

HOMELANDS - KANGWANE -

- GENERAL

1983 + 1984

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

X Indicates translated version.

for written reply: 6.6.1.16 96

~~100 National States: persons employed~~
906. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) National State Employment as at 31/3/183

KwaZulu	9 578
OwaOwa	2 391
Lebowa	4 267
Gazankulu	1 316
KaNgwane	310
KwaNdebele	—

Since the 1982/83 financial year the Corporation for Economic Development only made loans available to the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation and not to specific individual industrialists and for this reason figures for Bophuthatswana and Ciskei was not readily available. However as at 31/3/1982 the employment created was 17 731 for Bophuthatswana and 5 221 for Ciskei as at the date the Corporation for Economic Development was still involved in industrial activities at the request of the Government concerned.

(b) National State Employment as at 31/3/183

KwaZulu	10 967
OwaOwa	1 019

Lebowa	6 342
Gazankulu	3 513
KaNgwane	2 195

Irrespective of the figures in (b) above the Economic Development Corporation has created 22 831 job opportunities in the Agriculture and Transport activities in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei as well.

National State

(a) State

(b) Foreign Concerns

(c) Overseas Companies

KwaZulu	R 26 221 712	R 11 753 000	R 1 041 600
OwaOwa	2 285 553	110 400	—
Lebowa	2 317 798	1 020 400	—
Gazankulu	1 543 673	168 100	—
KaNgwane	754 951	—	—

It is not clear what is meant by foreign agencies. Therefore the amounts given in (b) above represent total contribution by White industrialists overseas and local while the amount mentioned in (c) above represents only the contribution from overseas companies.

as in areas not allocated to a specific National State.

National States: Investments

807. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1981-'82 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

U

Mozambicans sent back, kaNgwane told

1-20 (1-20) Lowveld Bureau Star 3/10/82
The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has expressed concern over reports that police in the Tonga and Komatipoort areas had apprehended certain refugees and deported them to Mozambique.

Mozambicans are streaming into kaNgwane to escape being caught in crossfire between Frelimo and Renamo.

Tired, hungry and frightened, they were being accommodated by private individuals, he said.

Referring to the deportation reports he added: "This was not the case when thousands of Portuguese fled from Mozambique 10 years ago and I intend taking this up with the South African Government."

Homeland is hit by looting and inflow of refugees

120

KaNgwane pays price of war

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

The inhabitants of Ditudluma, a tiny settlement in the north-east of the Swazi homeland of kaNgwane, are being kept awake at night by fierce artillery fighting between Frelimo and MNR soldiers in nearby Mozambique.

Armed Mozambicans are allegedly entering the village and robbing busi-

nesses of thousands of rands worth of goods.

Last week continuous shelling ignited the veld and illuminated a large area less than 10 km from the settlement.

Caught in the crossfire, a number of Mozambicans have gone over the border and sought refuge in kaNgwane.

The Pretoria Declaration last week paved the way for peace between Frelimo and the MNR,

but for the moment the human toll of the war continues to mount.

For the past nine years people living along the border between kaNgwane and Mozambique have shopped in Ditudluma.

In recent weeks, however, Mozambicans have complained of being robbed of their purchases by armed soldiers when they get back.

If people resist they

are shot dead and allegedly left to rot as a lesson to others.

Ditudluma shopkeeper Mr Velapi Lukhuleni says life in the settlement has become uncertain since Frelimo and MNR soldiers began fighting on the nearby border.

"Heavily armed people in search of food come into the village at night, break into our businesses and make off with whatever they want," he says.

"Last month my shop was broken into and the robbers took R8 000 worth of groceries.

"I live nearby and have a pistol but it would be like a pea-shooter against the weapons they use."

As a deterrent for would-be attackers during the day Mr Lukhuleni moves around with an air rifle with a telescopic sight.

The Hoyi, Sibosha, Mahlalela and Lugedane

tribes in kaNgwane all have historic and blood ties with tribes in Mozambique.

As a result many are sympathetic towards escaping refugees.

During the past few weeks police in the Komatiport and Tonga areas have apparently apprehended refugees and repatriated them to Mozambique.

Fearing arrest should they be found to be hous-

Peking's nuclear shelters attracting tourists

PEKING — In a crowded clothes shop amid a maze of lanes near Peking's Tiananmen Square, a section of floor slides back automatically to reveal an entrance to a vast underground network of tunnels and bomb shelters.

Steps lead down 8 m to a labyrinth of brightly lit passageways and concrete chambers. Condensation drips from overhead pipes, a

generator hums and the air gradually cools as you travel deeper into the subterranean complex beneath Peking's bustling streets.

At the press of a button another floor section of the tunnel retracts, disclosing a second set of steps to a lower complex of passages, some wide enough to drive along. Heavy steel doors seal off sections of each tunnel.

The complex is part of a giant network of bomb shelters, workshops and storerooms built under Peking by order of the late Chairman Mao

Tse-tung during the late 1960s and early 70s, when millions of people were mobilised across the country to prepare for a possible Soviet attack. Today the network has found a new use as a tourist attraction. And parts of the network

which, say officials, stretches into Peking's suburbs have been converted for peacetime use as shops, hostels and theatres.

Sixty steps down from a doorway near the southern end of Xidan, one of Peking's busiest shopping districts, is the Dongtian (Cave Heaven) Restaurant. Here bright lights, artificial roof, plastic flowers and pictures try

to disguise the cavern's original purpose. At the clothes shop off Tiananmen Square, groups of tourists regularly make the trip through part of the complex.

They are taken to an underground briefing room where a girl assistant says each of the 90 shops on the street above has access to the tunnels. "In drills we've found we

can evacuate 10 000 people from above within five to six minutes," she says.

"In wartime these tunnels would be used to ferry people out to the suburbs. "It would take them three hours on foot to get there. "We have stocks of medicines, food, telephones and communications equipment so that the local population could last down here for several days."

The total length of the tunnels is a military secret, but it must run into scores of kilometres. The tunnels are believed

MOSCOW — Russian authorities are voicing intense alarm about the

seldom given, newspapers say a sizeable portion of the Russian la-

daily newspaper *Selskaya Zhizn*.

up in 1980, sugar became short because thousands of people set up stills.

sians were given comfortable, civilised places to drink in, rather than

To get YOUR MONEY, A systems, Con

everything to do
Every business n
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During the past few weeks police in the Komatiport and Tonga areas have apparently apprehended refugees and repatriated them to Mozambique.

Fearing arrest should they be found to be hous-

ing the refugees, villagers are reluctant to divulge their presence.

It is not known how many are living in kaNgwane.

Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza has expressed concern at the number of refugees being deported.

Hundreds of Portuguese who fled to South Africa from independent Mozambique in 1975 were not turned away.

"Why then should hungry, frightened people now be sent back?"

Mr Mabuza said it was the duty of his government to see the refugees got all the assistance possible. He added that he would be taking the matter up with the South African Government.

ers attracting tourists

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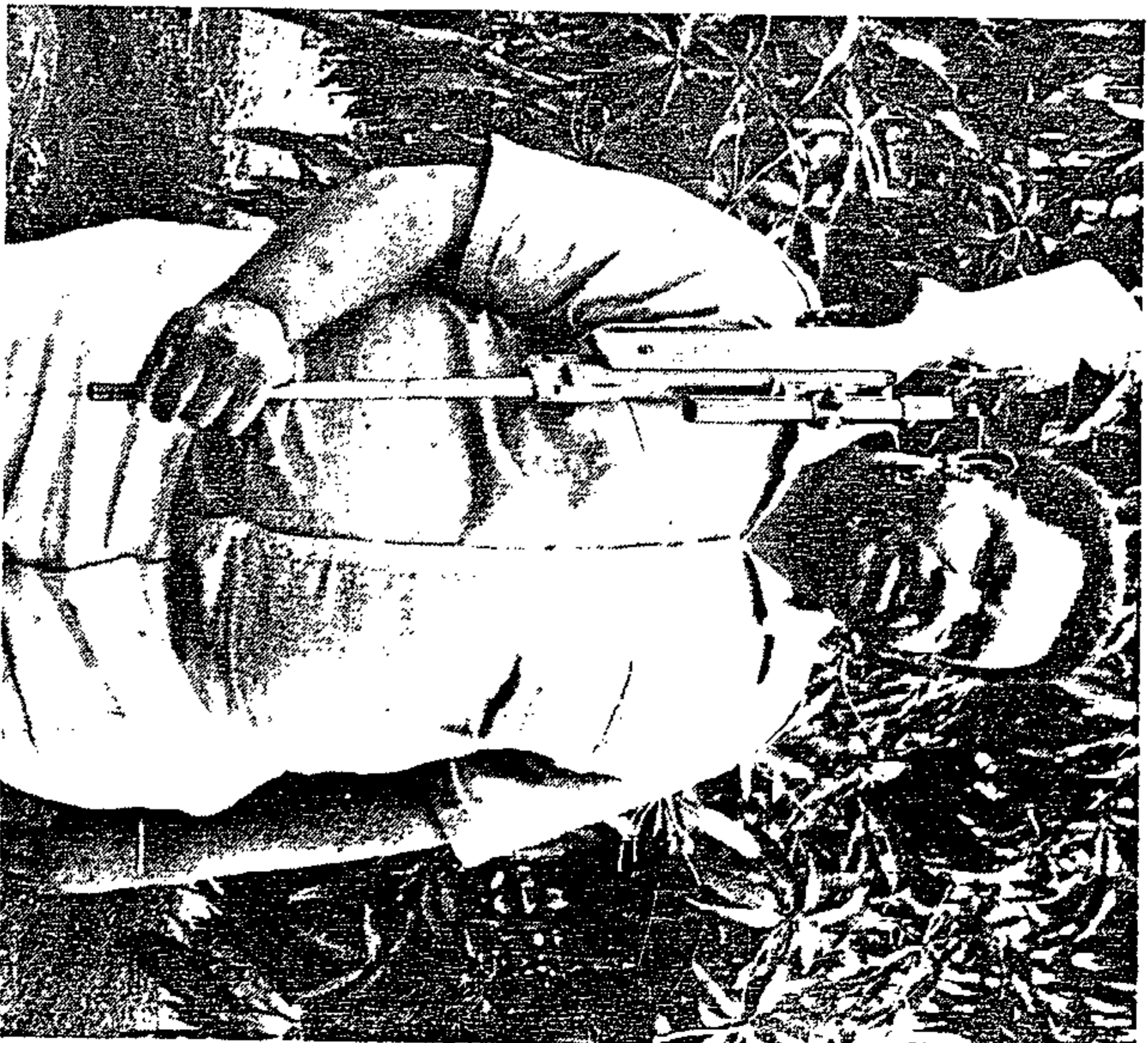
sians were given comfortable, civilised places

To get more money from your business, you need our expert check-up.

Money, Management systems, Controls. In fact everything to do with money. Every business needs a reg-

are experts at finding out what your business should be achieving. They strip down everything that has to do with

So stay alive. Keep healthy. Grow rich. Call our client service manager, Mary van Appeldorn or General



Let 'em all come . . . Mr Velapi Lukhuleni and his telescopic lens air rifle.



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PRETORIA, 9 SEPTEMBER 1977

[No. 5737

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1815 9 September 1977
SWAZI STAFF REGULATIONS, 1977

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 17 of the Bantu Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), to promulgate the regulations in the Schedule hereto, being the Staff Regulations for the Swazi Territorial Authority.

SCHEDULE

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

These regulations consist of three Chapters, as follows:

Chapter I

	<i>Regulations</i>
Part A: Definitions.....	A1-A2
Part B: Organisation and administration.....	B1-B9
Part C: Appointments, promotions, transfers, retirements and discharges.....	C1-C5
Part D: Inefficiency and misconduct.....	D1-D7
Part E: General.....	E1-E6

Chapter II

Part F: Definitions.....	F1
Part G: Leave of absence.....	G1-G22
Part H: Subsistence, camp and special allowances.....	H1-H10
Part J: Official travelling and transport.....	J1-J10
Part K: Transfer expenses and transport privileges on first appointment and on termination of services or death.....	K1-K4
Part L: Official hours of attendance, attendance registers, working weeks and overtime remuneration.....	L1-L6
Part M: General.....	M1-M18

Chapter III

Part N: Short title and commencement.....	N1-N2
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CHAPTER I

PART A

DEFINITIONS

A1. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "allocated officer" means an officer of the Public Service of the Republic placed at the disposal of the Swazi Territorial Authority;

(ii) "authority service" means the Swazi Territorial Authority Service established from a date to be determined by the Minister;

59389—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1815 9 September 1977
SWAZI-PERSONEELREGULASIES, 1977

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bepaling van artikel 17 van die Wet op Bantoe-owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), die regulasies in bygaande Bylae, synde die Personeelregulasies vir die Swazi-gebieds-owerheid, uit te vaardig.

BYLAE

RANGSKIKKING VAN REGULASIES

Hierdie regulasies bestaan uit drie hoofstukke, soos, volg:

Hoofstuk I

	<i>Regulasies</i>
Deel A: Woordomskrywing.....	A1-A2
Deel B: Organisasie en administrasie.....	B1-B9
Deel C: Aanstellings, bevorderings, oorplasings, uitredings en ontslag.....	C1-C5
Deel D: Onbekwaamheid en wangedrag.....	D1-D7
Deel E: Algemeen.....	E1-E6

Hoofstuk II

Deel F: Woordomskrywing.....	F1
Deel G: Afwesighedsverlof.....	G1-G22
Deel H: Verblyf-, kamp- en spesiale toelae.....	H1-H10
Deel J: Amptelike reise en vervoer.....	J1-J10
Deel K: Oorplasingskoste en vervoervoorregte by eerste aanstelling en by diensbeëindiging of afsterwe.....	K1-K4
Deel L: Amptelike diensure, bywoningsregisters, werkweke en oortydbesoldiging.....	L1-L6
Deel M: Algemeen.....	M1-M18

Hoofstuk III

Deel N: Kort titel en inwerkingtreding.....	N1-N2
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HOOFSTUK I

DEEL A

WOORDOMSKRYWING

A1. In hierdie hoofstuk, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "beampte" 'n persoon wat vas aangestel is, al is die aanstelling op proef, in 'n pos genoem in regulasie B1 (1) (a) en (b) en ook 'n persoon genoem in regulasie B1 (1) (c) en regulasie B1 (2) (b) wat 'n voorgeskrewe pos beklee het, wat as 'n nie-voorgeskrewe pos herklassifiseer is;

5737—1

HOMELANDS - KANGWANE - GENERAL

1985 - 1986

MAY - NOV.

†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.

Hansard Q. Co. 1. 1487
Moutse area: consolidation
14/5/85

*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 Moutse 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 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?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Sir, as the hon member will recall, discussions were held with the State President and the people involved with Moutse. 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.

Hansard Q. Co. 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, Huhudi, Valspan, Stella, Tokoza (Alberion), Tsakane (Brakpan), Daveyon (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Katlehong (Gemston), Ratanda (Heidelberg), Duduza (Nigel), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Soweto, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Duncan Village.

(ii) Seshogo, Lebokagomo, Vleyfontein, Atamelang, Isoseng, Botshabelo, Pudimoe, Pam-pierstat, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoek, Don Donald, Kwagatontein, Mdujana, Madadeni, Zwellisha, Umtata, Matatiela, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdansane.

(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/Albertyn: Water

*15 Mr J H VISA GIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

†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.

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Moutse area: consolidation
14/5/85

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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:†

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1985

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *Howard*

Development Boards: allowances
15/5/85
 R. Col. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1984 in allowances to members of the boards of the Development Boards in the *provinces and 11/3 in respect of those many persons as the amount paid?*

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R718 335.

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on the boards, receive no extra remuneration for this service.

11/5/85
Howard
 Ekangale Township
 607. Mrs H. S. ZIMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether Ekangale Township in the Eastern Transvaal is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether his Department consulted with the residents of this township before taking the decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) with whom did they consult, (b)(i) when and (ii) where were these consultations held and (c) what was the response of the

(5) Yes, the multi-ethnic component of Ekangale will be incorporated in KwaNdebele for reasons mentioned in (1)(a). The rest of question falls away.

(6) No. It is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 to make provision that people who enjoy privileges under section 10 of the Act will not forfeit those privileges under circumstances such as these. Until such time as the Act is amended the administrative arrangements according to which such privileges are retained will apply.

X
Commissioners' courts
15/5/85
 CR. Col. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

For period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.

(1) Development Board area (a) Tried (prosecuted) (b) Convicted

Orange Vaal:	7 901	5 919
Southern O.F.S.:	6 058	4 029
Natalia:	*	*
Northern Cape:	59	50
Western Cape:	4 598	of these 4 598 persons
		(prosecuted) for influx
		control offences of
		which 3 678 were also
		tried for identity docu-
		ment offences. 1 839 were also con-
		victed of identity
		document offences.
East Cape:	6 018	2 814
East Rand:	*	*
West Rand:	78 539	1 301
Northern Transvaal:	1 368	5 305
Eastern Transvaal:	5 611	*
Western Transvaal:	*	*
Central Transvaal:	*	15 328

(2) Development Board area Average Daily Number

Orange Vaal:	121
Southern O.F.S.:	25
Natalia:	4
Northern Cape:	48
Western Cape:	38
East Cape:	*
East Rand:	*
West Rand:	*

HOA

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *Howard*

Development Boards: allowances
R. Col. 15/11 15/5/85
 511. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1984 in allowances to members of the boards of the Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R718335.

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on the boards, receive no extra remuneration for this service.

667. Mrs H STUZYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether Ekangale Township in the Eastern Transvaal is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether his Department consulted with the residents of this township before taking the decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) with whom did they consult, (b)(i) when and (ii) where were these consultations held and (c) what was the response of the

residents to the proposed incorporation;

(3) how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are resident in this township;

(4) whether all the residents of this township are Ndebeles; if not, how many persons (a) are and (b) are not Ndebeles;

(5) whether any non-Ndebeles are to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, why; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of them;

(6) whether any residents of this township who possess rights in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will lose these rights once Ekangale Township has been incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons will lose these rights?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes, in due course.

(a) Because it is necessary for good management to have the town administered by only one authority.

(b) No decision regarding the date has so far been taken.

(2) (a), (b)(i), (ii) and (c)

The decision was taken before the planning of the town and therefore before there were any residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not consult the residents of Ekangale.

(3) (a) (i) 1 014.

(ii) 1 279.

(b) 2 415.

(4) No.

(a) 1 939.

(b) 2 769.

(5) Yes, the multi-ethnic component of Ekangale will be incorporated in KwaNdebele for reasons mentioned in (1)(a). The rest of question falls away.

(6) No. It is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 to make provision that people who enjoy privileges under section 10 of the Act will not forfeit those privileges under circumstances such as these. Until such time as the Act is amended the administrative arrangements according to which such privileges are retained will apply.

(a) and (b) fall away

Commissioners' courts Howard
 721. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

For period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.

(1) Development Board area

(a) Tried (prosecuted)

(b) Convicted

Orange Vaal: 7 901
 Southern O.F.S.: 6 058
 Natalia: *
 Northern Cape: 59
 Western Cape: 4

4 598 persons were of these 4 598 persons (prosecuted) for influx of 3 054 were convicted control offences of which 3 678 were also of offences and of 3 054, tried for identity document offences. 1 839 were also convicted of identity document offences.

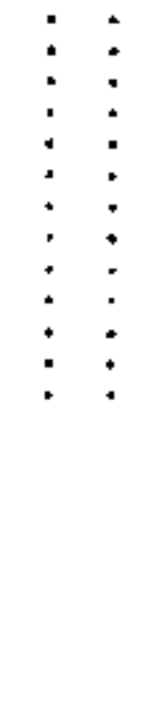
East Cape: 6 018
 East Rand: *
 West Rand: 78 539
 Northern Transvaal: 1 368
 Eastern Transvaal: 5 611
 Western Transvaal: *
 Central Transvaal: *

2 814
 *
 1 301
 5 305
 *
 15 328

(2) Development Board area

Average Daily Number

Orange Vaal: 121
 Southern O.F.S.: 25
 Natalia: *
 Northern Cape: 4
 Western Cape: 48
 East Cape: 38
 East Rand: *
 West Rand: *



Development Board area	Average Daily Number
Northern Transvaal:	8
Eastern Transvaal:	*
Highveld:	*
Western Transvaal:	*
Central Transvaal:	*

Development Board area	(a) Represented		(b) Not Represented	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Orange Vaal:	27		7 874	
Southern O.F.S.:	15		6 043	
Natalia:	*		*	
Northern Cape:	0		59	
Western Cape:	229		4 369	
Eastern Cape:	6		6 012	
East Rand:	*		*	
West Rand:	223		78 316	
Northern Transvaal:	10		1 358	
Eastern Transvaal:	*		*	
Highveld:	345		5 266	
Western Transvaal:	*		*	
Central Transvaal:	*		*	

*The holding of Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference book and influx control offences is since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development. Statistics as requested were in the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis. Because of the transfer of the function this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available.

Commissioners' courts

794. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the West Rand Development Board in the 1984 calendar year or as at the latest specified date in 1984 for which figures are available;

	(a)	(b)
(2) (a)	459.	48 287.
(2) (b)	R76 825.	

884. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Statistics up to 31 August 1984.

- (1) (a) 78 539.

HQA

The Citizen	R400,00
Die Transvaler	R87,50
The Sowetan	R183,75
The Daily Dispatch	R646,00
Die Oosterlig	R367,50
The Natal Witness	R78,40
Himvo Zabantundu	R701,89
Total	R3 033,12

Amount spent on advertisements

896. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:	
(1) R453,13.	
(2) E. P. Herald	R164,83
Cape Times	24,00
Oosterlig	93,10
Die Burger	136,10
Het Suid Western	35,10
Total	R453,13

able, respectively, in respect of the (i) 680, (ii) 682, (iii) 683, (iv) 942 and (v) 943 exchanges in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg, (b) how many of these applications had not been disposed of at the end of these two periods, (c) how many telephones were installed in each of these two periods in respect of the above-mentioned exchanges and (d) when is the backlog in respect of each of these exchanges expected to be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 1984 1 January to 31 March 1985
- | | | |
|-------|--------|------|
| (i) | 1 620, | 463, |
| (ii) | 716, | 291, |
| (iii) | 2 516, | 518, |
| (iv) | 754, | 183, |
| (v) | 438, | 112, |

- (b) (i) 222, 69, (ii) 360, 50, (iii) 27, nil, (iv) 6, 14, (v) nil, 6;
- (c) (i) 1 398, 394, (ii) 356, 241, (iii) 2 489, 518, (iv) 748, 169, (v) 438, 106; and
- (d) if nothing unforeseen occurs—
- (i) and (ii) during the first half of 1986;
- (iii) during the first half of 1986 in respect of the 27 applications carried over from 1984; and
- (iv) and (v) during July this year.

FRIDAY, 17 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Johannesburg: telephones

832. Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Communications:†

- (a) How many applications for telephone services were received in 1984 and had been received as at the latest specified date in 1985 for which figures are available;

Dining-cars: upgrading of posts

865. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any senior posts in respect of dining-cars have been upgraded or renamed; if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons were affected;

HQA

(2) Increase.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) 99.

(b) 90.

(2) Increase.

Western Cape Development Board

(1) (a) None.

(b) None.

(2) Falls away.

(Wabvisbay)

(1) (a) 20.

(b) 15.

(2) Increase.

* With regard to the Eastern Cape and Central Transvaal it needs to be mentioned that delays in granting of applications were caused by *inter alia* time consuming complexities with the approval of general plans and the registration of deeds, as well as a loss of interest on the part of applicants who find that funds are not easily obtainable.

Swartberg, East Griqualand: delimitation

452. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries to Question No 19 on 15 February 1984, his Department has received a report from the committee appointed to undertake a delimitation of the area to be acquired on the slopes of the Swartberg in East Griqualand; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what area of land will be acquired;

(2) whether the farmers concerned have been advised of his Department's intentions; if not, why not; if so, when;

HOA

(Walvisbay)

(a) 20.

(b) 15.

* Eastern Cape Development Board.

(a) 900.

(b) 104.

Northern Transvaal Development Board.

(a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

(a) 89.

(b) 89.

Southern Orange Free State Development Board.

(a) 241.

(b) 241.

Orange-Vaal Development Board.

(a) 519.

(b) 519.

West Rand Development Board.

(a) 18 817.

(b) 18 705.

East Rand Development Board.

(a) 3 011.

(b) 3 011.

Northern Cape Development Board.

(a) 1 178.

(b) 988.

Highveld Development Board.

(a) 985.

(b) 467.

HOA

* Central Transvaal Development Board.

(a) 2 198.

(b) 199.

Western Transvaal Development Board.

(a) 99.

(b) 90.

* With regard to the Eastern Cape and Central Transvaal it needs to be mentioned that delays in granting of applications were caused by *inter alia* time consuming complexities with the approval of general plans and the registration of deeds, as well as a loss of interest on the part of applicants who find that funds are not easily obtainable.

599. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the regional water supply scheme in KwaNdebele has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, when;

(2) how many (a) taps and (b)(i) flushing and (ii) pit toilets are there in KwaNdebele at present?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) The primary phase of KwaNdebele's regional water supply scheme, in which the Department of the Environment (Water Affairs) participated, was completed in January 1985. It comprised the main source of water, the Elandsriver (the Renosterkop dam), purification works at Weltevrede and three pump mains with reservoirs and pump stations at Walkraal, Soetmelkfontein and Kwaggafontein. The secondary and tertiary phases, reticulation within the present KwaNdebele, are also nearly completed so that water is now available at the boundary of practi-

Handwritten: 99-year leasehold scheme 1728
10/6/85
Hansard Q.601

558. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many persons in each specified Development Board area applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1984 and (b) how many applications were granted?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Natalia Development Board.

(a) 11.

(b) 11.

Western Cape Development Board.

(a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

Handwritten arrow pointing right

Handwritten arrow pointing right

cally every township and settlement. The internal reticulation in the townships and settlements is being undertaken by several organizations among which the KwaNdebele Department of Works. This work should be completed by middle 1986. It is impossible to predict when the regional water supply scheme will be extended to the areas to be added to KwaNdebele as many factors exist factors about which there is still uncertainty.

- (2) (a) 2 700 erven have each been provided with an own water connection and approximately 650 standpipes have been installed.
- (b) (i) 2 700.
- (ii) 31 750.

Howard
Q. 1, 1731 10/6/85
 738. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;
- (2) (a) how many persons had paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines in that year or as at the said date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (i) (a) R171 090.
- (b) 171 090.

(ii) Courts that adjudicate these charges in the rest of the Western Cape do not fall under the

Department of Co-operation and Development.

- (2) (a) 3 240.
 - (b) R162 905.
- (1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.)

Howard
Q. 1, 1732 10/6/85
 828. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) (a) What is the present size of KwaNdebele in hectares and (b) what area of land was (i) bought for and (ii) added to KwaNdebele in 1984 in terms of the consolidation proposals for this national state;
- (2) whether any land remains to be added to KwaNdebele; if so, (a) how many hectares, (b) from which areas will such land be taken and (c) when in each case;
- (3) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of KwaNdebele living (aa) within and (bb) outside the boundaries of this national state as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 103 370 hectares.
- (b) (i) 71 924 hectares.
- (ii) 370 hectares.

(2) Yes. There remains land to be added to KwaNdebele about which a final decision still has to be announced.

(3) The figures for 31 December 1984 are not available. The 1980 census figures are as follows:

- (aa) (a) 75 620.
- (i) 30 200.

- (ii) 45 420.
- (b) 80 640.
- (bb) (a) 147 380.
- (i) 78 640.
- (ii) 68 740.
- (b) 88 780.

Howard
Q. 1, 1733 10/6/85
 901. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the (a) average daily number of cases heard in respect of reference books and identity documents in each specified commissioner's court, and (b) total amount of money which accrued to the State in fines as a result of convictions in these cases, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

(a)	(b)
Benoni	14
Brakpan	2
Nigel	2
Springs	4
Germiston	47
Boksburg	12
Krugersdorp	4
Rooopoot	17
Alexandra	27
Randfontein	9
Johannesburg	114
Bloemfontein	6,7
Welkom	8,6
Kroonstad	less than 1
Vaal Triangle	24,7
Botshabelo	0
Tzaneen	1,09
Barberton	less than 1
Nelspruit	less than 1

Potgietersrus	2
Ermelo	3,96
Louis Trichardt	less than 1
Phalaborwa	less than 1
Pietersburg	3,16
Langa	22
Port Elizabeth	7
East London	16
Grahamstown	0
Queenstown	9
Kimberley	2 only for period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

Swartruggens	0
Koster	less than 1
Groblersdal	less than 1
Potchefstroom	11,67
Rustenburg	0
Carltonville	10,16
Witbank	6,49
Lichtenburg	2,04
Zeerust	4,34
Brits	less than 1
Pretoria	19,26
Middelburg	2,64
Klerksdorp	7,54
Lydenburg	less than 1
Pietermaritzburg	less than 1
Durban	13
Empangeni	2
Vryheid	2
Umzinto	1
Port Shepstone	less than 1
Ladysmith	0
Dundee	less than 1
Estcourt	0
Newcastle	2
Stanger	0
Inanda	0
Pinetown	3
Eshowe	0
Paulpietersburg	1
Greytown	0

(b) R207 615

Howard
Q. 1, 1734 10/6/85
 958. Mr R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications:

What the total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest sub-

cally every township and settlement. The internal reticulation in the townships and settlements is being undertaken by several organizations among which the KwaNdebele Department of Works. This work should be completed by middle 1986. It is impossible to predict when the regional water supply scheme will be extended to the areas to be added to KwaNdebele as many factors exist factors about which there is still uncertainty.

- (2) (a) 2 700 erven have each been provided with an own water connection and approximately 650 standpipes have been installed.
- (b) (i) 2 700.
- (ii) 31 750.

Howard
 Influx control/identity documents
 Q. 601, 1731 10/6/85

738. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;
- (2) (a) how many persons had paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines in that year or as at the said date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (i) (a) R171 090.
- (b) 171 090.

(ii) Courts that adjudicate these charges in the rest of the Western Cape do not fall under the

Department of Co-operation and Development.

- (2) (a) 3 240.
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- (1) (a) What is the present size of KwaNdebele in hectares and (b) what area of land was (i) bought for and (ii) added to KwaNdebele in 1984 in terms of the consolidation proposals for this national state;
- (2) whether any land remains to be added to KwaNdebele; if so, (a) how many hectares, (b) from which areas will such land be taken and (c) when in each case;
- (3) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of KwaNdebele living (aa) within and (bb) outside the boundaries of this national state as at 31 December 1984?

Howard
 KwaNdebele
 Q. 601, 1732 10/6/85

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 103 370 hectares.
- (b) (i) 71 924 hectares.
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(2) Yes. There remains land to be added to KwaNdebele about which a final decision still has to be announced.

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- (aa) (a) 75 620.
- (i) 30 200.

- (ii) 45 420.
- (b) 80 640.
- (bb) (a) 147 380.
- (i) 78 640.
- (ii) 68 740.
- (b) 88 780.

Reference books/identity documents
 Q. 601, 1733 10/6/85
 901. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the (a) average daily number of cases heard in respect of reference books and identity documents in each specified commissioner's court, and (b) total amount of money which accrued to the State in fines as a result of convictions in these cases, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

(a)	
Benoni	14
Brakpan	2
Nigel	2
Springs	4
Germiston	47
Boksburg	12
Krugersdorp	4
Roodepoot	17
Alexandra	27
Randfontein	9
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Botshabelo	0
Tzaneen	1,09
Barberton	less than 1
Nelspruit	less than 1

Potgietersrus	2
Ermelo	3,96
Louis Trichardt	less than 1
Phalaborwa	less than 1
Pietersburg	3,16
Langa	22
Port Elizabeth	7
East London	16
Grahamstown	0
Queenstown	9
Kimberley	2 only for period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

0
 less than 1
 less than 1
 11,67
 0
 10,16
 4,49
 2,04
 4,34
 less than 1
 19,26
 2,64
 7,54
 less than 1
 less than 1
 13
 2
 2
 1
 less than 1
 0
 less than 1
 2
 2
 0
 0
 0
 3
 0
 1
 0

Swarttruggens	0
Koster	less than 1
Groblersdal	less than 1
Potchefstroom	11,67
Rustenburg	0
Carltonville	10,16
Witbank	4,49
Lichtenburg	2,04
Zeerust	4,34
Brits	less than 1
Pretoria	19,26
Middelburg	2,64
Klerksdorp	7,54
Lydenburg	less than 1
Pietermaritzburg	less than 1
Durban	13
Empangeni	2
Vryheid	2
Umzinto	1
Port Shepstone	less than 1
Ladysmith	0
Dundee	less than 1
Estcourt	0
Newcastle	2
Stanger	0
Inanda	0
Pinetown	3
Eshowe	0
Paulpietersburg	1
Greytown	0

(b) R207 615.
Howard
 Mortgage loans: subsidies
 Q. 601, 1734 10/6/85
 958. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications:

What the total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsi-

Bold experiment may solve rural problems

120

An integrated project aimed at stemming population growth and promoting economic upliftment as well as conservation of natural resources, is in the pipeline for the homeland of KaNgwane.

However, action on a far broader front is required before South Africa's twin problems of rural poverty and overpopulation can be adequately addressed.

Initiators of the KaNgwane project — the Family Planning Association and the Institute of Natural Resources of the University of Natal — believe it is the first project of its kind in Africa.

A recent President's Council report on population growth found that water shortages would become more drastic if something were not done about the population explosion.

This report, and subsequent research by academics, recommended the adoption of a population policy based on the development of the people and called for increased spending on education, health care and the general upliftment of poorer segments of South African society.

Although the academics affiliated to the KaNgwane project viewed their efforts as co-operating within an unworkable homeland system, they said they "could not wait for majority rule or a political solution to South Africa's problems, because by then it will be too late".

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, had requested assistance in his efforts to get economic development off the ground since the homeland attained self-governing status last year. Professor John Hanks, head of the Institute, said the problems of dwindling natural resources due to incorrect farming methods, coupled with rapid population growth, necessitated immediate remedies.

It was envisaged that the project, which had been given R210 000 by a private trust, would encourage individual entrepreneurs and teach farming and other skills, conservation principles and birth control.

One of the main hurdles the project would have to overcome was the political stigmatisation of birth control measures. They pointed out that the idea of population control had been abused by politicians across the political spectrum for propaganda purposes.

Complicating this further was the

Methods of curbing the population explosion and improving economic conditions are being studied by academics from Natal University. They are soon to be put to the test in the homeland of KaNgwane. Reporter ANDREW BEATTIE found that while the project leaders had grave misgivings about co-operating "within an unworkable homeland system" they believed the programme to be an urgent priority in the interests of trying to beat the dangers of over-population and its effect on food and water resources and the general quality of life.

Star 19/7/85
fact that rural blacks were wary of proffered solutions to their problems as white politicians had repeatedly in the past made arrangements for them without their consent or approval.

Dr John Erskine, a research expert from the University of Natal, was nominated as project co-ordinator. He said he believed that KaNgwane had great potential as a timber producer and that efforts would be made to create jobs in this sphere.

Turning to population growth, he pointed out that since the President's Council report, the Government had "done little but talk" about the subject.

Dr Erskine said he hoped the KaNgwane project would make South Africans realise that overpopulation was a grave problem that could be solved.

The PC report had set a population ceiling of 70 million, beyond which South Africa's natural resources would no longer be able to support the population.

Writing in *Indicator*, a journal published by the Institute for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal, Professor Jill Nattrass criticised the report for being indecisive in its comments on urbanisation.

Professor Nattrass, head of the development studies section at the

university, said that while the PC report accepted that urbanisation had a negative effect on population growth, it did not recommend the adoption of a policy to encourage further urbanisation.

This programme should also concentrate particularly on the modernisation of African women and their integration into the industrial workforce, she said.

Racial discrimination, and especially influx control, had slowed down both the rate of urbanisation and the rate of modernisation of the African community in general and women in particular. As rural/urban migration was concentrated among men, there was very little modernising influence on rural women.

The way the laws of the land were applied created difficulties for women from rural black areas in getting legal rights to live in urban areas, said Professor Nattrass.

Because of the absence of men in the rural areas a premium was placed on child labour, which exerted an upward pressure on the rural birth rate, she said.

She argued that a comprehensive urbanisation policy must be one of the cornerstones of any population programme. Present Government policies actually encouraged rapid population growth.

KaNgwane group plans to see ANC

CAPE TOWN 23/10/85
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By BARRY STREEK

THE RULING Inyandza movement in the KaNgwane homeland, has approved plans to visit the ANC in Lusaka — despite President P W Botha's strong opposition to talks with the ANC.

The group will hold discussions about "the current situation in the country and about the need to resolve the political-constitutional impasse".

It adopted the resolution after its president, Mr Enos Mabuza, the chief minister of KaNgwane, told the congress that a visit to the ANC was necessary because Nyandza was committed to the evolution of "an equitable and democratic constitutional solution for our country and because of its belief that the ANC would have to be a party in the evolution of such a solution".

They called for the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, and "all political prisoners as well as those leaders who are in detention".

Govt condition rejected

They also called for the unbanning of the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and other banned political organizations, as well as negotiations with "all recognized black leaders in order to bring about an acceptable and democratic constitutional dispensation".

In his presidential address, Mr Mabuza rejected the government's condition that the ANC renounce violence before negotiations could be held, contending that "it was the institutionalised violence of the apartheid policies of our country which forced the ANC to resort to the armed struggle".

Inyandza believed there was scope for a ceasefire followed by negotiation even if this meant the question of violence was at the top of the agenda.

He said there were white parents who were opposed to the use of the South African Defence Force to quell the current unrest in the black townships but they could not disown and ostracise their sons.

'Leave their fatherland'

"Similarly, even if we may disagree with our sons and daughters who have left this country to joined the armed struggle, we cannot disown them.

"It is our duty to help create an internal political climate which will render it unnecessary for our children to leave their fatherland."

Mr Mabuza also criticised the withdrawal of passports from the Stellenbosch University students who wanted to meet the ANC Youth League.

"It is ironic ... that it is the patriarchs of Afrikanerdom who have exercised their political power to put paid to dialogue which might have proved to be the open sesame for future dialogue between the ANC and the Nationalist government," he said.

'P W speech did not deal with issues I was briefed on' — kaNgwane leader

She

20/8/85

T19

by
Gary van Staden
Political Reporter

Moderate black leader Mr Enos Mabuza, of kaNgwane, has hinted that President P W Botha's controversial "Rubicon speech" in Durban last week did not go as far along the reform road as the homeland leader had been led to believe it would.

Mr Mabuza, the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, yesterday fuelled media speculation that President Botha had been forced to change his mind at the

last moment on reform initiatives by Right-wing pressure in the National Party.

"I was disappointed to note that, with the exception of the Government's policy on homelands, none of the issues on which I had been briefed was dealt with," Mr Mabuza said.

Mr Mabuza said that he had been overseas at the time of the speech and had read the text of President Botha's address, only when he returned from Zurich recently.

He added that, during the pre-Natal congress meeting, he had held various Cabinet Minis-

ters he had been told that the issues discussed would be dealt with by the State President at his Natal National Party congress speech.

"But apart from the homelands issue none was dealt with," Mr Mabuza said.

The kaNgwane Chief Minister's statement is the first concrete evidence to emerge in support of speculation that President Botha "backed down" in the face of Right-wing pressure in his own Cabinet.

In the hard-hitting statement issued through his media liaison office in Johannesburg yester-

day, Mr Mabuza said that the state of emergency was doing great political and economic damage to South Africa.

In addition Mr Mabuza called on the Government to:

- Unconditionally release Nelson Mandela.
 - Urban the African National Congress.
 - Enter into unconditional negotiations with the ANC.
 - Negotiate with other genuine black leaders including the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front (UDF).
- "We plead with the South

African Government to negotiate with as broad a spectrum as possible of black leadership," Mr Mabuza added.

"The so-called radicals — according to National Party standards — are moderates when judged against the height and the depth of black political aspirations.

"That it why it was a tragedy when cold water was poured on the request by Bishop Desmond Tutu to meet and speak to the State President," Mr Mabuza said.

Discussing the ANC, the Chief Minister said that at the same

time that the organisation was muzzled by the laws of the land it was being asked to speak out against violence.

Mr Mabuza suggested that instead of undertaking tours of the homelands the State President and his Cabinet should be looking around the riot-torn areas of the Vaal Triangle, the Eastern Cape, Soweto, the East Rand and Durban.

"It is the opinion of the majority of blacks that apartheid, not the so-called 'communist agitators', is the cause of the current unrest," he added.

**Daughter (119)
not released**

Miss Busi Mabuza, daughter of the Chief Minister of kwaNgwane, had not been released from detention as reported on Wednesday, her father, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday.

Miss Mabuza was detained last week with 15 fellow students at the University of the North.

Mr Don Nkadameng, a Pietersburg lawyer who is representing the students, said none of them had been released.

STAR

13/9/85

Mabuzo slams P W 'policy turn-about'

African Affairs
Correspondent

Mercury

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21/8/85

THE Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuzo, has criticised President Botha for deviating from his original text in his policy speech in the Durban City Hall last Thursday and for 'pandering' to the Right wing of the National Party at the expense of the African majority in South Africa.

Mr Mabuzo said he had sent out an embargoed telex to the Press on Thursday, welcoming the reforms outlined to him when he was briefed by Government representatives the previous Tuesday.

Political observers believe, however, that President Botha deviated from his original speech under pressure from Right-wing members of

the caucuses of the National Party.

'He should have gone ahead with his original text,' Mr Mabuzo said.

'He would have won the goodwill of the blacks, who represent 73 percent of the population of this country. Accommodating their legitimate aspirations would have more than compensated for alienating his Right wing.'

The Kangwane Chief Minister said he was worried that black grievances would be aggravated as a consequence of this turn-about.

'We are in for a very tough time,' he said.

'The carpet is being pulled from under the feet of moderate black leaders.'

Mr Mabuzo said in his response to the original speech that he welcomed

the expected announcement that all population groups would have a common South African citizenship.

Betrayed

He said that Kangwane was implacably opposed to independence and the whole homeland policy should be reviewed.

Another homeland leader, President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, was also upset at the reversal, saying he had been misled about the reforms to be announced in Durban.

'I am left betrayed,' he said. 'What was said to me in my office by Mr Pik Botha was not even mentioned in Mr Botha's speech.'

Senior Government officials are unhappy at what they perceive to be a shattering failure to clarify the direction of reform.

ENOS MABUZA

Tea with Tambo

It may seem odd that a homeland leader should, or could, be successfully arranging to meet leaders of the banned ANC, which, after all, scorns the bantustan system and its leaders as Pretoria's puppets.

But KaNgwane Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza (46) is doing just that. Though he accepted self-governing status for the territory in August last year, Mabuza has rejected taking the official next step to "independence." And his intention to follow the trail blazed by South African businessmen and the Official Opposition to the ANC HQ in Lusaka cannot have pleased government.

So it will be interesting to see whether Pretoria withdraws Mabuza's passport. Should the visit be confirmed, there seem to be no other snags to Mabuza's trip. From Lusaka the ANC tells the FM it has no objection.

Mabuza, an articulate, softly-spoken former school inspector, says that he is not going to negotiate with the ANC (how could he?) but to "consult" with them on two points. These are "the present crisis in SA, and the need to evolve a solution" to it.

"Our attitude is a responsible one; we've been given a mandate by our constituency," says Mabuza referring to his Inyandza National Movement which claims to have 100 000 paid-up members. Inyandza is a component of the now little-known South African Black Alliance led by KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is, incidentally, the only South African leader that the ANC definitely does not wish to meet.

Mabuza's mooted ANC rendezvous will be in his capacity as leader of Inyandza, a non-ethnic organisation which believes that the ANC "is very much part of the equation of the political situation of South Africa and can't be left out." Through Inyandza, Mabuza aims to "contribute to the creation of a just, non-racial, democratic SA," and he believes in "co-operation with all national movements with similar aims."

Born in the Barberton district, Mabuza

attended the Sheba Mine School and Barberton Secondary before taking a teaching diploma in Vryheid and an Honours degree through Unisa. As a young man, he says he read the speeches of Douglas Mitchell, the onetime United Party MP who fought zealously for black rights. Recently, Mabuza's eldest daughter, (one of six children) who is a student and SRC secretary at the University of the North at Turfloop, was detained for two weeks.

Mabuza is not a hereditary chief and rose to his position of authority because "the people wanted educated and enlightened leadership." He maintains that his government is "popularly supported" even though general elections have not yet been held in KaNgwane. But there has been "consulta-

tion at grassroots level," and elections will be held in two years' time.

His role in the homelands structure, he believes, is primarily one of "upliftment" of his people through the economic development of the area. His main thrust is to improve education and agriculture in the region.

He finds nothing curious in his vision of SA as a unitary, democratic state. The black people, says the leader of some 800 000 ethnic Swazis, weren't consulted about the creation of the homelands and oppose the system. Now through peaceful means, Mabuza hopes to show that they

ought to be "dismantled."

Mabuza became chief executive councillor of KaNgwane in 1978. So what, then, of his own position as a homeland head? "I regard my position as very temporary, until a democratic SA has been created," he says.

Unlike a number of other homelands, independent and self-governing, who brook no opposition to their regimes, Mabuza says there is room for all legal organisations in his area, including Azapo and the UDF, with which "we aren't in conflict." They are correct, says Mabuza, in holding that the homelands policy cannot be justified, "but we should be judged by what we say and do."

Mabuza's quiet resoluteness was demonstrated over the Swazi land deal three years ago — when Pretoria planned to cede Ingwavuma in Zululand and KaNgwane in the Transvaal to Swaziland, which has traditionally claimed those and other areas from SA.

It was a serious matter, says Mabuza, "and when the Swazi government admitted after Nkomati that it had also signed a pact with SA, we viewed the matter with more trepidation." The battle against incorporation, says Mabuza, was a "triumph of negotiation and of using constitutional means to fight for our rights." If government were to resuscitate the land deal, Mabuza reckons people "would be forced to resort to other than constitutional means."

The current civil upheaval, which of course led Mabuza to seeking a meeting with the ANC, "has proved to government the need to talk to credible and acceptable leaders."

Mabuza maintains that government also knows who the real (community) leaders are in places like Duduza and KwaNobuhle, townships which have been hit by violent unrest. "It is vital that government talks to them," urges the mild-mannered man, adding that at the national level, too, Pretoria should talk to "a broad spectrum of black leaders."

"We have reached a situation in SA where the young people say they are prepared to die for the liberation of our people. Government should understand this."

Of Nelson Mandela and the ANC's degree of popular support, Mabuza says: "Mandela is a highly respected leader, there is no doubt about his stature... I believe the ANC and other organisations should be unbanned and allowed to go to the marketplace to establish their constituencies. It is unfair to judge (their support) while they are still banned."

MIKE SANDER

A long fuse needed

Last week AECI presented government with the results of a feasibility study into a massive synfuel project — a kind of life-jacket designed to rescue SA from increased energy sanctions. And Mike Sander, new AECI MD, led the discussions.

Sander (44) clearly enjoys talking, and considers the ability to communicate effectively as one of his strengths. However, he says the meeting was simply a report-back after a year's work on a project he regards as "absolutely technologically feasible".



Mabuza ... "Mandela is a highly respected leader."

Homeland leaders too

Government's tough line on talks with the African National Congress (ANC) faces a major test, following the confirmation this week by KaNgwane's Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza, that his plans to meet representatives of the outlawed organisation are going ahead.

Mabuza declined to give details of where and when the planned talks would take place or who would attend. He told the *FM* that he had not yet encountered direct opposition to the talks. But looking at official reaction to other planned talks with the ANC, he believes government might take a "strong stand" on his moves. Government has made it clear that talks between non-government representatives and the ANC are out.

At the same time, President P W Botha has ruled out any official contact with the ANC until the organisation renounces violence, severs links with the SA Communist Party and effectively agrees to negotiate changes from within government-created negotiating bodies.

Recently government outraged even some of its own supporters by withdrawing the passports of eight Stellenbosch University students who announced plans to travel to Lusaka for talks with the ANC.

This week, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha made it clear that steps would be taken to stop Nico Smith and other Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk-linked ministers from carrying out similar plans to talk to the ANC. Earlier, deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller indicated that government was likely to ban any planned talks between South Africans and the ANC.

A growing number of individuals, organisations and foreign governments are pressing for official contact with the ANC in an effort to resolve SA's deepening crisis.

Mabuza said he would inform government of his intention to meet ANC representatives, but would definitely not ask permission to go. The decision to talk was taken at the recent congress of Mabuza's Inyandza movement, which is the majority party in the KaNgwane government.

An official ban on Mabuza's planned trip or the withdrawal of his passport could have profound implications for government. As the political leader of a self-governing national state recognised and blessed by government, any moves to curb Mabuza's right to make his own political decisions and carry them out would totally discredit government claims of black autonomy in their own areas. ■

Union acts on official's murder

STAR 3/12/85

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Officials of the National Union of Forestry and Allied Workers have briefed Johannesburg lawyers on the murder of Mr Thando Khoza (30), assistant general secretary of the union.

Mr Khoza was shot in the back in Nsikazi township in kaNgwane a week ago. He died instantly of a wound caused by a heavy-calibre weapon.

Mr R J Theledi, president of the union, and Mr David Khoza, general secretary, said they had asked lawyers acting for the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), to which their union is affiliated, to keep a watch on the investigation of the case. The South African Police are investigating.

"There is some evidence to suggest the killer mistook Mr Khoza for someone else," Mr Theledi said.

Mr Khoza will be buried on Saturday near his home at Bushbuckridge.

Moutse: we'll fight to the bitter end

By Jo-Anne Collinge

As the discovery of two mutilated bodies of policemen brings the official New Year death toll to eight in strife-torn Moutse, conflict in this north-eastern Transvaal region threatens to grow.

And community leaders claim that the number killed is closer to 20.

The Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning, which is responsible for the decision to incorporate Moutse's 120 000 people into kwaNdebele — the action which has triggered the conflict — remained silent this morning in the wake of the bloodshed.

But a spokesman said a statement on Moutse would be issued shortly.

Pretoria police said yesterday afternoon that the bodies of two black policemen, who disappeared earlier in the week while investigating an arson case in Moutse, had been found in the veld.

Earlier in the day, police had fired pistols to repulse a stoning attack on their vehicle killing one man and wounding two others.

The other five victims known to the police have all died in clashes between Moutse residents and "invaders" from kwaNdebele. The attack appears to have been triggered by the arrival of January 1 — the day on which Pretoria had said Moutse would be incorporated into kwaNdebele.

Two MPs for the Moutse area, Mr Maredi Chueu and Chief T G Mathebe,

said in Johannesburg yesterday that the kwaNdebele "invaders" were not ordinary residents of the township but a particular vigilante group known as the Imbokothos.

Mr Chueu said that Moutse people had been expecting the publication of a proclamation incorporating them and that they would challenge that in the courts. They had not expected incorporation to take the form of a pre-dawn "invasion" by vigilantes.

"We want Minister (of Constitutional Development and Planning) Chris Heunis to declare whether by incorporation he meant this kind of invasion," said Mr Chueu.

He said the Moutse people would resist such brutality "to the bitter end".

● See Page 11.

BUS DAY
1974/86

SAP confirms escape — three weeks later

Own Correspondent

VINCENT MAHLALELA, son of Ka-Ngwane deputy director of the Interior SS Mahlalela, is alleged to have escaped from detention in Pietersburg, where he was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said yesterday that Mahlalela escaped on the night of December 21.

But his worried father said in an interview this week that he suspected foul play.

Mahlalela Snr said he was especially angry because he only received official police confirmation of the alleged escape on Tuesday — more than three weeks after it was said to have taken place.

Vincent Mahlalela is a third year B Sc student at the University of the North.

CAPE Times 28/11/80

House loans for KaNgwane

LOUIEVILLE. — The SA Permanent Building Society has decided to grant housing loans to KaNgwane residents following consultations with the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos J Mabuza, and members of his cabinet.

However, the legislation which will guarantee the granting of such loans has not been passed by the South African Government.

A spokesman for the SA Perm said: "If we can accept the savings and investments of the people of KaNgwane, then we have an obligation to plough back these investments in the form of housing loans."

The KaNgwane Government welcomed the SA Perm's decision to help reduce the critical housing shortage.

Consultations between representatives of the SA Perm and the KaNgwane Government will be held on Thursday to work out technical and procedural details which will enable the scheme to be launched as soon as possible. — Sapa

Mabuza to meet ANC



2/3/86
KANCWANE homeland Chief Minister Enos Mabuza and an entourage of the homeland's Inyandza movement leave for Zambia today for talks with the African National Congress, writes cf2ZB Molefe.

Mabuza - least hostile homeland leader when it comes to the banned organisation - has so far declined to discuss his trip to Lusaka.

Before flying out this morning, he will meet journalists in Johannesburg to explain the background to his visit.

CAPE TIMES 3/3/80
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KaNgwane, ANC in talks

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Talks between the African National Congress (ANC) and a 21-man delegation from the KaNgwane homeland entered their second day yesterday.

The KaNgwane parliamentary delegation, led by Chief Minister Enos Mabuza, arrived here on Friday for what an ANC spokesman described as consultative talks. He said the ANC president,

Mr Oliver Tambo, was leading the ANC team.

Mr Mabuza's 21-man delegation — expected back in South Africa tomorrow — consists of members of his Inyandza Movement, which openly views the ANC and its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, as unifying factors of all those fighting for freedom in South Africa.

The ANC is understood to be keenly interested in listening to Chief Mabuza's views.

SIPHO NGCOBO

TALKS between KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza and the African National Congress moved into top gear at the weekend as leaders of the outlawed organisation made it clear they regarded Mabuza as a potential ally.

Mabuza's 21-man delegation has been warmly greeted by the ANC group, led by its president Oliver Tambo and including publicity secretary Thabo Mbeki.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday welcomed what he called "external ANC leader Oliver Tambo's change of attitude in meeting

BUS DAY 22/3/86

KaNgwane chief pays visit to ANC

the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, in Lusaka at the weekend in the full light of publicity. I see nothing wrong in his going up to see the leadership of the external mission of the ANC.

There is nothing new about his going to see Mr Tambo and members of the external mission of ANC in Lusaka, since there was a more covert meeting between them last year."

The ANC has ruled out the possibility of any meeting with Buthelezi.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg shortly before his departure to Zambia, Mabuza told newsmen he did not consult the SA government before the meeting.

Mabuza's 21-man delegation — expected back in SA tomorrow — consists of members of his Inyandza movement which views the ANC and its jailed leader Nelson Mandela as unifying factors for those fighting for freedom in SA.

kaNgwane's Mabuza back from talks with ANC

Lowveld Bureau

STAR
5/3/86
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NELSPRUIT — The Chief Minister of kaNgwane and president of the Inyandza national movement, Mr Enos Mabuza, returned from Lusaka yesterday after a four-day meeting with the African National Congress.

In an exclusive interview with *The Star*, Mr Mabuza said his discussions with the ANC, led by Mr Oliver Tambo, were characterised by a warm spirit of comradeship.

"We spoke about the current situation in South Africa as well as the political future of the country," he said.

Mr Mabuza said the meeting had taken place at the request of Inyandza, who are convinced South Africa's problems cannot be resolved without the participation of the ANC.

"It is vitally important for the South African Government to speak to the ANC," he said. "They are part of the South African situation and cannot simply be wished away."

Mr Mabuza stressed, however, the meeting with the ANC did not mean a change in Inyandza's policy.

"We will continue to work for non-violent change," he said.

A homeland embrace for Lusaka

THE forging of cordial ties between the outlawed African National Congress and Enos Mabuza's Inyandza National Movement may presage the end of Inyandza's alliance with Inkatha, given the enmity between the ANC and Inkatha.

But Mabuza, who is Chief Minister of the Swazi "homeland" of KaNgwane as well as Inyandza's president, was careful to keep his options open this week when he returned from talks with the ANC in Lusaka, Zambia.

Asked how Inyandza could reconcile its links with the two warring organisations, Mabuza said: "The differences between Inkatha and the ANC concern them. They do not concern us."

But, he added, should the ANC-Inkatha dispute become an issue for the 100 000-member Inyandza movement, then Inyandza would review its position.

A joint communiqué issued by Inyandza and the ANC, and read out by Mabuza at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return, left little doubt that Inyandza had warm fraternal feelings towards the ANC.

The ANC leadership was recognised by the majority of South Africans as their leaders and genuine representatives, Mabuza said, telling a sceptical looking SABC reporter that the ban on the ANC should be lifted so that its popularity could be tested in the political market place.

The ANC, for its part, recognised Inyandza as an "integral part" of the democratic movement, the communiqué said. Similar status has definitely not been conferred on Inkatha, judging from recent remarks made by ANC president, Oliver Tambo.

position of Inyandza and Inyandza understood the position of the ANC, Mabuza parried.

One of the ANC positions which Inyandza understood more fully as a result of the talks last weekend was its commitment to armed struggle.

"The ANC stressed the importance of the armed struggle to defend the people against enemy armed forces and to give the people the possibility to seize power from the white minority regime which holds on to

The unthinkable happened this week when a homeland leader paid a cordial visit to the ANC — then returned home to sing the praises of the banned movement.

PATRICK LAURENCE reports

power by the use of force," the communiqué said.

"Inyandza expressed its understanding of the reasons which forced the ANC to resort to armed

struggle."

Inyandza, however, reiterated its commitment to non-violent struggle within South Africa.

The two parties agreed that "political organisations working within the Pretoria-created institutions should actively involve themselves in the struggle for the genuine liberation of our country".

It is not clear exactly what that meant. But, according to a well-placed source, it did not involve acceptance

by the ANC of these separate institutions *per se*.

Rather it meant that the ANC would not regard men within the institutions automatically as "enemies of the people", provided they worked towards discrediting those institutions from within and creating the conditions for their disintegration, the source added.

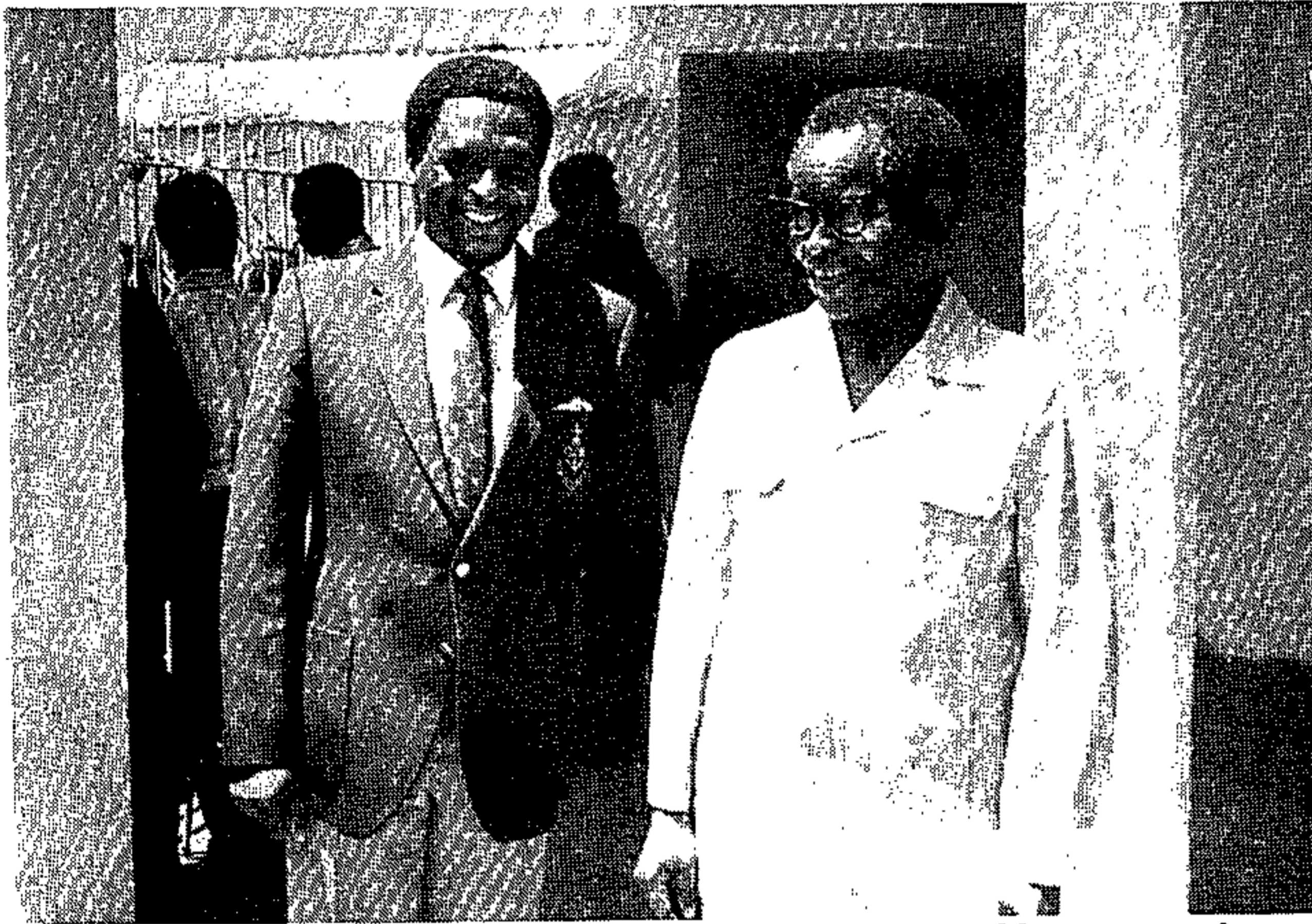
"It is accepted that people within the system will have to get out eventually," the source said.

The ANC-Inyandza communiqué expressed opposition to "bantustans", black town councils and the tricameral parliament. Mabuza was asked how he reconciled his position as KaNgwane Chief Minister with that declaration.

His delegation had met the ANC as members of Inyandza, and not as members of the KaNgwane government, Mabuza responded, adding: "Our position on bantustans is very clear. We will resign if we have to."

He declined, however, to define what conditions would cause him and his lieutenants to quit their positions in the KaNgwane government. "We will cross that bridge when we come to it," he said.

But had the ANC pressed him to resign? The ANC understood the



Inyandza's Mabuza and ANC's Tambo ... two sides to a coin

South African detachments, such as the clerics, students, politicians and businessmen who went to Lusaka last year, and one that was due from the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) on the day Mabuza left Lusaka. After all, Mabuza's Inyandza Movement is (or rather has been) a member of the SA Black Alliance (Saba), which is led by KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Saba is an important plank of Buthelezi's black leadership role.

It was clear that the ANC sees the historic meeting as a new beginning, not only in the unity of Inyandza and the ANC, but also a joint offensive to rally the people together. It was keen that the occasion feature prominently in the annals of its struggle.

Homeland politics

The Inyandza-ANC indaba and the tenor of their resolutions — such as a shared belief in a “united, democratic and non-racial South Africa,” and mobilisation of the “democratic opposition” to apartheid — would also seem to augur a change in the shape of homeland politics.

Specifically, it seems likely that Mabuza will now try to resuscitate the aborted SA Federal Union (Safu) plan, or something like it. The little-reported Safu idea was to bring together the homelands and other black groups such as Inyandza and Inkatha. It burst apart late last year when, apparently, some of the homeland leaders, particularly QwaQwa's Kenneth Mopeli, became irked by Buthelezi's apparent attempts to personally direct matters. That meeting broke up in acute acrimony. Further, not all the homelands are enamoured of Buthelezi's tough anti-ANC stance.

At any rate, Mabuza will approach the KwaZulu leader and the others with a view to unifying all black opposition, including extra-parliamentary groups such as the United Democratic Front (UDF). As Ma-

buzza puts it: “We (Inyandza) have no differences with the UDF's aims; our roles are complementary.”

After his in-depth deliberations with the ANC's 21-member group, including most of its national executive, Mabuza told the *FM*: “We met down-to-earth South Africans committed to change in our country. The fact of exile hasn't changed their view of a peaceful future, despite their methods of armed struggle...”

“Personally, I am convinced of the urgency of the need for the government to talk to the ANC. And, despite the fact that they seem poles apart, common ground can be found. The stumbling block seems to be government's fear of being seen as capitulators.”

ANC-INYANDZA 7/3/86

Unifying opposition

It was like a family reunion. Everyone got on famously, even though a homeland leader was meeting the top echelon of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) at its exile headquarters in Lusaka.

Indeed, if KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza had any trepidation about the landmark meeting, it was dispelled by the warmth his Inyandza National Movement received from the ANC. Their three days of talks in the Zambian capital last weekend was more like a meeting of political allies. Their main difference, however, is over the use of violence and the so-called armed struggle. The ANC expressed its understanding of this and of Inyandza's non-violent methods, even though it, of course, employs armed methods.

Frontline contact

Significantly, Mabuza and his 21-member group were treated to a reception by the High Commissioner of that “friend of liberation movements,” Tanzania, at which the representatives of two other frontline states, Angola and Botswana, were present. And, to crown it all, the homeland leader was granted a 40-minute meeting with the ANC's great benefactor, Kenneth Kaunda, before flying back to Johannesburg on Tuesday morning. According to Mabuza, the Zambian President's message was that unity and peace were essential in the black South African struggle.

Mabuza comes away from what Tambo described as their historic meeting with his stature much enhanced. He is now clearly no ordinary bantustan leader to be dismissed out of hand by anti-government forces.

Yet the glory is by no means all Mabuza's. From the ANC's viewpoint, the visit must be a tremendous coup — arguably more important to it than the string of visits by other

MABUZA'S MARRIAGE WITH THE ANC

9/3/78

CITY P
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IN FOCUS: KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza arrives at Jan Smuts airport this week after his five-day meeting with the ANC in Lusaka.

Pic: EVANS MBOVENI

BY ZB MOLEFE

KANNGWANE Chief Minister Enos Mabuza arrived at Jan Smuts with this message after his meeting with the ANC: The solution to this country's problems lies in majority rule in a united, democratic non-racial South Africa.

The homeland leader was addressing a Press conference this week after his five-day meeting with African National Congress officials led by Oliver Tambo

in Lusaka.

Asked if he and his 21-man Inyandza Movement delegation and the ANC-led delegation had discussed the spiralling township violence which has claimed many lives, Mabuza said:

"We didn't talk about violence.

"After all, I didn't have a grenade in my pocket."

Pressed on the question of violence, particularly on the ANC's vow to step up its armed struggle and hit "soft" targets, Mabuza

said: "We had no interest in this violence matter.

"And it's high time questions were also asked about apartheid violence."

Earlier, the busy airport came to a standstill when chanting Inyandza members in brown uniforms welcomed Mabuza and his party back from Lusaka.

A joint ANC-Inyandza statement said the two groups were united in their opposition to separate development, the tricameral parliament, bantustans, community councils, re-

gional services councils and the proposed national statutory council.

"The ANC emphasised the need for the greatest possible mobilisation of all the people of our country to join in a united political action against the apartheid regime," the statement said.

It said it was important that political organisations working within Pretoria created institutions "should, in the interest of all the people of our country, actively involve them-

selves in the genuine liberation of our country".

The statement called for the intensification of the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

A highlight was the audience granted by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the Tanzanian High Commission in Zambia, Sale Tambwe.

"President Kaunda is monitoring the situation here," Mabuza said. "He is a great son of Africa, a great statesman."

★ The Zambia Daily Mail reported this week that Mabuza had pledged to mobilise support for the ANC in South Africa.

The newspaper also quoted the KaNgwane leader as saying he would urge other homeland leaders "to be on the side of the ANC".

In another development

after Mabuza's visit, sources in Zambia were reported to have said a number of homeland leaders have sent out "feelers" to Lusaka about meetings with the ANC soon.

Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Ngranani Enos John Mabuza, a man who travels widely and has met both Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, does not indulge in verbal overkill.

Rather, the chill factor of what he says is generated by quietly enunciated verities. Without making an inventory of apartheid's calamitous potential, he underscores with relentless intensity the level of anger and frustration that runs like a serpent through the black community.

Mabuza and a 21-man delegation recently met the ANC in Lusaka. As chairman of the Inyandza National Movement, he was given a mandate to meet the leadership of the ANC. Pivotal to the discussions were the current unrest situation and the future of this country.

The ANC violently rejects homeland leaders, whom they perceive as SA government puppets. Why, I ask Mabuza, did the ANC talk to him for three days? What was the common ground that made him acceptable?

"You would have to ask them," he says. "But the common ground is a nonracial, democratic society in SA. However, we remain committed to peaceful change. The ANC remains committed to the arms struggle until such time as government releases political prisoners, unbans political organisations, dismantles apartheid and negotiates with credible leaders in the country."

What has he done to change ANC entrenched perceptions and attitudes towards homeland leaders?

Mabuza: "I think they recognise we are striving for a democratic, non-racial society within the legal precincts. They accept our *bona fides* in that regard. We have expressed our belief that homelands are not a political solution for our country."

Then why does Mabuza align himself with the homeland system which he rejects? At this stage he is going along with it, he affirms. "But I am sure conditions will arise which may require that I resign or that I step down."

He does not hesitate to air his view on homelands. "The homelands were not created on the basis of a decision by the majority of blacks in this country. Government designed the plan and all we had to do was fit into the plan, be it in pendular or triangular or sectional form. Blacks didn't decide on it."

"If the Indian Council or the Coloured Representative Council could be dismantled, the homelands can also be dismantled. We should look for a new dispensation which would be acceptable to the majority of blacks. Homelands are not."

Currently he sees himself as working towards an objective in the homelands. What is it?

"Look, we have a train here. It's careering to an abyss, probably driven by some lunatic who doesn't care what happens when the train falls into such an abyss. If one is capable of applying brakes and stopping or reversing it... I think that is my duty in the homelands junction called KaNgwane."

"At least I can bring to a halt to KaNgwane becoming an independent state, which is the logical conclusion of the policy and thereby de-nationalising 1-million SA-born Swazis. I have a role to play in seeing that the policy doesn't achieve its objectives."

Mabuza on black unity, white fears

Hellouise Truswell talking to KaNgwane Chief Minister ENOS MABUZA

Is he a member of the ANC? He laughs: "The ANC is not a legal organisation in SA. Categorically, I am not a member of the ANC. I am a member and leader of my Inyandza National Movement."

"But what I would like to say is that it appears as if government and many of the whites are oblivious of the obvious support of the ANC in the country. Nobody can quantify support because no-one can say I am a paid-up member of the ANC. From my assessment of the situation and in my own territory, and especially among the young people, there is overwhelming support for the ANC."

I ask him whether Nelson Mandela has become a token figurehead who is irrelevant in current black politics? "He was relevant when he was imprisoned and I believe he is still relevant today. If he would be irrelevant that is a question that would be decided by his supporters in an open political marketplace."

"I have reason to assume he is still very relevant until the contrary is proved. The contrary will be proved by his leadership if he were to be released and the relationship of that leadership with the masses."

What is the view of Mabuza — an honours psychology graduate who is the author of several text books — on the subject of violence? "Violence can only be an option by the people if they are forced into it."

What are regarded as legitimate forces to allow violence to be an option? "If the people were driven to a state where all options for peaceful opposition to the policies of the country were unavailable, especially the denial of political rights and the relegation of blacks to socio-economic subservency. If the state brought all its might to ensure and perpetuate that..."

How does he see the present situation? "There are legitimate grievances in the townships to be addressed. Beyond that there are the aspirations of blacks to elect their own leaders to represent them in the highest political institutions of the country."

How does he feel about the latest round of reform proposals. "I think here it is a question of whether apartheid is being dismantled or reformed."

Blacks want to see dismantling of apartheid. For example, says Mabuza: "If passes are going to be removed and you are going to have a common identity book, it won't work as long as the Population Registration Act is on the statute book."

"Whites will have serial numbers



□ MABUZA ... common destiny

which immediately declare them white. I will have a different serial number and the computer will say black. Go and look for him where he stays. As the state president has said, apartheid is outmoded. It should be dismantled, not reformed. Let's remove these outmoded structures. That will be real reform."

Is he optimistic about concrete changes? "I have heard about it. My people have heard about it. But they haven't experienced it. They haven't felt it. There is a vast difference between hearing and feeling and experiencing..."

The rejection of educational disciplines for what they are worth at the moment must have an enormously deleterious effect on the future of youth. What is his view of this?

"Most of these youngsters openly support the ANC. And the ANC is a banned organisation. Their leaders are in exile. Their leaders are in prison."

"Now how do you expect thousands if not millions of young people who believe in leaders who are in prison or in exile, to have appropriate direction in the absence of those leaders?"

I think this should drive sense into the minds of government to release political prisoners unconditionally and to unban the ANC. I have no doubt that if these leaders come to the country and are invited to the conference table, there will be co-ordinated action and reaction by the young people."

The goal, he stresses, is a non-racial, democratic society. Is it also a one-man-one-vote situation?

"Definitely. About that there is no hesitation in my mind. I must say here

that I'm not in favour of a federal system, and I believe that most of our people aren't, either."

What about participating in the new statutory body suggested in Parliament? "The blacks have said they are prepared to negotiate. But before they do so they would like to see political prisoners released. And they would like to see political organisations unbanned."

"Personally, I believe that in spite of whatever strategies they might have used, these political prisoners were imprisoned because of what I believe in: a democratic country where every South African regardless of race, colour and creed will have the right to vote for his or her leaders. They believed in that. My view personally is that it would be sacrilege, political sacrilege on my part, to negotiate behind their backs..."

He refuses to divulge any matters which were discussed with the ANC because it is a banned organisation and may not be quoted. What he is prepared to say is that one important factor emerged: the necessity of unity amongst blacks especially, but also of all the people of this country in opposing apartheid.

"I think we should join forces. The message is loud and clear that in doing so there are no touchables and untouchables. If we all join forces we can bring about the correct pressure to bear upon government to drive the message home. Then we have a chance of averting disaster in the country."

When it comes to pressure, how does he see the role of trade unions?

"I think they will use their worker power quite efficiently in the future. But they can't elect a leader to go to Parliament to speak about their rights. That is why trade unions have no option but to practice politics on the factory floor and to use their muscle there to bargain for political rights."

There are no easy solutions, he admits. But time is short and government needs to be bold, especially in overcoming white attitudes.

Mabuza: "Frankly, I think the problem in our country is that whilst many whites want to see peaceful change, they are very suspicious. I understand that suspicion and mistrust and I sympathise with them because I think they know that blacks have been under the boot of oppression for many generations."

"There is that fear that if blacks are treated as equals, the boot will be on the other foot and they will find themselves under it. I'm presently aware of whites who are highly suspicious of my visits to Lusaka in the interests of my country and my people. My heart bleeds when I note this suspicion and mistrust."

"I become very worried about the future of the country. Since I became chief minister I have tried to build bridges. We can only have hope in this country if whites will meet us as brothers and sisters on an equal basis and trust us. Remove suspicion and fears."

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Rice for Africa?

Rice paddies in the Lowveld? It may sound improbable, but the idea is catching on fast in the hot Tonga area of KaNgwane — north of Swaziland. And so far yields are better than in Taiwan.

With the retail value of the growing local market now some R250m a year, there is huge potential for local producers — provided they can match the price and quality of current major suppliers, the US and Thailand, who are dumping cheaper rice on the local market.

At Tonga, black farmers are being trained by Taiwanese experts to produce rice on 1 ha plots, soon to be increased to 3 ha. Each plot yields an average R4 410 net to the black owner-operator and the July harvest could add a further R2 000. This will inject a substantial amount of ready cash into the local economy.

The Tonga project is part of the Department of Development Aid's (DDA) policy to establish commercial black farmers in rural areas. Some 177 000 black families in all six self-governing territories are now involved in farming projects, while 1 700 farmers are operating commercially on about 36 000 ha.

Says DDA liaison officer Betsie Smith: "These self-help schemes are unique in the southern African context. The establishment of commercial, market-orientated farmers is a complicated and protracted process of selection and intensive training in technology and marketing skills. But we have seen spectacular successes."

Kellogg's SA has bought the full 100 t Tonga rice crop plus a similar sized crop from the Makatini area, where a 10 ha experimental project is also under way. Kellogg MD John Johnson says his group currently imports about 4 000 t of rice from the US for the manufacture of its Rice Crispies. The multinational breakfast cereal group is the market leader in the US.

"Quality is comparable with the best from overseas. And local purchases will save valuable foreign exchange, while also reducing the risk of dealing in fluctuating currencies," says Kellogg's purchasing manager Alex van der Linde.

The success of the twin trial projects — jointly launched by the DDA, KaNgwane and KwaZulu agriculture departments and managed by agronomists from Taiwan — has surprised experts on both side of the Indian Ocean.

"I am still puzzled how these plots can yield 10 t/ha, which is some 3 t/ha better than average yields in Taiwan," says Dah-Jiang Liu, visiting senior agronomist of the Taiwanese Department of Agronomy's Agricultural Research Institute at Taichung.

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But to Ming-Ho Chang, the agronomist in charge of the Tonga project, there is no mystery.

"It is a combination of favourable factors. The very hot climate induces growth even at night, the excellent loamy soil is perfect for rice production, while the nutrient-rich waters of the Komati River induces maximum growth," Chang tells the *FM*.

Adding to the success of the project, ratoon crops now growing from the cropped rice plants are expected to yield a further 3 t-4 t/ha by July this year.

"We intend expanding the project to about 400 ha as soon as possible. Some 150 ha should come into production by early 1988, yielding about 1 500 t of rice on current projections. This will be sold on the local market," says DDA assistant director Aussie Snyman.

Paddy farming requires lots of water and, apart from switching from traditional square Chinese paddies to contour production, optimum water management is also being researched. Two major dams are being planned in conjunction with Swaziland au-

thorities and these could vastly increase the scope of current production.

Meanwhile, the local 170 000 t a year consumer rice market is steadily growing, with black consumers already representing 67% of total consumption. Major rice importer S Wainstein & Co's brand leader, Tastic, is the largest individual rice brand in the world and also brand leader in SA.

"Last year the market grew 6% against 7% and 14% in the two preceding years. The black market has huge potential," says Wainstein manager Andre Naude. ■

Probe into Kabokweni shootings

Lowveld Bureau

A formal commission of inquiry into the shootings which took place at Kabokweni on March 11 has been announced by the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Mr Mabuza said Durban advocate Mr G O van Niekerk had been appointed chairman.

Mr G M Pitje, of Johannesburg, and Mr C Sibande, of Wattville, are members.

The commission will sit at the Kabokweni Magistrate's Court office on a date to be set by the chairman.

Anyone who wants to testify is asked to report at these offices on either of the first two days of the sitting.

The commission will hear evidence in public and its findings will be presented to the Cabinet.

Mr Mabuza has appealed for public co-operation.

Industrialists threaten to quit Kabokweni

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

WHITE RIVER — The stayaway of black workers entered its third day today with some of Kabokweni's industrialists threatening to pack up and leave unless the labour situation returns to normal.

The township was still tense today and youths erected makeshift street barricades.

Police have been patrolling the area since the stayaway started.

When the boycott call was first made on Tuesday some workers "sneaked out" of the township, but youths threatened to burn down the houses of those not in township, reports a special correspondent in the area.

Angered by the stayaway, Kabokweni industrialists have elected Mr Jack Victor to represent them in Cape Town at a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Grievances to be raised will include the lack of police, commando or army protection in Kabokweni on a 24-hour basis and the ineffective manual telephone exchange system which virtually cuts Kabokweni off from the rest of the Lowveld.

"We have fulfilled our obligation to the Decentralisation Board by establishing ourselves here — now it's up to the authorities to keep their side of the bargain," Mr Victor said.

If industrialists move out, up to 2 000 blacks could lose their jobs.

Since the beginning of the Easter weekend all 15 factories in the township's new industrial area have been without staff.

The owner of a cement brick factory, Mr Charl Grobler, said his 60 employees fled from a group of about 30 militant youths on Tuesday morning.

That night his office block was destroyed by petrol bombs. Two heavy duty vehicles belonging to his black subcontractors were gutted in the blaze.

Another industrialist, Mr Bernard Remacle, owner of a curio manufacturing factory, said he would soon be compelled to seek labour elsewhere.

A spokesman for the kaNgwane Economic Development Corporation denied that all industrialists were considering leaving.

Altech lifts earnings 20%

JOHANNESBURG. — In spite of the depressed state of the economy, telecommunications and electronics group, Allied Technologies (Altech) lifted earnings for the year to February by 20 percent.

Earnings a share rose to 482,2c compared with 401,5c for the previous year and represent a significant improvement in the second half of the year.

Profits

Group turnover rose by 20 percent to R493m (R410m) and after tax profits were 23 percent higher at R49,6m.

The dividend will be increased from 125c to 150c a share.

The chief executive, Bill Venter, said that all companies in the group

traded profitably.

"In view of the prevailing socio-economic climate, the directors consider the group's performance to be most commendable and attribute the satisfying results to continuing investment in technology development and astute managerial control."

Growth in other areas of the group's electronics activities "exceeded expectation" and, together with increased export business and associated tax benefits, combined to produce improvement in profits.

The group's results were unaffected by adverse currency variation through increased levels of local content coupled with conservative financial policies.

Acquisition of Motor-

ola SA in September last year considerably strengthened Altech's position in the electronics sector.

Venter said prospects for the current year are encouraging. The group has substantial cash balances and a healthy order book.

"Our efforts to penetrate additional electronic markets are proving successful, and still further acquisitions as well as vigorous internal growth are contemplated," he said. — Sapa

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Govt called on to provide housing

By Adele Baleta

The Minister of the Interior of kaNgwane, Mr P Masilela, yesterday criticised the South African Government for not addressing the drastic housing shortage in the Eastern Transvaal homeland.

Speaking to about 120 kaNgwane councillors and MPs at a function at a Johannesburg hotel, Mr Masilela said his people had been home owners through history.

"Legislation that we are not responsible for has deprived us of this right. Most of us belong to resettled communities who originally owned their own homes.

"The South African Government said 'we are moving you to places where there will be better health and social conditions'."

Mr Masilela said the South African Government had an obligation to "redress a situation of its own making".

"The stock of houses of a town serves as its foundation.

"Inadequate housing creates frustrated communities which are more likely to subscribe to attempts of rebellion and revolution," the Minister said.

Mr Masilela announced a multimillion-rand agreement with the Development Bank of South Africa which would facilitate the construction of a sewage purification works for the area of Matsulu.

number of persons make use of the Johannesburg station daily and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) whether entrances and exits at this station are still marked "White" and "non-White"; if so, why;
- (3) whether work on the improvements to the facilities at the station has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified improvements were undertaken and (b) at what estimated total cost?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The estimated figure of 219 000 quoted in the reply to question No 90 on 21 February 1985 was based upon a limited census undertaken a few years ago. A census is at present being planned to determine an accurate figure. It is expected that the census will be completed during June 1986 and I will furnish the result to the hon member as soon as it is to hand.
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) No.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) Improvements to the reservation office.
- (b) R169 421.

Incident on suburban train

*5. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any official of the South African Transport Services took any action against a Black person on a suburban train travelling from Johannesburg to Randfontein on or

about 14 March 1986; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

- (2) whether this official requested the police to intervene; if so, (a) why and (b) with what result;
- (3) whether any other persons intervened in this incident; if so, (a) who, (b) why and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) result of their intervention;
- (4) whether any official of the South African Transport Services took any action as a result of the intervention of these persons; if so, (a) what action and (b) with what result?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1), (2), (3) and (4) I have no knowledge of such an incident. If the hon member will furnish me with more particulars of the alleged incident, the matter will be investigated.

Law and Order:

Q *ca 1080*
KANYAMAZANE
*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any action in Kanyamazane on or about 22 March 1986; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;
- (2) whether any shots were fired on this occasion; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding the incidents during which shots were fired;
- (3) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result; if so, how many in each case;
- (4) whether inquests have been held into the deaths of these persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the cause of death in each case;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) and (b) During 4 incidents police vehicle-patrols were surrounded by black crowds, armed with pipes, sticks and stones. While members of the South African Police were busy removing obstacles from a public road, rocks were rolled onto them and their vehicles from the slopes next to the road. Stones and petrolbombs were also hurled at the members' vehicles, as a result of which the members' lives were put in danger and they had to use their fire-arms to protect their lives and restore order.
- (2) Yes, as explained in paragraph (1).
- (3) (a) 1 Black male was killed.
- (b) No case of injured persons has come to the notice of the police.
- (4) No, the investigation of the inquest docket has not been completed yet.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (5) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, in view of the fact that there are certain people who will say that the circumstances differed from those he described in answer to paragraph (1) of the question, will he appoint an independent person to investigate the incident? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I can honestly not partake in a fictitious debate.

Q *ca 1081*
Bus operators' subsidy
*7. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 334 on 12 March 1986, what was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in the Port Elizabeth metropolitan area in the 1984-85 financial year?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

R4 767 473.20.

Q *ca 1082*
School pupils: per capita expenditure
*8. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Black school pupils in the 1984-85 financial year?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The per capita expenditure for Secondary and Primary pupils was:

- (a) R291.87.
- (b) R223.84.

Q *ca 1082*
Books/accommodation/equipment
*9. Mr R M BURROW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What amounts were spent by the Department of Education and Training on (a) school text books, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audiovisual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

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Mabuza has 'changed' - Buthelezi

CP Correspondent

KANGWANE Chief Minister Eros Mabuza came under fire from Ulundi this week for allegedly "changing his attitude" towards Inkatha after visiting the ANC.

In a stinging attack on Mabuza in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Minister and Inkatha boss Chief MG Buthelezi said Mabuza had made an "unprecedented and vicious attack" on Buthelezi himself, Inkatha and the SA Black Alliance.

In the past, he said, Mabuza had been "a brother in the struggle for peaceful change and meaningful negotiation" (who) had the stamina to resist capitulation to the forces of darkness, (and) knew full well the misery that disinvestment would bring to his fellow blacks.

"We believed he would stand up and join us in condemning the terror tactics

now being employed by the ANC mission in exile and its surrogates to intimidate the population and eliminate its opponents," said Buthelezi.

He said Mabuza is "ungrateful" to KwaZulu for paying the legal costs in the case stopping the SA Government from handing over Kangwane and Ingwawuma to Swaziland.

Buthelezi dismissed Mabuza as someone "not very important in his own right".

"He does not have a substantial following," he said. He also slammed Mabuza for his apparent criticism of the new pro-capitalist Inkatha union, the United Workers' Union of SA.

According to Buthelezi, Cosatu had deliberately decided to hold its May Day Rally at Curries Fountain in Durban on May 1 - knowing that Uwusa was being launched that day - as a challenge to the Inkatha union.

Magistrate appealed to chanting youths

Lowveld Bureau
KABOKWENI — A kaNgwane magistrate yesterday described how 1 500 youths, chanting slogans and singing freedom songs, pulled down 20 m security fencing and entered the courtyard at kaBokweni.

Mr Gideon Lourens Engelbrecht was giving evidence at a commission of inquiry into the shooting of people by the South African Police or other persons on March 11.

Mr Engelbrecht told the inquiry chairman, Durban advocate Mr G O van Niekerk, he had been on duty that day when he saw a large number of youths marching towards the court buildings.

He immediately telephoned the commissioner of police in kaNgwane and arranged for the entrance gates to be locked.

Both he and Johannesburg advocate, Mr

Laurence Tonkin, representing the youths who were to have appeared on charges of public violence, walked to the gate.

Mr Engelbrecht said: "We appealed to the crowd to behave in an orderly way but they shouted us down and demanded to see their comrades".

Shortly afterwards he watched from his office as the youths pulled down the fence and made for the courtrooms.

Some were carrying sticks and as they approached Mr Engelbrecht's office they kicked wooden benches from the verandah.

Three police vehicles arrived and a police captain pleaded with the crowd to behave themselves but they kept shouting, demanding the release of their comrades. The inquiry is continuing.

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Argus 23/4/86

Inquiry told of shooting of youths *119*

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A Kangwane magistrate described how 1 500 youths — chanting slogans and singing freedom songs — pulled down 20 metres of security fencing and entered the courtyard at Kabokweni.

Mr Gideon Lourens Engelbrecht was giving evidence at an inquiry in Kabokweni yesterday into the shooting of people on March 11.

Mr Engelbrecht told the inquiry chairman, Durban advocate Mr G O Van Niekerk, he saw many youths in school uniform marching to the court buildings.

He telephoned the commissioner of police in Kangwane and arranged for the gates to be locked.

Three police vehicles arrived and a Captain du Plessis pleaded with the crowd to behave, but they kept shouting.

The police, surrounded by portion of the crowd, moved behind a building and he lost sight of them. A burst of shots followed and the youths scattered.

The inquiry continues today.

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Mabuza tells SA: vote the Nats out of power

32/4/87
6/10/87

KANYAMAZANE — Kanywane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza yesterday appealed to white voters to "make a clean break with an unrepresentative form of government" on May 6.

Mabuza told the legislative assembly here the only "sane and patriotic choice that will ensure peace, security and prosperity for all South Africans" would be a vote against the NP.

He hailed the "courageous breakaway by prominent Afrikaners from the hitherto sacred Afrikaner Jaager" and said the emergence of the independent candidates was encouraging.

"To any clear-thinking South African, it should be abundantly clear that apart-

MAX DU FREEZ
Political Correspondent

held, and not the ANC, the agitators and the revolutionaries has brought us to where we are: a country that is at war with itself and whose beloved soil is drenched with the blood of its sons and daughters," he said.

"The decision that will be facing those of our white fellow-countrymen who will be casting their votes on Wednesday next week is whether to allow the perpetuation of a system that has been very costly to our country, both in human and economic terms, or to eradicate apartheid in all its manifestations.

"The latter is the only sane and patriotic choice that will ensure peace, security and prosperity for all South Africans," he said.

Mabuza said later a strong swing to the loose alliance of independents and the PFP and NRP — "people who would not be apologetic about accepting blacks as equals" — would give him and other black leaders opposed to violence new hope and strengthen their case against violence.

In his Assembly speech, Mabuza also expressed his "grave concern and strong disapproval" of the recent curbs on campaigns for the release of detainees, and called for the immediate release of de-

tainees. He specifically protested the detention of children, who, he said, were being turned into criminals in detention instead of becoming the leaders of tomorrow.

Mabuza said Afrikaners did not hesitate to resort to armed rebellion when their patience ran out. But it seems that Afrikaners had forgotten their own history. "That is a great pity because if they had not forgotten their own oppression, their uprising and their triumph, they more than our fellow English-speaking South Africans would understand better what stirs in the minds, the hearts and souls of black men and women all over SA."

Report by Max du Freez, 11 Daagonal Street, Johannesburg.

Struggle to get delivery permits

SUPPLIERS had told Checkers retail warehouse stores they could not get road transport permits for deliveries during the rail strike, the company's food director Paul Susan said yesterday.

Susan said Nestlé, Beacon and others had told him of their struggle to get permits to deliver goods to the Checkers-warehouse stores. Nestlé and Beacon spokesmen yesterday denied applying for temporary permits.

Susan said suppliers could be unwilling to speak out for fear of possible repercussions, and using one or two examples could cloud the issue.

The point was, as far as he understood it from suppliers, that the local road transportation boards had not relaxed their rules during the rail strike.

3/11/87 30/4/87
NORMAN SHEPHERD

"With the current situation on the railways, why can't the boards relax their rules completely and allow manufacturers to supply stores with the goods we desperately need without having to go through a whole lot of red tape?"

"In view of the drama, why is it necessary to apply for a permit? If the road permit situation has been relaxed, this has been kept quiet," Susan said.

Transport Department deputy director-general "Boy" Claasens said in Pretoria yesterday he did not have a breakdown immediately available on how many temporary road transport permits were granted or refused since the start of the rail strike, but would investigate.

Warning on Mozambican border crossings

THE constant border crossings of Mozambicans could no longer be tolerated, deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Ben Wilkens said yesterday.

He said at the opening of the fourth session of the KaNgwane legislative assembly authorities would act against those abusing the leniency of the KaNgwane and SA governments.

It was estimated that 14 000 to 20 000 Mozambicans had entered KaNgwane illegally since September 1984. Only 8 070 temporary permits had been issued so far.

Wilkens said it was accepted that

short-term assistance must be provided for humanitarian reasons.

"We have clear evidence, however, that not only is there an influx of Mozambicans, but also a constant coming and going across the border which can no longer be tolerated." There was evidence, too, that many Mozambicans used KaNgwane merely as a springboard to the interior, particularly to the PWV area.

They were part of an illegal work force, which deprived KaNgwane citizens of jobs in the PWV area, he said.

3/11/87 30/4/87
GERALD REILLY

ENTS

0800

0900

SA501 Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg

For the

Berlin Wall condemned

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

KANYAMAZANE — The fence on the border between Mozambique and KaNgwane will be electrified on Monday — despite vehement opposition from Chief Minister Enos Mabuza who called it “inhumane” and “a Berlin Wall”.

“It will divide people who should not be divided and kill people who should not be killed,” Mabuza told Business Day.

“These people are not part of the war. They only seek safety from their friends and relatives on this side of the border.”

Deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Ben Wilkens said in his opening address to the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly yesterday that almost 20 000 Mozambican refugees had fled to KaNgwane since late 1984.

He said SA “was not under the obligation to import poverty”.

● See Page 6

Report by Max du Preez, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

ANC will talk to Govt on violence — Mabuzza

By Hannes de Wet 1/5/86

KANYAMAZANE — The African National Congress (ANC) will be prepared to talk to the South African Government on ways to bring an end to violence by both sides, according to the Chief Minister of kaNgwane.

Mr Enos Mabuzza, who had talks with Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders in March, told *The Star* in an interview: "In a certain sense it could be a case of violence bringing the two parties together.

END VIOLENCE

"The ANC would want to find a way to end institutional violence by the Government while the Government would want to bring an end to the current violence by the ANC. Once they have dealt with that, the negotiations can move to the next level."

Mr Mabuzza said it would not be logical for the ANC to renounce violence in order to become unbanned.

"That would mean they would not be

in a position of strength in a negotiating situation."

Mr Mabuzza said he regarded Nelson Mandela as his spiritual leader.

"He will be able to contribute much towards finding a negotiated solution for South Africa.

"I am convinced that violence in the country will cease once he is released."

Regarding incidents of violence and unrest in his own homeland, Mr Mabuzza said this could not be attributed to any single political organisation.

"We have not expressed ourselves against any political organisation and we have not been attacked by any organisation. I cannot say that agitators are behind the unrest in kaNgwane until I have seen them."

Asked whether the ANC was operating in kaNgwane, Mr Mabuzza said: "I cannot say because I don't know. But I can tell you that there is visible evidence of ANC support at funerals. I think it will be accurate to say that there is latent and overt support for the ANC in kaNgwane."

question has been permitted as proper by Mr Speaker. He considered it to be a "good" question.

Q con 1611
 Kabokweni Magistrate's Court
 *21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police has been invited to participate in, and/or give evidence to, a commission appointed by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu to inquire into an incident which occurred outside the Kabokweni magistrate's court near White River in KwaZulu in March 1986; if so, (a) when and (b) who will give evidence to this commission; if not.
- (2) whether the South African Police will send an observer to these proceedings; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, the District Commandant of the South African Police, Nelspruit.
 - (a) 21 April 1986.
 - (b) No member of the South African Police shall give evidence before the commission.
- (2) No, since the commission has not been appointed in terms of the Commissions Act, 1947.
- (3) No.

Q con 1611
 Alexandra Township
 *22. Mr D J DALRYMPLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any incidents of unrest occurred in Alexandra Township near Johannesburg on or about 23 April

HoA

1986; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents;

- (2) whether the South African Police took any action in this township as a result; if so, (a) when, (b) what action and (c) with what result;
- (3) whether any persons were killed in this township during these incidents; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the cause of death in each case;
- (4) whether any policemen were injured in action in this township; if so, what was the nature of their injuries;
- (5) whether the police received any complaints or allegations that members of the South African Police were involved in incidents of burning houses and assaulting residents; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of the complaints or allegations;
- (6) whether these allegations have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (7) whether any action has been taken as a result of this investigation; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (8) whether any persons have been taken into custody in connection with this unrest; if so, (a) how many and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, as from 06h00 on 22 April 1986 until 06h00 on 24 April 1986 various incidents of stone throwing, arson, fire damage, petrol bomb attacks, use of a firearm and the erection of road barricades occurred in the township concerned.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) Immediately after the first incidents came to notice.

(b) Reinforcements were sent into the township and intensive patrols were executed.

(c) Due to the intensified police presence and police actions the number of incidents decreased.

- (3) Yes.
 - (a) 4 persons.
 - (b) In 2 cases due to gunshot wounds. In 1 case due to burns. In 1 case due to assault.
- (4) Yes, one White member due to a gunshot wound in the stomach.
- (5) Yes, allegations.
 - (a) 23 April 1986.
 - (b) and (c) Allegations that members of the South African Police were involved in incidents of burning houses and assaulting residents, appeared in Press reports.

Q con 1613
 Gugulethu
 *23. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 22 April 1986, he will furnish information on the inquiry into, and certain general matters relating to, the deaths of suspected African National Congress terrorists killed in Gugulethu on 3 March 1986; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the inquiry referred to above has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that the inquiry will be completed; if so, (a) when was it completed and (b) what were the findings;

HoA

(3) Whether any progress has been made in the investigation of the circumstances surrounding this incident; if not, why not; if so, what progress;

(4) whether any further action has been taken in regard to this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, I refer the hon member to the content of my answer to Question No 23 which I have answered on 22 April 1986.
- (2) No, but will be completed shortly.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) and (4) Fall away.

Q con 1614
 Langa
 *24. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any action at Langa near George on or about 22 April 1986; if so, (a) at what time, (b) what was the purpose of this action and (c) who was in charge of the operation;
- (2) whether this was a combined operation with the South African Defence Force; if so, (a) why, (b) who took the decision in this regard and (c) which section of the Defence Force was involved;
- (3) whether any persons were taken into custody; if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions and (c) for what alleged offences;
- (4) whether any of these persons were under the age of 18 years; if so, how many;
- (5) whether any other action was taken on this occasion; if so, (a) what action, (b) what was the purpose of tak-

Enos Mabuza walks the fine line with great skill

By Hannes de Wet

To walk the fine line of being a homeland leader as well as an outspoken supporter of Nelson Mandela demands a considerable measure of political skill.

But kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza manages to do exactly that.

Softly spoken, he tempers his strong views with a mild-mannered style and candid countering statements. The non-activist activist might be an apt description of him.

He is critical of "institutional violence" by the Government, yet recognises that "President P W Botha is already trying to put an end to that".

He clearly feels that the police should exercise more restraint in unrest situations but adds that he appreciates their problems.

Mr Mabuza gave his views on a wide range of national issues at kaNyamazane.

ON UNREST IN KANGWANE: "The situation is fluid but not serious. Our first priority is to normalise school attendance. At all the schools where disruptions have occurred, there were clearly identifiable reasons.

CANNOT

"I cannot say that agitators are behind the unrest because I have not seen any. We have good relationships with all political organisations so I don't think the unrest can be attributed to any of them.

"I cannot say whether the African National Congress is operating in kaNgwane because I don't know. But it would be accurate to say that there is latent as well as overt support for the ANC here."

ON THE ANC: "The ANC has been using peaceful methods for more than 50 years. It met only repression and oppression. It was forced to resort to violence.

"As a result it became a banned organisation. Many laws which the ANC rebelled

against are being abolished today. One can't help wondering why the banning order against the ANC is not also being abolished.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the ANC has majority black support today.

"I also regard Mr Nelson Mandela as my spiritual leader and I followed his leadership until he was detained. I will do so again once he is released.

"I am convinced that violence in the country will cease once Mr Mandela is released. He will contribute much towards finding a negotiated solution for South Africa."

ATTACKED

ON CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI: "He attacked me because of my meeting with Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders in March. Chief Buthelezi is entitled to his views. Are we on speaking terms? Well, as yet I have not responded to his criticism."

ON THE BLACK ALLIANCE: "Am I a still a member? You should address the question to Chief Buthelezi, the president of the alliance.

"My assessment of the alliance: it was formed in 1978 when the Rev Allan Hendrickse approached Chief Buthelezi. He proposed that an organisation be founded, consisting of all those who were against the Government's proposals which excluded blacks from a new constitution.

"That was a good point and we joined the alliance. So did Mr Amichand Rajsbansi of the Indian Reform Party.

"Things have changed since then. The Reform Party and the Labour Party have joined the tricameral system. Without Labour, the alliance is like Hamlet without a prince."

ON DISINVESTMENT: "My view on that is that one has to take the lead from progressive

trade unions. They are, after all, the first that would be affected by disinvestment. So far they have not really come forward yet with a definite view on disinvestment."

ON THE GOVERNMENT: "I feel it is my duty not to tell them only what they want to hear, but to spell out clearly what my people want."

ON THE FUTURE: "I am optimistic that South Africa's problems can be resolved peacefully, but I am worried about the time factor."



Mr Enos Mabuza ... optimistic that South Africa's problems can be resolved peacefully, but worried about the time factor.

(119) (119)

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(119)



Homeland leader warns SA Govt ...

'Meet ANC — or face worse'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If the South African Government does not act fast and talk to the African National Congress, it will find itself having to talk to far more radical political organisations.

This was the view of Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of the KaNgwane homeland, speaking last night in the BBC radio programme, "File on Four", which examined developments in South Africa.

The programme, compiled by Michael Robinson, dealt mainly with the situation in Lebowa and the violence and killings there.

Mr Mabuza gave his views after many blacks had made claims and counter claims on the programme of violence and murder by the Lebowa police and by the "comrades" — radical black activists. Among those who spoke in support of the police was Lebowa's Chief Minister, Mr Cedric Phatudi.

Mr Robinson said each side in the present crisis claimed they were not the aggressors, that they resorted to violence only in self-defence.

Youth to the left of ANC

He introduced Mr Mabuza as a man proposing an alternative.

"My assessment of the situation is that the youth in our country is to the left of the ANC," said Mr Mabuza.

"They are far more radical. They want change now and they want to act now, regardless of the consequences. They are prepared to pay the highest price."

Mr Mabuza said suppressing violence was not just a question of law and order. In the longer term, violence would end only when the Government decided to unban the ANC and release Nelson Mandela.

"It would have an effect on the youth because

the youth say Mandela is their leader. And if they acknowledge him as their leader, they acknowledge his word.

But Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel thought quite differently, said Mr Robinson. He felt the evidence all pointed the other way, and to free Mandela would be likely to stoke rather than calm the flames of unrest.

Mr Nel said: "We have asked Mandela to renounce violence and he is not prepared to do that."

Black-on-black violence

"We must remember that he would be regarded as the head of the ANC which remains fully committed to a revolution in this country to changing this country to a Marxist-socialist state."

Told that many people thought Mandela was the only man with the authority to say "stop the violence", he said: "If he would renounce violence and he comes out of jail, then we can have the proof of that."

"But if he comes out of jail under these circumstances I don't think we have any guarantee that that will be the situation. We should not forget that the person who really on a regular basis has contact with Mr Mandela is his wife Winnie Mandela, and she has committed herself to violence and even black-on-black violence ..."

Summing up, Mr Robinson said that in spite of what Mr Nel said, President Botha was "openly feeling for some formula" under which the ANC could be unbanned, Mandela released and negotiations joined.

"For the unrest to be ended, though, those negotiations would probably have to lead to a new constitution for South Africa which would allow a black leader to become head of State."

"And President Botha has already publicly scolded his Foreign Minister Pik Botha for suggesting such a prospect was a possibility."

P. T. O.

31/10/79
New police force for kaNgwane

Lowveld Bureau

LOUIEVILLE — kaNgwane will have its own police force from June 1.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Enos Mabuza, said a nucleus of police members had recently arrived at Louieville.

Police functions were gradually being transferred to existing police stations at kaNyamazane and Tonga in preparation for the takeover.

The police station at Elukwateni was nearing completion and modern centres were planned for kaBokweni, Matsulu, Masoyi, Schoemansdal, Mbu-zini and Mphuluzi.

The aims and objectives of the kaNgwane police would include the maintenance of law and order in the community.

A number of SA Police members had been seconded to kaNgwane while others were transferred to the kaNyamazane and Tonga police stations.

LUKHELE GUNNED DOWN



THE 61-year-old leader of the KaNgwane opposition party, Mr David Lukhele and his sister were shot dead while watching TV at his house in Mamelodi, Pretoria last Friday.

His wife, Mrs Elizabeth Lukhele, a sister at the Kalafong Hospital, sustained a fractured leg after being shot thrice as she ran for cover after an unknown man carrying an AK-47 rifle opened fire in the lounge of their 10509 Mamelodi East home at about 7.30pm.

Mr Lukhele's sister from Swaziland, Mrs Elizabeth Dhludlu, had parts of her face blown off when the man

opened fire from point blank range. Both Mr Lukhele and his sister died instantly.

Mr Lukhele, a rival of KaNgwane's Chief Minister Enos Mabuza, was recently elected president of the Inyathi ya Mswati National Movement.

Horriying

His family believe that his death was politically motivated.

Mrs Lukhele told the *Sowetan* from her hospital bed yesterday of her horriying ordeal.

Sister also slain

"The three of us were watching TV. Then we heard a knock at the door at about 7.30pm. A man wearing a navy blue all-weather coat, a black poloneck and brown trousers entered.

"I could see the man was restless. He then moved towards the TV and suddenly produced a rifle from underneath the coat and opened fire. Both my husband and sister-in-law fell to the ground following a hail of bullets.

"I tried to run for cover but was hit thrice in the leg".

(119)
N/A/10/6/86

KwaZulu burns gift cheque

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—A cheque for R2 000, a gift from Inkatha to the Inyandza movement of the Swazi-speaking homeland of KaNgwane at the height of the Ingwavuma controversy, was burned in front of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night.

Sergeant-at-Arms M S Zulu burnt the cheque ceremonially after Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had read out a letter from the national treasurer of Inyandza, Mr Z B Kunene.

Mr Kunene said KaNgwane now had the impression that the R2 000 received from Inkatha as support for the region's stand in opposing its incorporation into Swaziland was more of a debt than a contribution.

This followed a statement in April by Chief Buthelezi that Inkatha's members and Inkatha's cash had fought and won the day for Chief Minister Enos Mabuza when the South African Government announced its intention to hand over all of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said last night that it had been the bold initiatives of Inkatha in successfully taking the matter to the Supreme Court and subsequently the Appellate Division which had paved the way for success for KaNgwane as well.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mabuza had already insulted him by going to Lusaka to speak to the ANC to the detriment of himself and of Inkatha.

The decision to burn the cheque was taken after the Chief Minister had moved an unopposed motion on it.

Mabuza condemns Lukhele's killers

Lowveld Bureau

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has condemned the way former kaNgwane Cabinet member Mr David Lukhele died last weekend.

He was shot dead in his Mamelodi, Pretoria home with an AK-47 rifle.

"It is with deep shock that we have learned of Mr Lukhele's death and

the kaNgwane Government wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to his family," Mr Mabuza said.

"In the light of Mr Lukhele's long association with kaNgwane's politics we condemn the manner in which he died.

"If anyone had differences with him — personal or related to civic or political issues — these could have been resolved without violence."

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Kwazulu MPs burn Kangwane's cheque

13/6/76 WEEKLY MAIL
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WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
Durban

STRAINED relations between the KwaZulu and Kangwane leadership worsened this week when a cheque from Kangwane was ceremonially burnt in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The R2 000 cheque came from the treasurer of Kangwane's Inyandza Movement, Z B Kunene. It followed a row between KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Kangwane's Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza, about the visit of the latter to the ANC in Lusaka earlier this year.

Buthelezi bitterly attacked Mabuza for the visit and for remarks he subsequently made about Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement. He implied that Inkatha financed Kangwane's Supreme Court application which thwarted a South African plan to have Ingwavuma (part of Kangwane) and Kangwane itself handed over to Swaziland. He also implied that Mabuza was ungrateful for the crucial assistance given by Inkatha.

In response to these remarks, Kangwane sent a cheque to KwaZulu and it was burnt on Monday night by the KwaZulu sergeant-at-arms, M S Zulu.

The burning followed comments by Buthelezi who read to the assembly

the accompanying letter from Kangwane. He said Mabuza had insulted him by going to Lusaka to talk to the ANC. He added that it has been the "bold initiative" of Inkatha which paved the way for Kangwane's success in the Ingwavuma matter.

Mabuza said he had read reports of the cheque burning but was not prepared to comment as he "did not believe relations between leaders should be conducted through the media". He said he was still waiting for a reply from KwaZulu to the letter sent with the cheque on May 19.

He made a copy of this letter available to Weekly Mail, from which it appears that Kangwane's legal costs came to R48 000, of which Inkatha donated R2 000.

"The rest was paid by our people," Mabuza said.

The letter contained several references to Kangwane's gratitude to Inkatha for their help at the time of the Ingwavuma crisis, but added that remarks by Buthelezi indicated the R2 000 was "more of a debt which he owed Inkatha, rather than a contribution".

meet her brothers and sisters.

dream. Dorothy (her same house I was born

Muzorewa-style deal will intensify violence — Mabuza

By Hannes de Wet

A Muzorewa-type solution would only intensify violence in South Africa, the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

"It did not work in Zimbabwe and I cannot see how it will work in the RSA," Mr Mabuza told the South Africa Britain Trade Association (Sabrita).

"We are faced with a national crisis and we need a national solution as opposed to makeshift, piecemeal and ad hoc solutions.

"No responsible black leader will go to a negotiating table

without the support of the overwhelming majority of the black people, both young and old."

Mr Mabuza said the Government should be prepared to see politically motivated violence from the black people's perspective as well if it was honestly committed to peaceful change.

DISCRIMINATORY

"The fact that my people and I have for generations been subjected to apartheid laws which were passed in a parliament in which we are not represented, is institutionalised violence."

The tricameral Parliament, Mr Mabuza said, did not hold

the prospect of bringing about a peaceful solution because it was "discriminatory and therefore flawed".

The country's blacks were therefore looking to the private sector to help promote the search for an effective solution.

"The business sector has a proven record of being an effective opponent of the policies and practices of apartheid.

"Free enterprise is incompatible with apartheid. It cannot co-exist in the short term or survive in the long term in a system which justifies social and political subjugation," Mr Mabuza said.

Man who found landmine waits for reward

By Hannes de Wet

The man who says he found and reported a landmine in the Paulpietersburg district on Sunday, has heard nothing as yet of his reward.

But Mr Wynand Solms (24), is not unduly concerned. "I am grateful that I saw the thing in time. The safety of the people in the area is of greater importance," Mr Solms said yesterday.

The Bureau for Information said earlier this week that a reward of R2 000 would be paid to persons who discover and report landmines.

When asked about Mr Solms's reward, the bureau said this was "a confidential matter between the police and the individual".

Two landmines were discovered in the Vryheid

district in Northern Natal on Sunday, according to the Bureau for Information. Mr Solms said he spotted the first landmine at about 8:15 am.

"The mine was on the dirt road to the farm house about 350 metres from the tar road between Vryheid and Paulpietersburg. I noticed a spot on the road where the soil was loose.

"I got out of the car and walked closer. The detonator of the landmine was visible."

The second mine was found shortly afterwards about 15 km away, he said. A truck activated the mine but it failed to detonate.

Mr Solms said he was constantly on the lookout for landmines since the two explosions at Volksrust about two weeks ago.

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Border adjustments and consolidation proposals being studied

Reaction to kaNgwane plan

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Reaction to the proposed additional kaNgwane border adjustments and consolidation of the national state — announced by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis here on Monday — has been slow.

First to comment was the National Parks Board chief director, Dr Uys de V Pienaar, who said he was satisfied with the recommendations insofar as they affected the Kruger Park.

Border adjustments between the Kruger Park and kaNgwane, he said, dated to the early 1970s when the old Selati railway line was re-routed.

Two areas involving approximately 3 000 ha in the Nzikazi region — at Matsulu in the south and Hazyview in the north — were affected.

In the resulting exchange process kaNgwane gained about 1 600 ha.

"The provision of a corridor from Hazyview to Kruger gate between the tarred road and the Sabie River involves a few hundred hectares, so kaNgwane still has a net gain," said Dr Pienaar.

kaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, said he was still studying the report and could not comment fully.

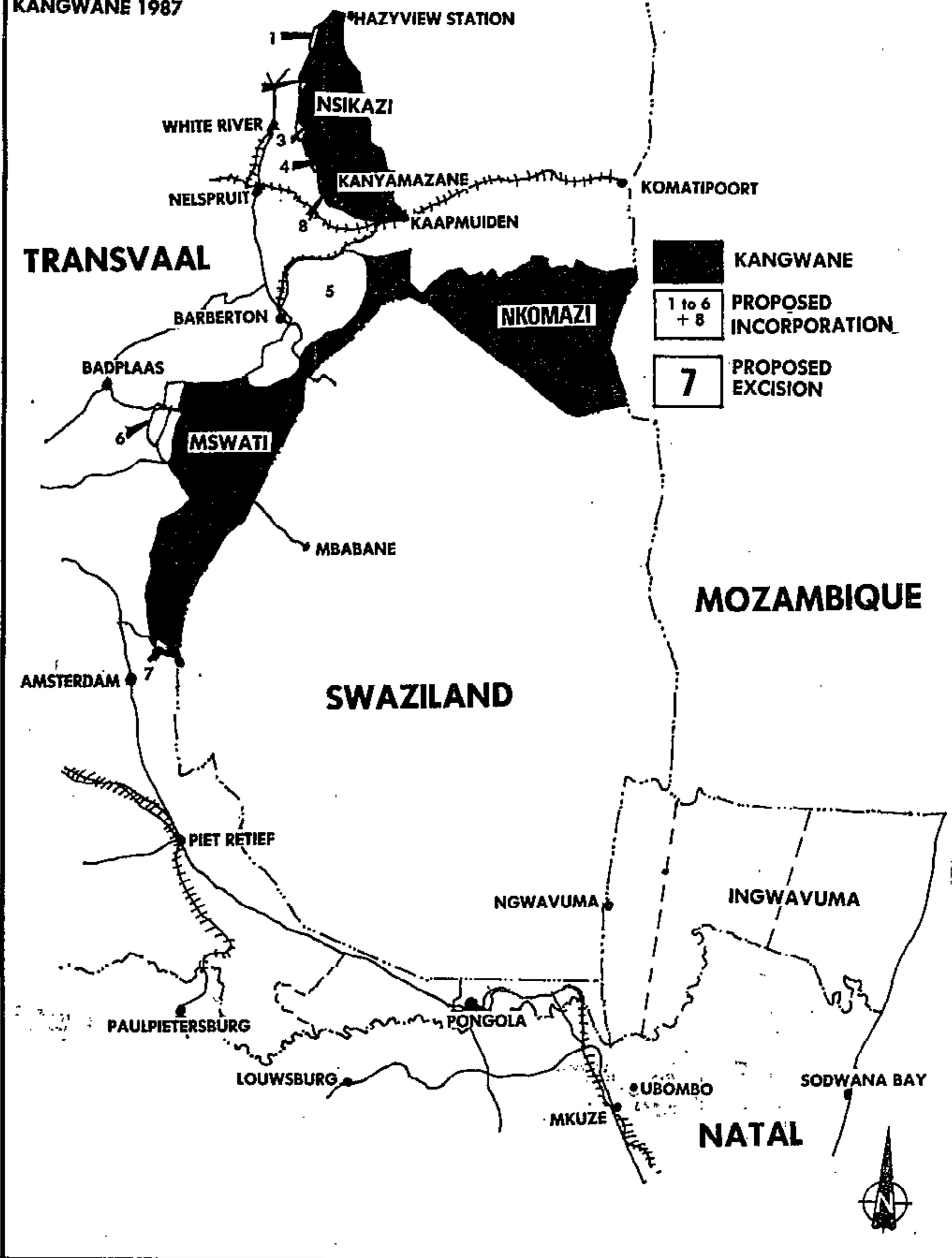
But he was pleased that Driefontein Farm, in the Wakkerstroom district, would remain in the Republic and be excluded from the SA Development Trust Land Act (SADT).

"Although the kwaNgema and Daggakraal areas also remain, I had hoped they too would have been excluded from the provisions of the SADT," he said.

Barberton's mayor, Mr Boet Pohl, asked to comment on the fact his town was not included in the consolidation plan but that 38 000 ha adjoining Barberton would be added to KaNgwane, said: "A special town council meeting has been planned to discuss the matter in detail. Until then, I can say nothing."

Three farmers' association chairmen were not available for comment.

CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, KANGWANE 1987



8/7/86

STAR

Training starts for new force

19 Own Correspondent

TONGA — The first 36 of kaNgwane's new police recruits have left for a five-month training course at Ham-manskraal.

KaNgwane, which got its own police force on June 1, has 65 recruits so far, 10 of them women.

They left for Ham-manskraal after an orientation course at Mzinti Training College under Major S Bembe, Major F Zwane and Major F Buter.

The chief minister of kaNngwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said:

"It took great courage for these men and women to join kaNgwane's police service and we wish them success and job satisfaction."

INHABITANTS

The Government had, he added, decided to give local inhabitants a say in the design of police uniforms.

"We would also prefer to see our policemen play an active role as protectors and friends as well as law enforcement officers," Mr Mabuza said.

Before the takeover from the South African Police, all functions were gradually transferred to police stations at kaNyamazane and Tonga.

The police station at Elukwateni is nearing completion and modern centres are planned for Kabokweni, Matsulu, Matsoyi, Schoemansdal, Mbuzini and Mphuluzi.

Colonel Gert van Wyk is kaNgwane's first Commissioner of Police.

DD 19
Mswati
in land
30/7/86
move

DURBAN — The Swaziland Government has confirmed that the newly-crowned king of the Swazis, King Mswati III, is to pursue the question of incorporating the Ingwavuma area of north-east KwaZulu as well as KaNgwane in the Eastern Transvaal, into his kingdom.

A spokesman for the Swazi Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that King Mswati referred to the issue of "border adjustments" at a meeting of chiefs and officials last week.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said: "Let King Mswati try. Perhaps he, like other Swazi kings, wants to see what Zulus are made of."

It is understood that the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi Dhlamini, hinted at the same move a few weeks ago when he said he hoped that the new king was going to pursue the matter. — DDC

King to
pursue
border
issue

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Swaziland Government has confirmed that the newly-crowned King of the Swazis, King Mswati III, is to pursue the question of incorporating the Ingwavuma area of north-east KwaZulu, as well as KaNgwane in Eastern Transvaal, into his kingdom.

A spokesman for the Swazi Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that King Mswati referred to the issue of 'border adjustments' when he addressed a special meeting of chiefs and high-ranking officials at Lusaseni royal palace last week.

In a response to the report, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said: 'Let King Mswati try. Perhaps he, like other Swazi kings, wants to see what Zulus are made of. I am sure this is going to be made clear to him.'

The young king said he was determined to carry on where his father, the late King Sobhuza II, had left off over the incorporation issue.

King Mswati addressed the gathering himself on this subject.

It is understood that the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi Dhlamini, hinted at the same move a few weeks ago when he said he hoped that the new king was going to pursue the matter.

Swaziland has long entertained the idea of a link to the sea through the Ingwa-

vuma area.

107/86
Mswati

119

30

119

Homelands minister killed as car explodes

Merc.
31/07/86

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—KwaNdebele Minister of Home Affairs, Piet Ntuli, was killed on Tuesday night —

1/9

in probably the first attack of its kind in South Africa — as his car exploded while travelling in the homeland's capital of Siyabuswa.

The Bureau for Information said yesterday it had no idea what type of explosive was used or who was responsible for the attack.

In a separate incident that night, three Transkei policemen and four civilians died in an attack on Umtata Police Station by unidentified assailants armed with AK-47 rifles and grenades.

Transkei Commissioner of Police, Gen R S Mantanga, told a Press conference that police were tracking down the attackers.

He said that — according to witnesses — three armed people were seen near the police station.

'From the evidence, it is obvious the attack was well-planned, and timed to coincide with the change-over of men reporting for duty,' the general said.

Seven policemen and two civilians were also injured in the attack.

Shot dead

Yesterday morning, the charge office complex was cordoned off as its blood-stained walls and floors were being scrubbed.

In KaNyamazane, a leading member of the KaNgwane Government, Mr Zebulon Kunene, 45, was shot dead at the entrance of his home.

Police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the killing.

Three men fled from the house and drove off in a car which was later found burned out in the township.

Mr Kunene was chairman of the KaNgwane Public Service Commission and director of the Economic Development Corporation.

In another incident, the bureau reported that a group of about 20 blacks set a private home alight in Soweto.

Security forces fired at the attackers, killing a man.

kaNgwane land is sacred, says chief

SKW
12/18/18
119
By Jo-Anne Collings

Thousands of people of Swazi origin will have to move from land they regard as part of their royal heritage if the latest consolidation plans for the kaNgwane homeland are implemented.

The plans make the addition of 12 000 ha in the Carolina district to kaNgwane conditional upon Chief J M Dlamini, his followers and "other illegal squatters" moving from their present homes just outside Badplaas and re-settling themselves voluntarily on part of the land to be allocated to the homeland.

The consolidation proposals were released more than a month ago by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Chief Dlamini has made it known he will continue to fight against the move. He says Pretoria refuses to answer the claim that the land of the Embhuleni Valley has been the site of one of the Swazi royal kraals for more than a century.

The ground was not just important historically to the Swazis, it was regarded as sacred, Chief Dlamini told the Commission for Co-operation and Development before the proposals were announced.

2/8/87
SPW

Embhuleni villagers won't go 'voluntarily'

IJo-Anne Collinge

Resides of the village adjoining Balaas have told the Government they have no intention of moving "voluntarily" as required by the latest consolidation proposals for Kangwane.

The relocation of some 12 000 ha to the homeland is made conditional on the "voluntary" removal. Chief Johannes Mkoloshi Dhini and his followers from the Embhuleni Valley.

In a memorandum to the Commission for Co-operation and Development, the proposal that villagers should move voluntarily is described as perplexing "considering the community has frequently and persistently objected to resettlement".

Lawyers for Chief Dlamini have objected to the use of the term "squatters" in relation

to a settlement which has existed since the middle of the last century and which is in fact the site of a Swazi royal kraal.

CONTRASTING

"The term 'illegal squatting' evokes an image of tin shacks, overcrowding, crime, disease, unemployment, defiance of authority and temporariness. The Embhuleni village could not depict a more contrasting picture.

"Although the inhabitants are not affluent, the village is sparsely set out, the houses are solidly built, the people are exceptionally healthy, there is little unemployment, the people acknowledge the authority of their chief, who has always cooperated with the authorities, crime is virtually non-existent

and practically every child attends school.

"These factors all point towards the permanence of the community."

The memorandum further highlights the special employment pattern of the area. Badplaas Spa resorts are the main source of jobs and the irregular hours worked by hotel staff are particularly well suited to workers living within walking distance of their place of employment in the Embhuleni Valley.

The memorandum does not go so far as to suggest that the Embhuleni Valley be incorporated into Kangwane in place of some of the other land proposed for the homeland but notes that Chief Dlamini has "no objection in principle" to such a development.

NAK ... Mr Peace.

kaNgwane call to lift emergency

Lowveld Bureau

LOUIEVILLE (119) The State President, Mr P W Botha, has been called on to lift the state of emergency and restore freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and basic human rights in South Africa.

After a meeting in kaNgwane of the Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, senior members of his

Cabinet; Solidarity National chairman Mr Ismail Omar, and Mr A Arbee, MP for the Eastern Transvaal constituency, grave concern was expressed about the state of emergency and the recent unrest in Soweto.

A joint communique asked for the provision of a meaningful representative forum with the mandate to determine an acceptable constitutional

structure. It also called on the State President unconditionally to release Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and to unban the ANC and other political organisations.

It declared that all parties representing "progressive" organisations should meet regularly to streamline strategies for establishing a democratic government in South Africa.

Big boost for kaNgwane housing

119
SAP
NzIKAZI (kaNgwane) should have its own home and water. 25/1/86
A housing authority with the backing of R38 million and long-term finance for loans and bonds to enable families to buy their own homes was established in kaNgwane yesterday.

In a statement, Chief Minister Enos Mabuza said it was government policy that each family

should have its own home and water.

"Without the expertise of a housing authority we could not hope to tackle this task," he said.

The Government would start a crash programme in Nzikazi over the next two years to provide:

● 2 400 houses, starting with the smallest units

and offering a range of options.

● 800 serviced plots for self-help construction of houses with a self-supporting self-help agency.

"Housing is a top priority with government. In Nzikazi we already have a 8 000 backlog and projections tell us this will grow," Mr Mabuza said. — Sapa.

Negotiation with blacks now most important

Time has run out for reform, warns Mabusa

BUSINESS DAY
7/10/86 (119)

SOCIAL reform in SA has been overtaken and the need for immediate and real negotiation with blacks is far more important, KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabusa said yesterday.

Mabusa has just returned from what he called "a highly successful" visit to Britain, Italy and France.

"The time has run out for reform as meant by government.

The political aspirations of blacks must now be addressed first, otherwise we will have more violence," said Mabusa.

In London, he met senior Foreign Office officials and top businessmen, bankers and industrialists.

In Paris, Mabusa met officials of the ministries of the Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Development and the French Chamber of Commerce. The Paris trip was private and government had nothing to do with it, he added. Mabusa said he had been well-

MAX DU PREEZ

received by all and that the media also treated him favourably.

His message to business and government representatives was that the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations was now of paramount importance for if violence had to be ended.

"I said these organisations were banned when they fought for the same things I am fighting for.

"I told them in London and Paris that I believed Mandela would stop the violence by telling children to go back to school and start negotiating with government to effect fundamental political change and a new system of black education."

Mabusa said the British told him that senior Ministers would meet the ANC in future and he believed the French government also planned similar meetings soon.

He said British businessmen, while still opposed to sanctions, expressed their disappointment at the way government treated their Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe when he was in SA.

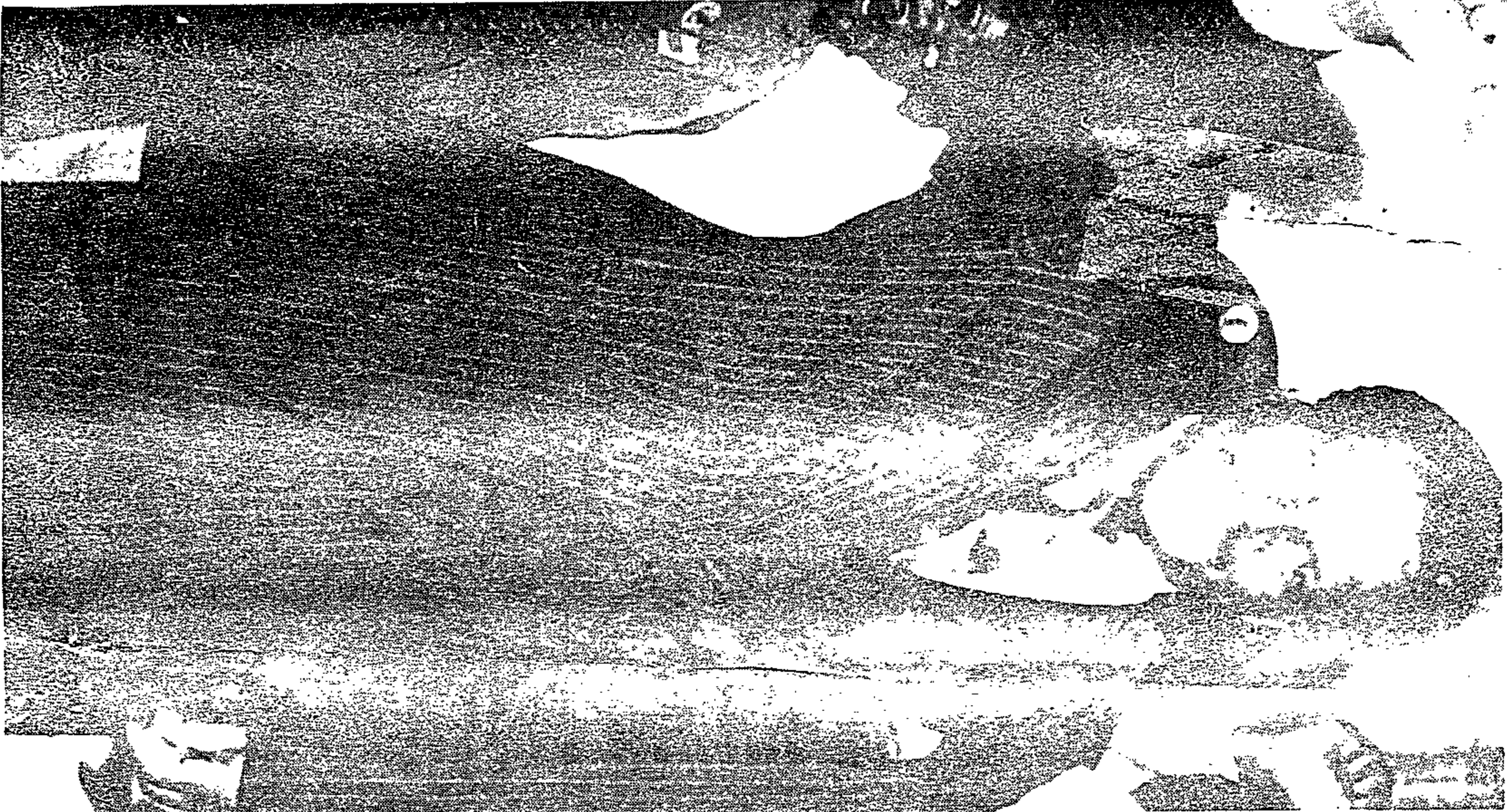
They also could not understand why SA could not have made a reciprocal gesture after Margaret Thatcher had stuck out her neck on the sanctions issue.

Mabusa said he also told representatives he met in London and Paris that the homeland policy was a cornerstone of apartheid and should be abandoned.

He defended his position by saying that it was the best way for him to try and reverse the apartheid policies.

Mabusa also accepted an invitation to attend a conference of the World Wildlife Fund in Italy.

He said that although he has had no response in the past from government, he would again communicate to it his experiences overseas and his views.



Working from inside

KANGWANE Chief Minister Enos Mabuza is the first homeland leader to talk to the African National Congress, since KwaZulu counterpart MG Buthe-lezi met the ANC in 1979.

Mabuza met the ANC in March this year and in an interview with Natal University's news journal *Indicator SA*, before the emergency was declared, he talks about the meeting and his own role in internal opposition.

Part of the interview is published here - with discussions on the regional implications of the national unrest and on development factors in KaNgwane. What was the cause of the recent unrest in KaNgwane?

Students were dissatisfied with the way examination scripts were marked. They boycotted classes. Education officials promised to look into the matter and the trouble subsided. When police shot dead two pupils, we were faced with more funerals. So again we tried to speak to student leaders, to persuade them to return to school and not to resort to violence. But a lot depends on what happens in the surrounding areas. We are told the situation is much more serious in Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Until recently, most of the worst violence was limited to urban centres. It now appears to be spreading to some quite isolated rural areas. To what would you attribute this?

This is partly the result of increased political awareness among the youth all over the country. The rural youth are fully aware of what is going on in the urban areas and this influences their actions. They uphold the ANC - the freedom songs contain references to the (military) "stampede" when marching to freedom. One wonders who teaches them - when they are taught?

The leaders, whoever they are, fear that they might be promoting the aims and objectives of a banned organisation. So they must remain faceless, and politically motivated youth unfortunately cannot have the advantage of an identifiable leader who will give them direction. Their aspirations are not wrong - but I think their methods are counter-productive to their objectives.

What are the aims of the Inyandza National Movement and what role do

'I do not see the young generation supporting the homelands, so we have to start preparing for changes now. Homeland leaders have to accept that this thing will have to go - then they will have to bargain for their constituencies, in a sort of free-market political system'

you see for it?

Our movement is a progressive movement working for peaceful change, believing in a free, non-racial and democratic SA. We are prepared to co-operate with other democratic forces in the country - including the UDF, Azapo and Inkatha.

You have frequently stated that your political ideal would be one man/one vote in a unitary state, but in meetings with other homeland leaders you appear to consider a federation.

This will have to be determined at the conference table. I certainly would not go to negotiations with a federal formula in my pocket. I would go there demanding one man/one vote in a unitary state.

But what about the leaders of the other homelands, especially those who have accepted "independence"? For example, Clisel president Lennox Sebe is unlikely to relinquish the independence of his territory?

I believe in the dismantling of the entire bantustan edifice because I think its foundation is faulty and shaky. With all due respect to Sebe, I do not think he believes that he is president of a state, when he still has to be financed by another independent country.

I do not see the present young generation supporting the homelands. So we have to start preparing for the changes now. In my view the homeland leaders will have to accept as a *fait accompli* that this thing will have to go. And then they would have to bargain for their constituencies, in a sort of free market political system.

What would you see as the ideal economic model for a future SA?

I would support a free market system, but we must take into account the fact that it has not been as free as it should be in SA. There are glaring disparities between the "haves" and the "have-nots" - between black and white.

There would have to be a transitional period where the "have-nots" would have to be given the chance to make up for the ground they have lost. This would occur through the relaxation of existing constraints on the free market system and the opening up of opportunities, such as the recent opening of central business districts in cities, and an equitable education system.

What do you see as being your particular role in achieving these changes?

I regard my role as limited. I see my primary role as one of trying to bring together people of opposite views, so that they can talk, and map out the future of the country. I am not thinking of a role beyond the end of the present system... others can take over.

After returning from your meeting in Lusaka with the ANC on March 2 1986, a joint ANC/INM statement was released, expressing opposition to the bantustan system. How do you reconcile this statement with your position as KaNgwane Chief Minister?

If I were to resign today it would not remove the acts which constitute it - and, possibly, somebody else might come in and carry it to its logical conclusion. So I regard my role as being that of applying brakes and reversing the car

as I can, no matter how slow the process might be, and using it to bargain for a new SA.

Young people, especially, see us as being in the camp of the oppressor. Instead, it must be seen that even people who are operating within the system can play a role, and that even the ANC are prepared to talk to you.

How do you plan to do this? Through public statements, through communicating with the youth?

Yes. One would also have to take time to speak to the other self-governing homelands' leaders to express these views and urge that we should combine forces and face a common enemy. If you look at the ANC/INM statement, you will realise it condemns the structure of the system, but not the people. We believe that people can still change sides, and work together as one force to change the system.

What do you see as the biggest obstacle in the way of change in SA?

Apartness is an obstacle, but black disunity is the most serious obstacle. However, if the government were to change, and say "come let us negotiate", and 50 black leaders were to participate, there would be a realignment of political groupings and the disunity would be reduced. But as long as the present policies exist, there will be in-fighting among blacks.

Your relationship with the ANC - what do you feel came out of your meeting in Lusaka?

I believe very strongly that the ANC is a key actor, perhaps the most important actor... In our communique, the two delegations agreed to work separately and implement their own decisions. In other words we recognised that we (the INM) are an internal movement which works independently within the legal terrain prescribed by the laws of the country, but that we share a common objective with the ANC.

There has been tremendous antagonism between the ANC and Inkatha. You have had close links with both organisations, and are in some ways caught in the middle. How does this affect your role?

I do not intend to intervene in a conflict in which I have never been

involved. This antagonism is a great tragedy, as I believe, in fostering unity and Inkatha has a role to play in this country.

The State President is forming a National Statutory Council, comprising representatives of the SA government, the homeland governments and other "representative" black leaders. What are your views on such a body?

We do not know what its composition or actual statutory powers will be, but we believe it will be a form of preliminary discussions for an actual negotiation forum. If the State President did not realise the need to negotiate, to bring in blacks and talk to them about the future of the country, he would not have announced it. But I do not see blacks participating in the absence of leaders who are imprisoned or in exile.

Are you going to participate?

Yes, provided the government seriously considers releasing political prisoners and unbanning political organisations. I do not want to be accused tomorrow, by my constituents of having negotiated behind the backs of others.

You once said KaNgwane felt like Pretoria's unwanted stepson, KaNgwane battled to get self-governing status, and in 1982 the homeland was nearly ceded to Swaziland.

It was the intention of Pretoria to have all homelands become independent, and from the moment I took office, I expressed my opposition to independence. So the government had to find ways and means of pressuring us - and we have not yet heard the last word. What they might do is just cut off the supply lines so that the people can turn against me and say "Look, you've been to Lusaka and now we are with you".

Do you think they would do that? I cannot say they would do that, but they are certainly capable of doing that. The consolidation of our territory is still pending and there are question marks as to why. I do not think there is any self-governing territory into which there has been such massive resettlement - with out-jobs, social amenities, or a basic infrastructure... Creating a typical situation of social unrest.

Mabuza turned back at airport

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — kaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, who flew to Maputo yesterday for President Samora Machel's funeral, was refused permission to leave his aircraft.

Shortly after Mr Mabuza and a five-man team, comprising members of the Supreme Inzandza Committee and businessmen, landed at Maputo the pilot was told to remain on the runway and not taxi in.

Although the pilot explained that his passengers included the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, he was told to leave immediately.

Mr Mabuza returned to Nelspruit and contacted Mozambican officials who told him permits for all private aircraft had been revoked to avoid interference with the arrival of VIP aircraft.

NOT A SNUB

Mr Mabuza said he was certain he had not been snubbed by the Mozambicans.

"We just happened to be in the wrong aircraft at the wrong time," he said.

The official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, claims that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha leader and Chief Minister of kwaZulu, had flown to Maputo but had been told to go back because he was not invited.

This was denied today by a kwaZulu government official, who said the Chief Minister had not left Ulundi all day.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, says she was refused permission to travel to Maputo for the funeral.

She said she applied to the Department of Home Affairs, but was referred to the Transkei offices because, as a Xhosa-speaker, she is regarded as a subject of Transkei.

The Transkei offices were closed yesterday for the homeland's 10th anniversary celebrations.

She approached the South African officials, but was told Pretoria had turned down her application.

HIGHEST LEVEL

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has confirmed that his office decided not to accede to a request by Mrs Winnie Mandela to attend the funeral.

Mr Ismail Ayob, attorney for Mrs Mandela, told Sapa this morning he had been informed of the Minister's decision late last night.

He said Mrs Mandela was to have been received "at the highest ministerial level" by the Mozambique Government.

Soweto council employees have been given today off to mourn President Machel.

A councillor, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, said at a memorial service held by the council yesterday that President Machel was "an inspiration and source of encouragement for those who wish that one day South Africa will be free".

He said: "We mourn President Machel's death because we as people who are suffering under oppression must identify with people who have been in the same position as ours."

About 2 000 workers, mostly mineworkers, attended a memorial service for President Machel in Embalenhle township near Secunda last night, a Cosatu spokesman said.

Mabuza quotes Kruger on guns

By Pat Devereaux

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, launched a blistering attack on the Government at the *Financial Mail* international conference yesterday.

He focused on the options, initiatives and strategies for political change and drew parallels between the Uitlanders' claim for the right to vote and the Government's refusal to address black grievances.

THE OPTIONS

"The options for our country will be determined by the patience or impatience of the African people on the one hand, and the recognition by our white fellow-countrymen that they cannot rule this country forever while 70 per cent of the population remains disenfranchised," said Mr Mabuza.

He quoted President Paul Kruger's

interview with the Uitlanders when he said "If you want your grievance redressed, why don't you get guns and fight for what you call your rights?"

Mr Mabuza said: "This is almost the exact situation in which African people find themselves. Small wonder that political organisations like the ANC have taken the South African Government at its implied words.

"Violence was originally not the option of the ANC and it should not be the option for the future of our country.

"The Government is called on to dismantle apartheid, not reform it. Basically these reforms have been regarded by my people as too little too late. They will satisfy neither international opinion nor the majority of the African people in this country," said the Chief Minister.

He concluded his address by saying: "A future apart offers nothing but destruction".

HOMELANDS - KANGWANE -

GENERAL

1987.

AFRICA

CAPE TOWN 30/4/87 (322) (18)

Mahlangu dismissed

120

JOHANNESBURG. — Two of the members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly who were dismissed this week are in detention, while the third is missing. Mr James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu, who were dismissed after a unanimous decision by the assembly, have been held in detention since last year. Mr Andries Mahlangu, James's brother, who was also held for a lengthy period and later released, was also expelled from his seat in the assembly this week.

Reports by Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

'Many farmers exploit refugees' (20)

By Winnie Graham

Relief workers assisting starving Mozambicans who arrive in Gazankulu and kaNgwane have confirmed that South African farmers exploit the jobless and desperate refugees.

Three sources in the two Eastern Transvaal homelands say they have been told of many instances where farmers recruit labour "only to call in the army just before pay day to prevent payment of wages".

Father Angelo Matordes, a Catholic priest who works among the refugees, says they do not have permission to work in the homelands or in SA. When they are offered work, however, they snatch at the opportunity — but have no comeback when things go wrong. Refugees do not complain because they are afraid of repatriation.

DESPERATE TO FIND WORK

"Farmers are not allowed to employ Mozambicans," he says. "If they are caught, they can be fined R1 000. However, there is no known case of a farmer being prosecuted."

Mr Sam Nzima, a former photographer and now a prominent figure doing refugee work in Gazankulu, says refugees know they are not allowed to work in SA or the homelands but are so desperate that they take any job they can find.

"We know of a Brits farmer who collected refugees in the Eastern Transvaal to work on his farm and, at the end of the second month, called the police to remove 'illegal migrants'," he says.

Star 22/9/87
"They were repatriated to Mozambique and the farmer got two months' free labour."

The refugees are subject to exploitation because they have no unions to determine their rights or wages, says Mr Nzima.

A Kiepersol farmer, he adds, employed a group of refugees to pick bananas, offering them R2,50 each a day. They accepted the offer because it was better than nothing — yet even in job-creation projects in Gazankulu, people earn a minimum of R5 to R7 a day.

Mr Nzima says the refugees are often not willing to lodge complaints because they are afraid of being detected and repatriated to Mozambique, where it is difficult to find food.

Mr Claude Mahoudeau, a representative of the French medical organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres, which is helping to develop an assistance programme for the refugees in kaNgwane, says there are many stories of farmers "informing the Defence Force of the presence of refugees on their properties". The reports, however, usually follow after the men's usefulness has ceased.

"They are repatriated before receiving their wages," he says.

Mr Mahoudeau fears that refugees are becoming a political tool. "On the one hand the refugees are proof to the black population that Mozambique made the wrong political choice, and on the other, they have become the scapegoat to be exploited by the white population."

'Many farmers exploit refugees' ^{Star 22/9/87} 120

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HOMELANDS - SWAZILAND - GENERAL

1988-1990

Dispatch
Kangwane
1/02/88
minister
to visit
Ciskei

BISHO — A contingent of 33 people from Kangwane is expected in Ciskei today for a two-day visit to agricultural projects.

The Agricultural Information Media Services said the delegation would be led by the Kangwane Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. E. Ngomama.

They would visit the Lennox Sebe Game Park, the Nguni Bridge at Mpekweni, pine development projects, Woodlands, Peddie, the Kat River valley citrus farms and the Tsolwana Game Park. — DDR



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A glimpse into the hearts of young black people By Dr Sue Hart

Towards a new awakening

During "solitude periods" when the students of Mgwenya College of Education in kaNgwane take part in environmental education seminars — conducted in a special outdoor classroom — they are encouraged to discover and develop their potential for creative self-expression.

It's a talent too often stifled in the rush and routine of formal education.

They are encouraged to go off and sit alone in the spectacular emerald kopies that so characterise kaNgwane, and to write down their thoughts.

Over time I collected their prose and their poems and compiled a book — "Cries of the Heart". It is illustrated by Leslie Luitingh and published by Hodder and Stoughton which is launching the book on February 12 at Mgwenya College.

The spontaneous reflections in "Cries of the Heart" were described

by a prominent American environmentalist, during discussion time after my lecture to "Worldwide" in Washington, DC, as "truly the antidote to stress and hopelessness".

He was particularly moved by Derek Able Mhlongo's sentiment: "In times of trouble, in times of despair, Nature is there to heal the rent in man's heart."

When you peruse this volume of poems of Africa, as I hope you will, you will want to keep it close by. It is something to pick up now and again to dispel overdoses of the 20th century.

There is so much solace and peace in these young reflections, and reverence too — reverence not only for Nature's marvellous interlinking weave, but for the Great Weaver of the cosmic cloth.

As if awakening from a deep slumber, Suzi Mabaso discovers the

loveliness and comfort of the green world all about her.

"Not knowing where to sit, a natural chair appeared at my side. It was a rock. While I was sitting, a small bird came and clung to the branch, hanging like a leaf."

One of my earliest students, Busiwe Buthelezi, had a natural empathy with the spirit of nature and the interdependence between all living things.

Interdependence

Minute he may seem,
But man cannot do without an ant.
Man may have the soil, but barren soil
Without decay is no better than none.
That little blade with a hanging drop of water
May seem worthless
But even the strongest of them all,
The Lion, cannot live without the buck.
That tree with a rough, strong stem,
Think of the warmth and shelter it offers.
Take it away,
See what would happen to the sweet singing birds.
Imagine the frightening silence!
Imagine the destroying insects in your garden!

Nothing is worthless
Nothing is valueless
God is the greatest Balance.

I believe "Cries of the Heart" forges a link in the line of communication between all peoples.

The search for truth must begin by a deep look into ourselves. Without that searching we cannot hope to tap the source of creative energy that lies within each one of us.

After months of such outdoor solitude introspection, Maurice Sime-lane expressed his deep conviction in one phrase:



Paths to solitude can lead to peace and joy in the heart

"I am bound together with all the living in the land".

Upon that thought surely rests the future harmony and balance of all the living in all lands everywhere on our planet.

(Dr Sue Hart, a veterinary surgeon, is author of many books and television programmes in East Africa, and the United States. She now lives in White River).



PRESENT at the signing of a draft agreement for the R98 million revolving loan were (standing, from left to right), Mr Paul de Bruyn, Chief Executive Officer of the KaNgwane Housing Trust, Chief Enos Mabuza, Mr Desmond Niven, Mr Joe Taylor, managing director of the SA Housing Trust (seated, left) and Mr P. I Masilela, a KaNgwane Cabinet Minister.

Houses for the poor

LOW income-earners in KaNgwane have been given a major boost with the raising of a R98 million loan by the KaNgwane Housing Trust from the South African Housing Trust for the development of low-cost housing in the homeland.

Mr Desmond Niven, chairman of the KaNgwane Housing Trust,

Sowetan 15/3/88

told members of the media during the signing of a draft agreement on Friday that the purpose of the revolving loan would be to help people who did not qualify for building society loans to buy their own homes.

Mr Niven said the trust would provide more than 6 500 housing units in an effort to reduce the housing backlog among

the poor in the next five years. The houses would be priced between R6 000 and R14 000.

Bonds

"Building societies do not grant bonds on houses priced under R15 000. So we fill the gap," he said.

Part of the money would be used to develop the new township of

Matsulu, about 30 kilometres from Nelspruit, where more than 2 500 low-cost houses would be built in the near future. Other townships to benefit from the loan are Kabokweni and KaNyamazane.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said the loan would be of enormous benefit, not only for poor people, but also for the largely dormant indigenous housing industry.

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SOWETAN, Tuesday, March 15, 1988

COLLEGE SENDS 700

THE future of more than 700 students at the Mgwenya College of Education in KaNgwane is in the balance following the suspension of classes three weeks ago.

According to a spokesman for the students, classes were suspended on February 23 after a week-long boycott of lectures. The boycott, he said, was in protest against the refusal to recognise the Students Representative Council (SRC).

"Problems started after the introduction of the prefect system at the college. The school's governing council refused to recognise the SRC saying it was unconstitutionally elected," the spokesman said.

The students then resolved that all academic activities be suspended until the SRC has been recognised as their representative body.

Mr D E Mauku, spokesman for KaNgwane's Department of Education, yesterday confirmed that classes had been suspended at the

HOWEVER STAYAWAY

Sowetan 15/3/88

119

Students protest 'refusal to recognise their SRC'

college. He said the students wanted to impose an unconstitutionally elected SRC on the authorities.

"We advised them that the rector of the college, Mr William Ndiala, was to have been involved in

the election of their representative. We also explained to the students that they would have to attend lectures while their grievances were being looked into.

"It was therefore decided that classes be

suspended after they refused to comply with the regulations governing the college. We felt that they were not prepared to learn but to organise boycotts," Mr

Failure to comply with the information contain-

The parents have until March 21 to respond to the circulars.

kaNgwane leader retires

Steyn Lowveld Bureau (119)
87 2/88
NELSPRUIT — kaNgwane's
Commissioner-General, Mr
TNH "Punt" Janson, has re-
tired.

Mr Janson, a former Minister
of Education and Training, Na-
tional Education and Sport and
Recreation, was appointed as
Commissioner-General in 1982.

At the time, kaNgwane found
itself embroiled in the Swazi-
land incorporation issue.

His dealings with the deposed
cabinet and people of the terri-
tory soon gained him the re-
spect of the kaNgwane govern-
ment and all the inhabitants.

Mr Janson, a former minister
of religion, was elected as Wit-
bank's MP in 1966.

At a farewell function for Mr
Janson last week, kaNgwane's
Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabu-
za, thanked him for his dedicat-
ed and selfless service.

"We know you love and will
miss the people of kaNgwane as
much as we shall miss you," he
said.

Boycotting kids back at school

Sowetan
21/4/88

119

THE more than 700 students who were sent home after demanding recognition of the

By ALINAH DUBE

Students Representative Council at the Ngwenya College of Education in KaNgwane have been readmitted on condition that they renounce their demands.

This was yesterday announced by a senior official of the Department of Education, Mr D E Mauku. He said lecturers resumed two weeks ago and that the situation was "back to normal".

The suspension of classes has been lifted and a programme which will enable the students to make up for lost time has been worked out. All the students were accepted back, according to the school's stipulated regulations. One being that they should renounce their demands," Mr Mauku said.

Classes at the college

were suspended on February 23 after a week-long boycott of lecturers. The boycott was in protest against the governing council's decision to introduce the prefect system and refusal to recognise the SRC.

The authorities claimed that the SRC was unconstitutionally elected and insisted that the rector of the college, Mr William Madlala, should have been involved in the election of the students' representative council.

Circulars

After the students had been sent home, circulars in which their parents were asked to undertake that their children should adhere to regulations, were sent out to them.

Failure to comply with the conditions laid out in the circular would be an indication that students were not interested in furthering their studies at the college.

On,
and

Mabuza's car found in Durban *Sowetan* 4/5/88

MEMBERS of the South African Police dog unit in Durban arrested 15 people and recovered five stolen motor cars on Monday night — including a R25 000 BMW belonging to the Chief Minister of Kangwane, Chief Enos Mabuza.

A police spokesman

said Chief Mabuza's car was stolen in Germiston last month with the Chief Minister's cheque book — allegedly by a dismissed former em-

ployee of the Kangwane government.

Sergeant Brian Oberholzer and Constable Kevin Wood were patrolling near kwaMashu

when Chief Mabuza's car overtook them. They gave chase and forced the driver to stop.

The five people in the car were arrested. (119)

Not the chief's car

A REPORT claiming the recovery by police of a stolen BMW in Durban apparently belonging to KaNgwane Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza, has raised a cry of protest from Luiville, the homeland's administrative headquarters.

In a statement, the secretary for the department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs, Mr. T. R. von Benecke-Jordaan, said

119 Our Chief Minister does not own a BMW nor was he allocated an official one. The car in question was rented by one of our government representatives resident in Katilehong.

"The car, which should have been returned to the rental agency on April 13 1988, was stolen, together with the representative's cheque book by his driver, who had recently been appointed by the KaNgwane government in that capacity.

sowetan 5/5/88

9/11 v. 1

Rays of light

Unlike his review on Gefco (and unlike his comments on Msauli a year ago), chairman Pat Hart this year does not warn that dividend prospects should be regarded as remote.

"A return to dividend payments depends on the achievement of sales volumes and price increases, as well as funding of capital expenditure and working capital, but the situation does look more promising than in the previous year," he says.

The market for the shorter, chrysotile

Handwritten: (scribble) FM 20/1/88 (119)

Activities: Asbestos mining in KaNgwane, where chrysotile asbestos fibre is produced.

Control: Gencor holds control.

Chairman: H P Hart.

Capital structure: 6,5m ords of 50c each. Market capitalisation: R6,8m.

Share market: Price: 105c, Yields: 30,1% on earnings; PE ratio, 3,3. 12-month high, R3; low, R1. Trading volume last quarter, 229 000 shares.

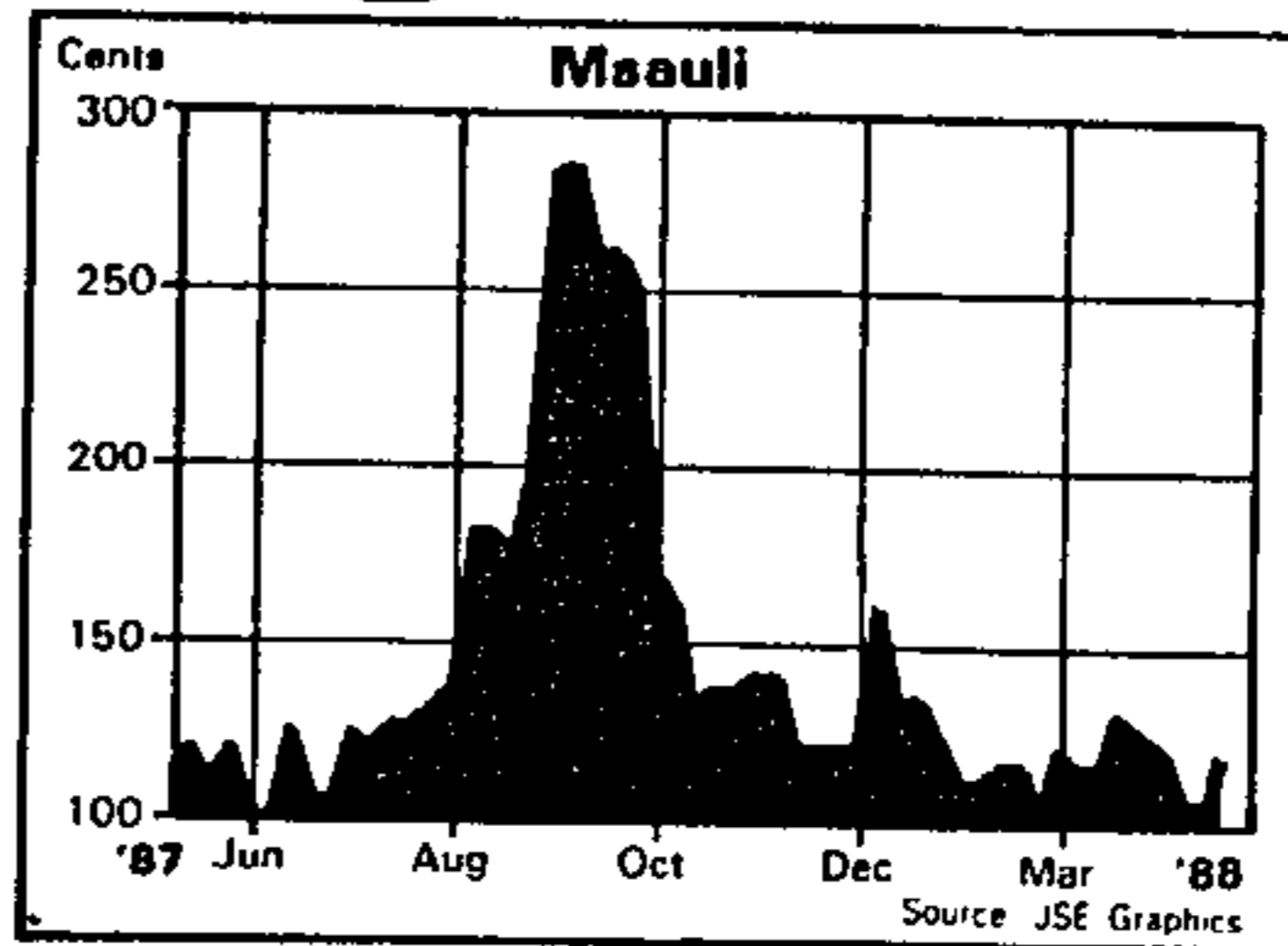
Financial: Year to December 31.

Performance:

	'84	'85	'86	'87
Pre-tax profit (Rm) ..	(0,5)	5,5	2,7	2,0
Attributable profit (Rm)	(0,5)	5,5	2,7	2,0
Earnings (c)	(8,5)	85,6	41,2	31,6
Dividends (c)	—	—	—	—
Net worth (c)	321	406	448	465

grades of asbestos, which Msauli produces, showed some stability owing to changes in supply. The company could thus dispose of all its production and increase tonnage sold by about 8%. Also, output of the desired mix of grades rose by some 13%, thanks to a higher grade of ore from underground and improved efficiency in the mill arising from modifications. This, with cost control, enabled lower unit production costs.

The change in the market followed closure of another north American producer and further rationalisation in the Canadian asbestos industry. Export prices in US\$ terms



firmed but rand income was dampened by the stronger rand (which has since weakened). Hart says the improvement in demand is expected to continue in 1988 and sales tonnage to rise in line with a moderate increase in production.

Export prices are expected to remain on a firm trend and, provided the exchange rate remains at current levels, rand income per ton should improve. However, capital spending is forecast at R2,8m, with underground shaft development projects absorbing 60% and the rest going to mill improvements and prospecting.

After detailed investigation, it appears mining operations should be viable for the next four to five years, when ore within reach of present and planned shaft and haulage systems will be exhausted. Indications are that mineralisation extends to deeper levels and underground prospecting of these potential reserves will be carried out over the next two years. A further viability study will be carried out once enough information is available.

Like Gefco, the company is gaining a 25% interest in the Von Brandis gold prospect, but no further details have been offered on results of the initial feasibility study. At year end, the balance sheet was ungeared in net terms, but greater demands may be made on cash flow this year. The company last paid a dividend of 10c, in 1983.

The share is speculative, even at 67c, but, for those who want a punt, this may not be a bad one, largely because of the gold prospects.

Andrew McNulty

ENOS MABUZA'S home in the rural township of kaNyamazane, which sprawls across the mountain slopes to the east of Nelspruit, is not very different to the houses of the people who live alongside him.

His style of leadership as chief minister of kaNgwane, the homeland for some 700 000 Swazi people living in the eastern Transvaal, and his rapport with anti-apartheid organisations has caused one foreign reporter to call him the "comrade in the system".

Mabuza's close links with the African National Congress and stubborn refusal to consider independence for the homeland has earned him the animosity of the South African government. This, according to two independent sources, has led to top-level discussions about ways to replace him with a less troublesome homeland chief.

The reports come at a time when Mabuza has announced that elections for kaNgwane's legislative assembly — which for the first time in any homeland will allow elected representatives to outnumber nominated members — will be held before the end of the year.

Although there is no clear evidence to back these reports, there is widespread belief in kaNgwane that there are moves afoot to oust Mabuza.

These fears have, in turn, led to informal meetings between him and the Lowveld Youth Organisation (LOYCO), an affiliate of the now-restricted United Democratic Front.

Although these talks have not been extensive or smooth enough for the organisation to confer the status of "comrade" on Mabuza, they are unprecedented in a country where militant youth have been unbending in applying a blanket opposition to homeland structures.

At the launch early last year of the now-banned South African Youth Congress, which Loyco was affiliated to, a resolution condemning Mabuza's political movement, Inyandza, was taken along with denunciations of all other homeland leaders.

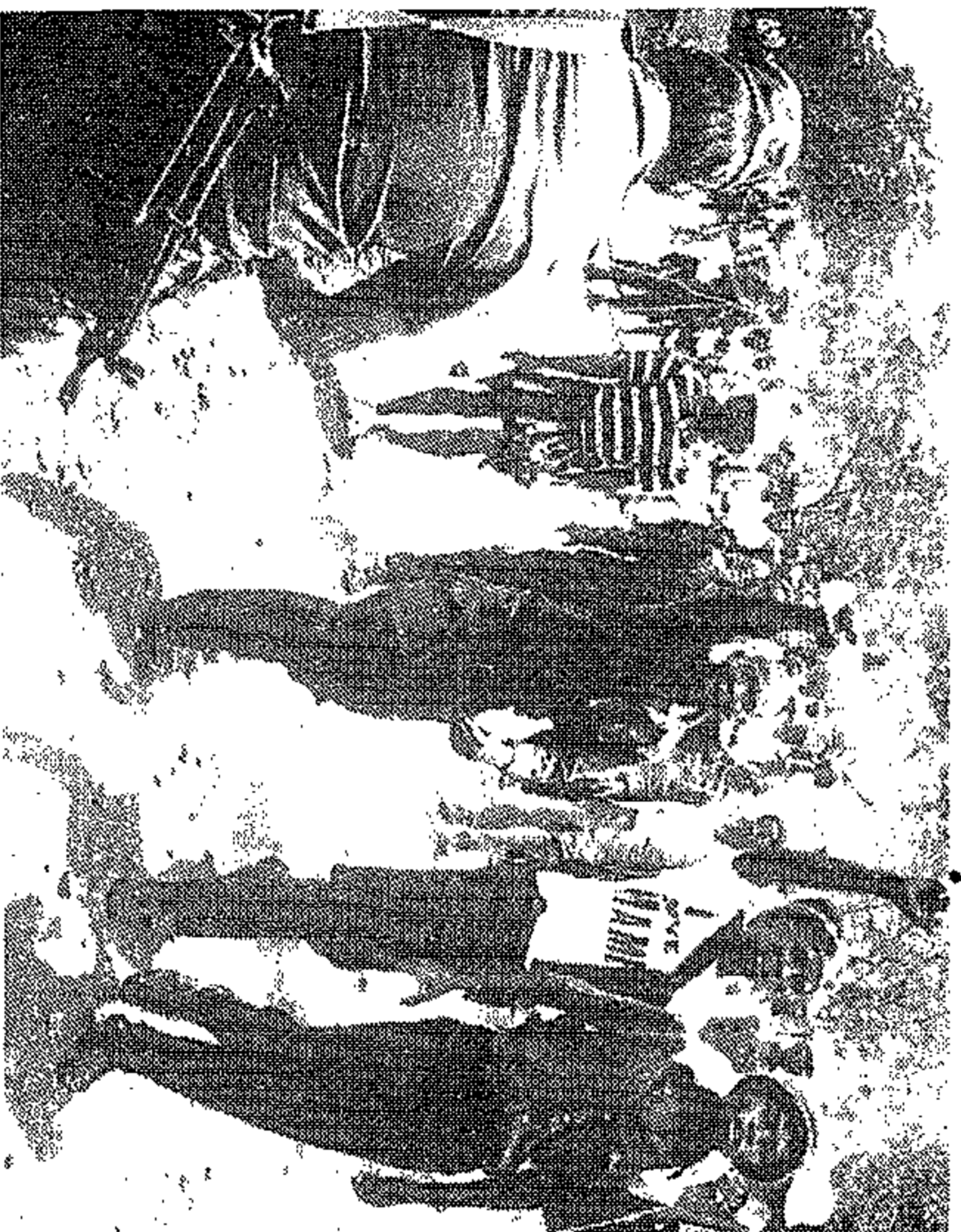
In 1986 young militants rampaged through kaNyamazane and surrounding townships — burning shops, buses, schools and government vehicles in demonstration of their hatred of homeland institutions.

The talks between Mabuza and the youth organisation thus point to some rethinking of the principles that have dominated youth politics in recent years — and this may relate to the broader debate about participation in government institutions that is beginning to take place in extra-parliamentary circles.

According to a source close to Loyco's leadership, the decision to meet Mabuza was given impetus by the ANC's recent announcement favouring co-operation with "progressive" elements within the homelands as part of the need for a broad front of groups fighting apartheid.

The troublesome chief who won't play ball with SA

The small brick building, a stark contrast to the palatial structures that most homeland leaders live in, symbolises the unique position that Enos Mabuza, kaNgwane's maverick chief minister, occupies in South African politics. EDDIE KOCH reports



kaNgwane hosted the defiant Samora Machel memorial service last year

The uneasy but unique accord between Mabuza and kaNgwane's youth has been made possible by the respect the chief minister has earned through his struggle with Pretoria.

That conflict came to a head in late 1981 when the South African government announced plans to give kaNgwane to Swaziland, along with the Ingwavuma district in kwaZulu, in terms of a deal that would include a clampdown on the activities of the ANC in the Swazi kingdom.

Mabuza mounted an extensive campaign against the incorporation plans, in which he revealed that the economic infrastructure of kaNgwane had been neglected. The government, anticipating that the territory would become part of Swaziland, limited the funds granted to the homeland while businessmen were reluctant to invest because of its uncertain future.

At the same time, the homeland had become responsible for some 150 000 poverty-stricken people resettled there after being evicted from white farms in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

In 1982, the attempts to cede kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland

were blocked by a supreme court ruling and the government set up the Rumpf Commission to investigate the status of the homeland. In June 1984, the commission disbanded after hearing evidence that Swaziland would be unable to cope with the economic strain of acquiring some 700 000 extra citizens.

Mabuza's victory weakened the group of chiefs in the homeland who, under the leadership of Chief Johannes Dlamini, favoured fusion with Swaziland and made up the main opposition to the chief minister. This left him free to pursue his support for a non-racial and democratic country while using the homeland system to provide social services to the people of kaNgwane.

In the face of moves to resettle more than 100 000 people from the eastern Transvaal communities of kwaNgema, Driefontein, Badplaas and Daggakraal in the homeland after 1984, Mabuza told the South African government he would refuse to accept responsibility for these people. This tactic contributed to the government's decision in 1987 to abandon the forced removal.

In early 1986 Mabuza underscored his support for groups fighting apartheid when he travelled to Lusaka for talks with ANC leader Oliver Tambo and the exiled movement's senior officials, Thabo Mbeki, Mac Maharaj and Thomas Nkobi.

The trip resulted in condemnation from the government and threats that Mabuza's passport would be seized. Mangosuthu Buthezi, chief minister of kwaZulu, rebuked Mabuza for dealing with his enemies. Friction with Pretoria escalated as



Enos Mabuza

Homelands suffer teenage trauma

SUGGESTIONS that moves may be afoot to unseat kaNgwane's leader come at a time of growing instability in South Africa's other "homelands", both "independent" and "self-governing".

The ethnic enclaves' teenage years are turning out to be particularly troublesome, with manifestations of internal opposition, rampant corruption, and constitutional and fiscal crises. In recent months the blight has affected:

- Lebowa, which this week had its self-proclaimed indemnity from civil and criminal court actions nullified by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court.

- KwaNdebele, where the legality of the administration is uncertain following a ruling that the 1984 elections were invalid because women did not vote. The case will be going on appeal.

- Bophuthatswana, scene of a humiliating "invasion" by South African troops after defence force disaffection and allegations of corruption prompted an abortive coup.

- Transkei, where corruption hearings instigated by its military leader — himself empowered via a counter-coup — have brought to light allegations of sustained, large-scale graft.

- Ciskei, where budgetary deficits have brought stern warnings from Pretoria's paymasters.

Mabuza declared his support for refugees fleeing atrocities committed by Renamo fighters in Mozambique. When Ben Wilkens, deputy minister of constitutional development, told the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly in early 1987 that his government had erected a 3 000-volt electrified fence to keep the refugees out, Mabuza retorted that the fence amounted to a "Berlin Wall".

In October last year, the chief minister participated with leaders of the UDF in a commemoration service for Samora Machel at Mbuluzi, the remote village in kaNgwane where the late president's plane crashed.

More recently he has declared that his stand on disinvestment will be guided by the policies adopted by the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Council of Trade Unions, South Africa's biggest labour federations.

He has also called for the South African Defence Force to be withdrawn from his homeland and his new police force has recently intervened to curb maltreatment of refugees by SADF units operating in the Nkomazi region that borders on Mozambique. In his address to the opening of the legislative assembly last month, he criticised the South African government for writing off R170-million that had been unaccounted for in "pseudo-banana republics characterised by elitist rulers and subject to exploitation, corruption, embezzlement and coups d'etat". At the same time he lambasted members of his administration who use official vehicles as private taxis.

These policies have resulted in opposition from within Mabuza's administration.

Businessmen and shopowners, whose property in kaNgwane was destroyed in the unrest of 1986, have also been critical of Mabuza's ties with organisations they believe to be responsible for the damage.

Some observers say there are elements within the homeland's education department who, because of their exposure to student boycotts and classroom militancy, are critical of Mabuza's leadership.

There have been reports of a shadowy opposition movement, made up of individuals from these groupings, meeting chiefs to whip up opposition to the chief minister.

But so far no opposition candidates have announced they will contest the elections to the legislative assembly.

If there is any truth in reports that there is a co-ordinated campaign to oust Mabuza, it is clear that he has skillfully used the threats to pacify, if not mobilise the support of, his most vociferous opponents — the youth.

This, together with the apparent weakness of his opponents, is likely to ensure that Mabuza supporters sweep the elections and consolidate his position as South Africa's maverick homeland leader.

Black leader opposed to National Council

Star 15/7/84
119 By Kaizer Nyatumba

The Government's National Council was formulated without consultation with "key extra-parliamentary organisations" and their leaders and would therefore fail to gain support from black people, Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Minister of kaNgwane and President of Inyandza, said this week.

Mr Mabuza who, in 1986, led an Inyandza delegation to meet the African National Congress in Lusaka, said he was "opposed in principle" to the National Council because it placed emphasis on ethnicity and was formulated in a Tricameral Parliament "to which we are opposed".

NECESSARY FOR BLACK SUPPORT

In an interview with The Star, Mr Mabuza said there were basic "necessities" with which the Government would have to come to terms if it were to win black support for the council.

One of these necessities was that people had to be free to decide whether or not to participate. No genuine negotiations could take place while political prisoners continued to be imprisoned or detained and the state of emergency was still in place, Mr Mabuza said.

"If these basic necessities were addressed by the Government, there might not even be a need for the National Council," he said.

(119) press 2/8/88

Kangwane accuses SA of Mabuza coup plans

KANGWANE Chief Minister Enos Mabuza's office has accused "pro-Pretoria agents" of trying to topple his ruling Inayandza National Movement.

Mabuza's office said no opposition parties had been registered yet for the homeland's first general election on September 24, although nomination day was August 22.

The election will be for 57 members of the Legislative Assembly.

The statement said Ma-

buzza was using the homeland system to gain as much as possible for the people of Kangwane, while working to dismantle the system to gain them full SA citizenship at the same time.

"Organisers of the Inayandza National Movement believe much of the opposition to the campaign is being generated by pro-Pretoria agents to topple Mabuza and instal a more pliable Chief Minister," it said.

Mabuza has opposed offers of independence for his homeland and in 1984 successfully challenged a government plan to transfer the territory and its million South African Swazis to Swaziland.

He has also been criticised for going to Lusaka to talk to the ANC leadership.

Mabuza regarded the election as an "exercise in educating the Kangwane people in democracy".



Enos Mabuza

M a t s i

Mabuza lashes plot to 'topple' him

Sowetan
119
8/8/88

KANGWANE Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza's office yesterday accused "pro-Pretoria agents" of organising to topple his ruling Inyandza National Movement and install "a more pliable" Chief Minister.

In a statement, Mr Mabuza's office said no opposition parties had been registered yet for the self-governing homeland's first general election on September 24, although nomination day was August 22.

The election will be for 57 members of the Legislative Assembly.

The statement said Mr Mabuza was campaigning on the basis that he was using the homeland system to gain as much as possible for the people of Kangwane, while at the same time working to dismantle the system and gain them full SA citizenship.

"Organisers of his Inyandza National Movement believe that much of the opposition to the campaign is being generated by pro-Pretoria agents to topple Mr Mabuza and install a more pliable Chief Minister," it said.

Pretoria blamed



MR Enos Mabuza

Raids will go on — council

NIGHT raids by the Soweto City Council policemen at the homes of residents who are not paying their rent and service charges will continue until residents start paying the council's director of housing, Mrs Estelle Bester, said this week.

Mrs Bester was responding to an outcry by residents in Tshiawelo, who said they had been "raided" by groups of people who claimed to be council

policemen. Residents were suspicious of these people because they "did everything to get even a cent" from residents as payment for rent arrears. Residents, who asked not to be named, said the raids — if conducted by the police — opened them to robbery by thugs who will soon masquerade as the council police. They demanded an explanation from the council about the activities of the raiding group.

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kaNgwane party's validity challenged

Pretoria Correspondent

The ruling party of kaNgwane, the Inyandza National Movement (INM), applied in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for their opposition's registration as a political party to be declared null and void.

The INM further asked Mr Justice van Dyk to declare invalid the nominations of 13 candidates for the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly (KLA) in Saturday's general election.

Mr M L Zitha, the INM national chairman and Minister of Health and Welfare, said in an affidavit that a general election would be held on September 24. The opposition, the Insika National Party (INP), applied on August 8 for registration as a political party, he said.

Mr Zitha alleged that he had received information concerning alleged irregularities in the collection of signatures by the INP in support of its application for registration.

He also alleged that the national executive of the INP was not duly elected.

Mr S M Nkosi, leader of the Insika National Party, said in an affidavit that since the founding of the Inyandza National Movement "voices were heard" in response to the way the ruling party governed kaNgwane. As a result of the government's association with the ANC, the nation had asked that the Insika National Party be founded.

In terms of a draft order of agreement between the parties, Mr Justice van Dyk referred the application for oral evidence.

The order was made after the INM decided not to continue with argument. Counsel for the INM, Mr D A Gordon SC, said the INM would reconsider its position after the election.

22/9/88 Star (1/9)

CASE STUDY: kaNgwane

Inside the belly of the Beast

Her Majesty's representative visited kaNgwane's Enos Mabuza this week, a rare demonstration of solidarity for a homeland leader who has deftly used his position to thwart many of Pretoria's designs

SHAUN JOHNSON reports

A CURIOUS ceremony took place this week in kaNgwane, the "self-governing homeland" bordered by Swaziland and Mozambique.

On a sodden and gloomy afternoon at the remote Mangweni settlement, Enos Mabuza, the debonair almost diffident homeland leader, stood to receive accolades from two unlikely sources.

The first came from a throng of Mozambican refugees. They danced, stomped and sang eulogies to the deliverer who had "taken them in as his own children".

"We were at war with Renamo," they chanted, "we were being finished by Renamo. Renamo was killing us. Thank you, Mabuza, thank you, and viva Afrika!"

The second honour was conferred by Her Majesty's (and Margaret Thatcher's) most senior representative in South Africa, British Ambassador Robin Renwick.

Whitchell held Mabuza in the highest regard, said Renwick, and believed he was not only doing great work for his people but had a "very important role to play beyond kaNgwane's borders" — in national politics.

Acclaim for "homeland" leaders is a rare thing. But so, it would seem, is a "homeland" leader like Mabuza.

Renwick was in kaNgwane on a one-day visit to see several projects which the British government is assisting financially. Chief among these was the programme to integrate into kaNgwane the refugees — now estimated at an astounding 50 000 — who have fled war-torn Mozambique.

But his presence, and his comments, indicated an intention beyond mere fact-finding. Without in any way conferring legitimacy on the "separate-ness" of kaNgwane, from South Africa, Renwick was demonstrating his solidarity with a man who has used his position inside the homeland system to thwart many of Pretoria's designs.

Mabuza's intention is to give birth, as far as it is possible, to an anti-apartheid enclave within the belly of the beast. The refugee saga is an important element of this strategy.

At Mangweni, sited in a lush but poor valley beneath the looming grandeur of the Lebombo mountains, Mabuza has allowed a "reception area" to be established for the endless numbers of refugees who tramp across the Mozambique border simply because they have had enough of war.

It is an extraordinary exercise in humanitarianism. To protect them from deportation, the refugees are issued with temporary resident's permits for kaNgwane, and are integrated into local villages rather than being housed in makeshift camps. Both tactics make it extremely difficult for South African security forces to isolate and eject them.

It was obvious on Tuesday the indigent and embattled refugees cannot believe their good fortune. Speaking on behalf of the few hundred gathered at Mangweni, refugee representative David Zimbili said: "The troubles in Mozambique made our world so unhappy we had to run away from our land. Here we found the police going from door to door looking for us.

"But Mabuza gave us a home, and we thank him for being so brave. He says we are all Africans."

The spirit of incorporationism — what Renwick described as Mabuza's "enlightened attitude" to the plight of the homeless — is replicated in the villages which offer the sanctuary. Many of the local "hosts" were in the crowd which welcomed Mabuza and Renwick.

Despite their own meagre resources and the fact that most of the refugees speak Shangaan rather than seSwati, the locals turn no-one away.

"Oh no, we wouldn't do that to them," said Re-

verend Israel Lengoasa indicating, with a broad sweep of his hand, the clustered and attentive refugees. "This is a fine group of people. They are helpful and industrious — some build, some are carpenters. We have no problems."

Mabuza's explanation for this munificence is folksy: "It is part of black people's culture not to turn anyone away who is destitute," he says. Be this as it may, it is a political masterstroke.

Along with other "progressive" initiatives in the fields of education, labour, constitutionalism and contact with anti-apartheid organisations, Mabuza's approach has enabled him incrementally to distance himself from the tarnished image associated with other homeland leaders.

His refusal of "independence", coupled with a scarcely-concealed disdain for the homeland "grand plan" and a refusal to spend scarce funds on the lavish trappings of "government", endears him further to those who would otherwise be instantly dismissive.

It is not surprising he picked up powerful allies along the way. And, in the case of the British, the support goes further than kind words.

Mabuza has undoubtedly benefited from Renwick's decision to honour him with a formal visit — one can hardly imagine him doing the same for KwaNdebele — and, more importantly, from his audience with Thatcher in London in March.

If, therefore, as Mabuza's Inyandza movement has claimed, "pro-Pretoria agents" are involved in attempts to "replace him with a more pliable chief minister", they must know they will not be able to do so quietly.

And then there are the on-the-ground projects. In kaNgwane's Nkomazi district alone, the British government is backing a food

storage centre at Mangweni, sewing centres at Mangweni and Shongwe, nutrition centres, day clinics, creches, transport projects and the like. While Renwick says the expenditure totals "hundreds of thousands" rather than millions of rands, it is nevertheless significant.

The effect of the interest created by Mabuza's actions goes further: witness his meeting with the African National Congress, and reputed contact with the government in Maputo. All are unusual achievements for a homeland leader.

In addition, his reputation creates a receptive climate for the very best in aid organisations and individuals to kaNgwane. Currently Operation Hunger, *Medicins Sans Frontieres*, the Red Cross and the Catholic church number among the groups actively involved in addressing the refugee problem.

"In kaNgwane," he says, "all assistance goes to the victims of the policy of apartheid, not its beneficiaries." A lot of people believe him.

Of course, none of this serves to deny the contradictions built into Mabuza's position by the mere fact that he is a salaried chief minister, paid by Pretoria.

He treads a fine path. He must retain his obvious popularity among his people — crucially politicised, organised students — without bucking the "system" so violently it collapses. Mabuza needs his homeland base to build his enclave.

Thus he will have to continue to endure the ignominy of one episode during this week's otherwise unsullied tour: as the official motorcade descended toward a bridge on the Lomati River — well inside kaNgwane — it was confronted by a South African Defence Force roadblock. Soldiers waved the procession on, but no-one had any illusions about their right to stop it if they chose.

"I have no jurisdiction over the actions of the SADF in kaNgwane," Mabuza conceded later, "they are free to set up roadblocks anywhere they like in the territory."



Enos Mabuza

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Leader reassures refugees

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THIRTY thousand Mozambique refugees in KaNgwane need not have fears about starvation, harassment or repatriation, according to KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

He gave this assurance at a Press conference at the end of a visit by British Ambassador Robin Renwick, who was in the homeland to see the projects sponsored by his government.

His visit was aimed at identifying further projects with which Britain could help, and to follow up discussions Mabuza had in March with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

At their London meeting Thatcher told Mabuza that "apartheid is a repugnant system which Britain wants to see ended as soon as possible and replaced by a non-racial representative system".

During that meeting, she urged that the South African government take steps - including the release of Nelson Mandela



British Ambassador Renwick and wife with Mozambican refugees.

- to enable negotiations between freely elected representatives of all parties.

Renwick said his government intended helping in any way it could to alleviate the plight of the refugees and the people

of the region.

Renwick said Britain was funding many projects in the Nkomazi district of KaNgwane. The country's efforts also included substantial programmes of economic and military assistance to

South Africa's neighbours.

"By the end of the year, British assistance to the Frontline States and its Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference since 1980 will have totalled over R3-billion," he said.

Mabuza plans an anti-apartheid enclave ⁽¹¹⁹⁾

By EDDIE KOCH

FAR-REACHING proposals for educational changes in kaNgwane, including the setting up of democratic student representative councils, are part of Chief Minister Enos Mabuza's "total strategy for liberation" in South Africa.

Plans to revamp the "homeland's" education system were announced this week by Mabuza at a press conference in Johannesburg as part of a build-up to general elections in kaNgwane next month — which for the first time in any "homeland" will allow elected members of the legislative assembly to outnumber members nominated by Pretoria.

The kaNgwane elections were originally planned for October but appear to have been brought forward to avoid being associated with the October elections. Mabuza said people should be free to call for a boycott of the municipal polls and that it was "most unfortunate" this was prohibited by the Emergency Regulations.

"During my election campaigns education has been one of the foremost issues," said Mabuza. "It is essential to the total strategy for our liberation ... We should develop a policy that

breaks away from bantu education, which is a legacy all education authorities have inherited."

Education specialist Ken Hartshorne, adviser to the now-banned National Education Crisis Committee, was commissioned by Mabuza's administration to draft a report on ways in which this could be achieved.

Hartshorne said his report stressed improved teacher training and the "need for democratic participation by all the bodies within the education system". It urges the establishment of a kaNgwane education council, representing education, church and community leaders, as well as democratically elected SRC's in schools and colleges.

Mabuza, who has stubbornly refused to accept independence for kaNgwane and defies Pretoria's plans to make the "homeland" independent, said his government would draft laws to put these proposals into effect after the elections.

kaNgwane is also drafting labour legislation that will grant domestic workers legal protection and may

^{9-Kla 78 W Mail}
even give trade union rights to farm-workers. Both these groups are excluded from the South Africa's official labour relations system.

The "homeland's" attorney, Chris Albertyn, who is drafting the Bill, said it will also grant striking workers protection against dismissal and allow union members to take part in solidarity strikes — rights which organised workers are deprived of under South African law.

Education and labour reform are clearly part of Mabuza's scheme to turn kaNgwane into an anti-apartheid enclave in the "homeland" system.

Success in the forthcoming elections will obviously boost Mabuza's chances of pushing the changes through the "homeland" assembly — and indications are that the ruling Inyandza party will sweep the polls.

Mabuza said his Inyandza party was unopposed in 42 of the assembly's 57 seats and only 14 seats would be contested by the recently formed Insika opposition party.

According to the chief minister, organisers for Inyandza have recently reported cases of white men urging chiefs in the "homeland" to oppose him. Last month Mabuza said he had evidence of attempts by "pro-Pretoria" elements to replace him.

The alleged threats to Mabuza have led to low-level talks between the Inyandza Youth League and the Lowveld Youth Congress, which was affiliated to the now-restricted United Democratic Front. Militant youth were once the most serious opposition to Mabuza's government and if the reports of attempts to topple him are correct, the chief minister has clearly used them to pull the youth into an accord with Inyandza.

wrong. There won't be a Dakar II

Weekly Mail Reporter

He told the *Weekly Mail* that in the wake of the Dakar I meeting a year ago, "there was a great deal of heavy speculation about another Dakar coming off.

"But there is definitely no Dakar II, and any conferences outside South Africa that Idasa is involved in are much smaller in scope and functional-

ly specific — dealing with the law, education, foreign policy and the like."

He added that these gatherings did not only include the ANC and Idasa but drew in other African and European experts in these fields.

The original reports about Dakar II were based on an agreement signed between Idasa and the African Jurists' Association in Paris in February.

SAADF WARPCHEES SCCHOOL HEAD OUT OF JOB

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Cheney 6/11/88

White appointed to run KaNgwane school

By CHARLES MOGALE
AN Eastern Transvaal principal was escorted off his school premises by armed soldiers after a white businessman took over his position.

The new principal is H van Wyk. His new deputy, R J Rastcha, taught in the then Rhodesia for more than 20 years. Sipho Sukati, 31, former principal of Mshadza Senior Secondary School, was banned by the KaNgwane Education Ministry from entering the school in Hazyview, outside White River, after he had turned down several offers to "promote" him.

Sukati, a member of the National Education Union of SA, was thrown out after several clashes with the Ministry, during which he was twice detained without trial.

At one stage he was suspended for five months without payment. Several members of Mshadza's students' representative council were also detained.

Sukati's brushes with the authorities started in 1984 when he was removed from his lecturing post at Mgewenya College of Education and made acting principal at Mshadza.

On two occasions during his stay at Mshadza he was offered a post as an inspector, but he turned down both offers.

The meeting resulted in the detention of Sukati and two other teachers soon afterwards. During his detention, teachers at his school staged a sit-in.

They only resumed work after his release 28 days later.

After his removal from Mshadza, Sukati was offered a post as a lecturer at Elijah Mango College, where he aids Unisa students with their lectures.

Speaking to City Press this week, Sukati said he was displaced by his removal from the school in his home village.

"I was terribly upset when I was barred from even picking up my wife, who still works there. "Soldiers escorted me off the premises," he said.

A spokesman for the KaNgwane Education Ministry would not comment on the reasons for Sukati's removal.

He said the matter was in the hands of "legal people".

Asked what Van Wyk's qualifications are - Sukati holds BA, U Ed and B Ed degrees - the spokesman said that was irrelevant.

"It is not a matter of qualifications. Anybody could have been asked to head the school."

A member of the Lowveld Students' Coordinating Committee said it was "traditional" that students were fighting for the removal of troops from school premises.

He said: "We will, however, respect the deci-

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Late last year Sukati led a delegation of KaNgwane school principals to the Education Ministry complaining about a shortage of textbooks.

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A member of the Lowveld Students' Coordinating Committee said it was "traditional" that students were fighting for the removal of troops from school premises.

He said: "We will, however, respect the decision and actions of the students at that particular school (Mshadza).

"We are aware of the action they took and we stand by their decisions."

Land consolidation should be ready by 1990

Star 2/11/88
The consolidation of land for national and independent states would be completed by 1990, the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Jurie Mentz, said in Pretoria yesterday.

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He said 15,2 million hectares of land, which had been demarcated for blacks by law, had been purchased and the

finishing touches were being put to the process of consolidation in two national states, kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

Mr Mentz said the President, Mr P W Botha had ordered the speeding up of consolidation. The aim was to have the consolidation completed in about two years. — Sapa.

kaNgwane battles to assist war refugees



Mrs Ina Perlman . . . situation chronic.

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The number of Mozambicans crossing the South African border and seeking refuge in kaNgwane increased by more than 100 percent last month, according to Operation Hunger executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman.

She attributed the increase to heavy fighting in the southern Mozambique and said the situation seemed worse than in July when hundreds of people fled Mozambique where they said rampaging bands of MNR rebels were "running amok".

The number of new refugees receiving rations in camps in kaNgwane normally increased at an average of 400 people a month. In November, however, the number had surged above 800, Mrs Perlman said.

She added: "There is not a day when we don't get flooded with appeals

for feeding and self-help from that area. The situation is chronic."

Since July the number of refugees being fed at Shongwe in kaNgwane has increased from 5 000 to 7 000 — an increase of 40 percent.

Mrs Perlman said the number of refugees receiving rations in Gazankulu had increased steadily from 20 623 in April to more than 22 000 last month.

Operation Hunger raises money to feed Mozambican refugees outside South Africa.

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More Mozambicans flee civil war to SA

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Refugees often women and starving kids

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 Lilyvald 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, Manyishe, 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.



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.

Mabuza puts teachers to a critical self-test

MARC HASENFUSS

TEACHERS were told yesterday they had a critical role to play in the struggle for justice and freedom in SA.

Kangwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza added, at the African Teachers' Association annual conference in Johannesburg, education was a key to attaining a rightful place in a united, non-racial and democratic country.

He said black education was not orientated toward the future. "Instead, it aims at preserving the past, protecting white privilege and hegemony and reproducing a dominated, servile black population."

Mabuza said government could not resolve education problems by crisis management, coercion and a separate-but-equal policy.

"Teachers need to acknowledge and accept their political role in challenging the legitimacy of the authority that lies behind the present education system."

Mabuza said the challenge, to reach an agreement on post-apartheid education, rested with the professional body of teachers.

Plant 'could mean R40m forex saving'

CARBON Developments' R45m activated carbon manufacturing plant in Kangwane could save SA up to R40m in foreign exchange, MD Mervyn Gaylard said this week.

(119)
He said the plant, which came into operation in July, was expected to pro-

B/Dan 8/11/87
ANDREW BUDDEN

duce six tons a day by end-January. SA used about 10 000 tons annually, half of that by gold mines. Until recently, activated carbon was imported from the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Support for hawkers

Sowetan 26/1/89

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THE KaNgwane Minister of the Interior, Mr E N Ginidza, said he believed that street sellers have an important role to play in the promotion of the spirit of self-reliance among the people.

He said that hawkers and vendors provided for themselves and their families without being a burden to the taxpayer and should therefore be encouraged.

The Minister said this after conducting a series of informal sector rallies to discuss ways of boosting the sector in the territory.

By **JOSHUA RABOROKO**

Guests at these rallies included the president of the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib), Mr Lawrence Mavundla, Achib's co-ordinator for Employment Creation Project Mrs Nomsa Mabena and Mr Bernard Magabe, the manager of Hoechst SA Development Business Support Unit.

Another speaker at the talks, Mr Leonard Mavuso, explained how

the informal business sector should organise itself into a group to take advantage of strength in unity.

He said: "Usually it is the informal business people who have to approach governments with requests to ease restrictions against them.

"In most cases people in high positions think only of their stomachs and that it is not the case with your government."

They should group together to buy in bulk and by training themselves.



Mr LAWRENCE Mavundla

SECTION 09

Informal sector boost

ADY 30/1/87

THEO RAWANA

(119)

THE KaNgwane government has set out to look into ways of promoting the informal business sector in the homeland.

More than 2 500 hawkers, backyard manufacturers and other informal business people attended eight rallies conducted by the KaNgwane Department of Interior over five days last week.

Guest speakers at the rallies were: African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib) president Lawrence Mavundla, Hoechst SA Developing Business Support Unit manager Bernard Magabe and Achib Employment Creation Project co-ordinator Nomsa Mabena.

Interior Minister E N Ginindza said KaNgwane was afflicted by an ailing economy and he believed that street vendors had an important role in promoting a spirit of self-reliance among the people.

'End emergency and work with us'

¹⁰⁴ ²⁷ ¹⁸ ¹¹⁹
KANGWANE Chief Minister Enos Mabuza yesterday
appealed to the SA government to abandon the state of
emergency, end discrimination and start meaningful
negotiations on a future constitutional dispensation.

Challenge to Mabuza

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE validity of the kaNgwane government, including the appointment of kaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza, is being challenged in a supreme court application.

Papers filed last week show that the challenge is brought by Robert Kumalo who says he is taking this action "as a citizen of kaNgwane".

There are 83 respondents — all the members of the kaNgwane government, including the commissioner general and Mabuza.

Kumalo hopes to set aside the notice issued on August 21 last year, dissolving the third session of the kaNgwane legislative assembly.

He also wants the court to declare the kaNgwane elections of September 24 for the fourth assembly null and void.

In particular, Kumalo hopes for the election of all the members of the assembly to be invalidated and wants the appointment of Mabuza to be set aside.

He is basing the challenge on argument that the procedures followed did not comply with the kwaNgwane constitution proclamation and with the electoral regulations.

The case has been set down for hearing on June 6.

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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.

Back from the USSR



KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza talks about his recent visit to the Soviet Union and the political situation in SA.

FM: What impressions did you gain in Moscow regarding Soviet relations with the ANC and Pretoria?

Mabuza: We were invited by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and met its representatives and also some from the Africa Institute in Moscow. We also met two top members of the Central Committee — Dr Andrei Urnov and Dr Vladimir Shubin — and a top foreign ministry official of the Africa desk. This helped us to assess the attitude of the Soviet Union towards SA — remembering that it would be a mistake to take the view of an academic or a single official as representative of Soviet policy.

The Soviet Union would prefer a political solution rather than a violent one to the political problems of this country. But this does not by any means imply that they will abandon their support of the liberation movements. Nor does it mean that they will prescribe the methods of struggle to them. There was no indication at all of pressure being brought to bear on the ANC to abandon armed struggle. Nor was there any indication that the Soviet Union might re-establish diplomatic relations with SA. Of course, the door is open if apartheid could be dismantled and a democratic constitution established to which power would be transferred.

My assessment is that they regard the violent dimension of the political scene in SA as emanating from the government and not from the ANC and that the initiative to bring about a stop to violence is really on the government side, rather than with the ANC. In other words, there's recognition of the structural violence that exists in our society. **How do you see the current political situation in SA?**

It is difficult to assess, especially in view of the present State of Emergency and the restrictions on extra-parliamentary organisations. But one should see it from the perspective of the Nationalist government: that they need to have a stable peaceful situation before they can implement their reform initiatives and, therefore, security is important. But how long this will last one doesn't know. I think there could be a transition from a security-dominated government to a civilian one in the light of the impending retirement of P W Botha and the ascendancy of F W de Klerk. The situation will crystallise after the election and after the election of the new

State President.

The political stalemate is not the creation of the extra-parliamentary organisations but of the government, which really wants to negotiate on the basis of its own terms.

Are you more hopeful of reform under F W de Klerk?

I would like to give him the benefit of the doubt. My knowledge of him in the past is that he has been one of the more conservative members of the Cabinet (an impression I formed after participating, in the early Eighties, in a special Cabinet committee looking into the political aspirations of black people in white areas). However, since his election as leader of the NP, he has made positive statements. Yet people want action. He will have to put into concrete form whatever objectives he has spelt out in order for him to have credibility.

What is your reaction to government's intention to set up the National Council after all?

Whoever participates should ask: whose council is it? It's a council created by the tricameral parliament in which black people are not represented. And who is it going to negotiate with? As it is, it will negotiate with people or leaders from structures which have been created by the government. So it is unacceptable to the majority of people. I do not see it taking off. Of course, it is out of the question that I'll participate in such a forum. Probably some town councillors from the black urban areas will take part, but I don't see leaders of stature, even from within government structures, serving on it.

What are your conditions for joining such a forum?

The old conditions prevail — the release of political prisoners; unbanning of organisations; lifting of the emergency and restrictions on leaders of extra-parliamentary organisations; the dismantling of apartheid and a commitment towards a meaningful negotiating process. There must be that commitment. For it would be useless to release Nelson Mandela into a vacuum; he must be released into a political constituency and he must be invited to participate or to make proposals on the process of negotiation.

I am not only saying these things must be done to create the right climate. But I don't see myself as being representative enough of the people to be there (together with other chief ministers), to negotiate even if these conditions were met. A meaningful negotiation process would have to include leaders of all constituencies. I grant that the Chief Minister of Gazankulu has a constituency; by all means let him come. But the ANC should come to the negotiating table and the PAC, UDF, Azapo and others as well.

The State President recently spoke again about conditions for Mandela's release. Is this hopeful?

Each time the State President has made

statements there have been different shades. For example, the first major statement tied it to the release of the SADF prisoner in Angola, who has since been released, and to the release of a Soviet dissident, who has been allowed to go. But the government hasn't made any major concession other than to allow Mandela to go to a prison house. So it's very difficult to predict what will happen. But I believe that more Nationalists will realise that it is better for Nelson Mandela to be released and to be part of the solution. In other words, the government will have to forget about its condition of the renunciation of violence.

The new Democratic Party seems divided over the question of whether or not to participate in the coloured and Indian Houses of parliament. What would you advise?

I would tell them to confine themselves to the white House of Assembly and then from there extend to extra-parliamentary organisations...

The fact is that it is predominantly a white political party. The extra-parliamentary organisations are really the children of the tricameral parliament. If the DP believes that through some measure of control of the three Houses they'll be able to bring about change, I certainly have my reservations and I don't see them winning the credibility of extra-parliamentary organisations because the future change in this country will, in my view, be determined largely by extra-parliamentary organisations.

How do you view the Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill?

The Bill should be opposed, as it goes against the rule of law. It will give the State President powers to alter boundaries without such powers being tested in the courts. It also makes a mockery of the administrations of self-governing authorities, because if the SA government can come and chop and change without the territories having any say, what does self-governing authority mean?...

The Bill is mainly aimed at the transfer of Botshabelo and Moutse, but, as some have said, the legislation is such that the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane issue could be resurrected, although I don't see that happening.

Since the last local elections, KaNgwane is in the middle of a number of Conservative Party municipalities. Has this affected relations?

No. The local white authorities understand our role and I think the lessons of Boksburg and Carletonville have been learnt around here. So there isn't a visible CP or AWB backlash. Instead, there's willingness from local whites to co-operate with us. I've just been invited by the local Afrikaanse Sakekamer to address them — because, they say, 70% of their business comes from KaNgwane... Because of this, there should be a *quid pro quo* in the form of social responsibility on their part.

Disinvestment equation

3/10/87 26/11/87 GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Disinvestment was yesterday blamed for slowing the rate of progress in black education.

Deputy Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer, opening the first session of the fourth Kangwane Legislative Assembly, said it was accepted blacks were in the group most affected by disinvestment.

He added critics of SA's political system never mentioned the financial limitations in southern Africa.

It was easy to point to backlogs in education facilities but far more difficult to show exactly where the income was to be found to solve the problems.

De Beer added constitutional and educational ideals could not be reached in an atmosphere of school boycotts, youth violence and intimidation. It was vital peace and stability should be maintained in education. — Sapa.

People ignore (19)
apartheid laws,
says Mabusa

By Clyde Johnson

MATSULA — Despite fanfare for the reform process, apartheid remained entrenched in the statute books, the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabusa, said yesterday.

Mr Mabusa, speaking at the fourth kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, said ordinary people every day were bypassing apartheid laws of their own accord.

KANGWANE (119) Mail 12/5/89.

Paying the price

KaNgwane's Chief Minister Enos Mabuza may be paying the price for his steadfast refusal to accept independence or to partici-

(119) Mail 12/5/89.

pate in government's proposed National Council. He says that financially the homeland has been neglected by Pretoria.

In a written submission to Education & Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen this week, Mabuza compares budgetary allocations to KaNgwane with those of other self-governing territories. He concludes that "KaNgwane's allocation from government's annual allocation to the self-governing territories is insufficient to meet KaNgwane's needs, and that this territory has consistently received an inequitable share of this allocation..." The submission is in an annexure to Mabuza's policy and budget speech, delivered on Tuesday.

Before his speech, Mabuza told the *FM* that Viljoen has been very sympathetic to KaNgwane's problems. "Gerrit Viljoen, however, has to operate within certain constraints. He has visited us on three occasions and is aware of our problems." But, says Mabuza, the same cannot be said about some of Viljoen's officials.

Mabuza's major sins are his stand against the National Council and independence. "But I believe we have also not yet been forgiven for the stand we took against KaNgwane's proposed incorporation into Swaziland," he admits.

"We have achieved credibility for the stand we've taken against participating in new government structures. While it is contrary to government policy, our political

stand was taken in the interests of the country — in the short and long term. One would expect government to see the advantage of this rather than just the disobedient aspect of it."

Mabuza says that in 1980, after the KaNgwane Executive Council submitted a request to be granted self-governing authority



Mabuza ... punished for his stand

(in place of its territorial authority status), it was turned down because "we were told that we were not yet 'ready.' In the meantime, KwaNdebele ... was granted self-govern-

ment on request and without a hitch."

Whenever KaNgwane's budgetary needs were submitted, they were told by government officials that KaNgwane did not have the "capacity" nor executive authority to use the funds needed, says Mabuza. "Our annual submission would then be cut to 'suit' our administrative 'capacity' and constitutional status."

In conclusion, Mabuza asks Viljoen to consider a more equitable basis for the allocation of annual grants to KaNgwane; its rightful share of income generated from GST and company tax; and an additional allocation of funds to compensate for lost income over the previous 12 years. ■

kaNgwane hails R5-m road plan *stew*

19/6/89

Venture will boost homeland economy

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By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

The poor condition of the roads in kaNgwane — particularly in rural areas — has hampered the economic upliftment and development of people in the region, says the homeland's Interior Minister, Mr E N Ginindza.

Speaking at a function where a R5 million rehabilitation contract for the road between kaNyamazane and kaBokweni was handed to contractors, Mr Ginindza

za blamed kaNgwane's poor roads on the Central Government's "shortsighted and discriminatory laws".

"Since 1948, roads in the so-called homelands have never been included in masterplans, thus the serious backlog."

In a country which boasted some of the world's best road networks, it was ridiculous that kaNgwane should still have interminable stretches of unsurfaced road.

Mr Ginindza called for co-or-

dated efforts to improve roads between the central, provincial and municipal authorities — including kaNgwane.

The tarring of the kaNyamazane-kaBokweni road, one of the busiest in kaNgwane, will greatly facilitate movement between the two towns.

Referring to the rapidly growing taxi industry, Mr Ginindza said good roads in kaNgwane will not only improve the infrastructure but generally promote the spread of wealth.

Four hurt

Sowetan 24/7/89

Mabuza concern over refugees

THE KaNgwane Government has re-stated its commitment to aid civilians fleeing the fighting between Frelimo and Renamo.

In a statement the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, expressed his concern over reports that hundreds of people who fled the fighting between Renamo and Frelimo - which took place at Ressano Garcia on Wednesday night - were "returned immediately" to Mozambique.

The statement said the KaNgwane government was committed to aiding the civilians caught in Mozambique's civil war.

"Any refugees crossing into KaNgwane's territory will be assisted to reach the Mangweni transit camp from where they will be relocated and absorbed into the community until such time as conditions in their country improve," said the statement.

From a "humanitarian view point alone", the KaNgwane government could not condone or allow the immediate repatriation of civilians from their territory.

- Sapa.

Venda in turmoil

THE Venda government has been urged to declare a state of emergency to curb anti ritual killings, unrest and anti independence protests.

The call, made by the

controversial former justice minister, Mr A. A. Tshivhase, who resigned last year at the height of anti corruption and ritual killings.

Sowetan
(1.7.75)

FUGITIVE FILED CHARGE

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THE kaNgwane government has refuted claims by a member of an opposition party that he was forced to flee the homeland following threats to his life.

Mr Robert Makhaza Khumalo, a member of the Inyatsi YaMaswaii Party, presently hiding in Lesotho, claimed in a report published in a Swaziland newspaper last month that he fled from kaNgwane after receiving a number of anonymous

BY MZIKAYISE EDOM

phone calls threatened him with death.

The report said Khumalo received the threats after he had filed an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court where he claimed that the present government under the Inyandza Movement was unlawful.

The kaNgwane government denied the allegations at a Press conference in Johannesburg at

the weekend.

In a statement read on behalf of the acting Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr M C Zitha, said Khumalo allegedly fled to Lesotho after a charge of fraud was laid against him with the local police.

Khumalo was employed as a bottle store manager in Nhlazatshe, kaNgwane.

A spokesman for the kaNgwane police confirmed on Friday that Khumalo was due to appear in court.

Enos Mabuza meets Thatcher regularly

LONDON — KaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza will meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street today.

The meeting is "nothing unusual", according to a Foreign Office spokesman, who said that "Mrs Thatcher saw him regularly". He was also "an old friend" of a Cabinet Minister, Mrs Lynda Chalker.

SW 28/9/89

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Villagers build schools of sticks and mud

By Winnie Graham

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star 19/9/89

In the remote rural village of Mpuluzi in kaNgwane villagers are so determined their children will be educated they are building schools with sticks and mud.

The materials are available locally, so the schools cost virtually nothing to construct.

Window frames and doors are supplied by the community who contribute equally towards the purchase price.

Mr Dumisani Ndlela, who with a group of educationists, doctors and ministers of religion has been involved in the creation of a trust fund to help parents pay teachers' salaries, said this week that parents cut poles to form the structure of the school.

"The walls are built of mud bricks and cost nothing but the labour to make," he said.

Once the roof is on the school becomes the centre of the community which uses it not only for educational purposes but for literacy classes and creches.

Mr Ndlela added that the Mobil Foundation, impressed by the creches, two schools and literacy classes started by the people, was assisting the Imfun-do Rural Education Project in its first phase.

SUBSISTENCE

"About 2 000 children are already benefiting from the schools," he said.

Eight out of 10 people in the area had either never been to

school or had not progressed beyond Std 2.

Many were "squatters" who had small plots of ground and survived on subsistence farming.

"Most people in the area are very poor and children often have only one meal a day.

"Yet they all realise the importance of education," Mr Ndlela said.

He believes the trust fund will expand to meet the needs of the people who did not want to ask for assistance from donors until they had established the schools. Once they were up, they "scouted around" for second-hand equipment.

Many of the parents are not citizens of kaNgwane but squat-

ters who had settled there to escape faction fighting and problems in other areas.

Mr Ndlela said the children were receiving much the same education as that available at Government schools.

VIDEO

Money had been found to make a video of the project.

"We would like to expand the self-help education but before we do that we need to be certain we can pay teachers. The trust fund will have to be developed."

Directors of the fund are the Reverend SM Ngema, Mrs T J Moya, Dr Didat, Professor Mazizi Kunene and Mr Ndlela.

Further information is available from Box 344, Mpuluzi 2335.

200 000 without
water at weekend
after Sappi spill

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

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NELSPRUIT — About 200 000 people in the eastern Transvaal were without water over the weekend as thousands of decaying fish, killed by Sappi Kraft's effluent spillage a week ago, polluted the Crocodile River.

People in three towns in kaNgwane had to rely on tankers for their water supply as temperatures soared over 30 deg C.

Mr Nelson Soboza, mayor of kaNgwane's capital, kaNyamazane, confirmed last night that taps had been opened around 5 pm on Sunday and that water had started flowing into the town's reservoirs.

kaNyamazane has a population of 65 000.

Adjoining villages Pienaar, with 80 000 inhabitants, and Daantjie, with 50 000 people, both operating on kaNyamazane's reticulation system, were also without water over the weekend.

Mr Soboza said the works committee informed him on Friday that water, polluted as a result of rotting fish, had entered the purification works.

"I immediately gave instructions for taps from the Crocodile River to be switched off and since then our people have had to depend on supplies in the reservoirs," he said.

The supply soon ran out and since Saturday morning people depended on water tankers.

Police have confirmed that charges have been laid against Sappi for polluting the rivers in the lowveld.

'Long road lies ahead to negotiation'

LOUIEVILLE — Given the right climate, the possibility existed of initiating a "meaningful and representative process of negotiation" that could lead to a peaceful resolution of the problems facing SA, KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabusu said yesterday.

In a statement after meeting Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen here, Mabusu said Viljoen's visit should not be regarded as the initiation of the negotiation process, as KaNgwane had not mandated its government to take part in such talks.

Expectations had been raised locally and internationally about "talks about talks" and negotiations, but a long road still lay ahead.

"The process will have to unfold step by step as the divisions and distrust which characterise SA are broken down. B. D. M. 17/11/89 119

Framework

"We regard the meeting as one in which the Minister solicits our opinion on where and how to initiate the negotiation process."

To establish a framework for the process, the Minister would have to be seen talking to a broad spectrum of political leaders, and not just "bantustan" leaders.

"It will no longer suffice to hold discussions with representatives whose leadership is based on apartheid-legislated structures. Representation in any negotiations should be on a non-racial, non-ethnic political party basis."

Mabusu said KaNgwane found the division of participants into "homeland" and "urban" blacks unacceptable, as this categorisation was "part of our apartheid inheritance". — Sapa.

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Ston

Application to declare election null and void dismissed with costs

Candidate's bid to oust Mabuza fails

Pretoria Correspondent

An attempt by a candidate of the kaNgwane opposition of the National Party to oust Insika National Party to oust Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza and the fourth legislative assembly failed yesterday when Mr Justice Eloff dismissed an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court to have the kaNgwane government declared null and void.

The application — by Mr Robert Makhaza Kumalo against the Commissioner-General of kaNgwane, the Chief Minister, and the 83 members of the legislative assembly — was dismissed with costs.

Mr Kumalo was a losing candidate in the kaNgwane election on September 24.

Counsel for Mr Kumalo, Mr D P J Rossouw, who asked the court to annul the election of assembly members, argued that the election was not held in accordance with the existing electoral, statutory and common election regulations.

He said that the election date had not been determined in the Government Gazette by proclamation of the State President.

Although the election took place in terms of the electoral regulations, it was contrary to the regulations of the constitutional proclamation, Mr Rossouw contended.

Mr Kumalo said in an affidavit that the dissolution of the third legislative assembly was contrary to the constitutional

proclamation, and that Mr Mabuza did not have the power to dissolve the assembly.

He also said the election date was not determined by the State President by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

Mr M Wallis, SC, who appeared for Mr Mabuza, told the court that Mr Mabuza undoubtedly possessed the power to dissolve the third legislative assembly by way of a general notice.

Mr Mabuza submitted in an affidavit that the notice to dissolve the third legislative assembly on August 5 last year was valid on the grounds that it was to take effect on August 21 by which time he had acquired the power to dissolve the assembly.

Disruption

He argued that if the application succeeded, he would be obliged to call a fresh election for the fourth legislative assembly.

Mr Mabuza said that this would "cause nothing but expense and disruption".

In his judgment, Mr Justice Eloff said there were several reasons for not annulling the election.

Legislature passed on the rights of the State President to the executive council of kaNgwane, along with the discretion vested in him to determine a date for the election, he said.

The judge added that the attack on the proclamation of the election was without substance.

Police shot my son, ⁽¹¹⁹⁾ mother tells ^{stow} unrest probe ^{9/11/89}

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

A kwaNdebele mother yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that police, accompanied by the present Minister of Finance, Mr Z D Mnguni, shot and killed her son, Michael Boikie Matshika, in May 1986.

Mrs Martha Matshiba of Almansdrift said they were woken up by a heavy knock at the door in the early hours of May 19, 1986. The people identified themselves as police. Mrs Matshiba opened the door and was ordered to switch on the light.

"As I went for the lamp, a shot went off outside the house. Minister Mnguni, who was inside the house, then said to me: 'Do you see the nonsense your children are doing?' He did not say what nonsense he was referring to. He then left the house. I went outside and found my son lying on the ground.

"He (Michael) said to me: 'Mama, I am dying for something I do not know'."

Mrs Matshiba said the policemen standing outside the house had said to her: "We shot him because we thought he was running away."

The police took the body to Vaalbank police station from where it was transferred to Groblersdal mortuary.

A member of the homeland army was arrested but the case was closed and the man discharged, with neither Mrs Matshiba, Minister Mnguni nor any witness called to give evidence.



Mr. Enos Mabuza

UK aid for KANGWANE

direct support to the Mozambican refugee community through a number of projects, namely:

THE Thatcher government has in the past two years supported projects in KANGWANE totalling an estimated R1.6 million rand, British Information Services in Johannesburg said.

Britain began supporting projects in KANGWANE early in 1988 "in response to the needs of the local population and to help meet the problems created by the influx of Mozambican refugees.

British support takes the form of grants to Operation Hunger for feeding programmes for the refugees and also for a variety of projects in the area."

The Johannesburg office said that British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick visited KANGWANE last month at the invitation of the Chief Minister, Mr. Enos Mabuza. Renwick said that the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held Mabuza in very high regard "in the light of his determined and effective opposition to apartheid and also for his achievements in KANGWANE."

Renwick visited a number of British funded projects in the homeland and formally opened the community centre at Schoemansdal. The British government has also provided

- * Food storage centre in Mangewe reception point
- * Transport for food distribution
- * Tents for temporary accommodation for the refugees
- * Provision of a pre-school

Join forces with vast majority

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C. Press
3/12/89

Mabuza tells homeland chiefs

By SELLO SERIPE

THE homeland leaders who cling to their apartheid-created posts ran the risk of being labelled "sell-outs", KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday.

Addressing the annual conference of the Dikwankwetla Movement at Phuta-ditjhaba, in Qwaqwa, Mabuza warned fellow homeland leaders not to perpetuate the South African government's divide-and-rule policy or be caught in the trap of racism and ethnicity.

Mabuza, who is also president of the Inyandza National Movement, said South Africa was at the crossroads in the history of the people's struggle for a united democratic country.

He said homeland leaders needed to be clear about their role as leaders of white minority government-created homelands.

"The past months have indicated that the State can no longer resort to oppression to maintain control.

"The tide has turned irrevocably and the issue is no longer whether power will be shared with the disenfranchised majority, but when and how.

"It is our contention that the time has come for political groups, including ourselves (homeland leaders) to make a choice.

"The Inyandza believes that under no circumstances should the homelands be considered future political units in either a unitary or federal SA."

The Chief Minister said homeland-created political movements like Inyandza and Dikwankwetla had to align themselves with the vast majority of blacks in the country.

Homelands should confer with a broad spectrum of political groupings which sought to transform society and work for a genuine new dispensation, he said.

"Inyandza has been able to graduate from homeland politics to a national, anti-apartheid movement since 1985."

He said his organisation did not regard extra-parliamentary groups as opponents or enemies, but rather as allies in the mass democratic struggle.

Mabuza also urged conference delegates to give serious thought to their future role in attaining "our people's long, bitter and costly struggle for justice and liberty in the land of their birth".



KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

The two sides of Enos Mabuza

11/19/89
Sossolan



Enos Mabuza.

ENOS Mabuza, Chief Minister of KwaZulu-Natal, occupies an unusual position in South Africa's political line-up.

He heads a homeland government, which should be anathema to the African National Congress. In 1986 he held apparently constructive discussions with the ANC in Lusaka. He still heads a homeland government.

He believes the ANC is the primary black political force in South Africa, but he also believes other black political organisations should take part in constitutional negotiations.

He heads the Government cannot afford to ignore the ANC, which he sees as the primary black

grouping. "They are not the only one but they are without doubt the main political actor. "There are other groups but they will be marginalised, some neutralised, by the unbanning of the ANC. This is my firm conviction."

He sees the object of political negotiations as the establishment of a just political and economic order in which a Bill of Rights protects individuals rather than groups. The form of government - federal or unitary -

is less important than that it should come about as the result of negotiations and it should be democratic. On the time-span for constitutional change Mabuza is characteristically pragmatic - no instant solutions.

Rhetoric

These apparently contradictory positions possibly place Mabuza as close as anyone to that point where the arcs of opposing political rhetoric intersect to provide practical as opposed to ideological answers.

On the future of the homelands, for instance, he says they should be dismantled as ethnic political entities. But they could well be retained as administrative structures

in a post-apartheid South Africa, as the most effective way of bringing services to particular communities. (His government serves a million ethnic Swazis wedged between Swaziland and Mozambique.)

He expresses cautious optimism following the De Klerk Government's release of political prisoners and its flexible attitude toward public marches and rallies by the extra-parliamentary opposition.

But the Government still has to take the giant leap of unbanning political organisations such as the ANC, releasing Nelson Mandela and arranging negotiations.

"It is a race against time. There is a need for more more action and fewer words."

Mabuza says his concern is to see the different parties in South Africa sit down together to negotiate. He envisages this including minority parties, white as well as black.

He does not regard himself as a facilitator of talks or necessarily a par-

1981 Times 10/3/90

Unrest: Mabuza meets with UDF

119 (10) (10) KaNgwane
JOHANNESBURG — KaNgwane leader Mr Enos Mabuza met senior members of the United Democratic Front here yesterday to discuss the current wave of unrest sweeping the homelands and "agents provocateurs" seeking to plunge KaNgwane into similar chaos.

In a statement, UDF publicity secretary Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota said his organisation had always counted Mr Mabuza's Inyandza National Movement as an ally.

Yesterday's talks were planned long before the present lightning upheavals in the homelands, he added.

"We noted (during the talks) that agents provocateurs are presently attempting to destabilise KaNgwane," a statement said. — Sapa. CA

KaNgwane's govt won't be dissolved

By SANDILE MEMELA

City Press
11/3/90 (119)

RUMOURS that Chief Minister Enos Mabuza is poised to dissolve the KaNgwane homeland have been dispelled.

City Press was told earlier this week Mabuza was likely to hand in his resignation to Pretoria tomorrow and dissolve his Cabinet in a gesture expressing failure of the homeland system.

However, these rumours were dispelled on Friday after a KaNgwane Inyandza National Movement top delegation met the UDF National Executive Committee in Johannesburg.

The meeting investigated ways of preventing violence in the homelands from spilling into KaNgwane.

Both parties expressed fears that agents provocateur were trying to destabilise the area and plunge KaNgwane into similar chaos prevailing in Venda, Gazankulu, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

A UDF statement said: "We cannot allow the dissolution of KaNgwane as Mabuza has clearly shown he is on the side of the people. There are suspicions the South African government wants to topple him and install a stooge who will serve its own purposes."

UDF president Albertina Sisulu said: "We want Mabuza to continue as leader in the region because he will serve the best interests of the people."

There are reports of uneasy calm in KaNgwane and the Inyandza National Executive Committee has called a meeting of the Central Council today to

address current national political developments.

Mabuza said an item on the agenda was his government's future role in the democratisation of South Africa.

UDF publicity secretary Terror Lekota said: "The dismantling of the homelands has to be a guided process and we cannot allow the situation in KaNgwane to deteriorate into anarchy and chaos.

"People must understand structures that exist today will be needed tomorrow to build the new South Africa."

He denied the UDF was responsible for violence in the homelands.

Both the UDF and Inyandza have stressed that their consultation on Friday was not the result of Mabuza seeking a SOS from the UDF in the light of people in the homelands crying for reincorporation into South Africa.

The situation in KaNgwane is said to be quiet but deep rumbles of discontent smoulder below the surface.

kaNgwane leader calls for restraint

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

KANYAMAZANE — Mr Enos Mabuza, president of the Inyandza National Movement and Chief Minister of kaNgwane, yesterday appealed for a peaceful transfer of the national state into a new South Africa.

Speaking to a capacity crowd at the movement's 10th annual congress in kaNyamazane yesterday, Mr Mabuza called on the people of kaNgwane to set an example and refrain from wanton and senseless damage to property such as occurred in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

"We realise how worn our people's patience is with so-called leaders whose main concern has been to further their self interest at the expense of their constituency.

"But a scorched earth policy will rebound on them

Star 12/31/90 (119) and detrimentally affect the perpetrators," he told the cheering audience.

"There are pitfalls ahead as we proceed to the new South Africa and there is no guarantee that things won't get worse before they get better.

"Freedom entails responsibility and it is no excuse to run amok and cut a swathe of destruction through the fabric of society.

"Where do these angry people think the money will come from to replace what they have destroyed?" he asked.

Mr Mabuza urged both young and old black people to build and make positive contributions to a new South Africa.

He also called on whites not to destroy the existing society and economy by fleeing the country taking with them their expertise and much needed capital.

He cautioned right-wing elements who contemplated "fifth column activities" aimed at destroying the country's infrastructure.

WARNED OF WASTELAND

"No-one will be the winner should they pursue such a policy — instead we shall all inhabit a wasteland," he warned.

Students regularly absent from school, who demanded to be passed without fulfilling stipulated requirements, were in for a rude awakening.

"Even with a majority government in power they will not automatically get good jobs, drive fast cars and have large houses, simply because they claim to have been part of the struggle.

"The Bible tells us that it is the human condition to live and work by the sweat of our brow. Those who expound a handout mentality are in for a shock — life is not a free ride," Mr Mabuza said.

Mr Mabuza warned against the absence of swift and orderly action towards a constitutionally based transition government, which he said, posed the risk of perpetuating instability and created conditions for the establishment of an authoritarian state.

"We have a choice now. Either reject the attitudes and behaviour that inevitably will lead to a system of oppression and domination or insist on the democratic values and principles which we (Inyandza) espouse and respect, to be implemented."

UDF supports Mabuza

Gowetse 14/3/90
THE ANC-aligned United Democratic Front has come out in open support of the homeland government of Chief Minister Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane.

UDF publicity secretary Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota said yesterday moves by "some elements" to force the resignation of Mabuza were "opportunism which is unacceptable to us".

He added that the liberation movement had always been opposed to

the homeland system, a main pillar of apartheid.

"But their disappearance must be timed correctly, not haphazardly. When a homeland government is sympathetic to the liberation movement - such as that of kaNgwane which subscribes to the Freedom Charter - there should be no hurry to pressure government officials to abandon their positions."

Lekota made these remarks in the wake of discussions last week be-

tween the UDF and Mabuza's Inyandza movement, which first held talks with the ANC in Lusaka three years ago.

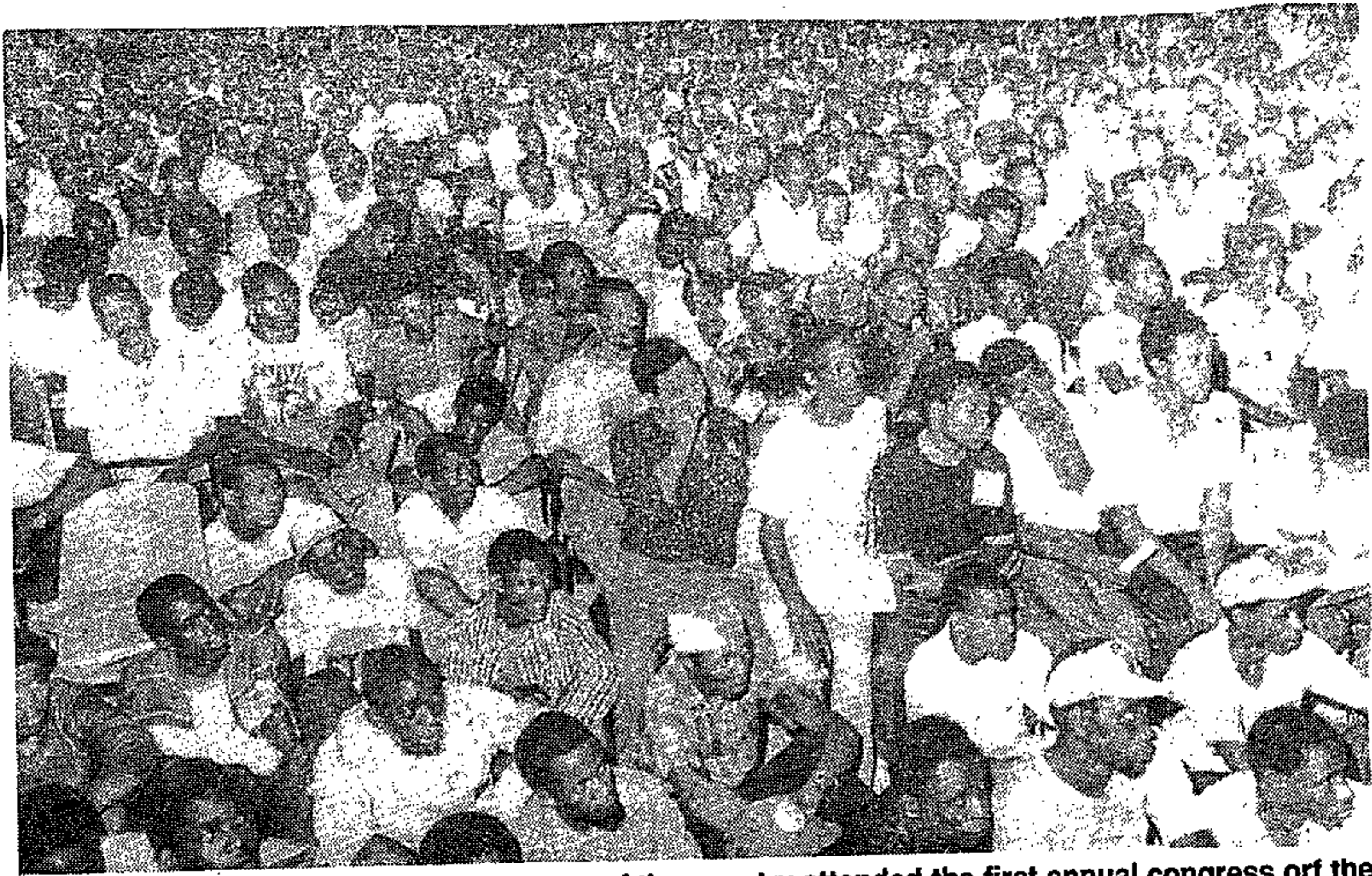
He claimed that the South African Government "is trying to create conditions in which Chief Minister Mabuza's government is faced with mutiny from its own people" by withholding funds for administrative functions from the homeland government - thereby "creating the impression that the kaNg-

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wane administration is unable to meet its obligations".

He said the national Insika movement, which for years had pushed for the homeland's independence, was one of the organisations seeking to topple the Mabuza government.

"Some people are infiltrating our organisations and saying Chief Minister Mabuza is the enemy of the liberation movement. The truth is that we count him as an ally," said Lekota.

Sowetan 17/4/90 (119)



More than 1 500 delegates from all parts of the country attended the first annual congress of the South African Youth Congress at Likazi Community Centre in KaNgwane at the weekend. The four-day congress was officially opened by ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela on Friday.

Youth group (119) to disband (12)

THE Inyandza Youth Movement in Kangwane is to disband in December to allow members to join the ANC Youth League.

The Chief Minister of the Kangwane homeland, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in an interview in Nelspruit yesterday the movement would be in a period of transition until the ANC National Congress in December, which would decide whether or not structures aligned to the former organisation should disband in favour of the ANC. Sowetan 17/4/90

A UDF official, Mr Mohamed Valli, told the SA Youth Congress at the weekend that the ANC Congress would determine whether the UDF should continue to exist, disband or play another role "such as organising members with the ANC". Sapa

Duplication doesn't make sense - Mabuza

Star 19/6/90

Pretoria Correspondent

(119)

The executive committee of the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the kaNgwane government met yesterday to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Also on the agenda was the progress made by joint working committees which were formed after talks last year between Transvaal Administrator Mr Danie Hough and kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza.

It was agreed that satisfactory progress had been made by the joint committees, which co-operate on the planning of roads, works, road traffic, nature conservation, physical planning, community development, health, and library and museum services.

Speaking at a press conference after the meeting, Mr Hough said more co-ordination between the two regional governments was needed, especially as far as roads were concerned.

Mr Mabuza said the duplication of services and planning by the two regional governments did not make sense.

"It is imperative that we co-ordinate planning and development in the different areas, since we share the same needs," Mr Mabuza said.

He stressed that he had not attended the meeting as a leader of an independent territory.

The kaNgwane Chief Minister added that his and the TPA's brief did not extend beyond regional issues.

He said political negotiations could not take place between the two regional governments until negotiations for a new South Africa had been concluded.

Both parties agreed to further meetings.



Mr Enos Mabuza . . . 'We share the same needs.'



Mr Danie Hough . . . more co-ordination needed.

NEWS

Oxfam to launch sanctions drive

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The charity Oxfam will on Sunday launch a new campaign for British sanctions on South Africa — a move which some believe breaches Charity Commission rules.

Oxfam will mark the start of the campaign with the publication of a report entitled: "Front Line Africa: The Right to a Future", written by their former field director in Zambia and Malawi, Ms Susanna Smith.

It contains an overview of developments in southern Africa and calls for sanctions as a way of stopping alleged South African destabilisation in the region.

Appeal for peace to aid transition

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

MATSULU — Unless South Africa swiftly adopts and adheres to an orderly and constitutionally-based transition of government we run the risk of perpetuating instability and creating conditions for an authoritarian state, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Roelf Meyer said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the second session of the fourth Legislative Assembly of kaNgwane, Mr Meyer appealed to all kaNgwane's leaders to work towards the realisation of a new dispensation, to promote the negotiation process and to help get it

off the ground.

Violence, he added, was no solution to South Africa's political problems.

"The current situation of widespread violence poses a problem, not only for the government, but to all parties committed to negotiation.

"It's not possible to talk and negotiate when violence and unrest prevails. Nor can the Government be expected to show restraint by not taking action against the perpetrators.

"Real negotiations can only start once all parties entrench real democracy by restoring order and containing violence," he said.

In a new South Africa, Mr Meyer said, the time ahead placed great responsibility on the shoulders of all leaders.

All of them would also have to take their followers with them in the process of change.

"The time has come for words to be translated into deeds in order to realise the ideal of one South Africa, one patriotism and one nation," he said.

Thanking Mr Meyer, kaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, said the South African Government had travelled a long way down the road to meeting many demands enabling talks to take place.

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Call to end KaNgwane govt

LOUIEVILLE, KaNgwane. — A call for the dissolution of the KaNgwane government was made yesterday by the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Opening the second ordinary session of the homeland's Fourth Legislative Assembly, Mr Mabuza said he hoped KaNgwane's political structure would be wound up within a year. "We are straining at the leash to cast off our bastard status." — Sapa

APP. TIME 27/4/90 (119)

Kangwane may dissolve - Mabuza

Sowetan 27/4/90

THE Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday that dismantling homeland governments would be in the best interests of constitutional changes in South Africa.

Speaking at the opening of a special session of the KaNgwane legislative assembly at Kanyana-

BY ADAM GORDON

zana, Mabuza said serious attention was being given to phasing out the present assembly within a year.

This was part of a concerted move away from "own affairs" government.

Mabuza said KaNg-

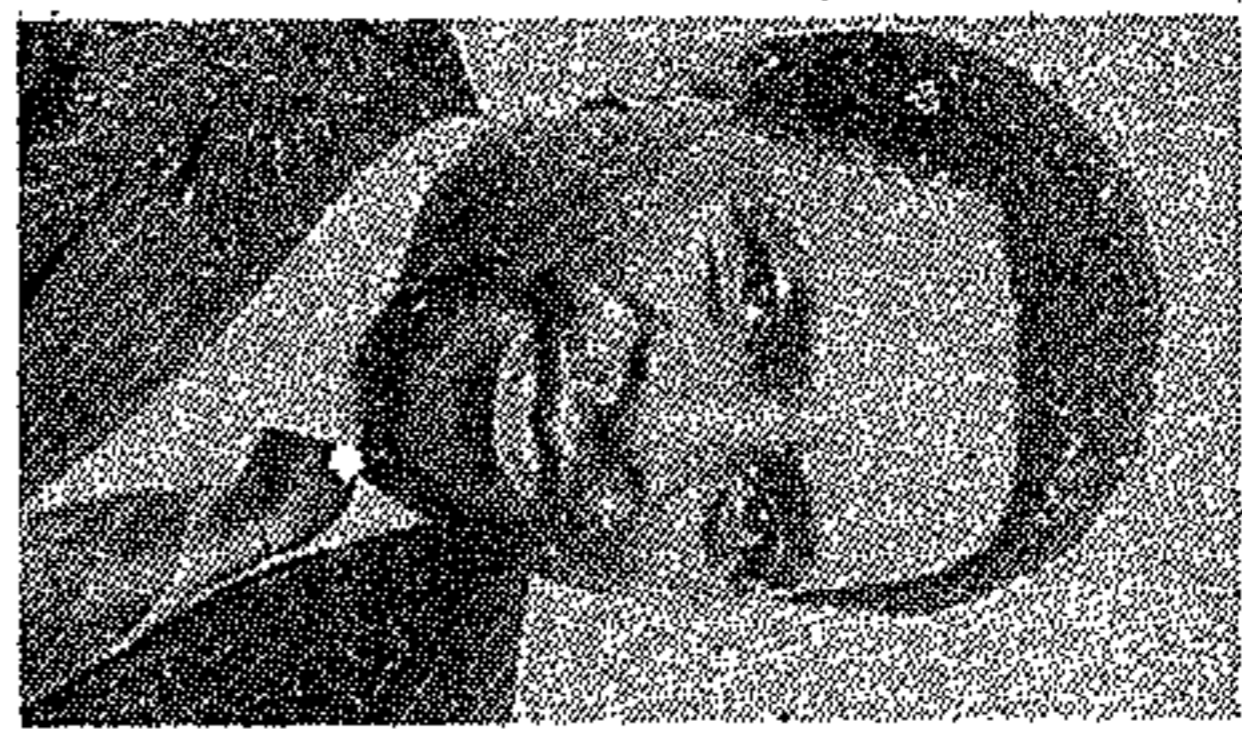
wane government officials were not "married to the privileges apartheid has bestowed on us".

"Instead, we are straining at the leash to cast off our bastard status and return to the family of the people of South Africa as part of a united country", he said.

Mabuza welcomed a

speech to the assembly by the South African Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer, as one which broke with the past tradition of intransigence and "kragdadigheid".

The Kangwane leader praised State President FW de Klerk for translating promises into actions.



ENOS MABUZA

We have a clean record - Mabuza

Sowetan 14/5/90
KANGWANE'S National Assembly and the ruling Inyandza Party had a brilliant administration platform that had dedicated its existence against injustice and for the liberation of both black and white, the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, said at the weekend.

Mabuza said whites needed to be liberated from fear.

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He expressed his disappointment over some influential South African Government figures whom he said were against Pretoria's funding of homelands.

Survived

"We have survived through turbulent times and have dealt fairly with everything brought to our tables.

"We have a clean record in everything that we have done and I am proud to say our financial statements are ready for public scrutiny anytime."

He added that he believed the whole of South Africa had entered a new political terrain.

His parliament had long ago advocated the dismantling of the homeland system. - Sapa.

Star 16/5/90

119

The dissolution of KaNgwane begins

Staff Reporter

The gradual dissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly had already begun and the pace of its dissolution would be determined by the progress made during negotiations, according to the Chief Minister of KaNgwane and president of Inyandza Movement, Enos Mabuza.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Mabuza said his government had already started to "tone down the political dimension of some of our structures". The homeland was to be "phased out systematically" and a proposal to this effect had been made to Pretoria.

"The ultimate idea or underlying factor," Mr Mabuza said, "is that this should be an orderly process. We are opposed to the use of homeland structures in the future and believe the new constitution should not be polluted by apartheid-created structures."

In its preparation for eventual dissolution, the KaNgwane government had "cut out a whole lot of legislation" during its current legislative session, and no new legislation would be introduced. It was hoped Pretoria would co-operate accordingly and not introduce new legislation with regard to the homeland.

Mr Mabuza said the legislative session had also been shortened and the extent and speed of scaling down the political dimension of the homeland's structures would depend on the progress made during negotiations.

Asked what role he wanted to play in a post-apartheid South Africa, Mr Mabuza, who has always said he saw himself a political facilitator, said he had absolutely no political ambitions for the future.

Mr Mabuza said although some of his colleagues in the Legislative Assembly were unhappy and uncomfortable when he first told them about five years ago there would come a time when they would have to be prepared to give up their positions, they were now solidly behind him.

The KaNgwane leader said his Inyandza Movement would take a democratic decision on its future.

F M 18/5/90 (119)

Activities: Operates a chrysotile asbestos mine in KaNgwane; holds 25% interest in the Von Brandis gold prospect.

Control: Gefco 32,9%.

Executive Chairman: H P Hart.

Capital structure: 6,5m ords. Market capitalisation: R32,3m.

Share market: Price: 500c. Yields: 15,0% on dividend; 56,1% on earnings; PE ratio, 1,78; cover, 3,7. 12-month high, 860c; low, 500c. Trading volume last quarter, 223 000 shares.

Year to Dec 31	'86	'87	'88	'89
Turnover (Rm)	39,1	40,4	57,0	74,1
Pre-tax profit (Rm) ..	2,7	2,0	11,4	22,4
Earnings (c)	41,2	31,6	177,2	280,7
Dividends (c)	—	—	35	75
Dividend cover (times)	—	—	5,1	3,7

through the prospect shaft and from the development stockpile.

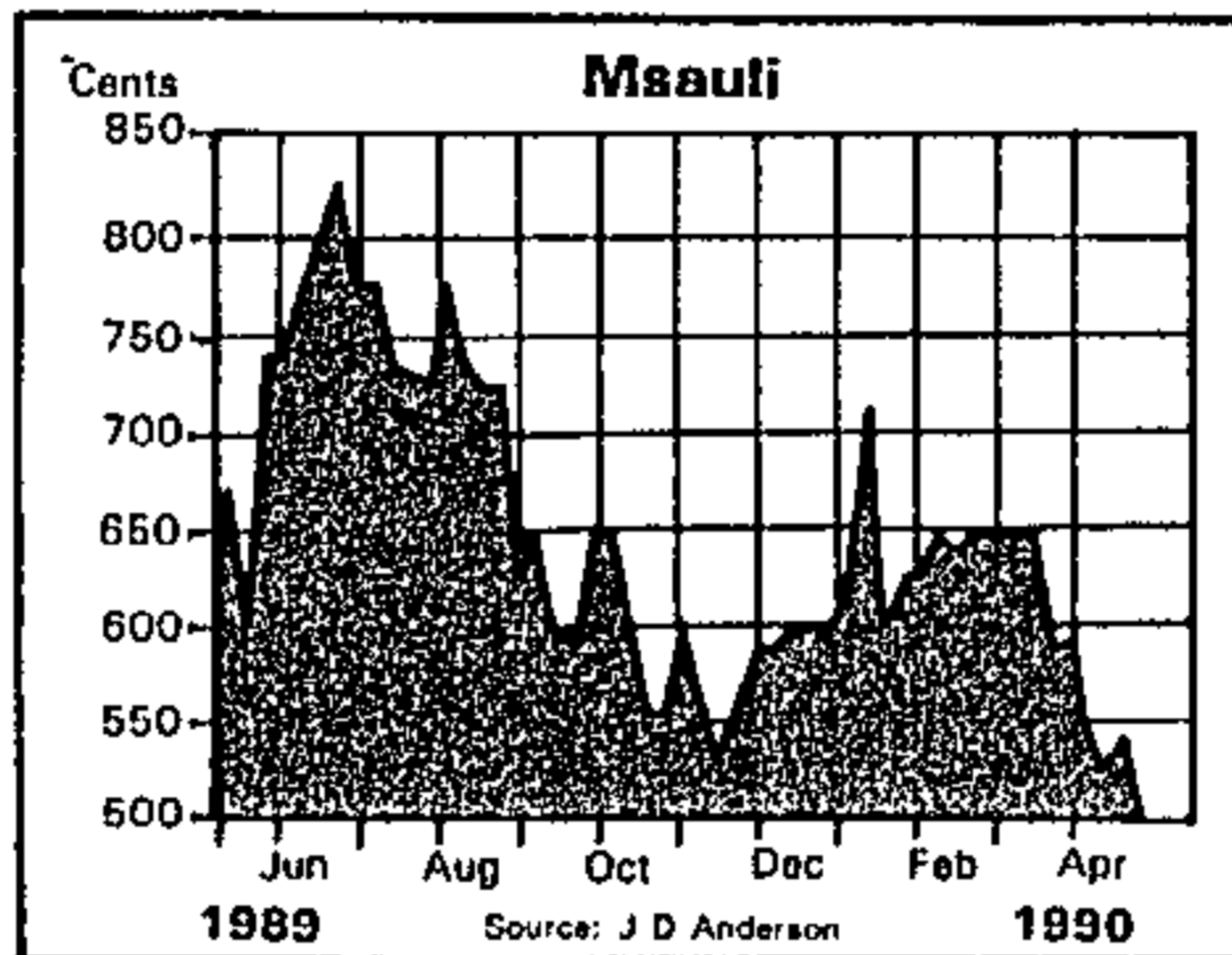
The company is aiming to strengthen its balance sheet to "create adequate provision for ongoing mining capital as well as for environmental restoration requirements." As a result dividend cover has been maintained at 3,7 times. Cash and bank balances have risen to R21,6m from 1988's R7,8m. Clearly, Msauli is preparing for a tighter market. Still, this year the dividend should be at least maintained at 75c which puts the share on a 15% yield at a share price of 500c. While future growth in earnings and dividends may be uncertain, the high, and now tax-free, yield cannot be ignored in the short term.

Gillian Findlay

the firmer dollar prices together with the weakening of the rand. The resulting 10% rise in the operating margin gave rise to a near doubling of the pre-tax profit.

The Far East remains the principal market for Msauli's output, largely for the building industry. In the face of considerable public concern regarding the health hazards posed by asbestos, the white fibres have fared somewhat better than the blue and brown fibres produced by Gefco, Msauli's largest shareholder. As white asbestos, with its longer fibres, is regarded as being less of a risk, demand for the mineral has remained fairly buoyant.

Capex was steady during 1989 at R2,3m with the emphasis being on the underground operations. It should rise by to almost R3m this year, with the bias being on primary development and underground transport. As the mine gets deeper, the effects will be felt



on operating costs and the cost containment of the past will be hard to match.

As output cannot be increased in the short term, turnover will be dependent on the rand prices received, a function of both the dollar prices and the exchange rate. As demand slackened off towards the end of last year, dollar prices have come under some pressure while the rand is not offering too much hope for aiding local prices. Consequently, we are not likely to see the same sort of price increases which led to the latest results.

The Von Brandis gold project, in which Msauli has a 25% share, is more or less on schedule, although the shaft sinking is about two months behind due to weathered ground conditions. The plant should go into operation this month, being fed by ore hoisted

MSAULI F M 18/5/90 (119)

High-fibre diet

Msauli is experiencing growing demand for its white (chrysotile) asbestos output. The mine has been operating at its maximum capacity and a further 2,5% was squeezed out last year through "fine tuning of the production unit." The 20% rise in unit costs (a result of the deeper mining and abnormally high wage hikes) was more than offset by

KIDS 'PHANCHED' BY TEACHERS

differs 10/11/90
119

One boy has brain damage and his legs are partly paralysed

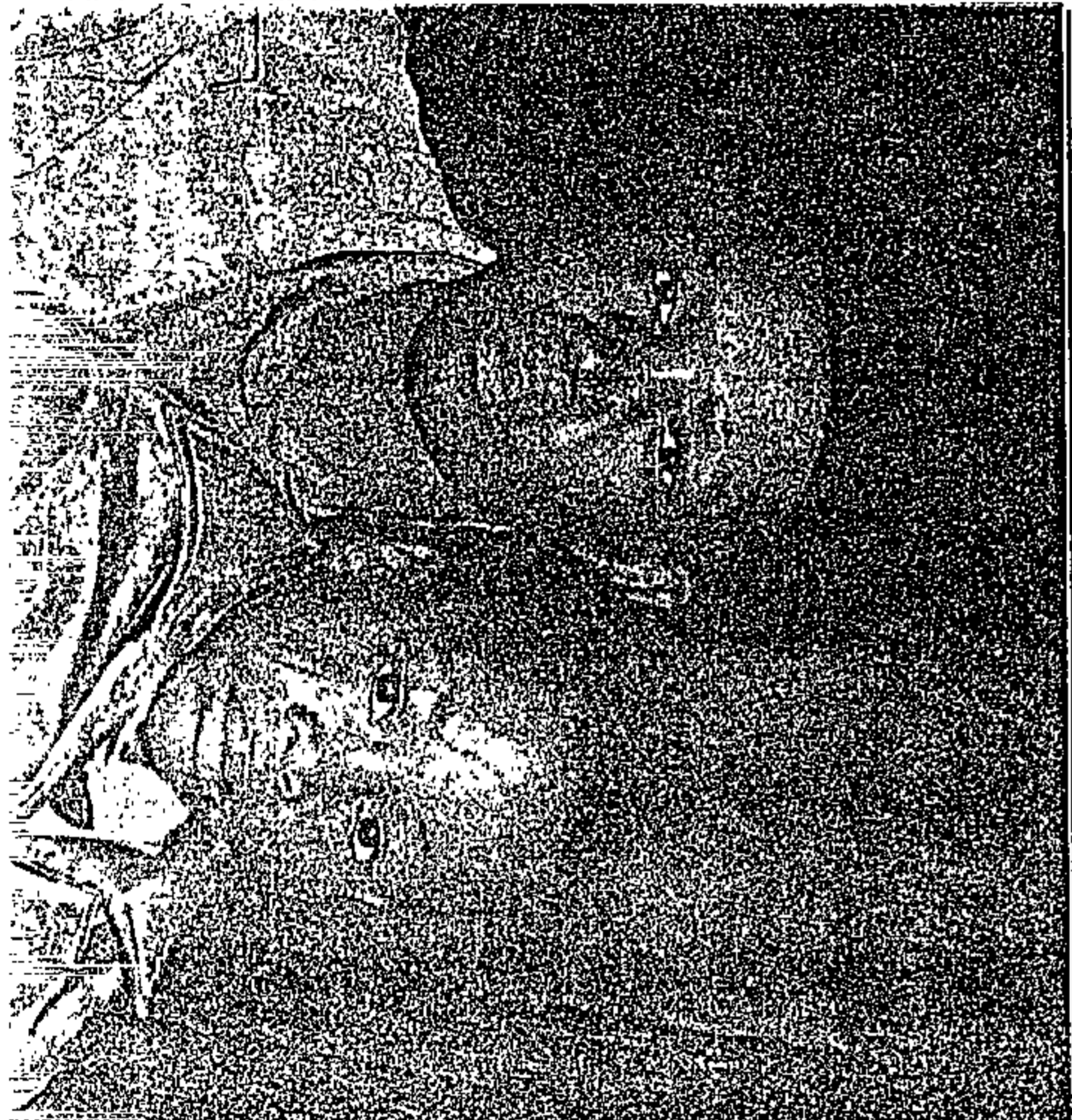
By SOPHIE TEMBA

A YOUNG boy has brain damage after he and another boy were hung by their necks from the rafters of a classroom in Kanyane by teachers for arriving late at school.

A third boy who was late broke free before he could be "hanged" and ran home.

Three teachers of the Maguba Lower Primary School in Jankstad have been suspended by the circuit office at Ekurhuleni. An internal inquiry is being held and police are investigating possible criminal charges. Parents said ropes were tied around the two boys' necks and they were left dangling helplessly from the rafters of an empty classroom.

Now, more than a month after the incident, one of them, Ziva Nkosi, 12, is still lying in the Embudeni Hospital in Ekurhuleni with mild brain damage. He also suffered temporary paralysis of his legs and is undergoing treatment to get him back on to his feet. Siman, a Masina, 7, a sub-B pupil, has been dis-



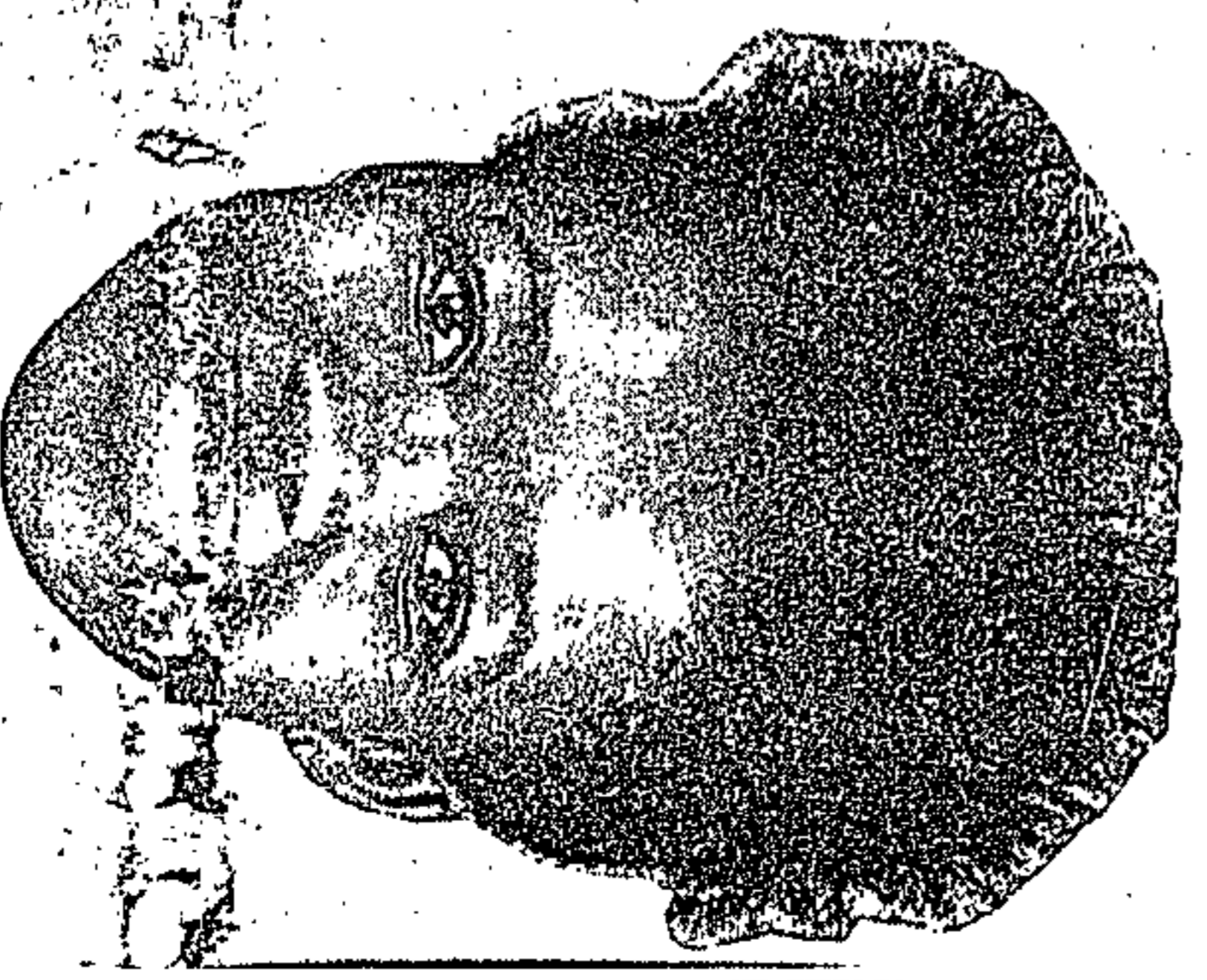
Jazz girl Shado quits Metro for Radio 702

By CHARLES MOGALE

TOP female deejay Shado Twala has quit Radio Metro. She joins the rival Radio 702.

Stating the highly acclaimed jazz presenter, told City Press yesterday she was leaving Metro for "greener pastures".

Radio Metro station manager Koos Radebe could not say if Shado was indeed leaving them. "I have had discussions with her about this. Shado



Shado Twala, who is leaving Radio Metro for "greener pastures". Listeners will flock to

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A young boy was hung by their necks from the rafters of a classroom in KaNgwane by teachers for arriving late at school.

A third boy who was late broke free before he could be "hanged" and ran home.

Three teachers of the Maquba Lower Primary School in Tjakastad have been suspended by the circuit office at Elukwatini. An internal inquiry is being held and police are investigating possible criminal charges.

Parents said ropes were tied around the two boys' necks and they were left dangling helplessly from the rafters of an empty classroom.

Now, more than a month after the incident, one of them, Ziwa Nkosi, 12, is still lying in the Embhuleni Hospital in Elukwatini with mild brain damage.

He also suffered temporary paralysis of his legs and is undergoing treatment to get him back on to his feet.

Simanga Masina, 7, a sub-B pupil, has been discharged from hospital. His grandmother, Alitha Masina, said he has nightmares and is afraid to return to school.

She said his neck had been badly bruised.

His aunt, Dumisile Sibande, said Simanga was unconscious when he was taken to hospital and he only regained consciousness three days later.

The parents of the two boys said the class teacher, named as Melody Mbeu, punished the boys for having arrived late at school on May 2.

After tying ropes around their necks she called two other staff members to help lift the boys to the rafters.

They were left hanging while Mbeu went to conduct a music class next door.

A KaNgwane Department of Education spokesman said Mbeu claimed she then forgot about the boys. When she returned from the music class she found they had lost consciousness.

Meanwhile, pupils who saw the boys hanging in the classroom went to call the boys' parents. They told them their sons were dead.

The parents ran to the school and found some teachers trying to revive the boys under a tap by running water over them.

The boys were rushed to Embhuleni Hospital.

Reflina Nkosi said her son Ziwa had been in perfect health before the incident, but soon after being admitted to hospital he had lost the use of his legs.

"Now it seems he is a bit abnormal. His mind is not functioning well."

She said Ziwa's elder brother, Siphosiso, had come home crying and told her Ziwa had died at school.

"I dashed to the school where I found Ziwa and Simanga lying under a tap with a teacher running water over them trying to revive them.

"She told me the boys had been hung by their necks by some teachers who she claimed had run away."

"I later learned that the teacher I spoke to was actually the culprit."

An internal commission of inquiry into the incident started at the circuit office of the Department of Education in the area on Wednesday this week.

The commission is comprised of JM Mpa-choe, chairman; an inspector from the Ngwenya Circuit, SS Khoza; and Ward Inspector CB Mkhwanazi.

Teachers, parents and members of the community were invited to give evidence.

W/O P Ndlovu of the Elukwatini police said police were investigating.

The teacher said to be the leading figure in the incident had gone missing but had since been traced and would testify before the commission.

Ndlovu said once all necessary statements were obtained the KaNgwane state prosecutor would decide whether to prosecute the teachers.



Ziwa Nkosi... still in hospital.

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R1,3-m for KaNgwane education

Sta 15/6/90 (119)
KANYAMAZANE The
British consulate-general
in Johannesburg has con-
tributed R1,3 million to-
wards KaNgwane's re-
cently introduced Mol-
teno Education Project.

The project enables
teachers to assist prima-
ry schoolchildren to read
and write English by way
of a unique method.

Speaking at the launch
yesterday, vice-consul
Clive Wright said that at
the end of last year it had
been decided to make the
money available over a
four-year period. — Low-
veld Bureau.

SOLDIER RAPES GIRL AT GUNPOINT

25/7
119
Cliffen 24/7/90

Crazed troopie opens fire as villagers run to help victim

By CHARLES MCGALE

A WHITE South African Defence Force (SADF) soldier raped a young black girl at gunpoint and shot a male villager between the legs when he tried to defend her, *City Press* has learnt.

The soldier and the villager are both in hospital with serious injuries they sustained in a brutal skirmish which followed the rape of the girl on the Swaziland-South African border.

The soldier was arrested by villagers in the Eastern Transvaal village of Schoemansdal when he was allegedly caught in the process of



Boy, 14, shot dead on farm

By DAN DHLAMINI

WESTERN Transvaal police have opened a murder docket following the fatal shooting of a 14-year-old boy at Driefontein Farm, near Groot Marico, on Monday.

Western Transvaal police liaison officer I J Ackerman said a farmer, HF Mathee, 56, and his wife, were sitting on their stoep testing their 22 rifle. Mathee fired a shot into the bush. He fired a second shot which failed to go off. Mathee allegedly reloaded his rifle and fired into the bush again.

As the youngster Jan Thlooe - who lived on the farm - was lying on the bush, the bullet allegedly hit him on the forehead, police said.

The farmer took him to Zeerust Hospital in his vehicle, but Thlooe died the next day. No arrests have been made. Police say they are

Boesak, Botha in Zurich

DR Allan Boesak and his alleged lover Elma Botha are both overseas. They arrived last Sunday on two separate flights in Zurich, Switzerland.

This is the latest development in the relationship between the prominent churchman and the TV journalist, who has started divorce proceedings against her husband Colin Fluxman, a SABC news reader.

Last Sunday Boesak's Bellville congregation offered him three weeks to reflect on his resignation as minister. But church council chairman Dr Johan Retief warned that should Boesak and Botha be

villagers run to help victim

By CHARLES MOGALE

A WHITE South African Defence Force (SADF) soldier raped a young black girl at gunpoint and shot a male villager between the legs when he tried to defend her, *City Press* has learnt.

The soldier and the villager are both in hospital with serious injuries they sustained in a brutal skirmish which followed the rape of the girl on the Swaziland-South African border.

The soldier was attacked by villagers in the Eastern Transvaal village of Schoemansdal when he was allegedly caught in the process of raping the young girl.

In return, the soldier whose identity is known to *City Press*, fired his machine-gun and struck civilian Charles Job Sifundza between his legs, seriously injuring him.

Commander of the SADF's Nelspruit-based Eastern Transvaal Command, Hanneke van der Merwe, confirmed that a private based at Kaalrug near Malelane was injured early this month and that the matter was being investigated by the SAP and the SADF.

The incident happened when the rape victim and her brother crossed the border illegally from Swaziland into South Africa. They were confronted by the soldier who reprimanded them, demanding a bribe.

When the two produced a R10 note, explaining it was all the money they had, he allegedly ordered the girl's brother to go and get change. The brother protested that there were no shops around, but the soldier insisted and threatened him with his rifle.

He left and returned a few minutes later to find the soldier raping his sister. When he tried to intervene he was threatened again and ran to a nearby village to summon help.

Sifundza was among the group of villagers who rushed to the scene of the rape.

When confronted, the soldier fired into the crowd, hitting Sifundza. The soldier was overpowered and assaulted. Both injured men were later taken to Shongwe Hospital in KaNgwane, with the soldier under police guard.

However, he was transferred to Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit outside KaNgwane, where he is not under guard.

A KaNgwane police spokesman said a docket of bribery, rape and attempted murder had been opened against the soldier.

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By SANDILE

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KaNgwane in move for more land to develop townships

Govet in 13/8/90

119

THE identification of additional land for township development in KaNgwane had to be addressed as a matter of high priority, the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Jurie Mentz, has said.

This was found after discussions between the commission and Chief Minister of KaNgwane Mr Enos Mabuza and his Cabinet took place on July 30 1990.

These discussions

centred around the dire need of people at KaNgwane for additional land for settlement.

Mentz said the commission's attention was drawn to overcrowding in certain of the urban areas in KaNgwane.

The need for more land for agricultural development in KaNgwane was also brought to the commission's attention.

The commission intends reporting its findings and making its recommendations to the

Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, at an early date, stressing the fact that final decisions by the Central Government should not be delayed any further," Mentz said. - Sapa.

KaNgwane plugs into Eskom

ESKOM and the KaNgwane government have signed an agreement aimed at providing all the national state's electricity requirements by the year 2000.

The agreement, the first of its kind entered into by Eskom, was signed at Eskom's head offices in Mgaqwat Park, Sandton, by KaNgwane's Chief Minister Enos Mabuza and Eskom's chief executive Ian

SD Weljan 2-18/90

Mcrae.

Both parties are optimistic that the newly-formed company, Kescor, will succeed.

The company, a non-profit organisation, has vowed to plough back all surpluses, expand the network and keep tariffs as low as possible.

It will not operate along present subsidy lines which are to be phased out over a period of two years.

Entering the venture as equal partners the KaNgwane government un-

der takes to pool all current electricity assets and its supply rights into Kescor.

Eskom on the other hand agrees to provide management expertise and share capital.

Development capital however, said Kescor's general manager George van der Merwe, would come from the Development Bank of South Africa and other suitable economic loan institutions.

"No development capital whatsoever will come from Eskom," van der

Merwe stressed.

Mabuza said his desire for a better standard of living for all KaNgwane's inhabitants had led him to approach Eskom for the upgrading and expansion of the homeland's present electrical network.

Six directors - three from KaNgwane and three from Eskom will serve on the board.

Although KaNgwane's directors will be appointed by the KaNgwane government they will in no way be linked to the government.

About 5 000 consumers are presently using Eskom electricity in KaNgwane.

"Our goal is to make 52 000 points available by the end of the century so that every household in KaNgwane will have the opportunity of switching

on a light and plugging in a stove," van der Merwe said.

Up to now Eskom has sold electricity to KaNgwane in bulk from where it was distributed from certain points.

In terms of the agreement Kescor has undertaken to absorb a number of KaNgwane employees for construction and maintenance purposes.

Mabuza said the project would not only enhance the quality of life for KaNgwane's inhabitants but it would greatly stimulate the informal business sector in the region.

"The demand for electrically powered appliances and machines will also have a positive impact on the rest of the economy," he said.

Status is not enough - Mabuza

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STATUS as a homeland leader is not in itself enough to justify a role in the negotiation process.

This is the view of Chief Minister Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane, who was speaking on the eve of the Hollandia Forum. *Sowetan 1/11/90*

Mabuza is scheduled to address the Forum on the subject: "The Way Ahead for the Homelands."

He believes those personalities with "identifiable support", in addition to their titular functions as homeland leaders, are relevant and could warrant a place at the negotiating table.

Said Mabuza: "Obviously it is for each individual leader to decide what role he sees for himself. The State President has stated that homeland leaders will be part of the negotiating process.

"But I believe that only those leaders with an identifiable, proven constituency should participate. They should be there as representatives of a reasonable base of support and not just in their capacity as homeland leaders."

Mabuza's pronouncements may carry a lot of weight. He has consistently stood up to Pretoria, particularly on the subjects of apartheid and the possible incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

His Inyandza National Movement was singled out by the ANC and accorded the status of an integral part of the democratic movement. - *Sapa*.

Refugee trekked 600km to safety

Sowetan 15/11/90



NOT just the poor and illiterate, or the innocent bystanders in the Mozambican civil war flee their country into South Africa and Kangwane.

The refugee centre at Mangweni in Kangwane gets people, whom they believe could be dissident Renamo fighters or people with other connections like former Rhodesian fighters under the Ian Smith regime, according to a refugee field worker.

One of the characters whom the centre treats without prejudice - but who remains anomalous - is Mr Themba Chofamba (24) who is extremely articulate, well read and obviously street smart.

With his thumb indexing a page in a book entitled: *Short Story Study*

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

- *A Critical Anthology. Chofamba.* Chofamba tells of his trek from Beira more than 600km in the north to the refugee camp.

No work

"I came here (South Africa) because there is no work in Zimbabwe and Malawi was too far - I know the situation in Zimbabwe because I completed my O-Levels there - and anyway there are more opportunities in South Africa," he said.

After travelling on foot for a week and with the aid of villagers he made it past Renamo patrols whom, he said, "rape and plunder along their routes across the country".

"For as long as Renamo is still fighting,

the war will not end. In fact, I can't see things getting better in the near future," he said.

Education among the youth and the desire to learn was fading fast, he explained. Schools instruct in Portuguese from Grade One to Form Seven. Thereafter, the medium is English.

"But by then, the guys are disillusioned. And anyway most of them never reach that stage," he said.

Chofamba is very fluent... where did he complete his schooling?

"I did all my schooling in Zimbabwe. After that I trained as a welder," he says proudly.

And what next? Where to now?

"I am hoping to get an apprenticeship in electronics or in motor mechanics," he said.

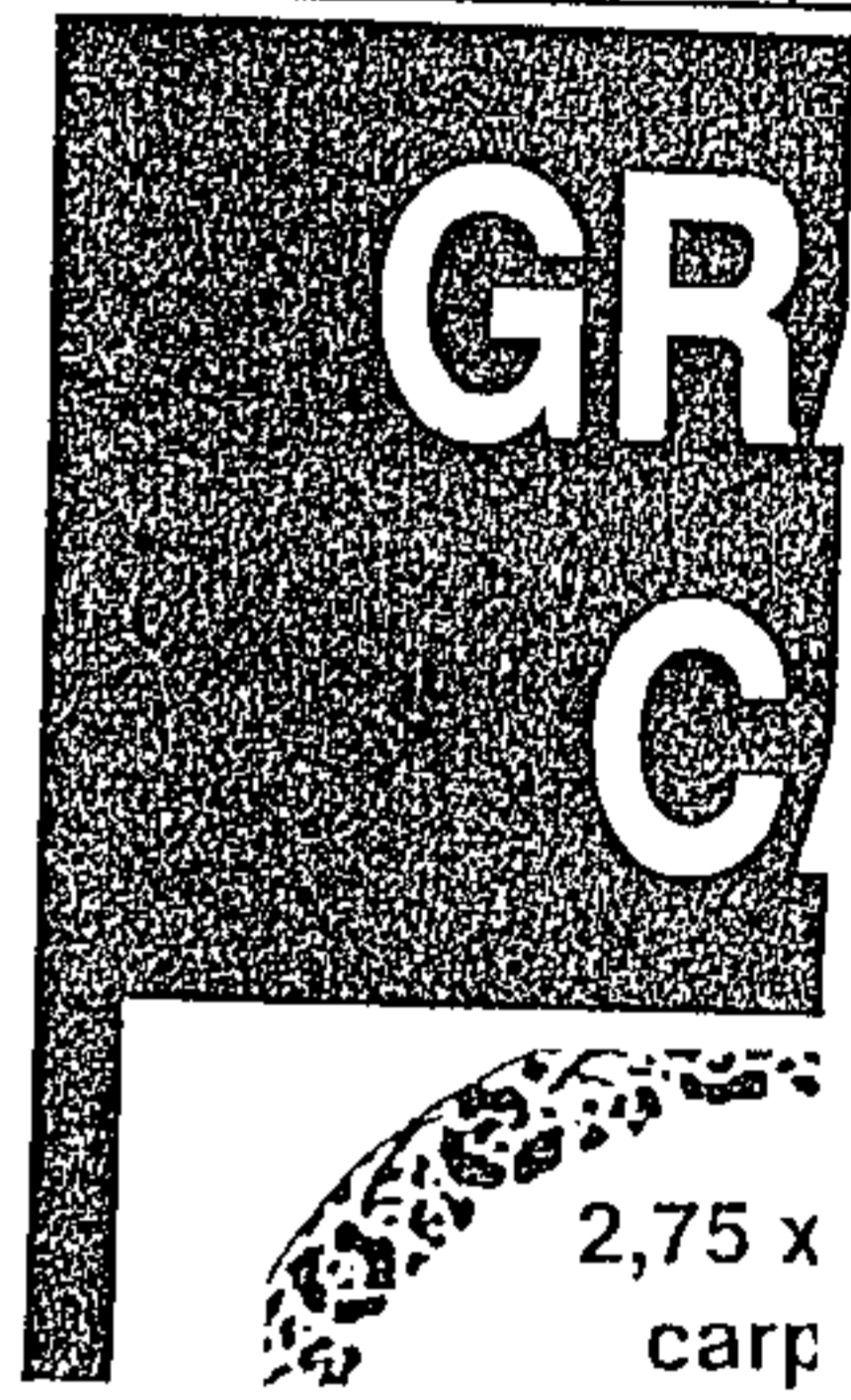
Later, after the inter-

view, *Sowetan* spoke to a refugee field worker about Chafomba.

"My guess is that he fought for Renamo," one said.

Another was convinced Chafomba was an Ian Smith man. But at 24, Chafomba would have to have been a very young "Ian Smith man".

* See Page 22



The savaged land...

Sowetan 15/11/90

Mozambican rebels use cannibal acts to terrorise boys

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THE civil war between government troops and right-wing Renamo rebel group in Mozambique has savaged the land.

Thousands of refugees flee the country's borders into neighbouring states each month.

Between 500 and 800 people cross the Mozambican border into South Africa, between Komatipoort in the north and where the Kalgwanc self-governing state reaches the Swaziland border.

Several hundred cross into Zimbabwe and Malawi, as well. During a recent Renamo attack on the frontier town of Ressano Garcia, about 3 000 refugees crossed the border into South Africa at

Mostly old women and small children arrive at the centre having crossed the electrified razor-wire fence: the people on the South African side call the Fence of Fire - *in-chingo wamilla*.

Children

They arrive at the centre tired and com- pletely lost, often having travelled for many days, sometimes even weeks. Ms Rachel Nsimbini, a field worker for the Refugee Centre said.

Refugees

The refugees arrive without identification papers, money or extra clothing and their stories are the same: The war in Mozambique and the atrocities of Renamo are the cause of all the misery. There is no food, work or means of trans- port - there is no peace.

It was reported from Maputo that on the weekend of the attack on Ressano Garcia, Renamo also ambushed a train filled with migrant workers returning from South Africa.

The rebels blew up the train at Moveni, about 15 km from the Komatipoort border post and massacred 18 miners before ransacking the train.

Fifty people were injured, and, according to survivors interviewed by the Mozambican news agency AIM, there were women fighters among the rebels.

This was the first time that there had been any indication that women were recruited to fight in Renamo.

Recruits

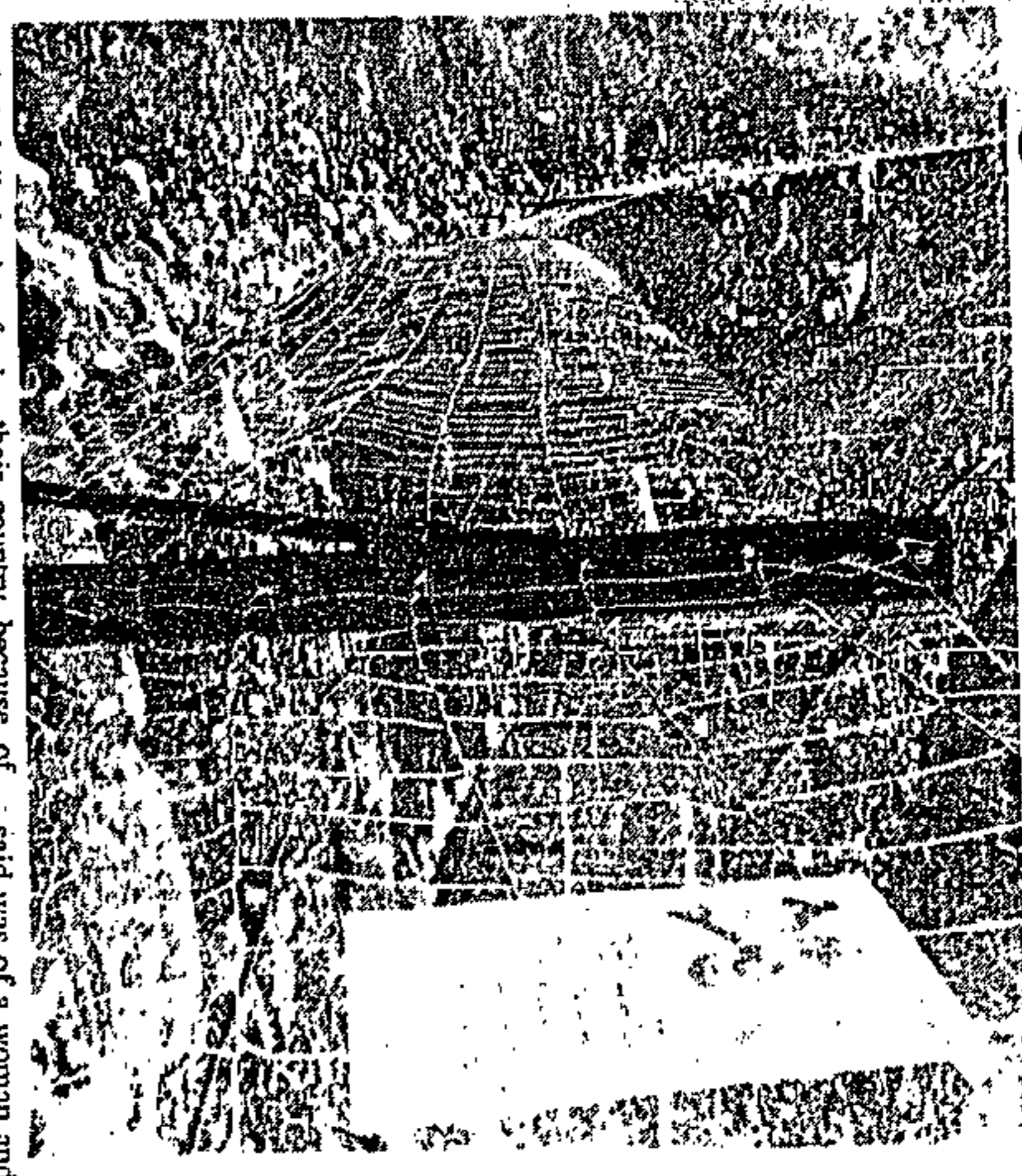
Most of the recruits are children aged nine to 13, according to an American academic, Mr William Minter.

In a study of Renamo's southern activities, based on interviews with rebel dissidents, Minter wrote that 90 percent of the movement is made up of forced recruits, a large portion of this group are boys between the ages of nine and 13.

The centre at Mangweni receives corroborative evidence as well as stories of horror and humiliation from young and old refugees.

According to the refugees, Renamo rebels dismember adults and

The Fence of Fire on wire fence to escape the South Africa and Mozambique border. Thousands of refugees are crossing this electrified, razor-wire fence to escape the South Africa and Mozambique border. Thousands of refugees are crossing this electrified, razor-wire fence to escape the South Africa and Mozambique border.



cook their limbs then feed them to children in villages before forcing them to join their movement.

The children, severely degraded after this, comply and join the ranks of the rebels as a means of survival and escape rather than for political or counter-revolutionary reasons.

Reports

"In the beginning, I thought they (the stories of forced cannibalism) were fabricated, but subsequent reports have corroborated them," Nsimbini said.

Nsimbini has been with the refugee centre since 1986 and says that sometimes, when the refugees are questioned about their families and friends "they are silent with tears streaming from their eyes... That's when we know... Then they tell us..."

And corroborating Minter's story Nsimbini says: "The refugees leave

their country because of the war there. Most of the people who reach us are women and children. The youth is forcefully recruited into Renamo after they are humiliated by having to eat their fathers'...

"When they (Renamo) reach a village they chop off the men's hands or their legs. Then they cook it up and tell the sons to eat the brew."

"Thereafter the boys join them. Mostly because they have nowhere to turn to." The women and their little babies then come to us," Nsimbini said.

Skeletons

During a visit to the electrified fence, this Sowetan reporter saw two brilliant white skeletons of an adult and a child.

A South-African Defence Force (SADF) source on duty in the area confirmed that the section of the border on the Mozambican side was mined. The bodies, he

"Even if we knew of aliens in Kangwane, we can only collect them and take them to the nearest police station in the homeland where they will immediately be issued with a refugee document," he said.

According to field worker estimates, there are more than 20 000 Mozambican refugees living in the nominally independent Kangwane.

The ones who are successful, who get work and make a reasonable living in Kangwane, number no more than five...

SENATOR MAN

SHOP L192 LOWER LEVEL
SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTRE
SUMMER SALE

for a limited period only



TROUSERS from

Slaves hired

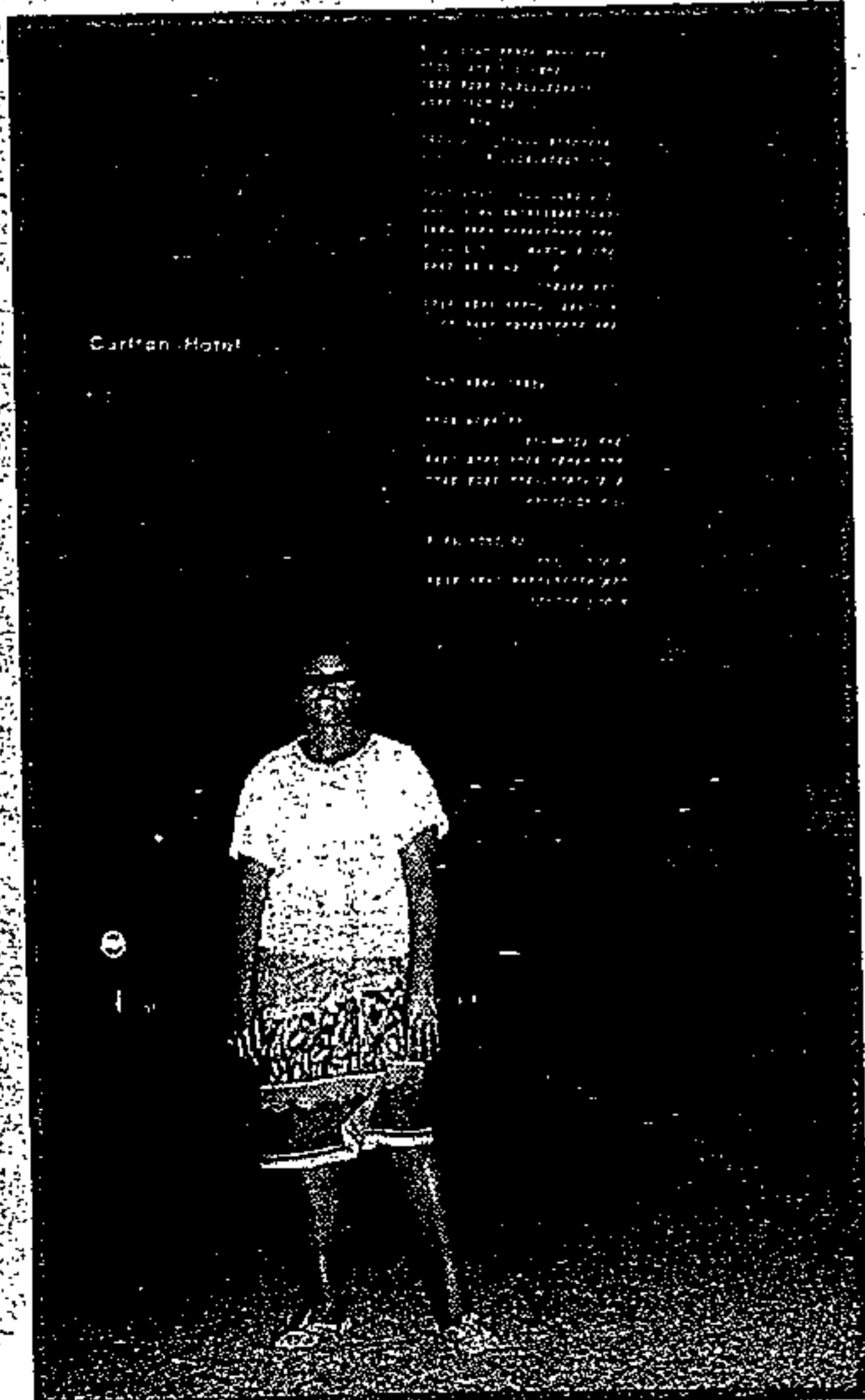
Exclusive



After being held against her will in KaNgwane by a man who bought her, Jabulile Masuku wants to make enough money to return home.

Sowetan 16/11/90

119 Pics: ISMAIL LAGARDIEN



Free at last ... Jabulile Masuku (17) stands tall under a city skyscraper.

Special report:
Ismail Lagardien



VICTIMS of the Mozambican civil war are being lured to South Africa, then sold as slaves, concubines and for muti in the homeland of KaNgwane.

During an investigation completed this week, *Sowetan* uncovered a warren of clearing and "safe" houses, holes in the border fence called "highways", handlers and a carefully planned transport network for bringing teenage boys and girls from Mozambique to townships on the Reef.

Many of the refugees, innocent bystanders in the war between Renamo rebels and Mozambican government troops, are being rounded up by "guides".

The "guides" are men who know the Mozambican

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P.T.O.

Exclusive

This is the road to hell

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Sowetan 16/11/90

FOR Aduzinda Langa (23) and Jabulile Masuku (17), the highway to heaven across the Mozambique/South African border became a road to hell and life as a slave.

Both were promised a better life and job in South Africa away from the bloodshed and carnage of the Mozambican civil war.

The war started when Masuku was only two years old and Langa seven.

Masuku's father had three wives. Her mother was the second and the third ill-treated her so she decided to leave home.

She was alone, a mere child of 16 in a country that is said to be poorer than Ethiopia - possibly the poorest country in the world.

And Langa, who for years has suffered a type of osteoarthritis in her knees and walks with a crutch, had her parents killed by Renamo rebels.

Her life could only get better, a guide, who could cross the electrified fence told her.

He said she would find treatment in South Africa at the Zionist Church in Moria, Pietersburg.

Almost a year apart, the two were taken across the Fence of Fire, as the electrified razor-wire fence is called, via a highway.

Masuku was led by Mr Josias Sibuya, the man who promised her a job and a new life in South Africa.

Langa was led by Mr Simon Makhanda (not his real name) who, she said, "could be Mozambican".

Both were taken from Maputo, via Nomahasho, with their respective guides and

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

other refugees and both ended up as concubines and slaves.

Makhanda never took her for treatment and Langa was ordered to work for him in and around his house.

"I stayed with him because I wasn't well.

My leg were troubling me. He turned me into his slave. And when I refused to sleep with him he made life difficult for me. He said that I should love him," Langa said.

Sibuya tried to sell Masuku on the Reef but failed and sold her instead to a Mr Masondo (not his real name) in KaNgwane, and Langa

was enslaved by Makhanda.

After Langa saw that she would not receive medical attention, she went to a local clinic where medical staff reported her predicament to the refugee centre at Mangweni.

Masuku was severely beaten up and tortured by her slave master and trader. She was admitted to Shongwe Hospital in KaNgwane. She, too, was reported to the refugee centre.

Both are now being cared for by refugee workers and they look back in horror at what they have experienced.

All Masuku wants is to find a job and return to Mozambique as soon as she has enough money, but Langa wants to stay.

Langa does not want to return to Mozambique where, she says, Renamo soldiers killed her mother and she doesn't know her father's fate.

Langa still walks with the help of a crutch, but is slowly improving. Masuku was in high spirits when Sowetan interviewed her.

No anti-slavery law in South Africa

THERE is no anti-slavery legislation in South Africa.

While slavery was outlawed in the Cape in 1840 - the act that led to the epoch-making Great Trek - it never really existed in the old Boer republics of the Transvaal and Free State.

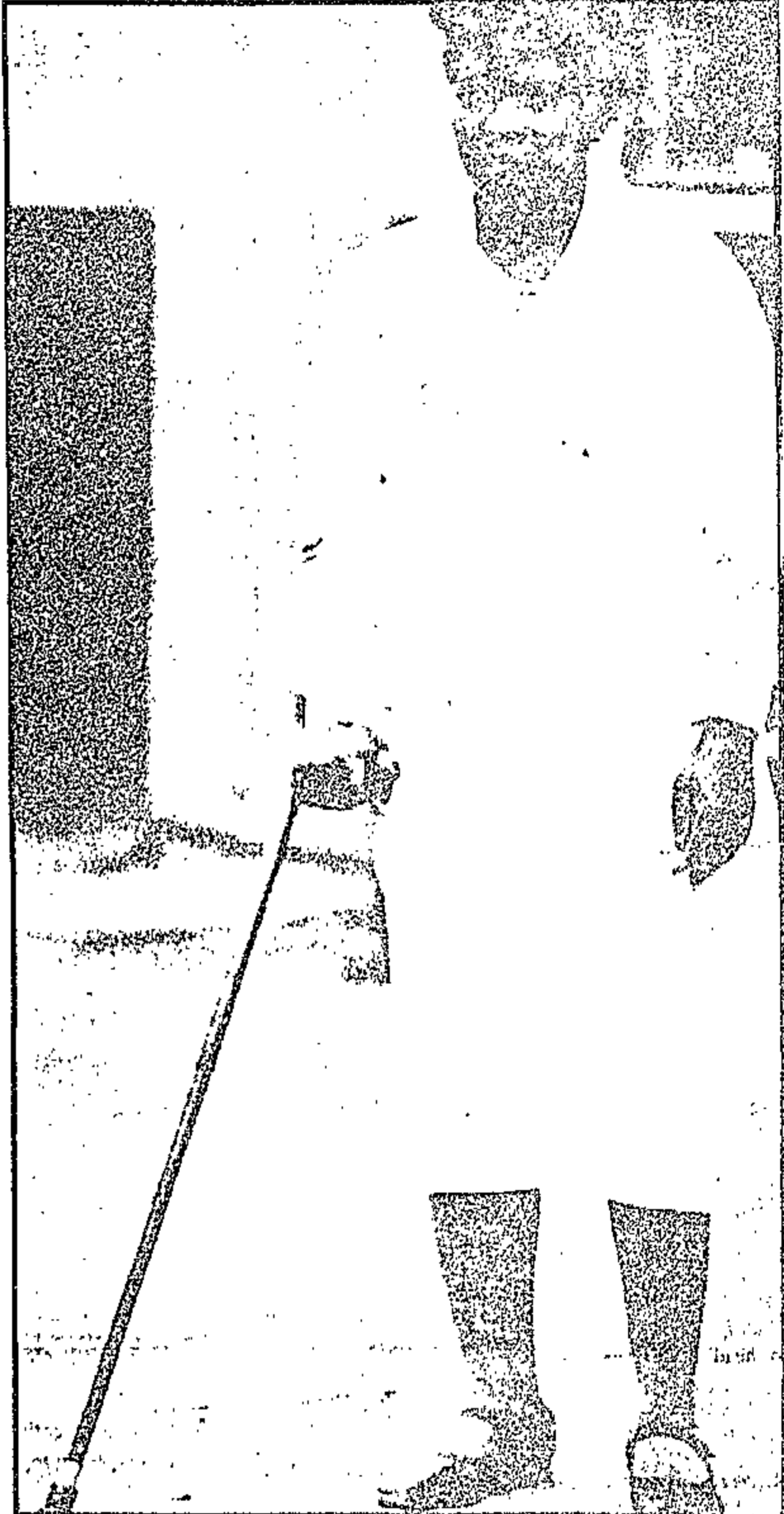
There are other laws under which slave traders - buyers and sellers - could be prosecuted, Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's Law Department said this week.

Among the charges that can be brought against traders are kidnapping, child molesting (if the victim is under age and has been abused physically), rape, assault and the denial of the personal liberty of a person without a court order.

"Under international common law, slavery is outlawed," Dugard said.

In the particular case of the Mozambican refugees, he said that kidnapping would be the initial charge.

The act of kidnapping was first committed in a foreign country, but because it was continued in South Africa, it would hold, Dugard said.



Aduzinda Langa (23) opted for the highway to heaven across the electrified fence between South Africa and Mozambique, instead she ended up on the road to hell and life as a *sigola* - slave.
Pic: ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

w/Manf. 16/11 - 22/11/90

No SA laws ~~282~~ against trade 119 in humans

POLICE in kaNgwane face a strange irony. They plan to arrest the two men who turned Jabulile Masuku into a chattel, but have found there are no laws against slavery on South Africa's statute books.

The investigating officers say they will, therefore, have to rely on laws against child molestation to charge the traders.

Slavery existed in the Cape Colony as well as the Boer Republics during the 19th century. The practice was outlawed in the Cape in 1840, leading to the Great Trek, but was never legislated against in the Transvaal and Free State Republics.

At the time of union in 1910, the Cape's anti-slave laws were not converted into national legislation as slavery was deemed to have become obsolete.

But John Dugard, professor of law at Wits University, says there is a range of legal devices that can be used to contain South Africa's budding slave trade.

Laws against kidnapping can be used to prosecute the traders — but Dugard points out that the situation regarding Mozambican refugees is complicated by the fact that they have been captured or recruited in a foreign country.

However, the United Nations has enacted a number of conventions which prohibit slavery and there is a local tradition of common law which makes the practice illegal.

Says Dugard: "Under international and common law slavery is unlawful. The most serious charge that can be brought against a slave trader is the denial of personal liberty (without official cause to do this). A statute does not have to exist to prosecute the offenders."

Star 16/11/90

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Slave trade flourishes on SA border

Own Correspondent

Victims of the Mozambican civil war are being lured to South Africa to be sold as slaves and concubines, and for muti in the homeland of KaNgwane.

During an investigation completed this week, The Star's sister newspaper, Sowetan, uncovered a warren of "safe" houses, holes in the border fence called "highways", handlers known as "guides" and a carefully planned transport network for bringing teenage boys and girls from Mozambique to townships on the Reef.

The "guides" are men who know the Mozambican bush and the "highways" in the electrified fence between that country and South Africa. They tell the refugees they will be given jobs in the Transvaal.

Farmers

On arrival in South Africa the refugees are moved to "safe" houses, mostly in Blocks B and C in KaNgwane, and are sold within two days, said one of the "traders", Patrick Themba.

The "slaves" are snapped up either by eager farmers in the Lowveld or black businessmen on the Reef, who pay between R150 and R300 for each person.

A refugees field worker, Sally KcKibbon, said a Lowveld farmer had "bought" a shipment of refugees to work in his fields and when it was time to pay them, called the SA Police to have them repatriated.

As further proof of the "trading", Sowetan was part of an initiative which saw Weekly Mail reporter Phil Molefe "buy" two teenagers, Jorge (17) and Emanuel (18), for R200 each without

any questions asked. The purchase was made from a man whom the refugees called "Baba Thobela", in Block C in KaNgwane.

Sowetan also met a young woman, 17-year-old Jabulile Masuku (not her real name), who was allegedly lured from Maputo by Josiah Sibuya. Miss Masuku and two friends were all promised jobs in South Africa.

According to Miss Masuku, Mr Sibuya took her and one of her friends to Daveyton, Kathlehong, Vereeniging, Soweto, Tokoza and the Free State to try to sell them.

Miss Masuku's friend was allegedly sold on the Reef, but Mr Sibuya could not find a buyer for Miss Masuku.

Eventually Miss Masuku was sold as a concubine to a Mr Masondo in KaNgwane. When she refused to sleep with him, he allegedly assaulted her.

Mr Masondo called Mr Sibuya, who allegedly tortured the girl until she bled.

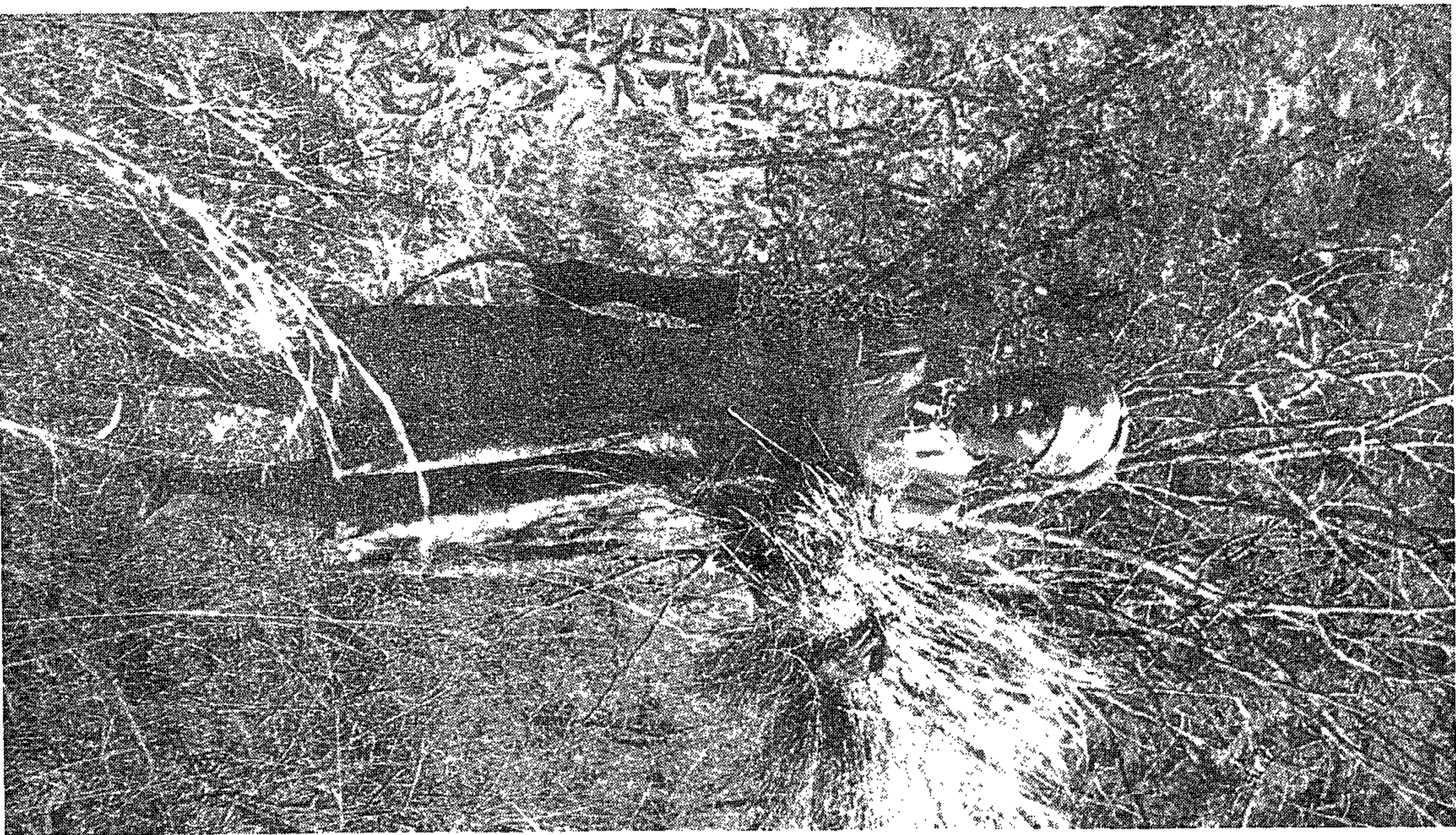
Mr Masondo's sister took Miss Masuku to the local hospital where doctors reported her story to the refugee centre at Mangweni.

A refugee field worker at Mangweni said last week that many of the refugees in the homeland were killed for muti.

"It is easy to kill them. They have no identification and no family. Their origins are unknown and, sad as it is, no one will miss a refugee," Rachel Nsimbisi said.

KaNgwane police confirmed last week that they had been aware of the "slave trade" and that arrests were imminent.

Because no anti-slavery legislation exists in the homeland, charges of child molestation would be brought.



Those living next to kaNgywane's Somqimvelo Game Reserve collect thatch grass from the park for the roofs of their huts
Pictures: LAURA YEATMAN

THE senior warden of kaNgywane's new Somqimvelo Game Reserve is considering an unpopular option in order to ensure the park's survival — mining.

That's not the only possibility, Pele Hitchins said last week. Eventually all the tourist facilities will be privatised.

Currently 40 families live in the reserve and graze their cattle there. People living on the periphery come in to collect herbs, reeds and thatch grass.

A few weeks ago, the local chief proclaimed part of the park after representations to the kaNgywane government and discussions between local residents and the reserve's staff.

The 300 families relocated to make way for Somqimvelo were compensated. They are among the thousands who live on the periphery of the 50 000ha reserve — perceived as the preserve of the elite.

The issue is land. The local people want to graze their cattle on the lush green grass on the other side of the game fence. They want to know why animals are put before people.

It is the dilemma of reserves and their neighbours — how to satisfy the needs of both.

Hitchins was asked by the kaNgywane government to help establish the new reserve on former white farmland — populated by black labourers who stayed when the whites left, and others who moved onto the vacated land.

As Hitchins talked about his plans for the reserve — which is not yet open to the public — there was a rustle in the reeds on the river banks. A hippo or a buck? Instead, a herd of cows appeared.

"Cattle and tourists just don't go together," said Hitchins. Tourists pay to "experience Africa" and not to see a herd of cows grazing alongside antelope, zebra and giraffe.

"We could run cattle and game together, but the reserve is hoping to make money from tourism," he said.

People are not excluded from the reserve though. They do utilise its resources. The reserve's neighbours collect thatch grass for huts' roofs, reeds for brooms, filling in with the concept of "sustained utilisation of natural products".

A township borders on the reserve and its residents pay a fishing permit fee of R1, valid for a year. Non-kaNgywane people may also fish but their permit costs R10.

"We must look after our neighbours

A reserve and its neighbours

fight to survive

By Laura Yeatman

People have fought against mining in conservation areas but, in order to survive, environmentalists may have to bow to pressure — from poor neighbours who want to know why animals' needs come before theirs.

By LAURA YEATMAN



Game reserves could become a rich resource for local people who live in rural poverty on their borders

First as they have suffered the greatest losses," said Hitchins. "We are encouraging the use of medicinal plants and are investigating the market. We've also talked to local herbalists who're very enthusiastic."

Part of the problem seems to be to persuade local people that they can benefit from the establishment of a game reserve — and tourism and mining are among the biggest industries in South Africa.

Environmental groups have fought long and hard to stop mining in conservation areas but there is a distinct possibility that gold will be mined in this new reserve, making Somqimvelo viable and acceptable to its neighbours.

"The major mining houses are involved with prospecting and we are

waiting for the results. There is no work in this area ... Perhaps people would prefer it because it creates greater job opportunities.

"If gold mining takes place the challenge would be to marry mining and conservation. The environment will be damaged but we must try to minimise it. Mining is a necessity for progress and the economy but environmentalists do become heart sore when faced with this option."

But Hitchins believes mining is only a short-term solution. It will create jobs for a short period and then the mine will shut down.

"Conservation will ultimately be the better route to follow — the reserve will still be here hundreds of years from now. When Somqimvelo is fully oper-

ational, 300 or more people will be employed. Their families, about 2 500 people, will also benefit. And the men will no longer have to go to the cities to work, keeping the family structure intact.

The establishment of a game park has other spin-offs besides job creation — the reserve's neighbours could establish market gardens and a poultry and meat industry to supply the lodges in the reserve. Tourist-related industries could flourish. Entrepreneurs could establish businesses such as transport, curio shops, catering facilities and other services.

Tourist development in Somqimvelo will be run by the private sector. "They have the expertise and will be successful and make money," said Hitchins. "Conservationists aren't trained to do this."

A month ago the first entrepreneur set up a business in the park — equine trails.

"It's run independently. She organises the horses, has her own base camp and looks after the catering. We are only concerned about the environmental aspect — we check out the trails to see that no damage will be caused," said Hitchins.

Last weekend potential developers arrived in the park to look at a site for a 100-bed plush lodge on the banks of the Komati River. A conference centre and golf course are also envisaged.

"But all development will be on the boundaries of the reserve. We don't want to spoil remote areas with pylons ... I'm against these things but we have no option but to follow this route as it will create jobs and wealth," said Hitchins.

In fact, everything from walking and driving trails to hunting will probably be privatised.

● To PAGE 31

A reserve and its neighbours fight to survive

56 From PAGE 29 119

This year Somgimvelo sent a chief a gift — the fruit of the Ioranthus tree, which grows only in the reserve. A bird-catching ceremony is held every November in Swaziland. Lime is made from the fruit to trap wydah birds which are freed once the Swazis have removed their tail feathers for use in tribal regalia.

Somgimvelo now has 110 staff members, most of them local people. The reserve has a training centre built with money donated by a mining group — "the mining companies are generous but so they should be because they're turning the countryside upside down". Training is ongoing and advanced and refresher courses are held.

The centre is also used by local schools to

educate children, the adults of the future. Hitchins believes the reserve's role is to make people aware of their heritage.

"People always get hurt if there's to be development," he said.

And Somgimvelo's neighbours have suffered, even though they were compensated. But their suffering could be minimalised if they changed from traditional to modern, viable agricultural concepts.

Somgimvelo means "protect our heritage" — the name was chosen by the homeland's residents through a competition.

To help make the name become a reality, the reserve has a communications division which works with tribal authorities, schools, health and welfare organisations, government officials and the Development Bank.

Communication is vital for the success of the reserve.

"Communication — and time."

But does Somgimvelo have time? Do any conservation areas have the time?

Already the local chief has deproclaimed one section of the reserve. "It's a question of give and take," said Hitchins.

But it could happen again and again as people fight for land — unless the reserve's neighbours do benefit from game parks.

IRONMENT
16/11 - 26/11/90
Mining: The
has touch
From PAGE 25
...all kinds of problems."
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THE Mpakenti people, who struggled to make a living from cattle farming on 7 000ha in the dry Lowveld mountains, are now extracting South Africa's new gold — tourism.

The concept of a tribe owning the land on which a game park is established is a possible solution to the land issue in South Africa. It is being put into practice at Mthethomusha Game Reserve in kaNgwane and, although in its initial stages and not without problems, it appears to be working.

"This area was identified as land with no agricultural value," said Abraham Sibya, the senior warden in charge of game and veld management. "There is a shortage of water. It is mostly mountainous and the only grazing for cattle is in the valleys where you find sweet grass.

"There were very few cattle farmers here and it was not a commercial enterprise," said Sibya, who grew up in Kaapmuiden, a few kilometres away. "The idea of establishing a reserve was negotiated with Chief Charles Bongani Mpakentis, senior representative of the tribe. He discussed it with the tribal council."

People had moved to more central areas as they were no longer interested in cattle farming, he said. They work on farms in white areas and in towns.

The maximum that can be made from cattle farming is R80 000 annually from the sale of 10 percent of a herd of 800, the number the land can support. But more water points need to be established and the cattle need to be in good condition — whereas a reserve could generate far more income.

kaNgwane Parks's philosophy is that conservation should serve the community and it recognises that environmental areas won't survive unless the mass of people see benefits accruing to them.

"I suppose we're talking about rural development," said Karl Lane, head of kaNgwane Parks' communications and training section.

So the conservationists are under tremendous pressure to make a profit from tourism and hunting. kaNgwane Parks promises to be South Africa's new gold.

Extracting tourism, South Africa's new gold

Conservationists in the dry Lowveld region are under tremendous pressure to make a profit from tourism and hunting. **LAURA YEATMAN** visited the area.

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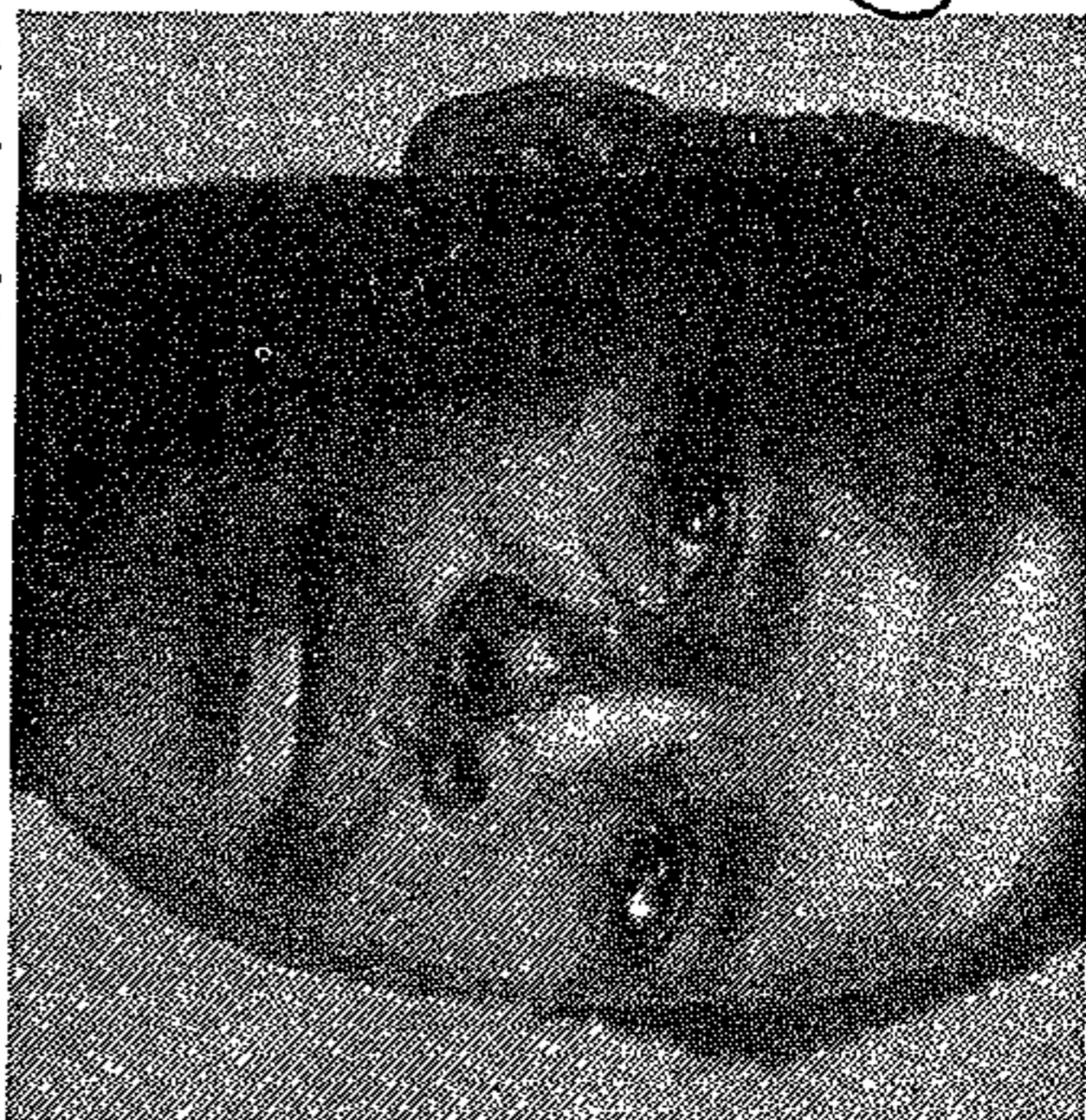
Foreign tourists are making a contribution to the development of conservation and therefore rural development — besides having a good time. "Destroy a park and it will mean a loss in foreign revenue," said Lane.

Nestling in Mthethomusha's mountains is the luxurious Bongani Lodge. It's not just foreign tourists who visit it — Nelson Mandela goes into retreat there too. However, said Sibya: "We're looking at the business aspect and therefore aim at the wealthy tourist. We don't establish affordable camps because larger numbers of tourists paying less don't generate enough of an income."

The running of Mthethomusha involves an agreement between three groups, the Tribal Trust Company, kaNgwane Parks Corporation and a private operator.

The private operator is in charge of marketing, running the lodge and game trails. kaNgwane Parks is responsible for negotiations and initial administration and land management, and advances a loan to the Tribal Trust Company for development. And the Tribal Trust Company uses the profits from the venture for community development.

The private operator has an agreement with the tribe to use the land and facilities and makes an annual payment to the Tribal Trust Company, which in turn repays the loan for development over 20 years to kaNgwane Parks. A representative of kaNgwane Parks sits on the board of the Tribal Trust company.



Abraham Sibya, warden at Mthethomusha

"At the moment kaNgwane Parks is splitting the profits but sometimes 60 percent goes to the community and 40 percent to kaNgwane Parks, depending on what it is," said Lane. "Hunting, which starts next season, is low cost, low capital investment for kaNgwane Parks so a smaller proportion of the profits will go to Parks. We just want to cover our running costs and put a little in the bank for further development."

kaNgwane Parks manages the reserve for the community which, with continued training, they'll ultimately take over and run as a private game reserve, according to Sibya.

"People want to escape the trap of rural poverty and they see the way out through jobs and education. So we must create jobs and generate profits which can be used to the benefit of the community, such as building schools," said Lane.

Already 183 jobs have been created — 55 at the lodge — but not all are filled by local people. However, all non-Mpakenti people have a local understanding them. The 128 employed to help manage the reserve are all local people.

Training is planned in consultation with the game wardens. Over 50 percent of kaNgwane's people is illiterate so the programme is 95 percent practical and tackles basic skills required by a game scout.

They are also taught how to carry out the enforcement of nature conservation legislation. People living on the peripheries of reserves tend to view conservationists as those who got them into trouble for poaching or for collecting wood. Now scouts are encouraged to use discretion — for small transgressions people are released with a warning. Larger offences are dealt with more severely.

"If a man poaches, he is stealing from the tribe. The reserve's neighbours benefit from the land and therefore have a vested interest in protecting it," said Lane. "For example, a hunter will pay R15 000 to shoot a buffalo — R50 000 to R80 000 for a rhino — and if the animal is killed by a poacher the tribe loses this income."

The profits siphoned off to the Tribal Trust Company from Mthethomusha contribute to the upliftment of the area. The local people can decide to build schools, clinics or even buy television sets if this is how they want to spend the money to the community's benefit. But kaNgwane's trustee would object if they wanted to buy a Mercedes.

Utilisation strategies, whereby the local community is able to harvest products, are a financial and practical benefit to them. They will get the profits from the sale of carcasses and sangomas collect herbs, bark and leaves for medicine. At the moment, money made from the sale of thatch grass col-

lected by local women is going towards building a creche," said Sibya. "The women cut thatch grass and kaNgwane Parks acts as a facilitator and finds a market for it. Most locals want tin roofs, so the market is outside the area."

But the concept of a reserve benefiting its neighbours — and not just land taken away from them for game and as a playground for wealthy tourists — has yet to be communicated to the 100 000-odd people living around Mthethomusha.

"Our biggest problem is education. The old colonial way of just fencing off an area and proclaiming it a reserve is unacceptable," said Lane. "If we say the community will benefit in 20 years, this won't be understood. They want a way out of the trap of rural poverty now. Conservation should be a way of life and people must get an income from it."

With only four members of kaNgwane Parks' staff involved in education and one in media, the best avenue of contact with local people is Radio Swazi — everyone listens to it. The half-hour programme discusses issues of relevance to the local people, such as the cutting of Kiala trees which are used to make furniture.

"Kiala grows outside the reserve and people chop down the trees but don't replant. We don't just forbid the felling of these trees but discuss how the disappearance of this tree is threatening the livelihood of carpenters."

This approach to better utilisation of the land and a new conservation concept is starting to pay off. Already chiefs are starting to approach kaNgwane Parks to request that a reserve be set up in their area. However, often the land is not suitable for the establishment of a reserve. And kaNgwane Parks needs more money. They were offered 20 000ha recently but require millions of rand to establish and develop it and other areas. The South African government has cut its budget to the homelands and this has resulted in a cut in the amount allocated to conservation in these areas. Which is another reason why reserves need to be profitable.

Slave traffic is SA legacy - rights chief

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Sowetan
19/11/90

THE selling of Mozambican refugees as slaves in South Africa is an indictment on the South African Government, Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

Coleman said the Mozambican refugee crises and subsequent slave trade were "spin-offs" of apartheid's negative and destabilising affect on the region.

"This (slave trading revelations) is a by-product of South Africa's destabilising of the region," Coleman said.

It has been reported over the years that South

Africa was the power behind Renamo rebels who are involved in a bloody civil war with the Mozambican government.

In his reaction to last week's investigations Mr Bongani Khumalo, the former assistant regional director of the South African Red Cross, yesterday appealed to governments and political parties on both sides of the border to investigate the matter.

"It's not a matter of simply exposing the atrocity. It must be stopped and the culprits must be brought to book.

"This is a story of abduction, assault, rape and other exploitative actions against an innocent

people caught in the crossfire of a civil war," Khumalo said.

Meanwhile Mozambican refugees who have been brought into South Africa and sold as slaves or concubines have very little protection under existing legislation.

Hearing

As illegal aliens they can be summarily dismissed, according to a senior legal figure.

"Technically, of course, they should receive a hearing, but without even identification papers, they have very little chance of any recourse," he said.

South Africa is not a

signatory to the relevant United Nations statutes and is not obliged to give any foreigner refugee status.

Meanwhile, the South African Police are investigating the findings of the Sowetan investigations into a rampant slave trade of Mozambican refugees, according to Major HS Pienaar of the Eastern Transvaal branch of the SAP.

"However, since most of the activity is in KaNgwane and not in SA, the SAP will work with police in the self-governing territory," Pienaar said.

An investigation team will look into all allegations and aspects of the investigation before it is decided what action will be taken, he said.

KaNgwane strike into fifth week

120

Sowetan 20/11/90

THE strike by about 30 employees at KaNgwane's Department of Education and Culture, who have refused to process Standard 10 examination papers until their demands are met, entered its fifth week yesterday.

The strikers, who staged a sit-in in the office of Professor Selby Ripinga, KaNgwane's Minister of Education and Culture, last Thursday before they were removed by the police, are demanding the removal of a Mr Nkosi as head of the examination section and better working conditions as well as an end to alleged racial discrimination.

A spokesman for the workers said they downed tools also to demand pro-

By MONK NKOMO

tection clothing for certain employees, shelters, permanent appointment of temporary staff, promotions on merit and an end to unfair dismissals and transfer of staff.

Ripinga said yesterday racial discrimination was not in line with his policy and that promotions were made by the Public Service Commission.

He denied allegations of unfair dismissals and transfers and said "since I came here in 1988 I have never dismissed anybody".

Workers continued with the strike despite a "humiliating decision" by the government to remove Nkosi.

Striking clerks are suspended

SIXTEEN clerks at KaNgwane's Department of Education and Culture have been suspended from work for being on strike for the past six weeks.

By MONK NKOMO

A spokesman for the workers said they were suspended on November 19 by the department, which also told them that allegations of misconduct were being investigated against them.

Meeting

About 30 workers downed tools last month, demanding better working conditions, an end to racial discrimination, permanent appointment of temporary staff, promotion on merit, an end to unfair dismissals and transfers and the removal of a Mr Nkosi.

A spokesman for the

workers said yesterday most of the strikers had returned to work and would hold a meeting this week with KaNgwane's deputy Chief Minister, Mr MC Zitha, to resolve the matter.

Zitha could not be reached for comment as he was attending a Cabinet meeting.

The spokesman denied claims that they had threatened to disrupt examinations at local high schools by refusing to handle Standard 10 exam papers.

"We have nothing to do with examination papers. We are in the administration section of the department," he said.

HOMELANDS — KANGWANE — GENERAL

1991 — 1993

'Admit one, admit all' row 119

By IKE MOTSAPI

CONFRONTATION is looming between the KaNgwane government and the local civic association over admission of students at the homeland's only college of education.

The Lekazi Civic Association is demanding that the homeland accept all the 900 matric pupils who applied for admission at the college.

The homeland said it could only admit 350. It said it could only take an extra 50 pupils as a compromise.

A spokesman for the association said: "We demand that the College of Education in KaNgwane should admit all pupils who want to study at the college.

"We demand that they should all be accepted irrespective of whether they satisfy the selection criteria of the college or whether there is adequate accommodation for all or not," the spokesman said.

The Department of Education and Culture in the homeland rejected this during a meeting with the civic association on Monday, saying it was impossible to do so.

No agreement was reached because the civic association rejected the homeland's explanation.

The public relations officer for the KaNgwane's education department, Mr D E Mauku, said: "It must be emphasised that it is not in keep-

ing with the principles of education to admit everybody without any selection.

"The department's plans for running schools this year are based on numbers that they are designed to accommodate.

"We believe that the Lekazi Civic Association is being unreasonable by wanting us to prescribe to the 'admit one, admit all' ideology.

"This cannot happen," he added.

The situation remains unclear at this stage.

Learn, don't burn, urges kaNgwane education official

FOUR motor-vehicles belonging to the kaNgwane Department of Education and Culture were burned down by students at kaBokweni near Nelspruit, last week.

The motive of the students' action was not known to the department, but it was suspected that the students were "influenced by outsiders".

According to Enoch Mauku, a spokesperson for the Department, students had a short meeting in the local community hall before moving to the circuit offices where vehicles were burned.

He said the Department's relationship with the students was good and previous problems with students had been resolved amicably. *N/Ahson 22/2-28/2/91*

The spokesperson referred to a meeting held at the beginning of this month between the circuit manager and student representatives at the two high schools in Khutalani and Vulindlela.

Problems 119

He said the students presented their grievances ranging from overcrowding and shortage of textbooks and other school materials. The circuit manager had reached an agreement with the students that short term problems would be addressed as soon as the headmasters established how much additional material was required.

Overcrowding, the spokesperson said, was due to a big influx of students resulting from the "back to school" call.

"We decided not to turn away any students," said Mauku, stressing that the influx made planning difficult.

He challenged the entire community to come forward when such problems occurred, adding that arson was unacceptable "at this time when we are working towards building for our forthcoming freedom."

Joe Makhubedu, a spokesperson for the National Education Co-ordinating Committee in the Eastern Transvaal, said it was believed that some SRC members of the two high schools might have been involved as there was discontent over the Department's handling of study material.

Mabuza in shock resignation 119

KANGWANE Chief Minister Enos Mabuza announced his shock resignation yesterday after calling the independent homelands "banana republics" and attacking the SA government for not giving KaNgwane the same lavish treatment they enjoyed.

Mabuza also criticised SA for putting pressure on KaNgwane, one of six non-independent homelands, and said SA seemed determined to keep the area underdeveloped.

However, he did not cite these reasons directly as the cause of his resignation, which he said was for "intensely personal reasons".

Business Day Reporter

Mabuza's resignation, announced in a speech to the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, takes effect from April 1.

The announcement is believed to have taken even cabinet members by surprise.

He denied that he sought some other political office, and has not resigned as head of the majority party in KaNgwane, the Inyanza Political Movement.

In his speech, in which he reviewed his 13 years as chief minister, he made repeated references to clashes with successive NP

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Mabuza B/D am 8/3/91

governments, particularly his opposition to SA government plans to cede KaNgwane to Swaziland.

Mabuza said he was subjected to enormous pressure and was threatened that if his administration did not comply, he would be "squashed like a flea".

The administration's budgetary allocation had remained minimal and was clearly aimed at perpetuating the underdevelopment of KaNgwane, he said.

"We are the only homeland without grandiose parliamentary and administrative buildings, palaces on hills, simply because at the worst of times and under the most difficult circumstances, we have

tried to do the best of things for our people.

He felt "deeply injured" by government's actions following events in "banana republics" like Ciskei which had built "white elephants" such as casinos and international airports.

Even though they had staged coups, destroying property and senselessly killing each other, they were rewarded with "budgetary aid, guaranteed overdraft facilities, technical and personnel assistance" by government.

KaNgwane had not a single grave as a result of political or internecine violence, "yet we are not recognised and given such lavish assistance, much less our due".

□ From Page 1

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Mabuza resigns as KaNgwane leader

Political Staff

IN a surprise move yesterday, KaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza announced his resignation.

Although his Inyandza National Movement still controls the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, his decision to quit homeland politics could be the first step towards reincorporating the homeland into South Africa.

Mr Mabuza, 51, who has been head of the KaNgwane Government since 1977, has long-standing links with the ANC.

His decision to resign may well be part of a strategy to speed up the collapse of the homeland system, and the reintegration of these territories into South Africa.

However, a statement issued yesterday by the KaNgwane Information Centre did not give any reasons for Mr Mabuza's resignation, which he announced at a special session of the Legislative Assembly.



Mr Enos Mabuza

kaNgwane Chief Minister Mabuza quits suddenly

Weekly Mail Reporter

(119)

Enos Mabuza, the first homeland leader to be welcomed by the African National Congress in Lusaka and a man believed to be well placed to play a major political role, unexpectedly quit as chief minister of kaNgwane yesterday. (W/Man 8/3-14/3/9)

Mabuza, who made the announcement to a special session of the homeland's Legislative Assembly, gave no reasons nor did he spell out plans for the future, according to a statement from his press office in Johannesburg.

However, it is believed that what were described as "the difficulties and hardships" of office had weighed heavily on the leader of the Inyandza movement.

At the end of last year, Mabuza took several months' sabbatical in England. A possible reason for his resignation was a disenchantment at having to straddle the precarious divide between the liberation movement and his position as a leader of an apartheid institution.

LABOUR BRIEFS

kaNgwane gets back in step with South Africa

■ Moving towards reincorporation, kaNgwane has passed a law making all South African labour statutes applicable in the Eastern Transvaal homeland.

The kaNgwane Labour Laws Amendment Act, passed on March 6, provides that South Africa's Labour Relations Act, Wage Act, Basic Conditions of Employment Act and Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, and future amendments, cover kaNgwane workers, and that South African-registered unions and employer bodies are deemed to be registered in kaNgwane.

Sources are confident President FW de Klerk will promulgate it.

kaNgwane will have its own industrial court and dispute procedures, but will be effectively re-integrated in South Africa's labour system — Cosatu's long-term plan for the homelands. kaNgwane has been in regular contact with Cosatu.

An enlightened homeland, kaNgwane originally planned to update its labour law — South Africa's pre-1985 LRA — with a model statute, but the Saccola Accord and moves to legislate it sparked a rethink.

Information Bulletin 15/3-21/3/91
The congress also resolved to reduce the number of pay grades on the railways and to narrow the wage gap between high- and low-paid, and to step up its campaign against privatisation and for re-nationalisation of privatised industry.

Delegates agreed on the need for a forum for public sector unions to "discuss their perspective on public sector industry with public and private sector management", and to continue talks with the Transport and General Workers' Union with a view to creating one transport union.

21 March 15/3-21/3/91

(120)

ED

Enos Mabuza speaks out after resigning as KaNgwane boss



Enos Mabuza... end of an era

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

CHEERS and applause turned into tears after KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza publicly announced his resignation as the homeland's leader this week.

A packed KaNgwane Legislative Assembly hall was applauding Mabuza's speech denigrating the system of apartheid when he dropped his resignation bombshell.

Some members wept openly after Mabuza said he would terminate his duties as chief minister and as a member of the legislative assembly from April 15.

He was resigning for "fundamentally personal reasons", he said.

Mabuza told *City Press* he had been contemplating resigning for some time but had no definite plans for the future.

"I am not interested in any role and have no personal political ambitions. But I will remain

president of Inyandza National Movement," he said.

Though he had been thinking of resigning for some time his decision could have been hastened by a remark by a senior South African cabinet minister on February 26 during a meeting of homeland leaders with State President FW de Klerk and cabinet ministers at Tuynhuy, Cape Town.

Mabuza said he had pleaded at the meeting for financial aid to help KaNgwane buy more land to extend KaNyamazane township when the minister remarked that there was "no money for those who wanted to dismantle homelands".

Mabuza was surprised, he said, because his government had built clinics, schools and a college of higher education, commissioned road surfacing and implemented an agricultural development programme.

"We are the only homeland without grandiose parliamentary and administrative build-

ings - palaces on hills.

"We have tried to do the best for our people.

"So we feel deeply injured when banana republics such as Ciskei, which has built, gambling casinos, a white-elephant international airport, staged coups, and gone on the rampage destroying property, are rewarded with aid.

"KaNgwane has been and remains the most stable and peaceful of the homelands.

"We do not have a single grave as a result of political or intestine violence.

"And yet we are not recognised as such and have received no lavish treatment.

"We continue to be punished for daring to say homelands should be dismantled," he said.

Mabuza said when he came to office 13 years ago he took a clear and unequivocal stand against political "independence" and at the same time publicly identified with the aims of the ANC.

This led to strained relations with Pretoria.

"Our political integrity was viewed as wayward by the creators and supervisors of apartheid.

"Our request for constitutional advancement from legislative assembly status to self-governing homeland was initially refused.

"A unilateral decision was taken by Pretoria to indirectly foist independence on us by arbitrarily ceding KaNgwane and one million South-African-born Swazis to Swaziland.

"Our budgetary allocation was and has remained minimal and is clearly aimed at perpetuating the underdevelopment of KaNgwane.

"Our visit to Lusaka to meet with the exiled ANC leadership in 1986 was a bold thing to do, given the security clamp-down and paranoia of the time. "It seemed to have ensured our dubious status as stepchild of the homeland family,"

CL Press 10/3/91

(119)

Mabuza: A lodestar for national mediation

w/mail 22/3 = 27/3/91

119

KANGWANE'S chief minister, Enos Mabuza, looks set to play a major role as a mediator in national politics when he quits the post he has occupied for 13 years next month.

The charismatic homeland leader dropped a bombshell when he opened a special session of the kaNgwane legislative assembly early this month with an announcement that he intended to step down as chief minister.

Mabuza is being typically modest about his future plans and insists that he has no ambitions or immediate plans for a new public career. But political pundits are casting him in the role of a political lodestar capable of bringing South Africa's divergent political movements together in the process of negotiating a new constitution for the country.

African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is currently spending a month's leave at a remote game lodge in a nature reserve in the Lowveld and this has provided the two statesmen with an opportunity to consolidate the close friendship that has developed between them.

Although Mandela is on a strictly personal visit it is likely that the extensive contact between the two men will have a strong influence on Mabuza's decisions about his future political career.

The ANC, guided by Mandela, has recently adopted a strategy of encouraging South Africa's various political parties and movements to enter constitutional discussions as independent bodies.

Alex Boraine, director of the Institute for Democratic Alternatives for South Africa (Idasa), told *The Weekly Mail* that Mabuza's extensive experience and uncanny ability to reconcile opposing political forces were ideal qualifications for the role of national mediator.

"He is a genuine and modest man who a long time ago decided to participate within the homeland system without making himself a lackey of the state," said Boraine.

"At the same time he has earned the grudging respect of Pretoria and developed close ties with the ANC, whose policies he is in general agreement with. But he is not a 'yes man' and will differ with anyone when he believes he is right."

The Weekly Mail is informed that Mabuza has already been approached by key players involved in setting up the process of negotiating a new constitution to play a mediating role outside of the ANC and

Nelson Mandela and kaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza have recently been in extensive contact — a sign that Mabuza may not be leaving politics behind him when he quits his post at the end of the month. **By EDDIE KOCH**



Enos Mabuza: 'A genuine and honest man' Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

government circles.

Both the kaNgwane government and the Inyandza National Movement have been involved in conflicts with ANC leaders, civic groups and the militant youth over local issues in the homeland but these have never led to the kind of sectarian violence that characterises politics in other homelands.

"KaNgwane has been and remains the most stable and peaceful homeland," Mabuza told the legislative assembly at the time of his resignation. "We do not have a single grave as a result of political or internecine violence."

The ability to manage conflict and his strongly independent personality give Mabuza the critical edge over other political leaders who have explicitly adopted the role of political mediators.

Former Inkatha leader Oscar Dhlomo and Saths Cooper, one-time president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), have set up the Institute for a Multiparty

Democracy to promote a culture of political tolerance in South Africa.

But this pair is handicapped by the fact that they have both been closely associated with organisations that have been deeply involved in sectarian strife.

Boraine said it was significant that Mabuza had not resigned from the leadership of Inyandza, the national political movement that he heads, and predicted that this body could provide him with a foray into the field of national politics.

In an interview with *The Weekly Mail*, Mabuza stressed that he had no immediate plans for the future. "After I leave office on April 15, I am going to attend the graduation of my daughter in the United States in the middle of the year," he said. "This will give me time to think about my career and until then I am keeping an open mind."

However, his reasons for resigning indicate a frustration with Pretoria's patronising approach to homeland politics and a keen awareness that new political opportunities have opened up in South Africa.

"I have always stated that I had no intention to remain chief minister forever," said Mabuza. "Until February 2 last year I could stomach the role of school prefect but could not handle being treated as a school boy after that."

The chief minister said his decision to resign was precipitated by the fact that the government continued to punish kaNgwane by making inequitable budgetary allocations to the homeland even though it was the most stable and viable in the country.

"We feel deeply injured when 'banana republics' such as Ciskei, which has built gambling casinos, international airports which are white elephants, staged coups d'etat, gone on the rampage destroying property and senselessly killing each other, are rewarded with 'budgetary aid, guaranteed overdraft facilities, technical and personnel assistance'," Mabuza said in his address to the legislative assembly.

He now stresses this as the "precipitating factor" which prompted his decision to resign. But the homeland leader was also known to be frustrated by deep-seated corruption and inefficiency inherent in the homeland system.

"Mabuza is a gentle man and I would hope his modest nature will not prevent people from seeing him as the guy to play a key mediating role in the future," said Boraine. "Often it is the guy who shouts the loudest that grabs the limelight."

Mabuza asked not to resign

Pressure is being brought on Mr. Enos Mabuza not to resign as Chief Minister of KaNgwane on April 15. *Sowetan 2-7-79*

This was said by the homeland's Acting Chief Minister, Mr M C Zitha, in a statement released by the homeland's Inyandza National Movement yesterday.

On March 7 Mabuza said he intended resigning on April 15.

Zitha appealed to Mabuza to change his decision "in the interests of the people of KaNgwane and the broader national situation". He said the homeland's people had all urged Mabuza to revoke his decision.

Sapa

KaNgwane's Mabuza urged not to resign 119



Enos Mabuza . . . should stay on "In the interests of KaNgwane".

LOUIEVILLE — An urgent appeal has been made to former KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza to reconsider his resignation which comes into effect on April 15.

Mr Mabuza announced his surprise resignation as chief minister at a special session of the KaNgwane Legislative

Assembly on March 7. Acting Chief Minister and Deputy President of the Inyandza National Movement, M C Zitha, said yesterday that Mr Mabuza had been urged to revoke his decision in the interests of the people of KaNgwane and the broader national political situation. — Lowveld Bureau.

star 27/3/71

Town with 'comrade' councillors'

By RICHARD BARTLETT: Kamhlushwa
The kaNgwane ministry of the interior
has accepted that the Civic Association
of Kamhlushwa must operate as
an official town council.

In one of the first decisions of
its kind in South Africa, a civic
organisation, elected democratically
by the community, is to take re-
sponsibility for the running of this
small town.

Last Sunday, Secretary of the Mini-
stry of the Interior Stephen Zulu ad-
dressed a meeting of Kamhlushwa
residents, explaining that for over a
year the town had been without a
council and the ministry needed to
know who to deal with.

Addressing 100 residents in the
community centre — renamed Alberti-
na Sisulu Hall by members of the
community — Zulu said he was not
there to revive the council system.

Civic association president VV
Windvoel said the previous council
had resigned because of pressure
from the community.

It was partisan to the Inyandza
Movement and often defended the
central government rather than repre-
senting the community, he said. It
was also undemocratic and did not li-
aise with the community.

The entire council resigned in Febru-
ary last year at a meeting with the mi-
nistry of the interior, and in mid-March
a civic association was democratically
elected, he said.

The people of Kamhlushwa "must
not create a platform or situation
where they fight each other", said
Zulu.

The Development Bank of Southern
Africa has made R60-million available
for the upgrading of Kamhlushwa,
the senior town and regional planner
for the ministry, Patrick Chirwa, told
the gathering.

This money will only be given once a
legally appointed steering committee
to oversee the funds has been set up,
he said.

Zulu said the meeting with the com-
munity was called because the govern-
ment must not dictate to the people.
We needed to see if the community
here was divided, he said.

He expressed fear that, because the
civic was a body linked to the Civic
Associations of Southern Transvaal,
which is in turn linked to the African
National Congress and South African
Communist Party, to legalise such a
body would be to divide the communi-
ty.

During the meeting, Windvoel ex-
plained that the civic association was
not linked to any political body and
represented members of the communi-
ty whether from the ANC, Pan Afri-
canist Congress or Inyandza.

There was no friction among mem-
bers of the audience at the meeting,
and Zulu said the community seemed
united in its call for a civic to replace
the town council.

Although the ANC had initiated the
establishment of the civic and many
members belonged to the ANC, the ci-
vic acted independently of the ANC,
Windvoel said.

Zulu said the civic could now be
made a legally constituted body under
a different name, which would make
consultation with the town much easi-
er.

The meeting with the interior mini-
stry represented no gains for the com-
munity because the civic association
had always been considered legal by
the community, said Windvoel.

Although present regulations and
acts make the civic illegal, it would
continue to operate as before, he said.

"We prefer to call our civic Sidlama-
ga, which means 'We will inherit',
rather than Kamhlushwa, which
means 'Poor and oppressed people'.

"We are now not only protesting but
also governing," said Windvoel.

Mabuza resigns, blames Pretoria's tactics

By Esimare van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The Star
119

The Government's threat to cut budgetary assistance to the ANC-aligned KaNgwane government was one of the reasons for the shock resignation of Chief Minister Eric Mabuza, which takes effect today.

The highly respected politician discussed some of the motivating factors leading to his resignation in an exclusive in-

terview with The Star. He also said a senior SA Cabinet Minister had as recently as this year refused to make development and settlement land available to the homeland as punishment for the KaNgwane government's steadfast opposition to the bantustan system.

This tactic of Pretoria, whereby "good behaviour" earned financial rewards, had become unacceptable to him.

For example, a peaceful protest march planned by the rul-

ing Inyandza National Movement in February to protest against inequitable financial assistance had been met with a veiled threat by the authorities that this would further prejudice KaNgwane's funding.

Mr Mabuza said he might consider playing a facilitating role in the era of political negotiations on South African unification and power-sharing.

But he refused to reveal details of his future, saying he had no political plans.

Speaking out on current developments in SA, Mr Mabuza said the protracted violence in black communities was an indictment of some political leaders who had failed to preach and practise peace.

He also warned against the development of a "hand-out mentality", saying black and white South Africans should cultivate a culture of hard work to ensure a prosperous future.

● Stepping down with dignity — Page 11.

Stepping down with dignity

Spar 15/4/91

119

KaNgwane's Enos Mabuza reviews his political career and ponders the future in an interview with Political Reporter ESMARE VAN DER MERWE.

ON A CONTINENT where most retiring statesmen leave behind a legacy of corruption, chaos and self-glorifying monuments, the resignation of Enos Mabuza will pass virtually unnoticed.

The reasons for his quiet exit are a tribute to the KaNgwane Chief Minister, who leaves office today after 13 years.

First, the relatively stable and well-run administration he leaves behind has drawn little media coverage at a time when homeland corruption, political oppression and protracted violence in South Africa have gripped public attention.

Second, while most homeland leaders are applying every trick in the book to ensure a place at the negotiating table, Mr Mabuza is stepping down gracefully.

At the relatively young age of 51, the popular leader's statesmanship, wisdom and political

insight will hopefully not be lost. Like Dr Van Zyl Shabbert and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Enos Mabuza has stepped out of mainstream politics. Like them, he might become one of the facilitators in the constitutional process ahead.

Interviewed at his Rosebank, Johannesburg, office, the humble, dignified former teacher said he had no political ambition but might continue to take an "interest" in current political developments.

An ANC member — according to the ANC mouthpiece Maybuye — and a close friend of Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo, he nevertheless wants to pursue a non-aligned path.

"We need people who can appeal to the citizenry of the country, people without a party-political agenda.

"I have always been an ANC sympathiser. I subscribe to the ANC's goals and ideals, al-

though I have to add that I have always believed in non-violence and peaceful change."

A devoted pacifist, he is proud of his administration's achievements, particularly his success in politicising his people without the often inescapable spin-off of political violence.

"We have steadfastly exercised the principle of political tolerance. In fact, my own political party (Inyandza National Movement) derived its strength from non-violence.

"Nevertheless, there have been times when my supporters have said 'We can't tolerate this, we have to retaliate, we must take sticks and shankos.' I said 'No, you will not do that.' And they listened.

"In the end, they realised that our strength has been our ability to withstand insult."

Mr Mabuza is saddened by the violence which has engulfed South Africa.

"Part of the violence is because the State has propped up racism and polarisation. Black life in South Africa has always been cheap under a government which regarded only whites as human beings. The security forces are undoubtedly to blame," he said.

"But the violence is a serious indictment of black leadership. We all have to bear responsibility. Some black politicians practise dominance and intolerance, indirectly advocating one person, one vote, but wanting no opponents left in the long run.

"I suspect that some black leaders haven't done enough to preach and practise peace. We hear a lot of sabre-rattling which is not conducive to peace.

"Really, it is the power of the ballot and not the bullet or the assegai that should be at work."

He dreams of a stable, democratic, black-led government which functions "like any modern country": a solid economy, fruitful foreign relations and competitiveness on international markets.

This was not impossible, he said, provided the violence was stopped immediately and a culture of hard work was cultivated among black and white.

"We must avoid the hand-out mentality. Apartheid has led to this culture of patronage. Blacks think their white counterparts and the Government owe us everything — which it does because we have been dis-

smissed — but that does not mean have to sit on our backsides and wait for help. At a certain stage, we have to get up and work hard."

To work hard is something he does well. He has tirelessly served his people, using the little means at his disposal to uplift them socio-economically with little help from Pretoria.

Announcing his resignation to a hushed KaNgwane Legislative Assembly last month, he reflected on the strained relationships with the South African Government.

"Having been a civil servant, an inspector of education, when I entered politics in 1977, there were those who expected me to toe Pretoria's line... This was a misconception, an illusion."

As a result, financial help remained minimal compared with other self-governing states. And in 1982 the Government tried to incorporate KaNgwane and the



Enos Mabuza
Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu into Swaziland. The Legislative Assembly was disbanded and Inyandza led the struggle to prevent incorporation. It suc-

ceeded. In 1984 KaNgwane was formally granted "self-governing" status, and the incorporation plans were quashed.

Security police harassment was stepped up against him and his family after that. It was no the last of Mr Mabuza's skirmishes with Pretoria.

"As recently as this year a senior South African Cabinet Minister bluntly threatened budget cuts, and refused to make any available for development and settlement. I could not countenance that," he said.

Mr Mabuza leaves office with a sense of guilt towards his supporters who have asked him to lead them along the last mile to final unification.

"But I have played my part, think I should be man enough to leave and not be pushed out." He believes leadership is no a life-time occupation. The role he still has to play will hopefully prove him wrong. □

I won't change my mind - Mabuza

FORMER KaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza said yesterday he would not revoke his decision to resign as head of the homeland administration despite numerous requests for him to reconsider. (119)

He formally left office at the weekend after 13 years as leader of the homeland.

Mabuza said in a statement he had carefully considered all requests from several quarters to rescind his decision.

Sowetan 16/4/91

"After careful deliberation, thought and prayer, I believe that it is not possible for me to revoke my decision," Mabuza said.

"I have fulfilled my role and mission as a leader. I am confident that the team that has been built up over the years will carry on the job and improve on what has been achieved." - Sapa

Enos made most of his homeland

Star 20/4/91 (119)

THE homeland of KaNgwane suffered a great loss with the resignation of its long-serving Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, early this week. So has that homeland's political organisation, the Inyandza National Move-

ment, which he founded and led right up to the time of his resignation. I came to know Enos Mabuza very well during the years he was at the helm in KaNgwane.

Later, as an official of Inkatha, I worked closely with him and his colleagues in the now-defunct South African Black Alliance.

Professor

One of Mr Mabuza's many achievements, which is perhaps not well known, is the brilliant manner in which he strengthened the KaNgwane Cabinet by reconstituting it and attracting competent and enlightened Ministers to serve with him.

The KaNgwane Cabinet, small as it is, now has within its rank a professor of education and a medical doctor.

The tendency among some African leaders of lesser calibre is to surround themselves with pliable and incapable "yes men" who will not be intellectually independent, thus not posing a threat to the autocratic and dictatorial tendencies of the leader.

Yet other leaders use these positions to reward loyalty, regardless of merit.

Mr Mabuza was indeed a welcome exception to this undemocratic tendency.

Another distinction Mabuza has earned is that he has become the first Chief Minister of a homeland to retire voluntarily.

He is quoted as having re-

Through My Eyes

OSCAR DHLOMO



marked that political positions are not life possessions.

This is another democratic lesson that black leadership has still to learn.

There are only two procedures that remove our leaders from political office. One is death, the other is a military coup.

I know one country on our continent where it is a criminal offence to discuss the question of political succession!

That is why the ANC's recently published proposals must be commended for advocating that a President in post-apartheid South Africa should serve a maximum of two terms and then give others a chance to make their contribution.

Mabuza was also one of the few homeland leaders who managed to work with a viable opposition, which is even represented in the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

Experience seems to show that opposition parties do not thrive in the barren soil of homeland politics.

Naturally, I would be the last person to oppose Mr Mabuza's decision to resign at the height of his career in politics.

Ten months ago I travelled the same road and courteously ignored any advice that said I should stay on in politics.

Almost a year later, I do not regret my decision and given another opportunity, I would repeat that decision virtually without amendment.

Mabuza remains tight-lipped about his plans for the future

THEO RAWANA

TWO months after resigning as KaNgwane chief minister, that enigma among southern African politicians, Enos Mabuza, still refuses to be drawn on his future plans.

However, one thing is certain; he will not go the way of Oscar Dhlomo or Van Zyl Slabbert. That is, not in the immediate future.

Interviewed in Johannesburg last week, Mabuza said he had a high regard for and supported the two leaders' principles. "I commend them on their stand. Their institutions have a role to play as we need to develop a culture of democracy in SA. But I am not going to start another institute. Maybe in two or three months I will be thinking about what to do."

His two forerunners, in leaving parliamentary/legislative assembly politics, went on to play different broader roles in the political arena. Former Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Van Zyl Slabbert formed the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) and Dhlomo left the Kwazulu legislative assembly and Inkatha to establish the Institute for Multiparty Democracy. A former headmaster and inspector of schools, he added: "I am an experienced teacher; and I have led people politically. So I will see what options there are and exercise my discretion. But I can assure you political involvement is not in my immediate plans — I am not looking at a politi-



● MABUZA

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

cal role." However, he still admits to "maintaining ties" with the ANC.

To complete his break with the homeland's politics, Mabuza last Monday formally resigned as president of the Inyandza National Movement, a party he had founded and led for 13 years.

He said from the time he took the reins as KaNgwane leader, he had always seen the homelands as tempo-

rary structures. "We evolved a mission statement that hinged around two basic commitments.

"The first was the socio-economic upliftment of our people; most of whom had been forcibly removed from their traditional areas of residence and resettled in what is today known as KaNgwane. The second was the determination to strive for a government by consent of all the governed, in a truly just society."

He felt he had served his brief.

Mabuza maintained ties with the ANC throughout his leadership of KaNgwane, and was one of the first leaders to visit the organisation in Lusaka in 1986.

"At the outset Inyandza adopted a multifaceted approach based on working within an apartheid-created structure while sharing the traditional, non-violent principles and goals of the exiled liberation movements.

Mabuza said his service as a schools inspector might have called for misplaced expectations when he entered politics in 1977.

"Having been a civil servant, there were those who expected me to toe Pretoria's line and help to promote the homeland policy to its logical conclusion — independence".

When he rejected independence and spurned incorporation into Swaziland he earned the wrath of central government. "Our budgetary allocation was and has remained minimal and is clearly aimed at perpetuating the underdevelopment of KaNgwane," he says.

Tourism is worth R9bn a year, new research shows

MARCIA KLEIN

TOURISM in SA is worth R9bn a year, and not R5bn as is commonly believed, research by Xcel Corporate & Management Services shows.

Results of Xcel's research also show that SA's share of world tourism is less than 1% and "dropping all the time", and foreign tourism generates only 16% of total tourist revenue. "Local tourism pays," Xcel researcher Brian Pivo says.

Latest Central Statistical Service figures show just over 1-million visitors arrived in SA in 1990.

Pivo says the number of international tourists to SA grew at an average of 19% a year between 1958 and 1975, but sharp declines in 1976, 1982 and 1986 resulted in average growth between 1975 and 1989 of only 1,14%. However, from 1986 to 1989, growth was back to 17%.

Xcel says SA tourism earns about R1,5bn in foreign exchange, with total tourism spending in SA about R9bn. Pivo says if politics had not held the industry behind, these figures might have been R15bn and R22,5bn respectively, making tourism a bigger industry than gold.

"The cost of political unrest to SA tourism is enormous," he says, and at one new job per 11 new tourists, opportunities would have been created for 400 000 jobs.

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vest are probably the best points of entry.
Andrew McNulty

MSAULI FM 10/5791

CAPEX DRAG

119

Msauli's earnings slumped last year, thanks to a combination of mining production problems and stagnant commodity prices. And,

Activities: Produces white asbestos from a mine in KaNgwane. Holds 50% of the Von Brandis gold project.

Control: Gefco 32,9%.

Chairman: H P Hart.

Capital structure: 6,45m ords. Market capitalisation: R20m.

Share market: Price: 310c. Yields: 16,1% on dividend; 49,3% on earnings; p:e ratio, 2,0; cover, 3,1. 12-month high, 650c; low, 250c.

Trading volume last quarter, 160 000 shares.

Year to Dec	'87	'88	'89	'90
Turnover (Rm)	40,4	57,0	74,1	70,2
Pre-tax profit (Rm) ..	2,0	11,4	22,4	12,0
Earnings (c)	31,6	177,2	280,7	153,0
Dividends (c)	—	35	75	50

while conditions should improve during 1991, cash flow could be severely squeezed by heavy capital expenditure commitments.

Management is considering building a dump retreatment plant to recover asbestos fibre from the mine's tailings dump. This would help to hold down the rate at which production costs are rising as a result of inflation and the greater depth of the mine workings.

Chairman Pat Hart says unit production costs soared 29% last year, though this partly reflected the effect of the underground mining problems which caused an 11% drop in production to about 100 000 t.

Normal capex for 1991 is estimated at R2,8m. If a go decision is taken on the retreatment plant this could rise to R7,7m. Hart points out Msauli's finances are healthy and the company can fund this full amount internally but at the penalty of heavy pressure on the dividend.

That's obviously something to be avoided, and Hart says other methods of funding the capex are being looked at. Cash balances held by Msauli dropped to R4m at end-December from R21,6m a year previously. Msauli now holds a 50% stake in the Von Brandis mine and has contributed a total of R8,4m so far to the project.

Hart expects Msauli will get back to normal production rates this year. The quality of the mine's product is such that it has never had any problems selling its full output, unlike Gefco. However, Hart expects export prices to remain flat for a second consecutive year. Prices rose just 5% in US dollar terms during 1990.

This year's revenues will be helped by the weaker rand which has dropped about 11% against the dollar since January. During

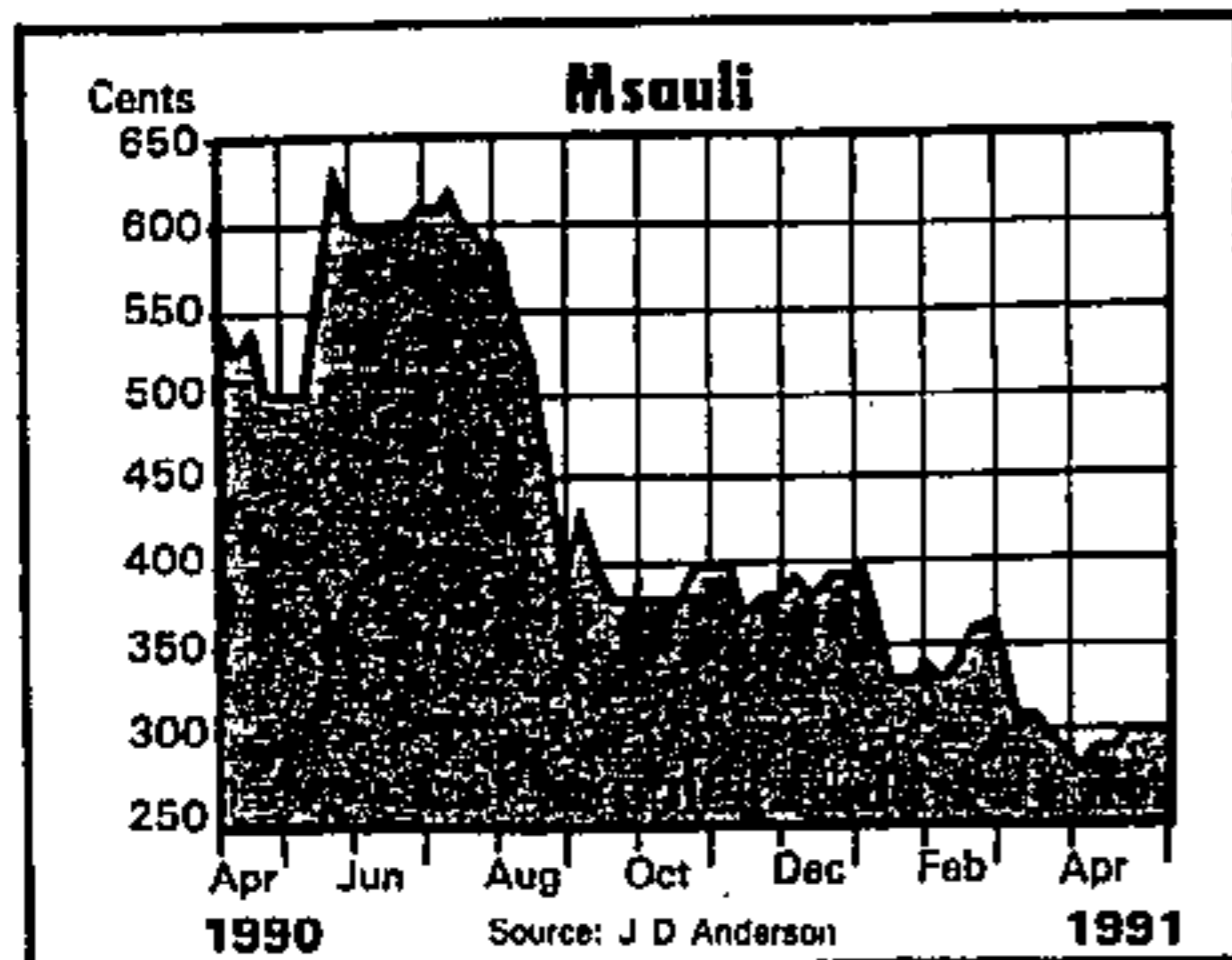
FINANCIAL MAIL • MAY • 10 • 1991 • 83



Msauli's Hart ... export prices to remain flat

1990 Msauli received minimal assistance from the rand because it held its ground against the dollar following the SA Reserve Bank's policy on combating inflation. Like Gefco, the outlook for Msauli is an unexciting 12 months.

Brendan Ryan



Zitha okays violence meeting

Sowetan 17/5/91 119

By VUSI KAMA
POLITICAL leaders should avoid the temptation to use violence to score political points and to entrench their positions, newly-elected Chief Minister of KaNgwane M C Zitha told the homeland's Legislative Assembly this week.

He said every political leader had a great responsibility to co-operate and to take a stand on violence in the country.

"Political power and influence obtained over the bodies of thousands of innocent people is not worth having," he said.

He encouraged political leaders to participate in President F. W. de Klerk's conference on violence "if it has any chance of saving more lives."

Progress

"We have been tolerant of the right of others to think differently and to take a different political path. We have never had mass funerals as a result of violence by our members to achieve political ends."

KaNgwane leaders were to continue the struggle for liberation from "within apartheid structures in the knowledge that our participation will certainly not be of a permanent nature".

He praised De Klerk for the encouraging political steps he had taken and said he hoped by the end of this Parliamentary session "abhorrent and obnoxious" laws would be gone.

"The State President has made profound progress because the Internal Security Act was one

which inhibited and restricted the basic freedoms as enumerated in the Freedom Charter.

About the negotiation process, he said: "We will take our place at the negotiating table not in terms of our dubious status as Ministers and as Members of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, but as representatives of the Inyandza National Movement."



Chief Minister Zitha

KaNgwane will not attend FW peace summit

119
Some few
21/5/91

THE Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Cephas Zitha, said yesterday he will not participate in President FW de Klerk's proposed peace conference because the ANC, SACP and Cosatu will not be taking part.

Addressing the homeland's legislative assembly Zitha said the conference would be "an exercise in futility" if some of the key organisations were not involved.

"For the peace conference to be successful every significant party or organisation must be totally involved," Zitha said.

He suggested that De Klerk should abandon the idea of a peace conference

By VUSI KAMA

and let church leaders convene a similar meeting.

"I am absolutely convinced that church leaders can play the role of a catalyst in bringing the party leadership together in promoting unity and addressing the thorny issue of violence in our society.

"Many people may regard this development as a setback to negotiations but I believe the problem is not insurmountable. It can be resolved."

Zitha said he still believed in the need for a peace conference.

In a speech last week Zitha called on all political organisations to take part in the conference.

Police 'not culpable' for Soweto killings

By Day 23/5/91



JONATHON REES

AN INQUEST into the deaths of 22 people in Soweto on 26 August 1986 found yesterday that police or municipal police might have been responsible for 20 of the deaths, but that they had not acted unlawfully.

Inquest magistrate C J de Lange said evidence was that a police unit based in Mapetla, Soweto, had been returning to base on August 26 1986 when they came across a group attacking a Peugeot with pangas, axes and sticks. One man was on the roof with a panga and a woman was heard screaming inside the vehicle.

When police stopped they were attacked, and opened fire to save the occupants of the vehicle and defend themselves.

Police had caused the deaths of five people during "drastic action required to save their lives" but had not acted unlawfully, the magistrate said.

On the same date, in Rockville and White City, also in Soweto, the magistrate said evidence was that municipal police had taken action during a night of public violence, at times firing shotguns loaded with buckshot. It was possible they had been responsible for the majority of the 15 deaths in the area.

There was however no evidence that any of the deaths were brought about by an offence on the part of the police. The SAP had arrived only after 10.30pm and were

not responsible for any of the deaths, De Lange said.

He said the court was aware of the chaotic circumstances in Soweto at the time. Negotiations between residents and police at the scene would not have helped as people were "behaving like wild animals".

Media reports at the time indicated residents, particularly the youth, mobilised to defend themselves against eviction by Soweto council officials trying to break a rent boycott in the township.

The official death toll finally stood at 24, with almost 100 injured. The deaths prompted a parliamentary debate, with calls for a judicial commission of inquiry being led by former DP MP Helen Suzman.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) litigation spokesman Ahmed Motala said the organisation was extremely disappointed by the decision, and expected more enlightened decisions by judicial officers.

"This clearly indicates the unwillingness of our courts to hold members of the security forces accountable for their actions," said Motala.

He said the LHR was concerned the inquest was heard more than four years after the incidents. "It is an indication that when there has to be an inquiry into the actions of members of the security forces, the wheels of justice turn very slowly."



Prof Robert Charlton of Wits U of Education Rector during y

Mabuza: let Promat run colleges

By Day 23/5/91

(120) TANIA LEVY
FORMER KaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday he would like to close down all teacher training colleges in the bantustans and in "white" SA and hand them over to the independent trust Promat.

Mabuza was speaking at the official opening of the Promat College of Education in Cullinan, north of Pretoria — SA's first independent non-racial teachers' training college to be opened in more than 30 years.

He said the experiences of Promat — whose matric colleges for teachers have become synonymous with impressive pass rates in recent years — should be used to reform and revitalise the education system.

The Promat College was essential to recreate education values, he said.

The Promat College opened in January to 128 student teachers chosen from 4 000 applicants.

Situated on the farm of a former Lutheran mission, the Promat College campus was developed with R6m from the Anglo American and De Beers chairman's fund, R400 000 from the British government and R3m from German church group EZE and donations from several countries and major companies.

'Be traditional' at rally, Zulus urged

By Day 23/5/91

THEO RAWANA

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced last night that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini would address a mass meeting of Zulus at the FNB Stadium near Soweto on Sunday and that they would be encouraged to wear "traditional attire".

The announcement came just days after President F W de Klerk reached an agreement with Zulu leaders, including Zwelithini, on curbing the carrying of Zulu spears.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said there would be no reason to fear any violence if there was no provocation, ambushes or attacks from ANC supporters.

"It is not an Inkatha gathering, but an 'imbizo' at which the king will deliver a special message to his people," she said.

Vos denied the meeting was ill-timed.

A statement called on Zulus from throughout Transvaal to be "attired in their cultural dress" as the king and his entourage would do the same. It did not specify whether this included "cultural weapons".

Zwelithini would be accompanied by Buthelezi, chiefs and other dignitaries.

Vos said the ANC should "do everything possible" to prevent its followers from provoking anyone.

To support her assurance that there would be no violence, Vos cited the rally Inkatha held in Jabulani, Soweto in March. "On that day the ANC was also burying a member who had died in a bomb blast. But there was no trouble."

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Minister calls on SA to avail more funds

New Nation (Learning Nation) 119

THE kaNgwane education and culture minister Professor Selby Ripinga has called on the state to immediately avail more funds while negotiations for the restructuring of education proceed. 30/5 - 4/6/91

Ripinga made the call during his policy and budget speech in Matsulu township near Nelspruit.

In addition to the demand for money, Ripinga said there was an urgent need for the redistribution of facilities.

Calling for an equitable sharing of amenities, Ripinga said: "Communities with a surplus of classrooms should share these with communities that are in short supply.

"The funding system of education in South Africa remains a problem. The prevailing arrangement of fragmented education departments makes it difficult for Pretoria to distribute funds equitably.

Disparity

"We are all aware of the unequal per capita amounts that the central government spends on black pupils as opposed to white pupils. Although the South African government has expressed commitment to redress this disparity, this still has to become a tangible reality.

"We will remain sceptical of this commitment as long as the funds that are made available to this department constantly fail to cater for our modest needs. There is even evidence that disparity exists between the self-governing territories," he said.

Ripinga did not elaborate on the disparity on the funding of homelands.

But in the past the kaNgwane leadership had claimed that the homeland was being financially victimised because of its political views, chief among whom is its opposition to the homeland system.

Ripinga reiterated his homeland's commitment to put special emphasis on technical education. He said arrangements had been made for standard five pupils from 16



Professor Selby S. Ripinga, kaNgwane Minister of Education and Culture

primary schools in the Mgwenya area to receive tuition on subjects like woodwork, metalwork, electricity, bricklaying and drawing.

He said his department was committing itself to encouraging greater community involvement in all levels of education.

Department officials, he said, spent countless hours engaged in talks with delegations of parents, students and teachers in an attempt to resolve any crisis in the area.

He praised the students and the teachers for their dedication in making the best out of a difficult situation.

CCE takes adult education further

New Nation (Learning Nation)

14/6-20/6/97

119

The kaNgwane department of education and culture has embarked on a massive literacy and continuing education project.

Project co-ordinator, H L Manana, said that Wits University Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) had been called to run a trainee's course.

After completing the course, the trainees will prepare teachers who will in turn provide literacy and adult education tuition, said Manana.

Literacy programmes are already in progress in all the department's six circuits with tuition being provided only in siSwati.

"At the moment the classes are held in the afternoons only and women domestic workers attend.

"The numbers are still quite small, but we are confident that as times goes on more people will enroll. We are planning to introduce literacy tuition in English at a later stage," Manana added.

Parallel to literacy tuition, the department has doubled its efforts in

providing facilities for adults who want to continue studies in standards five, eight and ten.

Manana said the CCE had been brought in to provide specific training to teachers who provide tuition to this section of education.

This is in view of the fact that no matter how experienced a teacher might be, there were certain differences between adult and the education of children," said Manana.

Despite several difficulties such as absence of electricity in some areas, the department, Manana said, was doing its best to address these issues in order to extend the opportunity to as many people as possible.

To facilitate the activities of the project, the department has established a special centre in kaNyamazane township. The centre produces material and co-ordinates all activities related to the project, including research and planning.

(b) set out in such application the facts upon which his claim is based, supported by sworn statements by the persons alleging those facts, and by such documents as the applicant may be able to submit, including any title deed in respect of the land in question that he may have in his possession.

Every such applicant is hereby furthermore requested to indicate in his application the following:

(i) His full name and his date of birth and postal address;

(ii) to which of the properties referred to in the said Schedule his claim relates and which share in or defined portion of each property he claims; and

(iii) if his claim is based upon hereditary succession, the name of the testator, the date of death of the testator and the relationship of the applicant to the testator.

Chairman, Doornkom Land Division Committee, c/o The Magistrate, Van Emmenis Street, Nylstroom (Private Bag X1011, Nylstroom, 0510).

SCHEDULE

Portions 2 and 3 of the farm Doornkom 376 KR, District of Waterberg, in extent 2197, 8283 and 8,0300 hectares, respectively.

(19 July 1991)

NOTICE 654 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

COUNCIL FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS: APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 3 (3) (a) of the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act, 1983 (Act No. 91 of 1983), that Mr H. J. Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, appoints Ald. H. Symington of the United Municipal Executive of South Africa as a member in the Co-ordinating Council for a term ending 31 December 1991.

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing.

(19 July 1991)

119

NOTICE 655 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

COUNCIL FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS: APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

In terms of section 3 (3) (h), read with section 14, of the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act, 1983 (Act No. 91 of 1983), notice is hereby given that Mr H. J. Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs

(b) in sodanige aansoek die feite uiteen te sit waarop sy aanspraak berus, gestaaf deur beëdigde verklaarings van die persone wat daardie feite beweer en deur die stukke wat die applikant in staat is om voor te lê, met inbegrip van enige titelbewys ten opsigte van die betrokke grond wat hy in sy besit het.

Elke sodanige applikant word voorts versoek om in sy aansoek die volgende aan te dui:

(i) Sy volle naam en sy geboortedatum en posadres;

(ii) op watter van die eiendom in die Bylae gemeld sy aanspraak betrekking het en op watter aandeel in of bepaalde gedeelte van elke eiendom hy aanspraak maak; en

(iii) indien sy aanspraak op erfopvolging berus, wie die erflater was, wanneer die erflater oorlede is en wat die verwantskap van die applikant met die erflater is.

Voorsitter, Doornkom-Grondverdelingskomitee, p/a Die Landdros, Van Emmenisstraat, Nylstroom (Private Bag X1011, Nylstroom, 0510).

BYLAE

Gedeeltes 2 en 3 van die plaas Doornkom 376 KR, distrik Waterberg, groot 2197, 8283 en 8,0300 hektaar onderskeidelik.

(19 Julie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 654 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING, PROVINSIALE SAKE EN NASIONALE BEHUISING

RAAD VIR DIE KOÖRDINERING VAN PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDSAANGELEENTHEDE: AANSTELLING VAN LID

Kennis geskied hiermee dat mnr. H. J. Kriel, Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 3 (3) (a) van die Wet op die Bevordering van Plaaslike Owerheidsaangeleenthede, 1983 (Wet No. 91 van 1983), rdh. H. Symington van die Verenigde Munisipale Bestuur van Suid-Afrika aanstel as lid in die Koördinerende Raad vir 'n termyn eindigende 31 Desember 1991.

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising.

(19 Julie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 655 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING, PROVINSIALE SAKE EN NASIONALE BEHUISING

RAAD VIR DIE KOÖRDINERING VAN PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDSAANGELEENTHEDE: AANSTELLING VAN LEDE

Kennis geskied hiermee dat mnr. H. J. Kriel, Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising, die volgende persone ingevolge artikel 3 (3) (h), saamgelees met artikel 14, van die Wet op Bevor-

and National Housing, appoints the following persons to serve in the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs for a term ending 31 December 1991:

(119)

KaNgwane Government *Secundi*
 Mr L. Mavuso (Department of Interior) —

KwaZulu Government
 Minister E. S. C. Sithebe (Department of Interior) Dr F. T. Mdlalose.

H. J. KRIEL,
 Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing.
 (19 July 1991)

dering van Plaaslike Owerheidsaangeleenthede, 1983 (Wet No. 91 van 1983), aanstel as lede in die Raad vir die Koördinering van Plaaslike Owerheidsaangeleenthede vir 'n termyn eindigende 31 Desember 1991:

KaNgwane Regering *Sekundi*
 Meneer L. Mavuso (Binnelandse Sake)..... —

KwaZulu Regering
 Minister E. S. C. Sithebe (Binnelandse Sake) Dr. F. T. Mdlalose.

H. J. KRIEL,
 Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising.
 (19 Julie 1991)

NOTICE 656 OF 1991

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

Statement of assets and liabilities on the 30th day of June 1991

	1991-06-30	1991-05-31	Change
	R	R	R
Liabilities			
Share capital.....	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	—
Reserve fund.....	77 831 863,11	77 831 863,11	—
Notes in circulation.....	9 910 465 117,00	10 111 635 208,00	(201 170 091,00)
Deposits:			
Government.....	5 607 634 423,40	4 639 640 653,45	967 993 769,95
Provincial administrations.....	556 788 281,03	552 995 909,32	3 792 371,71
Deposit-taking institutions.....	1 217 821 787,24	1 563 925 417,07	(346 103 629,83)
Other.....	102 831 812,53	95 366 227,43	7 465 585,10
Other liabilities.....	8 959 563 297,39	8 590 172 656,43	369 390 640,96
	R26 434 936 581,70	25 633 567 934,81	801 368 646,89
Assets			
Gold.....	4 970 051 161,04	4 439 751 567,65	530 299 593,39
Foreign assets.....	2 469 176 802,20	2 743 778 612,99	(274 601 810,79)
Total gold and foreign assets.....	7 439 227 963,24	7 183 530 180,64	255 697 782,60
Domestic assets:			
Discounted bills.....	2 676 920 000,00	2 395 450 000,00	281 470 000,00
Loans and advances:			
Government.....	—	—	—
Other.....	1 052 371 578,54	1 087 942 237,88	(35 570 659,34)
Securities:			
Government.....	942 479 215,34	970 857 420,84	(28 378 205,50)
Other.....	1 122 985 044,00	1 122 985 044,00	—
Other assets.....	13 200 952 780,58	12 872 803 051,45	328 149 729,13
	R26 434 936 581,70	25 633 567 934,81	801 368 646,89
Rand per fine ounce.....	950,06	904,53	45,53
Gold holdings in fine ounces.....	5 231 302	4 908 352	322 950

Pretoria, 5 July 1991.

C. J. SWANEPOEL,
General Manager.

No. R. 69, 1991

(119)

SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION
ACT, 1971 (ACT No. 21 OF 1971)

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION No. R. 214 OF
1977: ESTABLISHMENT OF KANGWANE LEGIS-
LATIVE ASSEMBLY

Under section 1 (2) of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the area for which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly has been established as indicated in the Schedule hereto.

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

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Schedule 1 to Proclamation No. R. 214 of 1977 as amended by Proclamation Nos. R. 203 of 1978, R. 53 of 1980, 49 of 1986, 128 of 1986, R. 237 of 1986 and R. 82 of 1987, is hereby amended by addition of the following paragraph after paragraph (d) thereof:

“(e) Stafford	399 IT
Oshoek	212 IT
Tjakastad	730 JT
Honingklip	154 IT
Josefsdal	382 JU
Matsulu	543 JU
Sigambule	216 JU
Makawusi	215 JU
“(e) Stafford	399 IT
Oshoek	212 IT
Tjakastad	730 JT
Honingklip	154 IT
Josefsdal	382 JU
Matsulu	543 JU
Sigambule	216 JU
Makawusi	215 JU

No. R. 69, 1991

GRONDWET VAN DIE SELFREGERENDE
GEBIEDE, 1971 (WET-NO. 21 VAN 1971)

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE No. R. 214 VAN
1977: INSTELLING VAN KANGWANE- WETGE-
WENDE VERGADERING

Kragtens artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Self-regerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die gebied waarvoor die KaNgwane-Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is soos in die Bylae hierby uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Eenen-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Bylae 1 tot Proklamasie No. R. 214 van 1977, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie Nos. R. 203 van 1978, R. 53 van 1980, 49 van 1986, 128 van 1986, R. 237 van 1986 en R. 82 van 1987, word hierby gewysig deur die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (d) by te voeg:

Portion 8	189,6134 ha
Portion 7	10,0483 ha
Remainder	366,0540 ha
Remainder of Portion 1	564,7544 ha
Portion 2	559,7579 ha
Remainder of Portion 1	37,8529 ha
	1155,6013 ha
Remainder	526,4571 ha
Portion 1	468,6482 ha
	1067,1732 ha”
Gedeelte 8	189,6134 ha
Gedeelte 7	10,0483 ha
Restant	366,0540 ha
Restant van Gedeelte 1	564,7544 ha
Gedeelte 2	559,7579 ha
Restant van Gedeelte 1	37,8529 ha
	1155,6013 ha
Restant	526,4571 ha
Gedeelte 1	468,6482 ha
	1067,1732 ha”

Call for a new education system

KaNgwane education minister Professor Selby Ripinga has called for the creation of a new education system acceptable to all South Africans before a constitutional settlement is agreed upon. (119)

"The role of the present education system has to change. Its content and methods must be replaced with a view to the new South Africa," he said.

Ripinga argued that as long as apartheid was in place, black education would remain inferior and equal education opportunities would be impeded.

He said apartheid ideology was the root cause of the education crisis.

Ripinga's remarks were contained in his department's monthly publication, kaNgwane Education News (Ken).

"Today, the most obvious manifestations of the education crisis confronting this country are school boycotts, marches, truancy, poor school and classroom discipline, expulsions of principals and teachers, damage to property and the lack of commitment to learn," said Ripinga.

He argued that black leaders, parents, pupils and students were sceptical about the possibility of educational reform within the existing system. *New Nation (Learning Nation)*

Ripinga said the the country's education required leaders who would not exploit the frustrations, anger and disillusionment of parents, pupils and students for their own political gains. 1917 - 25/7/91

"There is no such thing as revolution by decree. It can be decree, but revolutions are made step by step.

Liberating

"Consequently, education itself has to respond constantly to that process and, in fact, go ahead of that process by creating the critical liberating consciousness.

"Education should be rediscovered and revolutionised, instead of simply being reformed and awakened," argued Ripinga.

He added: "Problems besetting the educational system are, in the last analysis, social problems which cannot be resolved simply by taking action only within the walls of the school."

He suggested that the South African government legitimise the system of education by placing it under one ministry.

The minister called for the "unconditional" opening of all education facilities. The government should commit itself to a single budget for the provision of education to all, Ripinga said.

Tribe profits from new style game reserve

By Jacqueline Myburgh

When you visit the KaNgwane game reserve, don't be surprised if, in amongst the elephants and Impala, you spot a local resident cutting thatch for his hut or collecting wood for the fire that night. For this is the result of a revolution-ary system of co-operation implemented by the KaNgwane Parks Corporation (KPC), whereby tribes bordering on the resources of the game reserves. Although he refuses to take full credit for the programme, KPC director Dr Jeremy Anderson was the driving force behind the initiative, staff say. His team took "control" of the parks in July 1987 and the idea of developing them as tribal resource areas began to take shape.

The biggest of the KaNgwane parks, Songimvelo, is still being developed, but a smaller one, Mthethomusha, is virtually completed and indicates how the system operates. Situated in marginal, mountainous terrain, Mthethomusha was previously of no agricultural value to the tribe that lived in the area. However, since the KPC developed the reserve, the Mphakeni people have been receiving 50 percent of the revenue from its activities.

- There are a number of ways in which the tribe benefits from the co-operation:
- Funds gained through tourism are split between the KPC and the tribe.
- When wildlife is harvested, each village receives a quota — this year, it is 20 impalas and one giraffe per village.
- Hunting safaris are not held all that regularly, but when they are, the tribesfolk receive half the revenue, as well as the carcasses of the slain animals.
- Local residents have access to the herbs and medicines within the park boundaries.

• Bongani Lodge (which is named after the chief of the tribe) is open to local residents who can use the facilities for entertainment. Dr Anderson says part of the deal is that all decisions with regard to the management of the park are made by consensus: a committee consisting of the chief of the tribe, the indunas of the three villages surrounding the park, senior game wardens and Dr Anderson get together regularly to discuss major developments.

The "business" has been especially successful in that it provided employment for local residents. Already, 140 jobs have been created, and the development of Songimvelo should provide work for almost 400. KaNgwane perhaps had an advantage over other homelands in the development of its wildlife areas, since it had an excellent former leader Enos Mabuza who was renowned for his dedication to conservation.

KPC communications man, Karl Lane, is optimistic about the future of the Parks Corporation, saying that the co-operative system of wildlife management appears to be the shape of things to come. "Ultimately, the people are going to win, and we had better change things before they change them," Mr Lane says.

Star 29/8/91 (119)

Races share Nelspruit revenue

By Jo-Anne Collinge

When it comes to financing townships during the transition from apartheid, Nelspruit suggests options worth exploring.

In Nelspruit all householders — irrespective of race and the areas they were confined to under the old Group Areas Act — benefit equally from the 55 percent property rate rebate off-set by the higher rates shouldered by the town's business sector, says town clerk Dirk van Rooyen.

In addition, the three racially distinct local authorities in the Nelspruit complex all get a share of the revenue generated by business and industry.

This share is directly proportional to the number of residential sites developed in the three authorities.

Nelspruit certainly represents a significant departure from the prevailing model, where the benefits of business rates revenue are firmly restricted to the white suburbs.

But it does not represent a fully nonracial model because Nelspruit is not a typical SA town — it has no black township.

The thousands of black people who work and spend their income in Nelspruit live across the kaNgwane border in kaNyamazane or in rural villages further afield.

So the cross-racial sharing of municipal revenue is confined to about 20 000 white residents of Nelspruit "proper", 1 000 coloured residents of Nelsville and 1 000 Indian residents of Valencia Park.

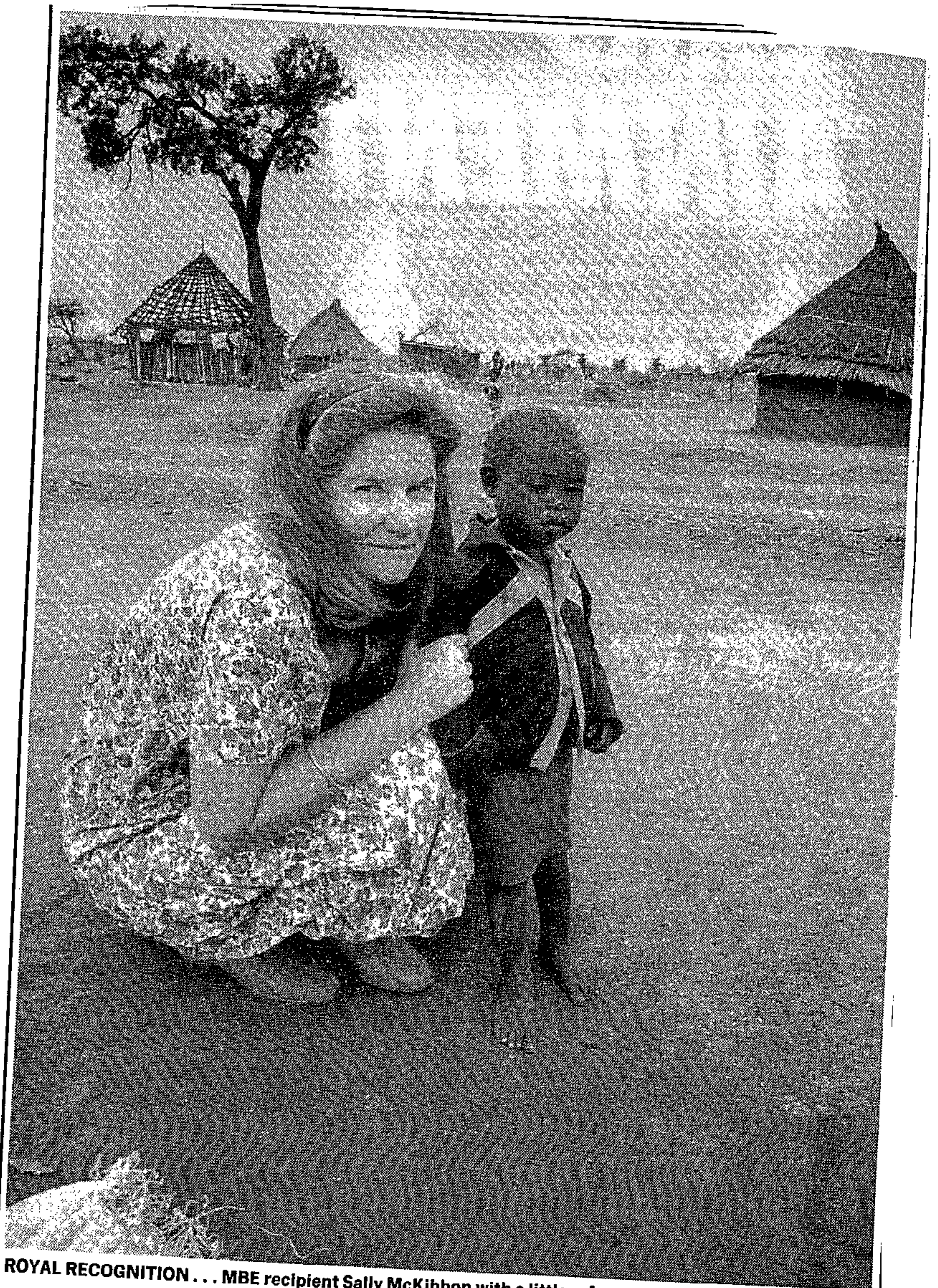
Would Nelspruit have

stuck to its equitable policy if it had to contend with the vastly different population pattern created by the inclusion of Nelspruit's black workers and consumers?

While conceding that it is easy to speculate, Mr van Rooyen ventures that "even if kaNyamazane had been included I'm sure we could have worked out something".

He adds that the view in some quarters is that the kaNgwane border should not be a barrier to sharing Nelspruit's revenue more widely.

"In consultations with the ANC and the kaNgwane authorities we still have a situation where they feel that there should be some way of distributing Nelspruit's income to kaNyamazane because they also contribute to Nelspruit."



ROYAL RECOGNITION . . . MBE recipient Sally McKibbon with a little refugee Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

By CHARIS PERKINS

A WOMAN working among Mozambican refugees in the remote homeland of Kangwane is to be honoured by the Queen of England.

Sally McKibbon, 37, flies to London next month to receive an MBE — Member of the British Empire.

Speaking from her home in Kangwane, Miss McKibbon said she was overwhelmed. "When the British Embassy told me I had been chosen, I thought there was some mistake."

Once over the surprise, though, her first thought was not for the honour the MBE would bring her, but for the way it could help the plight of refugees. "It will make people pay more attention to the work that needs to be done here," she said.

Miss McKibbon's reaction is typical of her devotion to her work. For nearly five years she has lived alone, struggling against poverty — and often battling against the SADF — to help Mozambicans fleeing from their war-torn country.

Born to Irish parents in Zambia, Miss McKibbon trained as a teacher in Johannesburg. She taught physics and chemistry at Mondeur High School for six years before moving to London to work as a computer systems analyst.

She ended up in Kangwane by chance. "I wanted a change and returned to South Africa to

look for work in the computer industry," she said.

"But I realised that if I was going to live in a rat race, I might as well stay in London."

So she decided to get involved in community development.

Foolish

A friend working at Shongwe Hospital in the heart of Kangwane suggested she get involved there. And so, armed only with an ability to sew and 20 sewing machines donated by the South African Council of Churches, she moved there in January 1987.

"Many people thought I was foolish. I had no money and no support from any organisation. I decided to give myself a year," she said. Nearly five years later she is still there.

The women of Kangwane persuaded a local chief to give her land to build a training centre and helped

her put up three buildings with money donated by the British Embassy.

The centre is named Zakhele, which means "to build for yourself". It now houses sewing classes, literacy classes, basketwork and woodwork.

Since 1985, the self-governing homelands of Kangwane and Gazankulu have given people fleeing over the border refugee status, granting them six-month renewable permits.

About 500 refugees arrive in Kangwane every month, risking their lives to crawl under the border's notorious electric fence to safety.

Nearly 70 percent of them are children, and many are orphans. The rest are mostly women.

Miss McKibbon estimated that two to three people may be killed by the fence every day.

Those who make it arrive starving and without any belongings, often traumatised by the atrocities from

which they have fled and worn out by the dangerous journey.

During her first three years in Kangwane, said Miss McKibbon, she was harassed by the SADF and security police. They knocked on her door late at night and early in the morning, wanting to know where her office was and demanding to see her correspondence.

Refugees, she claimed, were paid to spy on her.

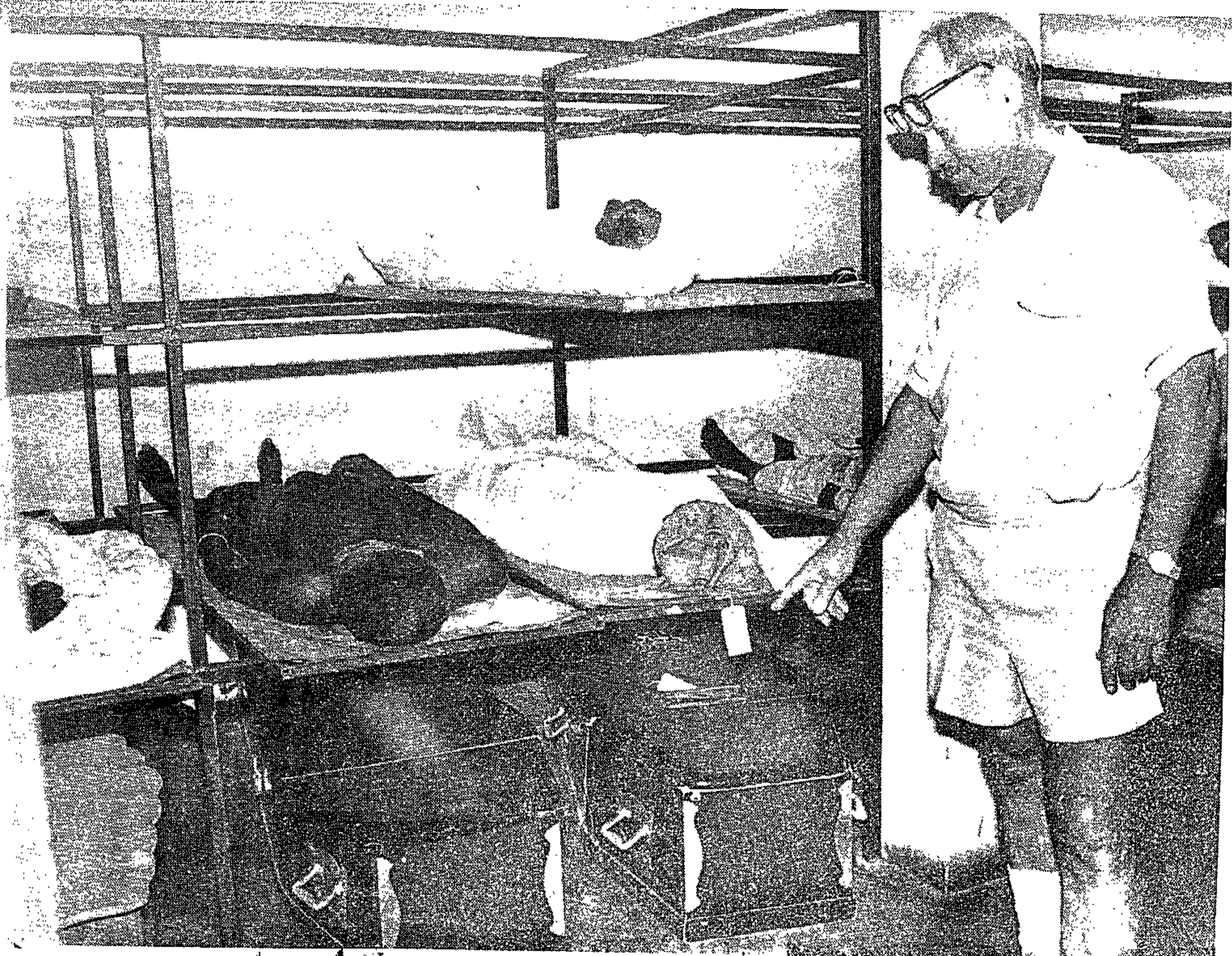
Involved

Under her guidance, local villagers have put up water tanks, and a school has been built. Her next project is a pre-primary school for refugee children.

She shrugged off any suggestion that she was some kind of modern-day saint. "I don't think I have made any sacrifices to live and work here. Once you become involved in this kind of work you tend to forget about yourself."

Queen to honour 'bundu saint' Sally for refugee work

119 S/Times 22/9/91



DEATH BEDS . . . Undertaker C J Nel has been prevented by outraged local youths from burying the bodies of these Mozambican refugees in Jerusalem, KaNgwane.

■ Pic: TLADI KHUELE

Refugees' burial on 'humanitarian grounds'

■ From Page 1

C/Press 1/12/91
Mothiba said she had given consent for the refugees to be buried in her village out of "sympathy and on humanitarian grounds". When the youths objected and threats started flying, she had to change her mind, she said.

"I knew they were refugees,

but when I was told the government had given its consent for their burial in South Africa, I did not think there was anything wrong," she said.

Said Nel: "I intended to bury them one in a grave, and then put up a fence around the area with an iron gate which was to be kept locked and the key would

be kept at the offices of the chieftainess."

A statement from the Eastern Transvaal police liaison division said some of the dead died of bullet wounds after being shot by the SADF.

"One was found dead in the Kruger National Park and had died from natural causes. One

was wounded by a game ranger and died from bullet wounds.

"Two were hit by motor vehicles, one was burnt by unknown persons and two others were found dead in the Kruger National Park - but the causes of their deaths are unknown."

The statement said inquest and culpable homicide dockets had been opened.

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ing and success with over

Overcrowding crisis at Kangwane colleges

Near Ntshoni (Leaning Nation)

Kangwane colleges of education face an overcrowding crisis and the admission of matriculants who completed last year is in jeopardy.

Authorities in the two colleges argued that priority had been given to unqualified teachers who had been in the profession for several years.

"The two colleges had to cater for a bulk of unqualified teachers, some of whom have been teaching for as long as five years," said Kangwane education department media officer Bheké Magagula. 17111-2311 92

The two colleges received more than 10 000 applications, Magagula said. This figure had made the task of scaling down the numbers difficult because the two institutions could only receive about 400 new first year students, he added.

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Homeland

Magagula said the two colleges had chosen not to be regionally confined and had been admitting students from outside the homeland.

PUPILS FOR UM has established that the situation could be much the same in colleges of education in other areas. Several matriculants are likely to have nowhere to go since several colleges no longer admit students with merely a school leaving certificate. Only eight per cent of the Department of Education and Training passes obtained university entrance, but the figure is still regarded as huge given the number of universities.

Most students resort to technicians and teacher training when they fail to get accommodation in universities. These institutions therefore admit students on a merit basis.

Another problem that has left students out of tertiary institutions is the incompatible selection of matric subjects.

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Mabuza elected a trustee of IDT

Dowefan 11/3/92 (119) (222)
FORMER Chief Minister of KwaNgwane Mr. Enos Mabuza has been elected a trustee of the Independent Development Trust.

He joined the IDT as a part-time director in August last year. His appointment restores the number of IDT trustees to 15, after the death of Development Bank board chairman Dr Simon Brand earlier this year.

The trust was established in 1990 to distribute R2 000 million to the poor. It is headed by former judge, Mr Jan Steyn. - Sapa.

EMPLOYMENT LINE

Tummies rumble as granary goes to wall

KABOKWENI — Almost 3 300 KaNgwane farmers and their dependents, who last year stored their entire maize crop harvest at an eastern Transvaal granary, are now facing extreme hardship because the holding company has gone bankrupt.

Liquidators recently took control of the assets of the Nelspruit Roller Mills and are refusing to release any grain.

The KaNgwane farmers, in common with thousands of farmers across the country, are already hard-hit by complete crop losses of their drought-devastated fields.

"The trouble started in November but the doors of the mill were only closed three months later," said KaNgwane Agricultural Union

(KAU) spokesman Papi Nkosi.

"Farmers told us that their requests to draw from their grain deposits — stored and sometimes milled by the company — were being delayed. Apparently, the Roller Mills kept telling farmers to come back later, but their subsequent approaches were turned down.

Empty husks

"The KaNgwane people have suffered doubly because they have lost their entire maize reserve from the previous year. They hoped to depend on this maize which was stored, both for later consumption or for sale, because this year they have no harvest to reap.

SPM 16/5/92 (119)
INGA MOLZEN

"They have nothing — absolutely nothing. The mealie cobs in their fields are just empty husks."

He said a trust fund had been established by the union to support the families.

The KAU is also liaising to secure a portion of the central Government's Drought Relief Fund, and the farmers' union has submitted reports to Operation Hunger calling for relief and development aid.

Operation Hunger, which sent field-workers into the area to assess the situation, immediately ensured that the neediest families would be brought into a feeding programme.

"This is a special case" said Mpho

Mashini, of Operation Hunger.

"Here, we have productive farmers who planned for their future and put aside grain reserves. Now they have been hit by a crisis demanding urgent intervention. We will tide them through an initial period of three months.

"This crisis may spiral into a long-term crisis. We will encourage these farmers to establish a committee which will be responsible for distributing the food. This is important because committee members know each other and know who among them has access to outside income from other jobs.

"In this way, we are able to focus on only feeding the most needy."

Lawyers for the KaNgwane farmers are preparing claim forms to present to the Pretoria-based liquidators of the Mills.

However, until these claims are received, the liquidator, F Wonda, said he could not confirm whether or not the farmers would be paid out anything. It could take up to two or three months to settle all the claims, he warned.

Minimum rate

Their claims are believed to be worth at least R150 000 for more than 450 tons of grain.

The Maize Board's minimum rate of R322/ton for the 1991-92 season's prices for white maize has been used to reach this estimate. Their claim would be more than R200 000 if this year's minimum producer price (R445/ton) was used.

Thugs hijack exiles' dream project

A "DREAM project" for returning exiles in kaNgwane, torn apart by claims of corruption and mismanagement, has been hijacked by Soweto youths.

The kaNgwane Work and Study Centre was a first local attempt at "education with production", a model made popular in southern Africa by exiled educationist Patrick van Rensburg. Less than a year after its launch the project has collapsed.

Its two centres — at Mthimba and Khumbula near Hazyview in the eastern Transvaal — have been closed. About 100 youths have forcibly occupied the Mthimba campus and are damaging its facilities and allegedly terrorising locals. Staff members have fled, fearing for their lives.

Senior members of the African National Congress, who went to investigate, were forcibly held for a few hours by the youths.

At the centre of the storm is ex-director Chris Seopesengwe — a former education chairman of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. He stands accused by the board of the Johannesburg-based Youth Education Trust (YET), which owns and manages the project, of recruiting the youths and busing them to kaNgwane in March to destabilise the centre. Yesterday the board applied for a court order to have the youths removed and restrain Seopesengwe from meddling in the project's affairs.

"It is tragic that this has been derailed by a power struggle which has nothing to do with the principles on which it was founded," said Van Rensburg.

It is also alleged Seopesengwe organised the youths' parents into a self-styled committee which, despite pleas from ANC leaders, insists the children have a right to the school.

The YET board is chaired by Van Rensburg and includes Albertina Sisulu, Sister Bernard Ncube, Sydney Mufamadi and attorney Chris Watters. Van Rensburg is a former South African diplomat who resigned in 1957 to join the Liberal Party. He went into exile in Botswana during the State of Emergency declared in 1960. There he pioneered the establishment of work/study brigades for Botswana youths.

Board members tell horror tales of how the group of youths have intimidated and assaulted staff members, seized motor vehicles for use as taxis, harassed locals, and stolen equipment for resale.

"Beer bottles are strewn all over, and the ablution block is in a terrible condition," said YET programme officer Lesley Gumbi.

The Mthimba centre is now completely under their control. The lights and water have been disconnected, as well as the telephone.

Board members — including Sisulu, Gertrude Shope and Van Rensburg — were held hostage

W/ma 5/6-11/6/92.

A group of Soweto youths have taken over a project providing 'education with production' to returning exiles.

The thugs are damaging property and held a group of ANC officials hostage.

By PORTIA MAURICE

when they tried to investigate the situation there on March 20, five days after the youths arrived.

"The parents got wind of our trip there and went in advance," said Mohamed Tickly, spokesman for the Batlagae Trust, set up to sponsor education for returned exiles. "After lengthy meetings they refused to let us out unless we allowed them to stay. They barricaded the gate with chairs, on which they sat. After about two hours, they let the women in the delegation go, and allowed us out eventually just before midnight."

The executive of the ANC's eastern Transvaal

region has also tried to negotiate with the youths, but they would not listen. They and their parents have rejected offers from the Batlagae Trust to place them elsewhere subject to screening and interviews.

Seopesengwe, who quit his job in February and is unemployed, denies any knowledge of the intruders. "If there are allegations against me, I'd prefer to keep quiet," he told *The Weekly Mail* this week.

He described the project as a "brilliant" one, which he "built singlehandedly" and "saw mushrooming" before his eyes. The youths, he said, may have arrived of their own accord.

"You know how many of our young children fled into unknown territories seeking political asylum," he said. "Travelling to kaNgwane is nothing in comparison."

The group's origins are unclear. It is said many of them hail from Emdeni in Soweto, where Seopesengwe stays. ANC sources say some may have left the country for its refugee camp at Dukwe in Botswana in 1990, and since

returned. Others, it is claimed, are foster children or on the run from police. Only a handful were recommended by the ANC's repatriation committee.

The parents' committee has accused the YET board of financial irregularities and mismanagement. But Van Rensburg said there was no evidence of this, and that an audit is in progress.

Initiators had high hopes for the kaNgwane centre, set up with advice and assistance from the International Foundation for Education with Production, which has its head office in Botswana. Its 14 teachers were seconded by the kaNgwane government.

Students split their learning time between academic activities and work, according to the innovative education with production curriculum — an alternative to Bantu Education. Production units engaged the 278 students in agriculture, carpentry, catering, construction, electrical installation, motor mechanics and metal fabrication. Assets to the value of about R500 000 were built during the first seven months.

THE CIGARETTE FOR CONNOISSEURS

In the traditional 20s tin



Probe land deals, urges CP ^{STAR 5/6/92} 119

Conservative Party spokesman on development aid Schalk Pienaar has asked the Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley, to investigate alleged South African Government involvement in the irregular purchase of land by the KaNgwane government. In a letter released yesterday, he suggests Minister of Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers was involved in the deals.

Transit camp the last hope for refugees fleeing Renamo raids

STAR 16/6/92

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By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

TONGA — Mozambicans, fleeing their drought-stricken and war-torn country, continue to arrive at KaNgwane's Mangweni transit camp daily.

With only the clothing they are wearing, exhausted after having walked for days without food and water, all have heartbreaking stories to tell.

But just being alive gives them the courage to face the future in an area free of war.

After a Renamo attack at the Lavela village, Maria Muringo (30) joined a group of people on their way to South Africa.

With her 2½-year-old son strapped to her back, her seven-month-old baby in her arms and her six-year-old daughter holding on to her brother's foot, the four walked for seven days without food or water.

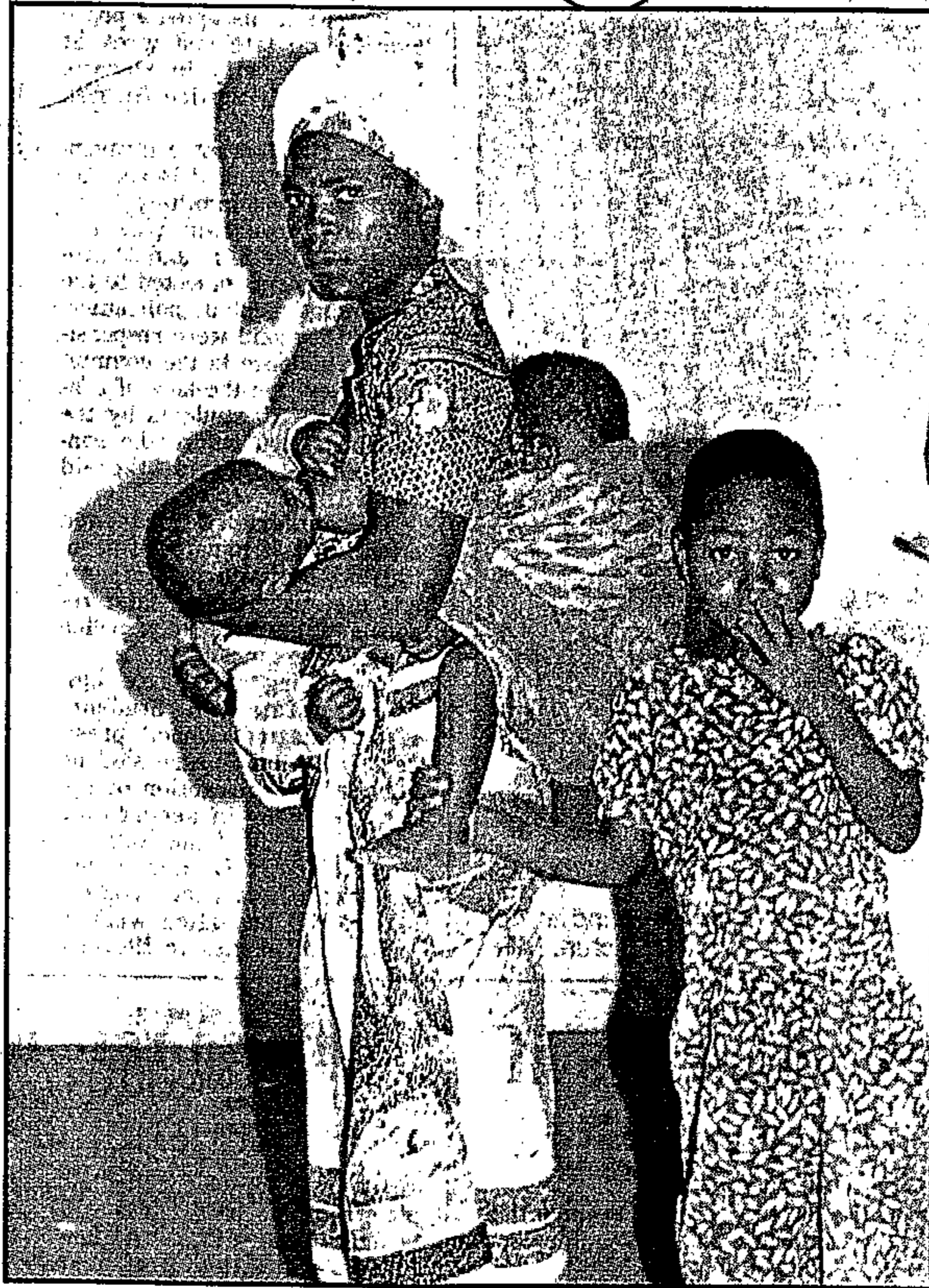
Joao Ndlovu, an illiterate old man, wept bitterly as he told how soldiers gunned down his wife in the Kaboka village.

"Being younger than my wife, I managed to escape. But had I known they were going to kill her, I would have stayed and died with her," he sobbed.

Anna Mashava (65) is lucky to be alive. After soldiers opened fire on worshippers in a church recently, killing several, her husband was taken prisoner.

Mrs Mashava and other women were ordered to carry bags of maize meal on their heads.

A woman who did not



Survivor . . . Maria Muringo braved the elements and trekked for days to SA with her three children after a rebel attack. Picture: Clyde Johnson

walked fast enough was hacked to death by a soldier. Horrified, Mrs Mashava screamed and fell.

A soldier ripped off her dress and held the barrel of his rifle against her cheek, saying: "Try that once more and you're the next to die."

That night she managed to escape. She

walked for four days to the village where her daughter lived, and they reached the Mangweni transit camp five days later.

Refugees arriving at the camp are registered, checked medically and immunised. Each person is issued with a blanket, a bar of soap, clothing

and 7,5 kg of maize meal to last a month.

Those who are fortunate enough to have relatives in Tonga go to their families, while others depend on the kind-hearted but poor locals.

Refugee field co-ordinator Sally McKibbon, who has worked among

refugees for five years, said about 25 000 Mozambicans — mainly women, children and old men — were being accommodated near Tonga.

"None of them are here to take jobs away from the local people. They are all desperate people escaping a cruel war," she said.

But with an average of 15 to 20 people arriving daily, the region has more than reached saturation point.

Water supplies are fast drying up, stomach ailments are prevalent and outbreaks of malaria and typhoid are feared.

A creche provides one meal a day for children. Small children walk up to 7 km a day for a plate of food.

With barely enough drinking water, refugees are unable to irrigate their vegetables and there is just no food.

Ms McKibbon said boreholes were the only hope and emergency teams were looking for underground water.

A number of welfare organisations — both local and international — provided food and assistance to the refugees but the situation was getting out of hand.

"We cannot send these poor people back to the misery they escaped. Yet we just do not have the water and facilities to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers," said Ms McKibbon.

She said things would get worse in the months ahead, and they could only pray for rain.

It was late afternoon when new arrivals were issued with blankets, soap and maize meal.

"This is the first time in more than a year that I have held a bar of soap," an old woman said.

Boost for Komati River delayed

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government is reluctant to release water from the Vygeboom Dam to boost the Komati River in the drought-stricken Tonga area of KaNgwane where the river stopped flowing a week ago and communal taps supplying about 150 000 people have dried up.

"If a suitable solution cannot

be found, the Department of Water Affairs, in consultation with Eskom, will consider possible releases from the Vygeboom Dam," a statement by the department said.

"This could, however, have serious implications for electricity supply and a great deal of water will be lost due to evaporation and filtration."

As an alternative, the depart-

ment is sending tankers, plastic storage tanks and experts on pump maintenance to KaNgwane at the request of the homeland government.

Engineers employed by non-governmental organisations, funded by the British government, are already at work in Tonga, activating boreholes and investigating submerging a diesel pump in the Komati River.

SA army's 'reign of terror'

CT 17/9/92

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CT 17/6/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Claims that South African army units were conducting a reign of terror in the Eastern Transvaal homeland of KaNgwane were made by the ANC's regional executive committee yesterday.

ANC Eastern Transvaal spokesman Mr Jackson Mtembu told a press conference two men had been seriously assaulted and three had been shot in four separate attacks by uniformed soldiers in KaNgwane late in August.

Army spokesman Colonel John Rolt said the army did not condone, justify or hide any irregularities on the part of its members. The allegations would be investigated.

He said indications were that non-members of the army were implicated in acts of violence while wearing army uniforms.

The ANC claimed its Eastern Transvaal regional office had been inundated with complaints of rape, torture, theft and physical abuse of KaNgwane residents. — Sapa

'In Kangwane new cars are almost free'

By ELIAS MALULEKE and DESMOND BLOW

(119)

THE Kangwane government is squandering millions of rands on cars for its officials – both black and white.

New cars, some of them luxury cars costing more than R250 000, are bought for 15 percent of the value and in some cases interest-free loans are made to the official to pay the 15 percent.

It has been estimated that R22-million of SA taxpayers' money – which is part of the R300-million a year the Pretoria government pays towards the Kangwane budget – has been squandered on more than 400 vehicles sold to officials over the last couple of years on what has been described as the "gravy train".

Yet despite a complaint by a representative of the auditor general in Pretoria to this effect a year ago, and a police inquiry which followed, no action has apparently been taken, and the "irregular" practices have continued.

An investigation by City Press over several weeks has revealed that in August 1991 a new "fringe benefit" car scheme was brought into effect because the old one was being abused. But the new scheme still offered cars at far below market value.

The scheme for top officials of the 11 Kangwane administrative departments alone is believed to have cost the Kangwane administration R7-million, money which it is claimed they do not have.

A cheque for as much as R285 000 is given to an official personally to purchase his car which is registered in his own name, but the official is only charged 15 percent of what the car will cost.

In one case Finance Secretary WA "Huffy" Pott was allegedly given a cheque for R139 650 to buy a new car from the administration, and Pott apparently selected an Audi 500 SEA costing over R90 000.

But City Press learnt that Pott was only charged 15 percent of the purchase price of the new car – amounting to R13 537 – but he only paid R3 538 of this from his cheque of R139 650. The balance of R10 000 he borrowed interest-free from the Kangwane government.

Apparently before he even took delivery of the Audi Pott advertised it in the local newspaper, offering the car at R10 000 less than the listed price.

The advertisement read: "New unregistered Audi 500 SEA with two-year guarantee. R10 000 cheaper than listed. Price once in a lifetime situation!"

Another transaction allegedly favoured TRVB Jordaan, the secretary to the Chief Minister of Kangwane, whose allocation for a car was R298 000. City Press has established that Jordaan not only approved the allocation to himself – without referring it to any other source – but also certified it correct.

Efforts by City Press to get comment from Kangwane officials on these and other "irregularities" met with failure.

Kangwane cancels councils 119

THE KANGWANE Department of Home Affairs has announced that it will abolish the town council system in the homeland from tomorrow.

It said in a statement yesterday the towns affected were Kabokweni, Kamaqhekeza, Kanyamazane, Sidlamafa, Matsulu, Ekulindeni and Empuluzi.

"The abolition of the council system comes in the light of present political developments in our country. The council system has been unpopular and illegitimate, hence people have demanded that it be abolished and replaced by acceptable community-orientated local government structures," the statement said. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapu.*

Sowetan 12/11/92

Kangwane car scam uncovered

119
AUG 24/2/93

ABOUT 40 senior officials in the Kangwane government service have been involved in a multi-million rand motor financing scam, according to former Auditor-General Mr Peter Wronsley.

His claims are contained in evidence to 1992 sittings of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, a transcript of which was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday.

In the Committee's report, Mr Wronsley says officials, who were each entitled to a vehicle valued at R100 000 or more, were claiming a State allowance to purchase a vehicle and then simply investing the money.

"There is also evidence that vehicles have been sold at giveaway prices to Kangwane officials and apparently to other people who are not citizens of Kangwane," he said.

He had written to the territory's secretary of finance about the matter.

KaNgwane
STAR 24/2/93
car swindle

CAPE TOWN — Up to 40 senior officials in the KaNgwane government have been involved in a multimillion-rand vehicle swindle, according to former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley. (19)

This is contained in evidence to 1992 sittings of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts.

Wronsley said officials, who were each entitled to a vehicle valued at R100 000 or more, were claiming a State allowance to purchase a vehicle and then investing the money.

"There is also evidence that vehicles have been sold at giveaway prices to KaNgwane officials and, apparently, to other persons who are not citizens of KaNgwane," he said. — Sapa.

ANC, Inyandza in pact

(119)
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Soweto 16/3/93

THE Inyandza National Movement of KaNgwane has joined forces with the African National Congress.

The two organisations established an election pact after a meeting at the Songimvelo Nature Reserve in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend.

Both Inyandza and the Eastern Transvaal region of the ANC committed them-

■ Homeland party to help ANC in pending elections:

selves to an election front to be led by the ANC. The pact involves an undertaking by the Inyandza not to take part in the forthcoming elections as a separate party.

The meeting also resolved that Inyandza would participate fully in all

decision-making and campaigning structures relating to the elections.

Inyandza general secretary, Professor SS Ripinga, and ANC regional chairman Jackson Mthembu said they were committed to winning the forthcoming elections.

Promotions uproar in KaNgwane force

CIPREN 4/4/93

By THEMBA KHUMALO

A FURORE accompanied this week's promotion of dozens of KaNgwane cops.

Overlooked cops alleged many of their female colleagues were promoted after having affairs with their seniors.

They claimed the men who were promoted were minions of the senior officers, who bought them booze, placed their racing bets and even worked in their gardens!

City Press spoke to the policemen at Matsulu, Kanyamazane, Kabokweni and Kwalu Gedlana

120
police stations.

Some wanted to stage a peaceful protest march.

One fuming cop said his unblemished nine-year record was ignored in favour of colleagues who had been found guilty of misconduct.

A sergeant with 13 years' service said female colleagues many years his junior who "compromised" themselves sexually with their seniors, were promoted.

The allegations were rejected by KaNgwane police public relations officer Capt Johannes Twala, and by Maj Joseph Shabangu.

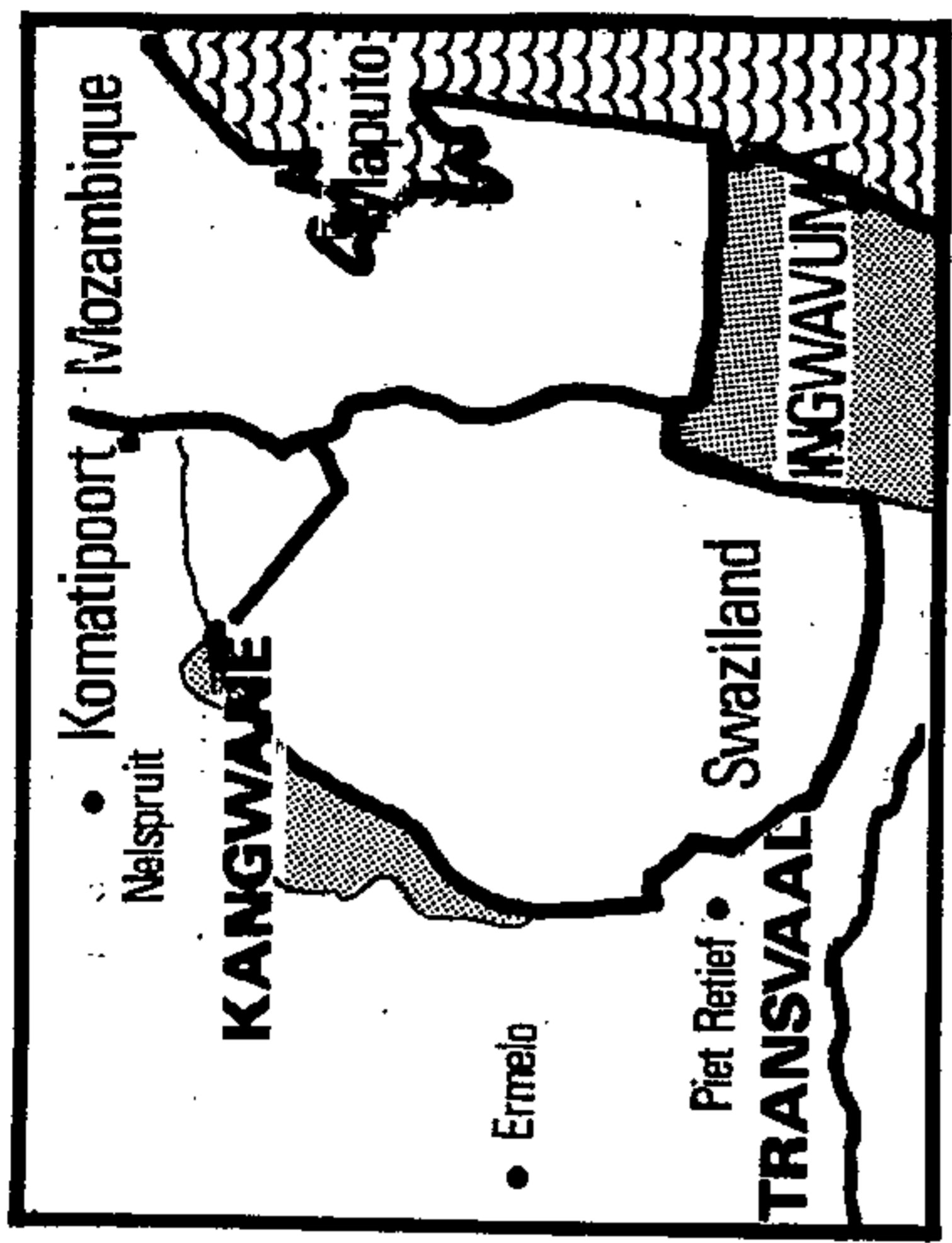
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Swaziland's king lays claim to KaNgwane

MBABANE. — Swazi King Mswati III urged the incorporation of South Africa's KaNgwane region into Swaziland in a speech at the country's Silver Jubilee celebrations outside Mbabane yesterday.

South African President De Klerk was among the 200 foreign guests, including African heads of state, attending the festivities for Swaziland's 25th independence anniversary and the king's 25th birthday.

Swazis regard KaNgwane as part of their land which was excised with the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1909. — Sapa.



Swazis eyeing the *Star* 14/9/93 big prize

A desperately poor but very beautiful corner of South Africa is being sought with the same dogged affection as shown to a Swazi virgin at the annual reed dance.

KaNgwane, tucked away in the eastern Transvaal, is the prize which Swaziland so desperately wants. King Mswati III has said: "We won't rest until we get KaNgwane..."

Mswati, successor to Sobhuza II, who was the world's oldest reigning monarch when he died in 1985, has put the KaNgwane Question at the top of his foreign affairs priorities.

He has powerful backing from his government, and, in the past, from the Organisation for African Unity as well as Mozambique.

History will show that Swaziland could well have already had KaNgwane and Ingwavuma under its jurisdiction — literally doubling its size and population — had not the South African Government backed down on a decision taken in the early '80s to hand the two areas to the Swazis.

It was only after massive opposition by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and KaNgwane leaders that the Government did its about-turn. However, the Swazi Council of Chiefs of South Africa has continued to petition Pretoria to give away KaNgwane.

South Africa first played its hand in 1981 by dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly. A year later, former Cabinet Minister and ambassador Dr Piet Koornhof ran the gauntlet of the KwaZulu assembly when he told understandably angry Zulus that Ingwavuma was also being excised in Swaziland's favour.

Enos Mabuza, then chief minister of KaNgwane, fought his country's issue in the Supreme

SWAZILAND has again demanded the incorporation of KaNgwane, homeland for millions of Swazis. Norman Chandler of The Star's Pretoria Bureau looks at the background

Court and won an out-of-court settlement — in essence, a climbdown by the South African Government.

The Government was however still not satisfied and immediately established the Rumpff Commission to investigate Swazi claims.

The Ingwavuma question will no doubt rear its head during the years ahead and provide the more-than-likely ANC government of the new South Africa with a major headache, taking note of the Zulu reaction to possibly losing land which they regard as theirs and most certainly not Swaziland's.

The claim over KaNgwane, where about 700 000 Swazis live compared to 500 000 in Swaziland, is based on a 1920's belief long held by Mbabane that the colonial powers (that is, the British) who ruled southern Africa wrongly drew the borders separating South Africa and Swaziland.

It has been said at various times that Carolina, Barberton, Malalane, Oshoek, Badplaas and other districts in the eastern Transvaal are rightly part of Swaziland.

Swaziland is waiting in the wings for an ANC-dominated government in South Africa and it is no secret that as soon as that happens, it will play its ace by demanding incorporation.