initiated to provide employment and inexpensive protein for the country's burgeoning population.

The scheme was started by Canadian biologist, Mr William Hughes-Games and his wife, Sarah, for the Gazankulu government.

The four experimental aquaculture farms are so successful that plans are in the pipeline for 10 more.

The four farms, comprising four one quarter hectare ponds, are each producing an average of six tons of fish and 20 000 chickens annually. These are sold to locals at a far lower price than those available commercially, according to Mr Hughes-Games, head of the fisheries division of the Department of Nature Conservation.

Fresh tilapia (blue kurper) are sold directly from the farms at R1 a kilogram compared to the general market price of R2.50 and chickens for R5 against R7.50.

There has been enormous interest in the project, which we regard as being highly successful after starting it from scratch," Mr Hughes-Games said.

Although the capital outlay for each farm is high — R100 000 — the pay back time is as little as six years.

The annual profits from each farm average at R30 000 and maintenance costs are minimal. As the produce is sold fresh from the farm transport and

maintenance costs are eliminated.

Employment for 10 people is provided by each farm and protein is easily available to locals.

Further use is made of the farms. The soil surrounding the ponds is used for agriculture. Water from the ponds is used for irrigation.

The method of aquaculture is simple and is virtually infallible, says Mr Hughes-Games.

Each farm comprises four ponds covering an area of one hectare. Over each pond four creosote pole cages are built to house 200 chickens. Chickens are sold off at two-week intervals.

The droppers forming the cage floors are spaced to allow the chicken droppings to fall into the ponds. Initially grass is laid on the floors to prevent the chickens' feet from falling into the spaces. As the chickens grow larger the grass falls through the spaces into the water.

The fish feed on small animals and algae that grow in the water and on bacteria that grow on the grass. The algae and bacteria are fertilised by the manure and no further supplementary feeding is required. Tilapia were chosen because they are indigenous to the area, hardy and breed by themselves.

Harvesting begins four months after the initial batch of fry are introduced into the ponds — and later one-fifth of the pond is netted once a week.

"In Gazankulu fish is an enormously popular food source," said Mr Hughes-Games.

"Local interest is high and since starting the farms we have been approached by local chiefs wanting us to adapt existing dams into similar projects."



## Defamation suit is withdrawn

Pretoria Correspondent

The Chief Ministers of Lebowa and Gazankulu have settled a R20 000 defamation claim after the Lebowa Chief Minister withdrew his claim in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Kirk-Cohen ordered the parties to pay their own costs.

Mr Nelson Ramodike, who became Lebowa's Chief Minister a year ago, sued the Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Pindson Ntsanwisi, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation, claiming that defamatory statements were broadcast on television on February 27 1985.

The defamation claim followed a commission of inquiry's recommendation in October 1984 that disputed land on the common border between the two national states be handed to Lebowa.

The SABC broadcast an interview with Professor Ntsanwisi in which the Gazankulu leader said Lebowa men, under the leadership of Mr Ramodike, had been transported by lorry to the border area, where they had torn up a fence and "looted" it.

In the settlement agreement the Gazankulu Chief Minister said he never intended that Mr Ramodike was personally involved in the cutting of the fence.

# Ntsanwisi's son linked to assault

SJA  
11/11/88 By Stan Hlophe

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Gazankulu police, are believed to be investigating a charge of assault laid by a school circuit inspector against the son of the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

This is a sequel to an incident which took place on Tuesday in which the inspector, Mrs Phillia Shivulane, was allegedly assaulted in front of dignitaries at a meeting.

Also present at the meeting at Lulekani township near Phalaborwa was Professor Ntsanwisi.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J. Sono, confirmed that Mrs

Shivulane had laid a charge and a docket had been opened.

Brigadier Sono, however, would not confirm whether the charge was laid against the Chief Minister's son.

He said the matter would be investigated and would be referred to the senior prosecutor for his decision.

Brigadier Sono said he hoped investigations would be completed today.

When The Star contacted Professor Ntsanwisi at his office yesterday he said he was not aware of the incident. He promised to investigate.

Mrs Shivulane is a circuit inspector at Ritavi district and is known to be a family friend of the Chief Minister.

# 'Schools inspector assaulted'

(115)  
Sowetan  
10/11/68

A GAZANKULU schools inspector, Mrs Phillia Shiluvane, has laid a charge of assault against the son of the homeland's Chief Minister, Professor H W E Ntsanwisi.

The charges follows an incident on Tuesday afternoon when Mrs Shiluvane was allegedly assaulted in front of dignitaries at a meeting which was also attended by Prof Ntsanwisi. The incident took place at Lulekani township near Phalaborwa.

Gazankulu Police Commissioner, Brigadier J G Geldenhuys, confirmed that the charge was laid with the Lulekani police. He said no further details were available as police were still investigating the matter.



PROF Ntsanwisi charge against son.

Mrs Shiluvane is a circuit inspector at Ritavi 1. She is known to be a friend of the Chief Minister's family.

# Mission clinic struggling to aid <sup>115</sup> stream of Mozambican refugees

By Helen Grange

Seven missionaries have launched a school, clinic and church for about 2 500 Mozambican refugees living in cardboard huts in a squatter camp near Giyani in Gazankulu.

Although the structure housing these services is rudimentary, and the lessons taught are basic, concentrating on hygiene, the introduction of these services has improved living standards dramatically, says the leader of the group, Pastor Jeremy Silva.

The missionaries united at the beginning of the year in an effort to provide for the basic needs of the refugees, who had walked up to seven days to reach the desolate area they named Wisani (place of rest).

Our first visits to Wisani indicated an urgent need for food and medicines. We found people afflicted with Aids, smallpox, typhoid fever and malnutrition," Pastor Silva said.

By May, the missionaries, helped by the community, had built the wooden structure which houses the church, clinic and school

On Sundays, Pastor Silva delivers sermons and Bible workshops are held for adults

"This is the core of our work at Wisani. We have given priority to people's physical needs, but our main aim is to introduce the Bible"

He admits his team will be hard pressed to take care of a community which is growing by 10 each day.

Star 19/12/88

## Refugees find relative peace

# There's not much work, but they're safe from MNR

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau  
LILYDALE — Although the numbers have dropped, Mozambican refugees still arrive at the Rhalani village in Gazankulu nearly every day of the week.

Disillusioned by the civil war, women, children and elderly men — after walking for days — arrive at Rhalani tired and hungry but thankful to have found peace and quiet.

Once admitted, the refugees are given a plate of soup and bread, blankets, some clothing and a supply of mealie meal.

The first few days are spent with already-settled refugees, who gladly share the little they have with the newcomers. Then they go about building their primitive huts using mud, grass and branches from the nearest tree.

Two years ago refugees poured into Rhalani village at the rate of 200 a day.

Mr Sam Nzima, (54), the businessman who started the Phalalani Relief Committee in 1985, says the rate has dropped to about 250 a month. "But over a year that still amounts to a lot of people totally dependent on us."

Mr Nzima says most arrivals nowadays are from Magudu, a small village near Maputo where Frelimo soldiers apparently offer them protection.

But MNR soldiers make regular attacks by night, making it unsafe. Refugees who have lived at Rhalani

for three years and more have now started building more-permanent homes. Using a mixture of sand, stones and grass they make bricks to build sturdier structures.

"Instead of living in a hut two metres in diameter, my four children and I now live in a 4 metre by 4 metre house. We even have a thatched roof," says one old lady pointing to a frail structure.

Although Operation Hunger provides food and blankets, Mr Nzima says the refugees should earn money instead of sitting back and receiving handouts.

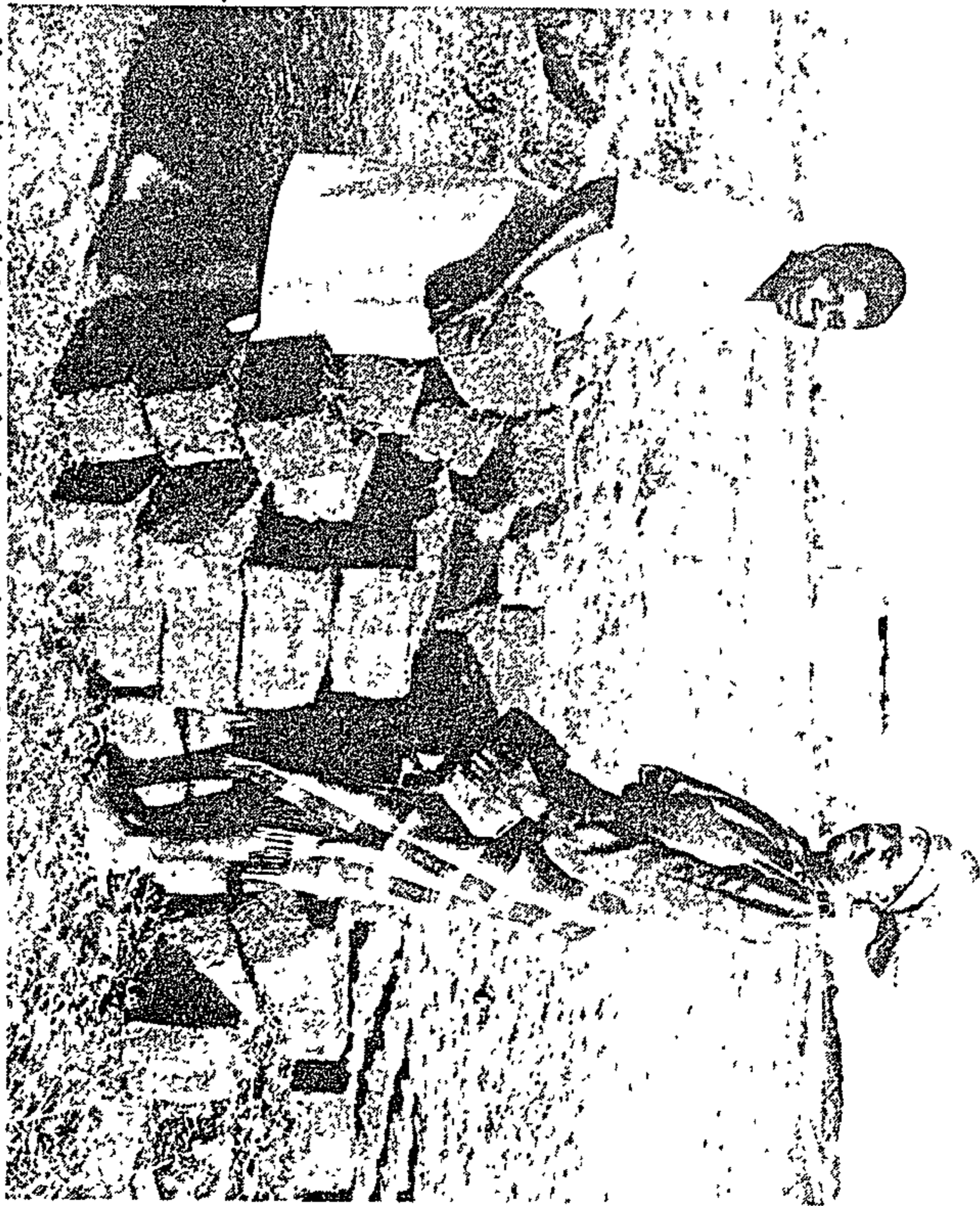
### Thousands without work

"But work is scarce in Gazankulu and our own people have great difficulty finding jobs," he says.

A unique method of making fencing by means of winding wire around spaced pins provides work for a number of people. Operation Hunger provides the wire cheaply and the fencing is sold to the local community. Money earned is split up among the workers.

But there are thousands of people at Rhalani who have no work, no income and who spend every day just sitting.

"This is a problem," Mr Nzima admits, "but what can we do? If they get repatriated, they face certain death or the hardship of a never-ending war. At least these people know they and their families are safe at Rhalani."



Mozambicans with bricks made of mud, stone and grass, which they use to build homes at Rhalani.

## No alternative to peace — Chissano

Star 19/12/88  
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano says there has been no reduction in violence in his country — despite South Africa's "positive declarations" since the September meeting between himself and President Botha.

But he believes there are forces inside South Africa who are interested in a peaceful relationship with Mozambique and other states in the region.

Opening a meeting of the Frelimo central committee last week, President Chissano said many people

might recall the "feeble results" of the last attempt at dialogue between Mozambique and SA in 1984, and see similarities between current developments and what happened after the Nkomati Accord was signed.

The South Africans never respected the accord, and "damning documents" proving South African duplicity came to light in August 1985 when Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces overran the MNR headquarters in the central district of Gorongosa.

Mr Chissano said scepticism about current progress "may be fed by events such as the recent massacres in Sofala, Gaza and Maputo provinces and by the destruction of electricity pylons."

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Mozambican women who flee into Kangwane with their children describe how they left possessions and their men behind — many of whom were killed in front of their families for refusing to join the MNR.

# More Mozambicans flee civil war to SA

1288  
1288  
1288

**By SOPHIE TEMA**  
ABOUT 800 refugees are fleeing to KaNgwane every month, according to the Phalalani Relief Committee that operates in the area.

Members of the committee in Gazankulu said up till October this year they had registered 21 614 refugees in their area.

Large groups of women and children arrive at the Shongwe refugee settlement in Kangwane and the Lityvale settlement in Gazankulu every day saying their husbands and fathers are being held captive by Renamo troops who demand that they join the rebels or be killed.

The women — who left their men and their possessions behind — claim that civilians are not only attacked at night but during the day by Renamo troops. They say many Mozambique vil-

lages are deserted after residents fled from Renamo and sought refuge in towns such as Magudu, Shinabani, Manyshu, Mwambo, Shongwe and Shashai which are protected towns under the surveillance of Frelimo.

Children of refugees who arrived at these settlements this week, showed signs of gross under-nourishment and malnutrition.

Those with skills move on to urban areas where they can find themselves jobs while the unskilled remain in the homelands.

Food relief comes from Operation Hunger, while other organisations such as the International Red Cross provide clothing and other necessities.

Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger, said funds to buy food for refugees came from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Operation Hunger in turn purchases and distributes the food. Once in South Africa, the refugees feel safe but become disillusioned by the harsh conditions they are often subjected to by the homeland authorities.

They are granted provisional permits which they have to carry at all times and are restricted to the areas in which they have been resettled.

The permits do not allow them to take up employment in the areas and are valid for six months.

Once their permits have expired they are required to have them renewed by a magistrate.

If arrested, the refugees are taken across the border again and warned not to return to South Africa.

Many refugees have reported their relatives missing and suspect they had been taken captive or forced to return to Mozambique.

## GAZGOLD TAXED PROFITS RISE 33% IN LAST QUARTER

2/15/89 MERVYN HARRIS 115

GAZANKULU Gold Holdings (Gazgold) increased taxed profit by 33% to R450 427 in the December quarter, to boost profits for the 10 months of the year to R1,4m.

Tons processed in the quarter was little changed at 39 339 but gold produced jumped from 10,05kg to 24,32kg, while costs held steady at R7,74 a ton. 16/1/89

The gold price received declined marginally to R31 379/kg, but gold sales rose from R604 862 to R700 165, while working costs declined from R311 507 to R304 278.

Capex, including pre-production expenses, and amounts contracted for at end-December, rose from R8,4m to R11,1m. Capex to bring the mines into full production will be funded out of cash resources and by short-term borrowings.

The company says further modifications to the Klein Letabe dump plant led to improved recoveries and lower working costs. Production at the 10 000-ton-a-month mining plant will begin shortly while underground work in the re-equipped main shaft was satisfactory and hauling of ore is expected to begin during the current quarter.

Ore from the opencast operations at the Franke Mine has been stockpiled for processing at Klein Letabe and production was due to start this month at the Louis Moore plant.

Production has now reached targeted levels of 2 500t a month at the Birthday Mine and the ore is being stockpiled for processing at the Louis Moore plant.

Gazgold shares rose to 110c on its listing in March and fell to a low of 50c in December, before recovering to close on Friday at 67c.

**Remanded**

*2/2/80*  
THE regional co-ordinator of the National Council of Trade Unions in Tzaneen, Mr Phosakuwa Mashele, appeared in the Lulekani Magistrate's Court charged with contravening the Gazankulu Electoral Act. He was remanded to February 8.



# Ntsanwisi re-elected

PROFESSOR H W E Ntsanwisi (69) retained Gazankulu's hottest seat when he was re-elected as Chief Minister of the homeland at Giyani yesterday. *Sowetan*

He was unanimously elected into the seat after the only contender and Prof Ntsanwisi's main rival, Chief S M Muhlava, failed to get a second. *28/1/89*

The Gazankulu Legislative Assembly has increased its membership from 68 to 86.

# Big Brother is alive in Giyani

Sowetan 2/3/89 115

EVERYTHING in Gazankulu revolves around one man.

This point was clearly driven home this week when the man in question — none other than Professor H W E Ntsanwisi — was re-elected for the fifth consecutive time as Chief Minister of the homeland.

Prof Ntsanwisi has been at the helm of power since the bantustan was granted the "status" of a self-governing state in 1969

Since then, Prof Ntsanwisi has been ruling the homeland with an iron fist that no one even dared to think of forming an opposition party or challenging his position.

Although he is probably one of the least talked-about personalities in South African political circles, he wields so much power that his name, which is mentioned in hush-hush tones in public places, has become synonymous with the homeland.

People are so scared of criticising him in public that some have even compared his iron fist rule to the one in George Orwell's epic novel, *1984*. His pictures are hung conspicuously in many places, including hotels and shopping centres, as if it is a reminder that "Big Brother is watching you"

Almost all plaques of every new building in Gazankulu are unveiled by none other than the "honourable Chief

**FOCUS**

By SY MAKARINGE

Minister Professor Dr H W E Ntsanwisi" A secondary school in Nkowankowa and a dam in Giyani have also been named after him.

In fact, people in the desolate homeland regard Gazankulu as Prof Ntsanwisi's own personal property

Prof Ntsanwisi is also known to be capable of holding people under a spell

Recently students at Tivumbeni College of Education boycotted classes, calling for the dismissal of certain white lecturers who were alleged to be poorly qualified and appeared to have difficulty in conversing in English.

The boycott went on for a few days and when there was no end in sight, Prof Ntsanwisi was reported to have driven all the way from Giyani to talk to the students. After reading them the riot act, the students went back to classes.

There was not even



Prof H NTSANWISI . . . "deeds speak."

a murmur during his pep talk.

In spite of what people say about him, Prof Ntsanwisi has hordes of supporters who marvel at his educational achievements and see him as a guiding light

Prof Ntsanwisi, who coined the phrase "Deeds Speak", can also be credited for his part in the development of the homeland. Impressive housing projects, which created thousands of jobs, have sprung out in many parts of the homeland.

## Caused stir

But he caused a stir early last year when he was installed as a chief of a non-existent tribe. This did not go down well with the majority of Gazankulu citizens, but no one was courageous enough to stand up and question it.

Observers in the area believe that as Chief Madjedje, Professor Ntsanwisi wants to keep the Ntsanwisi name alive after his death. One of his sons, observers said, would take over as Chief Madjedje if Prof Ntsanwisi died and would, in terms of the constitution, be eligible for an automatic election into the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly.

Prof Ntsanwisi — nicknamed Ximoko (The Whip) because of the fear he instills in the territory — and his son, Mlungisi, are directors of the Gazankulu Development Corporation and own a string of busines-

ses in Giyani and Nkowankowa townships.

He is also president of Ximoko Xa Rixaka (Whip of the Nation), Gazankulu's version of Inkatha or KwaNdebele's Mbhokoto. His wife, Beatrice, is an executive member of the Gazankulu Women's Association (GWA).

Prof Ntsanwisi's popularity — if he ever enjoyed that — began to wane in some circles after the formation of Ximoko Xa Rixaka when all civil servants were forced to join the movement or risked losing their jobs.

Although its aims and objectives are not clear to scores of people, many civil servants have joined the movement and pay yearly subscription fees of R5 a person mainly to safeguard their jobs.

People working for other institutions also cannot escape Ximoko Xa Rixaka's big net. Certain chiefs refuse to process their papers unless they produce proof that they are members of the movement.

Prof Ntsanwisi, who is known to be very sensitive to negative publicity, is also Radio Tsonga's-SABC's Shangan radio service — favourite personality. He uses it as a platform to attack his "enemies" who dared criticise his administration. But his "enemies" are not afforded the same opportunity to fight back.

When the Sowetan

reported an incident last year in which his son allegedly assaulted a family relative at a party, Prof Ntsanwisi's bodyguards were allegedly ordered to impound all copies which carried the story

Because of the information clampdown in the homeland, it is not known whether his son was eventually charged for the alleged assault

Everything seemed to be smooth-sailing for the ageing Chief Minister until early this year when Gazankulu went to the polls. Thousands of pamphlets, issued by an organisation calling itself the Gazankulu Anti-Election Committee, were distributed in major centres calling on all potential voters to boycott the elections.

## Servitude

The pamphlets said there was no point in participating in the elections as the wealth of Gazankulu was enjoyed by very few people while the majority were living in servitude.

In his sarcastic reaction on Radio Tsonga, Prof Ntsanwisi said he was not bothered by the barking of small dogs. Known for his capability of holding people under a spell, Prof Ntsanwisi managed to convince people to go to the polls.

At 69 and with five more years ahead of him as Chief Minister of Gazankulu, it would be interesting to see how Prof Ntsanwisi will run that homeland's government. But what is clear is that all members of Parliament, half of whom are nominated chiefs, will continue to dance to his tune.

The only person who has the guts to oppose Prof Ntsanwisi is Chief S M Muhlava, but without the support of his colleagues in Parliament, he is just fighting a losing battle.

Chief Muhlava this week tried to run for Chief Minister, but his courageous attempt dismally failed when he could not get a second

When Mr EN C Makondo proposed the name of Prof Ntsanwisi, almost half the house raised their hands to second him. The secretary of the Legislative Assembly, Mr A S Mathabela, had to call members to order as they stood with their hands raised.

The unanimous election of Prof Ntsanwisi marked the fifth time that Gazankulu has been under the rule of one man

B/Dun 24/1/84

## Osprey Mine shows solid improvement

115

REINIE BOOYSEN

GAZANKULU'S Osprey Gold Mine has managed the same hard-earned improvements as most other small independent mines in the March quarter.

Although gold production fell marginally to 50,82kg (51,69kg), a successful drive to reduce costs enabled the mine to lift profit to R341 507 (R261 254).

With a tax shield of about R18m, it will still be a long time before the mine starts paying the Receiver.

Chairman Phil Devarenne, Jnr, says this is the first quarter in which the mine has covered its capex requirements from working profit. After settling its capex bill of R251 072, it even has R90 435 left over to start repaying the mine's debts of R1,6m.

Like so many other small gold mines in southern Africa, Osprey over-estimated its efficiencies in its prospectus before coming to the JSE in 1987. For the year to June 1988 it forecast gold production of 295kg on 77 200 tons of ore at 4,0g/t. Actual gold production was 194,7kg on 100 170 tons ore at 1,94g/t.

Nevertheless, unlike many other small mines, it lived within its means and avoided incurring enormous borrowings to fund unjustified expansions and negative cash-flows.

The mine struggled to increase the amount of ore from underground without jeopardising the grade and yield.

### Lifted

When it dropped the underground tonnage to 15 533 tons in September last year, from 18 518 tons in June, underground yield improved markedly to 3,18g/t (2,00g/t in June).

Since then Osprey has lifted underground tonnage tentatively to 17 159 in the December quarter and 20 321 in the March quarter at the expense of yield, which declined to 2,89g/t (December) and 2,35g/t (March) — although this was an improvement on the grade/tonnage mix of the June quarter.

The biggest problem appears to be the efficiency of Osprey's recovery plant and management appears to be devoting considerable energy towards fine-tuning the plant.

Two areas of concern have been identified: the coarse mill grind, and the low oxygen levels in the leaching section. Devarenne hopes the first problem will be solved by adjustments in the cyclone classification section, which ensures that only properly-ground material is passed on from the ball-mill.

On the second problem, management has opted for a peroxide-assisted leach system, which ensures adequate oxygen levels are maintained in the leaching tanks.

This ensures available gold is dissolved and picked up by the activated carbon in the carbon tanks.

# Industry in Gazankulu

by Day 24/1/89

115

GAZANKULU, the self-governing homeland of the Shangaan and Tshonga peoples, lies in the eastern Transvaal Lowveld, bordering the Kruger National Park, and to the west, areas near Tzaneen.

To date, more than 60 large industries have been established by the Gazankulu Development Corporation, providing employment for 6 700 people.

## MANNEQUINS

The most important industrial growth point is Nkowankowa, 15km from Tzaneen, the capital Giyani, and Mkhuhlu, near Hazyview in the south. Private sector investments in industrial activity in Gazankulu amount to R79m, against the R33m invested by the GDC in buildings and infrastructure.

Multi-form has two factories at Nkowankowa, which manufacture most of the display mannequins used in SA's clothing stores to display fashion.

The factories produce about 30 mannequins a day, as well as about 100

units of display accessories. Mannequins are also produced under licence to American and European manufacturers.

## EXPANSION

The company moved to 1 500m<sup>2</sup> premises in Gazankulu seven years ago. Two years later this became too small, and 1 000m<sup>2</sup> more was added to provide for an increase in fibre glass production. The company employs 70 people.

Another major factory at Nkowankowa is Busaf Letaba, which employs 450 people in the manufacture of bus bodies. Inhouse training is provided, and the company's products meet the highest quality standards.

About 40% of the industrial concerns relocated to Gazankulu since 1973 have extended their premises to provide for the expansion of their businesses.

GDC has set aside R28m for housing in Gazankulu in the 1989/90 financial year — about R12m more than spent in 1988. Funds will be used to construct 768 units.

Star 11/4/89

300

100

115

## 283 journalists refused entry to SA

Of the 898 visa applications by media representatives last year, 283 were refused or cancelled and 556 approved, the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said in his department's report for 1988, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

He said 13 615 visitors' return or transit visa applications by

other people were turned down and 400 908 approved.

### ILLEGALS

The illegal entry of people from Mozambique into the self-governing territories of Gazankulu and kaNgwane had continued during the year.

At the request of the governments concerned, no steps were

taken against these illegals.

They were issued with provisional permits which restricted their residence to those areas until they could return to Mozambique.

Since December 1985, 10 311 people had been issued with such permits in kaNgwane and 33 538 since April 1986 in Gazankulu. — Sapa.

# R40-m THEFT CLAIM

Sowetan 10/5/87 (115)

**Alleged mass killer Barend Strydom in court - Page two**



Prof Ntsanwisi . . . Chief Minister.

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

**A STAGGERING** sum of about R40 million is said to have vanished from the coffers of the Gazankulu government amid allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds in the homeland.

**By SY MAKARINGE**

Although homeland officials have denied the allegations, a bulletin on *Radio Tsonga's* regional service on Friday said the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, had appointed a committee to look into "finance matters" in the homeland.

Cape Town to hold talks with senior government officials on the issue.

A well-placed source told *Sowetan* that he was in Parliament when it was mentioned that a sum of nearly R40 million could not be accounted for.

The situation is said to be so serious that Ntsanwisi was last week reported to have gone to

There is an atmosphere of uncertainty among civil servants as various government departments have been

● To Page 21

## R40-m missing claim

• From page 1 (115)

instructed, it is claimed, to tighten their belts in the wake of what has been described as an "unfavourable financial situation".

The government has also cut down on housing subsidies and several employees are said to have been retrenched. Sources attributed this to the "shortage of money" in the homeland.

It has also been widely rumoured that the government is likely to reduce labourers' wages down to R100 a month in the next few months.

In a short and sketchy written reply to our questions, Mr Thomas Howard Khosa, a spokesman for the Chief Minister, said the financial problems Gazankulu was facing were due to what he described as "underfunding".

"It is incorrect to say that a sum of R39 million has been misappropriated. As far as we know there is no case of misappropriation," Khosa said.

He said cases of theft had been reported to the police and that the situation was under control.

Housing subsidies are receiving attention. No one has been retrenched," he added.

# Love lepers of Gazankulu

115



SOCIAL OUTCASTS ... British citizen Peter Jukes and his wife Nurse with their 14-month-old son

WHEN Englishman Peter Jukes married a black woman and tried to set up house in the self-governing homeland of Gazankulu, he was hoping for a life free of the racial hiccups caused by apartheid in South Africa.

The refrigeration technician certainly hadn't bargained for life in a whites-only enclave which has deep Conservative Party sympathies — right in the heart of Guyana, the capital of black-ruled Gazankulu in the north-eastern Transvaal.

Now Mr Jukes, 49, his 26-year-old Shangaan wife called Nurse and their 14-month-old son lead the lives of social lepers among about 500 families in Kremetart, the racially exclusive suburb where Chief Minister Hudson Mswanzi's Government houses Guyana's white residents.

Most of them are staff seconded by South Africa to serve in the homeland. Kremetart is not just reserved for white habitation only, it is also fenced in to make sure non-white elements stay out. The fence is said to have once been more than two metres tall with barbed wire on top, but the Gazankulu Government apparently realised it was an eyesore and lowered it.

Couple caught in the crazy world of Kremetart, 'white spot' in black area

REPORT: MANDLA TYALA

PICTURE: JOE SEFATE

trans to Kremetart (which means baobab in Afrikaans) is manned around the clock. It is understood that there are plans to expand the suburb with about 200 more sites. More whites from SA are thought to be ready to move in.

Chief Minister Mswanzi's office said Kremetart was built in 1969 "during the harsh days of rigid apartheid" when Guyana was established.

### Fortress

They say the high security fence was erected in 1982 without the approval of the Gazankulu Government, and was lowered at its insistence because "it created the impression of a fortress".

The Gazankulu Government says it does not approve of Kremetart as it presently stands and is negotiating with the SA Government to have it proclaimed as a suburb of Guyana.

White residents would not talk this week about the exclusivity of the suburb. Meanwhile there is intense resentment among the general populace in Guyana against the exclusivity of the suburb. Those residents who had equated political "independence from Pretoria with freedom from apartheid see it as a betrayal.

Says businessman Sam Nwasurna "Many of us are really not happy with the suburb Guyana is supposed to be our homeland. Now for these people to come and have some of the best homes here while our people live in mud huts is really insulting."

### Barred

The family of Mr Jukes, who is attached to the Gazankulu Department of Works, is barred from the social activities.

"The position is that as a white man I am welcome to attend any of the functions as long as I come alone. But I have told them if I can't bring my family with me I may as well stay away which is exactly what I have been doing."

Mr Jukes recalls an incident when he was engaged in serious conversation with one of the residents when the man suddenly said "the next thing you know they'll be letting blacks in here". Mr Jukes said he retorted "What's wrong with that? My wife is black."

### Friendless

Mrs Jukes, a native of Gazankulu, does not have a single friend in Kremetart. The other housewives treat her with the social aloofness they reserve for their maids.

"They never talk to me and I don't worry about them," she says.

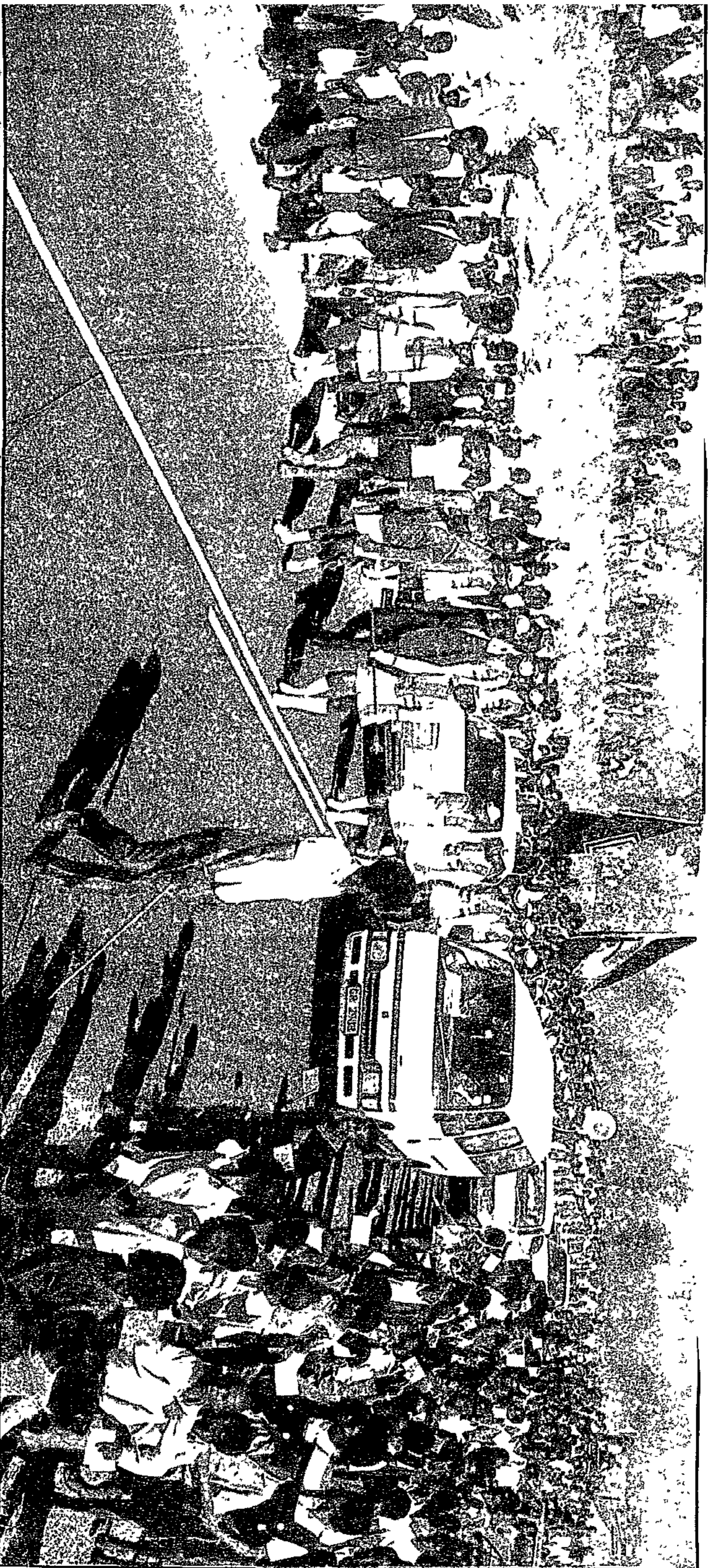
Mrs Jukes finds conversation among the domestic servants some of whom are her friends. Her son, who is coloured and may never be able to attend the whites-only Kremetart school, also keeps her busy during the day.

Mr Jukes, who holds a British passport, says he is planning to build a house in a neighbouring rural settlement and move out of Kremetart.

"I have applied for permanent residence in Gazankulu, and I am sure I will be happy living with the indigenous people."

"Except for a few cynical souls they have generally accepted me and I have accepted their ways."

He said at his wedding in 1987 he invited 165 people for a sit-down lunch and more than 1 000 turned up.



# Gazankulu reaches out to Star team

By Dick Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau  
**GIVANI** — The Star's Reach Out walkers Isaac Nhlapo and Kurt Sartorius have received a tumultuous welcome from thousands of pupils in Gazankulu (above). Since Monday, 10 000 pupils have lined their route, and the enthusiasm seemed to increase as they approached Givani, the capital of Gazankulu. Yesterday, the Gazankulu Minister of Education, Mr E P P Mhinga, drove out to meet Kurt and Isaac on the road near the small village of Dzumeri, where 3 000 schoolchildren had gathered.

On Monday evening the two were treated to good old fashioned farm hospitality by Mr Len König of Letsi-tele, who accommodated the entire Reach Out contingent in his guest rofavel.  
 A message of goodwill to all South Africans from the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsawisi, was handed to Kurt and Isaac at Dzumeri. The message reads: "Gazankulu citizens hereby extend a hand of friendship to all other South Africans. Through the efforts of Kurt Sartorius and Isaac Nhlapo, who are engaged in this magnificent Reach

Out project, we appeal to all who share with us the love of this beautiful country and its people, to join us in our prayer for peace and understanding for one another. *Star 15/6/89*  
 "Gazankulu expresses its support for the ideals of Reach Out by organising that the walkers be received and accompanied by schools in all areas where they pass through each territory. We ask all other people in our beautiful country to show their support by joining Kurt and Isaac on their mission of goodwill."  
 ● See Page 1M.



# PENSIONERS GOT A

# RAW DEAL

By SYMAKARINCE

THE Gazankulu Government has conceded that it acted improperly when it withdrew pension benefits of about 300 pensioners in the Mhala district last year.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria said the Minister and Secretary of

## 300 old folks lost out on pay

Interior indicated in an out of court settlement that the benefits would be reinstated with immediate effect.

According to the settlement, the reinstatement of the benefits would be backdated to the date of cancellation.

The spokesman said the homeland's government had also indicated it would continue withdrawing benefits of pensioners it considered "too young".

The pensions were withdrawn last year after pensioners in the Mhala district of Gazankulu were told to apply for the new identity documents.

The documents allegedly came back with wrong dates of birth — making some of the pensioners 20 years younger.

Some of the pensioners were then told they were "too young" to qualify for pensions.

After collecting statements from about 300 pensioners in the district, the Legal Resources Centre applied for an interdict in the Pretoria Supreme Court to have the benefits reinstated.

Initially, the homeland's government had indicated it would oppose the application.

The spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre reacted with anger at the news that the homeland would continue withdrawing pensions of people it considered "too young". He said the centre would help people who needed its assistance.

## Homeland <sup>US</sup> leader urges reform vote

By Dirk Nel, Northern  
Transvaal Bureau

*3/1/78*  
GIYANI — The Chief  
Minister of Gazankulu,  
Professor Hudson Ntsan-  
wisi, has appealed to  
white, coloured and In-  
dian voters to reject ex-  
tremism when they go to  
the polls on September 6

"We blacks do not have  
the right to vote in the  
coming general election,  
but we do feel that the  
time has come for us to  
make our views known.

We cannot forever  
stand aside or remain  
aloof while the central  
issues in the election so  
clearly affect our very  
own future," he said.

He hoped there would  
be a large vote "for a  
system where the reform  
which has given us some  
hope will be greatly ac-  
celerated

He said blacks would  
not negotiate with those  
wanting to "wind the  
clock back to darkness"  
(Report by D Nel 79 Van Zyl Slabbert  
Street Pietersburg)

## Hotel deal (115)

5 Times 11/19/89

PROTEA Hotel group is to take over the management of the Giyani Hotel in the Gazankulu capital. The hotel is owned by the Ganzankulu Development Corporation. The deal includes a R330 000 revamp to bar and catering facilities and more bedrooms.

# Gazankulu's wounded shaman sculpts his strange temples

(115)

3-9/11/89 W Mail

Inspired by the Bible, the visionary, prophet and healer with a festering leg sculpts icons and temples for his God.

IVOR POWELL visited Jackson Hlungwani

IN the tiny village of Mbhokoto in the Gazankulu "homeland", Jackson Hlungwani is sitting flat on the ground chipping tirelessly away with a claw-like homemade instrument at a chunk of wood. His left leg, the one with the sore that never heals, the leg where, in Hlungwani's mythology, the devil resides is lying so close to the small log fire that you can all but smell the flesh burning.

The fire is there to burn the devil out. In the more prosaic language of Western medicine, what it really does is prevent the wound from ever healing up.

But it's not the devil that Hlungwani is thinking about right now. Shaking my hand he points to a hill in the distance and his face creases into that beautiful, mischievous smile.

"God is shining," says Hlungwani.

God is a kind of cargo-cultist aerial which Hlungwani has built out of a silver-painted telephone pole tapering into a tall cross with bicycle reflectors and various odds and ends which swing in the breeze. And God is shining today as it catches the burning morning sun.

A couple of days before the opening of the Hlungwani retrospective exhibition — currently running under the sponsorship of BMW South Africa and curated by Ricky Burnett, the man who in the early 80s changed the course of South African art with the *Tributaries* exhibition — the artist recreated God out of a wooden pole, a few bits of wire and cutouts from a plastic Checkers yellow band bleach bottle. Hlungwani still works every day in the Bree Street warehouse turned gallery, making new sculptures for the show.

The hill that Hlungwani was pointing to in Mbhokoto is Jerusalem where in the last decade he has built — with the help of his two sons — from an original iron age ruin, a complex of religious architecture curiously reminiscent, though on a more intimate scale, of the Zimbabwe Ruins.

Where he was sitting and carving is Kanana, a new temple complex at Mbhokoto — one for "the woman", now that Jerusalem, the men's temple, is complete.

Kanana is only just begun: a set of diagrams marking out the plans for the complex extend through a radius of approximately 100 yards. One of the "rooms" has already been developed. Blackened tree branches and saplings have been replanted in the earth in irregular patterns to mark out a sacred space.

There's no reason why it should be anything more than a collection of sticks pointing up into the air, but it is more. There are visual rhythms to the way the sticks modulate through space and the way they penetrate the sky which, while verging on the random, speak of a specially intuitive kind of consciousness. When you enter the space it's very easy to imagine that you are feeling something special there, something gently geomantic.



Hlungwani ... 'God is shining'

Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

tools from the blocks of wood curing in heaps scattered about the yard. The weirdly shaped thrones made from utterly unexpected combinations of weathered and worked pieces of wood, as breathtakingly funny as they are im-

pressive. The hulking 15-ft Adam — with Eve as well as Cain and Abel growing out of his body — which meets you as you walk into the Hlungwani exhibition currently running in Bree Street Birds. Rhinos. Alpha and Omega as a Janus-headed figure. A rifle turned into something organic, unthreatening, almost reptilian — it's not for shooting, Hlungwani assures me, it's the gun of peace.

Hlungwani is an artist of what is possibly the most ancient kind. As much a visionary, a prophet and a healer as he is a maker of objects, he manifests the classic complex of the "wounded healer", the shaman. The shaman, because he has crossed over to, or has access to "the other side" (death), has a special knowledge to impart to the living and special powers with which to serve them.

Typically for a shaman, he received his calling — a visitation from Christ and instructions from God to make the temple at Jerusalem — at a moment of deepest despair and illness when delirious from the wound on his leg.

When their time comes, the people who have been waiting gather round to receive instruction. An unexpected form of instruction — from a *Time/Life* flyer which Hlungwani has covered in plastic. The images — dog-headed gods, crocodiles, birds — he has interpreted in such a way as to elaborate on Christian mythologies. That and a Grade 1 reading book, similarly glossed out to communicate universal messages, are today the texts of his teaching.

Hlungwani is more or less illiterate, though with the kind of utter defiance of logic that becomes increasingly normal the more you know the man, he is able to read the Bible with fluency and quote it with assurance.

Nearly all of his work is inspired by his reading of the Bible — freely mixed though it is with Tsonga myth and symbology — and is ordered by God.

God has told him that the work he has made thus far must be given out to spread the message of peace. All that Hlungwani will be taking back from the exhibition is a single tablet showing the houses of Jesus and God. Around this he will construct the new phase of teaching and healing and art.

Behind Hlungwani, wearing the tin helmet of a miner, is a very old assistant sandpapering with a blind man's seeing fingers at a fully carved sculpture. A few villagers wait patiently a little distance away for the time when the artist will turn his attention toward them and give them the guidance and the healing they have come to receive. And all around lies the astonishing sculpture that Hlungwani ceaselessly chips out with hand

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emerged in SA. The market grew quickly and sales this year came close to the total for the preceding nine years."

He believes that growth so far has been only the tip of

of three-year-old vehicles being offered at higher prices than new ones, higher maintenance costs and demotivation of staff.

"Rising vehicle costs and,

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## Busaf on the move 115

BUSAF Letaba, the largest manufacturing facility in Gazankulu, has opened a production line to build cabs for Komatsu heavy earthmoving machinery.

The line will produce cabs and sheet-metal components mainly for wheel loaders, graders, excavators, dump trucks and bulldozers. It will help Komatsu to increase its local content.

Busaf Letaba was the first

factory to move to the Nkowakowa industrial township about 14km from Tzaneen. Since it was opened in 1972, it has supplied more than 4 900 buses to customers from northern Namibia to Zululand and from the Zimbabwean border to Cape Town.

*SKW 3/12/81*  
The factory is to deliver its 5 000th bus to Gazankulu Transport in February.

cl/rens 7/1/90  
115

# Refugee problem drains homeland finances

CP Correspondent.

GAZANKULU'S limited financial resources are being drained by the presence of more than 40 000 Mozambique refugees in the homeland.

Despite the financial hardships, the refugees' medical needs are met free of charge, with churches and welfare organisations contributing to the well-being of registered refugees in many ways.

Gazankulu's geographical location makes it the first territory the refugees enter.

There is also a strong cultural link between some Mozambican tribes and the Tsongas of Gazankulu.

Gazankulu Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi acknowledges his responsibility to take care of the refugees, although he has limited financial resources.

The refugees fled Mozambique because their lives were endangered by a civil war raging between the government forces and rebel Renamo forces.

The war has crippled a country which used to have a flourishing tourist industry. Today Mozambique can hardly afford to feed its own citizens.

South Africa has often been accused of having links with Renamo which have already cost thousands of lives.

Many refugees die while crossing the border on an electrified fence erected by South Africa to prevent infiltration by illegal immigrants. Others die in attacks by wild animals.



Hudson Ntsanwisi.

# Official to appear in court over fraud

A SENIOR white official employed by the Gazankulu government is to appear in the Giyani Magistrate's Court next month in connection with 42 counts of fraud involving more than R1,1 million. (115)

By SY MAKARINGE

His appearance is a sequel to incidents between October 1987 and May last year when government cheques intended for payment of fuel were allegedly paid into the personal account of a certain Mr Frederick Johannes Barnados van Biljon of Louis Trichardt.

Biljon, a representative of a petroleum company, is currently serving a three-year jail term after he had pleaded guilty to all the charges in August last year.

The trial date for the latest case is set to be heard between February 5 and February 9.

It takes place against a backdrop of allegations of a gross lack of proper control of finances within

the Gazankulu government.

This allegedly resulted in several millions of rands being misappropriated.

A reliable source said the homeland had been rocked by several cases of thefts involving hundreds of thousands of rands which, coupled with the homeland's overspending, put Gazankulu under a financial strain.

Another school empty - page 4

CURT CUT TO SUCCESS

# Youth launch

*(115)*  
*Sonnet in 15/4/90*

YOUTHS from various parts of Gazankulu are expected to converge on the Giyani Stadium on Sunday where the Giyani Youth Congress will be formally launched.

A spokesman yesterday said the formation of a youth congress in the town was long overdue. The meeting starts at 10am.



lease after the Lusa news agency report on Monday night claiming

cerned and no one had found any thing. Then they phoned me again at

This could not be confir

# SADF deployed in Gazankulu

Star 21/2/90  
Own Correspondent (115)

A large contingent of SADF troops was deployed in Giyani, the capital of Gazankulu, as a stayaway by thousands of workers entered its second day yesterday.

A spokeswoman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria has confirmed that troops were sent to Giyani "at the request and in support of the Gazankulu police".

She referred all inquiries to the Gazankulu police, but attempts to contact them proved fruitless yesterday as the police headquarters in Giyani was closed.

More than 50 people were reportedly injured in a confrontation between police and demonstrators on Monday. According to unconfirmed reports, a policeman was killed when a firearm he was handling accidentally went off.

The stayaway continued yesterday amid the

news that the body of schoolboy Khomisani Lawrence Mabunda (17), had been discovered in a bush outside Dzumeri Village.

Khomisani, a Std 6 pupil at Nghonyama High School, was last seen alive when police allegedly disrupted celebrations marking the release of ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, at Dzumeri Village a week ago.

Although no incidents were reported yesterday, the situation was described as tense as the stayaway — involving teachers, government workers, bank and post office employees — spread to outlying areas.

The demonstrators are demanding:

- The disbanding of the Ximoko Xa Rixaka cultural movement, the government-backed Gazankulu Youth Movement and the Gazankulu Womens' Association.
- The decentralisation of Std 7 exams.
- The re-opening of Bankuna High School and Tivumbeni College of Education.

# Dictatorship is losing its grip on Gazankulu

115  
Source  
2/12/90

## FOCUS

By SY MAKARINGE

A week ago Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, made an impassioned plea over the radio for calm and peace in the homeland.

This was not the first time that Ntsanwisi went on air to appeal for peace, but this time it was a different plea.

The authoritarian tone that had marked his rule of the bantustan over the past 20 years was not detectable.

It was clear he was beginning to realise that the days of iron fist rule were nearing an end. He was beginning to lose his grip on the bantustan that had become an extension of the Ntsanwisi family during the past two decades.

Government servants have, for instance, been forced to join the homeland's cultural movement, *Ximoko Xa Rixaka* (The Whip of the Nation) - Gazankulu's version of Inkatha - or risk losing their jobs.

### Protest politics

Besides being the Chief Minister of the homeland, Ntsanwisi is Minister of Economic Affairs, Minister of Police and president of both *Ximoko Xa Rixaka* and the Gazankulu Youth Movement, while his wife, Beatrice, is head of the Gazankulu Women's Association.

Protest politics, which have for years been taboo in Gazankulu, are now becoming the order of the day. While the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela may have played a major part in the change of attitude towards his op-

ponents, it is also clear that the people of Gazankulu have had enough of Ntsanwisi's dictatorship.

Last Sunday marked a turning point in the bantustan's history, when the Giyani Youth Congress was launched in Ntsanwisi's own stronghold, something that was unthinkable six months ago.

What was perhaps remarkable about the launch was that influential members of the government-backed Gazankulu Youth Movement and senior government officials were involved in its planning and were in the forefront when a decision was taken to march to the government buildings to present a petition of their grievances.

### Education crisis

The formation of the Giyani Youth Congress, which hopes to affiliate to the South African Youth Congress soon, has been in the pipeline for the past few months, but was also influenced by recent events. The formation of two others - the Malamulele and Giant Reefs Youth Congresses - was a spontaneous response to Mandela's release.

The new shift began when the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee sent a delegation to Giyani, the bantustan's capital, to meet the Minister of Education, Mr Mahanci Shimati, in a bid to resolve the crisis in education.

Ntsanwisi did not take kindly to the meeting. He reportedly called Shimati to his office and after an hour, the delegation was told to send one representative to Ntsanwisi's office.

There was a disagreement and the delegation was allegedly given five minutes to leave the building.



Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu ... made a plea for calm and peace.

The government then announced that a parents' meeting would be held in Nkowankowa on February 11 to resolve the crisis. The timing of the meeting, as it later turned out, was wrong. Mandela was to be released that day. Inside the hall, the Cabinet was confronted with the flags of the ANC and Black Consciousness Movement.

### Family business

There was confusion as the youths took to the streets to celebrate the release of Mandela. Ntsanwisi had lost the first round of his fight for political survival.

That is not all. Residents of Nkowankowa township, Ntsanwisi's hometown, have been boycotting businesses owned by the Ntsanwisi family. The boycott

has spread to Giyani where more than 5 000 people, mostly government workers, also resolved to boycott his family's businesses.

They also resolved to boycott a garage owned by Shimati and businesses in which Ntsanwisi held shares.

But the staging of a two-day stayaway by thousands of government workers earlier this week, came as a complete surprise. The protest was met with fierce and unprecedented police action. Several people were injured after they were allegedly sjambokked and assaulted with rifle butts.

They were rushed to Malamulele Hospital, about 30 kilometres away, after the local hospital seemed out of bounds.

This had not happened before and only time will tell where Gazankulu is heading.

# SADDF Crisis

## Troops sent to Giyani as youth's body found

A large contingent of soldiers was deployed in Giyani, the capital of Gazankulu, as a stayaway by thousands of workers entered its second day yesterday.

A spokesperson for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that troops were

BY SY MAKARINCE

sent to Giyani at the request and in support of the Gazankulu people. **to page 2**

P.T.O.

115

2/11/90

Sowetan

# SADF contingents sent to Gazankulu as three die in violence

TZANEEN — Contingents of the SADF were deployed yesterday in several Gazankulu towns as violence erupted in the homeland. 5/04/70

At least three people have died and 60 have been injured in a week of violence in the homeland

In Ngowa, a crowd pelted troops with stones as they were told their march was unlawful.

An SADF spokesman in Giyani confirmed troops had fired teargas and warning shots to disperse the crowd

MATTHEW CURTIN

He said they had threatened to burn down the Chief Minister's home and added there had been injuries to several protesters.

By evening, Ngowa's main street was littered with stones and glass. A small crowd had looted the bottle store. Cafe owner Robert Mhlari said 300 people stoned a dozen troops defending the store who fired teargas and shotguns in return. He believed at least

two people had been killed.

There was a heavy SADF presence in Giyani and permission for a demonstration was refused.

A Giyani Youth Congress (Gyco) leaflet which was circulated called on Giyani residents to maintain until Sunday their stayaway — which has closed shops, post office and government offices.

Protesters have presented a petition of detailing grievances to the government and have called for the redress of

educational problems and the dismantling of government organisations

Youth leaders have also condemned the death in Drummeri of schoolboy Lawrence Mabunda Gyco spokesman Barry Golele said the youth was last seen alive on Sunday when police raided homes of those involved in a march earlier that week

Gazankulu Commissioner General Herman Monig said a small SADF contingent was in the homeland at the request of its government

# Four killed as police open fire

1/5

Sowetan  
22/2/90

**FOUR** people were shot dead and scores injured - some seriously - when police fired birdshot and tear smoke into demonstrators at Nkowankowa township, Gazankulu, yesterday.

Police reinforcements were brought from Pietersburg and Tzaneen as the stayaway entered its third day yesterday. A police spokesman in Pretoria declined to comment, and referred all inquiries to Gazankulu police.

The Gazankulu police could not be reached for comment.

Dt Willie Langenhoven, medical superintendent at Lctaba Hospital, confirmed that Miss Martha Milanzi from Tiekielme Village, near Lenyenye, died of a birdshot wound. He said two people were in a serious condition 'but out of danger'.

The others who died were Mr Ludwig Mochimana, Mr Isaac Ngobeni and Mr Almon Malungana. They were all shot near Ml Mlungisi Ntsan'wisi's bottlestore.

By late yesterday police were involved in a running battle with youth in the area.

Sources in the homeland said police opened fire on a group of people who

By MATHATHA TSEDU

were marching to the local stadium to attend a rally called by the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee.

A bottlestore and a filling station owned by Mlungisi Ntsan'wisi, son of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor HWE Ntsan'wisi, were looted and extensively damaged by youths yesterday morning.

Professor Ntsan'wisi's house, which was also stoned, was being guarded by SA riot police, according to sources.

## Resignations

At a meeting held later at the stadium, more than 30 000 people - many from as far as Buigersdorp, Muhlava, Lenyenye and other outlying areas - called for the resignation of Prof Ntsan'wisi and the scrapping of the homeland system.

In Giyani hundreds of teachers who had crammed into the Giyani College of Education, resolved to form a progressive teachers' union and to stop subscribing to the Transvaal United African Teachers Association (TUATA) which, they said, did not meet their aspirations.

# 4 shot dead at mass meeting in Gazankulu

Star 22/2/90

(115)

**TRZANEEN** — Four people were shot dead in the Nkowanokwa township near Trzaneen yesterday after a work stoppage and a mass meeting in the Nkowanokwa Stadium attended by about 30 000 people.

One of the dead, Miss Maria Mlanzi of Tickey Line Village, Lenyanje, near Nkowanokwa, was apparently shot by SA Police in the stadium when the crowd refused to disperse.

The other three fatalities, Mr Ludwig Machimana, a University of the North student; Mr Isaac Ngonben of Nkowanokwa and Mr Almon Malungana, were shot near the damaged bottle store of Gazankulu's

Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Nsanwisi.

Mrs Flora Mhahlati (30), five months' pregnant and a mother of four, was trampled on in a stampede in the stadium after police had fired teargas.

## CLOSED

Letaba Hospital superintendent Dr Willie Langenhoven said at least eight people were admitted to the hospital for gunshot wounds.

Businesses, schools and government offices in Giyani have been closed since Monday in response to a boycott call by the Giyani Youth Congress, which was launched at the weekend.

Trzaneen Chamber of Commerce chairman Mr Joseph Unterperinger said more than 70 percent of the black workforce was absent from work yesterday.

"Giyani is under siege," an anonymous caller told The Star's Northern Transvaal Bureau yesterday, in reference to strong-arm methods being used to subdue rampaging youths in the capital.

At Nkowanokwa, a crowd of several thousand youths threatened businesses with arson if they opened their doors for trading yesterday. It has also been confirmed that several vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing youths at Elim, near

Louis Trichardt, in northern Gazankulu. At least 20 people were injured, according to one report.

On Monday at least 50 people were injured when police broke up an attempted protest march in Giyani, using sjamboks and teargas. The death of a schoolboy is thought to be connected with police follow-up action at Dzumeri, near Giyani, but this could not be confirmed.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, when asked to comment on the shooting, said the unrest-related incident would be dealt with in today's unrest report. — Northern Transvaal Bureau and Sapa

# Sanctions: Maggie faces Tory revolt

CAPK Tint 22/2/90

LONDON. — Mrs Margaret Thatcher faced a revolt in her own party yesterday over her stand on South African sanctions.

More than 100 MPs of all parties tabled a motion in the House of Commons urging her not to drop sanctions.

In Washington yesterday, House Democrats said they would tighten sanctions despite President F W de Klerk's recent reforms.

The British MPs — led by senior Tories Mr Ivor Stanbrook and Mr Peter Temple-Morris and including several Conservative Party backbenchers — adds to a row over Mrs Thatcher's decision to break European Community consensus on lifting some sanctions.

"The MPs are telling Mrs Thatcher

... from members of her own party as well, that she should not reduce sanctions now and so give the impression that the SA government need go no further," Mr Stanbrook, chairman of the British-Southern Africa All Party Group, said.

Western diplomats said the decision could lead to Mr Nelson Mandela refusing Mrs Thatcher's invitation to visit Britain.

In the US, congressman Mr Walter Fauntroy said there was no guarantee Mr De Klerk would "bite the bullet" on fundamental changes unless pressure was maintained and increased.

Mr Fauntroy, chairman of a House banking sub-committee, is pushing for

To page 3

From page 1

## Sanctions

a measure that would prevent banks from re-scheduling about \$8 billion in SA debt held by the US.

The White House said President George Bush wrote Mrs Thatcher a "positive" letter about encouraging negotiations between SA whites and blacks, but did not discuss her decision to lift sanctions.

Mr Bush has indicated he is willing to review sanctions, but stated that Mr De Klerk's actions did not fulfill the conditions required by US law to remove sanctions.

The ANC condemned Britain's decision to lift the ban on new investment and warned that it could lead to a boycott in South Africa of British goods.

Britain and Portugal were the only two countries that voted to lift the ban on new investment.

The ANC has also appealed to the OAU, which is meeting in Addis Ababa this week, to prevent this weekend's scheduled Zaire mini-summit between Mr De Klerk and five African leaders.

ANC officials in Lusaka are confident that the OAU will rule against the meeting which apparently does not have the backing of key African leaders, including some of the frontline presidents. However a Foreign Affairs spokesman in Cape Town said plans for Mr De Klerk to attend were going ahead. — Own Correspondents and Sapa-Reuter

# Cops kill two in Gazankulu

115

Sowetan 23/2/90

TWO unidentified youths were shot dead by Lebowa police at Kutjwana village, near Tzaneen, yesterday morning in continuing unrest in Gazankulu.

The deaths bring to six the number of people shot dead by members of the SAP, Gazankulu and Lebowa police in two days of heightened confrontation.

In Nkowankowa township, scene of four deaths and looting on Wednesday, shots rang out through the night as groups of youths, infuriated by the shooting of their comrades, attacked several houses belonging to policeman and a police barracks.

## Injured

About 20 people have been seriously injured in the shootings in the past two days and several youths have been arrested, hospital and other sources said.

Reports reaching the *Sowetan* indicated unrest

By MATHATHA TSEDU

occurred at Mariveni, Dan, Kutjwana and Bekkersdorp villages yesterday morning as the stayaway in Gazankulu entered its fourth day.

Organisations involved in the stayaway are calling on Professor HWE Ntswanwisi, to resign as Chief Minister.

Sources at Kutjwana village said Lebowa police riot squad members were escorting buses through the village when youths stopped the vehicles.

Police then allegedly went on the rampage through the village which falls under Gazankulu, beating up people and shooting.

The two youths died during this operation, the sources said.

Lebowa police have no jurisdiction in Gazankulu. A Gazankulu police source said no arrangements have been made for Lebowa police

members to escort buses through the Gazankulu village.

No comment could be obtained from Lebowa police.

The Gazankulu police commissioner and his deputy were yesterday again said not to be in.

## Inquiries

The station commander at Nkowankowa police station, a Major Tshabalala, said the situation in the township was quiet.

He referred inquiries about deaths to Letaba hospital.

The medical superintendent at the hospital, Dr W Langenhoven, yesterday morning confirmed the four deaths that occurred on Wednesday and said other people were admitted to the hospital throughout the night with gunshot wounds.

He said those who died were hit by "high velocity weapons, either R1 or R5 machineguns".

Langenhoven was later



Mr Ramodikwe . . . Chief Minister of Lebowa.

in the day said to be off-duty.

A senior medical officer, however, confirmed that two youths were brought in dead yesterday morning. Their identities had not yet been established, he said.

The "Tzaneen" Education Crisis Committee yesterday strongly condemned the killings which include a woman shot dead at the local stadium on Wednesday.



Day 23/2/90

# Police, SADF monitoring tense capital of Gazankulu

MATTHEW CURTIN

GAZANKULU capital Giyani was calm but tense yesterday as police and SADF units continued to monitor events closely.

Gazankulu Commissioner-General Herman Monig said yesterday four people had died in disturbances. But Sapa reports that two unidentified youths were allegedly shot dead yesterday by police during an attack on police barracks and the homes of several policemen yesterday.

The youths, who were certified dead on arrival at Lethaba Hospital near Tzaneen, were allegedly shot by members of the Lebowa Police Riot Unit at the village of Kutjwana.

Their deaths bring to six the number of people killed by shooting in the two days of unrest in townships and villages around Tzaneen.

The Commissioner and his deputy were unavailable for comment.

Monig said he expected the situation in Giyani to return to normal on Monday when a stayaway called by the Gazankulu Youth Congress ends.

## Uneasy

Monig also spoke of his concern at the rioting in Ngowangowa, near Tzaneen, on Wednesday when demonstrators commandeered commuter buses and ferried people to the local stadium.

Police and army units killed at least three demonstrators.

An SADF commander described the situation in the Gazankulu countryside as dangerously uneasy. He said travel at night between villages around Giyani was hazardous.

Monig said he also was concerned with the unrest in neighbouring Venda. He said Venda nationals had been involved in incidents in Gazankulu, but army roadblocks had foiled any largescale infiltration.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee yesterday condemned the killings in the area.

□ WILSON ZWANE reports the SA Council of Churches' national executive committee this week resolved to send three of its members to meet Venda president F Ravele in a bid to find solutions to the current tensions in the homeland.

The committee said it had received reports alleging loss of lives in confrontations between the security forces and residents and was gravely concerned about the situation.

# Six now dead in Tzaneen district

*CPM Tint 23/2/80*  
*(115)*  
TZANEEN. — The fatal shooting of two youths brings to six the number of people allegedly shot dead in two days of unrest in Gazankulu townships and villages near Tzaneen.

The two unidentified youths were allegedly shot dead by riot police during an attack on police barracks and police homes yesterday in the Gazankulu village of Kutjwana.

Attempts to get information from senior Gazankulu police officers were unsuccessful.

Shots rang out throughout Wednesday night in Nkowa-Nkowa when youths attacked the homes of policemen.

The house in Nkowa-Nkowa of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, was badly damaged by youths on Wednesday.

An autopsy is to be conducted in Giyani today on Lawrence Mabunda, a youth whose decomposed body was found near the Dzumeri and Giyani road. — Sapa

## Grenade attack

Staff Reporter

TWO handgrenades were thrown at a house in Guguletu on Wednesday night, causing some damage but no injuries to the occupants, police said yesterday.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the house was owned by a community leader. He would not give any further particulars.

Star 23/2/90 (115)

## Boycott and stayaways continue in Gazankulu

By Dirk Nel,

Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — The mood remained tense in Gazankulu yesterday as activists continued to enforce a school boycott and worker stayaway, but no further incidents of serious violence were reported.

At least five people have died since the newly established Giyani Youth Congress launched mass rallies and protest marches at the weekend.

SADF units supported by Gazankulu police yesterday patrolled the streets of Giyani.

Protesters have called for the scrapping of youth and cultural organisations sponsored by the Gazankulu government and insisted on the reopening of a high school and college closed by the Department of Education.

### THREATS

Nkowankowa, an industrial township near Tzaneen, which was the scene of violent clashes between youths and police on Wednesday, was quiet yesterday.

Shops and factories were closed when The Star visited the town yesterday.

On Wednesday protesting youths threatened to set alight the buildings of those who opened their doors for trading.

Shops and factories in Giyani have been closed since Monday.

Transport services were paralysed yesterday as bus drivers joined the general boycott. Commuters to Tzaneen made use of taxis and many hitchhiked along main routes from the homeland.

The Gazankulu government has not yet responded to the demands of the protest movement and has refused to comment on the situation in the homeland.

Open 25/2/90.

# Gazankulu erupts

From Page 1

115

The others have not been identified.

A large police and army contingent has set up a temporary base at Nkawkawa stadium. They patrol the township regularly.

The Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee's leadership, fearing for their lives, has gone underground. Most claimed they had been made aware that their names were on a hit squad list drawn up by top police officials.

The violence was sparked off by schools' refusal to re-admit failed matric pupils.

Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee chairman attorney Lawrence Moshwane said: "The focus on education served as a mobilising point, but what the people now demand is the immediate resignation of Ntswanisi and his entire Cabinet."

Rumours that government had threatened to cut off water and electricity supplies to the area in a bid for control were rife.

"No matter what the authorities do, people will not settle for less than the dissolution of the homeland structures," Tzaneen Crisis Committee vice-chairman Edgar Moshwane said.

Our Correspondent reports the Venda crisis precipitated by huge salary increases for senior officials deepened on Friday when civil servants rejected a government offer to withdraw the new salaries.

The sit-in that started on Wednesday and brought the entire civil administration to a standstill was extended indefinitely unless salary parity with South African government scales was achieved, the Public Servants' Staff Association said.

# Six die as discontent explodes into violence

By SANDILE MEMELA

*UP Press 25/1/90*  
AT LEAST six people died and more than 20 were injured as discontent over Gazankulu's government exploded into violence this week.

By late on Friday the territory was reeling from the stayaway of almost the entire workforce, which saw homeland headquarters in Giyana grind to a standstill.

The turmoil spread to nearby Elim, Kujwana, Lenyenye, Nkowakowa and Bonn.

Violence erupted at Nkowakowa, near Tzaneen, where Chief Minister Hudson Ntswanisi's home was attacked by more

than 30 000 people after four people were shot at the local stadium on Wednesday. (115)

Several houses belonging to police and government-linked people were attacked. By late on Friday two more unidentified youths were believed to have been shot at Kujwana, near Tzaneen.

It was feared that the situation could deteriorate into a civil war.

Ntswanisi's bottle of wine and garage in Nkowakowa were destroyed by the mob.

Ntswanisi fled to the Coach House Hotel, in Agatha, 15km south of Tzaneen. Although hotel management denied that

Ntswanini booked in, he was said to have been seen there.

Scores of youths from the recently launched Giyani Youth Congress have been to the hotel in search of him.

Hundreds of youths are said to have fled from their homes.

Pallion Mboweni, leader of the SRC at Tlumbe College of Education in Nkowakowa, is one of at least five in detention.

■ To Page 2

## Racing

Gosforth Park  
JACKPOT - R1 405,50  
PICK SIX - R92 178,20  
PA - R13,80

# Police deny killing 2 in Gazankulu

Northern Transvaal Bureau  
PIETERSBURG — The deputy commissioner of police in Lebowa, Brigadier R. Moloto, has strongly denied that Lebowa police shot dead two people at Makhutswana in Gazankulu on Thursday.

The claim was made in a report published by a Johannesburg newspaper on Friday.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, Brigadier Moloto said several Lebowa transport buses, which had to travel through the Makhutswana area

to get from Mogoboya to Tzaneen, asked for police escorts, because of unrest in Gazankulu.

"Unruly youths were holding up and robbing buses at improvised roadblocks on this route. When they started stoning one of the buses, a policeman forced to fire a shot in self-defence, wounded one of the rioters in the arm, and the crowd immediately dispersed."

He said Lebowa and Gazankulu police combed the entire area in a joint operation at the weekend, and found there were no

other casualties.

In response to a claim that Lebowa police had no right to launch security operations in Gazankulu territory, Brigadier Moloto said the two police forces had a co-operation agreement, and had never queried essential follow-up actions.

Turning to the overall security situation, Brigadier Moloto said he was very pleased with the manner in which the youth of Lebowa had conducted rallies and marches to celebrate the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

26/2/90 (115)

# Homeland chief appeals for peace

Sowetan 24/2/90

115

GAZANKULU Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi at the weekend issued his first reaction to last week's unrest which left all government offices in the homeland closed and at least eight people dead.

In a nine-minute broadcast over Radio Tsonga, Ntsanwisi complained of damage to his personal property at Nkowa-Nkowa but made no reference to demands by homeland residents that schools closed early this year should be reopened.

The people are also demanding that his government should resign.

Ntsanwisi, who is said to be in hiding at the Coach House Hotel near Tzaneen, said *Sowetan* had embarked on a campaign to discredit him and appealed to civil servants to return to work.

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

Calm returned to Nkowa-Nkowa township at the weekend but soldiers and policemen were still patrolling the streets where four people died from police bullets on Wednesday.

Soldiers had set up tents at the local stadium.

## Patrol

Many youths were arrested on Thursday night when police and army units went on a house-to-house raid in the townships.

The number of detainees could not be established yesterday.

In Giyani, SADF members continued to patrol the streets.

Businessman and former radio announcer Mr Sakane Mabale was seriously injured in an assault by policemen on

Monday and is suing police for more than R200000, he said yesterday.

Mabale said when he went to a police station in Giyani to report the assault, policemen on duty laughed at him and threatened to hit him.

The Commissioner of Gazankulu Police could not be reached for comment.

He has been unavailable for the entire week.

The stayaway called by the Giyani Youth Congress ended yesterday and people were expected to go back to work today.



NTSANWISI



Enioy ne su

## Probe into unrest in (115) Gazankulu

THE Gazankulu government yesterday announced that a judicial commission of inquiry is to be established to investigate causes of the ongoing unrest in the homeland.

Speaking at a Press conference at the government's main offices in Giyani, Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsamwisi, however, rejected calls for his resignation.

### Conference

Senior South African Defence Force members attended the conference.

He said only the homeland's legislative assembly could pass such a motion and not the "anonymous people who use children to fight".



B/day 28/2/90

# Gazankulu: the hotchpotch that has been stirred

115

According to the Shell road map of SA, the homeland of Gazankulu, which the map does not identify by name, consists of one town and two roads and a river, with no other distinguishing features. **MATTHEW CURTIN** reports.

**GAZANKULU**, which has been a self-governing homeland under Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi since 1973, is off the beaten track.

The homeland hotchpotch of five Gazankulu districts, separated by large tracts of SA, is situated in the north-eastern corner of the country, between the Kruger National Park, parts of Venda, Lebowa and the north-eastern Transvaal.

The capital, Giyani, is 500km by road from Pretoria. It is a small, hot, dusty town, but more lively and less artificial than KwaZulu's Ulundi.

Gazankulu Development Corporation divisional manager Hamish Harvey says economic development is moving apace in the homeland.

In Giyani last week, Harvey said citrus, banana, cotton and coffee production had created 6 000 to 10 000 jobs in recent years. Skills training programmes were equipping 2 500 people to join the job market each year.

GDC chairman Victor Borchers has indicated job opportunities for 20 000 new labour market entrants and 4 200 houses have to be found by 1993. The GDC hopes 10 000 people will be trained annually by then.

The GDC is focusing on encouraging formal and informal business in the homeland. At the industrial development points of Nkowankowa, Mkhulu and Giyani, new and extended industrial investment injected R5,8m into Gazankulu's economy in 1989.

Busaf Letaba, set up in 1972, is the largest and oldest industrial development in Nkowankowa. Busaf has supplied buses to customers throughout southern Africa and delivered its 5 000th vehicle this month — to Gazankulu Transport.

## Overcrowding

Yet the economic and political environment in Gazankulu is not quite so rosy. Development Bank of SA census figures, collated in 1985, put more than 60% of the homeland's population under the age of 14. The pupil/teacher ratio for primary education in 1987 was 43.1. And there are six health centres in the homeland for a population of 750 000 spread over 6 600km<sup>2</sup>.

Overcrowding has been aggravated by the presence of substantial numbers of refugees from the civil war in Mozambique.

Ntsanwisi's tenure of office has become associated with authoritarianism and allegations of corruption in the country. In June 1989, the chief minister held talks with senior SA government officials in Cape Town and appointed a commission of inquiry after it had been revealed R40m was missing from the Gazankulu coffers.

As violence has flared in neighbouring Venda and Lebowa in recent months, Nelson Mandela's release triggered public displays of frustration and calls for Ntsanwisi's resignation in Gazankulu 10 days ago. Clashes with police left at least four people dead.

Crowds presenting a petition to the government after a 1 000-strong rally at the Giyani stadium on February 18 were met by sjambok-thrashing police. Three days later in Ngowangowa, crowds defied teargas and police shotguns to wreck a bottle store, stone a garage and Ntsanwisi's house in the district. A 182-strong SADF contingent was called in last week.

As SADF forces pull out this week after 10 days in the homeland, there was an uneasy calm in Gazankulu which threatens its history as a quiet, marginally prospering homeland.

# Gazankulu leader denies fleeing youth congress

ARGW 28/2/90 (115) 2/18

## The Argus Correspondent

GIYANI — The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, has denied claims that he had fled the homeland in the face of growing unrest and demands made by the newly established Giyani Youth Congress

Gazankulu experienced sporadic unrest last week during which six people were believed to have died. Most schools, shops, factories and government departments were closed last week.

Appearing at a Press conference in Giyani on Monday, Professor Ntsanwisi called for restraint by everyone involved in the recent disturbances in the homeland.

He said government services and businesses were functioning normally, as workers had returned to offices, factories and other places of employment.

He also claimed there had been a 50 percent return to schools by

youths who had supported boycott action.

The Chief Minister said that his government had replied to certain demands made last week in a petition compiled by the Giyani Youth Congress

## SECURITY FORCES

He added that security forces would be withdrawn as soon as the situation returned to normal.

He said he fully supported the reform initiatives of President De Klerk, and also the efforts of other popular organisations such as the ANC, Cosatu and the MDM to bring about a non-racial democratic society

In a statement issued earlier on Monday, the Gazankulu government blamed unrest in the homeland on a deliberate campaign by the Mass Democratic Movement to "mobilise students and youth, intimidate the moderate population and embarrass and discredit the government".



Prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi

# Homeland leader under fire

Sowetan 28/2/90

115

By SY MAKARINGE

MOST elected members of the Gazankulu legislative assembly have turned against their Chief Minister, Professor HWE Ntsanwisi, as tension and uncertainty continue to grip the homeland.

They have been joined by some of the homeland's chiefs in calling for the convening of a special session in which they want to pass a vote of no-confidence in Ntsanwisi.

He has been Chief Minister of Gazankulu since the area became a self-governing territory in 1969.

Sources said if Ntsanwisi refused to accede to their demands, the Commissioner-General of the homeland would be asked to intervene.

In a statement sent to the *Sowetan* earlier in the week, a spokesman for the homeland's government said the unrest was "part of a deliberate campaign attributed to the Mass Democratic Front to establish support in an area which has been notably stable and peaceful over the last decade".

"A member of the Giyani Youth Congress yesterday said the government was losing control of the situation. That is why, he said, it was looking for scapegoats.

"We reject this statement with the contempt it deserves. What they are trying to say is that we can't think for ourselves. Ntsanwisi must stop blaming other organisations and do his job properly," he said.

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# Four more killed in Gazankulu

UNREST continued in the troubled homelands of Gazankulu, Venda and Natal yesterday, with at least seven people being killed in violent clashes.

In Gazankulu, four people were killed, one person went missing and about 30 dwellings were burnt down yesterday.

Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi's administration said the killing of the four and the torching of homes happened in an area called Jimmy Jones, near Malamulele.

Meanwhile police in Venda have joined the civil servants' protest calling for higher pay.

Homeland sources said a serious water shortage had developed as the workers' stayaway continued.

A Lutheran Church pastor said rumours were rife that water provided by the army had been allegedly laced with a lethal substance.

The superintendent of Tshilidzini Hospital near Thohoyandou said "numerous" people had arrived at the hospital with abdominal pains

## NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989.....	668
February 1989 — February 26 1990.....	643
Past 24 hours' official toll.....	2
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>1 313</b>

and 20 had been admitted for observation.

She said the water was not poisoned but she believed it had been contaminated by substances on the surface of the reservoirs due to the shutdown of pipes.

On Monday, police in the homeland presented a petition to their Department demanding salary increases of between 80% and 90%.

Thousands of teachers are boycotting classes and civil servants, including magistrates, have joined the protest.

Meanwhile, two young boys, including a seven-month-old baby, were burnt to death in Tshikhundeni village near Venda's capital Tho-

hoyandou on Monday evening.

Police said the children were killed when a group of youths burned the hut in which they were sleeping. The youths alleged the children's parents were practitioners of witchcraft.

In Natal, fierce fighting continued in the squatter settlement of Malagazi, near Isipingo, yesterday. Shacks were set alight in a violent clash between UDF and Inkatha supporters.

Police said the situation in the squatter settlement was very tense yesterday.

The SAP said a man was shot dead on Monday when his house was attacked.

Malagazi residents claimed the fighting started after UDF supporters returned from the Mandela rally at Kings Park on Sunday. They claimed Inkatha supporters taunted the UDF members, who then attacked the squatter settlement. — Sapa.

● See Pages 4 and 11

Citizen editor 'no' Six villagers reject Allied's B7m rescue offer

# Mob politics responsible for violent deaths

Sowetan 28/2/90

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OVER the last few days Gazankulu has been affected by unprecedented violence and lawlessness. This has led to the tragic death of a number of people and to the injury of many others.

The greatest injury has however been to our society which is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune

I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life dedicated myself to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means.

In doing so I have never been submissive but have clearly demanded equal and adequate education and political rights for all the people of this country.

## Efforts

Our efforts in the area of education particularly have been aimed at doing away with the bad system of Bantu Education and of seeking the cause of liberation through education.

Yet we are now faced with claims by our youth for the right to run the country as if the ability to exercise that responsibility in a just and reasoned way were possible without education

I cannot understand the reasoning of those who are inciting this country to demonstration at a time when the cause of black liberation in South Africa is more favourable than at any other

Apartheid is not at an end but we have reached a position where for the first time all parties can now sit down and talk about the future.

## Rule

Our society in South Africa is very fragile at this point in time and it is irresponsible of anybody, no matter how strong the revulsion they feel for the apartheid system, to jeopardise the lives of innocent people who frequently do not know better or, in fact, to jeopardise the entire peace process by bringing about the heightening of tensions and emotions which

By Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi  
Chief Minister of Gazankulu

## COMMENT

can so easily lead to violence from both sides.

What I stand for at this time is the rule of law and the need to maintain a spirit of conciliation and of reason.

I cannot be seen to accede to threats - no authority anywhere can afford that.

I am deeply concerned at the element of lawlessness which has been apparent in the events of the last few days.

In particular I am concerned that attacks upon my person and on my family should have developed to a point where not only is peace in Gazankulu threatened, but where Gazankulu can also become a festering sore from which tension can radiate to the rest of the country

I am concerned that there appears to be no discipline by parents on their children and I am also concerned at the degree to which children and the youth in general can intimidate the entire community.

I can well understand the concerns of the entire community

I can well understand the concerns of people for their lives and property but if we are not to descend into a state of total lawlessness and barbarism it is essential that we plant our feet firmly before these issues. I must remind you that for evil to succeed it is sufficient only that good men do nothing

It is not necessary for our people to take to the streets in order to have their grievances heard

My door is open to those with such grievances. They should submit them in the form of a peaceful petition and they will be heard

Unfortunately I believe that those who precipitated the problem have less honourable motives and are more concerned about discrediting us and excluding us from



Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi

the negotiations towards a new constitution in South Africa than they are about democracy.

Our people are being fed the information that the unbanning of certain organisations now means that the individual members of those organisations are above the law.

This is not so and each individual carries the responsibility for the consequences of his actions.

As far as the public servants are concerned I must point out that they work for the State and not for the government of the day

The State represents the interests of all the people in a country and irrespective of what government is in power the state machinery must continue to function

The stay-away by government officials will lead to great hardship on all the people of Gazankulu since what has happened is that the machinery of state has come to a standstill

The government can and will deal with those in terms of the Public Servants Act but I must appeal to all civil servants to carefully consider their actions in staying

away from work for whatever reason.

Likewise I appeal to all in authority - Chiefs, Headman and civil servants to take a firm stand at this time on the rule of law and their preservation of order in our society.

I do not expect unqualified political support for my government.

I am fully prepared to submit myself to the test of the democratic process. But what we are seeing now is mob politics fomented by people who think more with their hearts than with their heads.

The loss of life is a great tragedy which I myself acutely feel with the relatives of those who have died.

But I ask you where the blame really lies. Does it lie with the security forces who reacted to provocation or with those who incited this revolt in the first place? The plain tragedy is that in offering their lives these people have probably contributed very little to the march of a process of liberation which is already irreversibly in progress and which has accelerated in the last few weeks since the historic announcements of February 2 1990

My appeal to you all, whatever your political preferences, is to stand firm on the matter of the rule of law and order and the right of everybody to peace on a day-to-day basis.

The outcome of the negotiating process in South Africa must be the result of a process of discussion in a calm and peaceful environment

Those of us who would wish to see the State of Emergency lifted as a contribution to normalising society find it difficult to justify this in the face of the lawless behaviour we have seen here in the last few days. Those that perpetrate these acts are really only delaying the peace process and the process of liberation and bringing about a hardening of attitudes among those who have always championed the cause of a new South Africa

# Gazanakuhi still on boil

Sporadic unrest occurred throughout Gazanakuhi yesterday, the homeland's government said in a statement.

The continuing violence did not warrant the withdrawal of the military, it added.

Three people were murdered in the Matemulele district. An incident of stone-throwing and one of arson were reported.

A person was killed at Xikuk-wani. Police were investigating.

A stayaway was still in effect at Mkhulu, the statement said.

Factories were shut and management refused to speak to "so-called youth leaders" who, they alleged, were responsible for intimidation and threats against workers.

Management would negotiate only with elected representatives of the workforce.

The Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsamwisi, met his Cabinet on Tuesday to assess the situation and ensure the continuity of effective government, the statement said. — Sapa.

star 1/3/90

(115-)

Gazankulu parliament meets to resolve crisis today

# Ntsanwisi

# faaces axe

Sowetan 1/3/90

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By SY MAKARINGE

GAZANKULU'S  
Chief Minister,  
Professor Hudson  
Ntsanwisi, will  
today address a  
special session of  
parliament to try  
and resolve the  
crisis in the  
homeland.

The session was  
called by 16 Members  
of Parliament at an  
emergency meeting  
earlier this week.

It is believed that the  
MPs will, among other  
things, demand Ntsan-  
wisi's resignation.

Meanwhile, the  
Gazankulu death toll has  
soared to 24 after four  
more people were mur-  
dered in the districts of  
Malamulele and Giyani.

On Tuesday night at  
Jimmy Jones village, near  
Malamulele, a witch-  
hunt left four people dead  
and several huts destroy-  
ed as the unrest entered  
its ninth day.

At least four of 24  
deaths were as a result of  
police action, according  
to the Gazankulu govern-  
ment's public relations  
division.

Earlier in the week an  
elderly woman at  
Mudabula village, also in  
the Malamulele district,

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P.T.O.

● From page 1

died after she was attacked and set alight by a rampaging mob who accused her of witchcraft.

The names of the dead have not yet been released.

More than 65 huts belonging to witchcraft suspects have been burned.

At Mkhuhlu, in the Mhala district, hundreds of workers continued to stay away from work in support of a demand for wage increases. The stayaway, which started on Tuesday, was supported by students of the Hoxani College of Education.

In another development, the Tivumbeni College of Education was reopened yesterday after Radié Tsonga announced that students' grievances had been addressed.

The students boycotted classes about two weeks ago following the increase of boarding fees from R130 to R250 per quarter. They also demanded the resignation

# Leader faces axe

115

Sowetan 11/3/90

of the rector of the college, Mr L C Hager, the readmission of pregnant students and the use of old dining halls as hostels to alleviate accommodation problems.

It was not clear yesterday whether the government had met all the grievances.

Responding to calls that the troops be withdrawn from the townships, Ntsanwisi said the current situation did not warrant it.

He said in a statement: "We are concerned about the safety of our people and will not capitulate our responsibilities to them because of the activities of what is now clearly a lawless element.

"The presence of the military is directly linked to the level of violence in the area," he said.

## New UDF, BC feud

● From page 1

tions, but they found others."

Chuma died in a house where he had sought refuge after he was attacked with a panga.

"I was in the house when he burst in and ordered me to keep quiet.

"He slipped into the bedroom and collapsed. I ran out to report at the police station. When I got back he was dead."

"The township has been tense since Saturday," a spokesman for the Bekkerdal Advice Centre said.

"Groups of heavily

armed youths are roaming the streets and scores of activists have fled their homes."

An emergency meeting between community leaders and the Mayor, Mr Johnny Mokome, was held yesterday in an attempt to defuse the situation.

A later community meeting was cancelled after fresh attacks.

\* In the earlier edition of *Sowetan* today a Jerry Radebe was reported to be one of the dead youths.

This was later proved to be incorrect. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.



# Gazankulu unrest goes on, military stays

SPORADIC unrest throughout Gazankulu continued yesterday and troops would remain in the area, the homeland's government said in a statement

Four murders were reported and a stayaway was

still in effect at the industrial area of Mkhulu

Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi met his Cabinet this week to assess the present situation.

□ In Natal, the fragile peace accord which brought an uneasy calm to the squatter settlement of Malagazi, outside Durban, after three days of bloody violence, has been upset with the discovery in the area on Tuesday of three more bodies.

A police spokesman said all three were discovered in different places in the squatter settlement. All of them had been stabbed.

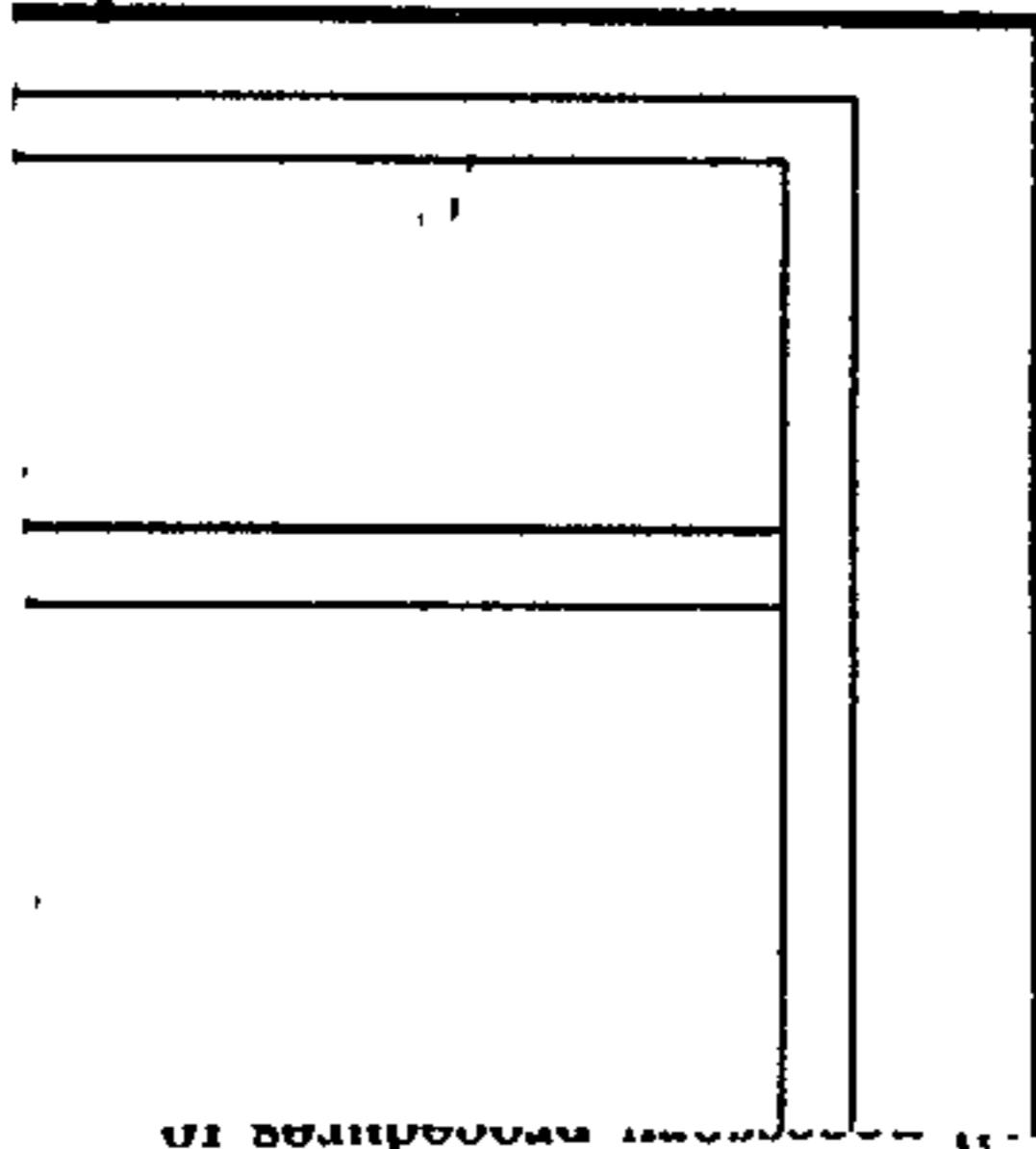
Several shacks were razed to the ground after petrol bombs were hurled at them.

□ In Thohoyandou, Venda, security forces broke up a student march to the education department yesterday, firing teargas and chasing protesters.

□ In the western Cape, a group of about 4 500 residents of Zolani township, near Ashton, marched to the local municipal offices yesterday to present a list of grievances and to call for the resignation of the local town committee.

□ In Daveyton, on the East Rand, residents staged a peaceful march yesterday.

They decided to boycott rents with immediate effect and called for the dissolution of the local council. — Sapa.



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11318

# Gazankulu to discuss calls for Ntsanwisi's resignation

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — A special session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly is to be held on March 19 to discuss the unrest situation in the homeland and, in particular, demands from some quarters for the resignation of the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

A statement was issued yesterday by the office of the Chief Minister. It described as inaccurate reports which described a meeting held yesterday as a special session of the assembly where the Chief Minister would be asked to resign.

"A meeting with chiefs and MPs was called by the Chief Minister to discuss the situation

in Gazankulu and a decision was taken there to hold a special session of the assembly on March 19," a government spokesman said.

Professor Ntsanwisi yesterday urged the people to remain calm.

"In particular, I call upon all students to return to their studies, and to all public servants to remain at their posts in order to keep the wheels of state turning in the interest of everyone," he said.

Referring to calls for his resignation, Professor Ntsanwisi said he would abide in good grace by any decision taken by the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at the forthcoming special session.

HOMELANDS FIM 2/3/90

## Pretoria's orphans (115)

A new round of violence has erupted in the homelands. The causes are varied: protests over pay for government employees, working conditions, education and homeland politics.

"The situation is explosive," says Peter Dunckel, a service organisation worker in Gazankulu, where the SA Defence Force began patrolling nearly two weeks ago in an effort to halt the violence. Nine people were killed during the weekend.

Gazankulu's latest wave of disturbances was touched off when police reacted with force at a rally honouring Nelson Mandela. But issues such as teacher pay, the strained education system and the authoritarian regime of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi have long simmered in the north-eastern Transvaal homeland.

Ntsanwisi has ordered a judicial commission of inquiry into the violence. He refused

FIM 2/3/90 (115)  
to resign and denied he had gone into hiding at the weekend. He also angered opposition MPs when he rejected a request for a special legislative session. This prompted threats of a no-confidence vote.

Ntsanwisi (70), at the helm of Gazankulu for 20 years, rules with an iron fist, earning him the nicknames Big Brother or Ximoko — The Whip.

Students have protested against the exclusion of failed matric candidates from schools and the use of corporal punishment. Ntsanwisi said at a news conference in Giyani on Tuesday that most causes of grievances against the education system had been removed.

He acknowledged the presence of security forces would hurt normal schooling but added that troops would remain until "peace, stability and security of people and property are guaranteed."

In Venda three children were killed at the weekend to bring the total number of violent deaths in the past month to 17. Many have been linked to witch-hunts

Police in Venda have joined the clamour

FINANCIAL MAIL MARCH 2 1990

FIM 2/3/90 (115)

for higher pay and better working conditions. The homeland is in the grip of a deepening crisis that has disrupted schools, the civil service and courts. There is also a serious water shortage as workers continue a stayaway.

Venda has also been racked with a deadly anti-witchcraft hysteria that has caused about 14 deaths during the past month.

In Bophuthatswana two young men were shot dead by police on Sunday and 123 arrested when a crowd massed outside the stadium at Tlhabane to protest at the policy of rejecting reincorporation with SA. Police say the crowd, estimated at 20 000, set fire to buildings and vehicles.

"There is a general feeling of anger and indignation in the way the governing clique has reacted to people's demands," says Dunckel. ■

# Chief

Sowetan 2/3/90

115

# set to

# resign

**The days of Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi as Gazankulu's chief minister are almost over - he may resign his post within 10 days.**

Confirming this to newsmen following a stormy informal meeting of members of the Gazankulu legislative assembly in Giyani yesterday, Ntsanwisi said the threat of a second work stay-away by civil servants had convinced him that it was time to go.

Though insisting he was not a broken man, he said if he had served the Lord with half the zeal he had served the people of Gazankulu, "He would not have left me naked to my enemies".

MPs who were clamouring for the

By MATHATHA TSEDU

session later said 10 days was too long because people were dying everyday.

In an interview with the BBC, Ntsanwisi said the ANC was involved in the unrest. He said he would step down after the special session to be held in 10 days time.

## Appeal

He appealed to civil servants to remain in their posts: "Ntsanwisi is not in your way".

Gazankulu is gripped by unrest, political and witchcraft-related incidents, which had left at least 24 people dead. Schools are affected by boycotts as pupils and other members of the community call for Ntsanwisi's resignation.

● To page 2



NTSANWISI

**FW orders probe into Malan's spy claims - P4**

P.T.O.

# Ntsanwisi is set to resign

115

● From page 1

All civil servants stayed away from work last week in compliance with a call by the Giyani Youth Congress.

Political upheavals in Gazankulu started immediately after the release two weeks ago of the ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela. Ntsanwisi's house and businesses have been damaged in the process.

Yesterday's meeting of the legislative assembly was requested by 16 members, including the Speaker, Mr Michael Mushwana. The meeting was held in a separate hall from the usual assembly hall.

It was here that Ntsanwisi came face to face with the concerted effort to oust him. All members who spoke, except for two cabinet ministers, identified his continued tenureship as chief minister as the main source of continuing unrest.

Peace and stability, they said, would continue to elude Gazankulu if Ntsanwisi did not step down. Speakers said Gazankulu policemen were resigning because they were not prepared to shoot children who spoke against rampant corruption.

It was revealed that

pamphlets had been distributed yesterday morning calling for an indefinite work stay-away by civil servants if Ntsanwisi did not resign. Even Ntsanwisi's closest confidantes, such as Chief Lawrence Mkhosi, deserted him and insisted that a special session be called within seven days to discuss the unrest.

Almost in tears, Ntsanwisi said the people of Gazankulu had approached him long ago to serve them. He had done so diligently. He said it pained him to see people turning against him. Lies were being spread about his family business concerns.

In a Press statement yesterday the Gazankulu government said a special session of its Legislative Assembly has been called for March 19 1990.

It also denied a *Sowetan* report that Ntsanwisi "faced the axe" at the special session held yesterday.

It said the report was "inaccurate".

The statement said the meeting had in fact been called by Ntsanwisi himself.

Ntsanwisi, a former head of the department of Tsonga at the University of the North, has ruled since 1969.

14c

# Gazankulu's leader flees an uprising (115)

*W/Mail 2/3 - 8/3/90*  
GAZANKULU'S Chief Minister has gone into hiding after an uprising inspired by Nelson Mandela's release erupted in the homeland, killing at least 10 people.

Protestors have included workers, students, bureaucrats and even members of the Gazankulu parliament, who joined public demonstrations and said they would resign if Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi did not step down.

Yesterday a government spokesman said Ntsanwisi would probably resign this month after legislators announced they would hold a special meeting of parliament on March 19.

The uprising against Ntsanwisi, has gained such widespread support that even left-wing organisations active in Gazankulu have been taken by surprise.

The unrest began on Sunday February 11, when Ntsanwisi was due to address a meeting in the township of Nkowakowa, near Tzaneen.

The chief minister arrived with a bodyguard of policemen, but before he could address the crowd a man seized the microphone and said the people of Nkowakowa recognised no other leaders than the ANC and Mandela.

Ntsanwisi was then unable to

speaking, his words drowned in the cheering and applause for the release of Mandela that day.

Despite the widespread appeals for his resignation, Ntsanwisi has refused to step down, instead attributing the unrest to "mob politics".

"I cannot be seen to accede to threats — no authority can afford that," he said in one of the appeals broadcast on Radio Tsonga since he disappeared from public view.

The chief minister has denied that he has gone into hiding, but attempts by the *Weekly Mail* this week to find him only produced a number of bi-

● TO PAGE 6

## HOW LONG CAN SOUTH AFRICA'S HOMELANDS SURVIVE?

# Gazankulu leader runs into hiding (115)

*W/Mail 2/3 - 8/3/90*  
zarré theories as to his whereabouts.

Some people said Ntsanwisi had left his "kingdom" hiding in a coffin transported by a hearse. What a disgrace to use a corpse as a disguise, one old woman said.

Others said he had fled disguised as a priest and that he was staying in the luxury Coach House hotel near Tzaneen. Other reports placed him in the Venda Sun Hotel, in Swaziland and in Botswana.

● From PAGE 5

But all people interviewed were certain Ntsanwisi had gone for good and that the homeland was seeing its last days.

The homeland government's grip on power is ensured for the time being by the presence of SADF and Gazankulu Defence Force soldiers in the townships and stadiums, to prevent residents from holding meetings.

Tzaneen National Education Committee has also accused Ntsanwisi of personally instructing troops to shoot demonstrators in Nkowakowa, an incident which led to the looting of businesses owned by the chief minister and other homeland leaders. Ntsanwisi's home and cars were also destroyed in the unrest.

The chief minister's opponents have described him as a bully who has not changed his Verwoerdian style of politics or shown any willingness to adapt to the changes taking place in South Africa.

Ntsanwisi has rejected these accusations, saying in his Radio Tsonga broadcasts: "I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life dedicated myself to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means."

The people of Gazankulu, however, are not convinced.

# Gazankulu leader 'set to resign this month'

EMBATTLED Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi would probably resign this month, amid growing unrest in the homeland, a government source said yesterday. *6/0am 2/31 90*

The source, who declined to be named, said a special session of the Legislative Assembly had been called for March 19, when the Chief Minister was expected to announce his resignation. *(115)*

Assembly members met Ntsanwisi for three hours yesterday. The resignation issue was high on the agenda. The source said they apparently pressed Ntsanwisi to resign.

It had been expected the Chief Minister would step down yesterday.

Gazankulu has been in the grip of unrest in recent weeks and crowds have attacked and damaged the homeland leader's property.

□ In Bophuthaswana, more than 100 people had appeared in court on charges of public violence and arson following unrest in the homeland, church sources said yesterday.

A Rustenburg Council of Churches spokesman said 133 people were charged in the Phokeng Magistrate's Court in the aftermath of disturbances at Tlhabane township on Saturday.

They were accused of attacking and burning buildings after police allegedly opened fire to halt a protest march.

The defendants, including youths, were freed on bail or into the custody of their parents.

A Brits Fellowship Church spokesman at Jericho said other people had appeared in the Old Regional Court, Garankuwa. He was not certain about the charges against them.

He said the accused were warned to appear in court again on March 7. — Sapa.

# Discontent over bantustan system is behind violence

BEHIND the violence that has claimed at least 50 lives in Gazankulu, Venda and Bophuthatswana in past weeks is a deep discontent that has been brewing over the bantustan system for some time

In Gazankulu all activities ground to a halt this week after residents expressed their anger and frustration at living under the rule of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi, who has allegedly run the area with an iron fist

"Our society is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune," he said this week

Earlier, crowds attacked and damaged the homeland leader's property

Organisations and residents have demanded the immediate resignation of Ntsanwisi and the dismantling of the bantustan

A Gazankulu government source told Sapa that Ntsanwisi would probably resign this month

He said a special session of the Legislative Assembly had been called for March 19, when the chief minister was expected to announce his resignation

Leading activists in Nkowanowa, Gazankulu, have forecast an epidemic of violence in the area until Ntsanwisi resigns

"The dissolution of the homeland is the only demand that the people of Gazankulu want addressed. We shall not settle for anything less," said Trancen Education Crisis Committee vice-chairman Edgar Moshwane

The anti-government riots have spread into surrounding villages after police opened fire on a crowd at Nkowanowa Stadium on Wednesday

The death toll has since risen to six in Nkowanowa township after a work stoppage and a mass meeting to address the education crisis

The first victim, Maria Milanzi of Tickey Line Village near Nkowanowa, was apparently shot in the neck when the crowds were leaving the stadium

Letaba hospital superintendent Dr Willie Langehoven told *City Press* it was the first time the area had experienced such turmoil

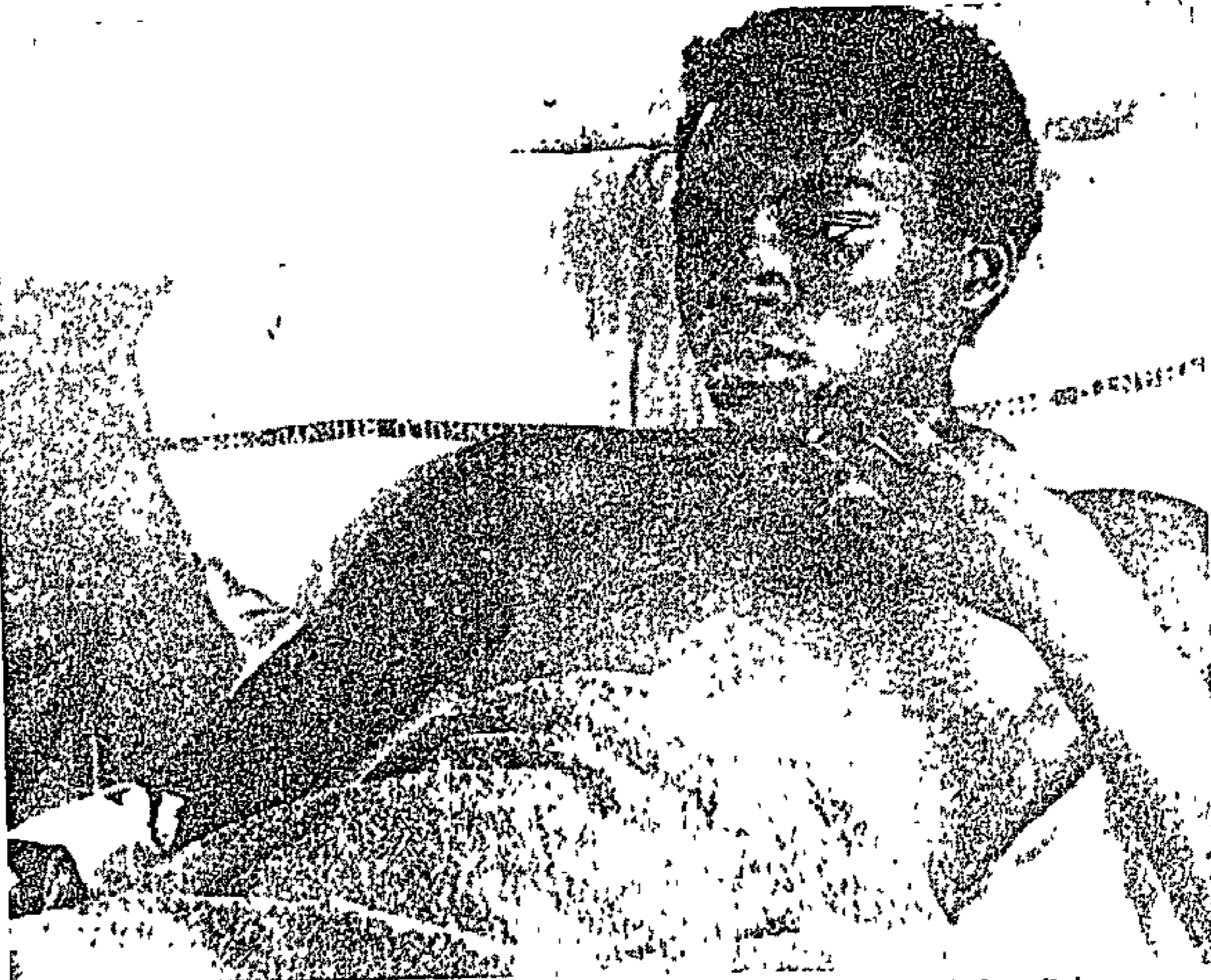
"Apparently most of the victims were shot with birdshot. Four people have died so far and two are in critical condition in the hospital," he said

Two other dead have been identified as Isaac Ngobeni and Almon Malingana. Langenhoven said the hospital had an official record of only four dead

**By SANDILE MEMELA**

Businesses, schools and government offices in Giyani and surrounding areas have been closed. The situation is expected to deteriorate further at the mass funeral of the four victims scheduled for today

"We demand that the police pull out of the



Lucky Ntimana, 17, a victim of the latest violence in Gazankulu, recovers in hospital.

## Gazankulu chief minister expected to bow to people's demands to step down

lice are protecting Ntsanwisi's home

Said Moshwane "The Pretoria government has shown that it is willing to talk but senior people in Gazankulu are opposed to such initiatives

"The people will not rest until the whole bantustan system in the area has been brought down"

He said his community has waged a lonely war against the Gazankulu

government and the release of Nelson Mandela was the turning point that has recharged the spirits of the people

"Since the release the level of militancy has risen. There is little doubt that everyone wishes to live in a united democratic country under his leadership," said Moshwane

In Venda, a similar crisis, sparked by huge salary increases for senior officials, deepened last

week when civil servants rejected a government offer to withdraw the new salaries

The Public Service Staff Association said the entire civil administration would remain on strike until salary parity with South African government scales was achieved

In other incidents in the area over 20 people have died in a witch-hunt which started in January. People have been accused

of being involved in ritual killings

It has been reported that many people are taking advantage of the upheavals to settle personal scores

Residents in Thohoyandou described the situation as very tense.

Calvin Nethengwe, a bookkeeper with Fetitepo in Thohoyandou, told *City Press* "The situation is very tense. People in the area are expressing their resentment at the homeland system of government

"What they demand is for the government to resign and hand over power to South Africa"

A student who declined to be named said school boycotts were also linked to resistance to the homeland system

"We are not going to school because we do not want to be educated. The boycotts are about us getting our rights as citizens of South Africa," said the student

In Bophuthatswana more than six people have died in celebrations to mark the freeing of Mandela and the unbanning of political organisations

The past few days have seen tension heighten over whether Bophuthatswana will keep its independence

Last week Mandela said the people would decide Bophuthatswana's future

"We cannot allow a single individual to decide for the people. The question of whether Bophuthatswana should be reincorporated into South Africa does not depend on an individual, but on the masses," he said

Meanwhile, in Mdantsane in the Ciskei, 10 people were reportedly shot dead and more than 20 injured when police opened fire on crowds celebrating Mandela's release.

The Ciskeian government cut off water supplies to Peddie Extension, an unrest area where several people were reported to have been detained



# Discontent over bantustan system is behind violence

BEHIND the violence that has claimed at least 50 lives in Gazankulu, Venda and Bophuthatswana in past weeks is a deep discontent that has been brewing over the bantustan system for some time

In Gazankulu all activities ground to a halt this week after residents expressed their anger and frustration at living under the rule of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi, who has allegedly run the area with an iron fist

"Our society is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune," he said this week

Earlier, crowds attacked and damaged the homeland leader's property.

Organisations and residents have demanded the immediate resignation of Ntsanwisi and the dismantling of the bantustan

A Gazankulu government source told Sapa that Ntsanwisi would probably resign this month

He said a special session of the Legislative Assembly had been called for March 19, when the chief minister was expected to announce his resignation

Leading activists in Nkxwankowa, Gazankulu, have forecast an epidemic of violence in the area until Ntsanwisi resigns

"The dissolution of the homeland is the only demand that the people of Gazankulu want addressed. We shall not settle for anything less," said Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee vice-chairman Edgar Moshwane

The anti-government riots have spread into surrounding villages after police opened fire on a crowd at Nkxwankowa Stadium on Wednesday.

The death toll has since risen to six in Nkxwankowa township after a work stoppage and a mass meeting to address the education crisis

The first victim, Maria Milanzi of Tickey Line Village near Nkxwankowa, was apparently shot in the neck when the crowds were leaving the stadium.

Letaba hospital superintendent Dr Willie Langehoven told *City Press* it was the first time the area had experienced such turmoil

"Apparently most of the victims were shot with birdshot. Four people have died so far and two are in critical condition in the hospital," he said

Two other dead have been identified as Isaac Ngobeni and Almon Malungana. Langehoven said the hospital had an official record of only four dead.

**By SANDILE MEMELA**

Businesses, schools and government offices in Giyani and surrounding areas have been closed. The situation is expected to deteriorate further at the mass funeral of the four victims scheduled for today

"We demand that the police pull out of the

township and stay away from the people as our experience has taught us their presence worsens things," said Moshwane

The South African Defence Force has set up a temporary military base at Nkxwankowa stadium

Police patrol the streets and groups of armed po-

lice are protecting Ntsanwisi's home

Said Moshwane "The Pretoria government has shown that it is willing to talk but senior people in Gazankulu are opposed to such initiatives

"The people will not rest until the whole bantustan system in the area has been brought down"

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"We are not going to school because we do not want to be educated. The boycotts are about us getting our rights as citizens of South Africa," said the student

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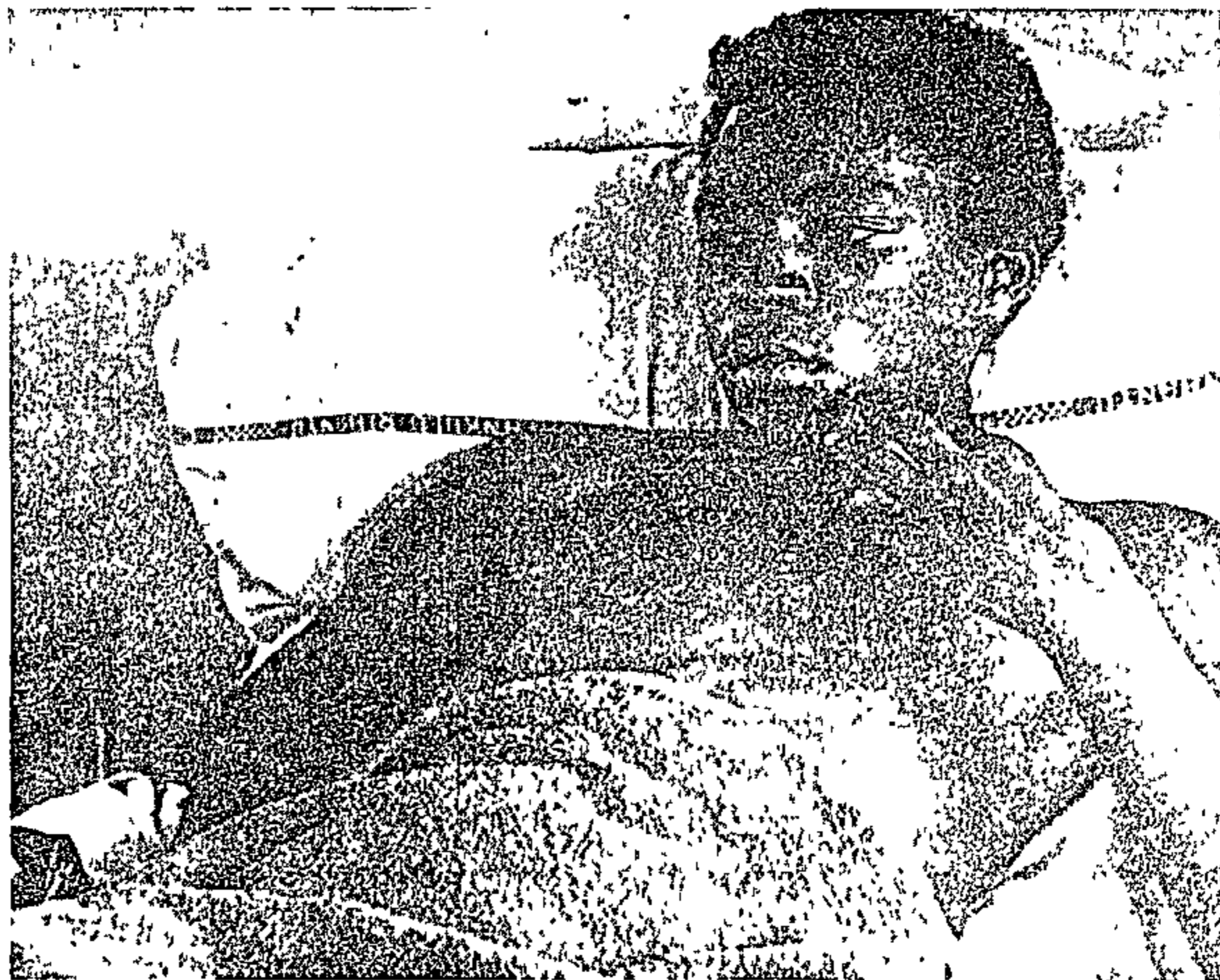
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## Gazankulu chief minister expected to bow to people's demands to step down

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# Youth called on to fight chief minister

**TZANEEN** — More than 30 000 people gathered at Nkowankowa stadium, near here, on Saturday for the funeral service of two youths who died two weeks ago in a clash with the Gazankulu police.

SA Youth Congress (Sayco) president Peter Mokaba called on local youth to fight the Gazankulu government of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi until the chief minister resigned.

He told the large crowd to unite and fight for their rights until apartheid was buried.

He said if this happened, he should not be replaced. "The homeland system must be buried forever."

And in Giyani, Gazankulu youth leaders on Saturday called on all civil servants to stay away from work from today until Ntsanwisi resigned.

Unnamed Giyani Youth Congress leaders said March 19, the day Ntsanwisi was expected to step down at a special session of the Legislative Assembly, was too far off.

They said private companies in the region would also be affected.

At the funeral, Mokaba condemned the alleged killing of unarmed children by Ntsanwisi and the homeland police.

The dead youths were Ludwick Machimane, 21, a third-year student at the University of the North, and Elmon Malungana, 18, a standard 8 pupil.

Meanwhile, the SAP said 10 people had died on Saturday in unrest-related incidents.

The overnight unrest report said the bo-

dies of two men were found at Chesterville, near Durban, while four men died in a fight at Table Mountain near Maritzburg.

Twenty houses, a bus, a private vehicle and a shop were extensively damaged in the fray.

In another incident at Soweto, near Johannesburg, a man stabbed a woman to death. The family of the woman then allegedly killed the man.

A man was murdered at Khutsong near Oberholzer. A group of men allegedly set him on fire.

Two private houses in the area were petrol bombed.

In another incident in the area, a man was shot dead by police while trying to escape after being arrested with a petrol bomb in his possession.

At Isipingo, outside Durban, Inkatha secretary-general and Kwazulu Education and Culture Minister Oscar Dhlomo assured Isipingo's Indian community on Saturday that Inkatha, with Cosatu and the UDF, would do all they could to end the violence in the Malukazi squatter settlement.

He appealed to those in the conflict not to involve their Indian neighbours in pointless and counter-productive actions. — Sapa.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS	
September 1987 — January 1989:.....	668
February 1989 — March 1 1990:.....	652
Past 72 hours' official toll:.....	9
<b>TOTAL:.....</b>	<b>1 329</b>

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SAP 10/15 5/2/90  
30 000 at  
youths' funeral

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He also called local youth to fight the Gazankulu government of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi until the chief minister resigned.

"After his resignation don't allow someone to substitute him as the head of the homeland. The homeland system must be buried forever."

— Sapa

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Star 6/3/90

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Govt services completely paralysed

# Stayaway goes on in Gazankulu

By Dirk Nel,

**Northern Transvaal Bureau**  
GIYANI — Government services in Gazankulu have been completely paralysed by the continued stayaway of civil servants, and a senior official yesterday admitted it had become difficult to maintain essential services in the homeland.

"We will soon have a major water problem in Giyani and other towns, unless purification systems can be kept going," he told The Star, adding that a build-up of uncollected refuse could pose a health hazard.

He said medical services were being maintained successfully, and doctors and nurses had remained on duty at hospitals and clinics.

Government offices in Giyani were completely deserted when The Star visited the Gazankulu capital yesterday.

Boycott organisers are demanding the resignation of the

chief minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and the abolition of government sponsored youth and cultural organisations. Militants are being supported by the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) in their efforts to discredit the homeland system.

Sayco president Mr Peter Mokaba told an estimated 20 000 people in Nkowankowa on Saturday, that "the homeland system must be buried forever."

Speaking at a funeral service for Ludwick Machimane (21) and Elmon Malungana (18), who were allegedly killed in clashes with police, he urged his audience to fight for the removal of Professor Ntsanwisi, and not to permit anyone to replace him.

## Matriculants

Meanwhile it has been established that failed matriculants ignored last week's registration deadline set by the Gazankulu Department of Education for unsuccessful 1989 candidates

wishing to re-write.

No deaths were reported in the homeland on the weekend, but a number of arson attacks were reported.

Some 220 huts have been gutted, and at least 24 people have died in the unrest, which began two weeks ago.

At Mahla on the weekend a group of youths pulled down a fence erected to check foot and mouth disease among livestock, and the staff of a remote clinic was forced to relinquish their posts.

A special meeting of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly has been scheduled for March 19 to discuss the current situation, and the demands for the resignation of the chief minister.

● Winnie Graham reports that the unrest in Gazankulu has directly affected at least 300 destitute Mozambican families. Their homes were destroyed by peasants at the village of Mahlati, near Giyani, at the weekend.

B/Day 6/3/90

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BUSINESS D

## LARGE GAZANKULU STAYAWAY SET TO CONTINUE

**THE** widespread stayaway that has paralysed the Gazankulu homeland for two weeks appears set to continue.

Yesterday a pamphlet drawn up by the Tzaneen Youth Congress, which is opposed to Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi, was widely circulated in the homeland.

The pamphlet called for the continuation of the stayaway from work by civil servants and workers and a boycott of classes by pupils.

The rallying point of the stayaway is the immediate resignation of Ntsanwisi.

Only hospitals and other health departments, shops, and food outlets are

exempt from the stayaway.

Meanwhile in Natal, Table Mountain refugees who returned home last Tuesday with assurances from the SADF they would maintain a presence in the area, were attacked and had their tents burnt and destroyed early on Saturday morning.

The attack left four elderly men dead and several people injured and 13 houses and a shop gutted.

A further three people have been killed in faction fighting at KwaMakhutha on the upper Natal south coast, and more than 1 000 people have sought refuge from the violence at a waterworks near Amanzimtoti.

According to an induna in the Adam's Mission area, the fighting flared up on Saturday and continued on Sunday. The police confirmed that trouble had broken out among black residents on the border of the township.

A spokesman for Umgeni Water said women and children had taken refuge at the waterworks some distance inland from the Amanzimtoti municipal area. They had been protected during the night by security staff, and policemen were also at the scene.

Tents, water and sanitation facilities were being arranged in co-operation with the local Civil Defence officer. — Sapa.

# Death toll around country mounts as violence rages on

B/Dm 7/3/90

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A TEACHER was killed yesterday in the Bushbuckridge area of Gazankulu as disturbances continued yesterday, bringing the toll in three weeks of unrest to 25.

The stayaway affecting shops, factories, government offices and colleges called by the Giyani Youth Congress (GYC) is continuing. However, the Giyani College of Education (GCE) SRC, a Wits University affiliate, has sent a letter to the GYC condemning their decisions as "undemocratic" as they have failed to consult community organisations.

□ DANIEL FELDMAN reports that the situation in Khutsong township near Carletonville remained very tense yesterday.

SAP spokesman Major B F van Heerden confirmed there had been another two deaths on Monday, in addition to the nine reported over the weekend. One was a stone-throwing youth shot by police and the other was an unidentified body.

□ Sapa reports police yesterday confirmed widespread violence in Katlehong, in which at least five people have died following a dispute between two rival taxi associations.

Katlehong Civic Association secretary Ariel Mabalane claimed seven people died and 36 were injured.

In an interim unrest report yesterday police said they found the body of a 15-year-old youth. He had been shot.

Business Day Reporter

□ In Lebowa on Monday the principal of a school at Gasehlare, Chocket Mashile, was killed and an assistant teacher was seriously injured during an attack at the school by a group of youths.

There have been several arrests.

□ In Natal, police yesterday reported 11 people died and many more were injured in unrest-related incidents of rioting, arson and stone-throwing in black townships on Sunday and Monday.

□ In Venda, four more people accused of witchcraft were killed on Monday, bringing the toll in such killings to more than 20.

J Nedzamba, a member of the Foundation for Education with Production Investment Trade and Promotion — also told Sapa a number of people had been killed yesterday. He was uncertain of the figure.

● Comment: Page 12

## NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989:.....	668
February 1989 — March 5 1990: .....	663
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	8
TOTAL:.....	1 339

# The writing is already on the wall, Ntsanwisi

## An open letter to the Gazankulu Chief Minister

Dear Professor Ntsanwisi

Your comments last week about the situation in Gazankulu were interesting and I agreed with most of what you said. But the right words coming from the wrong person at the wrong time can be meaningless.

I don't kick a man when he is down, but I must say we are looking forward to your resignation as this country can do very well without people like you.

I want to respond to some of the points you raised individually:

HN: I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life dedicated myself to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means. In doing so I have never been submissive but have clearly demanded equal and adequate education and political rights of all the people of this country.

Response: Supporters of the cause of freedom are not bantustan leaders, neither are they dictators. If you did not know, bantustans were created specifically to deny us adequate education and political rights, which you did successfully.

HN: I cannot understand the reasoning of those who are inciting this country to demonstration at a time when the cause of black liberation in South Africa is more favourable than at any other.

### Incited

Response: The people were incited by your repressive rule. The cause of black liberation is favourable in spite of you, rather than because of you.

HN: Apartheid is not at an end but we have reached a position where for the first time all parties can now sit down and talk about the future.

Response: What is happening in Gazankulu is intended to end apartheid and that means ending your rule.

HN: What I stand for at this time is the rule of law and the need to maintain a spirit of conciliation and of reason.

Response: It is the non-existence of the rule of law that led to what you now label as lawlessness.

HN: I cannot be seen to accede to threats - no authority anywhere can afford that.

Response: You need not accede to threats, but to the will of the people.

HN: I am concerned that there appears to be no discipline by parents on their children and I am also concerned at the degree to which children and the youth in general can intimidate the entire community.

Response: Your repressive rule has emasculated parents in Gazankulu, that is why children have decided to take the lead in the struggle.

HN: I must remind you that for evil to succeed it is sufficient only that good men do nothing.

Response: It is because good men have been doing nothing that you had a free hand to run Gazankulu as though it was your personal property. Now that good men are beginning to do something, the chickens are coming home to roost.

HN: It is not necessary for our people to take to the streets in order to have their grievances heard. My door is open for such grievances to be submitted in the form of a peaceful petition and they will be heard.

### Prison

Response: It is your prison doors that are open to people who have grievances. Many have often been heard by the police only.

HN: As far as the public servants are concerned, I must point out that public servants work for the state and not for the government of the day.

Response: Gazankulu, whether as a state or as a government is an irrelevancy we wish to hear nothing about, particularly from you. You need to dissociate yourself from that structure and let the people decide on the future of that territory.

HN: The State represents the interests of all the people in a country and irrespective of who the government is in power, the state machinery must continue to function.

Response: Gazankulu represents Ntsanwisi's interests, not the people's.

HN: The stayaway by government officials will lead to great hardship on all the people of Gazankulu ...

Response: Those hardships can be no greater than what people have had to endure under your rule.

HN: I am fully prepared to submit myself to the test of the democratic process. But what we are seeing now is mob politics fermented by people who think more with their hearts than with their heads.

Response: You have pushed people to use their hearts instead of

their heads because those who dared use their heads would have landed themselves in trouble with you. Submitting yourself to the democratic process means abiding by the will of the majority: which is to resign.

HN: But I ask you where the blame really lies. Does it lie with the

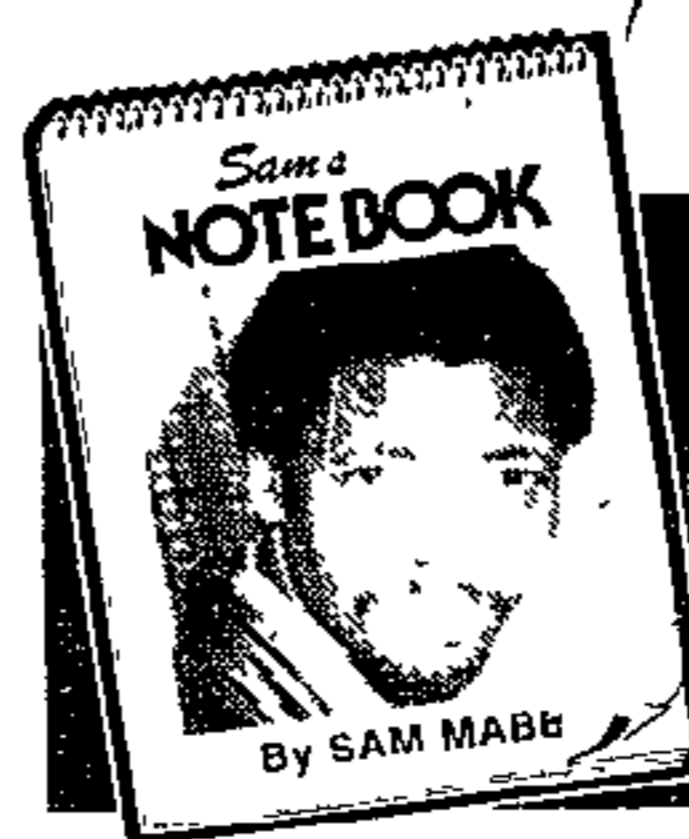
security forces who reacted to provocation or with those who incited this revolt in the first place?

Response. The blame lies at your doorstep as an agent of the apartheid regime.

HN: My appeal to you all, whatever your political preferences, is to stand firm on the

lay March 7 1990

Page 1



matter of the rule of law and order and the right of everybody to peace on a day-to-day basis.

Response: This is exactly what the people have been trying to do in the past few days.

HN: The outcome of the negotiating process in South Africa must be the result of a process of discussion in a calm and peaceful environment.

Response: You must create that calm and peaceful environment by resigning together with your cabinet.

HN: Those that perpetrate these acts are really only delaying the peace process and the process of liberation and bringing about a hardening of attitudes among those who have always championed the cause of a new South Africa.

Response: You're missing the point, they are trying to speed it up. You are the stumbling block. I may add also, that the momentum that we have picked up cannot be lost. The writing is on the wall for all bantustans as indicated by what happened in Ciskei.

Yours truly, Sam Mabe

# Force chief

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to  
Soweto  
5/3/90  
quit'

MORE than 30 000 people gathered at Nkowankwa Stadium near Tzaneen on Saturday for the funeral service of two youths who died two weeks ago in a clash with the Gazankulu police.

Mr Peter Mokaba, president of the South African Youth Congress (Sayco), told the crowd to unite and fight for their rights until apartheid was buried.

He also called on local youth to fight the Gazankulu government of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi until the chief minister resigned.

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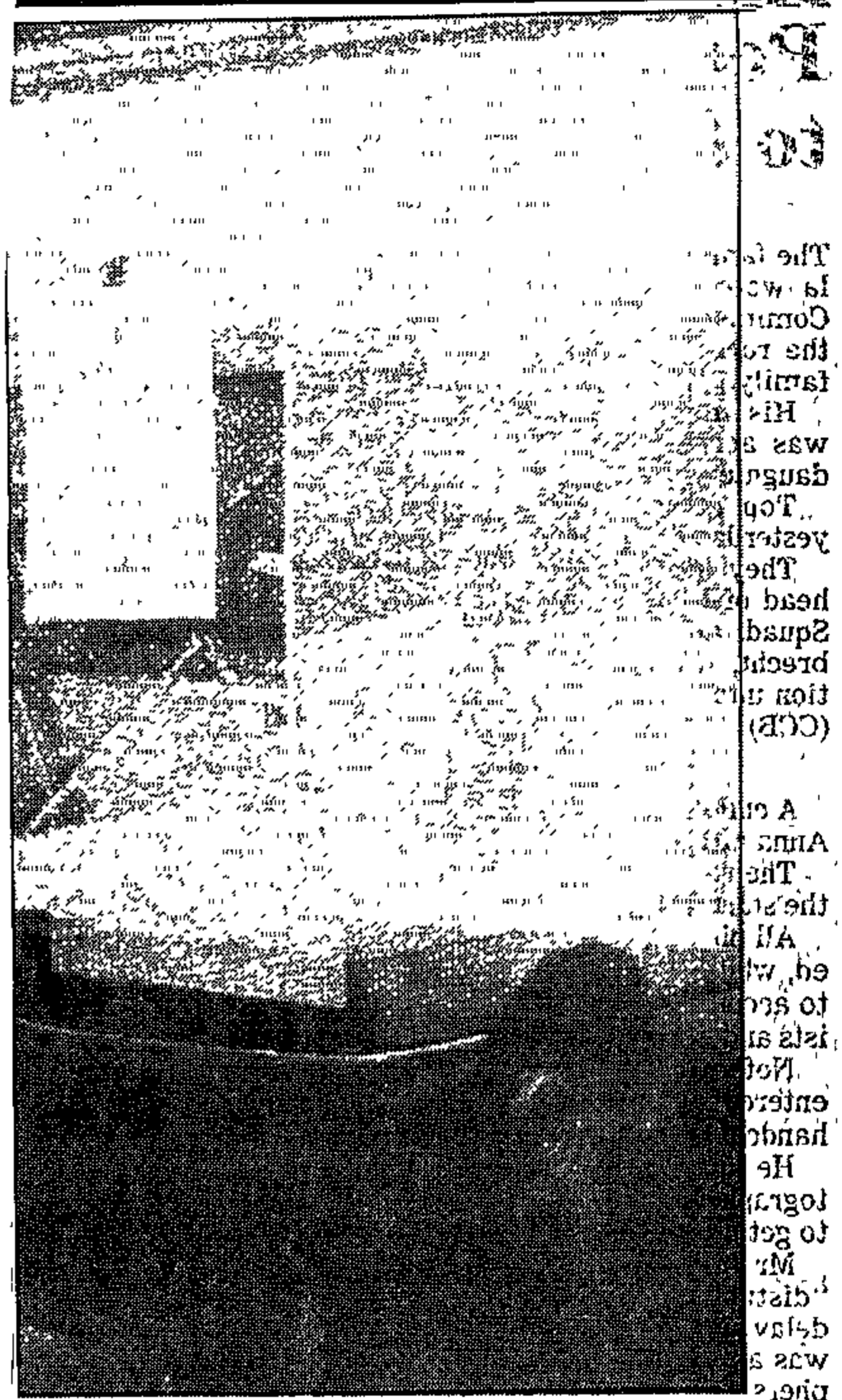
Mr Mokaba called for the abolition of the Ximoko-Xa Rixaka (Whip of the Nation), an organisation run on similar to Inkatha, and the Gazankulu Women's Association. He also called for the dismantling of the Gazankulu Youth Movement and its replacement by Sayco.

Mourners applauded Chief S M Mohlaba, the leader of Contralesa - the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa - and former Speaker of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, when he said he had resigned as Speaker to join the people's struggle.

Chief Mohlaba also called for Prof Nisanwisi's resignation. The coffins of the dead youths Machimane, 21, Ludwick year student at the University of the North, and Elmon Malungana, 18, a Standard 8 pupil, were carried on mourner's shoulders the entire six kilometres from the stadium to the cemetery.

Sapa.





Sign of the times . . . A large picture of Mr Nelson Mandela adorns the window of a shop in Giyani.

## Gazankulu workers urged to return to jobs

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Star 8/3/90

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

Leaflets were circulated throughout Gazankulu yesterday in the names of the Giyani and Tzaneen Youth Congresses urging workers to return to their jobs and pupils to resume attendance at schools today

The call comes after more than two weeks of unrest and violence accompanied by 26 deaths and widespread arson, and a complete halt in essential government services because of a total stayaway by civil servants

A spokesman for the Giyani Youth Congress, which initiated the boycotts in an effort to discredit the homeland system, said yesterday that an earlier leaflet, bearing the name of the military wing of the ANC and threatening those returning to work with death, was not issued by his organisation

Earlier this week, shops in Giyani began to re-open their doors, but uncertainty continued to reign in the face of intimidatory raids by rampaging youths, who have been described by congress members as "lawless elements"

A statement issued by the Gazankulu government said the situation had been calm in the homeland since the weekend, but still did not warrant the withdrawal of South African Defence Force troops



... Taxi ranks and other public places have become health hazards in Gazankulu the breakdown of essential services following the stayaway by government workers.

# Ntsanwisi acts to hold power

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**IN a surprise move, Gazankulu Chief Minister Ntsanwisi, has reshuffled his cabinet - only days before a special session of parliament to decide his position.**

The reshuffle, announced by the government's public relations division on Wednesday night, fuelled speculation that Ntsanwisi intends holding on to his position for the next four years amid mounting calls for his immediate resignation.

The controversial Minister of Education, Mr Lincoln Mahanci Shimati, who was sharply criticised for his handling of education in the

By SY MAKARINGE

homeland, has swapped posts with the Minister of Justice, Mr E P P Mhinga.

Ntsanwisi himself has retained the Law and Order and Economic Affairs portfolios.

It was announced last week that a special session of parliament, in which Ntsanwisi was expected to step down, would be held at the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly on March 19.

Elected MPs and certain chiefs are working behind the scenes, mobilising support in an effort to end the Ntsanwisi reign.

The government also announced this week that the police were investigating allegations of misappropriation of funds against the former Minister of Works, Mr Amos Zitha.

Zitha, former MP for the Dzunmeri area, was fired last year following a controversy involving the use of his official car.

Meanwhile, the death toll in the continuing unrest has climbed to 28 after three more people were killed yesterday.

Many businesses remained closed and workers and civil servants continued their stayaway yesterday despite the dis-

tribution of pamphlets, purported to be issued by the Giyani and Tzaneen youth congresses, calling for the end of the action.

In a statement, Ntsanwisi said his government was not against organisations which were committed to fighting apartheid.

"We are part of the struggle. We also want to see apartheid buried once and for all but we don't want to see our people buried with it," he said.

# Radio bias claim

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9/3/90

Soweto

THE SABC has been accused of bias after several Gazankulu MPs were refused permission to make an announcement on Radio Tsonga of an urgent meeting of MPs planned to find a solution to the unrest in the homeland.

A spokesman for the group said the refusal by manager of the station, Mr F W Neethling, confirmed allegations that Radio Tsonga was the mouthpiece of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The spokesman said the MPs approached the Giyani office of SABC on Wednesday with a view to making an announcement of the meeting.

## **Not prepared**

He said they were referred to the station's head office in Pietersburg where Neethling told them he was not prepared to entertain their request.

"We approached the station because it's the most powerful media with which we could reach the people. It's very clear to us now that Radio Tsonga is Ntsanwisi's propaganda machine," he said.

Neethling yesterday confirmed that he refused the MPs access to the station. He said this was on the basis that the meeting they were to announce had "political connotations".

Neethling said if a similar request was made by Ntsanwisi he would consider it as he was still the leader "of the government of the day."

He said he would do so provided the meeting was properly constituted.

"We have got to maintain absolute neutrality," he said.

# Changes to Gazankulu cabinet are announced

Star 9/3/90 (15)

Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — Several changes in the Gazankulu cabinet have been announced by the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The most important one is the re-appointment of Mr E P P Mbinga as Minister of Education, after he had held the justice portfolio for a few months.

Mr L M Shimati has been relieved of the education post, and becomes Minister of Justice.

The Department of Police has been renamed Law and Order, and remains under the control of the Chief Minister, together with economic affairs.

It has also been announced that police are investigating the alleged misappropriation of government funds by Mr A D Zitha, a former Minister of Works.

# De Klerk holds talks on security

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk and the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, yesterday held discussions at Tluyuhays.

The two leaders discussed the security situation in Gazankulu, the role of self-governing territories in the negotiation process and progress currently being made in this process.

In a joint statement, the leaders said Mr de Klerk had re-emphasised the determination of the Government to maintain "a situation of calm and of law and order which is essential for the normalisation of the political process and for the development of talks and negotiations."

The statement concluded that some

ideas were exchanged on longer term issues — and were conducted in a spirit of friendship and co-operation.

Minister of Education and Development Dr van der Merwe, who attended the meeting said the police in Gazankulu were geared to do routine police work in a normal situation, and any assistance given by South African security forces would be aimed at dealing with current unrest and violence.

Professor Ntsanwisi said there was a great deal of intimidation taking place in Gazankulu from "external forces".

Cases of murder and arson had occurred, houses had been burnt, people were being prevented from working at factories, and government officials were also being hampered. — Sapa

# 1 100 held as unrest continues

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sowetan 15/3/90.

**MORE** than 1 100 people have been arrested by Gazankulu police as the unrest which has claimed at least 28 lives during the past three weeks continues.

Four people, including a white school teacher and a youth leader, have been detained in terms of emergency regulations.

A spokesman for the Gazankulu government's public relations division this week said the 1 100, arrested in various incidents of violence, faced criminal charges ranging from arson to murder.

## **Teacher**

Two of the emergency detainees have been identified by sources as Mr Allan Kikaldi, a teacher at Risinga High School, near Giyani, and Mr David Mathebula, an executive member of the newly-formed Giyani Youth Congress.

Schools in the homeland have been deserted since the unrest broke out on February 26 and civil servants this week continued their

**By SY  
MAKARINGE**

stayaway from work in support of a demand for the resignation of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The stayaway is to be reviewed on Monday when the government convenes a special session of parliament to decide on Ntsanwisi's political future.

According to reports from Giyani, more chiefs and several cabinet ministers have joined in the call for Ntsanwisi to step down.

More than 240 huts have been burnt down in witch-hunting sprees that have gripped the homeland.

The Giyani Youth Congress has condemned the killing of witch-craft suspects.

By SY MAKARINGE

PROFESSOR Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu for the past 20 years, is determined to fight for his political survival and is using all the tricks in the book to remain in the hot seat.

The man they call "The Whip" was, for the first time in the homeland's history, expected to taste the anger of Members of Parliament and automatically elected chiefs on Monday. But, much against expectations, he suddenly postponed the session to March 30.

Since the outbreak of violence in the territory activists and former lieutenants have been baying for his blood.

**Postponed**

Although he blames the unrest for this postponement, his opponents maintain he is clinging to power and hopes this will give him time to garner enough support to defeat any attempt to end his rule.

Never in the history of Gazankulu have MPs been so gutsy, but if Ntsanwisi does go down, it will be after a hard and bruising battle.

According to Section 10 (4) of Proclamation R15 of January 26 1973, only the Chief Minister has the power to call a special session of Parliament.

The regulation also states that no matters other than those decided by the Chief Minister can be debated in a special session.

As opposition towards Ntsanwisi's rule was being intensified on all fronts, the Chief Minister sent letters to all members of the Legislative Assembly notifying them of Monday's special session.

He notified them that the session had been called to discuss the escalating unrest and to pass a motion of confidence in him and his Cabinet.

As everyone prepared for D-Day, Ntsanwisi threw the bombshell. Everything went into disarray.

**No-confidence**

The powers given him by this proclamation mean that MPs have a very slim chance of sacking him as a motion of no-confidence they intend to pass is likely to be taken as a matter not on the agenda.

However, rules 71 and 73 in the constitution state that members of the Legislative Assembly can amend the agenda.

Indications that Ntsanwisi was not prepared to stand down, even though he had hinted at one stage that he might resign, surfaced last week when he reshuffled his Cabinet and moved the Minister of Education, Mr Lincoln Mahanci Shimatu, to head the Department of Justice.

Observers believe that by re-appointing Mr EPP Mhinga as Minister of Education, Ntsanwisi was trying to signal to his opponents that the government was doing something about the education crisis.

Education was one of the major grievances that led to calls for Ntsanwisi to resign.

**Ntsanwisi - hanging on for dear life**

Sowetan 16/3/90 115



Gazankulu's Hudson Ntsanwisi

But MPs and activists feel the move is not enough. They said they were not prepared to back down on their demand that he resign immediately.

This comes amid rumours that certain chiefs, Ntsanwisi's main support base, were offered financial incentives in a bid to win him votes at the special session.

This was, however, vehemently denied by a spokesman for the government who dismissed the allegations as "malicious and without foundation".

He said cheques issued this week to members of the Legislative Assembly were "in respect of back payments owed them following salary increases in January this year."

He said most of the cheques were distributed before the current unrest broke out.

Several MPs and a number of chiefs say the possibility of forming an opposition party could be in the offing should all attempts to unseat the Chief Minister fail. Backed by progressive organisations mushrooming in the bantustan, the MPs and chiefs have been working behind the scenes, mobilising support.

They see no solution to the unrest unless Ntsanwisi steps down. School pupils have been boycotting classes in support of this demand ever since the unrest broke out.

**Pamphlets**

Government services have come to a standstill as Ntsanwisi continues to crack the whip.

Fake pamphlets, purported to be issued by the Giyani and Tzaneen youth congresses, calling for an end to the stayaway, were distributed in major towns during the past two weeks.

This, and recorded appeals by Ntsanwisi, broadcast from a light aircraft over the towns, for workers to end their stayaway and for pupils to go back to school, failed to restore calm.

Unless something dramatic happens to end the unrest soon, the homeland will continue to sink and the repercussions could be too ghastly to contemplate.

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# Unrest keeps focus on Ravele

## Crisis clouds still hang over Venda, Gazankulu

Sowetan 19/3/90

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**FOCUS**

By MATHATHA TSEDU

IT rained the whole day at Thohoyandou last Tuesday. In the tradition of black people the world over, it would have been seen as good omen. A good time for good things to happen.

Indeed the day was pregnant with immense possibilities. Venda's national assembly - or circus as some call it - was sitting in an extraordinary session to discuss unrest and the fate of its nominal independence.

As the dark cloud hovered and burst over the homeland, the area was in flames both literally and figuratively.

Youths in various areas were on the rampage, killing, maiming, burning and destroying people and property in a macabre sequence of witch-hunt.

### Killings

Forty-four people have so far died since the killings started in January.

As the MPs gathered, SADF troops, who were called in to boost the local army, trundled past in long convoys of armoured vehicles.

Government offices, schools and shops in Sibasa and partly in Thohoyandou itself were closed as people left early for their homes in response to appeals for a work stayaway.

The day before the sitting, more than 10 000 people converged on the main government buildings brandishing a human skull found in the veld.

The marchers, chanting freedom songs, claimed that the woman was killed for ritual purposes by a cabinet minister, Chief M M Mphaphuli. They



Pres Frank Ravele

demanding that he be dismissed and arrested.

After police commissioner Lieutenant-General T R Mulaudzi asked the crowd to hand the skull in at the police station for forensic tests, a policeman allegedly shot and killed a woman protester apparently without provocation.

Mrs Elsie Makuya died on the spot and was buried by a large crowd at the weekend.

This shooting plunged the homeland into a new crisis following two weeks of labour unrest involving civil servants, teachers, parastatal officials and other factory workers.

Memorandums were submitted by groups, such as the UDF, calling for the immediate denunciation of the nominal independence. Teachers were calling for the resignation of the newly-appointed Minister of Education, Prof M E R Mathivha, and the entire cabinet.

### Salaries

It was in this situation that the extraordinary session of the national assembly took place. A

They also, together with other civil servants, demanded salary parity with their counterparts in South Africa.

measure of the seriousness with which the government viewed the situation was the announcement at the start of the session that Mphaphuli had been suspended from the cabinet.

President Frank Ravele further announced that the policeman responsible for Makuya's death had been detained pending further investigation.

Clearly, Ravele was trying to appease the public outside.

When the debate about re-incorporation started, Ravele read a speech in which he said his government accepted the need to "go back to South Africa".

### Elections

He, however, said the now-unbanned organisations could in the meantime call for elections in the homeland and have their own representatives in the national assembly.

He said his government still had to continue as the process of government could not just stop abruptly.

His ministers took the matter further and one, Mr S Phaswana, said people should not rush the government into resigning or handing back independence.

It was clear that while realising the justice of the demands by

the people that the homeland be disbanded, they could not bring themselves to actually accept that this was it.

### Ruled

Opposition MPs who called for the immediate resignation of the cabinet were ruled out of order by the Speaker, Mr W R Mufamadi.

Several MPs were told to sit down by Mufamadi when they raised the issue of resignation.

But even these MPs were not addressing the issue of disbandment of the bantustan immediately. They wanted Ravele and his gang out so that they could be replaced by others, maybe themselves.

With Ravele earning more than R10 000 a month, plus a free car, free house, free food, non-taxable allowances and various favours offered by those seeking his assistance, is it any wonder that he is arguing for the prolonging of the status quo?, said Azapo's chairman in the sub-region, Mr Thivhilaeli Mutobvu.

### Suspension

Despite the suspension of Mphaphuli and detention of Mudzusi, the situation in the homeland remained virtually unchanged. Schools continued to be boycotted, shops closed and most taxis not operating.

Ravele's attempt to buy time seems to have failed dismally. The National Assembly meets again on Friday at the start of this year's session.

It is here that the moves to pass the no confidence motion are likely to be earnestly pursued by MPs.

It leaves Ravele with no place to hide and virtually no structure to turn to. If he resists the moves by the popular organisations, it is rumoured that the defence force will take over to forestall economic collapse.

Either way he loses and the eyes of the world will now be focused on Venda and Gazankulu in the latest bantustan roadshows.

# UDF bids to resolve Gazankulu crisis

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Sowetan  
28/3/90



By SY MAKARINGE

THE UDF yesterday confirmed that it recently held two meetings with the Chief Minister of strife-torn Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, in a bid to resolve the on-going crisis.

Ntsanwisi told viewers in a TV interview on Monday that he had initiated talks with the UDF and the ANC.

In the programme, Ntsanwisi blamed "a few dissidents" for the unrest.

## Meeting

Mr Popo Molefe, a senior executive member of the UDF, said executive members of the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee were present at the second meeting.

He said the burning issue surrounding the demand of Ntsanwisi's resignation was not discussed, but added that both parties agreed that

there was a need to normalise the situation in the territory.

"The issue surrounding his resignation is between him and the local population. We are not qualified to tell him to resign," Molefe said.

He said the UDF pointed out that the conflict was not likely to be

resolved unless political activists detained during the unrest were released.

It was "ridiculous to pursue the course of detention without trial" in the light of State President F W de Klerk's reform initiatives.

He said Ntsanwisi undertook to discuss the issue with the Minister of

Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. He also committed himself to working towards the dismantling of the homeland system.

Molefe said the organisation was also not in a position to call off the stayaway by civil servants as it was an issue to be sorted out with the people on the ground.



## Magistrate detained

A Gazankulu magistrate and chairman of the newly-formed Gazankulu Public Servants Association has allegedly been detained in terms of the emergency regulations as the clampdown on activists in the homeland continues.

115

Mr Papati Robert Malavi of Malamulele, was taken from his home in the early on Thursday by men who identified themselves as security police, according to his wife, Mrs Mamolefe Malavi. *Sowetan*

214190

His detention came after a mass meeting in which residents unanimously resolved to continue staying away from work until Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi resigned.

# No pay for Gazankulu's striking civil servants

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

Stat 4/4/90  
115

GIYANI — Thousands of civil servants in Gazankulu continued to stay away from work yesterday as sporadic incidents of unrest continued to plague the homeland.

The Gazankulu government has adopted a "no work, no pay" policy towards civil servants who have not been at work for the past month.

Most businesses and factories were operating normally yesterday and em-

ployees of the Gazankulu Development Corporation reported for duty.

Since the start of boycotts, unrest and stayaway action in Gazankulu in February, 29 people have died.

A government spokesman said yesterday four of these deaths were a result of police action.

Almost 300 huts have been burned down. Gazankulu police said 2 265 arrests had been made in connection with 325 cases relating to intimidation, public violence, at-

tempted arson, arson, attempted murder and murder. Of these 1 375 had been formally charged, while 512 had been released.

At the weekend, a member of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly was arrested in the Mahla district in connection with three charges of intimidation and public violence.

The Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, has announced that the Minister of Justice, Mr L M Shimati, has resigned from the Cabinet for personal reasons. He will continue to represent his constituency.

# Minister quits Cabinet

*Sowetan 5/1/90*  
THE Gazankulu minister of justice, Mr Lincoln Mahanci Shimati has resigned as opposition towards the homeland's administration continues to mount.

His resignation came less than a month after the Chief Minister of the homeland, Professor Hud-

By SY MAKARINGE

son Ntsanwisi switched him from the ministry of education, which has been the focal point of discontent in the territory, to the department of justice.

Shimati, described by opponents as the Ntsanwisi's "blue-eyed boy",

*(115)*  
cited "personal reasons" for his sudden resignation.

The office of the Chief Minister said in a statement that Shimati would continue to represent his constituency in the legislative assembly.

It also follows a boycott on his filling station by Giyani residents who saw him as "part of the problem we're trying to resolve".

It was not clear this week if Shimati would join dissident MPs who have openly voiced their dissatisfaction over Ntsanwisi's rule since the unrest started more than a month ago.

Ntsanwisi has also not yet announced a new man for the post.

Meanwhile, sources said the entire executive committee of the Malamulele Youth Congress was detained after their homes were raided by Gazankulu police early on Tuesday.

# Protest march against Hudson

Sowetan  
8/4/90

115

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

THOUSANDS of teachers and civil servants from Ritavi area in Gazankulu are to march to the government offices today to demand their salaries and the resignation of the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The organisers of the march said they will also march to the local police station to demand the

release of hundreds of people detained since the unrest gripped the homeland three months ago. Among those detained is the Azanian People's Organisation branch chairman, Mr Phosakuwa Mashele.

The Gazankulu government has adopted a "no work, no pay

policy" insisting that the salaries of civil servants who have not been working for the past two months will not be issued.

Sporadic incidents of unrest were reported yesterday as the stayaway by civil servants continued unabated. So far 29 people have died and more than 2 000 people arrested in connection with charges ranging from intimidation to murder.

## Donations

At Ga-Matlala, near Pietersburg, a march is to be staged to the local government offices tomorrow to protest against the maladministration of affairs in the area and the forced donations for festivities to celebrate the appointment of chiefs as Lebowa deputy minister of police.

The march starts at 10am and the Matlala Youth Congress will be also be launched.

# SALEERS

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From April

# Unrest in Gazankulu

*Capl. Tswit 6/4/90 (115)*

## 'not caused by ANC'

JOHANNESBURG. — Unrest in Gazankulu had not been sparked off by the African National Congress, Gazankulu Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi said yesterday.

In a statement, Professor Ntsanwisi said he had met ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela concerning the unrest, and they had concluded that the situation was undesirable and should be discontinued.

"During the meeting it was . . . resolved that continuous boycotts and marches are counter-productive and not in the interest of the nation," Professor Ntsanwisi said.

According to the statement, no major incidents of unrest had been reported during the past 24 hours.

However, a seventh petrol-bomb attack had occurred and 13 people had been arrested, bringing the total number of arrests to 2 294. — Sapa

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Stay 10/4/90 (15)

## Hundreds of civil servants in Gazankulu dismissed

Northern Transvaal Bureau  
GIYANI — Hundreds of civil servants in Gazankulu have lost their jobs in terms of the Homelands Civil Servants Act.

Provisions of the Act specify that government workers are deemed to be dismissed if they stay away from work for a calendar month without the permission of their superiors.

A statement issued by the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said it had

been decided to enforce the provisions of the Act in view of the crisis caused by the prolonged work stayaway.

New employees are expected to be appointed in many posts as from next week, but present government workers are entitled to re-apply for employment.

The situation in Gazankulu was relatively calm yesterday, with only isolated incidents of stone-throwing and other unrest reported.

# More pressure for Ntsanwisi to quit

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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THREE Gazankulu Cabinet ministers have been recalled to their homes by their voters as pressure mounts to force the Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi to resign. *Sowetan 10/4/90*

And at the weekend, four houses, one belonging to a policeman, were petrol-bombed by unknown people in what is seen as an extension of the pressure on Ntsanwisi.

Two of the houses belonged to officials in the department of the Chief Minister who have gone back to work in defiance of the work stayaway.

The three ministers, agriculture minister, Mr Jones Mnisi; deputy minister in the department of the Chief Minister, Mr E S Mathumbu; and finance minister Chief Lucas Nkuna, all left for their respective homes last week and have not returned, according to a source.

The source said the three are believed to have joined justice minister, Mr L M Shimati, who resigned last week.

Ntsanwisi said yesterday that the ministers were "merely attending to their personal business at home". Asked whether they had reported back for work yesterday, he said: "I have not checked".

**Unrest in** *Cam.*  
**Gazankulu** *Trans*  
**continues** *11/4/90*

*(115)*  
GIYANI. — Weekend un-  
rest in the Gazankulu  
homeland — involving  
petrol bombs and at-  
tacks on official trans-  
port services — contin-  
ued yesterday.

According to an offi-  
cial report from the  
homeland's government,  
police are also investi-  
gating three separate  
shooting incidents in the  
homeland's capital  
Giyani on Monday night.

In two of the incidents,  
shots were fired at pri-  
vate houses in a residen-  
tial suburb of Giyani.  
The third incident in-  
volved what appeared to  
be undirected automatic  
fire in the older part of  
the town. — Sapa



## APARTHEID BAROMETER

### GAZANKULU DETENTIONS *115 W/Ment 12/4/19/90*

The Detainees Support Group in Gazankulu this week released the names of 28 people detained in Giyani, Gazankulu, between mid-March and early April. Several of them are believed still to be in detention. Among those still being held on April 3 were secondary school teacher David Mathebula, 25, who is vice-president of the Giyani Youth Congress and executive member of the Giyani Progressive Teachers' Congress; Giyani College of Education drama head, Dr Muthal Naidoo, 55; and Giyani College of Education drama lecturer Marlene Winberg, 31. *W/Ment 12/4 - 19/4/90*

### STRIKES *(scribble)*

A total of 161 499 workers were involved in strikes between November 1 1988 and October 31 1989, Manpower Minister Eli Louw said in parliament. He said 135 714 of these workers were black.

A total of 1 189 262 man-hours were lost as a result of strikes and 49 424 as a result of work-stoppages. 783 strikes and 72 "discontinuances" took place during this period. *W/Ment 12/4 - 19/4/90*

Louw said 325 recognition agreements and 1988 other agreements had been filed with the Department of Manpower between September 1 1984 and October 31 1989.

### EDUCATION FIGURES *W/Ment 12/4 - 19/4/90*

●A total of 97 teachers at white state schools had been made redundant during 1989, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, said in parliament.

She said R7 972 862 had been paid out, in the form of gratuities and R172 708 in monthly pensions, to these teachers. In 1988 56 teachers at white state schools had been made redundant with gratuities amounting to R1 166 398 and monthly pensions of R72 985.

●A total of 197 English-medium private primary or high schools falling under the Department of Education and Culture (white "own affairs" department) admitted "non-white" pupils in 1989, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Piet Clase, said in parliament. He said 36 such schools did not admit "non-white" pupils.

●A total of 47 499 African students were enrolled in 1989 at "universities for whites", Clase said in parliament. Of these, 41 455 were studying at the University of South Africa and 6 044 at other "white" universities.

●The number of pupils at secondary schools (outside the "independent homelands") increased by 62 percent from 1984 to 1989, from 209 000 to 488 015, the Director-General of Education and Training, JB Louw, said in the department's annual report. This represented an average increase of 37 313 pupils a year. He said in his report the classroom/pupil ratio in secondary schools had decreased from 1:63 to 1:54. *(scribble)*

**News in Brief**

**Stayaway over**

*CMT Trip 115  
19/4/90*

GIYANI. — Civil servants in Gazankulu streamed back to work this week after a stayaway of more than a month to back demands for the resignation of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi.

THE six week-long work stayaway by Gazankulu civil servants has ended. Hundreds of clerks and labourers have returned to their jobs.

It has been six weeks of administrative standstill, of death and destruction, detentions and of no pay for the strikers.

It has also, for Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, been six weeks of agony as his once loyal subjects rose in unison to demand his political head.

In the end however, Ntsanwisi has survived and still holds sway for now.

Ntsanwisi left his teaching post at the University of the North in 1969 to head what was then called the Mashangaan Territorial Authority. A professor in Tsonga, he stood out in stark contrast to the other bantustan leaders at the time, Mphhephu in Venda and Matlala in Lebowa. Neither of them had seen much of the inside of classrooms.

Also chief of an area near Phalaborwa (where he is known as Chief Majeje), Ntsanwisi built the present Gazankulu homeland and acquired wealth in the process. Opposition to his rule appeared non-existent and the bantustan scarcely made the news. It seemed then that all was quiet and well.

### **Closet activists**

But it was the proverbial lull before the storm. When State President F W de Klerk unbanned political organisations on February 2, many closet activists exposed themselves and several organisations - youth, women's and civic - were formed.

The Giyani Youth Congress was one of these. It was the GYC, at its launch, which called for a one week stayaway to force Ntsanwisi to vacate his seat. The organisation said he was corrupt and further alleged that he had amassed wealth for himself by being involved in many business ventures. It demanded the disbanding of the Gazankulu Youth Movement and the notorious Ximoko Xa Raxaka.

Ntsanwisi has also been accused of chasing a delegation of the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee from the government offices when the committee had a meeting with the then Minister of Education.

A youth from the Dzumeri Village died in a confrontation with police and there more clashes on the day the stayaway started when marchers were dispersed with sjamboks and teargas by police.

MPs joined the call for Ntsanwisi's resignation and called for

# Ntsanwisi has won himself time

115

Sowetan 23/4/90

FOCUS

By MATHATHA TSEDU

an emergency session to discuss the turmoil which had by then brought schooling to a standstill.

Several houses were burnt in outlying areas as youths launched a witchhunt. Many of the MPs refused to discuss the unrest outside the Legislative Assembly.

Four people were shot by police in Nkowankowa, several others were injured and property was damaged. Angry students attacked Ntsanwisi's house, as well as a bottlestore and garage owned by his son.

### **Obstinate**

He announced a special cabinet session on March 19 to discuss his alleged corruption, but cancelled it a few days before. He also postponed the official opening of the mini-normal session until the work stayaway ended.

Fifty-seven MPs signed a petition calling on him to convene another emergency session, but this too was rejected by the now obstinate Ntsanwisi.

In the middle of this scenario, government clerks embarked on a work stayaway from March 5, scheduled to end when Ntsanwisi was toppled. The Chief Minister had closed all verbal channels, leaving activists with few options to force him out.

When calling off the work stayaway, a GYC spokesman said the organisation had no contingency plans if the MPs were unable to deliver the coup de grace.

Emboldened by this seeming lack of strategy, Ntsanwisi or-



Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi.

dered the arrest of several activists, from both the ANC camp and the Black Consciousness Movement. These people, who include magistrates, teachers, trade unionists and attorneys, are still being held under emergency regulations.

He also met senior UDF and ANC leaders, expressing his total support for the call for a non-racial and united South Africa where bantustans would not exist as ethnic entities.

### **Lessons for all**

While Ntsanwisi may seem to have successfully resisted attempts to oust him for now, the exercise has had lessons for both the activists in the area and for Ntsanwisi himself.

For the activists, it demonstrated that the call for his resignation had almost unanimous public support. But all the planning had centred on MPs voting him out. When this failed, there was no contingency strategy, except to urge civil servants to

boycott work.

When the month of March ended and civil servants did not get paid, they, some with housing bonds to repay, saw red and started to drift back to work in drips and drabs.

Ntsanwisi outfoxed the local activists by organising the meeting with the ANC, including deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela. He was able to use the meeting to show that his position was acceptable to the top leadership, although the those below may think otherwise.

However, Ntsanwisi has not come out of the whole debacle unscathed.

Now that the stayaway had been called off the onus is on him to call the next session of the Legislative Assembly and demonstrate his support. Delaying any further in this matter may only serve to prove that his support has waned significantly.

On the other hand, activists are likely to embark on a strategy of sit-ins as demands mount for the release of detainees.

# Class boycott to end today

115  
~~115~~

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE.



NTSANWISI

**TEACHERS** and pupils at Letaba in Gazankulu are to end their nine-week class boycott and return to school today.

The decision was taken at the weekend at a meeting in Tzaneen arranged jointly by the Letaba Teachers' Union, the Tzaneen Education Co-ordinating Committee, the Nkowankowa Civic



## SCHOOLS CRISIS

Association and the Tzaneen Youth Congress.

Chairman of both the NCA and the TECC, Mr Lawrence Mushwana, said although it had been agreed the boycott should end, there were three demands still to be met by the education authorities.

These are the resignation of the homeland's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, the release of detained teachers and pupils and the withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the area.

He said the boycott was ended because it had dragged on for too long and if it went on indefinitely it would be detrimental to pupils.

It was also taken into account the authorities had met some of the demands.

These include the establishment of student representative councils, the doing away with community schools, the scrapping of external examinations for standards 4 and 7, the re-admission of matric failures and the admission of pupils at colleges.

Mushwana said, how-

ever, that many student activists were still reluctant to return to school.

Some had expressed fears that by going back they would make it easier for security forces members to detain them.

"It is for this reason that yesterday we submitted a petition to the circuit inspector's offices in Nkowankowa.

### Demands

"It demands that the education officials liaise with the police to give assurances there would be no further detentions when pupils and teachers return to school.

"The children have lost too much time and should be given the chance to catch up," said Mushwana.

The class boycott in Gazankulu started on February 19.

Since last month several pupils and teachers have been detained, including Mr Phosakwa Mashele, an organiser of the National Council of Trade Unions in Tzaneen. He is also a member of the local education co-ordinating committee.

Sta 8/5/90

115

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

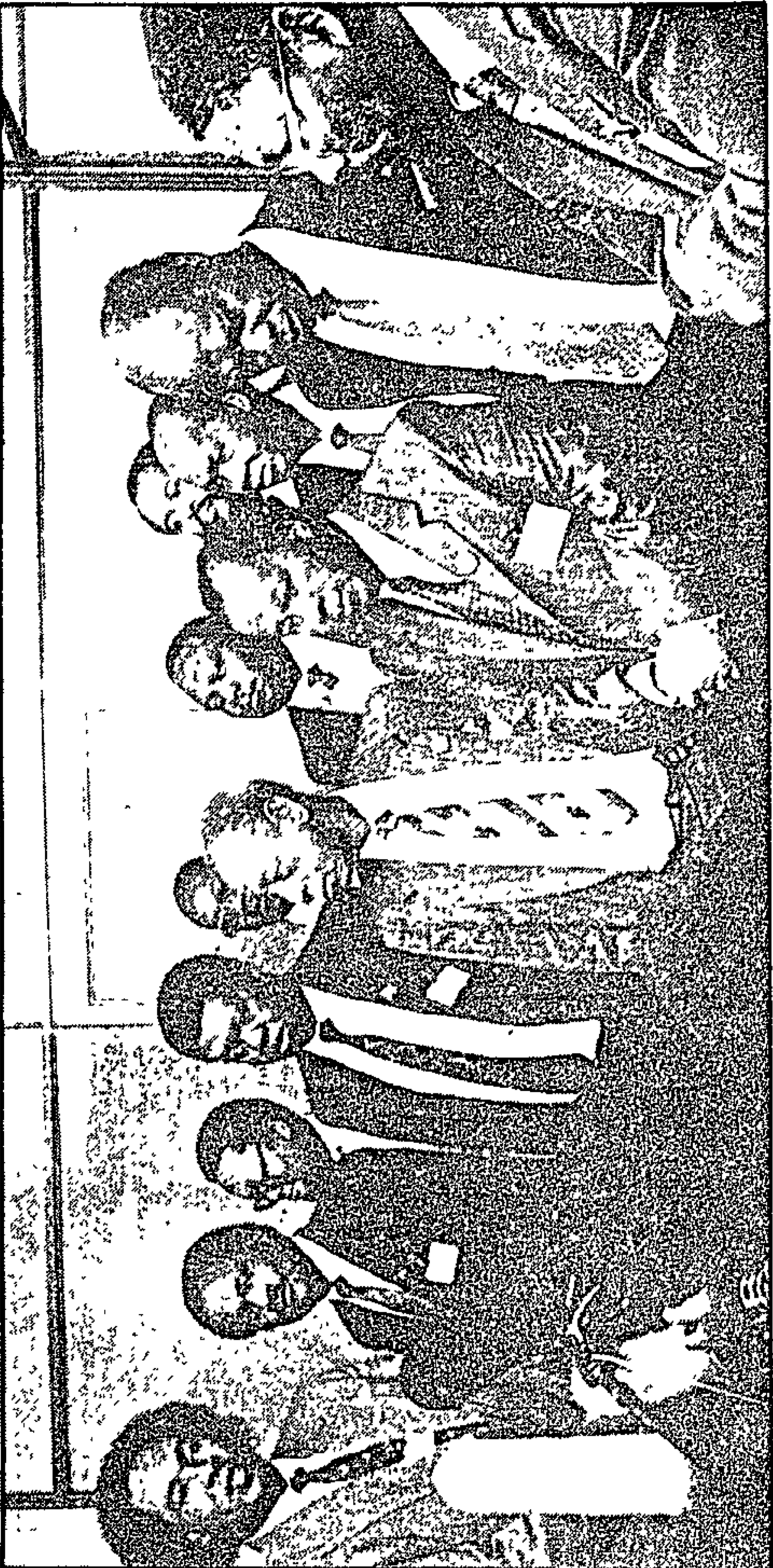
"I want to reiterate my viewpoint that I will not negotiate with the South African Government as a bantustan leader. The ANC has for many years fought for the liberation of the black man. We have only loosened the screws of apartheid and it is only fitting that these men who have sacrificed their lives 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 KwaNdebele 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). Picture by Alf Kumalo.

## Religious leaders delighted with talks

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

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 obsta-

cles 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.

(115)

# Row at school

## Outrage over soldiers on campus

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

TENSION has gripped Tivumbeni College of Education in Nkwanakwa township, near Tzaneen, where soldiers occupy the campus during lectures.

The action follows the frog-marching by students of the rector, Mr LC Hager, from the campus on May 16.

Hager, is alleged to have banned the students' representative council on that day.

As a result of this action, 12 members of the SRC have been charged with kidnapping, intimidation and malicious damage to property. They appeared in the Ritavi Magistrate's Court and were released on R100 bail each.

They are due to appear again on May 30.

SRC members have called on Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi to remove the soldiers who now escort all white lecturers into campus and stay until lessons are over.

An SRC spokesman said students were angered by the "occupation" of their campus.

"If Ntsanwisi is

organisation is saying by removing soldiers from our campus," he said.

Meanwhile, students at the University of Venda at Thohoyandou have

been boycotting classes since Tuesday in protest against a notice of eviction given to day students who were hiring rooms in the township.

# Gazankulu magistrate dismissed

SOWETAN  
REPORTER

A GAZANKULU magistrate has been dismissed from his post for taking part in a protest march.

Sylvester Matshumele, deputy-chairman of the Malamulele branch of the Gazankulu Public Servants Association, received a letter yesterday from the director-general of justice, Mr PJ Venter, informing him of his dismissal.

Matshumele is a magistrate in Malamulele.

The letter stated he had been withdrawn as a magistrate in the region as he had allegedly involved himself in a protest march to the station commander at the town on March 12 this year.

The marchers at the time demanded the resignation of Gazankulu Chief minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

## Hearing

Matshumelo said his dismissal was not proper because he was not given an independent hearing.

He would challenge his dismissal, he added.

He is the second magistrate to be dismissed in a month.

In April, another magistrate was also summarily dismissed. - Sapa.

*Sowetan 29/5/90.*

*(15)*

Hudson Ntsanwisi still calling the shots in homeland

# Countdown starts in Gazankulu challenge

115

By SY MAKARINGE

THE picture that hanged conspicuously on the wall behind the reception desk of the Giyani Hotel, reminding everyone about the man who was calling the shots in Gazankulu, has been removed.

It was the picture of none other than Professor Hudson William Edison Ntsanwisi, the man who has been ruling the bantustan with an iron fist for more than two decades.

The picture has now been replaced by an oil painting which many residents of this capital town of Gazankulu find difficult to interpret.

The removal of Ntsanwisi's picture in many places, even at supermarkets, may be seen as insignificant but it may signal the beginning of the end of the Ntsanwisi rule.

This will be tested on July 20 when the Gazankulu legislative assembly convenes for the first time since the beginning of the year.

## Opposition

The session was postponed several times earlier this year due to the six-week stayaway by thousands of civil servants who were demanding Ntsanwisi's resignation.

They also demanded the disbanding of Ximoko Xa Rixaka (The Whip of the Nation) cultural movement, the Gazankulu Women's Association and the Gazankulu Youth Movement.

As Ntsanwisi held firmly to his seat and refused to budge, several progressive structures, including youth movements, civic associations and teachers' unions were formed everywhere in opposition to his rule.

Ntsanwisi found himself com-



PROFESSOR NTSANWISI

pletely isolated when even MPs, who had been very loyal to his administration for a long time, turned their backs on him and pledged solidarity with the "people's struggle".

Even the chiefs, who formed his biggest support base in the legislative assembly, decided that enough was enough.

The MPs, 57 in all, wanted to use the legislative assembly as a platform to pass a vote of no confidence on him and his government.



Gazankulu women work hard for their money. Their chiefs, Ntsanwisi's biggest power base, will on Friday decide whether they will throw their weight behind him or opt for a new government.

## FOCUS

This angered Ntsanwisi who refused to convene a special session of the assembly, citing intimidation of chiefs as the main reason for doing so.

The army was called in. Several people were detained. But the pressure on Ntsanwisi remained.

Indications that Ntsanwisi was on his way out came when Minister of Justice, Mr Lincoln Mahanci Shumati once described as his "blue-eyed boy", decided to call it a day.

This was after Shumati, whose filling station suffered huge financial losses as a result of a consumer boycott on businesses owned by people closely connected with the Ntsanwisi family and the government, was moved from the Ministry of Education.

Unknown to most of Gazankulu people, Ntsanwisi was making secret trips to Johannesburg to meet leaders of both the ANC and the UDF to discuss the problems in the region.

He was also one of the homeland leaders who failed to turn up at a meeting with President FW de Klerk in Cape Town after they were persuaded not to go by ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

He was, it seems, well received by the ANC and even posed for pictures with some of its high-ranking officials.

In the end, there was no doubt that Ntsanwisi had emerged a victor.

The civil servants had lost the first round of their battle. They all flocked back to work.

Peace and tranquility has returned to the region, but how long this will continue remains to be seen as everyone starts preparing for the second round showdown on July 20.

What can be said with a high degree of certainty, however, is that Ntsanwisi is firmly back in control of the situation.

## Revolt

The democratic structures which were formed during the revolt are no longer as effective as they used to be.

The MPs, who formed a united front in a bid to oust Ntsanwisi, are no longer speaking with one voice.

Some have openly pledged solidarity with the man they once regarded as a foe.

Some of the structures have allegedly been infiltrated by agents of the system.

But some MPs spoken to have described the tranquility as "a lull before the storm".

Mr Mike Mushwana, the Speaker of parliament who led the MPs in their attempts to oust their Chief Minister, admits that many of his colleagues are no longer as committed as they used to be.

"Some of us can no longer tolerate Ntsanwisi's rule. We are prepared to fight him to the bitter end," he said.

In Nkawkawa, Ntsanwisi's

hometown, opposition to his rule is clearly evident.

The Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee and the Nkawkawa Civic Association are still committed to achieve their main objectives - to see Ntsanwisi deposed.

Having established contacts within the ANC and the UDF, Ntsanwisi, however, is poised to remain in the hot seat, at least for a few years.

But rumours abound that Ntsanwisi may call it quits during the coming parliamentary session. The main reason given by sources is that he is under tremendous pressure from his family.

Besides, he would bow out in dignity if he were to announce his retirement himself.

## In control

But at the moment, there is no doubt who is in control. Ntsanwisi is not only the Chief Minister of the homeland, he is Minister of Police (and also controls the traffic department), Minister of Economic Affairs, president of both Ximoko Xa Rixaka and the Gazankulu Youth Movement.

## Assembly session starts this week

By SY MAKARINGE

THE Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, which has been lying dormant since a six-week unrest in the homeland earlier this year, will finally be opened in Giyani on Friday.

A spokesman for the Gazankulu government said yesterday the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, would open the session.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of the homeland, was also expected to address members of parliament.

The opening, scheduled for March this year, was postponed at the height of the six-week stayaway by public servants after dissident MPs indicated they intended passing a vote of no confidence in their Chief Minister when the session resumed.

Ntsanwisi also refused to convene a special sitting where his future as the head of the homeland's government was to be discussed.

This was after newly-formed progressive structures called for his immediate resignation and the disbanding of government-supported bodies such as Ximoko Xa Rixaka (Whip of the Nation), the Gazankulu Women's Association and the Gazankulu Youth Movement.

The long-awaited opening also comes in the wake of growing speculation that Ntsanwisi may announce his retirement after more than 20 years in public office.

● Sowetan cartoonist Len Sak is away on leave. His work will reappear when he returns.



# Teachers laid off

C/Press 22/7/90

115

By **BENSON NTLEMO**

THE Giyane-Progressive Teachers' Congress has condemned the decision of the Gazankulu Department of Education to withdraw 74 posts from five high schools.

In a strongly-worded comment the chairman of the body, Ben Mhlongo, said the decision was likely to disrupt the smooth running of schools.

"We also look at it

as an attack on teachers' structures," said Mhlongo, adding a delegation would be appointed to meet education authorities.

Principals at Kheto Giyane, Resinga, Bankuna and Lemana high schools have been informed by the department that they were required to retrench a given number of teachers at their schools.

The letter outlines no guide-lines regarding

the criteria for selecting teachers to be retrenched.

The Director General of Education, Mr SDC Vukela, confirmed the circular, adding nothing had been finalised since the matter was still to be discussed in a meeting with school inspectors.

He added he believed the circular did not state the withdrawal of posts meant they were being frozen, but that they were being transferred to other schools which were understaffed.

This comes after two teachers from Resinga, who are prominent members of the Congress, were transferred from the school without informing the parent-teachers-student association.

Another teacher, Wilson Mabasa, has also been expelled from Resinga and no reason was stated in a one-sentenced letter, informing him of the dismissal.

The teachers who had been transferred to distant schools are the general secretary of the Congress, Vincent Machavi, and former emergency detainee and community outreach coordinator of the Congress, David Mathebula.

## NEWS in brief

### Workers' protest march

BETWEEN 500 and 700 people, primarily employees of Anglo American Property Services (Ampros), took part in an orderly protest march on Saturday which ended at the head office of Anglo American Corporation. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

A list of demands was presented to Mr Alec Gullan, a director of Ampros, with a request that it be given serious consideration - Sapa

### Pay talks for mediation

MEDIATION in the current wage dispute between the Black Trade Union and Transnet will begin on Monday July 30. Blatu acting president Mr D Phiri said on Friday. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

Blatu is demanding a minimum salary of R1 100 a month and an across-the-board salary increase of R500. Management is offering a minimum wage of R680 plus a 9.1 per cent increase - Sapa

### Quit, Aids row doc told

A DOCTOR from Highveld Blood Transfusion Services (HBTS) was asked by the Black Health and Allied Workers Union of SA to resign following the issue of a directive which called on all staff to stop using blood received from coloured and black people. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

Mr Siphon Ngwenya, General Secretary of Bhawusa, told Sapa the doctor - Dr SP Field - had issued the directive which said blood from black and coloured people was "high risk" and may be infected by the HIV virus which causes Aids - Sapa

### Education "tops the list"

BLACK South Africans should consider education as their first priority in preparation for leadership positions in the post-apartheid society. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

This was said by the United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William L Swing, in his farewell speech to a group of South African students who left on a study tour to the United States yesterday.

### Letter of demand for FW

ABOUT 15 000 people in Nkawkankowa township in Gazankulu near Tzaneen marched from the local stadium to Ritav Police Station on Saturday where the Rev B M Maakana handed a letter of demand to chief of Gazankulu Police Major B Chabalala. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

The letter, directed to State President F W de Klerk, contained demands including the release of all political prisoners and detainees, the removal of the army and the security police in the townships and villages of Gazankulu and the holding of free political activities without hindrance - Sapa

### Next move in Zambia

LUSAKA - Advocates of a multi-party system in Zambia elected a national committee yesterday to lead the campaign for an end to one-party rule, culminating in a referendum scheduled for October 17. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

The National Interim Committee for Multi-party Democracy Referendum (NICMLRF) formed after a two-day meeting in Lusaka, is headed by former Cabinet Minister Arthur Wina. The government has promised Zambians a free campaign and vote in a referendum to decide if the country will revert to multi-party politics after 17 years of single-party rule - Sapa-Reuter

### Num seeks recognition

SOME 600 guards and cleaning staff, members of the National Union of Mineworkers, on Saturday marched through central Johannesburg and presented a memorandum to the headquarters of the Anglo American Corporation, pressing demands for the recognition of NUM as their union. *Sowetan 23/7/90*

NUM's Witwatersrand chairman, Mr George Nkadimeng, said: "Anglo American Corporation refuses to recognise NUM as a union for the workers... Anglo says the workers are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union." - Sapa

## Threat to Ntsanwisi

THE fate of Gazankulu Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi will be decided next week following a call in the legislative assembly on Tuesday for a motion of no confidence in his leadership.

The motion, by MP Mr Tsakane Shibambu, was handed to the secretary of the assembly, Mr Rex Mabasa.

Shibambu also urged the business committee, which prepares daily programmes, to ensure that the motion is tabled for discussion at the appropriate time.

26/7/90

Sowetan

# Shangaan group seeking political status

115  
Sowetan 24/9/90

**XIMOKO Xa Rixaka, Gazankulu's version of the erstwhile Inkatha cultural movement, may soon become a political party.**

The controversial movement, under the leadership of Professor Hudson Nisanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, is to hold its sixth annual congress in Giyani on October 20 at which it will seek a mandate from its

on the issue of forming a political party, the congress might also discuss the question of forming an alliance with an established political organisation or party.

He declined to name possible allies, but observers believe the movement may try to make inroads into the ANC or forge links with the National Party, widely regarded as a natural ally.

Nisanwisi himself has been in constant contact with the leadership of the ANC since the organisa-

tion was unbanned on February 2.

Ximoko Xa Rixaka was in the centre of a political storm earlier this year when activists in the homeland called for its disbandment as it was seen as an obstacle towards the liberation of black people.

In his address on the future of Ximoko Xa Rixaka in June, Myakayaka told members that the movement should distance itself from the Gazankulu government and that active participa-

tion in organisational and promotional work should be done by politicians and not by those employed by the government.

He said the movement should not disband but must rather look for a larger organisation which has a broader base and seek alliance with it to merge and form a viable political party.

He said Ximoko Xa Rixaka should also get rid of its ethnic and racial base "and remain a non-racial branch of the new party".



HUDSON NTSANWISI

Myakayaka said that depending on the decision

# Huge crowd expected at rally

115

28/9/90

Sowetan



Prof HUDSON NTSANWISI

**MORE than 20 000 people are expected to jam-pack the Giyani Stadium in Gazankulu on Sunday where the Giyani branch of the ANC will be formally launched.**

The mass rally, which starts at 9.30am, will be addressed by Mr Peter Mokaba, fiery president of the South African Youth Congress, Mr Louis Mnguni, northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front,

## By SY MAKARINGE

and Mr Lawrence Mushiwana, chairman of both the Ritavi branch of the ANC and the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee.

The executive committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Amos Zitha, former Gazankulu Minister of Works, was elected at a meeting held in the homeland's capital last Sunday.

Zitha was expelled from the Cabinet last year

by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, for allegedly misusing his official vehicle.

The launch of the Giyani ANC branch comes three weeks before Ximoko Xa Rixaka, a cultural movement formed by Ntsanwisi about six years ago along the lines of Inkatha, holds its annual congress to seek a mandate from its membership to form a political party.

Organisers yesterday said permission to hold

the rally was granted by the Chief Magistrate of the Giyani earlier this week. They said thousands of ANC supporters from the township and surrounding villages were expected to attend.

# Gazankulu hails <sup>115</sup> 21st anniversary

GAZANKULU quietly celebrated its 21st anniversary as a self-governing state yesterday when it declared the day a paid public holiday.

The government did not plan any festivities to mark the day, apparently to avoid imminent protests by ANC activists who have been at logger-

By SY MAKARINGE

heads with Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi since the beginning of the year.

Observers said the government apparently did not want a repeat of what happened at the Khindjimuka Festival, an annual cultural event, in August when thousands of people stayed away in protest against what they called "promotion of ethnicity".

Yesterday also marked Ntsanwisi's completion of 21 years as head of the bantustan.

504/10/90  
17/10/90

## COMPANIES

### Gazgold's operating profit rockets 80%

GAZANKULU Gold Holdings (Gazgold) increased its operating profit 80% for the September quarter by reducing working costs for its mining operations, producing more gold and obtaining a higher price for it.

Operating profit increased to R584 700 with just under 10kg more gold being produced by mining operations in the September quarter.

This brought the total to 58,40kg, fetching a R666 higher price per kilogram

PETER GALLI

at R31 590.

Total revenue per ton milled for mining operations rose to R83,59 (R74,45 previously) with working costs being well contained, dropping to R61,66 (R67,35 previously).

This resulted in working profits more than tripling to R21,93 (R7,10) per ton milled. *8/10/190*

However, less tonnage was milled on its dump reclamation operations, with

the grade improving to 0,68 grams a ton (0,56).

While revenue was higher, working costs increased quite strongly, resulting in a lower working profit of R4,92 (R6,04) per ton milled for the quarter.

Management felt production from the dump reclamation operation was satisfactory during the quarter, and reported that the Louis Moore mine has been temporarily suspended to allow resources to be utilised at Klein Letaba western extension.

# Man escapes necklace just before match is lit

By CHARLES MOGALE

*115*  
*2/10/90*  
**LUCKY** Lucas Masombuka still can't believe he is alive. He escaped a gruesome necklace death just seconds before the match was struck.

"They had already doused me with petrol," he said this week, still shaking and speaking from a hideout.

Masombuka, 28, an Azapo member in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, was relaxing in his room last Sunday when four alleged ANC members knocked on his door.

"I opened the door and saw four ANC supporters well

known to me. They asked me why I belonged to Azapo while the ANC was in the area. Before I could even answer them, they poured petrol over my head," he said.

"I thought I was a dead duck. With all my strength - I don't know how I gathered it - I shook them off and fled. I ran and only stopped when I was sure they were not following me. I looked back and saw large flames coming from the direction of my home."

He did not bother to investigate any further.

"I slept in the open veld.

The following day I learnt my outside room at home had been burnt. I have not been home since, but I am told all my furniture, clothes and other personal belongings have been burnt," he said.

Masombuka has not been to the Department of Justice, where he works as a clerk.

"However, I was told my assailants went there to finish me off. I did nothing, except to belong to Azapo. But even if it means I must die, I will not switch my membership because some people won't tolerate my organisation," he said.



Lucas Masombuka ... still shaking this week.



# YOUTHS HELD AT ARMY CAMP

press 115  
21/09/90



## Uproar as many forcibly trained to be soldiers

By ELIAS MALULEKE

GAZANKULU youths recruited for training as nature conservationists exposed a major scandal this week after they were whisked off and trained as soldiers at a secret military base.

The youths, who exposed full details to City Press, were terrorised by Afrikaans and Zulu military instructors who said after being turned into soldiers who "think and act like whites", they would be sent for further training in Israel.

Some of the youths have disappeared after military police allegedly removed them from the camp - somewhere near the borders of Natal, Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland.

Rumours are now spreading through

corpsal told them the camp had nothing to do with nature conservation.

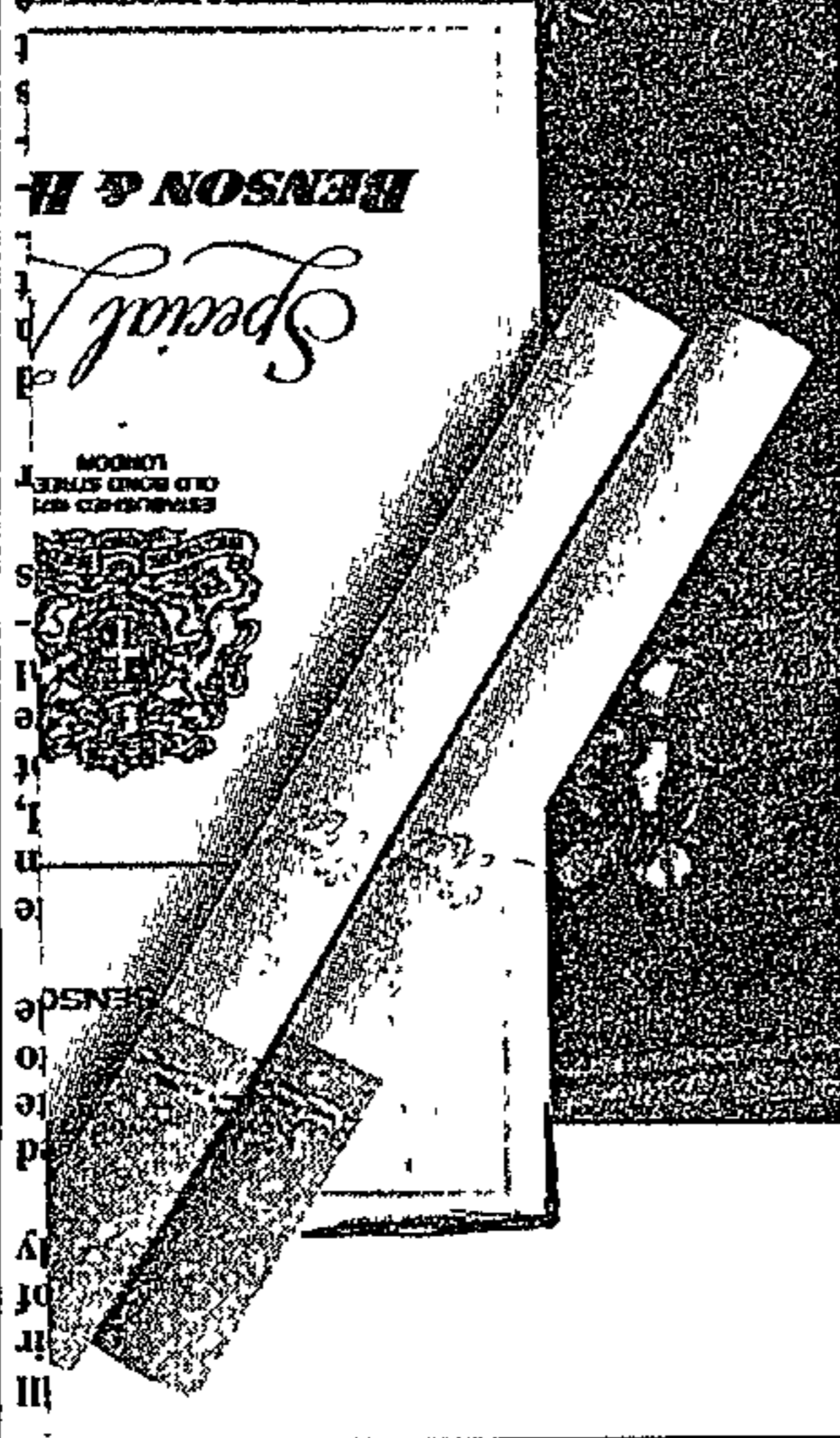
He named some of their instructors and said they would act like whites after the training.

Ngobeni said. "We woke at 4am to do exercises, jog and pretend there was war - in our own clothes, because they said we would receive uniforms in Amajuba on August 27," he said

Marobebe said apart from the bad conditions in the camp and not being able to bath, many youths in the camp from Gazankulu were "comrades" and felt disillusioned about becoming soldiers. A group "bolted" after two days.

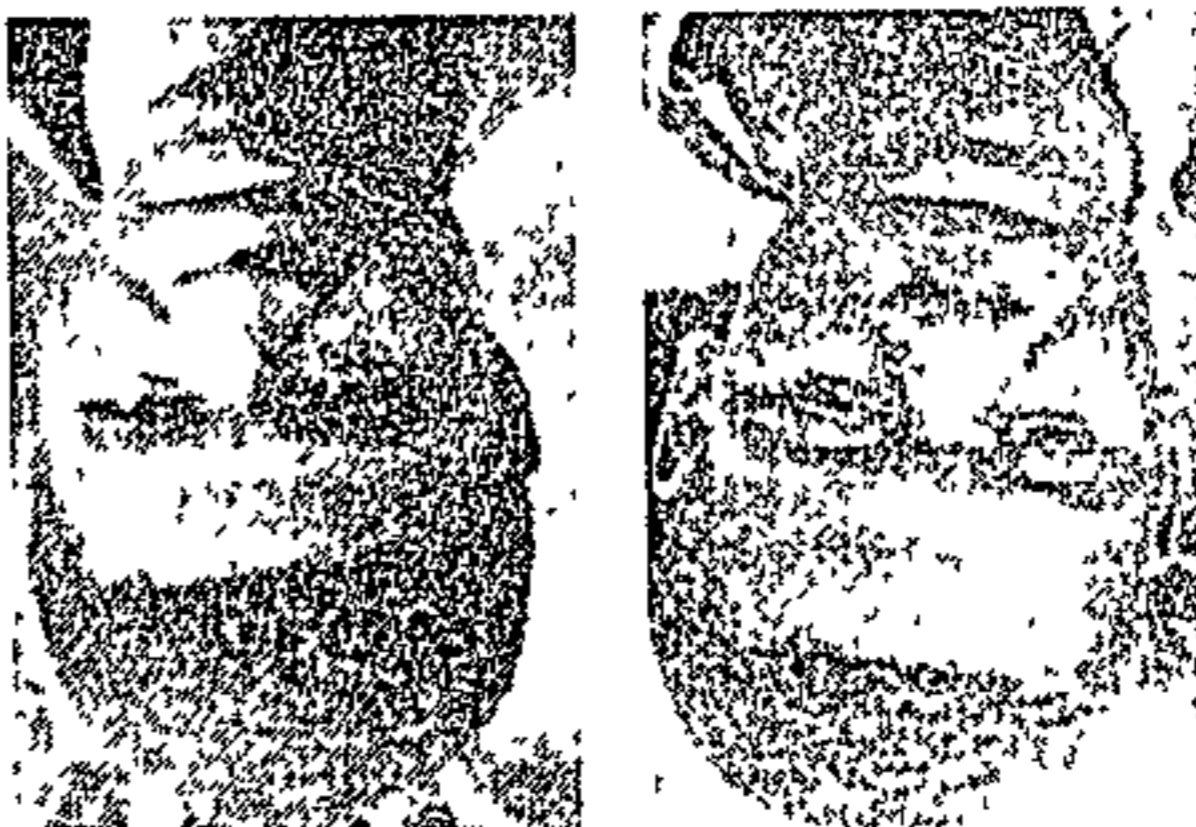
"On Thursday, August 16, military police came with a truck and took some

# Move to m stay with SA's largest selling Internat



Police came when a woman and her son were seen going to be trained at Amajuba, including Walter Shikwambane whom I knew well. The 20-year-old Shikwambane of Bonn village, Luthaba, has not been seen since. The police asked for a witness when his case was reported and Louis Mbatjati, 22, one of the recruits, made a statement. "How can they say our children are going to be nature conservationists and then they make them soldiers instead?" Shikwambane asked.

Conrad ... Laurence Mashole, left, and Brian Masingi.



Rumours are now spreading through-out Gazankulu that its Chief Minister, Prof Hudson Nisanwisi, is planning a secret army for his Ximoko xa Kaxaka Inkatha. In a dramatic development on Friday, Nisanwisi went on the air on Radio Tsonga to deny the youths had been taken for military training with his knowledge. Ximoko xa Kaxaka, a cultural organisation, is widely tipped to become a political party to give Nisanwisi the muscle to enter into negotiations on the new South African constitution. Both UDF and ANC branches in the area are investigating the scandal. A spokesman for the UDF, Edgar Moshwane, said they were busy collecting affidavits from the recruits. Some of the youths broke their silence and spoke to City Press from their Gazankulu homes this week. Laurens Mashabela, 20, Brian Masingi, 22, William Ngobeni, 22 and Kenneth Marobela, 25, described the camp as "hell". However, they said it was a "transit" camp as they would have been given full training at another camp called "Amajuba" in Natal, whereafter they would have been sent to Israel. Marobela said they were recruited through a Radio Tsonga broadcast early in August and asked to bring their ID books and school certificates to the old magistrates' court building in Giyani on August 9. Most of the recruits came from surrounding areas in Giyani, Maramule and Ritave District in Transvaal. Marobela said people with the junior certificate were promised R650pm and matriculants R830. They were medically examined and their details were taken down. The 129 who qualified were told to report on Monday August 13. "Instead of being taken to the parks for Nature Conservation, we ended up receiving military training as soldiers in a camp near the Natal-Eastern Transvaal border." They said the camp was a disused airfield, consisting mainly of a landing strip well out of sight in deep bushes. More than 800 Zulus were also being trained at the camp. Some recruits from Gazankulu escaped from the camp after only two days. Others demanded to be taken home after a week. Masingi said when they complained on arrival that they were not there to join the army, an Afrikaans-speaking

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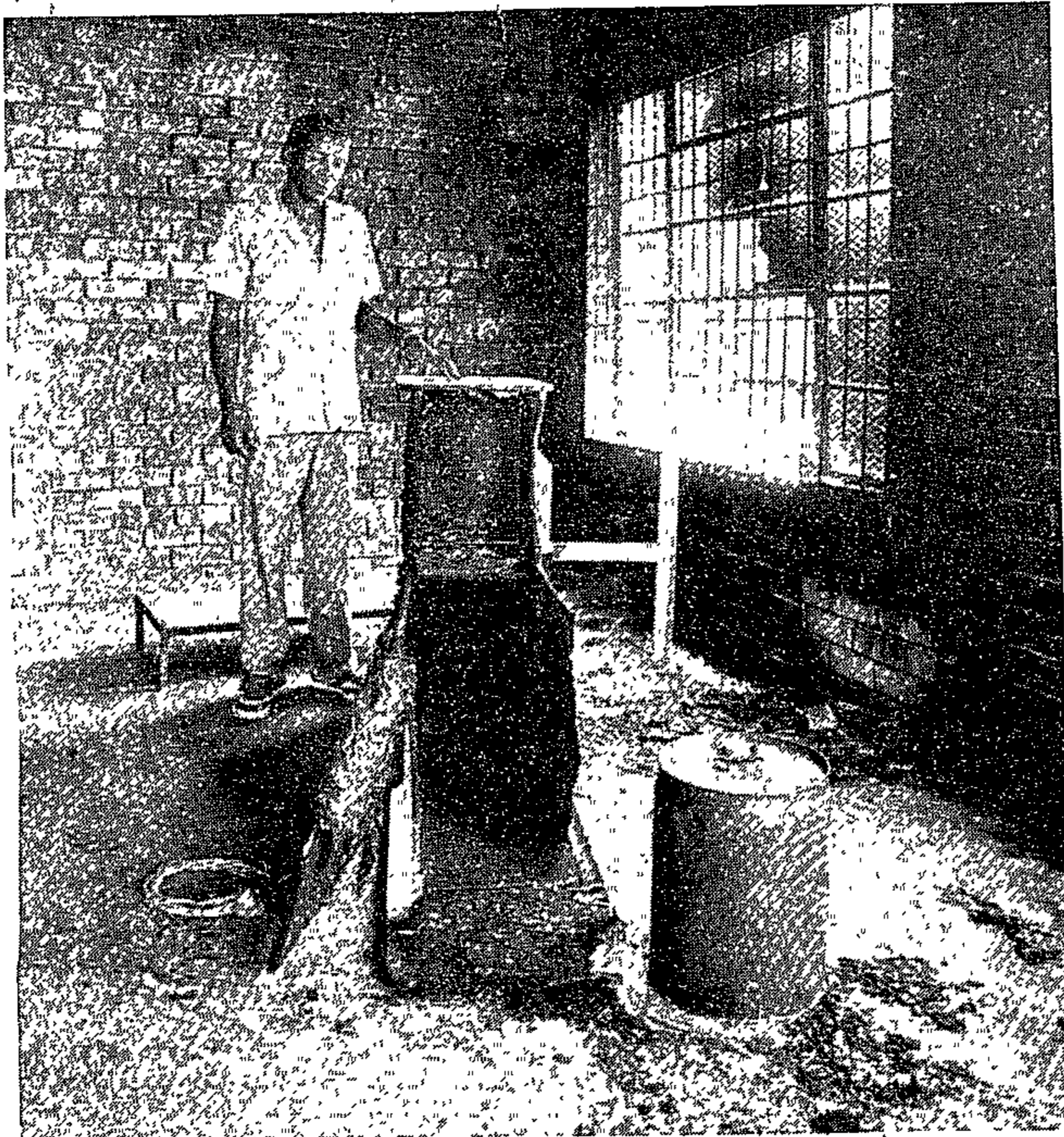
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# Hunted down like dogs

(115) C/Items 21/10/90



Financial ruin . . . a KwaNdebele employee surveys the wreckage in ex-mayor Johannes Skosana's supermarket after it was petrol-bombed by youths.

By CHARLES MOGALE

KWANDEBELE is becoming too hot for former chief minister George Majozi Mahlangu and his followers - they are being hunted down by irate youths who want to kill them and burn down their homes.

At least five shops, two homes and five vehicles were destroyed in attacks on members of Mahlangu's Sindawonye Party this week.

An alleged Azapo member, Jack Mahlangu, was necklaced after being tied to a pole. Another member of the organisation, Lucas Masombuka, escaped death when he broke from four men who had already doused him with petrol in preparation for a necklacing.

Azapo members were allegedly attacked at random and some landed in hospital with serious injuries.

George Mahlangu and his followers have blamed the homeland government for failing to protect them. However, the allegations were strongly denied by Chief Minister James Mahlangu.

George Mahlangu criticised the government for failing to deploy policemen to quell the sporadic unrest and for suspending South African-seconded police chiefs.

Several businesses in Siyabuswa belonging to members of controversial cultural organisation Imbokodo were shut down because of lack of patronage. Those which were open were totally boycotted and owners feared they would have to close down if the conflict was not resolved.

Also affected was Siyabuswa's former mayor Johannes Skosana, whose shop and vehicles were destroyed.

According to George Mahlangu, vio-

## Former chief's followers are running scared

lence in the area erupted after a pro-ANC cabinet minister had made an inflammatory speech at the local community hall this week.

He said. "We have information that this minister literally incited the crowds to drive us and Azapo members out of the township.

"Even soldiers were given strict orders not to arrest anyone or to shoot rubber bullets. This confirms our information from inside sources that there are strict orders not to interfere with ANC comrades."

The only solution, he said, was for South Africa to "usurp" power in the homeland.

Leading member of the Sindawonye Party Sam Ntuli said political opponents were using children to fight their battles.

He said: "We hope we do not come to the point where we will have no choice but to retaliate. Our opponents are sending children into the frontline and as parents we do not want to spill the blood of our children.

"This government has the power, but no will, to end this mindless violence."

Chief Minister Mahlangu said the government had only played a peacekeeping role between irate youths and Imbokodo.

He said: "If the government was fighting them, they would all be dead by now. The meeting they are talking about (the cabinet minister's speech) was called to quell the situation, which was getting bad.

"Majozi's people allegedly terrorised people in Siyabuswa and the youths called a meeting and planned a counter-attack. We have been trying to put the fire out.

Police and army reinforcements had been sent to the area, he said.

ANC spokesperson Jill Marcus denied the ANC was involved in the necklacing incidents, but said Imbokodo vigilantes should be resisted "at all costs".

"Our information is that Imbokodo were regrouping. Judging from that organisation's past violent history, that should not be allowed to happen. Vigilantes, wherever they are, are a dangerous phenomenon," she said.

The ANC had spoken out against the necklace. There would be no problem with Imbokodo members regrouping as a political organisation, "but vigilantes roaming the streets, marauding and destabilising, should be resisted," she said.

# Ximoko

now a

# political party

24/10/90  
115

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

GAZANKULU's version of Inkatha, Ximoko Xa Rixaka, has become a political party and has changed its name to Ximoko Progressive Party.

At a two-day conference held at a Giyani Hall, about 150 delegates gave Gazankula chief minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi the mandate to form a political party and prepare for negotiations with the Government.

## Talks

Opening the conference on Saturday, Ntsanwisi, who is president of the organisation, said the people of Gazankulu had to prepare themselves, through Ximoko, to take part in the talks for a new South Africa.

He announced that his organisation had been invited to take part in an all-party conference being organised by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

This, he said, was proof of recognition of his leadership beyond the boundaries of Gazankulu.

The conference did not elect new leaders for the new non-racial party.

General secretary Mr KR Myakayaka said his party differed from the ANC in that they believed in capitalism. He said they also rejected the armed struggle, to which the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) and the PAC are committed.

The conference was also addressed by FIDA president Mr John Gogotya, who came in as guest speaker after an ANC speaker due to attend failed to turn up.

Star 27/10/90

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# Secret homeland army

## JOVIAL RANTAO

## Youths tell of training as guerillas

UNEMPLOYED Gazankulu men, who jumped at the opportunity to become conservation officers, have returned from a training camp with startling claims about a secret army being prepared by the homeland government.

The men, lured to the project by a Radio Tsonga advertisement, said, instead of being taught about wildlife, they were trained in armed combat and guerilla warfare tactics.

When they were hired, the men were promised salaries of R650, for those with a Junior Certificate education, and R830 if they were matriculants.

Those interviewed by Saturday Star said they had asked to be taken back home after they spent a total of two weeks at a secret camp in Amsterdam, near Ermelo in the Eastern Transvaal.

### 'Like whites'

They said, while at the camp, they were told that the best candidates would be selected and sent for further training at Majuba in Natal and later in Israel.

At the completion of the whole training process, the trainees were told, by Afrikaans-speaking instructors, that they would "think and act like whites".

The Tzaneen branches of the African National Congress and South African Youth Congress have expressed concern that the government, headed by Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, might be in the process of consolidating a secret army which would be used to eliminate the government's political opponents.

Mr Edgar Mushwana, treasurer of the ANC's Tzaneen branch, said his organisation, which was busy collecting affidavits from youths who have been to the camp, was also investigating reports that the government was taking on Mozambican refugees for training as soldiers.

"We are foreseeing the birth of vigilante activity which has been rife in Natal and KwaNdebele," he said.

It was speculated that the army would act to carry out the dirty work of "Ximoko Xa Rixaka", a cultural movement, lead by Professor Ntsanwisi, which was launched as a political party last Saturday.

Concern was also mounting about a youth, Walter Shikwambane, who was last seen at the camp in Amsterdam.

According to Louis Mbalati, an ex-teacher who returned from the camp, Mr Shikwambane (20), was taken by four men in army uniform. "They took him away and when I inquired, I was told he'd been detained for forgery."

Mr Rexon Machimana, head of the Bonn Village, where Mr Shikwambane lived, said he had approached police to help find the missing man. He did so after Mrs Salvia Shikwambane, Walter's mother, approached him.

In an interview, Mrs Shikwambane said she lived for the day her son would come home. Although it was a possibility, she did not want to think that he might have been killed.

Mr Mbalati (22), recalled the group's stint at the camp.

"After our arrival, we were divided into groups. Our group was called 'Sierra' and my number was 20. We were never called with our names. We were just called with our group's name and the individual's number," he said.

### Mock-shooting

He explained that they trained with more than 800 Zulus and before every meal, served three times a day, they were forced to run and sing. They were woken up as early as 4 am do exercises and mock-shooting on a disused air field. They exercised in their clothes as no overalls were provided.

Other youths, Lourens Mashabela (20), Brian Masingi (22), William Ngobeni (22), Patrick Mehlaré and Kenneth Marubela also returned home.

At the time of going to the press, no comment was obtainable from the office of Professor Ntsanwisi, but Gazankulu residents said he was on Radio Tsonga a week ago, denying that youths were being trained as soldiers.

army?



# 'Politics' hits school hostels

Sowden

5/11/90

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HIGH-SCHOOL hostels in Gazankulu are to be closed down from the beginning of next year to curb political activities at schools.

An announcement made by the homeland's education department said school principals had been complaining of an "uncontrollable" situation in hostels.

The affected schools include Hoyo Hoyo, Mah-waliwa, Bankuna, Ripam-bete, Shingwedzi, Giyani and Khetho Nxumalo.

The announcement has

by MATHATHA  
TSEDU

been denounced by the Tzaneen branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which said the action would mean that many students would have to leave school as they needed hostels since they came from afar.

"The problem is while Ntsanwisi and his puppet regime continued to call themselves part of the effort towards black emancipation, they are now

closing down hostels that are allegedly being used by students to mobilise for liberation.

"If this is true, why are the Ntsinwisis worried? The closure of the hostels is going to be detrimental to the development of education in the area and should be rescinded. Otherwise it should be seen then for what it is, namely an attempt by the puppets to maintain their slipping hold on the populace," Azapo branch chairman Mr Phosakuwa Mashele said

# Row looms over closure of hostels in Gazankulu

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Sowetan 3/12/90

By SY MAKARINGE

**A SHOWDOWN is looming between the Gazankulu government and the Tzaneen Education Co-ordinating Committee following a decision to close all high school hostels.**

The decision came after three pupils - including a girl - were stabbed to death at Bankuna High School, near Tzaneen, in brawls with their school-mates a few weeks ago.

Sources in the homeland said the reason given by the government for the closure was that it intended to renovate the hostels.

Angry parents this week said it was clear that the government was trying to make all boarding schools in the homeland inaccessible to pupils from the urban

areas on the Reef, perceived to be "trouble makers by government officials."

They said pupils living in the bantustan would also be affected by the closure as there were no high schools in many villages.

## Reopen

Mr Edgar Mushwana, chairman of the TECC, said his organisation would make representations to the Department of Education demanding the re-opening of all the hostels when the school year begins.

"If the issue is not ironed out, we'll have no option but to resort to mass action," Mushwana said.

He said trouble at Bankuna High School was as a result of "a

sheer lack of discipline on the part of certain individuals running the school".

He said the perception that pupils from the Reef were trouble-makers was silly and misinformed. He described the government's reason for the closure as "a flimsy excuse."

Mushwana said by closing the hostels, it was clear that the government wanted to "compartmentalise everyone" and show that the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, had regained his power after attempts to unseat him earlier this year failed.

A spokesman for the Department of Education yesterday confirmed the closure of the hostels, but could not elaborate as he did not have the all the relevant information.

Gazankulu's leader plans an independent stance at constitutional negotiations, reports Patrick Laurence

# Veteran homelander leader will play it cool

**S**OUTH Africa's longest-serving Chief Minister, Hudson Ntsele of Gazankulu, plans to go to the negotiating table as an independent agent rather than a member of the African National Congress team.

He wants to weigh each issue separately and to decide where a vote should go on the basis of arguments advanced and the principles involved.

"We believe that alliances could be formed around issues other than ideologies," Professor Ntsele (70) remarked in an interview in his office in Giyani. But, he adds, that does not preclude an alliance with the ANC on the same matters. By the same token,

he envisages voting with, say, the Inkatha Freedom Party or the National Party where he agrees with them.

Professor Ntsele will participate in negotiations for a new constitution for all South Africans as president of the newly-formed Ximoko Progressive Party and not as Gazankulu's Chief Minister.

The Ximoko Progressive Party evolved from Ximoko Xa Rixaka, meaning, in Tsonga, Whip of the Nation. Formed in 1982, Ximoko Xa Rixaka has been called "sinister" and "reactionary".

It has been accused of being a "secret organisation" and of having an armed wing whose primary purpose, according to its foes, is to

crush opposition and ensure obedience to Professor Ntsele.

There have been allegations that youths have been lured into a Gazankulu "secret army" through advertisements on Radio Tsonga.

Their initial training purportedly took place at a camp at Amsterdarn in the eastern Transvaal, where, it has been alleged, they were told the best recruits would be sent for further training to Mafjuba in Natal and later to Israel.

Professor Ntsele — he was professor of African languages at the University of the North in the 1960s — dismisses descriptions of Ximoko Xa Rixaka as a secret organisation, saying it is an open organisation which holds public

meetings.

The aims include "abolition of discrimination and segregation," protection and promotion of "worthy indigenous customs and traditions," maintenance of freedoms and rights, "destruction of the bourgeois mentality" and establishment of free enterprise.

He denies emphatically that Ximoko has been secretly recruiting and training an army with the help of Israel.

An investigation carried out by one of his senior officials into allegations about the secret army shows that a unit of the SADF, stationed in the Kruger Park, recruited young men in Gazankulu. The official writes: "120 men

845 5/12/90

were recruited under the express understanding that they would be trained at 111 Battalion for operational deployment in the Kruger Park. At present some 40 of the original recruits are under training, with approximately 60 Zulu and Swazi recruits at the Amsterdarn base of 111 Battalion."

The official adds: "The Israeli connection mentioned in press reports is unknown. The radical press is attempting to get maximum mileage out of misrepresentation of the matter."

Professor Ntsele smiles when asked about the origins of the name Ximoko Xa Rixaka or Whip of the Nation, given its aggressive connotations in English.

"When I became Chief Councillor of Gazankulu, I said I had come from the University of the North to lead the nation to progress... I said 'I am going to drive the nation forward'."

He was seen as a leader driving the (Shangaan) nation forward as a man cracks a whip over oxen.

Professor Ntsele foresees the disintegration of the homelands as the new South Africa emerges, and makes no apology for having served as a chief minister.

He argues that he has helped to develop a region of South Africa and he has left "solid foundations" for the next generation of leaders. □



# Public servants must take stand - ANC

A COMMANDER of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Collins Chavani, urged delegates attending the annual general meeting of the Gazankulu Public Servants Association at the weekend to consider identifying with a political organisation.

Speaking on Gapsa's role in the new South Africa, Chavani said: "As public servants you must form democratic non-racial structures that are

in keeping with a new South Africa".

He added that public servants should not be deterred by acts that prohibited them from active political participation.

"It is only in a democratic country where people have a vote and can influence decisions

that we can expect public servants to abstain from politics," he said.

The Gapsa general meeting that was attended by 300 delegates was due to reach a crucial stage yesterday when motions will be tabled before winding up.

It is expected that one of the motions will question the association's

stance on the Ximoko Progressive Party led by Gazankulu chief minister, Prof Hudson Ntswanisi.

It is believed the motion could trigger controversy because although the majority of the membership is believed to be identifying with the ANC, there are those members who support Ximoko, the

PAC as well as those who maintain a neutral political stance.

It is the first time that Gapsa, whose theme during the meeting was "The place and role of a public servant in the present political scenario towards a new South Africa", has been called in its 11 years of existence to take a political stand. - Sapa

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Sowetan 10/12/90



HOMELANDS - QAZANKULU - GENERAL

1991

# Hospital fails

## its patients

By ELIAS MALULEKE

Clarendon 6/1/91

PATIENTS at Thulamahashe day-care hospital in Gazankulu's Bushbuckridge are being sent away when there is a power failure because the hospital has no emergency electricity generator.

Maria Nkwini, a young pregnant mother, said when she reported to the hospital on New Year's day, she was told to go to the distant Tintswalo Hospital in Acornhoek or Mapulaneng Hospital in Graskop because there was no electricity.

"It was fortunate I only had minor complications or I would have been in serious trouble during childbirth."

Mathews Masiya, recently married, said he took his young wife to the hospital at about 9pm on New Year's day when there was a power failure.

"To my surprise, the nurse left her unattended and went to search for a candle. On her return, the nurse handed my wife a few tablets and said she should return the following day because there was a power failure."

Masiya added that he had overheard the sister in charge instruct a security guard to refuse admission to any more patients.

"They should install an emergency electric generator because people could lose their lives.

"Imagine what would happen if there were a blackout while a woman was delivering a baby," he said.

Sister GD Silinda - who is in charge of the hospital - confirmed that there was no emergency generator at the hospital.

She added, however, that hospital authorities were intending to install one.

Only serious cases were referred to other hospitals during blackouts, she said.

"We are able to cope with certain cases by using a gas lamp.

"This centre is less than two years old and the authorities are still working on improvements.

"A generator is on the list of top priorities," Silinda said.

## Gazgold progresses steadily

810 am 18/1/91 ROBERT LAING

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GAZANKULU Gold (Gazgold) continued to make steady progress in opening up the old Klein Letaba mine, increasing its grades and tonnages to boost gold production to 76,66kg (58,40kg) in the December quarter.

Development in the Birthday mine yielded better grades than expected, helping the group increase its operating profit. The small mining house now has cash on hand after capex and interest payments for the first time, director FJ Rahn said.

Gazgold's dump reclamation plant increased its yield, but this was offset by higher working costs and a lower gold price, resulting in its working profit decreasing to R3,32 a ton (R4,92 a ton) in the final quarter.

# Gazankulu MP to launch new party?

By SEKOLA SELLO

CIP 123 20/1/91  
THE impoverished Gazankulu homeland which has been under one-party rule for 20 years is to establish its first opposition political party - a situation which could bring more problems for the tottering regime of

Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The new party is the idea of a disgruntled former Speaker in the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, Michael Gezane Mushwana, who is also a Member of Parliament.

Mushwana, who admits he is a former

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admirer of the homeland's Chief Minister, says today he has lost all respect for his former political hero

The MP for Maceni says he is waiting to finalise negotiations with local extra-parliamentary structures, including the ANC, PAC and Azapo, before formally announcing the launch of the People's Progressive Party.

Mushwana says he wants to convince these

groupings that he is not trying to establish a power base for himself, which may later have repercussions similar to what is happening in Natal in the fight for political supremacy between the ANC and Inkatha

Mushwana says he is trying to persuade several influential individuals in the homeland to become members of the new party. He is also campaigning within the community

to sell the idea

Mushwana claims anti-apartheid groupings in Giyani and Malamulele support a new opposition. The Mhala district, he says, also supports the idea to a "large extent".

Ironically, it is in his own constituency in Maceni and Ritavi that there is strong resistance to the formation of an opposition party, with him accused of being "part of the system".

ay/January 21 1991

# Chiefs get cars worth R3,5-m

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Sowetan 21/1/91

GAZANKULU chiefs and parliament members received surprise Christmas goodies in December - a consignment of 78 top of the range Cressida motorcars estimated at more than R3,5-million.

The gesture is seen by homeland activists as an attempt by Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi to avert a possible rebellion against his government this year.

The cargo came hardly two years after Ntsanwisi had pleaded poverty, saying the central Government did not allo-

By SY MAKARINGE

cate the homeland with enough funds to enable it to embark on development projects.

The GLE 2.4 Cressidas, complete with radio cassette combinations and elaborate extras, were awarded to chiefs who had stood by Ntsanwisi during a six-week civil servant strike that began last February.

The thousands of workers that participated in the strike had demanded Ntsanwisi's resignation.

The recipients also included MPs who had

joined in the call for the chief minister's resignation and later apologised.

Already, there are reports of gross misuse of some of the vehicles. One of the MPs is reported to be using his official car in the service of a string of businesses he owns.

Angry Bushbuckridge residents are rumoured to have set alight two of the cars.

Mr Howard Khosa, public relations officer for Gazankulu, denied that cars were burned.

He referred inquiries about the distribution of cars to the Chief Minister, who was on leave and could not be reached.

# POLICE CHIEF SUING COP

By **BENSON NTLEMO** 115

**GAZANKULU** police chief Brig Jacob Ed Sono is suing Giyani traffic officer Scotch Wilfred Dombeni, for R10 000 for defamation.

The suit arises from a petition allegedly drawn up by traffic officers demanding their department be withdrawn from the Department of Police.

In the petition the traffic officers said Brig Sono, who is the homeland's police chief, is also president of Gazankulu Taxi Association (GTA) and owns taxis, trucks and a driving school - and has been using traffic officers as "tools" to achieve his business aims.

The summons issued to Dombeni says he is the

author of a document which purports to be compiled by Gazankulu Traffic Officers.

Apart from the defamatory nature of the statements, the document also states that Brig Sono was incompetent in his job, unjust, corrupt and without any moral fibre.

It is alleged that Dombeni posted the document to Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, chief traffic officer JM Mkhombo, CS Zitha and others.

Dombeni has indicated he will defend the action.

SIPRES 27/11/91

# Cosas angry over hostel closure

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

THE Congress of South African Students has accused the Gazankulu and Lebowa governments of attempting to abort the "back-to-school campaign" by closing down boarding school hostels in the two homelands.

The hostels were closed down last year after the authorities claimed they were "recruitment and mobilising centres for political organisations." The authorities also blamed the alleged abuse of alcohol and drugs by pupils for the closure of the hostels.

## Crisis

In a statement released yesterday, the organisation's northern Transvaal treasurer, Mr John Mamatela, said the closure of the hostels would never be a solution to the crisis in black education.

Mamatela said Cosas demanded the reopening of all hostels with immediate effect.

Mamatela said it must also be borne in mind that it would always be the responsibility of the State to supply pupils with text books.

## Problems

"We further wish to highlight to the State that the problems of overcrowding and shortage of teachers must be addressed immediately. We therefore demand that the Government employ more teachers," Mamatela said.

He said those who criticised "our mass action" were suffering from "short-sightedness."

"Our actions are conducted in an orderly manner in an attempt to resolve the crisis in black education. The Department of Education and Training responds only when it is confronted with actions," he said.



# NECC delegates expelled from talks

New Nation (Learning Nation) 8/2-14/2/91

TEACHERS who were part of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee delgation were expelled from a meeting meant to discuss the closure of boarding facilities at local high schools by the Gazankulu homeland authorities last week.

The NECC's Northern Transvaal regional organiser, Patrick Phantsi, disclosed this after the Gazankulu department of education released a statement blaming the NECC for "a walk-out" during the meeting.

Phantsi explained that when the NECC delegation arrived at the venue of the meeting, they were met by more than 60 delegates representing the Gazankulu department of education.

He said that their eight-member NECC delegation was told that teachers who were part of the delegation should go back to school to teach. We were told that "teachers are not allowed to be out of school premises during lessons".

## Closure (115)

According to Phantsi, the officials demanded that the NECC produce a mandate to speak on behalf of the community concerning the closure of boarding facilities. The ministers and principals also warned the NECC delegation that the meeting will not start until all teachers had left the proceedings.

Finally, nothing billed on the agenda was discussed because some government

officials brought newspaper clippings critical of the NECC as a non-representative body.

Phantsi also dismissed the reasons given by the education department that the hostels were to be closed because of ill-discipline among students. "The department is aware that most students staying in these hostels were politically active and were in the forefront of most campaigns."

"The government feels threatened by the level of student politicisation especially those from outlying-areas such as Johannesburg. We call on Chief Hudson Ntswanwisi to immediately instruct government officials to open the hostels and start communicating with education bodies," he concluded.

6/04/22/91

### Strong support for black housing

BLACK housing finance has been met with strong support from The Perm in the far northern Transvaal.

Black home-owners account for 50% of the Pietersburg central branch's home-loan books.

The Perm was seen as a pioneer in the field when it began financing loans to blacks in Lebowa and Gazankulu in 1987.

People frequenting the Pietersburg central branch over a month-end often remark on how the queues for bond payments stretch to half way around the city centre block.

Said one observer: "On some days I'm sure they get as many as 500 people lining up to pay their instalments"

### Computers

The Perm is also involved in education programmes in the region and co-sponsors the annual Lebowa Builder of the Year competition.

Recently, the building society bought a number of personal computers and invited selected black high school scholars to use them in their studies.

It is also active in hosting and sponsoring mathematics courses.

Other projects the Perm committed itself to include assisting Operation Hunger in a programme to promote the importance of becoming self-sufficient in food and it helps finance the drilling of bore-holes.

The building society has also embarked on an "equal opportunities" programme within the company and is promoting equality among races, sexes and religions.



The wolf is at the door . . . Operation Hunger needs R21,7-million this year to prevent a major catastrophe. ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

# Feeding scheme needs millions

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE flow of Mozambiquan refugees to Gazankulu is continuing to put a tremendous burden on relief assistance offered by Operation Hunger.

The organisation is presently providing relief assistance to 82 000 refugees in Gazankulu, Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said this week.

"In Winterveld where there is a very high rate of unemployment the organisation is feeding 11 000 people consisting of local families and refugees," she added.

Perlman highlighted the plight of very young children and said there were areas where an urgent intervention was necessary to feed children.

She said Ingwavuma had about 6 000 children with visible malnutrition that need urgent help.

"When I visited the area a few weeks ago, my reaction was total disbelief, as I had not seen visible malnutrition in children since 1986.

"Mosvold Hospital in Ingwavuma reported a 400 percent increase in



Ina Perlman

malnutrition admissions last year."

Perlman added that in the Hewu district more than half the children were malnourished — an increase of 26 percent over figures of two years back.

"In 1991 the countrywide economic catastrophe has sent rural unemployment soaring and reduced the regular migrant cash flow to an irregular trickle in most areas," she said, adding the organisation needed R21,7-million to prevent a major tragedy in South Africa.

"This year is indeed much worse than in 1981-82 when the drought escalated and increased the chronic poverty, the severe malnutrition and the endemic child death rate.

However, Perlman said self-help literacy programmes and the repeal of the Land Act would help "communities face the future positively and with increasing confidence as they move from survival to true subsistence agriculture".

C/PRES 31/3/91

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# Crisis at Tivumbeni

New Nation (Learning Nation)  
20/4 - 21/5/91

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**T**HE future of about 300 students at Tivumbeni College of Education in Gazankulu is in jeopardy since the institution was closed indefinitely more than a month ago.

The crisis started at the beginning of the year when students forwarded a list of demands to the college management. The demands included the resignation of the college chancellor, adoption of the Students' Representative Council (SRC) constitution, better accommodation facilities and greater community involvement in the running of the

college.

According to SRC spokesperson, Doctor Sibiya, the management refused to meet the demands and told the students that the list had been forwarded to the college council.

Ironically, Sibiya said, the council referred the SRC to the Department of Education and Training (DET), although the college is under the jurisdiction of the Gazankulu education department.

The students embarked on a sit-in in the administrative offices of the college in protest against the council's refusal to meet their demands. Some two days later, they were reportedly evicted by the police and members

of the SA Defence Force (SADF) and told that the college was being closed down.

More than five teacher training colleges at various centres in the country have been closed down and re-opened since the beginning of this year. There are mounting fears that this could be a new strategy by the authorities to deal with any protests against the administration.

However, educationists have suggested that education structures should counter the closures or prevent them altogether, while their battles are in progress.

Mel Holland, the National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) information

officer said her organisation, which is a forum of teachers', students' and parents' bodies, had not adopted any position on the closures.

"We leave that to our components, local and regional. Adopting a national position would have the effect of undermining the building of organisation at the local level," said Holland.

The NECC has, however, been criticised for "lack of visibility" at grassroots level, and its inability to address the crisis at that level may contribute to making progressive organisations in the community lose confidence in the NECC.

## Mandela goes north 115

MR Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, held talks with Professor Hudson Ntsanyisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, and his entire Cabinet in Giyani yesterday.

The talks, which lasted for four hours, were described as "fruitful".

Earlier, Mandela urged public servants to forget about the past and work towards building a new South Africa, according to Mr Howard Khosa, a spokesman for the homeland's government. - Sapa.

*Sowetan 22/5/91*

# Doors shut in spite of plea

(Press 26/5/91)

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By **BENSON NILEMO**

THE GAZANKULU government caused a stir this week when it announced that the Tivumbeni College of Education is to be closed for the rest of the year.

The announcement came just a day after chief minister and Tivumbeni college chancellor, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, held discussions with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela about the plight of 960 students at the college.

The two had also talked about the alleged harassment of ANC members by government depart-

ments in Gazankulu.

The talks raised hopes that the school would continue to operate, but on Wednesday Education Minister ETT Mhinga told Parliament that the college was to be shut for the year.

In voting on the issue, the Gazankulu Parliament came out overwhelmingly in favour of closure with only six out of 90 members supporting a motion to reopen the college.

The college was closed on March 12 after students staged a sit-in.

They demanded an increase in bursaries, more hostels and for Ntsanwisi and the Rector, CL Hager, to resign.

## Overreacted

The March 12 closure was sharply criticised by education and political groups in the Northern Transvaal.

The groups said the Ntsanwisi government had overreacted when settlement on the issues had still been possible.

In his opening address to Parliament in April, Ntsanwisi said college students were making political demands which were influenced by forces outside the sphere of education.

He said that although his door was open for the resolution of problems, he would not deal with students who made political demands.

He said he would not hesitate to shut down their institutions.

Critics point out, however, that the youth wing of Ntsanwisi's Ximoko Progressive Party - the Gazankulu Youth Movement - has a number of student members.

## stride



's life, but Driefoot has survive and made it.

# College <sup>(115)</sup> boycott <sup>Star</sup> 20/6/91 claim denied

By Phil Molefe  
Education Reporter

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee, northern Transvaal region, has rejected the statement by Gazankulu's Bureau of Information that Tjwumbeni College of Education had been closed indefinitely because no effective learning took place this year.

Gazankulu Bureau of Information spokesman Thomas Khoza said in reports yesterday that the college was closed on March 11 after students had boycotted classes for two months and did not respond to calls to return.

NECC northern Transvaal publicity secretary Pandelani Ramagoma dismissed the Gazankulu authorities' statement as untrue, saying no class boycott had taken place at the college this year.

He said the only incident was when members of the students' representative council (SRC) staged a sit-in at the college's administrative block on March 7 and 8 and the authorities replied by closing the college on March 11.

He said the homeland's education department officials refused to meet a delegation of the SRC, the ANC and the NECC to resolve the problem after the college was closed.

The director-general of education sent a fax saying the matter was being considered by his department and that a meeting with the ANC, SRC and the NECC would not serve any purpose, said Mr. Ramagoma.

He appealed to the Gazankulu government to reopen the college or bear the responsibility for the disruptions which would follow.

## Intimidators <sup>(115)</sup> blamed for <sup>Star 25/6/91</sup> college closure

GIYANI — Gazankulu Minister of Education E P P Mhinga has rejected accusations levelled at the homeland's Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi that he was responsible for closing the Tivumbeni College of Education.

Mr Mhinga said yesterday that people who had intimidated students at the college were responsible for its closure. He added that if the intimidators did not stop the disruptions, the college would not be reopened.

Mr Mhinga also warned that should other educational institutions get out of hand, the government — not Professor Ntsanwisi — would close them.

"I was perturbed to read of the allegations levelled at Professor Ntsanwisi. He receives insults from various quarters that he is responsible for the closure of the college," the Minister said.

"He is not, neither is the Cabinet, nor I as Minister of Education, nor the department. The people who intimidated the students are responsible."

Mr Mhinga said the students had made "impossible demands" when the college reopened earlier this year.

These included a new hostel, resignation of the chancellor, resignation of the chairman of the council, bursary increases, resignation of the entire council and that of the rector T Sapa



# Why Tivumbeni College closed

New Nation (Charming Nation)

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28/6-4/7/91

**T**HE recent closure of the Tivumbeni College of Education, near Tzaneen, which has been widely criticised, seems to be the start of a clampdown on institutions that do not toe the line.

PUPILS FORUM was told about the closure at a meeting with members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in Giyani last week.

The homeland's education and culture minister, E P Mhinga, said "any institution which is going to disobey the orders of this government will be closed down".

## Political

Mhinga accused the Tivumbeni Students' Representative Council (SRC) of making "political and impossible" demands which left the Gazankulu government with no option but to close the college.

One of the demands the SRC made during their boycott earlier this year, according to

Mhinga, was the immediate building of a students' hostel, before they could resume classes.

"If you visit our student residences at Tivumbeni and elsewhere, you will see for yourself that no building contractor can build and finish it in six months.

"They wanted the Chancellor, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, to resign, they wanted the rector to resign and they demanded to see the letters of resignation.

## Decency

"They occupied the rector's office and did all sorts of things. They even ate on his desk. What kind of teachers are they to become if they themselves lack decency?"

During the discussion Ntsanwisi and Mhinga said their government was committed to education "more than anything else".

Ntsanwisi is a former Professor of African Languages at the University of the North and Mhinga a former teacher and school principal.

"We never prevented students from airing their grievances, but they went beyond their area of jurisdiction.

"They have nothing to do with the appointment of the Chancellor and the rector. Clearly their demand was a political one.

"The people of Gazankulu are happy with what we are doing. They support us in the decision to close Tivumbeni. As a matter of fact we have not received letters from people or organisations in Gazankulu demanding its re-opening," Mhinga said.

## Motivated

He said the legislative assembly had taken the final decision to close the college after more than three months of learning had been lost. The closure, he said, was partly motivated by the fact that the students would be unable to recover time lost.

It is more than likely that admission to Tivumbeni in future will be subject to stringent conditions.

# Students challenge Gazankulu minister's reasons for closing Tivumbeni college

115

PUPILS FORUM has been inundated with letters challenging remarks of Gazankulu education minister, EP Mhinga, on the developments which led to the closure of Tivumbeni College of Education in Tzaneen.

The letters follow an article published in PUPILS FORUM last month in which Mhinga claimed that the college had been closed because students had made "political and impossible" demands.

The Student Representative Council (SRC) president, Doctor Sibiya, said: "When you have grievances in Gazankulu you are said to be disobeying government orders.

"The students' demands are genuine, reasonable, and negotiable and they do not in anyway justify the closure of the college."

## Unsuccessful

Sibiya said there had been several unsuccessful meetings between the college management, the college council and the students to try and address the crisis.

He said classes had been running as usual since the beginning of the year and that learning had been effective until the authorities closed the college on March 12.

Sibiya said the authorities, and not the students, had been intransigent. Parents, Lawyers for Human Rights, church leaders, educationists and ANC president Nelson Mandela had met with Gazankulu officials to request the re-opening of the college, but they were unsuccessful.

Another letter from a Tivumbeni student, Thandi Makiela, said Mhinga had closed all channels of

*New Nation (Learning Nation)*  
communication between the authorities and the students.  
19/7 - 25/7/91

She accused the Gazankulu authorities of misrepresenting students' demands.

Makiela disputed Mhinga's remarks that Gazankulu residents were happy with his decision to close the college.

Mhinga was quoted in the article as saying: "The people of Gazankulu are happy with what we are doing. They support us in the decision to close Tivumbeni. As a matter of fact we have not received letters from people or organisations in Gazankulu demanding the re-opening of the college."

## Surprised

Makiela said she was surprised to learn that only a few Gazankulu members of parliament had voted for the re-opening of the college.

"During discussions with the people they were told to re-open the college. But when they went to parliament they presented their own views," said Makiela.

Another letter accused the MP and the authorities of closing down Tivumbeni because they had no children studying there.

Tan Morerwa, also a Tivumbeni student, claimed that another institution in the area, Hoxani College of Education, was on a class boycott for three weeks, but it was not closed because "most" MP's and cabinet ministers had their children studying there.

Morerwa said Hoxani re-opened after students' demands were met.

# Vaccine to help kids in homeland

19/8/89  
Sowetan 28/8/89  
A LEADING pharmaceutical company has donated a Hepatitis B vaccine, Engerix B, to Tintswalo Hospital in Gazankulu to benefit 600 children in the area.

The donation is part of an awareness drive by SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, because of their concern over the lack of knowledge about the infectious disease among the general public.

The donation has been made to Tintswalo Hospital on recommendation of the University of the Witwatersrand's Department of Community Health.

"The donation of the vaccines is a move in the right direction towards achieving the ideal (of providing protection from Hepatitis B) at the grassroots level," said the head of Tintswalo's Community Health Department, Dr Alan Pugh.

"It now needs to be taken further by making it a routine infant immunisation programme."

Hepatitis B is a highly contagious disease accounting for some 15 000 deaths a year in South Africa.

It is responsible for more deaths than measles and mumps during pre-immunisation days.

According to Professor Barry Schoub, head of Virology at Wits University, the best way to combat the disease is the incorporation of Engerix B into routine infant immunisation programmes in line with recommendations of the World Health Organisation.

SmithKline Beecham's awareness campaign is to include pamphlets, posters and editorial about the dangers of the disease.

# Ntsanwisi has big hopes for overseas funds

115

Dwefan  
5/19/91

GAZANKULU'S Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi arrived back from a month-long visit to Europe yesterday confident that large companies, especially Swiss ones, would resume their funding of education projects.

They had stopped funding last year because of upheavals and boycotts in Gazankulu.

Addressing a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Ntsanwisi said he had assured Swiss businessmen that the

situation was now normal.

"This message has been accepted and I am full of hope that, at their next board meeting, they will favourably reconsider the matter."

On the negotiation process in South Africa, Ntsanwisi said his Ximoko Progressive Party would not like to "move behind" the National Party or the ANC, but would remain "a movement on our own".

Ntsanwisi also said Gazankulu had always been "part and parcel" of South Africa.

On the NP's constitutional proposals put to its federal congress in Bloemfontein yesterday, he said he would be briefed on them later and would only then be in a position to comment.

- Sapa

# Open college, Ntsanwisi told

**CP Correspondent's report** known for its alarming degree of cruelty to blacks, particularly Africans, and we do not expect the same type of cruelty from Ntsanwisi, who is our brother," said Mandela. He added that he had much respect for the Gankulu homeland leader.

Ntsanwisi refused to comment on Mandela's remarks, saying Mandela could contact him directly.

The director-general of Education in Giyani, SDC Vukela, said a committee had been appointed to look into the reopening of the college.

The college was closed on March 12 this year after students embarked on a sit-in the previous day, demanding the erection of more hostels and the resignation of Ntsanwisi as chancellor.

Mandela told 20 000 people at Giyani stadium last Sunday he was committed to working with the homeland's leader, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, but the Gazankulu chief Minister should first reopen the college and "stop the harassment" of ANC members working for his government.

Mandela said the closure was robbing the youth of the chance to equip themselves with the knowledge needed to run the country.

"The National Party is

**By LULAMA LUTHELI**

DESPITE the shortage of skilled people in South Africa, many companies are still reluctant to give jobs to black graduates, especially those with qualifications obtained outside the country.

Reasons often given are lack of experience, questionable qualifications, unrealistically high expectations and "over-qualification".

## Pillar to post

"As a result, graduates find themselves moving from pillar to post looking for employment in a world that apparently screams for qualified people," says Ravel Khoza, chairman of the recently formed South African Students' Internship Foundation (Sasif).

# Black graduates lose out

Echoing his sentiments, ANC head of economic affairs Tito Mboweni blamed "company apartheid" for the non-employment of black graduates.

Speaking at Sasif's inaugural function in Johannesburg this week, Mboweni said this type of discrimination should be done away with, together with the broader eradication of apartheid policies.

"On the other hand, the private sector also needs to take cognisance of the abundance of skills in the black community," he said.

Pledging their companies' support for Sasif, Southern Life deputy general manager Arthur Case and Barlow Rand deputy chairman Derek Cooper said it was impor-

tant for business to adapt to the changes taking place in the country.

The idea of Sasif was mooted in August 1989, when a group of black men - backed by a number of major companies - decided to find a strategy to redress the situation.

Sasif's main aims include finding jobs or internships for US-qualified graduates.

Sasif achieves this by keeping in close contact with several professional organisations.

Since Sasif opened its doors to graduates about 19 months ago, 50 have been placed in permanent employment, five are in internships and a further 62 are awaiting placement.

Says Khoza: "The cardinal objective of this

whole project is to ensure that no qualified human potential is lost."

Corporate executive and member of the Sasif Trust, Mandla Mtsweni, said Sasif was an attempt to respond to the challenges faced by South Africa today.

## New ground

"We are trying to break new ground and break down barriers

"It is now time for companies to wake up to the untapped resources lying untouched inside and outside the country.

"We are appealing to human resource practitioners to come forward and avail themselves of the opportunities, because there is a lot we could achieve by joining hands," he said

... which has been expanding rapidly

... which has been expanding rapidly

# Tivumbeni sets the rules

New Nation (Cheermy Nation)

11/10 - 17/10/91



115

**T**ivumbeni College of Education re-opens next year with the introduction of more stringent conditions of admission, bound to upset students and cause a stir in among tertiary institutions.

The Gazankulu cabinet has appointed a committee charged with drafting new policies and conditions for the re-opening of Tivumbeni.

The committee has recommended that amendments be introduced to the college prospectus to make provision for the new admission conditions.

Potential students will have to sign "legally binding" contracts with the college, under-

taking to, among other things, "accept the authority of college staff and management".

The application forms will have to be completed by the parent or guardian of the applicant and by the principal of the school where the student matriculated.

Before re-admission, students will have to withdraw the demands which led to this year's crisis and culminated in the closure of the college.

Students will also have to undertake to operate without a Students' Representative Council (SRC) until a new SRC is elected in March next year.

The new policy stipulates that "lines of communication and demarcation of areas of

operation and authority will be clearly defined for students, SRC, staff, management and council".

Students will not be allowed free access to council and beyond without approval from management.

The committee has also taken measures to frustrate campaigns such as the Right to Learn Campaign adopted by Sansco and Nusas this year.

The committee's recommendations ensure that "management will not be pressurised into exceeding the college's official enrollment figures".

Party political activities will not be allowed on campus and "very strong action will be

taken against all forms of intimidation".

The new rules empower the rector to approve all meetings held on the campus.

It was not clear what action the students and community leaders would take to challenge the new policy, but the new measures have reportedly been rejected by them.

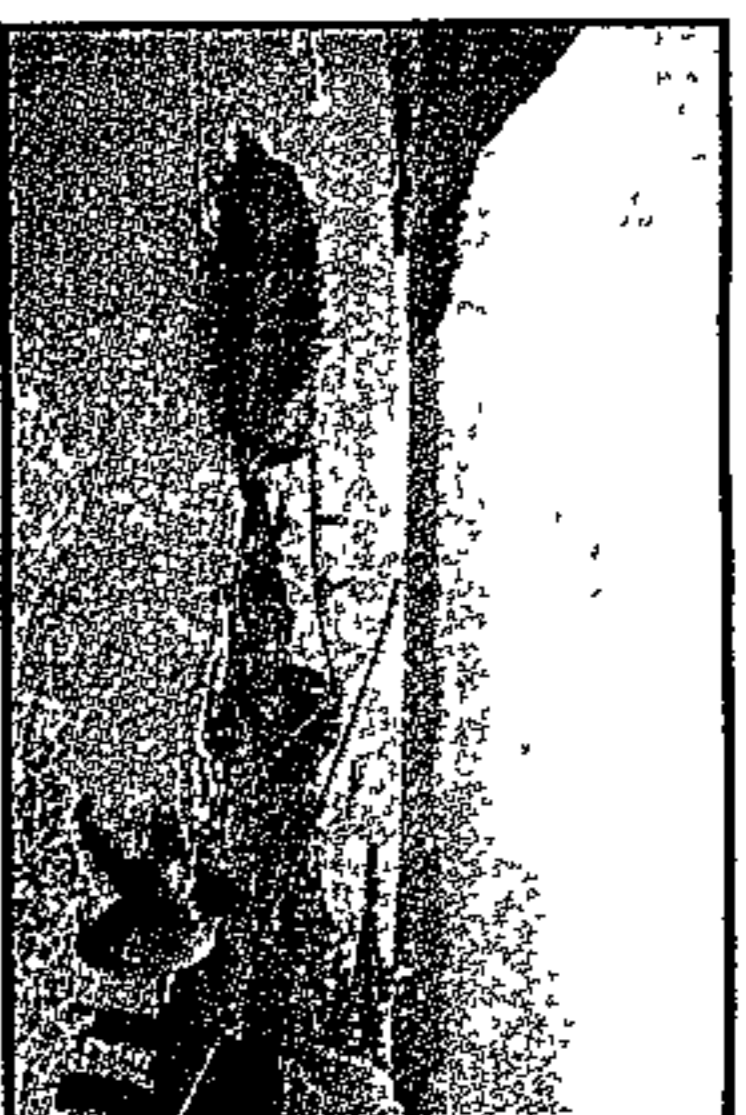
Several channels, including legal intervention, are being explored.

All students who attended the college before it closed early this year, are required to re-apply for admission. This is seen by students and community leaders as a mechanism to keep those students who were involved in the revolt early this year, which led to the closure of the college, off the campus.

# TRENDS

## Earth Watch

**A** tramp might be run out of a British town for being a "blot on the landscape". A Wiltshire council is deciding how to get rid of Keith Waite. — Daily Mail.



**S**outh Africa's abalone grounds in the Cape are under heavy poaching pressure now that abalone (perlemoen) is fetching R280/kg in Japan. — Trends Reporter.

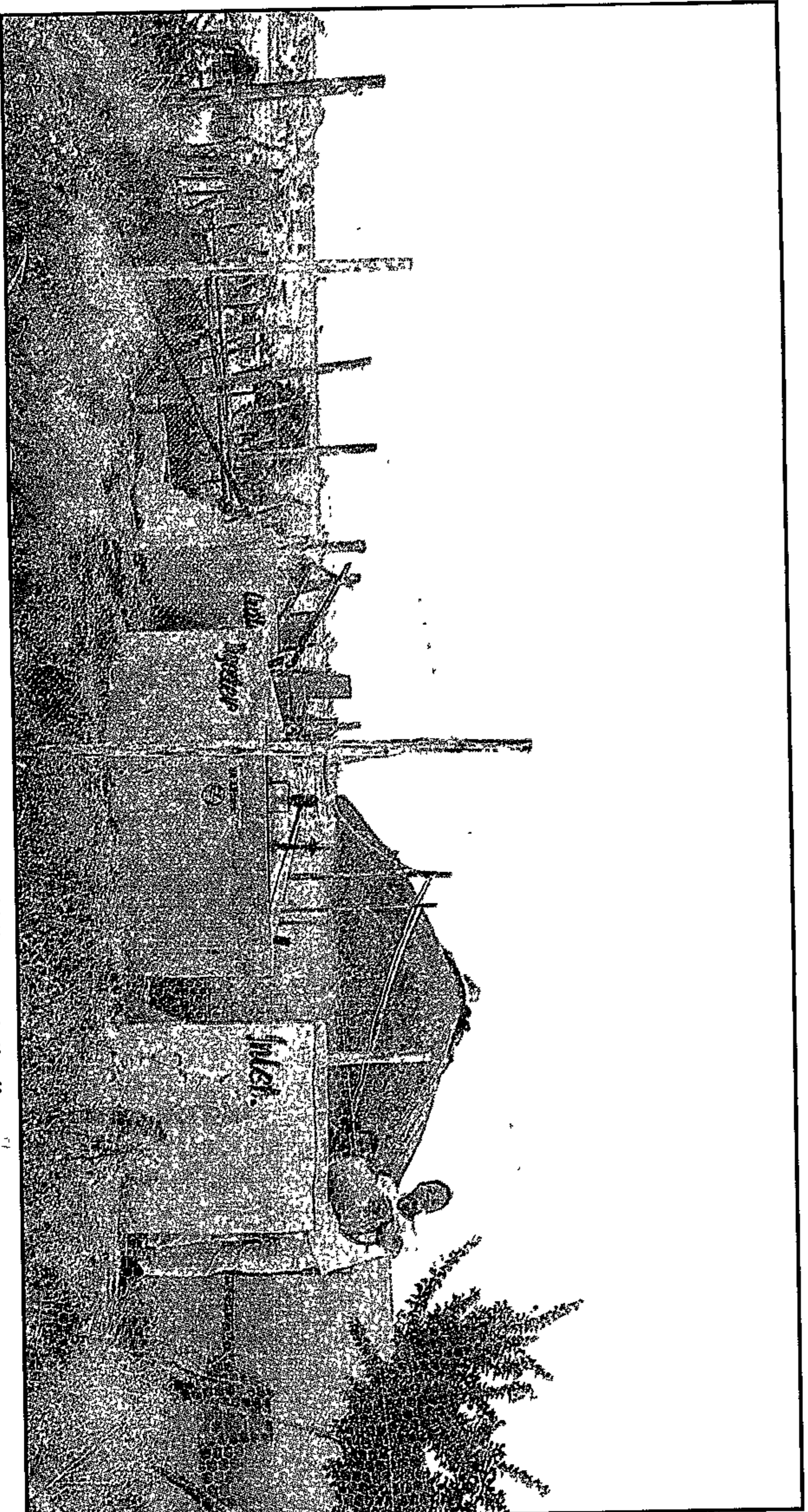
**D**etergent firm Albright and Wilson was fined R10 000 with R100 000 costs for polluting the Irish Sea after Greenpeace mounted a private prosecution. — The Independent.

# Home-built power station proves a bushveld boon

Star 16/10/91

A family in a small village in Gazankulu

uses a "digester" to turn dung from cattle into methane gas for cooking, ironing clothes and boiling water.



DIY . . . Freddie Mathabela with his bushveld "power station".

**M**ILLIONS of people throughout Africa continue to rack dwindling woodlands for fuel or burn cattle pads for natural fertiliser.

Now the Mathabela family in the village of Timbavati in Gazankulu's bushveld has come up with a better way — a small home-built power station next to their village.

But instead of using coal they put the dung from their nine head of cattle into a tank (digester), tap the resultant biogas (methane) and burn the gas for fuel.

They use the heat for cooking, ironing clothes and boiling water.

The fertiliser remains available after the gas has been tapped.

Building the digester was a joint effort between the Appropriate Technology Group and the University of the Witwatersrand's Rural Facility and the Mathabela family which had to dig the pit as a demonstration of their commitment to the project.

One of the sons, Freddie Mathabela, has been interested in biogas for some time and he and a brother are responsible for the monitoring of the plant.

A similar digester, for a family of seven people, can be built for R2 000. Reductions in costs are being investigated. Fuel would be free once the power plant has been paid for.

The Mathabela's gas plant was built in about ten days and has operated for a year.

And what's more, the gas is of good quality according to Cecile Thom of the CSIR's Watertek.

She says winter proved something of a problem in that the quantity of dung dropped and the colder temperature decreased the methane-producing bacteria but measures to improve this situation are being investigated.

The dung added to the digester is mixed with water and fed in through an inlet pipe. A metal drum floats on the sludge, collecting the gas

### Outlet

The excess sludge leaves the system through an outlet pipe, and can be used during the rainy season as a fertiliser for vegetables.

The Mathabelas sell excess sludge to neighbours.

Mrs Mathabela used to cook once a day on a fire after collecting and chopping wood. The biogas digester cuts down on time spent collecting wood, and could ease the pressure on forests.

The digester, said Ms Thom, has generated considerable interest in the Mhala district of Gazankulu, and Wits Rural Facility have received several requests for them.

JULIENNE DU TOIT

# Homelands in bid to forge links

GAZANKULU, Lebowa

and the Transvaal Provincial Administration met last week to discuss political co-operation, according to a joint statement released in Pretoria this week. *Sowetan 23/10/91.*

Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi, Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike and Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough said general consensus had been reached that orderly and good government was essential. - *Sapa.*

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### **Gazankulu education crisis tackled**

*Express 27/10/91*  
A LAUNCH meeting of the Malamulele branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' union has mooted the idea of a forum to resolve the education crisis in Gazankulu.

(115)  
The recent meeting agreed that a crisis forum be held to discuss problems at Tivumbeni College of Education near Tzaneen and the expulsion of three teachers who are ANC members.

# Huge clean-ups in Gazankulu and Transkei

By Julienne du Toit

Star 11/19/91

Environmental concerns are taking force in Gazankulu and Transkei with communities undertaking huge clean-up operations.

It was sweltering in Gazankulu the day the cleanliness award was handed out.

Gazankulu is covered in plastic bags blowing in the wind, hooking on barbed wire fences. The soil is bare from overgrazing and dotted with rusting tin cans.

But last week about 1 000 people gathered at the village of Jilongo in the constituency of Madonsi, about 200 km from Louis Trichardt, to recognise it officially as the cleanest village in Gazankulu.

Chief Minister Professor Hudson Nksanwisi, his wife and several Ministers were there.

In 1989, MP Piet Mathebula felt unhappy with the appearance of his constituency. He started motivating the

headmen of the 16 villages in his constituency to keep their areas clean, and the first award ceremony was held last year.

"The first time I saw how clean that area was I actually cried," said owner of Sh-awela game lodge Dennis Ball.

Perm pledged to donate R3 000 every year for prize money until 1994. Mr Mathebula pledged R200 every year from his own pocket and bought a huge floating trophy for R1 885.

"Last year when the Kruger Park people saw that we were serious about this, they offered to give the headmen a three-day course on how to look after the environment," said Mr Mathebula.

Headman of Jilongo, K Chauke, laughingly confessed to the villagers he failed the first test on the way back from Kruger.

He took a proffered sweet, tossed the wrapper out of the car window and was roundly scolded by the course leader,

Caesar Nghonyama.

Mr Chauke said he never ordered Jilongo villagers to clean up or look after the environment.

"I picked up the plastic bags myself and they learnt from my example."

He urged the audience not to cut down trees, to look after the ants and reptiles in the veld, not to burn the veld and not to litter.

## Umtata pupils

Umtata schoolchildren, responding to an order from military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa to "clean up Transkei" collected enough litter last week to fill 12 five-ton trucks.

And 20 000 other citizens around the homeland rallied to the cause.

The police and the army were heavily involved, and collected about 6 000 tons of rubbish which involved 1 300 trips to special dumps. The Director-General of

Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Livingstone Mbana, described the region as "spotlessly clean".

He said the campaign had even cleaned up Mount Frere, "one of the dirtiest towns I have ever seen".

In the rural areas tons of litter were burnt in huge waste pits.

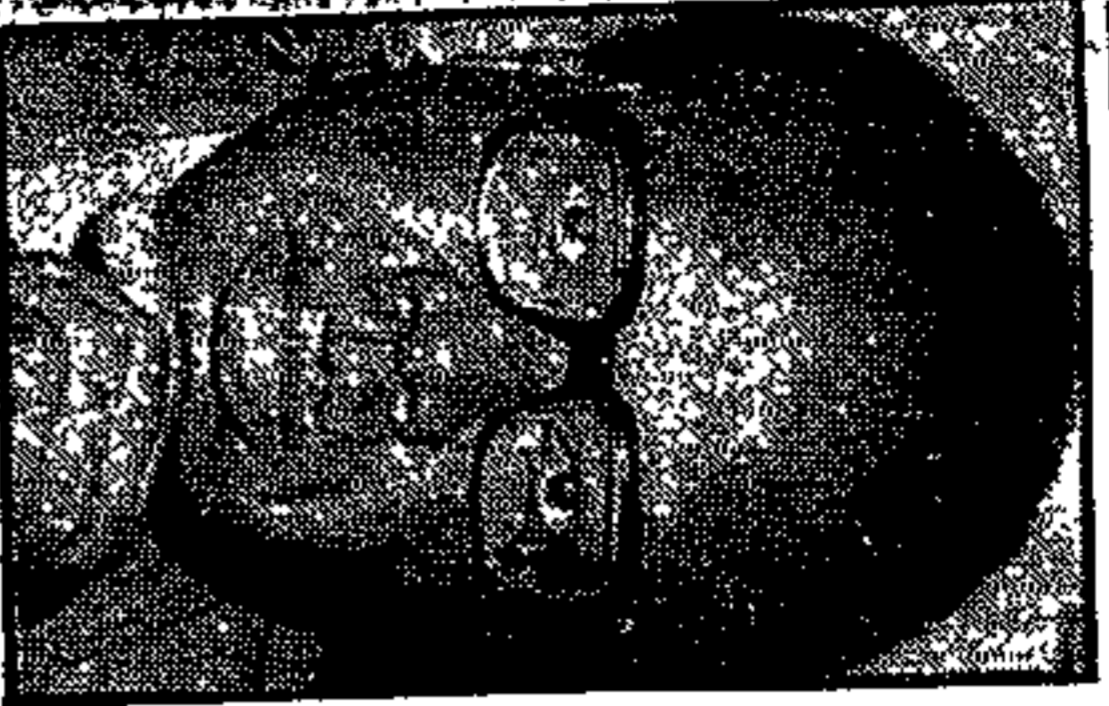
The ongoing clean-up campaign is aimed at a feature of Transkei — rusted car wrecks littering the veld.

Four tow trucks are moving through the area picking up hundreds of wrecks which will be compacted and sent to Durban for recycling.

All churches in Transkei have been asked to organise clean up groups to collect litter.

A spokesman for General Holomisa said: "This is very encouraging but it is only the beginning."

"We aim to make it a perpetual drive to keep Transkei spotless".



Hudson Ntsanwisi

# 'Boycott Ntsanwisi' call after deaths

THE Nkowa Nkowa Civic Association on Friday launched a consumer boycott against businesses owned by the Gazankulu chief minister's son, Mlungisi Ntsanwisi.

The boycott is aimed at focusing attention on the deaths of three people during a demonstration calling for the resignation of Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi as Chief Minister on February 21 last year.

An inquest into the deaths of Almond Malungani, 20; Israel Mokoena, 20; and Ludwick Mochimani, 19; resumes at the Venda Regional Court on Wednesday.

Witnesses who have testified so far in the inquest hearing, including ANC regional leader Charlie Mushwana, said the three were shot by Gazankulu police. The Civic Association re-

solved at a meeting this week to embark on the boycott until those responsible for the killings were apprehended.

Ntsanwisi said he was being used as a tool by people who had political differences with his father.

He said several meetings aimed at reconciliation were held after the deaths. "The general community lifted an earlier boycott, but there

are individuals who are still fighting for the matter to be pursued," he said.

Ntsanwisi said he had produced business licences to prove the businesses belonged to him and not his father.

Ntsanwisi said he was not a member of any political party, he had "never picked up any political argument with anyone" and he believed in accommodating all political views.

# Gazankulu hits at 'killer' taxi men

115  
Sowetan  
18/11/91.

**GAZANKULU's roads are being turned into graveyards, with taxi drivers viewing their licences "as killer weapons and their vehicles as coffins."**

This was said by the homeland's Transport Minister, Mr Thomas Howard Khosa, during last week's road safety debate which was held in Giyani between taxi owners and the Gazankulu road safety committee.

The homeland's spokesmen also warned taxi owners from the PWV region to be careful of hazards such as wandering cattle in Gazankulu - and especially during the forthcoming festive season when they were bringing workers home from the PWV region.

Khosa, who also is the vice-chairman of the Gazankulu Road Safety Committee, said it was very clear that the entire Southern African region's taxi drivers required professional and administrative education.

"It is pathetic to note that our taxi people have taken their licenses to be their killer weapons, their vehicles to be coffins and the roads to be the graveyards."

He warned that the problem would only escalate in

Southern Africa, where a child was born every 26 seconds and the taxi population therefore could be expected to double within five years.

Mr J Msiza of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) in South Africa told the taxi owners that 1178 people had died last year in taxi road accidents.

The road safety expert also warned that the death rates could be expected to rise in the ensuing years if nothing was done about the hazards created by uneducated drivers and unroadworthy taxis.

Msiza noted that accidents also took a heavy toll among the taxi drivers themselves. In South Africa last year, 241 taxi drivers died, 1027 were seriously injured and more than 2454 drivers were slightly injured in road accidents.

Mr J Mazibuko from the NRSC in Johannesburg said that with the approaching Christmas season, the taxi driver and the vehicle should be roadworthy to ensure the safety of commuters and passengers.

"People want to reach their destinations to enjoy the occasion with their families, but not to end up dying through indiscriminate taxi accidents." - Sapa.

PROPERTY

# Gazankulu housing takes a bad knock

*SD wefen 28/11/91*  
(115)

INCREASED building costs, a shortage of serviced stands and a lack of finance for housing loans have combined to impede the performance of the Gazankulu housing department.

Funds earmarked for housing loans by the Gazankulu Finance Company were exhausted during the year, while financial institutions were, as a result of unrest and rent boycotts, distinctly reluctant to invest.

Gazankulu Development Corporation divisional manager of industrial development, housing and business operations Mr Alwyn van der Merwe said that, apart from curtailing the provision of housing, the situation

Property Reporter

had an adverse impact on the activities of local builders. This slowdown in the building programme has led to an intensive survey by the housing department, which aims to provide - in liaison with Gazankulu authorities - low-cost housing to a large portion of the population.

On the commercial properties scene, the policy of favourable economic rentals was further pursued within the confines of the corporation's obligation under existing contracts.



# Static gold price and rising working costs hit Gazgold

3/10/91  
11/12/91  
115  
MATTHEW CURTIN

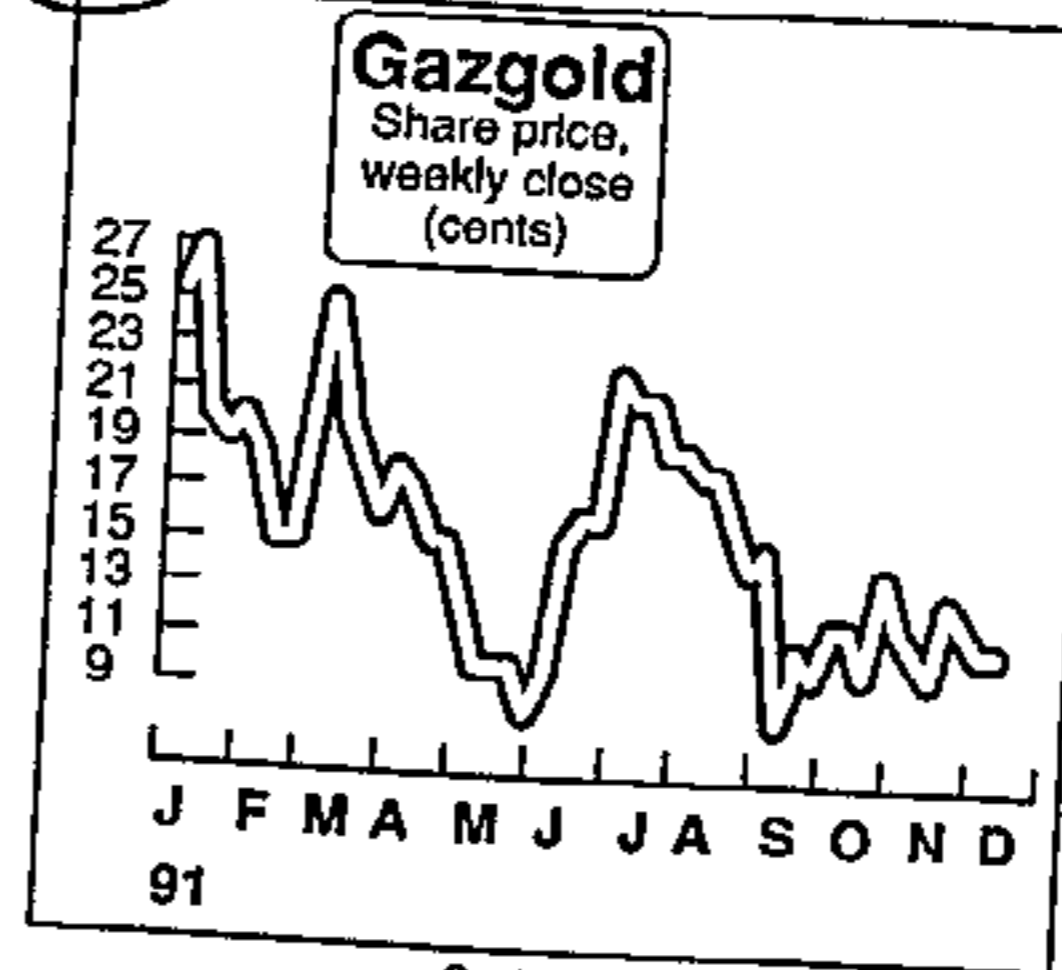
RISING working costs and a static rand gold price clobbered results at small independent gold mining company Gazankulu Gold Holdings (Gazgold) in the September quarter.

Gazgold's performance was also hit by the hiatus concerning the financial restructuring of the company.

The mine posted an operating loss of R13 000 against an operating profit of R34 000 in the previous quarter.

MD Hugh Newman said in a statement yesterday that the quarter's results were knocked by "uncertainties prevailing during the negotiation period leading to the finalisation of state assistance". Gazgold had R16m in liabilities as of October 31, of which the government has guaranteed R10m secured by the company's moveable assets and mining rights.

He said there had been changes to some minor management positions and "the situation has now stabilised". The mine was on line to reach budgeted production and recovery



Graphic: LEE EMERTON Source: FNET

targets.

The amount of ore milled in the quarter fell from 20 155 tons to 19 248 tons. Although development at the Franks mine continued apace in the quarter, poor ground conditions saw work aimed at re-opening the Klein Letaba mine grind to a halt, while a shortage of ore reserves saw production stop at the Birthday mine. Development work continued there.

Gold production fell from 65kg to 53kg in the quarter.

4. Die bedryf wat te **N.E.P.-skag, Consolidated Modderfontein Mine Limited**, op die plaas Modderfontein 76 IR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Benoni, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Benoni Stone Crushers BK, Posbus 25147, Monumentpark, 0105, bedryf word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Enige werk—

- (i) by bogrondse laaikaste;
- (ii) waar die verskuiwings, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
- (iii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
- (iv) by silindermeulaanlêe, draaifilteraanlêe en smelterye;
- (v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word;
- (vi) in smidswinkels, ketelmakerswinkels, trokherstelwinkels, sweiswinkels en boorslyp-winkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word
- (vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed;
- (viii) in essaiëringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaiërings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie;
- (ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word; en
- (x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

No. 3111

20 Desember 1991

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN EN RISIKOWERK

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No. 78 van 1973), met die instemming van die Regering van Lebowa, die volgende myn met ingang van 1 Februarie 1992 tot 'n beheerde myn:

Die myn bekend as **Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited**, op die plase Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR en Haakdoorndraai 758 LR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Mokerong, selfregerende gebied Lebowa, wat tans deur Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, Posbus 426, Brits, 0250, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk.

*Uitgrawings:* Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

4 The works operating at **N.E.P. Shaft, Consolidated Modderfontein Mine Limited**, on the farm Modderfontein 76 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Benoni, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Benoni Stone Crushers CC, P O Box 25147, Monumentpark, 0105.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date

Any work—

- (i) at surface bins;
- (ii) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (iii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
- (iv) at tube mill plants, rotary filter plants and smelt-houses;
- (v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;
- (vi) in blacksmith shops, boilermaker shops, truck repair shops, welding shops and drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (vii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
- (viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (x) where rock-drilling is done.

No. 3111

20 December 1991

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director: Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No. 78 of 1973), with the concurrence of the Government of Lebowa, hereby declare the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 February 1992:

The mine known as **Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited**, on the farms Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR and Haakdoorndraai 758 LR, situated in the Magisterial District of Mokerong, self-governing territory of Lebowa, which at present is worked by Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, P O Box 426, Brits, 0250.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date:

*Excavations:* Any work in underground or open workings.

**Bogronde: Enige werk—**

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
- (iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word;
- (iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerp gemaak word;
- (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verklee;
- (vi) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droë toestand gegradeer word; en
- (vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

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**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONTWIKKELINGS-  
HULP**

No. 3072

20 Desember 1991

**DORPSRAAD VAN NONGOMA: HEFFING VAN  
EIENDOMSBELASTING VIR DIE BOEKJAAR  
1991/92**

Ek, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde en vir Grondsake, maak hierby bekend dat dit die Dorpsraad van Nongoma behaag het om ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 302 (8) van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Owerhede, 1974 (Ordonnansie 25 van 1974, Natal), gelees met regulasie 19 (1) van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie van en Beheer oor Sekere Stadsgebiede in Natal, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 86 van 1982, aan te beveel dat die belastingtarief op grond en geboue van toepassing binne sy regsgebied onveranderd bly ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die belasting wat gedurende die boekjaar 1991/92 betaalbaar is ten opsigte van alle belasbare eiendom binne sy regsgebied.

Derhalwe word kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 19 (3) van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie van en Beheer oor Sekere Stadsgebiede in Natal, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 86 van 1982, hierby bekendgemaak dat die belasting vir die boekjaar 1991/92, eindigende 31 Maart 1992, ten opsigte van alle belasbare eiendom binne die regsgebied van die Dorpsraad van Nongoma aangeslaan is ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae en deur die Dorpsraad van Nongoma gehef en ingevorder moet word ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 148 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Owerhede, 1974 (Ordonnansie 25 van 1974, Natal).

Sodanige belasting word verskuldig en betaalbaar op 1 Januarie 1992 en moet nie later nie as 28 Februarie 1992, wat die finale datum van vereffening is, betaal word. Daarna sal vorderingsgeld van 10% gehef word en rente teen 1% per maand gehef word op die eerste dag van elke maand wat die belasting uitstaande is.

**J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,**

Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde en vir Grondsake.

**On the surface Any work—**

- (112)
- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
  - (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
  - (iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;
  - (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened;
  - (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
  - (vi) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state; and
  - (vii) where rock-drilling is done.

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AID**

No. 3072

20 December 1991

**NONGOMA TOWN BOARD: LEVY OF RATES FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1991/92**

I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order and for Land Affairs, hereby make known that the Town Board of Nongoma has been pleased to recommend, under section 302 (8) of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974, Natal), read with regulation 19 (1) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Certain Urban Areas in Natal, published by Proclamation R. 86 of 1982, that the rating tariff on land and buildings in force in its area of jurisdiction remains unchanged in order to provide for the rates to be paid in respect of all rateable property within its area of jurisdiction during the 1991/92 financial year.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by regulation 19 (3) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Certain Urban Areas in Natal, published under Proclamation R. 86 of 1982, it is hereby made known that the rates in respect of all rateable property within the area of jurisdiction of the Town Board of Nongoma for the 1991/92 financial year, ending 31 March 1992, have been assessed in accordance with the accompanying Schedule and are to be levied and collected by the Town Board of Nongoma in accordance with the provisions of section 148 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974, Natal).

Such rates shall become due and payable on 1 January 1992 and shall be paid not later than 28 February 1992, which shall be the final date for payment. Thereafter a collection fee of 10% shall be levied and interest at a rate of 1% per month shall be levied on the first day of each month that the rates are outstanding.

**J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,**

Deputy Minister of Law and Order and for Land Affairs.



**Ntsanwisi booted by boycotters** (115)

MORE than 500 people walked out of a meeting in Nkowankowa, Gazankulu, on Friday when Mlungisi Ntsanwisi, son of Gazankulu chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, tried to speak.

Mlungisi, whose Pondo Motors and Ritavi Bottlestore are being boycotted, had been invited to the meeting by the Nkowankowa Civic Association.

11/21/91  
SIP/11/21/91

# No education at all in Gazankulu

NOTHING the reform-minded in our country can conjure up will dispel the distinct impression that Marx is alive and well among us - certainly where political mobilisation towards a take-over of power by the radicals is concerned

of which revolutionary radicals are the members.

The point here is that the democratisation process in South Africa as at present must force us to the recognition that we simply cannot afford such "democracy" any longer

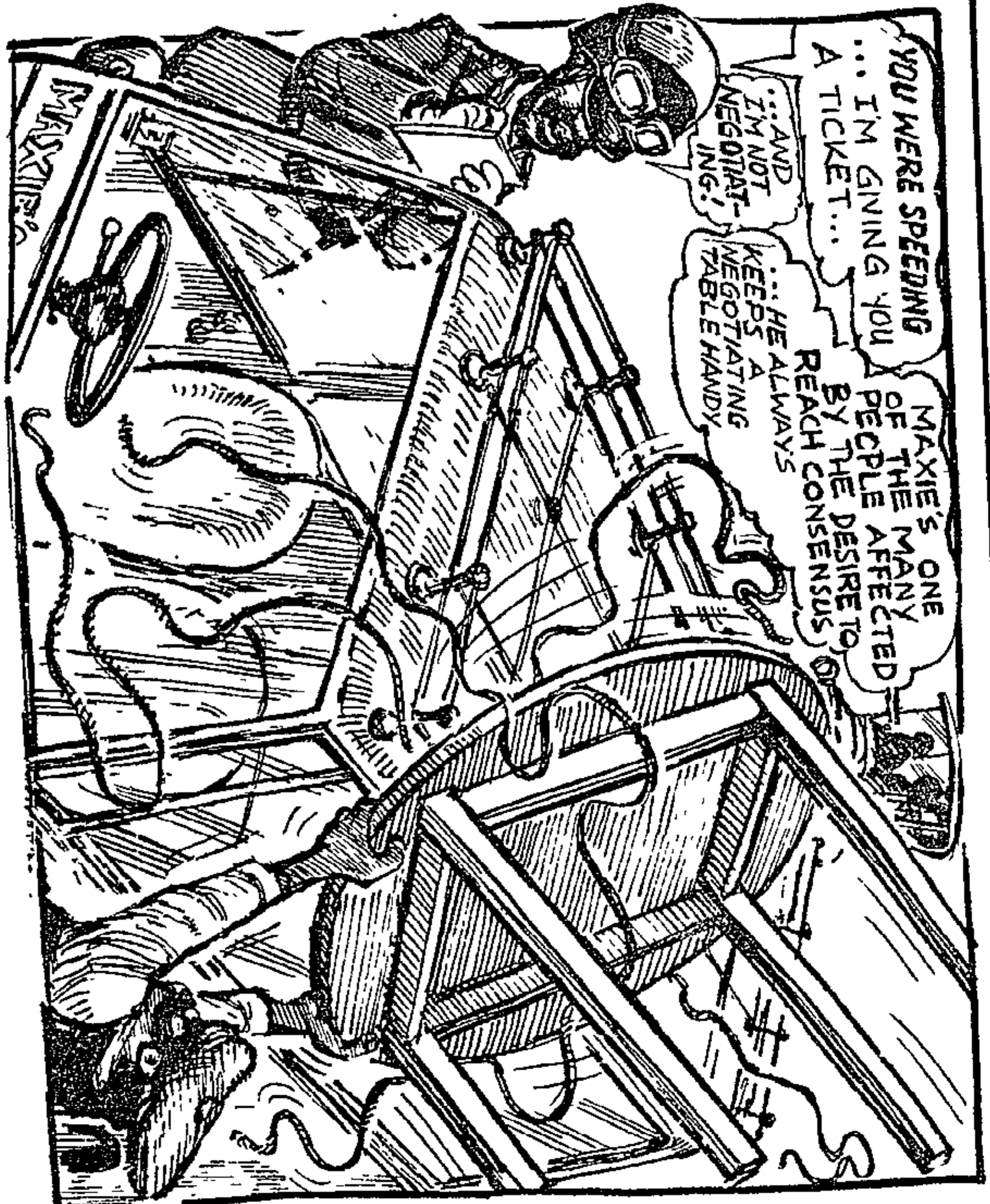
Take just one example - black education in Gazankulu, "a self-governing state". We find that literally next to no education has taken place there over the past few years while vandalism at school hostels alone has resulted in R26-million of damage this year.

Actively involved, though mostly behind the scenes, are organisations

In addition to the above mentioned educational losses the figure mounts - arson in Kwangwane, threats by radical organisations to make education "unworkable" (as if it would now) in KwaNdebele, well-nigh total disruption of any educational activity in Lebowa by mostly radical cadres who no doubt get their instructions directly from the communists.

Lack of supervision, corruption, theft, large-scale destruction of the tax-payer's property, political terror and intimidation, ridiculous and artificially inflated expectation of felicity around-the-corner and a multitude of other factors such as yawning chasm of cultural disparities between those who receive and destroy and those who bleed and give endlessly - all these make the problem of black education unresolvable.

The sooner our liberals accept that, the sooner will all of us be in a position to think about workable solutions **REALIST,** Pretoria.



STAR 9/12/91  
Gazankulu (115)

## in the grips of a dry and bleak season

Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — The worsening drought conditions are causing great suffering and hardships among the people of the northern Transvaal homeland of Gazankulu and their animals.

Only about 5 mm of rain has fallen since last summer and livestock has begun to die.

The Government has already started with the expansion of the water infrastructure which is to be financed out of the funds now available from the central Government from the sale of strategic oil reserves.

Gazankulu has also approached the South African Defence Force for assistance and support.

"The situation is regarded as an emergency, and the SADF is the only formation able to assist with logistical support on this scale, said acting Chief Minister E P P Mhinga.

"The assistance comprises of the establishment of temporary water purification units to augment the supply of water for human consumption."

In some districts tankers are carrying water to isolated communities. Responding to allegations that there is a sinister motive behind the SADF assistance and that the water supplied by them is poisoned, Mr Mhinga pointed out that "the assistance provided by the SADF is entirely of a humanitarian nature.

And it is perfectly in accordance with the practice throughout the world of using the military logistical support in emergency situations".

The Government has also started with a project of drilling boreholes for animals in the grazing camps.

Lack of grass and water have severely affected livestock, which are now increasing the number of road accidents by grazing on roadsides. According to the Animal Science Department, Gazankulu is facing overstocking of livestock as well as over-grazing problems.

Gazankulu is now carrying 210 000 cattle — more than double the amount of 90 000 that the land can cope with.

The Government has assisted farmers in the most affected districts with fodder.

## State secures R10m loan for Gazgold

MATTHEW CURTIN

GAZANKULU Gold Holdings (Gazgold), a small independent gold producer, has won state assistance in the form of a R10m loan guaranteed by government to help repay its long-term debts.

Gazgold will use the loan facility provided by Standard Bank to repay R8,5m in liabilities. The company will use the balance to finance capital programmes and as working capital to improve the company's prospects.

Gazgold's debt burden has prevented it from undertaking vital development work at its mines.

Gazgold's liabilities stood at more than R15m as of October 31, and outstanding debts will be capitalised through a R7,2m rights offer of 9% cumulative compulsory convertible preference shares of 1c each.

Unlike previous state assistance to gold mines, the government has guaranteed the R10m loan by using as security Gazgold's moveable assets and mineral rights.

State assistance has been granted under the broad guidelines of the 1990 Marais Committee of Inquiry into the position of marginal gold mines.

The announcement earlier this year that government assistance for Gazgold was on the cards drew criticism from some analysts, who said such aid undermined the industry's drive to contain costs at a time of inflation and low gold prices.

● See Page 7

HOMELAND - GAZANKULU - GENERAL

1992 - 1993

**NECC** 115  
**demands**

**college**  
C/PRES 5/11/92  
**is opened**

by **BENSON NTLEMO**

HERE has still been no response to the National Education Co-ordinating Committee's demand that the Gazankulu Department of Education drop the "impossible" conditions attached to the reopening of Tivumbeni College of Education.

Gazankulu education director SDC Vukela said the committee would get a reply when education minister EPP Mhinga returns from his holiday later this month.

Three weeks ago about 200 people supported an NECC march to the department to present a memorandum demanding:

- The unconditional reopening of Tivumbeni College;
- A stop to the alleged harassment of teachers;
- Recognition of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union; and
- The reopening of hostels closed in 1991.

The college was closed after the student body staged a sit-in and demanded that Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi resign as chancellor.

# Goldstone to take up W.M. exposé

Weekly Mail Reporter

MR Justice Richard Goldstone's decision to investigate *The Weekly Mail's* recent expose of Military Intelligence covert activities comes a month after the newspaper first approached him to look into the matter

*The Weekly Mail* first approached Judge Goldstone, chairman of the standing commission of inquiry into violence and intimidation, in December with evidence of the Military Intelligence operation.

However, the matter gained momentum as more information emerged earlier this month and the judge asked *The Weekly Mail* to prepare a memorandum on the evidence for him

This week, however, both Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and the African National Congress asked Judge Goldstone to take up the matter and he agreed to start hearings on February 4 in Cape Town

*The Weekly Mail* has welcomed the inquiry. Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, however, dismissed the report on the

grounds that the editor and staff of *The Weekly Mail* were "loyal sycophants of the ANC"

He subsequently issued a lengthy response, though he avoided commenting on the main thrust of the allegations of extensive South African Defence Force support and backing for Inkatha

He said there were some "glaring mistakes and untruths" in the report that needed to be corrected.

He challenged the claim that *The Weekly Mail's* interviewee, Mbogeni Khumalo, was "chief" of the IFP Youth Brigade, pointing out that he fell under the president, Musa Zondi.

He challenged the claim that Khumalo was an IFP central committee member, saying he had only attended meetings in his capacity as a Youth Brigade functionary. Inkatha, he said, had turned down consultancy services from SADF fronts and had no knowledge of their links with the military.

He also said "the IFP was never given R11 million by anyone"

Khumalo had said that an SADF front had offered to find this money for the IFP.

Buthelezi said Khumalo had been dissatisfied with the low pay he was receiving in the IFP and had applied for a job in the chief minister's office "It was then discovered that Khumalo had a criminal record which made it impossible for the kwaZulu government to consider his application."

Khumalo is adamant that he left Inkatha because of his disillusionment with the organisation and has been approached three times since then to return to work for the IFP or the chief minister's office.

The ANC issued a statement saying neither Buthelezi nor State President FW de Klerk could be believed when they said they did not know of the relationship between Inkatha and the security forces.

The ANC Youth Brigade called on all IFP youth members to "abandon this sinking ship" and "join the popular march to freedom, join the young lions of our country"

# Nobody blamed for Gazankulu deaths

CP Correspondent

CPren 2/2/92

115

THE inquest into the death of four people in February 1990 during demonstrations against Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi ended dramatically this week when the court found nobody could be blamed for their deaths.

The inquest hearing also found that Gazankulu constable Bishop Sebuyi lied when he told the court he was unarmed on the day the four were shot dead. He was in possession of a R-5 rifle.

However, inquest magistrate PJ Jordaan ruled that there was no evidence that the three were killed by the same weapon.

"The three were part of an unlawful assembly which the police failed to disperse," said Jordaan.

He found that the three - Elmon Malungani, Israel Mokoena and Ludwick Machimani - died as a result of shots fired by the Gazankulu police.

In the case of Maria Miladzi, also shot dead at the stadium, the court could not make any findings because of lack of evidence.

The death of the four resulted in the community boycott of two businesses - Pondo Motors and the Ritavi Bottlestore owned by Ntsanwisi's son, Mlungisi.



# Emergency in Gazankulu

(115)

New Nation (Learnin' Nation) 28/2 - 5/3/92

**A** Gazankulu college of education has imposed "state of emergency" type rules in a bid to prevent class boycotts and sit-ins.

Tivumbeni College has barred students from "participating in any political activities" or promoting the aims of, or becoming members of, a political organisation".

Students at the college have been involved in lengthy protests against the lack of accommodation and the institution's refusal to admit certain students. This led to a class boycott and a student sit-in in the rector's office.

## Stringent

In an attempt to regain authority on the campus, the Gazankulu education authorities also produced a new set of stringent admission conditions.

Most of these provisions clash with the political changes taking place in the country and also with the process of democratising educational institutions.

In what is seen as nothing

less than suppression of freedom of expression, the Gazankulu authorities not only outlawed membership of political organisations by college students, but also barred them from "arranging and participating in any meetings or gatherings not authorised by the rector or his authorised delegate".

## Admission

The new provisions allow the rector to refuse admission or expel any student who "encourages, through his conduct or behaviour, disobedience or resistance to the laws of the state". However, the document does not spell out these "laws of the state".

This, one student said, would create problems for students since the interpretation of the provision would be left to the authorities. Students would be left with no room to challenge any accusation under the new rules.

The authorities also declared last year's student representative council (SRC) null and void and provided for a new election to be held next month. It is believed that the move was designed to sideline last year's SRC

members who are regarded by the authorities as trouble-makers due to their involvement in political activities.

However, the new provisions do not prohibit last year's SRC members from being elected to a new council. But there is a provision that "if a student, elected for next year's SRC should fail the examination at the end of the year, he/she will automatically be disqualified".

## Fear

No clarity on this is given in the document, but students fear this might mean that last year's SRC members - some of whom will repeat last year's classes - may not be candidates or, if they are elected, may be disqualified at the discretion of the rector.

This would be in spite of the fact that they have not "failed" since no examinations were written last year.

Another iron-fisted proviso is the ban on the wearing of open shoes, tackies, sports shoes or shoes without socks.

"Any form of dress not in keeping with the image of the teaching profession" is not allowed, the college said.

# Cop beat prisoner, witness (115) tells court

C/P news 1/3/92

By BENSON NTLEMO

A WITNESS told a Malamulele magistrate this week how Gazankulu police sergeant Gezani Robert Makhubele assaulted a prisoner last year.

Khumisani Baloyi was testifying in the case in which Makhubele, 39, of 301 Malamulele township, is facing charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Baloyi, who was at the time a prisoner serving a sentence at Malamulele township, said he still remembered the incident although it happened on June 19, 1991.

## Assaulting

"I saw a policeman beating George Chauke, who was my fellow prisoner, in the passage leading to the cells. He was beating him with open hands and fists and later bumped him against the door frame," said Baloyi.

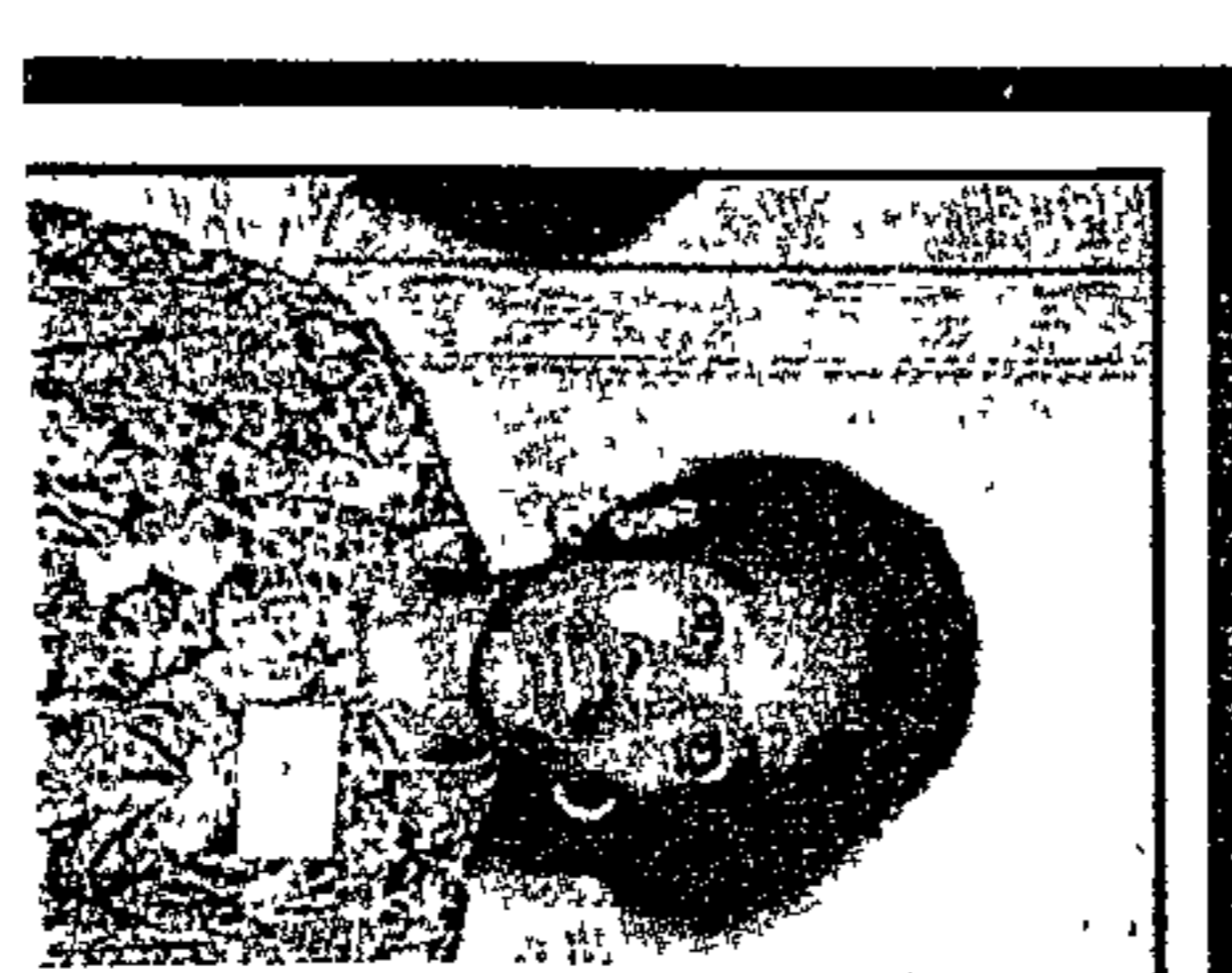
Cross-examined by Henry Netshifhefhe for the accused, Baloyi said he did not know Makhubele by name but identified him as the policeman he saw assaulting Chauke.

Magistrate, NC Mthombeni postponed the case to April 29.

SALDRU LIBRARY  
OF CAPE TOWN

06 MAR 1992

# Student sues for R3-m



**STUDENT SUES FOR R3-M**

*Sowetan 2/3/92*

*(115)*

**A GAZANKULU student who was severely injured in the head when he was allegedly shot by police, is suing the departments of education and police for R3 million.**

According to papers filed in court, Mr Musa Mukansi (24) of Ritavi, a student at Hoxani College of Education, was seriously injured after a member of the Gazankulu police or a person acting on his instructions allegedly shot him in the head during a function at the college on September 27 last year. He suffered a "traumatic wound of the brain, total

**BY MONK NKOMO**

destruction of the right eye and prolonged loss of consciousness" as a result of his injuries.

Mr Hernan Ramnuitla, a spokesman for the law firm HM Mboweni and Partners, confirmed that they had served summons on Gazankulu's ministers of education and of law and order claiming R3 003 800 in damages.

They allege that Mukansi was unlawfully shot at. They are claiming R1,5 million for future medical and

● From page 2  
*Sowetan 2/3/92*  
*(115)*

hospital expenses. Mukansi would also need an attendant for the rest of his life.

The lawyers also demand R1,2 million for loss of earnings and R250 000 for general damages and R10 000 as a result of the assault.

He had suffered insult, injured feelings, indignity and severe pain over an extended period "and will continue to suffer considerable pain and discomfort in the future", they said.

Mukansi, who had been in hospital since the incident, was recently transferred from Garankuwa Hospital and is presently at Letaba Hospital in Gazankulu.

● to page 2



# Gazankulu hit by classroom crisis

Sowetan 16/3/92

115

**MORE than 150 000 Gazankulu pupils attend lessons in the open because of a shortage of classrooms.**

A senior official in the homeland's education planning division, Mr EM Mona, said they needed at least 4 498 classrooms. It would cost more than R300 million to build these classes.

He said about 1 000 classrooms were being built in the area but this was "like a drop in the ocean".

"There is a grave shortage of classrooms in the area, and we know this is a nationwide problem," Mona said

"But, if funds are obtained from the central government, more classes will be built."

The homeland's department of education had about 338 644 pupils in primary and secondary schools. This

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

meant that almost half of them were without classrooms and had to be taught in the open.

A total of 240 000 pupils attended lessons in the open in 1990, but the figure was reduced considerably after the department received a grant from the South African Government. The money was used to build 1 000 classrooms, Mona said.

He said the backlog of classrooms could possibly be wiped out in five to six years if the grant was made annually.

Mona revealed the statistics following allegations that many pupils were dropping out of school because of the critical shortage of classrooms in the homeland.

## Giyani loan

*Business Day Reporter*  
1992/3/92

GAZANKULU chief minister Hudson Ntsanwisi said yesterday in Giyani that the Gazankulu Development Corporation would make a direct investment in the local economy of R70m — a 166% increase on last year's R26m.

A government statement said R80m of the corporation's total budget would come from an unspecified offshore loan. (115)

An extra R12m was obtained in the form of loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa and R42m from the maturing of investments.

The new budget provides for the repayment of an R80m long-term loan and R28m in interest payments.

The statement said the corporation was expected to show a profit for the second successive year.

**PROKLAMASIE**

*van die*  
**Waarnemende Staatspresident**  
*van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 55, 1992

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE DISPUTE TUSSEN DIE REGERINGS, PLAASLIKE REGERINGS, TRADISIONELE LEIERS EN DIE MENSE VAN GAZANKULU EN LEBOWA IN VERBAND MET DIE ONDERSKEIE GEBIEDE WAAROP HULLE WETGEWENDE VERGADERINGS EN STAMOWERHEDE JURISDIKSIE HET

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van daardie Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die dispute tussen die Regerings, Plaaslike Regerings, Tradisionele Leiers en die mense van Gazankulu en Lebowa in verband met die onderskeie gebiede waarvoor hulle Wetgewende Vergaderings en Stamowerhede jurisdiksie het en vaardig ek hierby die Regulasies (Afrikaans en Engels) in die Bylae vervat met betrekking tot genoemde Kommissie uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Johannesburg, op hede die Agste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Tweenen-negentig.

**R. F. BOTHA,**

Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

**D. J. DE VILLIERS,**

Minister van die Kabinet.

**BYLAE**  
**REGULASIES**

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“**beampte**” iemand wat in die voltydse diens van die Staat is en wat aangestel of aangewys is om die Kommissie by die verrigting van sy werksaamhede behulpsaam te wees;

“**dokument**” ook ’n boek, pamflet, aantekening, lys, omsendbrief, plan, plakkaat, aanplakbiljet, publikasie, tekening, foto of prent;

“**Kommissie**” die in hierdie proklamasie bedoelde Kommissie van Onderzoek na die dispute tussen die Regerings, Plaaslike Regerings, Tradisionele Leiers en die mense van Gazankulu en Lebowa in verband met die onderskeie gebiede waarvoor hulle Wetgewende Vergaderings en Stamowerhede jurisdiksie het;

“**ondersoek**” die ondersoek wat deur die Kommissie ingestel word;

“**perseel**” ook grond of ’n gebou, bouwerk, gedeelte van ’n gebou of bouwerk, voertuig, vervoermiddel, vaartuig of lugvaartuig;

“**voorsitter**” die Voorsitter van die Kommissie.

**PROCLAMATION**

*by the*  
**Acting State President**  
*of the Republic of South Africa*

No. R. 55, 1992

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND PEOPLE OF GAZANKULU AND LEBOWA REGARDING THE RESPECTIVE AREAS OVER WHICH THEIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES AND TRIBAL AUTHORITIES HAVE JURISDICTION

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the disputes between the Governments, Local Governments, Traditional Leaders and people of Gazankulu and Lebowa regarding the respective areas over which their Legislative Assemblies and Tribal Authorities have jurisdiction and I hereby make the Regulations (Afrikaans and English) contained in the Schedule with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Johannesburg this eighth day of June, One thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-two.

**R. F. BOTHA,**

Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Cabinet:

**D. J. DE VILLIERS,**

Minister of the Cabinet.

**SCHEDULE**  
**REGULATIONS**

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“**Chairman**” means the Chairman of the Commission;

“**Commission**” means the Commission of Inquiry into the disputes between the Governments, Local Governments, Traditional Leaders and people of Gazankulu and Lebowa regarding the respective areas over which their Legislative Assemblies and Tribal Authorities have jurisdiction;

“**document**” includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;

“**inquiry**” means the inquiry conducted by the Commission;

“**officer**” means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the execution of its functions;

“**premises**” includes any land, building, structure, part of a building or structure, vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft.

2. Die verrigtinge van die Kommissie word genoteer op die wyse deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

3. (1) Iemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrigtinge van die Kommissie in snelskrif aan te teken of op meganiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige verrigtinge wat aldus aangeteken of opgeneem is, te transkribeer, moet vooraf 'n eed of bevestiging in die volgende vorm aflê:

Ek, A.B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar—

- (a) dat ek getrou en na my beste vermoë die verrigtinge van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die dispute tussen die Regerings, Plaaslike Regerings, Tradisionele Leiers en die mense van Gazankulu en Lebowa in verband met die onderkeie gebiede waaroor hulle Wetgewende Vergaderings en Stamowerhede jurisdiksie het in snelskrif sal aanteken/op meganiese wyse sal opneem soos deur die Voorsitter gelas;
- (b) dat ek enige snelskrifaantekeninge/meganiese opname van die verrigtinge van genoemde Kommissie deur my of iemand anders gemaak, volledig en na my beste vermoë sal transkribeer.

(2) Geen snelskrifaantekeninge of meganiese opname van die verrigtinge van die Kommissie word getranskribeer nie behalwe op las van die Voorsitter.

4. Elke persoon wat diens doen by die verrigting van die Kommissie se werksaamhede, met inbegrip van iemand in regulasie 3 (1) bedoel, moet ten aansien van enige aangeleentheid of inligting wat by die vervulling van sy pligte in verband met bedoelde werksaamhede tot sy kennis kom, geheimhouding help bewaar, behalwe vir sover bekendmaking van sodanige aangeleentheid of inligting vir die doeleindes van die Kommissie se verslag nodig is, en elke sodanige persoon, behalwe die Voorsitter of 'n beampte, moet, voordat hy enige diens in verband met die Kommissie verrig, 'n eed van getrouheid of geheimhouding voor die Voorsitter in die volgende vorm aflê en onderteken:

Ek, A.B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar dat, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitvoering van my pligte in verband met die werksaamhede van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die dispute tussen die Regerings, Plaaslike Regerings, Tradisionele Leiers en die mense van Gazankulu en Lebowa in verband met die onderskeie gebiede waaroor hulle Wetgewende Vergaderings en Stamowerhede jurisdiksie het of ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n bevoegde hof nodig is, ek geen aangeleentheid of inligting wat in verband met genoemde Kommissie se ondersoek tot my kennis kom, aan enigiemand sal meedeel nie en niemand sal toelaat of veroorloof om toegang tot stukke van die Kommissie te verkry nie, met inbegrip van enige aantekening, opname of transkripsie van die verrigtinge van genoemde Kommissie in my besit of bewaring of in die besit of bewaring van genoemde Kommissie of 'n beampte.

5. Niemand mag enige aangeleentheid of inligting wat in verband met die Kommissie se ondersoek tot sy kennis gekom het, aan iemand anders meedeel of iemand anders toelaat of veroorloof om toegang te verkry tot stukke van die Kommissie nie, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitoefening van sy pligte in verband met die werksaamhede van die Kommissie of ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n bevoegde hof nodig is.

2. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the Chairman.

3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings which have been so taken down or recorded shall at the outset take an oath or make an affirmation in the following form: ~~(11S)~~ (11S)

I, A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare—

- (a) that I shall faithfully and to the best of my ability take down/record the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry into the disputes between the Governments, Local Governments, Traditional Leaders and people of Gazankulu and Lebowa regarding the respective areas over which their Legislative Assemblies and Tribal Authorities have jurisdiction in shorthand/by mechanical means as ordered by the Chairman of the Commission;
- (b) that I shall transcribe fully and to the best of my ability any shorthand notes/mechanical record of the proceedings of the said Commission made by me or by any other person.

(2) No shorthand notes or mechanical record of the proceedings of the Commission shall be transcribed except by order of the Chairman.

4. Every person employed in the execution of the functions of the Commission, including any person referred to in regulation 3 (1), shall help to preserve secrecy with regard to any matter or information that may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duties in connection with the said functions, except in so far as the publication of such matter or information is necessary for the purposes of the report of the Commission, and every such person, except the Chairman or any officer, shall, before performing any duty in connection with the Commission, take and subscribe before the Chairman an oath of fidelity or secrecy in the following form:

I, A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare that except in so far as it is necessary in the performance of my duties in connection with the functions of the Commission of Inquiry into the disputes between the Governments, Local Governments, Traditional Leaders and people of Gazankulu and Lebowa regarding the respective areas over which their Legislative Assemblies and Tribal Authorities have jurisdiction, or by order of a competent court, I shall not communicate to any person any matter or information which may come to my knowledge in connection with the inquiry of the said Commission, or suffer or permit any person to have access to any records of the Commission, including any note, record or transcription of the proceedings of the said Commission in my possession or custody or in the possession or custody of the said Commission or any officer.

5. No person shall communicate to any other person any matter or information which may have come to his knowledge in connection with the inquiry of the Commission, or suffer or permit any other person to have access to any records of the Commission, except in so far as it is necessary in the performance of his duties in connection with the functions of the Commission or by order of a competent court.

6. Die Voorsitter of 'n beampte deur die Voorsitter in die algemeen of spesiaal daartoe gemagtig, moet 'n getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, 'n eed oplê of van hom 'n bevestiging afneem.

7. (1) Indien 'n persoon wat getuie is voor die Kommissie afgelê het of aflê of wat opgeroep is om aldus getuie af te lê, die Kommissie aldus versoek, kan die Voorsitter gelas dat niemand die naam of adres van sodanige persoon of enige inligting wat waarskynlik sy identiteit sal openbaar, op enige wyse hoegenaamd bekend maak nie.

(2) Niemand mag 'n bepaling van 'n lasgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1) oortree nie.

8. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan deur 'n persoon in kruisverhoor geneem word slegs indien die Voorsitter sodanige kruisverhoor deur daardie persoon toelaat omdat die Voorsitter dit in belang van die werksaamhede van die Kommissie nodig ag.

9. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan na goeddunke van die Voorsitter en op die wyse wat hy bepaal, deur 'n advokaat of prokureur bygestaan word.

10. 'n Beampte, prokureur of advokaat deur die Voorsitter daartoe aangewys, kan by die aanhoor van getuie by die ondersoek aanwesig wees en getuie en argumente wat op die ondersoek betrekking het, aanvoer.

11. Wanneer die Kommissie op getuie of inligting aan hom voorgelê, oortuig is dat die Kommissie se ondersoek enige bestaande, ingestelde of hangende regsproses of enige ondersoek wat ingevolge die bepalings van enige wet ingestel is, nadelig kan raak, word getuie wat relevant is tot sodanige regsproses of ondersoek op so 'n wyse deur die Kommissie hanteer dat daardie regsproses of ondersoek nie daardeur nadelig geraak word nie.

12. Die Voorsitter of 'n beampte kan vir doeleindes van die ondersoek te alle redelike tye enige perseel betree en besigtig en enige dokument wat op sodanige perseel is, opeis en in beslag neem.

13. Niemand mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Voorsitter—

- (a) 'n dokument wat in verband met die ondersoek deur enige persoon aan die Kommissie voorgelê is, versprei of die inhoud of 'n gedeelte van die inhoud van so 'n dokument publiseer nie; of
- (b) enige dokumente, met inbegrip van enige verklaring, wat bestem is om aan die Voorsitter voorgelê te word, insien of onderwyl dit na die Voorsitter geneem of aan hom versend word, onderskep nie.

14. Niemand mag, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitvoering van die Kommissie se opdrag nodig is, die verslag van die Kommissie of 'n afskrif of 'n gedeelte daarvan of inligting met betrekking tot die oorweging van getuie deur die Kommissie publiseer of aan iemand anders verstrek nie voordat die Staatspresident die verslag vir publikasie beskikbaar gestel het of die verslag in die Parlement ter tafel gelê is.

15. Niemand mag die Voorsitter beledig, neerhaal of verkleiner of die verrigtinge of die bevindings van die Kommissie benadeel, beïnvloed of vooruitloop nie.

6. The Chairman or an officer generally or specially authorised thereto by the Chairman shall administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any witness appearing before the Commission. (115)

7. (1) If any person who gave or is giving evidence before the Commission or who has been summoned so to give evidence so requests the Commission, the Chairman may direct that no person shall publish in any manner whatsoever the name or address of such person or any information likely to reveal his identity.

(2) No person shall contravene any provision of a directive referred to in subregulation (1).

8. Any witness appearing before the Commission may be cross-examined by a person only if the Chairman permits such cross-examination by such person because the Chairman deems it necessary in the interest of the functions of the Commission.

9. Any witness appearing before the Commission may, in the discretion of the Chairman and in such manner as may be determined by him, be assisted by an advocate or an attorney.

10. An officer, attorney or advocate designated thereto by the Chairman may be present at the hearing of evidence at the inquiry and may adduce evidence and arguments relating to the inquiry.

11. Whenever the Commission is satisfied upon evidence or information presented to it that the Commission's inquiry may adversely affect any existing, instituted or pending legal proceedings or any investigation instituted in terms of any law, evidence which is relevant to such legal proceedings or investigation shall be dealt with by the Commission in such a manner as not to affect adversely such legal proceedings or investigation.

12. The Chairman or any officer may, for the purposes of the inquiry, at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises and demand and seize any document which is on such premises.

13. No person shall without the written permission of the Chairman—

- (a) disseminate any document submitted to the Commission by any person in connection with the inquiry or publish the contents or any portion of the contents of such document; or
- (b) peruse any document, including any statement, which is destined to be submitted to the Chairman or intercept such document while it is being taken or forwarded to the Chairman.

14. No person shall, except in so far as may be necessary in the execution of the terms of reference of the Commission, publish or furnish to any other person the report of the Commission or a copy or a part thereof or information regarding the consideration of evidence by the Commission before the State President has released the report for publication or the report has been laid upon the Table in Parliament.

15. No person shall insult, disparage or belittle the Chairman of the Commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the Commission.



**16. Iemand wat—**

- (a) die Voorsitter of 'n beampte by die uitoefening van 'n bevoegdheid in regulasie 12 bedoel, opsetlik hinder, teengaan of dwarsboom; of
- (b) 'n bepaling van regulasie 5, 7 (2), 13 of 14 oortree; of
- (c) 'n bepaling van regulasie 15 oortree,

is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar—

- (i) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande; en
- (ii) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (c) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande.

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**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**


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**ADMINISTRASIE:  
VOLKSRAAD**
**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN  
KULTUUR**

No. R. 1641

19 Junie 1992

**MAGTIGING VAN SKOLE OM INKOMSTE TE  
BEHOU EN VOORSKRIFTE BETREFFENDE SODANIGE  
INKOMSTE**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1A) van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No. 66 van 1975), en met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting, magtig ek, Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur, hierby alle openbare skole, uitgesonderd nywerheid- en verbeteringskole, onder my gesag, om inkomste soos omskryf in die Bylae te behou en aan te wend vir die bestryding van sodanige skole se uitgawes, en daarvan word rekenskap gegee en daarmee word gehandel volgens die voorskrifte in die Bylae.

Goewermenskennisgewing No. 2037 van 23 Augustus 1991 word hierby ingetrek.

**P. G. MARAIS,**

Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur.

**BYLAE****Woordomsrywings**

1. In hierdie voorskrifte het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg word, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“bedryfsrekening” 'n bedryfsrekening in paragraaf 2 (1) bedoel;

“boekjaar” die tydperk van 1 Januarie tot 31 Desember van enige jaar;

“die Wet” die Wet op Onderwysaangeleenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No. 70 van 1988);

**16. Any person who—**

- (a) wilfully hinders, resists or obstructs the Chairman or any officer in the exercise of any power referred to in regulation 12; or
- (b) contravenes a provision of regulation 5, 7 (2), 13 or 14; or
- (c) contravenes a provision of regulation 15,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—

- (i) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), to a fine not exceeding R200 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and
- (ii) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (c), to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months.

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**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**


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**ADMINISTRATION:  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**
**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE**

No. R. 1641

19 June 1992

**AUTHORIZATION OF SCHOOLS TO RETAIN  
REVENUE AND DIRECTIONS RELATING TO SUCH  
REVENUE**

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (1A) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget, I, Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister of Education and Culture, hereby authorize all public schools, excluding industrial and reform schools, under my authority, to retain revenue as defined in the Schedule, and to apply it for meeting the expenditure of such schools, and such money shall be accounted for and dealt with in accordance with the directions in the Schedule.

Government Notice No. 2037 of 23 August 1991 is hereby withdrawn.

**P. G. MARAIS,**

Minister of Education and Culture.

**SCHEDULE****Definitions**

1. In these directions any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have the meaning so assigned to it and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“council” in the application of these directions means a management council referred to in section 15 (a) of the Act;

“Executive Director” means an Executive Director of Education referred to in section 4 of the Act;

“financial year” means the period from 1 January to 31 December of any year;

“operating account” means an operating account referred to in paragraph 2 (1);

## COMPANIES

### Gazgold achieves turnaround

INCREASED yields and lower working costs at small independent gold producer Gazankulu Gold (Gazgold) turned its loss in the last quarter into profit for the June quarter.

Gazgold managed to increase its yield to 3,67g/t (2,78g/t) and lower working costs to R24 683/kg from R35 635/kg. Working profit was therefore R489 570 compared with a loss of R162 554 for the March quarter. Payments took their toll on net profit, reducing it to R139 169 for the quarter, which, combined with capex payments of R258 086, produced negative earnings a share of 0,5c

Financial director Richard Eaton said the fall in working costs was a result of achieving economies of scale from an in-

JONO WATERS

creased gold production of 79kg (62kg). He said they had struck higher grade ore in the Klein Letaba and Franke mines.

Capex payments were largely made on the Birthday mine, where the viability of ore blocks at the 110m level was currently being evaluated. No ore from Birthday was delivered during the quarter.

The shaft at Klein Letaba had been sunk to 160m and equipped to the 152m level, while at Franke, shaft-sinking had progressed to the 150m level. Eaton said a drop in grade was not expected.

Gazgold borrowings stood at R10m and management had decided to cease capitalising the interest costs, he said.

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BIDAY 2317192

# Gazankulu nears state of emergency

SPW 2217192

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by Dirk Nel  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

**LETTERSBURG** — With the drought tightening its grip on the far northern Transvaal, poverty, hunger and unemployment are reaching alarming proportions.

"There is no sign of the drought breaking, to ease the plight of my people — the situation has reached the point of being declared a state of emergency," Gazankulu Chief Mins-Hudson Nisanwisi said in impassioned general appeal

for contributions to the homeland's drought relief fund.

He pointed out that people in drought-hit rural areas, where whole communities normally survived off the land, simply did not have the resources to overcome the crippling drought. Gazankulu depended heavily on an annual budget allocation from the South African Government but this could not be stretched to cover the crisis facing the territory. The problem had been complicated by an unending influx of refugees from Mozambique.

The Gazankulu Development Corporation has released statistics which show that 70 percent

of the territory's population now lives below the internationally accepted minimum income of R8 244 a year for a family of six, while fewer than 40 percent of its economically active people have jobs.

Water for human consumption in most parts of Gazankulu would last only another two to three weeks, a government spokesman said, pointing out that the Middle Letaba Dam, the main water source for the northern and central regions, was only 3 percent full. The water quality in the Manyeleti Game Reserve's tourist camp now posed a health risk, and

this would affect tourism revenue drastically.

A scheme to transport water to remote villages in Gazankulu was to be implemented soon.

In Lebowa, most existing boreholes in rural communities had dried up, an agricultural spokesman said. Cattle, already weakened by a lack of proper grazing, were being moved in large numbers to greener pastures outside the homeland.

There was insufficient finance in Lebowa for new drilling operations and for the transportation of water. The Star was told. In addition, limited infrastructure made the effective

distribution of emergency food supplies largely impractical.

But organisations such as Operation Hunger and World Vision are continuing their feeding and self-help programmes in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda.

In Venda, the Department of Health and Welfare has launched projects to create jobs. An amount of R4.3 million, made available by the South African Government, will be used to provide limited income for 9 000 people for six months through public works programmes.

● Zimbabweans fed cullled animals — Page 8



The dusty road to greener pastures . . . weakened cattle are being driven long distances to places where there is better grazing.  
Picture: Dirk Nel

# ETHIOPIA ON OUR DOORSTEP

By SOPHIE TEMA

THESE pictures were not taken in Somalia or Ethiopia: they were taken right here.

Stimny people may be the envy of slumping-obsessed types, but in the hunger-ravaged homeland of Gazankulu the truth is that hunger hurts, if not kills.

More home truths: Starvation catastrophe is staring SA in the face. Hundreds of thousands of children are being stunted physically - and mentally - by acute protein deficiency.

Escalating child deaths, disease and malnutrition is being recorded in the forgotten settlements behind the hills, down the urban back alleys and, more often, in open, public sight in SA.

Unemployment and drought have pushed matters to the brink.

Who cares - such is the mental illness which also threatens a country numbed by political warfare and massive violations of human rights.

Yet, it's the job of Operation Hunger to make sure that violation by starvation does not go unnoticed, that somewhere starving people are given a glimpse of hope

TWO

million

starving at home

1/15

13/9/92

- and food.

Operation Hunger director Ima Perlman says more than two million people are in need of this glimpse. Perlman warned earlier this year that economic depression and drought could see more than 2.5 million South Africans desperate for food.

She predicted "maximum deprivation" and said her organisation was already feeding more than two million people a year. And funds were fast running out. Starvation in urban areas has also reached critical proportions, but in rural areas the situation has become far worse with children being admitted to hospitals suffering chronic malnutrition and Kwashiorkor. Some died there.

Others were simply killed off by exposure to cold in their "homes".

Urgent appeals from starving communities - both black and white - are pouring in daily to the offices of Operation Hunger. "More funds" organisers repeat.

This week Perlman said: "Hunger now, starvation tomorrow - that is the stark reality that threatens thousands upon thousands of our people before many more weeks have passed."

Crops had been wiped out, there was no seasonal labour and the urban economy had still not been able to supply employment and income.

She said: "Operation Hunger has received government funding, but even that will meet only half our need."

Perlman appealed to every South African to give what they could.

## The disaster that stares us all in the face



YOUNG... Most of the victims of hunger are defenceless infants - such as these suffering youngsters (above and right) pictured in Gazankulu recently.

Post-OPERATION HUNGER



NONE SO BLIND... While issues of power and wealth are fought out in a blaze of publicity, people seem oblivious to the fact that two million South Africans are starving to death.

## Dreaming of Bopan

By THEMBA KHUMALO

EDDIE Mangope's dream is that Bophuthatswana will one day become the Japan of Africa.

The son of Bop president Lucas Mangope is so impressed with Japanese methods and techniques that he wants to model the homeland's economic system on that of Japan.

His father wants to convert Bop into a model federal state in a new SA, but the American-schooled Eddie has other ideas. His burning ambition is to transform the homeland's faltering economy into one of the most flourishing capitalist systems in the continent.

Eddie is no novice in the business sector. He earned an MBA degree from Western University in Chicago in the early 80s, then worked as a banker for eight years in the US. Later he returned home to head the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) as senior general manager.

An admirer of Japanese economic success, he recently led a delegation of 10 local businessmen to seek advice and to get first-hand experience from Japan, Singapore and Taiwan.

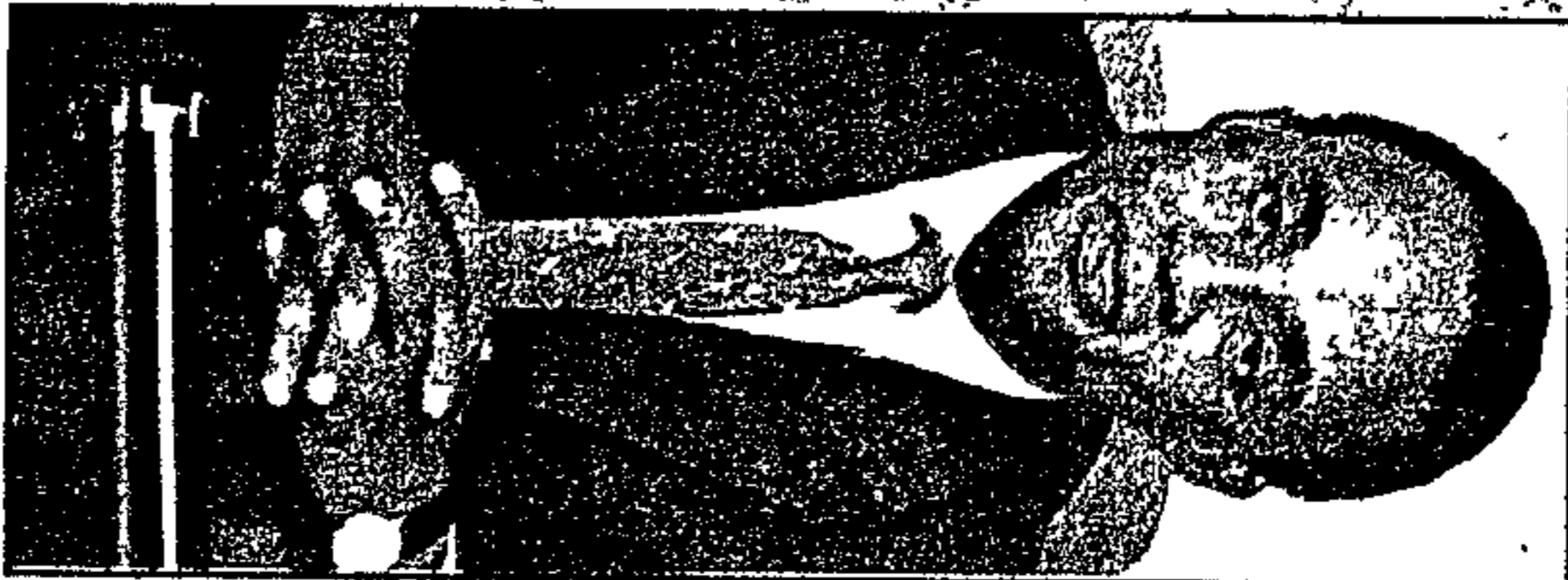
"We were particularly struck by the work culture, the Japanese attitude. I've never seen such workaholics in my life. It's amazing," said 39-year-old Eddie.

Addressing a media conference this week to launch the NBDC's National Business Week, Eddie said Bop's economic success would like Japan depend largely on small business.

He said 99 percent of Japan's business was based on small business industry and Bop could also progress if it reshaped its economic efforts along these lines.

Big companies, he stressed, could not alone carry the burden of employment, very citizen.

However, Eddie painted a gloomy picture of the homeland's economy and said unless drastic measures were taken, Bop could soon fall into an economic abyss.



ENTER THE DRAGON... Eddie Mangope is a Japan fan.

Business Week begins on September 26 and aims to introduce small businessmen to the community to improve their image.

The week's programme includes workshops on retail, radio and television talk-shows and advice on how to start a business.

NBDC public affairs manager Solby Maleye said Business Week had been sponsored to the tune of R300 000 by among others, SunBop, Bopair, Bophuthatswana Breweries and Bop Radio Services.

THE Mozambican refugees spoke in quiet tones. There was no laughter. In their eyes you could see their painful, silent expressions of hunger and fear.

It was this stark image of suffering that changed the life of British immigrant Pat McDougall. She came, she saw — and then she helped.

Now, the 50-year-old housewife is all but mother to the 11 252 unwanted people living at the Humalani refugee camp in the homeland of Gazankulu.

Pat, who has four children of her own, is the only white volunteer in the camp, and her small open bakkie is the only form of transport available to the people there.

She is the one who collects corpses from the hospital in the South African township of Nainagale, a few kilometres away.

## Vicious

Her bakkie is used as a hearse and she ferries coffins into the camp so the people can bury their dead nearby.

Late at night, when she hears that refugees have been arrested on South African soil, Pat is the one who gets out of bed to visit the people being held in police cells.

The sight of them often makes her angry — she knows they will be taken to the border post at Komatiapoort, where they are dropped off in their war-torn, drought-ravaged country.

"It is all one big vicious circle," she said. "Often men and women and teenagers who are arrested never make their way back.

# MOTHER OF MERCY

*S/Times* 27 19/92  
I walked into the hut and saw something under pieces of newspaper lying on the ground. I lifted the newspaper and looked straight into the staring eyes of a dead two year old

"Parents who have little children in the camp are picked up as they try to find work in the town or on the farms. When this happens, their children are orphaned, causing even more pain and suffering.

"Of all the people I have seen behind bars, there are only two I know of who have ever made it back into South Africa."

Pat is also the firebrand who takes on businessmen in nearby Phalaborwa to get their waste food and vegetables for the nutrition centre which feeds babies and children suffering from kwashiorkor and malnutrition.

She crosses two rivers each day after getting up before sunrise to collect damaged and returned bread from a bakery in the town. Previously, the food was fed to local farmers' pigs. She also gets a box of vegetables from a supermarket chain store.

"I came to Phalaborwa from Birmingham

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harm three years ago with my husband and children. For the first eight months, I was desperately lonely and knew I had to do something with my life," she said.

"I called the local Catholic church and Father Jeremiah Daly told me about the camp. In all the time I had lived in the town, I had never heard of it.

"On January 3 1990, I went in. I was shocked by what I saw.

"When I got home that night, I battled to work through my feelings. Even though I had seen thousands of miserable people, all talking softly, I knew something was missing.

"While writing in my diary that night, I was baffled by a strange feeling that I could not place. I had been among thousands of people and all that lingered on in my head was the buzzing of their voices.

"I soon found the answer, but it made me sadder than I have ever been before. I had looked into the eyes of starving peo-

ple who had experienced cruelty and horror — and then it hit me.

"There was no laughter. Not one person had laughed while I was there. It was then that I wrote that I had to return — a decision that changed my life totally."

In her diary written after her second day at Humalani camp on January 4 1990, Pat wrote: "Today I was given the test of my life.

"I have never seen a dead child or held one and I have never had the desire to be present at the birth of a baby.

"But at Humalani today, under the trees which are the only shelter for so many, I was asked if my bakkie could be used for a funeral. A child had died in the camp and the father asked me to go with him to see the body.

"Outside an incomplete mud hut, I saw women on their knees crying. I walked into the hut and saw something under pieces of newspaper lying on the ground. I

lifted the newspaper and looked straight into the staring eyes of a dead two year old.

"The father brought his best belonging, an old jacket, which he wrapped the child in. We spoke and I got into the bakkie and drove off to Phalaborwa to buy a coffin.

"When I got back, the grave had been dug and the child was buried. Before I could think straight, another man came up to me and asked if I could help him as his wife was in labour.

"He was concerned that a witchdoctor had put her behind some bushes and had left her there to give birth. Her husband picked her up and put her in the back of the bakkie.

## Scream

"In such a short while, it had been a vehicle of death — and now it was being used to help a new life come into the world. We raced off to the clinic and as we got to the entrance, the baby's small head was visible.

"When I drove back into Phalaborwa that afternoon, I looked at all the houses neatly in a row. I looked at the people walking about and I wondered why they all seemed so unaware of what was happening just down the road from them.

"I got home and, as I write in my diary, I want to scream. I want to scream at the world and I want to know why no-one cared."

Two years later, she still doesn't know why no church organisation, except the Catholic church, women's groups or welfare organisations are working among the refugees.

# Charred by the sun and the system

By JENNIFER GRIFFIN

**S**ITTING on an empty 25-litre water container in the scorching midday sun, Ellesa Mkuma stroked her young daughter while they waited for their turn at the water tap. They had been waiting since 5 am.

Dozens of other women with babies and children queued behind Ellesa in Gazankulu. Local rivers remain dry and dead vegetable gardens lie on the parched earth - testament to the worst drought to hit the region in 100 years.

Malnutrition is on the rise and some two million blacks need food aid. Critics say the government's lax attitude and bureaucratic inefficiency have caused it to be slow in helping impoverished rural blacks.

Black farmworkers have been evicted from white-owned farms causing them to form squatter settlements. No factory jobs exist. The mines are not hiring and rural villagers cannot sell their livestock because prices have fallen so low.

SA's maize harvest was down by 60 percent this year, forcing the former exporter to import almost 4.5-million tons of maize.

Those who can afford food often lack the water needed to cook.

"Even though they can buy mealie meal, they say they may not eat for two or three days because there isn't water," said Star Motswege, a fieldworker for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee.

The first signs of potential drought came in September 1991, said Mpho Mashinini, deputy director of Operation Hunger. Yet the government only began addressing the problem in February 1992 when it voted to allocate R440-million to drought relief that has benefited mostly white farmers, he said.

But the government says it wasn't late.

"One can't say the government in September should have known there would be a drought," said Mike Walters, executive secretary for the government's Drought Action Co-ordinating Centre. "The first indications were when the January and February rains failed."

According to Mashinini, Afrikaner farmers were helped first. The government concedes most of the 26 000 farmers given drought assistance were white, but claims R130-million was given to homeland farmers.

Motswege reckons drought relief money never reaches the black farmers it targets. "In some areas you find that the white farmers are the chairmen of the committees for allocating drought relief money," he said.

Overseas engineers have withdrawn from the government's Water Task Force because they alleged the drought emergency has been brought about by long-term neglect.

Len Abrams, director of the Consultative Forum on Drought, said the State uses homeland leaders to administer public drought relief funds, and these homeland bureaucracies are responsible for the infrastructural decay that has allowed the drought to become a disaster.

According to Mashinini, "if hunger wasn't being used as a political weapon, we could cope".

## Inquest into Malele's death

THE inquest hearing into the death of a victim of alleged Gazankulu police brutality resumes at Hlanganani Magistrate Court tomorrow.

The family of Mr Edward Booie Malele, who was arrested on December 26 last year and allegedly severely assaulted by police until he died, had on November 10 successfully applied for an exhumation order so that another post-mortem examination could be done. Results of the further post-mortem are expected during this hearing. Malele, exhumed two weeks ago, had been buried on January 8 this year.

Sowetan 30/11/92.

# the nation in brief

## Sadtu decries harassment

THE Sekhukhune branch of the SA Democratic Teachers Union has accused the Lebowa department of education of not honouring their record of agreement by harassing teachers.

The union claimed that its Sekhukhune branch members were being victimised by conservative principals. *Sowetan 30/11/92*

Branch chairman Sello Modiga said they were shocked to find that Sekhukhune circuit office did not even have a copy of the agreement.

Education spokesman Mr Seroka was yesterday reported to be attending a course in Port Elizabeth and unavailable for a response.

## Taxi shooting victims buried

THE funerals of victims of the Pietersburg taxi shooting proceeded without any incidents on Saturday, but the planned joint burials failed. *Sowetan 30/11/92*

Speakers at Mr John Pholo's funeral condemned the shooting and appealed to people not to solve their problems by killing one another. Other burials of victims of the taxi shootings that claimed eight lives were held at Seshego and Zebediela on the same day.

## Inquest into Malele's death

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*Sowetan 30/11/92.*



# A riddle lies buried with the chief's son

*W/M ad 11/12 - 17/12/92*

*A fear haunts the village of Wayeni, and it will not go away until the answers are dug up from the grave of the chief's son. Did illness kill him, or was he murdered? And why did the district surgeon find not one bruise on the body of a man seen battered to death?*



By  
**PHILLIP  
VAN  
NIEKERK**

**W**HEN the police arrived with a court order to dig up the remains of Edward Malele, the entire village of Wayeni gathered around to watch, an excited babble came to witness the dead rising. Exhumation is unheard of in the superstitious enclaves of rural Gazankulu.

It was soon apparent that no supernatural event had transported Malele from the land of the dead. The wooden coffin was rotten and disintegrated as it was lifted up, revealing a body covered in maggots. It had no ears and there were light traces of beard and moustache on the slightly mummified face.

It was almost a year after the burial. At the time, the district surgeon of Gazankulu, Dr J Naude, had performed a post-mortem and declared that Malele died of broncho-pneumonia.

The finding had been vigorously disputed by his widow, Muthavine Malele, who said her husband had not been ill before his death. A number of people also had witnessed Edward being brutally beaten by the police before he died on Christmas Day last year.

Now, Malele's corpse was being dispatched to Pretoria for a second opinion. This post-mortem was to be performed by chief government pathologist JD Loubser and an independent pathologist, Gert Saayman, acting for the family.

In supporting the request for an exhumation at the magistrate's court in Hlanganani, Saayman had speculated that the district surgeon's findings were so at variance with the statements of those who had seen Edward assaulted that he had performed a post-mortem on the wrong corpse.

After the exhumation order had been granted, the family became so fearful that the corpse would be stolen they painted the rocks on the mound red so that they would know if anyone had tampered with the grave.

They feared someone would substitute another corpse, taking from them the vital evidence that would incriminate the killers of Edward Malele — the injuries on the body.

The body they would trust to science. Yet the entire saga began with sorcery.

**L**ast year Edward's father, George Malele, the chief of Wayeni, fell desperately ill and came to believe that someone was bewitching him.

The chief determined to root out the sorcerer. It was the Christmas period, when the men returned from the mines and factories of the Reef to settle their scores at home. Following a meeting of all the men, a delegation was dispatched to visit a witch-finder in a nearby village.

The witch-finder's identity remains a mystery. Ask the women of Wayeni sitting under the tree in their colourful Shangaan-print dresses who he is and they laugh into their hands.

Whoever he is, he had a busy Christmas. Four alleged witches were burnt at the nearby village of Mahatlane two days before Christmas. Among the more than 400 people who were arrested on suspicion of murder were 40 children.

At Wayeni, a report-back meeting was summoned early on Christmas morning to hear what the witch-finder had to say.

The delegation had tape recorded their conversation with the witch-finder. Four hours of tapes were played to the assembled villagers. The witch-finder's short answer was to identify Titus Malele, the chief's brother and his trusted *induna*, as the



Grave dispute ... Widow Muthavine Malele vigorously denies her husband was ill Photo: DAVID BERESFORD

wizard behind the mysterious illness.

There are some in the village who will tell you that old chief George already suspected Titus of siphoning off funds when he had gone in his place to collect the tribal monies. As his illness grew worse, he had become increasingly fearful that Titus was seeking to usurp the chieftainship.

Having heard the verdict of the witch-finder, George Malele instructed the villagers to kill Titus Malele. Titus was taken away and burnt.

**W**ord of the trouble reached the police at Hlanganani. A number of vans were dispatched to the village and suspects were rounded up and allegedly beaten. About three dozen people were arrested, including the chief and his eldest son, Edward.

Edward told the other people in the van that when he was arrested he had been on his way from friends. As it was Christmas Day, they had been drinking beers. He denied he had anything to do with the killing.

The police took some of the detainees to the spot where the body of Titus Malele lay. They were forced to pick up Titus' body and drop it in the back of the bakkie and travel alongside the gruesome corpse.

When the detainees arrived at the police station, they claim they were ordered to lie down on the ground and were assaulted with sjamboks.

Witnesses described how Edward Malele was whipped over his buttocks and over his body by the police. As he lay on the floor screaming he was kicked with heavy boots. Others were assaulted but the police returned to Edward, continuing their beating and kicking.

After that, his fellow detainees say, he sat leaning against the wall. He was weak and his right eye was bleeding. He asked for water but was unable to drink. The water dribbled out of his open mouth.

In the early hours of the morning, three soldiers arrived at the police station. One, a white soldier, attempted to give Edward water from a litre Coca Cola bottle. Again, the water

just flowed out of his mouth. "Die man is dood," he concluded — "This man is dead."

Still, the police appeared not to believe it. They took the corpse out under the stars of the bushveld so that it could get some fresh air.

Muthavine Malele was preparing some food to take to the police cells for her husband when the old chief George came home the next morning. "He said I mustn't prepare the food because Edward had passed away. He said he been assaulted by the police."

The next day, the old chief himself grew so ill that he had to be taken to Elim Hospital. Five days later he died.

Edward, the next in line to the chieftainship, had died days before he could succeed his father. His younger brother, Mafemani Julius Malele, was installed as the new chief.

The police began to prepare for the inquest. The family's lawyers in Pietersburg, Seth Nthai and Saad Cachalia, discovered to their horror that the only statements that were

taken — and thus the only witnesses the police were planning to call at the inquest — were policemen.

They were even more alarmed when they read the post-mortem report of Naude, in which he claimed he could find no injuries, external or internal, on Edward's badly beaten corpse.

In a letter to the attorney general of the Transvaal, requesting that a supreme court judge rather than a magistrate preside over the inquest, Cachalia said the investigating officer deliberately failed to interview Edward's fellow detainees who witnessed the beatings.

The attorney general turned down the request for a judge, but counsel Nthai managed to get the inquest postponed so that the body could be disinterred and a fresh post-mortem held.

The concerns turned out to be justified. The new post-mortem revealed that the district surgeon all but failed to perform an autopsy. The findings of the post-mortem, to be tabled when the inquest resumes next month, were that Edward Malele suffered a brain haemorrhage and that features consistent with blunt-force application to the scalp and skull were identified. There was further evidence of heavy blows to the chest, where a number of ribs were broken.

When the inquest resumes, Naude will have to explain the rather wide discrepancies between the new post-mortem report and his bland findings that the state of Edward Malele's battered body was normal.

**B**ut now the body is back in its resting place. Next to the grave of Edward Malele lies that of his father. They are buried together, away from the commoners, in a corner of the rural graveyard reserved for royal blood. Only the grave of Titus Malele, brother to the chief, is nowhere to be seen.

"Titus would have been buried here too had he died well," explained a villager.

In what sense did Edward Malele die well? He died violently. Yet he still takes up his place in the royal patch. Titus, who died an equally horrific death, will be an outcast forever — and his children will have to bear that stigma.

Titus' wife and two children have fled to the village of her parents. "With her husband dead, and dead that way," said one villager, "she decided to leave for Olifantshoek."

At Wayeni, Edward's widow, Muthavine, a mother of two young children, has a job now, working at a drought-relief programme, where she sits under the shade of a large tree with the other women of the village, tearing strips from mealie bags and threading goat tethers.

Now that the corpse of her husband is back in the earth and the mysteries of Edward's grave have been fathomed, it is the neighbouring grave of the old chief that holds the fascination. It was, after all, George Malele's illness that started the trouble in the first place.

After he passed away, everyone speculated about the cause. Some said it was the witchcraft that killed him; others that he too died from the police assaults.

One woman in the village claimed he died of a broken heart.

"He was already suffering from illness when he learnt his son was dead. Thereafter, he enjoyed no happiness until he died," she explained.

But what did the hospital say? I asked an official at the courtroom at Hlanganani.

He shrugged, as if the answer was of little consequence: "They said he died of diabetes."

# Social workers put government to test

By Don Seokane

SOCIAL workers in Lebowa on Tuesday suspended their strike, which began on November 11, until January 26 to see if the homeland government will make good its promises.

The social workers have argued that the department of health and social welfare was giving priority to the division of health while ignoring social welfare.

If that was not the case, how could their grievances not be addressed until they, being professionals, decided to go on strike, they ask.

Most of the social workers interviewed said that they were reluctant to go on a strike because they would be depriving disadvantaged communities of badly needed services.

Their strike at all hospitals in Lebowa resulted in drought relief aid - which was supposed to be distributed to needy families - piling up at hospital stores.

At some hospitals and clinics, however, community health nurses agreed to shoulder some of the responsibilities of social workers.

Even when social workers were not on strike, it was almost impossible to distribute the famine relief aid because of the lack of transport, social workers said.

Their job was made difficult because

Strike is suspended until January 26 to see if Lebowa homeland will keep its promises:

of the lack of tools to carry out their duties properly.

They needed proper office accommodation, funding of projects, vehicles, more staff and official residences, they said. To continue working under such bad conditions would be rendering a disservice to the communities they were supposed to serve.

Has the strike not tainted their professionalism?

They cited examples to back up the strike and their demands. Besides vehicles, office accommodation was "appalling".

At Mankweng hospital, five social workers were sharing an "office" no bigger than two rooms of a common four-roomed township house.

At Mahwelereng, because of lack of offices, social workers have created a makeshift office at the township superintendent's offices.

Those who are working at the Sekgose Hospital only seem to be fortunate because their offices are housed in a prefabricated structure. And in the searing Northern Transvaal heat, one could hardly call that being fortunate.

Correspondence between the social workers and the department showed that the authorities had promised dur-

Sowetan 11/12/92

ing a meeting held on October 7 last year that four regional offices and 14 residences would be built.

The memorandum submitted by striking social workers referred to the R500 000 which was earmarked for buying prefabricated structures and an amount of R1,2 million to be used on personnel expenditure.

## Social workers were reluctant to go on strike because they would be depriving disadvantaged communities of badly needed services

The figures also raised another issue which seemed to have been obscured until the strike:

Did the department accord the same status to the social welfare division as it did the health division?

Social workers have demanded a breakdown, particularly of expenditure

for social welfare and health because they claim that only the health section was considered when cars were allocated.

The Lebowa government, realising the seriousness of the social workers complaints and possibly embarrassed by the strike, went on a fact-finding mission to all hospitals in the territory.

The public relations division of the Chief Minister's office said "the official visit was prompted by recent revelations by the De Meyer Commission of problems hindering the smooth running of services in the territory".

The fact-finding tour on November 27 gave cabinet ministers a glimpse of the "appalling conditions" social workers were working under.

It was also found that there existed a critical shortage of transport for hospitals which led to the decline or total lack of services by hospitals in outlying areas.

After their fact-finding mission, another official visit which included Chief Minister Mr Nelson Ramodike, Transport Minister Mr LM Mokoena and his deputy Mr MT Ramafalo, Commerce and Industries Minister Mr NB Rappo, was organised and workshops were the targets.

Similarly, after this fact-finding tour,

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they expressed dissatisfaction with the administration and flow of work at workshops in Lebowa and Seshego. Then the ministers decided that all new or repaired vehicles which were lying idle at the two workshops be allocated to the department of health and social welfare.

During a meeting with social workers on December 4, cabinet ministers promised that the vehicles would be allocated as soon as it was possible.

Also, a ten-member crisis committee was formed to look into social workers' demands, such as the provision of accommodation and allocation of cars.

The committee is to be chaired by newly appointed Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mr Lekau Manabolo.

While their demands have not yet been met, social workers this week decided at a meeting to suspend the strike until January 26 "in the interest of communities we serve and to afford the new minister an opportunity to prove himself".

Some social workers, however, said they were not impressed.

They alleged that the homeland administration had not yet moved an inch and it had, as usual, promised to deliver the goods.

It remained to be seen whether Lebowa would make good its promises.

# Honour for Enos Mabuza

## ■ Honorary doctorate from Rhodes University:

RHODES University is to confer an honorary degree on the former Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr. Enos Mabuza.

Mabuza, an African National Congress supporter, will receive an honorary Doctorate in Law at a graduation ceremony in April.

According to a statement from the university, a Master of Pharmacy degree will be awarded to Mr. Bennet Jacobson, who has "played a leading role in the development of pharmacy in the country".

A former head of the university's history department, Professor Rodney Davenport, will be awarded a Doctorate in Literature.

Mabuza holds a Bachelor of Arts honours degree from the University of South Africa.

He is the founder of the Inyandza National Movement.

He resigned as Chief Minister and president of the movement last year and joined the Independent Development Trust.

He served on one of the Codesa committees.

# Gazankulu chief will weed out the witches'

C/P/123 3/1/93.

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By **BENSON NTLEMO**

GAZANKULU minister of works, chief Samuel Nxumalo, caused a stir recently when he accused people in his area of turning individuals into zombies to work in their fields.

Addressing a crowd of kleric-wielding residents who were angered by the mysterious disappearance of Nwagija Nkanyani, the chief's aunt, he said "What has happened here is very bad. People who are behind this must know that we are seeing them."

The chief added: "I am warning people who are in agriculture that they must desist from turning

other people into zombies to work in their fields. If they do not stop, the youths are there and will take the law into their own hands."

When a resident asked the chief why he was accusing farmers of practising witchcraft when he too ran an agricultural scheme, he said: "I just work hard in my scheme and do not use muti to kill other people. If inyanga can sneeze me out as having bewitched somebody chop my head off."

Village resident chief Mathebula suggested that each family should contribute R5 towards consulting an inyanga who would unravel the mystery behind the wom-

an's disappearance and this was accepted

However, Mathebula incurred Nxumalo's wrath when he ended his talk by shouting "Viva ANC, Viva Mandela!" The chief objected, saying it was not ANC matters that were being discussed.

A manhunt was instituted in the village and every household and business was thoroughly searched.

Villagers told City Press that every December the village experiences mysterious disappearances

"In December 1991, a man named Alba Sithole

disappeared without a trace," said one of the residents. That year a two-year-old boy also disappeared mysteriously and was later found in the game reserve about 100 km away with no clothes on but with a plate of porridge

Villagers were quick to blame witchcraft for the recent spate of car accidents in which many young residents have died

Chief Nxumalo told the community meeting that if people practising witchcraft were found, they would not be protected and the community would decide what to do with them

CIPRESS 17/1/93

# New teachers hunt for jobs

By **BENSON NTLEMO**

THE Gazankulu Department of Education has failed to create new posts for hundreds of newly qualified teachers from three colleges of education.

Hundreds of new teachers have found themselves stranded,

Political comment and newsbills by K Sibya, headlines and sub-editing by B Kheswa, both of 2 Herb St, New Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

frantically looking for schools where they could push out unqualified teachers and take up posts.

Angry teachers told City Press this week they had contacted the circuit offices in Giyani and were told that even if they could locate themselves in some of the schools, they would not be paid until April.

Those who had not got

posts said they were told that the government would create new posts in April.

Director-general for education in Gazankulu, SDC Vukela, confirmed no new posts were created for the newly qualified teachers.

Vukela attributed his department's failure to under-funding and said he hoped new posts would be created by April.

Star 11/2/93

# Zoeknog Dam break to hurt wildlife, tourism

By Julienne du Toit

When the Zoeknog Dam in Lebowa gave way last week, it was not just R38 million that was washed down the river.

The tons of soil from the dam wall turned the river a thick orange-brown colour, so solid it looked like a sand road from the air.

But it was not so thick as to clog up the gills of the fish. The damage was far more subtle.

It coated and smothered the eggs and hatchlings the fish have just laid on the gravel bottom of the Mutlomuvi River, and also the river it flows into — the Sand — and ultimately the Sabie River.

According to biologist Des Weeks, of Rhodes University, who is doing studies on invertebrates in the Sand River system, this huge load of topsoil does not kill, but weakens the

life in the river.

It is not just the Mutlomuvi River that is in trouble, but the entire Sand-Sabie river system.

In a space of less than 100 km, the Sand River and its tributaries run through the territory of three governments. South Africa, Lebowa and Gazankulu.

The two homelands, which are politically hostile to each other, usually do not communicate on river matters, and this has led to a great deal of misunderstanding, according to Londolozi game reserve owner John Varty.

He maintains the Sand River is perennial. From his birth, it has flowed, clean and strong, throughout the seasons. A perennial river has certain rights. It must be kept flowing. No one can completely dam it or channel it, he says.

Last year, Varty and his brother became frantic. The Sand River was not flowing. Their hippos were trapped in

shrinking, stagnant pools.

A trip in a helicopter showed them the problem. The water was not flowing beyond a weir in Lebowa, built to trap water for Champagne Citrus Estates.

Because of this, Gazankulu water officials further downstream, unaware the river was flowing strongly above the Lebowa weir, maintained that the river was a seasonal one.

A seasonal river can be sucked dry by anyone for any purpose. So the Gazankulu officials said they were under no obligation to release water from the Edinburgh Dam, which the Sand River flows into, to save Londolozi's hippos.

Before the wrangle became too complicated, the rains came, and most of the hippos were saved.

SA Department of Water Affairs director-general Claasie Claassens admitted, after some argument, that the Sand River was perennial. The problem was that the entire catchment

area was overdeveloped, he said.

At the rivers' source high in the Drakensberg, exotic pine trees and bluegums planted for forestry were sucking up 30 to 40 percent of all the rain that would go into the river, Varty said.

Further down, citrus trees used up 200 tons of water for every ton of citrus produced.

The Mutlomuvi had been dammed at Zoeknog for coffee, which was also not a water-economical crop.

Lastly, there were hundreds of thousands of people. Very few had running water, but when they all did, even more water would be used.

And as less and less water found its way downstream, to the Sabi Sand Reserves and the Kruger National Park, so the game would suffer.

And if the game suffered, the tourists would be less willing to come, which would be a blow to the tourism industry.

# 15 hospitals hit by strikes

*Sowetan 4/2/93*

AT least 15 hospitals in the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Cape which have been hit by strikes over a variety of demands were yesterday still struggling to maintain medical services.

Seriously ill patients in six hospitals in Gazankulu were being transferred to Transvaal Provincial Administration hospitals in Tzaneen, Pietersburg and other neighbouring towns in the Northern Transvaal. (116) (122)

The institutions affected are Letaba, Nkhensani, Shiluvana, Elim, Tintswalo and Malamulele hospitals.

Nurses are demanding promotions and cash awards.

Workers at Mankweng, Groothoek,

Jane Furse, Seshego, Mokopane and St Rita's hospitals in Lebowa also continued their strike yesterday.

At the Harry Kessler home in Rosettenville, Johannesburg, volunteers came to the aid of 57 cerebral palsied children after 45 non-medical staff went on strike yesterday morning.

Some parents fetched their children to ease the burden facing staff nurses and volunteers. Parents have also taken some handicapped orphans from the home into their care.

The Congress of Satu said it was becoming increasingly alarmed by the hospital crisis caused by the Nèhawu strike. — *Sowetan Reporter and Sapa.*

B/DAM 10/2/93.  
**Gazgold still  
in the red**

JONO WATERS

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INDEPENDENT producer Gazankulu Gold (Gazgold) remained in the red, making a loss of R295 053 (R309 391) in the December quarter. Gazgold milled 20 784 tons (17 805), but at a lower grade of 2,89g/t (3,87g/t).

Revenue amounted to R93,84 (R112,73) a ton milled against costs of R95,16/t (R110,18), producing a working loss of R1,32/t (R2,55/t profit).

A company spokesman said production was hampered by the lack of available ore reserves.

The introduction of a seven-day working week encountered some problems, but the benefits of this programme should be evident in the next quarter, he added.



# Chief Ntsanwisi dies in hospital

By Don Seokane

26/8/93

GAZANKULU's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, died yesterday morning at the Johannesburg Hospital after a long illness.

Ntsanwisi, also known as Chief Majeje, died aged 72 from leukemia. He had been ill since last July, according to a government spokesman. Ntsanwisi was also leader of the local Ximokb Xa Rixaka political party.

Government spokesman Mr Howard Khoza said Minister of Education Mr EPP Mhinga, who has been acting chief minister since Ntsanwisi's illness, will continue to do so.

He disclosed that the homeland's cabinet will soon meet to appoint Ntsanwisi's successor. See also page 8.

## GaZankulu (15) head dies at 72

JOHANNESBURG. — President F W de Klerk paid tribute to GaZankulu chief minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, 72, who died yesterday morning.

He said Prof Ntsanwisi's "experience, wisdom and reasoned approach will be sorely missed in the process of negotiations".

CT 26/3/93  
Prof Ntsanwisi was being treated for leukaemia. — Sapa

Star 26/3/93

# De Klerk pays tribute to Hudson Ntsanwisi

GIYANI — Tributes and messages of condolence poured into the Gazankulu capital after the announcement that the homeland's Chief Minister, Hudson Ntsanwisi (72), died yesterday.

Ntsanwisi lost his battle with leukaemia at the Johannesburg Hospital.

President de Klerk said Ntsanwisi was a man of "integrity and balance" who had made an invaluable contribution to his people. "His

great experience, wisdom and reasoned approach will be sorely missed." (15)

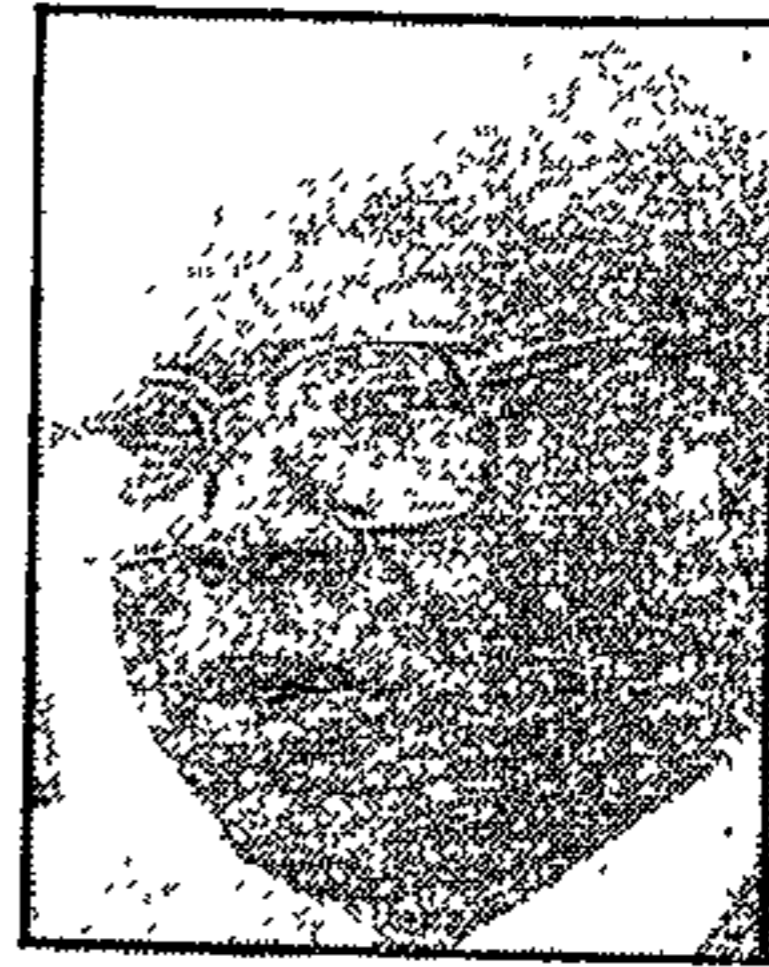
Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said South Africa had lost one of its most respected leaders.

Under him, Gazankulu's Gross National Product had increased from a mere R9 million in 1970 to more than R900 million in 1990.

Acting Gazankulu

Chief Minister E P P Mhinga said Ntsanwisi was "a man of peace and reconciliation with a strong conviction that regionalism provided the only viable constitutional option for a democratic South Africa".

The opening of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly will go ahead as scheduled today. Funeral arrangements would be announced soon. Northern Transvaal Bureau.



Hudson Ntsanwisi ... halled as man of peace.



# Final curtain for Ntsanwisi

By Mathatha Tsedu

SKILFUL MAN

Controversial leader  
of Gazankulu dies:

**T**HE YEAR 1990 probably stood in Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi's life as his worst. Having led the Gazankulu bantustan since its inception in 1969, Ntsanwisi suddenly found himself surrounded by disgruntled subjects who were demanding his head.

So intense was the hostility towards him in the area that local hotels and supermarkets who had his picture in their foyers took it down. It seemed at the time that the professor's time was up.

But it was not. For Ntsanwisi, a skilful politician and survivor, rode roughshod over the protests and remained at the helm of the Northern Transvaal bantustan.

Born on July 11 1920, he attended primary school at Shiluvane, where he passed standard six in 1935, coming first in the country. He qualified as a teacher at the Lemana Training College near Elm. He taught at several schools, including Emmarentia Geldenhuys High and Shiluvane secondary schools.

### African studies

He obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare, majoring in African studies and English. He served as a schools inspector in Pietersburg and was later seconded to the University of the North.

He was promoted to the chair of African Languages at Turfloop after obtaining an MA degree with Unisa. He also studied linguistics at the Georgetown and Hartford Seminary Foundation in the United States.

He was conferred an honorary Doctor of Administration degree by the University of the North in 1980.

Ntsanwisi died yesterday morning in a Johannesburg clinic where he was being treated. His tenure as head of the Gazankulu government dates back to 1969 when he left the University of the North to take over the reigns of the Tsonga Shangaan Territorial Authority as it was then known.

It was by all descriptions a peaceful and rewarding shift for him as Gazankulu hardly ever made it into the news.

His political philosophy hinged on his belief that black people had to get involved in any mechanism that could be used to fight white domination. At the height of political opposition to involvement in government-created structures, Ntsanwisi argued that his role was advancing the struggle, and that his was just another way.

While others may choose armed struggle, which he eschewed, he believed that by engaging the white government and work-



Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi

of other services

Ntsanwisi built himself an economic empire with several businesses owned by himself and his children. He served on almost any significant board and ruled the area with an iron fist, tolerating no opposition.

### Pressure to resign

Then came 1990 and the unbanning of organisations. The pent-up anger of a people suppressed for decades burst into the open. Students staged boycotts and his own civil service stopped work for two months in an effort to get him to resign.

In an emotional interview in his office at the height of the uprisings, Ntsanwisi, close to tears, said he was deeply hurt by the insults and "betrayal" by his own people.

"If I had served the Lord my God with half the zeal I served them, He would have saved me," he said.

A skilful politician, Ntsanwisi outfoxed the activists, many of whom owed allegiance to the ANC, by running to Shell House in Johannesburg, the ANC headquarters, to make amends with its leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Ntsanwisi even took out ANC membership and joined four other bantustan leaders declaring allegiance to the ANC.

And so the controversy around him continued until yesterday when he died, leaving behind a bantustan without any obvious

Sowetan 26/3/93

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# Gazankulu has no heir

By MOSES MAMAILA

Cipress  
28/3/93

THE death of Gazankulu's chief minister for 23 years, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, has left the homeland without an heir.

(115)  
The 72-year-old leader died from leukemia at a Johannesburg clinic on Thursday.

Ntsanwisi had close ties with the ANC's top leadership. Education minister Edward Mhinga has been acting as chief minister.

# Wily Hudson

## fought a 'different way'

And so Ntsanwisi lived to lead another day. Emboldened by this success, Ntsanwisi became hostile to local activists and went on to transform his Inkatha look-alike Ximoko Xa Rixaka cultural movement into a political party that would stand on its own.

**Gazankulu chief minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, who led the bantustan since 1969, died in the Johannesburg Hospital last week at the age of 72. MATHATHA TSEDU looks at his life and times.**

THE year 1990 was probably Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi's worst. Having led the Gazankulu bantustan since its inception in 1969, Ntsanwisi suddenly found himself surrounded by disgruntled subjects who were demanding his head.

So intense was the hostility towards him in the area that local hotels and supermarkets who had pictures of him on their premises took them down. It seemed at the time that the professor's time was up.

But it was not to be. For Ntsanwisi, a skilful politician and survivor, rode roughshod over the protests and emerged still at the helm of the Northern Transvaal "homeland".

And so those pictures had to go up again. Born on July 11, 1920, he attended school at Shiluvane where he passed standard six in 1935, attaining the highest marks in the country. He qualified as a teacher at Leimana Training College near Eilim and went on to teach at several schools including Ermarentia Geldenhuys High, and Shiluvane Secondary schools.

He obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare, majoring in African studies and English, and served as a schools inspector in Pietersburg before

joining the staff of the University of the North. He was promoted to chair of African languages at the university after obtaining an MA degree with Unisa. He also studied linguistics at Georgetown and Harford Seminary Foundation in the United States before entering politics in 1969.

Ntsanwisi was awarded an honorary Doctor of Administration degree by the University of the North in 1980. Ntsanwisi's tenure as head of the Gazankulu government dates back to 1969 when he left the University of the North to take over the reins of the Tsonga Shangaan territorial authority, as it was then known.

It was by all descriptions a peaceful and rewarding shift for him, as Gazankulu hardly ever made it into the news. His political philosophy hinged on his belief that black people had to get involved in any mechanism that could be used to fight white domination. At the height of political opposition nationally to involvement in government-created structures, Ntsanwisi ar-

gued that his role was advancing the struggle, and that his was just another way of achieving liberation. While others chose armed struggle, which he eschewed, he believed that by engaging the white Government and working within its structures, he could uplift his people through education and the provision of other services. However, he rejected the notion of nominal independence as opted for by other bantustans such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. He fought against sanctions and the isolation of the country and said white people needed to be exposed internationally to the thinking of others to get them to change.

Ntsanwisi built himself an economic empire, with several businesses owned by himself and his children. He served on almost any significant board in the bantustan and ruled the area with an iron fist, tolerating no opposition.

He was accused of running the homeland like his family business.

Then came 1990 and the un-

banning of organisations. The pent-up anger of a people suppressed for decades burst into the open. Students staged boycotts and his own civil service stopped work for two months in efforts to get him to resign.

In an emotional interview in his office at the height of the uprisings, Ntsanwisi, close to tears, said he was deeply hurt by the insults and "betrayal" by his own people. "If I had served the Lord my God with half the zeal that I served them, He would save me", he said.

A skilful politician, Ntsanwisi outfoxed the activists, many of whom owed allegiance to the ANC, by going to ANC headquarters in Johannesburg to make amends with the organisation's leader, Nelson Mandela.

Ntsanwisi even took out ANC membership and joined four other bantustan leaders in declaring allegiance to the ANC.

The move threw the activists in Gazankulu into disarray as continued opposition to Ntsanwisi could be interpreted by their national leadership as rebellion.

Ximoko was accused, together with the Gazankulu Youth Movement and the Gazankulu Women's Association, of being a cause of terror.

As chief minister and leader of Ximoko, Ntsanwisi signed the National Peace Accord in September 1991 and took part in the Cr 1 negotiations. The party, he founded was also at the multi-party planning conference two weeks ago.

Because of his illness, Ntsanwisi withdrew from public view last July, leaving education minister and chairman of Ximoko, Edward Mhinga, in charge.

Observers in the area expect Mhinga to be confirmed by the legislative assembly within two weeks as the new chief minister.

No change in policy is expected, and the semi-neutral stand that has seen Gazankulu outside the ANC alliance but also not part of the right-wing Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) is set to continue. □

# Wily Hudson fought a 'different way'

STAR 2/13/93

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Sowetan 31/3/93

### Gazankulu struggle on

A BATTLE for the leadership of the nominally independent homeland of Gazankulu is about to begin following last week's death of Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi. (115)

The two men who want the homeland's top executive position are Education Minister Epp Mhinga and Works Minister Chief SWD Nxumalo.

According to sources, Mhinga was designated Ntsanwisi's political successor by the Chief Minister before his death.



# A man who served humanity

Sowetan 2/4/1993

(115)

**T**HE LATE PROF HUDSON NISANWISI has contributed to political thought in a way that active politicians rarely do.

In his eyes the emphasis was on equality and its implications on democracy in South Africa, and on unity within South Africa, within Africa and in the world. Academically, he blazed the trail in black education.

The most important thing about the late Prof Nisanwisi was the work he was trying to do. It is this which made him loved and hated.

Nisanwisi's name will be associated with many details of history. But they all add up to one thing - the search for peace.

## Search for peace

He recognised that peace can only be obtained on certain conditions, namely compromise, tolerance, and a devotion to the principle of human equality and brotherhood. The search for peace is a long and wearisome job.

It has been going on for a long time. But it is now more urgent than ever before. The solution to the problem is easy to suggest.

Working for peace requires more courage, it requires patience, and the firm adherence to principles. Men like Prof Nisanwisi were willing to sacrifice their reputations and even their lives for greater loyalty.

## UNITY PURPOSE A tribute to Professor

### HWE NISANWISI by A Mabila Mathebula:

an enduring grief to those of us who regarded him as our mentor and we mourn him sincerely.

Today South Africa stands at the dramatic crossroads in this moment of history. We shall need a very strong and

able crew to effect a safe journey.

### Negotiations dexterity

Men like Prof Nisanwisi could effect a safe journey; he knew that negotiations in South Africa would call for consider-

able dexterity

The thought of losing him when his services are needed most is intolerable; we are unhappy by his untimely death.

To describe this great man only as a "man of integrity and balance" is a gross understatement. Prof Nisanwisi was a man who had a strong, magnetic personality, Solomonian wisdom, prophetic foresight, Frendian insight and Nighlin-gale's dedication.

Prof Nisanwisi's name will go down

in the annals of history as a person who stood firm to principles he held dear. Prof Nisanwisi was seriously ill but he showed his mettle by continuing to preach peace in South Africa.

The only way to pay tribute to this titan is to rededicate ourselves to the service of humanity. Famba Kahle M'fa ka Pondo waka Maluleke wena Makomba ndlela Mwanati wena Gunyule wa Malenga.

I appreciate the truth in the saying that to be human you don't have to lose your ethnic identity. Prof Nisanwisi served as a binding force among his people. He had the guest for democracy but he never forgot who he was. He held Nkrumah's view that: "It is not the heights to which a man climbs that matter but the depths from whence he came".

He regarded tribalism as a disease of society which was to be buried. Prof Nisanwisi's death is

# New Gazankulu minister (115)

GIYANI. — Chief S-Nxumalo has been elected Gazankulu's new chief minister. The former minister of works succeeds Professor Hudson Ntsanwis, who died recently. CT 6/4/93

# Ntsanwisi's successor

Sowetan 7/4/93.

■ Minister of Works Nxumalo is new Chief Minister:

115

By Don Seokane

GAZANKULU Minister of Works Mr SWD Nxumalo on Monday became the homeland's second Chief Minister following the death of Professor Hudson Ntswanisi.

Nxumalo was elected during a sitting of the Gazankulu legislative assembly at Giyani.

Former lawyer Mr SC Mhinga, who has since been struck off the roll of attorneys for neglecting his practice, contested the position with Nxumalo.

Nxumalo gained 76 votes while Mhinga

got only five votes.

Mhinga's relative, Mr Edward Mhinga, became acting Chief Minister when Ntswanisi was taken ill in July last year.

Ntswanisi died at the Johannesburg Hospital on March 25.

After his election on Monday, Nxumalo said he was pleased to be able to lead Gazankulu. He said he believed the vast experience he had gained while working with Ntswanisi would help him shape Gazankulu's future.

He appealed to the people of Gazankulu to be united for the development of their region.

# Unita man's mystery trip

Sowetan 7/4/93

■ Brigadier in jail after trying to enter Botswana illegally

THE NAMIBIAN Home Affairs Ministry yesterday revealed details of the arrest of a senior Unita officer currently being held in a Windhoek jail, saying he had been arrested trying to cross the Botswana border illegally.

Brigadier Jorge Valentim, son of Unita chief negotiator and information head Dr Jorge Valentim, had been handed to Namibian immigration officials by Bot-

swana police, Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Ms Frieda Williams told Namibia Broadcasting Corporation radio.

She said Valentim had never asked for asylum in Namibia, despite having visited the country several times prior to his arrest at the Buitepos border post.

He had been served with a deportation order and would be taken back to Angola unless another country granted him asylum.

# Prison gang fight leads to killing

Sowetan 7/4/93.

■ Prisoner knifed to death:

A LONG-TERM prisoner died after a fight between two members of the Big Five Gang in Pretoria's Central Prison on Monday night, according to a prisons spokeswoman.

Lieutenant-Colonel LJ Weppenaar of Correctional Services said yesterday that

Johannes Ramakgala, who had been in prison since October 27 1988 serving a seven-year sentence for housebreaking and theft, was stabbed during the fight and died later in hospital. - Sapa.

1993 BOOKINGS NOW OPEN

# Ex-lawyer's bid for top job fails

By ELIAS MALULEKE

(115)  
A FORMER top lawyer who has been struck off the roll of attorneys and is facing several fraud charges involving R800 000, failed to win this week's election for the vacant post of Gazankulu Chief Minister.

Cedrick Mhinga, who at the weekend told City Press that he was not perturbed by the fraud charges against him, and vowed that he would win the election, said he was standing for the silent majority and that he wanted to usher in a new order in the homeland.

City Press 11/4/93  
However, Mhinga polled only five votes against his opponent's majority of 76 votes.

The man who landed the plum job was SWB Nxumalo, 65, becoming the second Chief Minister of the homeland. He succeeded Professor Husdon Ntsanwisi, who died from leukemia at a Johannesburg hospital on March 25 after ruling the homeland for 23 years.

Mhinga's decision to stand prompted his uncle and the then acting Chief Minister Edward PP Mhinga to bow out of the race. Edward Mhinga was tipped to win the election.

Cedrick Mhinga, who was based in Johannesburg and is now in Gazankulu, has been charged with fraud by the Offices for Serious Economic Offences in connection with motor vehicle accident claims.

He is alleged to have failed to pay or underpaid accident victims; made exorbitant cost claims; and has shortages in his trust fund account. He is on R2 000 bail.

In November 1992 Mhinga was struck off the roll of attorneys by the Pretoria Supreme Court in connection with several counts of misconduct, including unprofessional behaviour.

**No. 612****16 April 1993****WAGE ACT, 1957**

**WAGE BOARD INVESTIGATION: WAGE DETERMINATION 471: CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRY, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: REVISION OF WAGES**

The Wage Board has decided in terms of section 9 (2) of the Wage Act, 1957, to allow persons who have an interest in the above-mentioned investigation, particulars of which were published by Government Notice No. 462 in *Government Gazette* No. 14669 of 26 March 1993, to submit oral representations to the Board. For the purpose of hearing representations, the Board will hold sittings at the venues, times and dates indicated below:

- (a) *Worcester*: Department of Manpower, Old Apostolic Church Building, corner of Stockenström and Durban Streets, at 14:00 on 26 April 1993;
- (b) *Ladysmith*: Department of Manpower, Lady Keate Building, 35 Keate Street at 14:00 on 9 June 1993.

**M. J. DELPORT,**

Secretary: Wage Board.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS**

**No. 610****16 April 1993**

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GAZANKULU GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXERCISE OR PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN POWERS, DUTIES OR FUNCTIONS AS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 21, READ WITH ITEM 32E, OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT No. 21 OF 1971), WHICH RELATE TO MINERAL MATTERS

**PREAMBLE**

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Gazankulu Government recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their inhabitants;

AND WHEREAS Southern Africa is richly endowed with a wide variety of minerals;

AND WHEREAS prospecting and mining operations and other activities in connection with mineral matters are being conducted on land within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of Gazankulu;

AND WHEREAS it is considered essential to regulate and stimulate the mining industry within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of Gazankulu, in an orderly manner and in the best interests of the aforementioned Governments and their inhabitants;

AND WHEREAS the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly is empowered, with effect from 31 December 1986, to legislate on mineral matters;

**No. 612****16 April 1993****LOONWET, 1957**

**LOONRAADONDERSOEK: LOONVASSTELLING 471: KLERASIE- EN BREINYWERHEID, REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA: HERSIENING VAN LONE**

Die Loonraad het kragtens artikel 9 (2) van die Loonwet, 1957, besluit om persone wat belang het by bogenelde ondersoek waarvan besonderhede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 462 in *Staatskoerant* No. 14669 van 26 Maart 1993 gepubliseer is, toe te laat om mondelinge vertoë tot die Raad te rig. Vir dié doel sal die Raad sittings hou op die plekke, tye en datums hieronder aangedui:

- (a) *Worcester*: Departement van Mannekrag, Ou Apostoliese Kerkgebou, hoek van Stockenström- en Durbanstraat, om 14:00 op 26 April 1993;
- (b) *Ladysmith*: Departement van Mannekrag, Lady Keategebou, Keatestraat 35, om 14:00 op 9 Junie 1993.

**M. J. DELPORT,**

Sekretaris: Loonraad.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE**

**No. 610****16 April 1993**

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN GAZANKULU OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK VIR DIE UITOEFENING OF VERRIGTING VAN SEKERE BEVOEGDHEDE, WERKSAAMHEDE OF PLIGTE SOOS BEOOG IN ARTIKEL 21, GELEES MET ITEM 32E, VAN BYLAE 1 VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE, 1971 (WET No. 21 VAN 1971), WAT MET MINERAALAANGELEENTHEDE VERBAND HOU

**AANHEF**

NADEMAAL die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Gazankulu-Regering die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat tussen die twee Regerings en hul inwoners bestaan;

EN NADEMAAL Suidelike Afrika ryklik bedeed is met 'n groot verskeidenheid minerale;

EN NADEMAAL prospekter-, myn- en ander werksaamhede in verband met mineraalaangeleenthede op grond binne die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die gebied van Gazankulu, verrig word;

EN NADEMAAL dit as noodsaaklik beskou word om die mynindustrie binne die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die gebied van Gazankulu, op 'n ordelike wyse en tot die grootste voordeel van vermeldde Regerings en hul inwoners te reel en te stimuleer;

EN NADEMAAL die Gazankulu Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van 31 Desember 1986 bevoeg is om wette te maak met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede;

AND WHEREAS the executive authority in regard to the said matters vests in the Gazankulu Government;

AND WHEREAS the laws relating to the said matters which were in force on 31 December 1986 in the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of Gazankulu, shall continue to be in force in the territory of Gazankulu until repealed or amended by the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly;

AND WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa has, through its Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the resources and expertise at its disposal to assist the Gazankulu Government in the administration of the laws relating to mineral matters;

AND WHEREAS persons or bodies in the service or under the control of the Government of the Republic of South Africa have, at the request of the Gazankulu Government, continued to exercise or perform certain powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed in terms of the said laws within the territory of Gazankulu;

AND WHEREAS the aforementioned Governments deem it expedient that the exercise or performance of such powers, functions or duties be formalized;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Gazankulu Government (hereinafter jointly referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

**1**

The Parties recognise that the administrative control, powers, duties and functions in relation to mineral matters within the territory of Gazankulu vest in the Gazankulu Government.

**2**

In order to assist the Gazankulu Government to administer the laws relating to mineral matters within the territory of Gazankulu, the Government of the Republic of South Africa, through its Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, shall render the said services to the Gazankulu Government on the following conditions:

- (a) the Gazankulu Government shall, on the recommendation of the said Department, designate in writing a person in the service, or the body under the control, of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, who or which is required to exercise or perform any power, function or duty conferred or imposed in terms of any of the said laws;
- (b) such person or body shall exercise or perform any such power, function or duty in accordance with such directions, directives or policy as the Gazankulu Government may from time to time determine; and
- (c) the Gazankulu Government undertakes to—
  - (i) indemnify the Government of the Republic of South Africa against any claim, loss or damage which it may sustain or incur as a result of or in connection with the exercise or performance of any such power, function or duty by such person or body; and

EN NADEMAAL die uitvoerende gesag met betrekking tot gemelde aangeleenthede in die Gazankulu-Regering gevestig is;

EN NADEMAAL die wette met betrekking tot gemelde aangeleenthede wat op 31 Desember 1986 in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, met inbegrip van die gebied van Gazankulu, van toepassing was, in die gebied van Gazankulu van krag bly totdat dit herroep of gewysig word deur die Gazankulu Wetgewende Vergadering;

EN NADEMAAL die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, deur sy Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake, oor die hulpmiddele en kundigheid beskik om die Gazankulu-Regering met die administrasie van die wette met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede behulpsaam te wees;

EN NADEMAAL persone of liggame in die diens en onder die beheer van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, op versoek van die Gazankulu-Regering, voortgegaan het met die uitoefening of verrigting van sekere bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte by of kragtens bedoelde wette verleen of opgedra, binne die gebied van Gazankulu;

EN NADEMAAL die voormelde Regerings dit dienstig ag dat die uitvoering of verrigting van sodanige bevoegdhede, funksies of pligte geformaliseer word;

NOU DERHALWE kom die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Gazankulu-Regering (hieronder gesamentlik die Partye genoem) soos volg ooreen:

**1**

Die Partye erken dat die administratiewe beheer, bevoegdhede, pligte en funksies met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede binne die gebied van Gazankulu, in die Gazankulu-Regering vestig.

**2**

Ten einde die Gazankulu-Regering behulpsaam te wees met die administrasie van die wette met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede binne die gebied van Gazankulu, sal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika deur middel van sy Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake, die betrokke dienste aan die Gazankulu-Regering lewer op die volgende voorwaardes:

- (a) Die Gazankulu-Regering moet, op aanbeveling van gemelde Departement, 'n persoon in die diens, of die liggaam onder die beheer, van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, aan wie of waaraan die uitvoering of uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig ingevolge enige van sodanige wette opgedra of opgelê is, skriftelik aanwys;
- (b) sodanige persoon of liggaam moet enige sodanige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig uitoefen of uitvoer ooreenkomstig sodanige voorskrifte, opdragte of beleid wat die Gazankulu-Regering van tyd tot tyd mag voorskryf; en
- (c) die Gazankulu-Regering onderneem om—
  - (i) die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te vrywaar teen enige eis, verlies of skade wat hy mag ly of opdoen as gevolg van of wat in verband staan met die uitvoering of uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig deur sodanige persoon of liggaam; en

- (ii) reimburse the said Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs for its expenditure incurred in connection with any services rendered in the territory of Gazankulu on a basis to be agreed upon between the relative Department of or body under control of the Gazankulu Government and the said Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

(115)

### 3

(a) The Gazankulu Government acknowledges—

- (i) that certain prospecting, mining and other rights have been granted or enjoyed in terms of the mineral laws of the Republic of South Africa in respect of certain mineral rights transferred to it on 31 December 1986 by the Government of the Republic of South Africa; and
- (ii) that on the said date it took over all rights and obligations of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in respect of such rights.

(b) The Gazankulu Government shall—

- (i) honour all rights referred to in paragraph 3 (a) (i) of this Agreement in respect of all mineral rights transferred or to be transferred to it; and
- (ii) where suitable applications are lodged for the renewal of such rights in terms of the laws of Gazankulu or, in the event of such rights being adversely affected as a result of any change in the status of such land, grant comparable rights to the last holders of the said rights: Provided that such holders have complied with the provisions and the requirements pertaining to the granting of the rights and that such renewals are not in conflict with the laws of Gazankulu.

- (c) The Gazankulu Government undertakes to afford all reasonable facilities to all concerns lawfully exercising rights relating to mineral matters within the territory of Gazankulu, including reasonable access to, exit from, and freedom of movement in, the territory of Gazankulu, of such concerns, their employees and all other persons rendering services to such concerns.

### 4

The Government of the Republic of South Africa shall pay to the Gazankulu Government all moneys, lawfully due to the Gazankulu Government, which have been received on or after 31 December 1986 by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in connection with the granting or renewal of any licences or rights relating to prospecting and or mining rights in the territory of Gazankulu.

- (ii) gemelde Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake te vergoed vir sy uitgawes wat ontstaan in verband met enige dienste in die gebied van Gazankulu gelewer, op 'n basis waarop die betrokke Departement van of liggaam onder die beheer van die Gazankulu-Regering en gemelde Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake ooreenkom.

### 3

(a) Die Gazankulu-Regering erken—

- (i) dat sekere prospekter-, myn- en ander regte toegeken of geniet is ingevolge die mineraalwette van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ten opsigte van sekere mineraalregte wat op 31 Desember 1986 deur die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika aan hom oorgedra is; en
- (ii) dat hy op gemelde datum al die regte en verpligtinge van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ten opsigte van sodanige regte ontvang het.

(b) Die Gazankulu-Regering sal—

- (i) alle regte waarna in paragraaf 3 (a) (i) van hierdie Ooreenkoms verwys word ten opsigte van al die mineraalregte wat aan hom oorgedra is of aan hom oorgedra staan te word, eerbiedig; en
- (ii) waar behoorlike aansoeke ingedien word om die hernuwing van sodanige regte ingevolge die wette van Gazankulu of, ingeval sodanige regte as gevolg van enige verandering in die status van die grond nadelig geaffekteer word, soortgelyke vergelykbare regte aan die laaste houters van sodanige regte toeken: Met dien verstande dat sodanige houters die bepalinge en vereistes nagekom het wat betrekking het op die toekenning van die regte en dat sodanige hernuwings nie teenstrydig met die wette van krag in Gazankulu is nie.

- (c) Die Gazankulu-Regering onderneem om alle redelike fasiliteite aan alle instansies te verskaf wat regte met betrekking tot mineraalangeleenthede in die gebied van Gazankulu wettig uitoefen, met inbegrip van redelike toegang tot, uitgang uit en vryheid van beweging in, die gebied van Gazankulu van sodanige instansies, hulle werknemers en alle ander persone wat dienste aan sodanige instansies lewer.

### 4

Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika sal alle gelde wat in verband met die toekenning of hernuwing van enige lisensies of regte met betrekking tot prospekter- en mynregte in die gebied van Gazankulu, wat op of na 31 Desember 1986 aan die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika betaal is, en wat regtens die Gazankulu-Regering toekom, aan die Gazankulu-Regering oorbetal.

## 5

- (a) In order to regulate and stimulate prospecting and mining matters in Southern Africa in an orderly manner and in the mutual interest of the Parties, the Gazankulu Government may consult with the Government of the Republic of South Africa through the latter Government's Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs in regard to prospecting and mining, the production, processing, beneficiation, marketing and export of minerals and mineral products, and the financing and control of such activities.
- (b) The Government of the Republic of South Africa undertakes, at the request of the Gazankulu Government, in so far as it is able, to provide geological and other professional, technical and administrative assistance, information, advice and guidance to the Gazankulu Government in regard to any matter referred to in paragraph (a).
- (c) The Gazankulu Government undertakes to grant to all authorised persons in the service of the Government of the Republic of South Africa reasonable access to, exit from, and freedom of movement in, the territory of Gazankulu to enable them to exercise or perform any power, duty or function in or in respect of the territory of Gazankulu under this Agreement.
- (d) The Gazankulu Government undertakes to provide such facilities, assistance or means as may be reasonably necessary to enable any person in the service, or any body under the control, of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, to carry out the terms and to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

## 6

The Parties undertake to consult with each other before they pass any legislation relating to mineral matters which may affect the objectives of this Agreement.

## 7

- (a) This Agreement may be terminated by either Party giving six months written notice of such termination to the other Party.
- (b) Any amendment to this Agreement shall be in writing and signed by the Parties.
- (c) Should any of the Parties fail to meet or carry out any of their obligations in terms of this Agreement or the agreement referred to in paragraph 2 (c) (ii) above, the other Party shall be entitled to give such Party notice to comply therewith within a period of not less than 30 days. Should the defaulting Party fail to do so the other Party may terminate this Agreement without further notice.

## 5

- (a) Ten einde prospekter- en mynaangeleenthede in suidelike Afrika in die gemeenskaplike belang van die Partye op 'n ordelike wyse te reël en te stimuleer kan die Gazankulu-Regering met die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, deur bemiddeling van laasgenoemde Regering se Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake, oorleg pleeg in verband met prospektering en mynbou, die produksie, prosessering, veredelning, bemarking en uitvoer van minerale en mineraalprodukte, en die finansiering en kontrole van sodanige aktiwiteite.
- (b) Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika onderneem om op versoek van die Gazankulu-Regering, in soverre hy daartoe in staat is, geologiese en ander vakkundige, tegniese en administratiewe bystand, inligting, advies en leiding aan die Gazankulu-Regering in verband met enige aangeleentheid bedoel in paragraaf (a) te verskaf.
- (c) Die Gazankulu-Regering onderneem om aan alle gemagtigde persone in die diens van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geredelike toegang tot, uitgang uit en vryheid van beweging in, die gebied van Gazankulu te verleen, ten einde hulle in staat te stel om enige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid en plig ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms uit te oefen of te verrig in of ten opsigte van die gebied van Gazankulu.
- (d) Die Gazankulu-Regering onderneem om sodanige fasiliteite, hulp of middele beskikbaar te stel wat redelikerwys nodig mag wees om enige persoon in die diens, of enige liggaam onder die beheer, van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in staat te stel om die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms na te kom en die oogmerke daarvan te bereik.

## 6

Die Partye onderneem om met mekaar oorleg te pleeg voordat hulle enige wetgewing met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede aanneem wat die oogmerke van hierdie Ooreenkoms kan affekteer.

## 7

- (a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms kan deur enigeen van die Partye opgesê word deur aan die ander Party ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging te gee.
- (b) Enige wysiging aan hierdie Ooreenkoms moet op skrif wees en onderteken word deur beide partye.
- (c) Indien enige van die Partye versuim om enige van sy verpligtinge ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms of die ooreenkoms bedoel in paragraaf 2 (c) (ii) hierbo, na te kom of uit te voer, sal die ander Party geregtig wees om sodanige Party kennis te gee om daaraan te voldoen binne 'n tydperk van nie minder nie as 30 dae. Indien die versuimende Party versuim om dit te doen, sal die ander Party geregtig wees om hierdie Ooreenkoms sonder verdere kennisgewing te beëindig.



**8**

Any notice referred to in paragraph 7 above, shall be valid if addressed in a prepaid registered envelope to—

- (a) the Gazankulu Government  
c/o the Director-General  
Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs

Gazankulu Government Service  
Private Bag X573  
GIYANI  
0826

or

- (b) the Government of the Republic of South Africa  
c/o The Director-General  
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs  
Private Bag X59  
PRETORIA  
0001

or any such other address in the territory of Gazankulu or in the Republic of South Africa, as the case may be, as either of the Parties may hereafter give notice in writing to the other Party.

The Parties hereby choose their *domicilia citandi et executandi* at the aforementioned addresses.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement.

DONE at PRETORIA, in duplicate, in the English language, this 17th day of November 1992.

**G. S. BARTLETT,**  
MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS  
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DONE at GIYANI, in duplicate, in the English language, this 11th day of February 1993.

**E. P. P. MHINGA (Acting)**  
CHIEF MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
FOR THE GAZANKULU GOVERNMENT

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL  
EDUCATION**

**No. 616** **16 April 1993**  
**BUREAU OF HERALDRY**

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HERALDIC REPRESENTATIONS AND NAMES, AND OBJECTIONS THERETO

SECTION 7A AND B OF THE HERALDRY ACT, 1962  
(ACT No. 18 OF 1962)

The undermentioned bodies and persons have applied in terms of section 7 of the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act No. 18 of 1962), for the registration of their heral-

**8**

Enige kennisgewing soos bedoel in paragraaf 7 hierbo, is geldig indien dit in 'n gefrankeerde, aangetekende koevert gerig is aan—

- (a) die Gazankulu-Regering  
p/a Direkteur-generaal  
Departement van die Hoofminister en  
Ekonomiese Sake

Gazankulu-Regeringsdiens  
Privaatsak X573  
GIYANI  
0826

of

- (b) die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
p/a Direkteur-generaal  
Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake  
Privaatsak X59  
PRETORIA  
0001

of enige ander adres binne die gebied van Gazankulu of binne die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, waarvan enige van die Partye hierna aan die ander Party skriftelik kennis mag gee. Die Partye kies hiermee hulle *domicilia citandi et executandi* by bogemeelde adresse.

TEN BEWYSE WAARVAN die ondergetekendes, behoorlik deur hulle onderskeie Regerings daartoe gemagtig, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseël het.

GEDOEN te PRETORIA, in tweevoud, in die Afrikaanse taal, op hierdie 17de dag van November 1992.

**G. S. BARTLETT,**  
MINISTER VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE  
VIR DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

GEDOEN te GIYANI, in tweevoud, in die Afrikaanse taal, op hierdie 11de dag van Februarie 1993.

**E. P. P. MHINGA (Waarnemend)**  
HOOFMINISTER EN MINISTER VAN EKONOMIESE SAKE  
VIR DIE GAZANKULU-REGERING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE  
OPVOEDING**

**No. 616** **16 April 1993**  
**BURO VIR HERALDIEK**

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN HERALDIESE VOORSTELLINGS EN NAME, EN BESWARE DAARTEEN

ARTIKEL 7A EN B VAN DIE HERALDIEKWET, 1962  
(WET No. 18 VAN 1962)

Ondergenoemde instansies en persone het kragtens artikel 7 van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet No. 18 van 1962), aansoek gedoen om die registrasie van hulle

new constitution. (115)

In his first speech, Kolane said: "Many people have been asking me what kind of parliament this is going to be without an opposition, official or otherwise. Sowetan 20/4/93

"I replied that it could look rather unusual but it's going to be an ordinary parliament."

## Parliament opens (115)

LESOTHO's first democratically elected parliament in 23 years opened yesterday following a landslide victory by the Basotho Congress Party earlier this month.

The BCP won all 65 constituencies for the 243-seat National Assembly. The assembly elected Teboho Kolane as speaker. He was speaker of the National Constituent Assembly which drafted Lesotho's

Sowetan 20/4/93

## 'Assault' death probe

THE inquest into the death of Mr Edward Booi Malele, who was allegedly beaten to death by Gazankulu police, has been rescheduled to today at the Hlanganani Magistrate's Court.

The commander of the Tiyani police station, where Malele died, Major Piet Baloyi, is scheduled to give evidence after being implicated by two witnesses as having ordered policemen to assault Malele. (115)

Malele was arrested on December 25 1991 and died the same night.

- Sowetan Reporters, Sapa-Reuter.  
Sowetan 20/4/93

TIN 5048

Cypress 13/6/93

### Mandela to talk in Gazankulu

ANC president Nelson Mandela will address the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly and later an ANC rally at Giyani stadium tomorrow.

ANC spokesman Richard Baloyi said homeland chief minister Samuel Nxumalo was also expected to address the rally as well as other Gazankulu leaders.

(115)

# Mandela

## offers friendship

■ Gazankulu Assembly addressed:

By Don Seokane ~~115~~ 115

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday extended the hand of friendship to Gazankulu but warned that agreements at a higher level would be insignificant without the support of the people

During his first-ever address of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly session, Mandela also adopted a conciliatory approach towards the white community, particularly the farmers "Let us forget the past and its criminal actions. Now is the time for us to work together."

While the ANC viewed the homeland's parliament as "highly illegitimate", the ANC leader had accepted the invitation to address the assembly without hesitation. Mandela, however, warned that while high-level agreement was central to the pursuit of peace and tolerance, they would amount to nothing if those who live together did not co-operate.

"In our view," Mandela said, "co-operation should address the rights of workers, including civil servants, teachers and nurses."

Thanking Mandela for his visit and address, Gazankulu Chief Minister Mr Samuel Nxumalo said the visit was a specific arrangement of the late Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

Star 15/6/93

# Mandela's arrival brings the house down, literally

By Dirk Nel  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — Yesterday's session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly got off to an unusual start when a security policeman fell through the ceiling just before Nelson Mandela arrived to address the gathering.

The unfortunate man, together with two large pieces of ceiling board, landed on top of two surprised MPs, amid loud laughter in the

House. ~~AP~~ (115)  
Nobody seemed to know why the policeman had climbed into the ceiling. He made a hasty getaway before anyone could ask him what had happened.

The only evidence of his mishap was a large hole which exposed rafters and electrical connections.

"Perhaps he was very keen to hear Nelson Mandela, but unable to secure a seat in the assembly chamber," a newsman speculated.

**Mandela speaks  
in Gazankulu**

GIYANI — The country would be on an irreversible course to democracy only when an election date had been firmly set and a constitution-making body finalised, ANC president Nelson Mandela told the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in Giyani yesterday.

He hinted that he expected these issues to be settled at the multiparty talks this month.

Mandela, referring to his historic speech to the homeland assembly — “one of those rare contradictory moments in the life of the ANC” — commended Chief Minister Samuel Nxumalo and his Cabinet for “striking out along a new road”.

“Here we are today, in an institution we consider highly illegitimate, sharing ideas about our common destiny,” Mandela told his audience. — Northern Transvaal Bureau.

# Chief accused of blowing hot and cold

By **BENSON NTLEMO**

**GAZANKULU** leader Samuel Nxumalo, 65, has been accused of not knowing where he stands.

After his election the new chief minister and former schoolmaster shocked everybody when he spurned the presidency of the Ximoko Progressive Party.

He said he wanted to bring a distinction between the Gazankulu government and the XPP.

One of the first things Nxumalo pledged to do was clean up the administration.

He said he would arrange that there be a commission of inquiry to investigate different departments, starting with the Department of Works formerly run by him.

"I do not want to inherit corruption," he said, and also called on the XPP to find their own offices and not rely on the government.

He raised hopes among ANC supporters in the homeland that a new era had dawned and that the tight noose of repression of the Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi era had been loosened.

Nxumalo also had a meeting with the regional ANC leadership in the northern Transvaal and pledged to level the political playing fields, saying that harassment of public servants because of their political beliefs was a thing of the past.

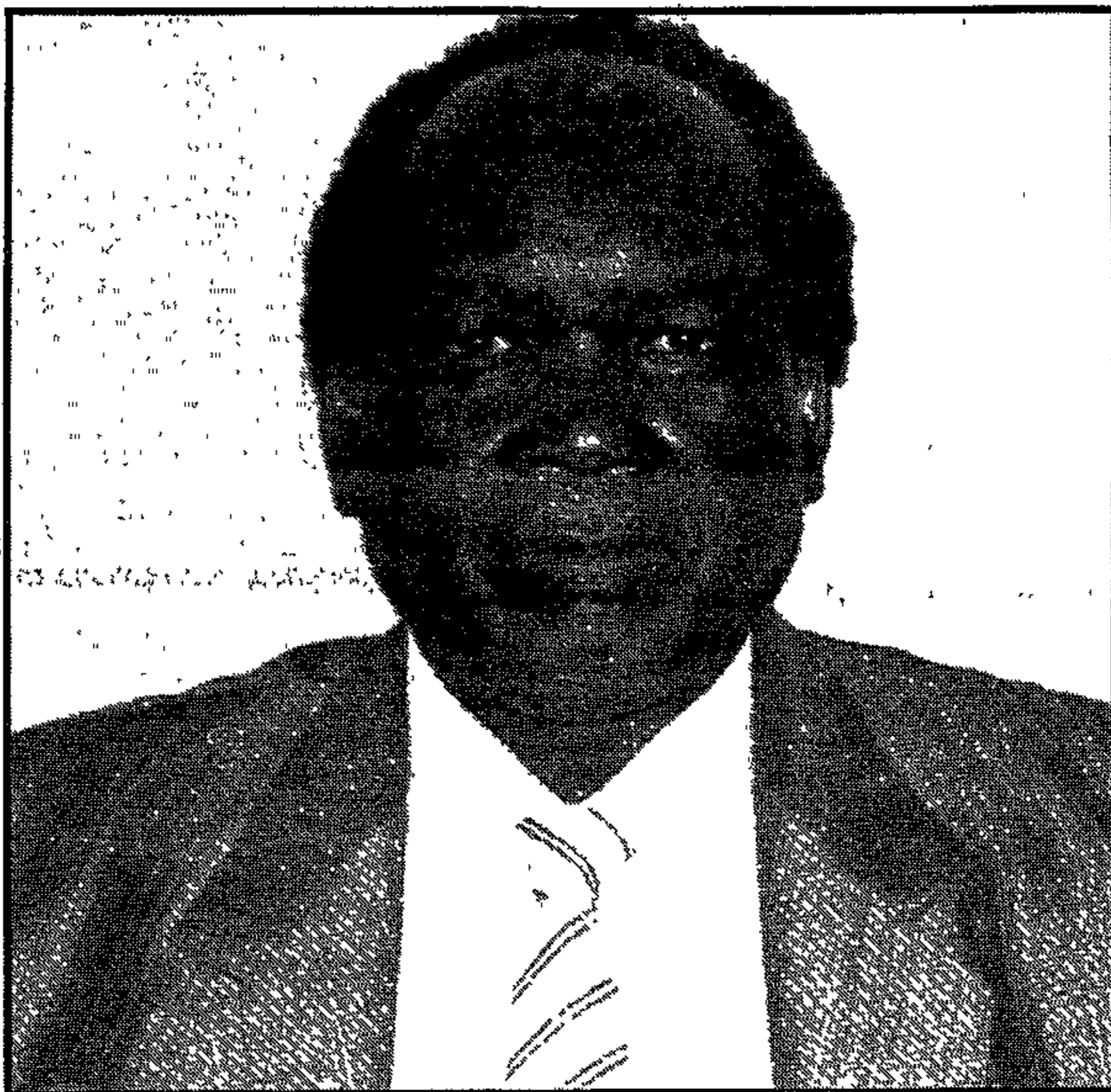
He added that XPP members would not enjoy preferences as far as promotions were concerned, and that the ANC would no longer be denied permission to hold meetings as had happened under Ntsanwisi.

Then a rumour spread that XPP members were not happy with the direction their chief minister was taking and were considering a vote of no-confidence against him.

When Nxumalo was contacted to comment on the rumour, he said: "It is true. The XPP held a meeting at Andover Game Reserve organised by white seconded officials. It was alleged I was a member of the ANC and I should be removed."

Nxumalo said he was able to persuade members of the XPP that he was not an ANC member, but a Ximoko member with an enlightened approach.

"I differ with most Ximoko members because I think that the XPP must talk to



**FENCE SITTING ... Samuel Nxumalo is accused by some of being the joker in the pack of his political party.**

## Critics ask: Does the Gazankulu boss know where he stands?

other organisations fighting for the liberation of the black man.

"I believe that if Ximoko does not talk to other organisations it will not grow," he said.

Saying that "white seconded officials are not here for our comfort", the chief said he would ask the South African government to withdraw its people.

He added. "Some of them are corrupt. You may hear in a week or two that one of them has appeared in court."

Chief Nxumalo also announced over the radio that a plan to oust him was being orchestrated by white seconded officials.

But in the same speech Nxumalo embarrassed the ANC by claiming some of its members were saying he was their man and was sowing division within the Ximoko ranks.

He also delivered a controversial speech

at the Ximoko conference at Malamulele Stadium, telling a paltry crowd that only the XPP knew what was good for the people of Gazankulu.

Then came the Gazankulu Nursing College incident.

Nxumalo, who sympathised with the striking nurses, ordered that the nurses be allowed to sleep in their rooms after the police had kicked them out.

Deputy health minister Chris Fankomo defied the chief minister by overruling his instruction and ordering that the nurses be ejected from the campus.

Fankomo had said he did not care what the chief minister might say even if he was dismissed that day.

Nxumalo replied in public saying that Fankomo was young and did not think with his brain but relied on power.

This has led to speculation that the new Gazankulu chief minister is a joker in the pack and the XPP is wielding power.

Recently, when Nxumalo invited ANC president Nelson Mandela to address the Gazankulu House of Assembly, many people were sceptical of the chief's aim, saying that with his all-Ximoko cabinet, he would not be able to form an alliance with the ANC.

After Mandela's address in parliament, Nxumalo, who earlier was cheered when he walked alongside the ANC leader at the stadium, was booed when he told them he was a member of Ximoko.

Nxumalo told ANC supporters that if they booed him the way they did, he would not invite Mandela again.

This was dimmed by commotion at the stadium. Later he was cheered after he said that although he was a member of the XPP, he had a good relationship with the ANC and other black organisations.

But a week later, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha was in Giyani to see Nxumalo.

Within two days Nxumalo was addressing a National Party rally in Pietersburg. It is history that he praised the rally.

In a radio interview, Nxumalo said the future of Ximoko lay with the NP.

When meeting the ANC, the same chief said the homeland had not yet decided on the question of its political alliance.

27/6/93  
115

**Gazankulu suspends striking clerk**

*Citress 4-7-93*  
TEDDY Hasani, one of the clerks striking at Gazankulu's department of education, was this week charged with misconduct and suspended.

The letter of suspension alleges that on June 29 Hasani prevented two parliamentary interpreters from entering the Legislative Assembly.

■ Reports by CP Reporters, Sapa.

(115)



**W**HETHER his beliefs are a mutated myth of oral history or the final flickerings of an ancient Judean civilisation is a mystery, but Robert Sadiki of Gazankulu prides himself on being a "black Jew".

Sadiki's distinctive and enigmatic lifestyle makes him a well-known character in the township of Vleifontein, near Louis Trichardt. At the mention of his name, people in the area first inquire whether one is referring to Sadiki the teacher. When that is confirmed, they lower their voices and ask more tentatively: "Sadiki — the Lemba?"

Although most people in the surrounding hills of Gazankulu have heard of the Lemba people or "black Jews" and rumours circulate about them operating as a kind of "African Broederbond", nobody seems to know much about them.

Probed for details, locals in the area soften their voices and begin to mumble with a kind of sceptical reverence about how the Lemba are very beautiful, about how "their noses are longer, like white Jews", about how they've met a few Lembas.

As visitors approach Sadiki's home, his friends ask them to extinguish their cigarettes and ask for tea instead of beer. He comes to the door wearing a spotless, cream overcoat and immaculately polished black shoes. He moves slowly, with a kind of dignity that reminds you to brush your shoes off before entering his living room.

He turns down the volume on the television soap opera *Loving*, inviting us into a world which is a bizarre marriage of an ancient culture and a modern, middle-class lifestyle.

"Culturally we are the black Jews," he explains, adding that a taboo on the eating of pork and circumcision are their two most prominent links to white Jewish culture.

"Our people are concentrated in Venda and Zimbabwe, but you will find Lemba people in Soweto, in Pretoria, in Lebowa, in Mozambique — all over southern Africa. Somebody said Robert Mugabe was a Lemba, but I'm not quite sure."

**S**adiki becomes vague when asked to explain the heritage of his people whether they are linked to the Falashas of Ethiopia and how they ended up at this end of Africa.

He says his brother, who lives in Dube, Soweto, used to have a Falashan bible. He adds that such historical details can be established by reading a book by the president of the Lemba Cultural Association, Professor Mathibe.

"The book is available at the Revelation bookstand at the market in Thohoyandou — opposite the OK Bazaars," he suggests. "Every year in October we have conferences at a farm near here, where the old people show the little ones how our culture was and how it should be maintained. People come from far



Sadiki, the Lemba... Robert Sadiki and his bowls for meat and dairy products  
Photo: RUTH MOTAU

"Unlike white Jews, Lembas have assimilated other cultures."

Sadiki does not find it contradictory that he is a Jewish member of the Lutheran Church. "Most Lembas are churchgoers nowadays."

But there are certain Lemba customs that are rigidly upheld in his home, and he boasts that his name makes him a direct descendant of one of the 12 original nations of the Lemba listed in Professor Mathibe's transcribed oral history. There's even a mountain named after his nation in Zimbabwe, where his forefathers first settled, he says.

When his wife — introduced only as Mrs Sadiki — emerges from the kitchen wearing an elegant, beige turban and carrying the tea tray, she asks the guests to wash their hands in the accompanying bowl of water before eating.

"Like all Jews, you know, we don't eat pork," he says. "This pig, where it stays, it is a very filthy place."

Sadiki explains with a kind of warm gravity in his voice that he believes in the ethic of *vhashavti*, which means, "firstly, to be afraid of dirtiness — to stick rigidly to cleanliness — and, secondly, to continue the tradition of trade."

"There is a strong belief among us that we are meant to be rich people, and we'd rather take our accounts to our own people. Lembas are business people, which comes from our ancestors, who were traders who used to make things out of iron and sell them."

Taking a wooden bowl and a clay bowl from beneath the television, Sadiki says: "I bought these to maintain my culture."

In days gone by the Lemba would separate their meat and dairy products into these two separate dishes.

**A**nother ritual that distinguishes Sadiki from his neighbours is the once-monthly procedure of head-shaving.

"It is a custom applied by our forefathers to take out their hairs for cleanliness. At the end of each month, one should sit over a bowl of water and see the moon reflected in that water and shave the head bare."

Although his nephew says he would never dream of doing this, Sadiki's head is so smooth one almost expects to see reflected upon it the elaborate frieze ceilings of his otherwise modest home.

After the eight o'clock news and a discussion about political developments in South Africa, Sadiki ponderously recalls another of his collection of customs.

"The Lembas' way of showing respect for our elders is to clap our hands together with hollowed palms (*aloshia*) as one sits," he says. A few moments later he adds: "In olden days our forefathers didn't used to use plates. They used to drink sorghum beer from calabashes..." And then: "Would you like another cup of tea?"

# The fading origins of South Africa's black 'Jews'

W/maid 16/7-22/7/93 (115)

*The Lemba people believe they are the descendants of a Jewish tribe which escaped captivity in Judea in 586BC and headed southwards into Africa in search of trading centres. Nowadays, the Lemba are losing their culture and rituals as they are assimilated into modern South African society.*

**ALEX DODD reports**

and wide to this meeting. "Usually the head of state in Venda is invited and always comes to give a speech."

"We go into a thatched house with no windows and start singing, dancing and playing mbiras (thumb pianos) for hours. As we are singing and dancing some people will fall down."

"Those people are the spirited ones — the ancestors (*vhakalanga*) coming into the body of the living ones to tell our community what needs to be done. They are carried away and treated and given what they need by the old ladies."

"They go back to normal by Sunday, when the celebrations end." The story that is passed from grandmother to grandchild is that the Lemba escaped the captivity of many Jews in 586BC and, as a result of conflict with the Arabs, migrated from Judea through Africa in search of trading centres.

Sadiki says the culture is dying, and he hasn't really acquainted himself with its ancient history. But he likes to stick to the customs, so the culture doesn't die altogether.

"Nowadays we are just like everybody — especially the youngsters. From the 1960s onwards people have become more lax. The Sixties were the turning point for us," he says. "My mother's *dompas* used to say 'Ethnicity: Lemba, Tribe: Venda', but now that's fallen away. Bit by bit we are going away from our culture. Before, we were not allowed to marry a Sotho or a Shangaan — Lembas are all related because of marriage. Now we are mixed with different nations."

# 'Viva Pik' slogan dents credibility

C/Press 25/1/93

By BENSON NTLEMO

A GAZANKULU deputy minister who caused a stir recently when he chanted "Viva NP, Viva Pik Botha" at an NP rally in Pietersburg, said he was embarrassed by what he'd done.

SE Mathumbo, Gazankulu deputy minister of education, this week told the homeland parliament that his chants had damaged his name as well as that of the Xhimoko Progressive Party of which he is an executive member.

"I am not a member of the NP and do not intend to become one in future," said Mathumbo.

He said he had been heard singing praises for an XPP chief which excited the crowds.

"These slogans seemed to please the NP leadership and they requested the same slogans when minister Botha stood to speak and at the introduction of the State President."

Mathumbo, who was seen by thousands of TV viewers, said an impression has been created that his party was working hand in hand with the NP.

# Homeland teachers rebel

By **BENSON NTLEMO**

THERE was drama in Gazankulu's capital Giyane on Thursday when a well-known principal and two other non-striking teachers were brought to a mass meeting of the South African Democratic Teacher's Union and introduced as "the lost sheep". *Cifress*

Giyani's Sukani higher primary school principal JC Ngwankoti, another principal of a pre-school and a teacher were brought to the meeting at the University of the North's campus hall by striking teachers, who marched through the township to take action against teachers who had not joined the strike.

The three were given chairs in the front alongside the leadership.

"We are not here to crucify anybody,

these comrades here must feel at home," said one of the leaders.

Thereafter a choir of striking teachers broke into a song in praise of Sadtu and critical of the Xhimoko Progressive Party and the Transvaal United African Teachers Association. *2218193*

The previous night a nine-person Sadtu delegation slept at the Department of Education's head office where they had staged a sit-in to protest against the homeland administration's reluctance to enter into recognition negotiations with the union. *(15)*

The nine were removed the following morning after being served with an eviction order by Gazankulu police.

The Giyane branch of Cosas also marched on the Gazankulu parliament demanding the government recognise the union.

Edited by Mike Siluma

**H** Health Writer David Robbins went to Gazankulu and found thousands of refugees in two minds about going home

# Fears of going home grip refugees' hearts

Star 4/10/93

**C**old weather closing in; dust sifting between ragged rows of shacks and huts; smoke blowing; children driving a donkey cart with wood for sale; and the faces of thousands of refugees from a war in Mozambique which is no longer being fought.

As many as 10 000 in this camp alone. It lies on the flat earth, clinging to the eastern edges of Giyani, capital of self-governing Gazankulu which, in the bad old days of Bantustan planning, was meant to be home to South Africa's Tsongas and Shangaans. Most of the refugees are also Tsongas who, before the war, were separated from their South African cousins only by the Kruger National Park.

Food for the refugees comes from Operation Hunger, the South African Council of Churches, and the Catholic Church.

A timber and thatch-built school stands to one side. Here, in a packing case, is a sewing group.

## Democratic elections

But earlier this year the clinic, serviced by the Gazankulu government and the French organisation, *Medecins Sans Frontieres*, was at last moved to a more solid venue.

The guns are silent these days in Mozambique, though. The United Nations is in the process of disarming both Renamo and Frelimo troops, of building a combined security force to cope with the democratic elections scheduled for one of Africa's poorest countries in October next year.

Time for the refugees to go home?

Yes, say the authorities in Gazankulu, although they have stated that they won't throw the refugees out. Yes, says South African officialdom, anxious not to be caught with an embarrassing problem if and when reincorporation of Gazankulu takes place. Yes, says the United Nations, although the organisation's interventions in Mozambique



Undecided . . . despite what the authorities and relief agencies say, Mozambican war refugees are not in a hurry to return home.

are moving slower than everyone had hoped.

But for the people concerned, the refugees, there's doubt and uncertainty. They've not had it easy. That donkey cart is selling firewood because there's a ban on wood collection by refugees. Last month, at a camp situated to the east of Tzaneen, thousands of refugees were left homeless when the

local tribal authority instructed workmen to demolish homes which, it has been claimed, were encroaching on a valuable grazing area.

Yet Gazankulu, which is currently hosting nearly 50 000 Mozambicans at various refugee centres, has for the past decade provided a haven for people shattered by the war. Refugees outside the borders of the homeland are

still arrested by South African security forces as illegal immigrants.

Many thousands of Mozambicans have suffered this fate; many thousands more have reached the sanctuary of Gazankulu at great cost. Not a few of them lost their lives on the electric fence and in the game reserve as they tried to make the crossing.

But now, the surviving refu-

gees are being caught between the pressure to return and the fear of giving up what security and economic infrastructure they have been able to find in Gazankulu.

"What will we go back to?" asked Orlando Maluleke, a refugee school teacher who has been in Gazankulu for eight years. "I am here to save my life. I love my country, but I feel safe here. I

am teaching in the school in the camp. My children are at school. Here is a clinic and I am receiving some food. But in Mozambique? Has everything not been destroyed?"

Reports filtering back from western Mozambique indicate that this is the case. Some refugees making use of the transport laid on by the South African Defence Force at Phalaborwa and Parfuri have returned on foot to the Gazankulu refugee camps. Their reports are summarised by the concerns expressed at a recent meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Mozambican refugees say:

■ They will go back only if there is peace and security and protection from Renamo.

■ They want all landmines to be removed from roads and pathways.

■ They do not want to be forced into the 45 camps prepared for them in Mozambique, but rather want assistance to go back to their original homes.

■ They want to be assured of basic infrastructure like schools, health facilities and clean water supplies.

## Bloody change

"People are now urging us," said Maluleke, who still teaches the refugee children in Portuguese. "They are saying: go home, the war is over. But we are anxious. We want guarantees."

Who can give these? In the uncertainties of a turbulent continent, and in the imperatives of South Africa's bloody transformation, perhaps no one can. Perhaps the displacement of war will now be followed by an equally shattering displacement of peace.

In Gazankulu today, tens of thousands of Mozambican refugees are peering anxiously into the future. Perhaps they have been here too long. Although they still buy their fuel from donkey carts, their clinic has at last moved from its original packing case to a more permanent brick-built home.

# Gazankulu teachers face axing to save R41-million

(115) WMO 15-21/10/93

Only huge cutbacks on salary bills, literacy programmes, book supplies and security services can rescue Gazankulu's collapsing education system, reports **Gaye Davis**

**G**AZANKULU intends firing 2 500 temporary teachers at the end of November in a desperate bid to meet a budget shortfall of at least R41-million. This is one of a number of drastic cut-backs proposed by the homeland government's education department to see it through to end of the financial year.

Principals summoned to a meeting at the Giyani College of Education on Monday were told by government officials the actual shortfall was R72-million, sources said.

Proposed cut-backs spelled out to the principals — including the suspension of literacy programmes, book and security services — would yield R43-million, of which R41-million would be used for salaries.

By firing temporary teachers — those without diplomas, who are on

24-hours' notice — the department hopes to make a huge saving on its salary bill for December and January.

Gazankulu's director-general of education, Simon Vukela, said those temporary teachers whose posts were not filled by newly qualified teachers in the new year would be able to reapply. The department also intends making further savings by employing new teachers only from February, although the school year starts mid-January.

Vukela said this week: "R72-million takes into account the situation we would like to be in. Even if we found R41-million, it wouldn't be ideal."

Denying that the crisis was the result of misuse of funds, Vukela said it had arisen as a result of the South African government not paying Gazankulu's education budget — pegged at R538-million, which includes a Gazankulu treasury allocation — in full. He insisted there was no danger of the homeland's education system collapsing but said that if the shortfall was not met it might not be able to pay its 11 000 teachers.

The principals' meeting was one in a series of "information sessions" the department was holding: principals had been urged to respond to the proposals and come up with their own savings ideas by today.

Other cost-cutting proposals include the immediate suspension of literacy programmes, a halt in book deliveries and security services, staggered stationery orders in 1994 and a freeze on the purchase of vehicles for school inspectors.

Gazankulu, meanwhile, owes its five colleges of education a total of R3,5-million in budget allocations. Giyani College's acting rector, Susan Cohen, said there were enough funds "for food and basic maintenance to the end of the year — but if we don't get money for the next financial year I don't know what we'll do". Bursaries for first-year students had been withdrawn without prior notice earlier this year and it was unclear what would be done about students who could not pay their fees, she said.

As part of the cuts, Gazankulu's colleges will receive only enough funds to cover the cost of food. It is proposed the staff to pupil ratio increase from 1:12 to 1:14.

Vukela said there was "some indication" central government would find "some, but not all" of the money. "Perhaps with these measures, if there is not much opposition, we may find ourselves coming out square."

But the move is set to pitch the homeland government into a head-on clash with the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), which this week gave notice it would oppose any teacher cut-backs.

Sadtu general secretary Randall van den Heever said: "The National Education and Training Forum has identified self-governing territories as those where rationalisation can't be contemplated, especially largely rural areas such as Gazankulu."

Representative Wendy Mayimela criticised the Gazankulu government for not first consulting the union. "Principals are part of management — they do not represent teachers."

"They say the bantustan is bankrupt, but they recently bought new BMW Seven Series for cabinet ministers and are now talking about buying Toyota Camrys for other MPs, so to us, they have money."

# Osprey plans to break with past

11/01/93  
B/Say  
(15)  
ANDY DUFFY

INDEPENDENT gold producer Osprey Gold Mine is to restructure, refinance and rename itself, in an effort to close the door on its chequered past.

The Gazankulu company, which last year took the first steps to liquidation and was suspended from the JSE, said its main creditors had agreed to swap their debt for equity.

Osprey has managed to circumvent the freeze put on the bulk of its shares by the Reserve Bank, as part of the Bank's probe into alleged forex irregularities by Osprey's former main shareholder. The company has also applied for a relisting on the JSE, and changed its name to Northfields Gold Mine.

The rehabilitation package accompanies results for the year to June which demonstrate a sharp turnaround in operating performance, marred by debt repayments. Tonnage leapt to 11 433t (7 852t), while a higher grade and two-thirds leap in revenues to R55,61/t pushed oper-

ating profit to R109 000 (R2,3m loss).

But finance costs of R976 000 (R760 000) and an extraordinary charge of R616 000 for loan write-offs, liquidation expenses and rentals on repossessed mining assets pushed bottom-line losses to R1,4m, against a R3,1m loss last year.

Osprey has been battling since the end of 1990, when it was suspended on the JSE pending the Reserve Bank's investigation into Manserv, which holds 51,6% of Osprey's shares.

The company was relisted, but despite a change in control and reported refinancing, it went into provisional liquidation and its shares were suspended in June last year.

The refinancing centres on main creditor the Finsword Consortium converting loans and claims against Osprey worth R6,6m into equity, taking control and cutting Osprey's debts.

Manserv's stake is to be converted into redeemable preference shares.

Homelands crisis deepens

# Gazankulu, Venda also in financial difficulties

Star 15/10/93

115

BY NORMAN CHANDLER  
PRETORIA BUREAU

The financial crisis in the homelands is deepening.

After revelations of Lebowa's financial chaos, The Star learnt yesterday that Gazankulu is also experiencing financial difficulties. And in Venda the government is trying to recover R5,5 million in pensions paid in error to five civil servants.

Gazankulu sources said "desperate cost-cutting measures" were being introduced to save the homeland from bankruptcy in the months before the 1994/95 budget allocation is made.

The Education Department alone is down R72 million, and has instructed school principals to "privatise their schools" and, if necessary, retrench staff to reduce the salary bill. Similar exercises are being followed by other departments.

At least 2 500 unqualified teachers stand to lose their jobs at the end of the year, but will be able to apply for posts in April.

In Lebowa, meanwhile, claims of about R60 million have been received from suppliers to the homeland's government. These are being processed.

Plans are also being made for Regional Affairs Minister Andre Fourie to meet the Lebowa Interdepartmental Action Co-ordinating Forum next week to

**DESPERATE** cost-cutting measures are needed to rescue homelands — with shortfalls of millions — from bankruptcy

discuss grievances.

Yesterday about 60 000 striking civil servants warned of a boycott of white businesses in and around Lebowa if the crisis with South African officials was not speedily resolved.

They also demanded that 14 dismissed Works Department employees be reinstated and that no white-owned company which was owed money by the Lebowa government be paid until casual workers received their overdue wages.

A spokesman for the Regional Affairs Department told The Star that hundreds of casual workers would probably be paid soon.

The Venda civil servants have been ordered to repay the R5,5 million within 21 days or face legal action. They got the money last year as a result of incorrect calculations made when the Venda government pension fund was privatised.

Letters of demand from the country's Pension Implementation Committee had been sent to them, Venda Public Servants' Coalition Committee chairman Alidzulwi Muvhango said.

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OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

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No. 15286

## PROKLAMASIE

*van die  
Staatspresident  
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

**No. 117, 1993**

### OORDRAG VAN GROND AAN DIE REGERING VAN GAZANKULU

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 Restant van Gedeelte 1, oppervlakte 100,5984 hektaar, en die Restant, oppervlakte 57,1238 hektaar, van die plaas Kremetart 231 LT, distrik Giyani, onderskeidelik gehou kragtens Aktes van Transport T3043/1990 en T43733/1988, geleë in Gazankulu, waarvan die eiendomsreg of beheer berus by of verkry is deur die Regering van die Republiek, met ingang van 30 November 1993, berus by of oorgedra word aan die Regering van Gazankulu onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:

Die Regering van Gazankulu moet op genoemde datum ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie No. R. 293 van 1962, die persele in Eenheid B van die dorp Giyani (Kremetart) 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.

## PROCLAMATION

*by the  
State President  
of the Republic of South Africa*

**No. 117, 1993**

### TRANSFER OF LAND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF GAZANKULU

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 Remainder of Portion 1, extent 100,5984 hectares, and the Remainder, extent 57,1238 hectares, of the farm Kremetart 231 LT, District of Giyani, respectively held under Title Deeds T3043/1990 and T43733/1988, situated within Gazankulu, the ownership or control of which is vested in or has been acquired by the Government of the Republic, with effect from 30 November 1993, shall vest in or be transferred to the Government of Gazankulu subject to the following conditions:

The Government of Gazankulu shall on the said date under the provisions of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas promulgated under Proclamation No. R. 293 of 1962, put at the disposal of the Government of the Republic the sites, within Unit B of the Town of Giyani (Kremetart) mentioned in the Schedule hereto, 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.



# Gazgold reports an 83 percent rise in net profit

*Star 20/1/94*  
**(115)**

■ BY DEREK TOMMEY

Gazankulu Gold Holdings (Gazgold), which operates three small-scale mines in the Giyani area, is steadily moving into the money.

It reports an 83 percent increase in net profit to R949 000 for the December quarter.

This is up from a profit of R518 800 in the September quarter, R436 200 in the June quarter, R108 628 in the March quarter, and a loss of R295 053 in the December quarter last year.

Distributable profit in the December quarter, after providing for capital expenditure, was R577 769 — more than double the R258 926 of the September quarter.

Ore milled dropped to 17 602 tons from 19 533 tons in the September quarter. But the recovery grade rose from 4,28g/t to 5,33g/t and gold production from 83,69kg to 93,88kg.

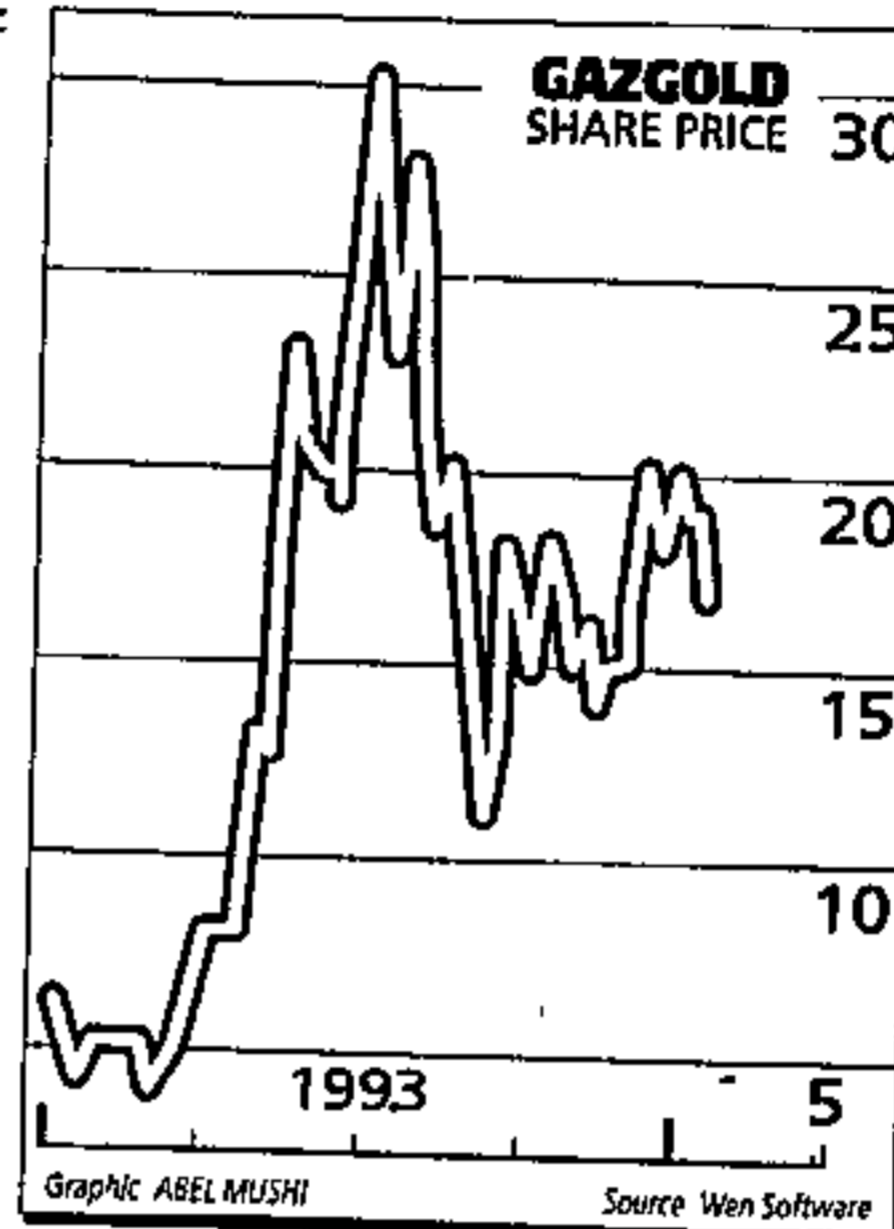
The mine received R40 548 (September: R40 713) a kg for its gold. Revenue from gold rose from R3,4 million to R3,8 million.

Working costs were R26 754 (R30 169) a kg.

The directors say the ore reserves remained constant during the quarter.

Emphasis is being placed on shaft sinking and primary development to access reserves.

At the Klein Letab mine the incline shaft reached a depth



of 216 metres, which should improve ore reserves.

The sub-incline shaft reached a depth of 165 metres at the Franke mine. Sinking of the vertical shaft at the Birthday mine continued.

Gazgold has had a struggle to reach its present profitable state.

But the grade of ore remained low and Gazgold's R46 916 loss in 1991-92 was followed by a loss of R975 653 in 1992-93.

If Gazgold maintains its present performance, it need not be unduly concerned about having to pay tax for some time to come.

Last March 31, it had unredeemed capital expenditure on mining assts of R23,8 million — up from R22,6 million a year earlier.

# Big homeland 'rip-off'

*Sowetan*

**By Russel Molefe**

GAZANKULU civil servants are demanding the dismissal of a white official in the Chief Minister's department for allegedly issuing cheques totalling R650 000 for construction work that was never carried out.

The accusations against the official, whose name is known to *Sowetan*, are contained in a memorandum submitted to the homeland's chief minister, Mr Samuel Nxumalo.

Gazankulu government spokesman Mr Howard Khosa yesterday confirmed that they had received the memorandum, saying investigations into the matter had already been completed.

Khosa said a report had been submitted yesterday to Nxumalo, who then summoned the official concerned to a meeting with him and other Cabinet Ministers. A decision was to be taken concerning the de-

mand for the official's dismissal at the meeting. 11/2/94

The official is alleged to have paid amounts totalling R650 000 since August last year to a local construction company for projects that were never carried out.

It is also claimed a cheque for R250 000 was issued to the company for the establishment of community gardens at Ndengeza. (115)

The memorandum also claims that the contractor was paid R208 000 for a creche at Hatshama, R80 000 for sewing and knitting centres at Magoro and Basani and R80 000 for the extension of schools at Sikhunyani and Radoo. All these jobs were not done.

A sum of R72 000 was billed for the extension of a school at Sikhunyani, although the work was to have been free of charge. The school's principal had won a competition entitling him to free extensions to the school.

CIPRODS 6/2/94

# XPP leader shows 'who's the boss'

By BENSON NTLEMO

"I DID not dismiss anybody. I just showed them that I was the boss."

This was Gazankulu chief minister Samuel Nxumalo's angry comment this week after his cabinet reshuffle rocked the homeland.

Education minister Edward Mhinga, who is said to be associated with the NP, was made to swap

portfolios with pro-ANC Interior minister Prof Cornelius Marivate.

Several deputy ministers were affected - the most notable being the removal of Piet Mathebula from the chief minister's office to become the deputy interior minister.

Nxumalo said his organisation, the Ximoko Progressive Party, had been in disarray for some time and was dealt a blow

by some of his ministers' link with the National Party.

The situation became "chaotic" after Nxumalo, Gazankulu Women's Association president Thilia Chiluvani and XPP president Marivate appeared on the ANC's national election list. (15)

Some pro-NP ministers in Nxumalo's cabinet saw red and organised clandestine meetings

# Ed Ngobeni expelled

*Sowetan 7/13/94*

GAZANKULU'S Ximoko Progressive Party has ousted three executive members responsible for registering the party for the elections and has thrown its weight behind the African National Congress.

At a special congress in Giyani on Saturday, the party gave the thumbs up to Chief Samuel Nxumalo as its president and resolved to have the party's registration for the elections cancelled in court.

Secretary-general Mr Ed Ngobeni and treasurer Mr AD Mahatlani, who are part of the group which registered the party, were replaced by Mr Chris Fankomo and LM Nkuna, respectively.

The position of vice-president, held by Mr Edward Mhingawas done way with by the conference which was attended by about 200 people. (115)

The conference decided the opposition group, which voted at a conference in Phalaborwa last week to remove Chief Nxumalo as president, be stopped from using the Ximoko's name. — Sapa.

(Report by T Levy, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)

k, no pay for teachers

## College hit by Sowetan 24/3/94 another boycott

By Russel Molefe

MORE than 500 students at the troubled Giyani College of Education in Gazankulu are on an indefinite class boycott demanding that fees be reduced. (115)

The college authorities closed it earlier this month after a prolonged boycott.

A committee of the Independent Mediation Services of South Africa, which was called in last week to intervene, failed to resolve the problem.

The college's acting rector, Miss Susan Cohen, yesterday refused to give more details concerning the problems which led to the boycott.

Sources said members of staff were due yesterday to hold a meeting to discuss how to end the boycott.